Corona Minerals

Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative Report

South Darwin SDD006

EL51/2008 Mt Jukes

For Period

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12/3/2019

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SUMMARY

Corona minerals applied for and were granted a $50,000 grant through the Tasmanian Governments Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) to complete one drillhole (SDD006) at the South Darwin Prospect.

Drillhole SDD006 was targeted at an IP chargeability anomaly modelled at depth on line 5,3818,700N. The anomaly was located 200m east of the Prince Darwin magnetic lineament which also has a strong chargeability response. The hole intersected intense Kfeldspar-magnetite -hematite alteration with intense chlorite-silica-sulphide breccias similar to the Prince Darwin mineralisation. The most intense alteration was only weakly anomalous in copper (24.0m @ 0.03% Cu from 359.0m) despite the high sulphide content.

Minor pyrite chalcopyrite veining associated with hematite-Kfeldspar alteration further east returned a best intersection of 8m @ 0.2% Cu from 109.0m.

The intense magnetite-chlorite-sulphide breccia corresponds well with the modelled IP, adequately explaining the anomaly.

The strong surface IP response associated with the Prince Darwin mineralisation was not extended to depth in the inversion model. There is no reason to believe mineralisation is not continuous at depth to the north of the drilled section, suggesting some of the parameters used for the IP inversion may require reworking.

The Prince Darwin mineralisation responds well to geochemical and geophysical exploration having a strong coincident surface IP chargeability and magnetic response as well as a strong associated Cu-As rock chip geochemical anomaly. The Prince Darwin geochemical-geophysical anomalous lineament extends for over 3km, most of which has yet to be drill tested.

It is proposed to extend the IP survey of Prince Darwin north to cover Darwin Peak and south to Tasman Darwin on broad 200-400m lines. Resultant anomalies will be followed up with drilling in the summer of 2019-20.

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EL51/2008 Digital File Listing

Exploration Work Type	**Filename**	**File format**
Report	EL512008_201812_01_Report.pdf	*pdf*
Drilling	EL512008_201812_02_SL.xls	xls
	EL512008_201812_03_DS.xls	xls
	EL512008_201812_04_DL.xls	xls
	EL512008_201812_05_DG.xls	xls
	EL512008_201812_06_Lithcodes.xls	xls
	EL512008_201812_07_SG.xls	xls
Surface sampling		
Other (specify)		
File Verification Listing *(this file)*	EL512008_201812_FileListing.xls	xls

INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL51/2008 Mt Jukes is located due south of Queenstown on the West Coast of Tasmania. The Eastern boundary abuts the Gordon Franklin National Park. The EL covers rocks of the Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) and the younger Cambrian to Silurian siliciclastics of the Wurrawina Supergroup (Owen Group).

The topography of the EL is dominated by the West Coast Range with Mt Darwin, Mt Huxley Mt Jukes and Mt Owen all occurring on the EL. The mountainous country is steep, and often wet recording the highest rainfall in Tasmania. Vegetation varies from sparse low button grass plains to thick forest comprised of rainforest and wet sclerophyll species.

Access into the tenement is via the Mt Jukes road, a bituminized road developed by Hydro Tasmania to service the Crotty and Darwin dams, which are located on Lake Burbury (Figure 1). Most other tracks on the tenement are generally in a poor state of repair accessible by 4WD or tracked vehicle only. Corona has recently upgraded the South Darwin plateau track for access into the South Darwin Prospect. Access into the Garfield Prospect is either by helicopter or by a rough walking track for approximately 8km.

The John Butters power station is situated 3km east of Mt Jukes. Power lines run north from the John Butters power station through the Miners Ridge/Lynchford area.

1.2 TENURE

EL51/2008 encompasses 170km^2. In 2018 Corona applied for amalgamation of EL51/2008 and EL12/2009. This is the first joint report for these two tenements.

Both tenements were beyond their expiry date and require Terms of Extension. A 2-year term of extension for the amalgamated EL51/2008 has been applied for by Corona until December 2020.

Tenure is composed of Crown Land, State Forrest, Regional Reserve and Hydro Tasmania Land.

Corona Minerals Ltd ("Corona") entered into a Joint Venture agreement (JV) with Pacifico Minerals Ltd ("Pacifico") in July 2010 to explore EL51/2008, Corona has since earned 80% of the tenement and is the operator of the tenement. Pacifico has declined to commit funds to exploration and as such Corona is now increasing its interest in the tenement.

1.3 EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

Corona are exploring for volcanogenic mineralisation within the MRV's, with copper-gold (Prince Lyell) and gold (Henty style) being the principle targets. The area covered by the EL is largely unexplored considering its location near Queenstown and associated long mining history. Despite the number of historic workings and obvious prospectivity, drilling within the tenement is extremely limited.

Significant Cu-Au-REE-magnetite (Ag-W-Mo) mineralisation associated with the historic Prince Darwin prospect has been identified in drilling by Corona over the last few years which is considered to have IOCG affinities.

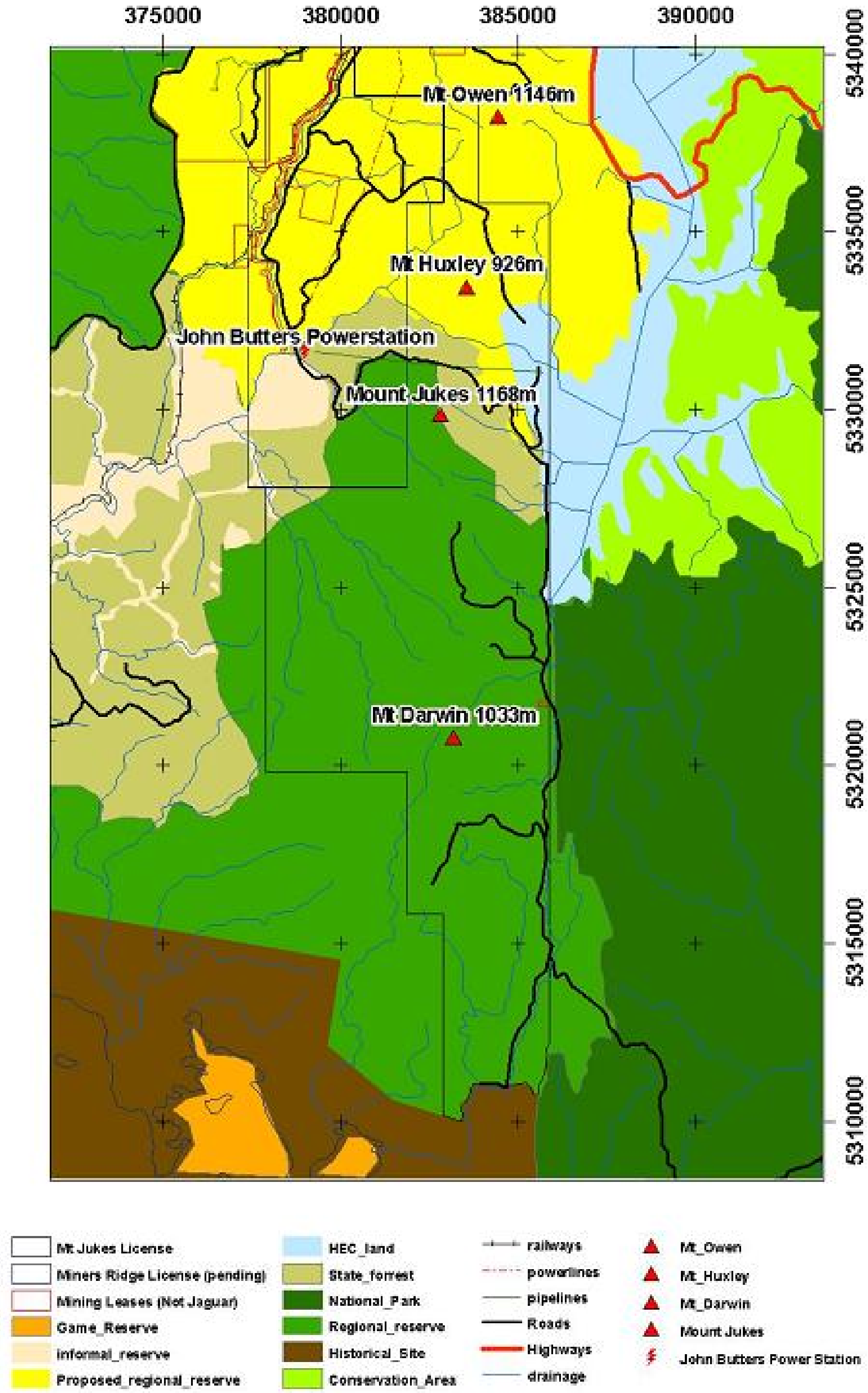

Figure 1. EL51/2008 and EL12/2009 location and land tenure.

2 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Western Tasmania has been subject to complex deformation, igneous activity and sedimentation from the Late Proterozoic to the present. The Dundas Trough exerted a major control on the pre-Carboniferous geology of Western Tasmania.

Around 700Ma a shallow rift basin developed between the northwest and eastern basement blocks of dominantly Proterozoic meta-sediments. Early basin infill consisted of the Oonah Formation and Success Creek Formation siliciclastic and carbonate sediments. Continued rifting in the Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian (580-550Ma) resulted in the deposition of a thick sequence (>5km) of tholeiitic volcanics and associated sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation.

During the Middle Cambrian (515-510Ma) a sequence of mafic-ultramafic complexes where emplaced into the western margin of the Dundas Trough. Ultramafic detritus in clastic rocks suggests they were emplaced towards the top of or above the Crimson Creek Formation and were subject to Middle Cambrian erosion (Corbett, 1989). Berry and Crawford, (1992) proposed an obduction model for the emplacement of the mafic-ultramafic complexes and associated sedimentary sequences where a fore arc terrain was thrust over a passive continental margin.

Post collision extensional tectonics produced troughs into which the Cambrian Dundas Group and Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) were deposited (Corbett, 1992). The Dundas Group forms a complex sequence of locally derived sediments and volcanics along the western margin of the Dundas Trough.

The MRV form a 200km long by 20km wide broadly north-south trending belt adjacent to and in some areas on-lapping and intruding Proterozoic basement rocks on the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough. The volcanics include dominantly calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic lavas, sub-volcanic porphyries and granites, volcaniclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV is one of the most mineral rich areas in the world, hosting the Rosebery and Hellyer world class volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits as well as several other smaller VHMS deposits (Que River and Hercules). The MRV also host volcanogenic gold and copper deposits including the Mt Lyell Field and the Henty Gold Mine. Several regional fault structures subdivide the MRV including the Rosebery and Henty Faults.

The Henty Fault divides the MRV into north western and south-eastern provinces with predominantly VHMS deposits to the north and copper gold deposits to the south. EL 51/2008 covers rocks of the south-east province only. The MRV south of the Henty fault comprise 4 main lithological groups (Corbett, 1992):

- Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) consisting of mainly rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic rocks with minor sedimentary and mafic units.
- Eastern quartz-porphyritic sequence of lavas and volcaniclastics
- Tyndall Group comprising quartz porphyritic lavas and volcaniclastic rocks
- Western Sequence of volcano-sedimentary siltstone, shale, quartzose and volcaniclastic turbidite and felsic porphyry intrusions.

The Late Cambrian Delamerian orogeny resulted in localised uplift and erosion of the Tyennan Block and subsidence of the Dundas Trough, forming structural and erosional basins that were subsequently filled with Late Cambrian to Devonian Wurawina Supergroup sedimentary rocks including the Owen, Gordon and Eldon Groups.

The Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny encompassed polyphase deformation (Williams, 1978). The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event. Several small to medium sized post tectonic I and S type granites intrude the early lithologies at shallow levels. A number of styles of mineralization are associated with the Devonian granites including tin-tungsten and lead-zinc-silver.

In the Quaternary extensive unconsolidated glacial and fluvioglacial deposits accumulated. These deposits now obscure parts of the Palaeozoic geology.

2.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of EL51/2008 is dominated by the Late Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) and Cambrian to Silurian sediments of the Wurrawina Super Group (Figure 2). The MRV and Wurrawina Supergroup are located on the eastern margin of the north-south trending Dundas Trough and form the geology of the prominent West Coast Ranges.

The oldest rocks on the tenement are the tholeiitic Miner's Ridge basalt of late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian age, exposed in the core of a major anticline. The basalt has a low TiO_2 signature consistent with the allochthonous Cleveland-Waratah association (McClenaghan and Findlay, 1993; Seymour and Calver, 1995). The Late Cambrian Miner's Ridge Sandstone unconformably overlies the basalt and is considered to be the time equivalent of the Stitch Range Beds at the base of the MRV.

The MRV consist of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC), Western Volcano Sedimentary Sequence (WVS), Eastern Quartz Phyric Sequence (EQPS) and the younger Tyndall Group. Morrison (2002) suggests there is no distinction between the EQPS and the Tyndall Group in the Jukes Darwin district.

The WVS consists mainly of rhyolitic volcano-sedimentary turbidites, siltstones and conglomerates with intercalated shale. The WVS is intruded by several late quartz-feldspar porphyries and lesser basaltic-andesite volcanics which may be equivalents of the Que Hellyer volcanics in the northern MRV. The Garfield Cu mineralisation is hosted in an andesitic intrusive in the WVS. The WVS is largely unexplored outside the immediate Garfield Prospect area.

The CVC consists of dominantly feldspar phyric to aphyric rhyolitic to dacitic coherent volcanics with lesser associated volcaniclastics and breccias. Feldspar-hornblende phyric andesitic volcanics intrude the upper CVC in the Queenstown area in the north of the tenement (Figure 1). The Darwin Granite and associated quartz-feldspar porphyries intrude the CVC in the south of the EL. The Darwin granite is a highly fractionated I-Type, magnetite series granite (Crawford et al., 1992). Two Phases, a pink and white Granite are present at South Darwin.

Alteration within the CVC is variable with strong K-feldspar + hematite + barite alteration developed in competent rhyodacites near Mt Darwin, strong sericite + pyrite + silica alteration developed in volcaniclastics near East Darwin, and pervasive intense chlorite alteration at the Jukes Pty prospect. A regional intense magnetic anomaly is associated with the eastern CVC which is considered to be associated with the late Cambrian granitic intrusions (Figure 3 and 4). The associated intense Kfeldspar-chlorite-hematite alteration on the eastern margin of the CVC supports this interpretation.

The Tyndall Group unconformably overlies both the CVC and WVS on western and eastern sides of the tenement. It is dominated by quartz-feldspar phyric volcaniclastic breccias and crystal sandstones with local quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolitic intrusions. The basal unit of the Tyndall Group on the western side of the tenement is the feldspar-pyroxene-hornblende volcaniclastic sandstone of the Lynchford Member. Quartz phyric rhyolite intrusives, breccias and volcaniclastics dominate the eastern Tyndall Group.

The late Cambrian to Ordovician aged Owen Group siliciclastic conglomerates and sandstones unconformably and disconformably overlie the MRV, dominating the higher peaks of the West Coast Ranges. The Owen Group was deposited in deep structural grabens on the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough, with thick sequences in the east rapidly thinning westwards. Overlying the Owen Group is the Ordovician Gordon Limestone which generally outcrops poorly forming topographic lows to the east and west of the EL. Silurian aged Eldon group shales sandstones and minor conglomerates are found in the east of the tenement.

Structurally the area is dominated by basin wide early (Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny) north trending folds and faults strongly deformed by later northwest trending folding and faulting associated with the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny.

2.3 MINERALISATION AND PROSPECTS

Numerous historical prospects are known within the tenement, the majority being copper-gold workings within the eastern CVC. Several styles of mineralisation are thought to be present including:

- Prince Lyell analogues at the Garfield Prospect
- Structurally controlled gold mineralisation at the Norms Load, King River Gold Mine, Halls Creek and Sovereign
- Intrusion related Gold at Mt Ellen
- Carbonate or black shale hosted strataform zinc mineralisation at the Pearls Find prospect
- IOCG style mineralisation at South Darwin
- North Lyell Analogues at Jukes Pty, East Darwin and Intercolonial Spur
- VHMS at Nasty Knob, Clarke Valley

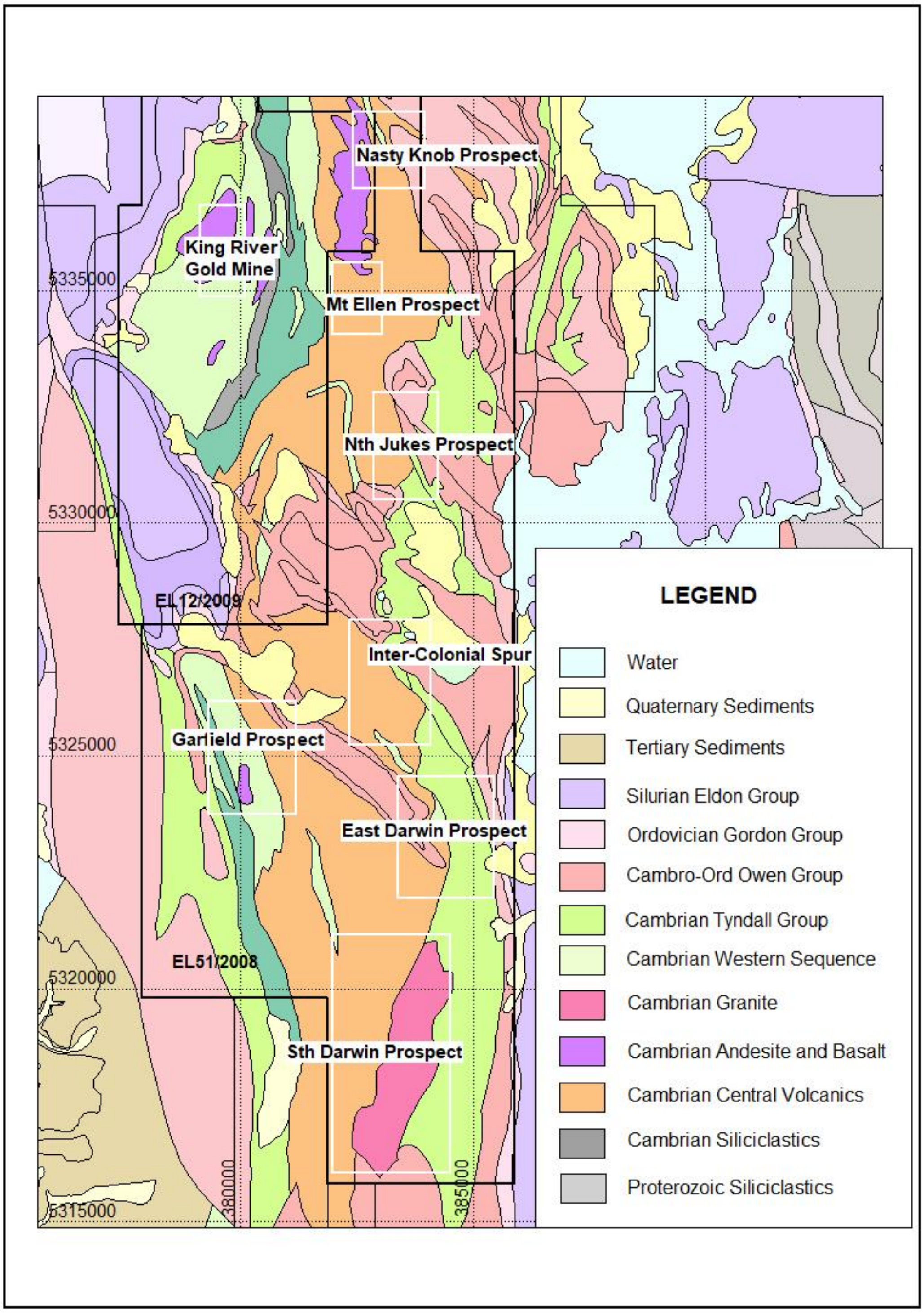

Figure 2. EL51/2008 Geology and prospect location map

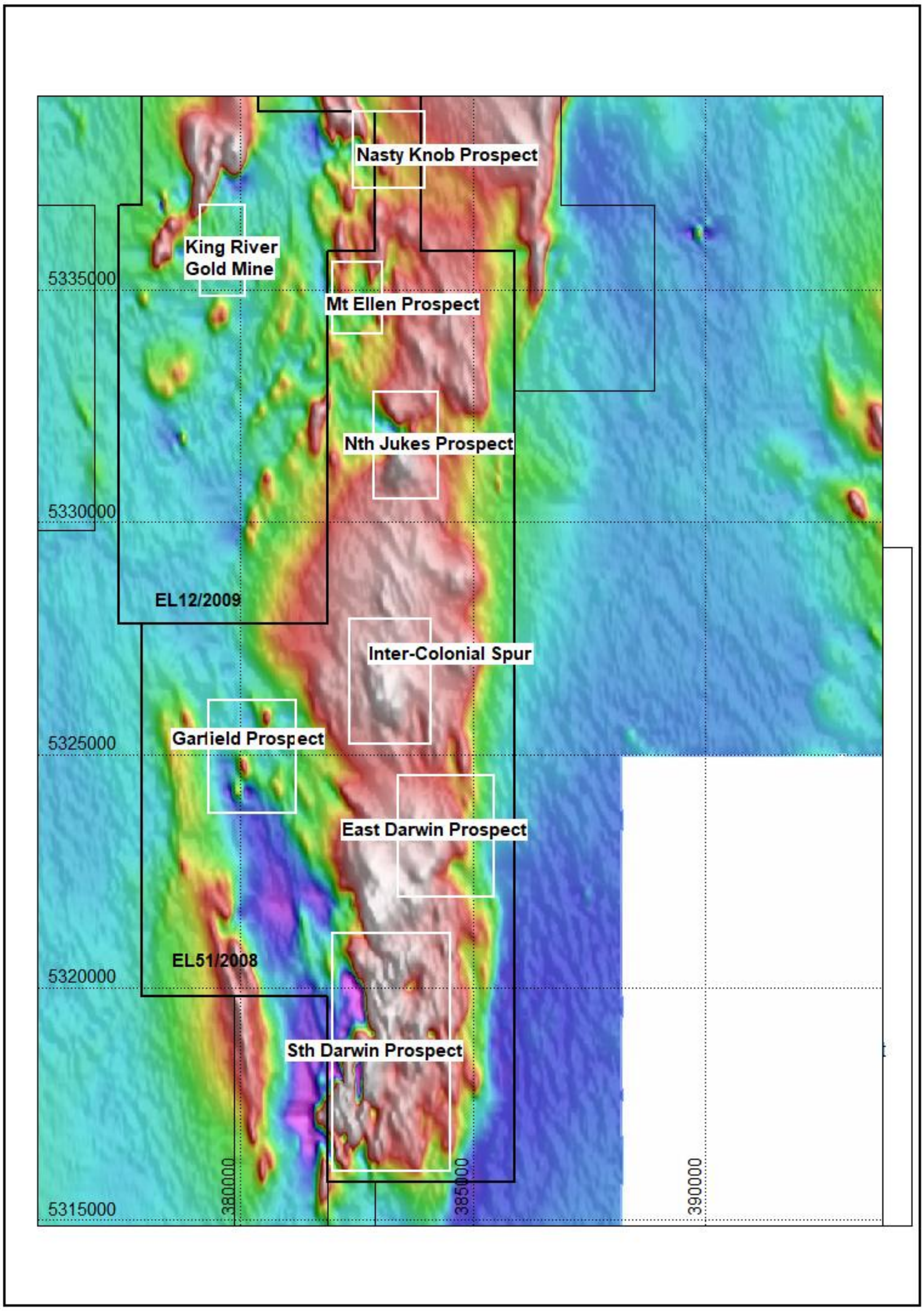

Figure 3. EL51/2008 Total Magnetic Intensity Image and prospect location

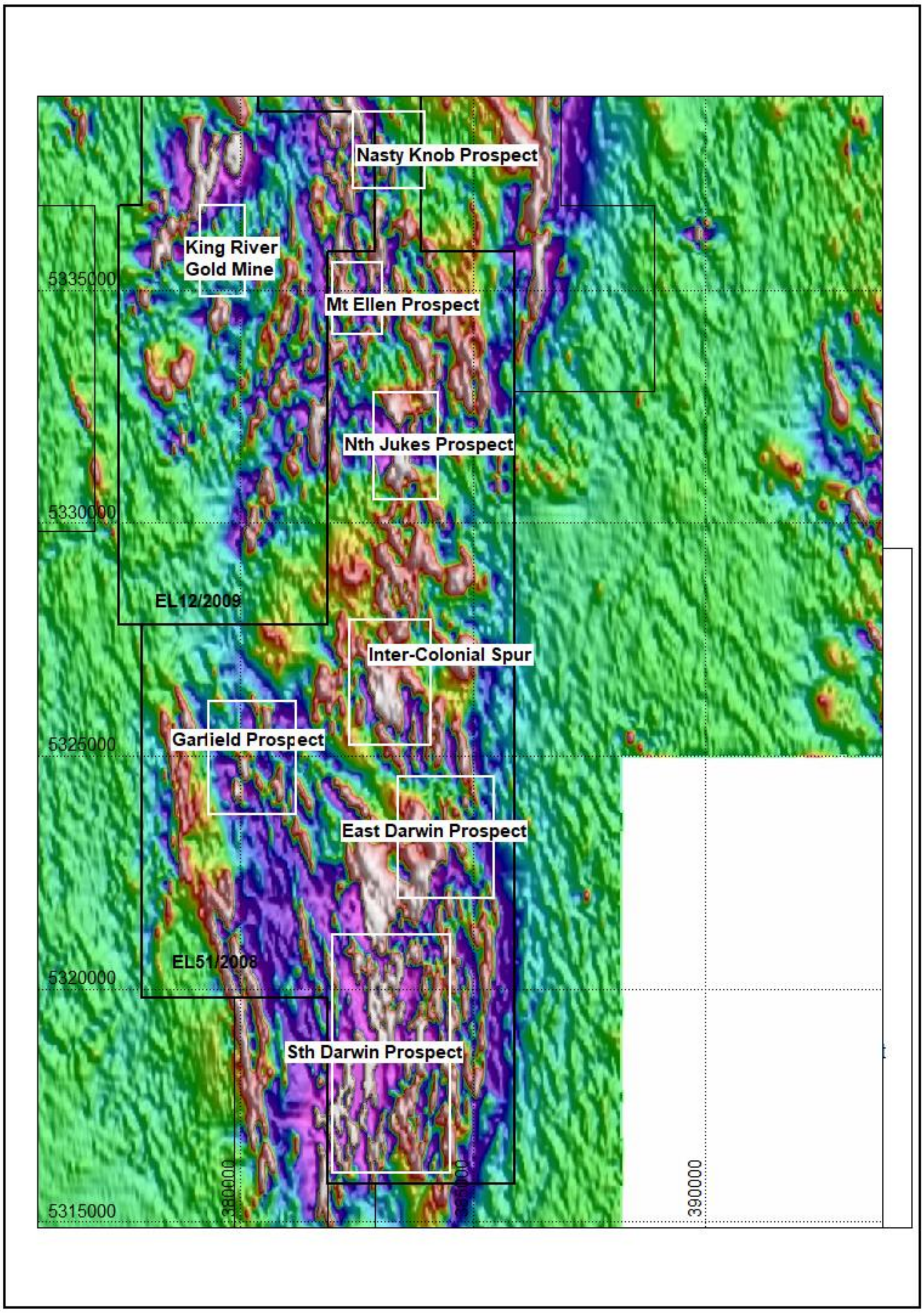

Figure 4. EL51/2008 1vd magnetic intensity image and prospect location

3 EXPLORATION HISTORY.

EL51/2008 has seen sporadic exploration since the discovery of the Mt Lyell field in the 1890's. Exploration history has been divided into 3 regions including Jukes-Darwin, Huxley-Mt Ellen- Nasty Knob, Garfield-Lynchford.

3.1 JUKES-DARWIN

1897 – 1950

Mineralisation was first discovered at Lake Jukes in 1897. Further mineralisation was located at East Darwin in 1898, and by 1890 several small prospecting companies were operating in the area. Most activity had ceased by 1903 following the closure of the Crotty Smelters. Various Mt Lyell Personnel worked in the area until 1918 mainly adit sampling. Government surveys include visits by Twelvetrees (1901) and Loftus Hills (1914). Little to no work was carried out between 1918 and 1950.

1950 – 1965

Between 1953 and 1956, The Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co (MLMRC) recommenced work in the area including detailed investigation at the Lake Jukes Pty and East Darwin workings (Wade 1957). Further work was not recommended due to inadequate access and a greater priority for drilling on the Mt. Lyell Mine Lease. In 1956 Mt Lyell-EZ Co formed a JV to explore the area. Work completed includes:

- Drilling 2 DDH at Lake Jukes, L1 and L7, neither of which intersected significant mineralisation
- Detailed ground EM, magnetic and S.P survey of the East Darwin area completed by the BMR
- Helicopter borne EM at Prince Darwin
- Regional airborne magnetic and scintillometer survey
- Detailed ground magnetics at Jukes Pty.
- Regional Mapping
- Adit and geochemical surveys at Prince Darwin and Findon's.

Results were not discouraging but efforts were diverted south of Macquarie Harbour (Reid, 1977).

Unites States Metal Refining took up the lease in 1964 and completed SP surveys at Prince Darwin, Findon's and Jukes Pty Mines.

1965 – 1972

The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. (B.H.P.) acquired the area in 1965, as part of the large E.L. 13/65 extending south of Macquarie Harbour. BHP put the access road into the South Darwin Plateau in the Vicinity of the Prince Darwin Workings to allow drilling of two Diamond Holes DDH1 and DDH2 in 1970. The holes intersected Prince Darwin style magnetite-chlorite-hematite-sulphide mineralisation in chlorite-Kfeldspar altered dacite with best intersections of 10 feet at 0.5% Cu and 0.6% Cu respectively (Brophy, 1977).

The access road to Intercolonial Spur was constructed followed by sampling, ground magnetics and mapping of the pyrite-chalcopyrite-barite-hematite-jasper mineralisation and Hal's, Hyde's and Taylor's Prospects (Corbett and Cuffley, 1970).

Ground magnetic and rock Chip sampling was completed at Jukes Pty Ltd.

1972 – 1976

BHP and International Nickel Australia Ltd (INAL) formed a JV to explore the Jukes Darwin area. Geological mapping and adit and rock chip sampling as well as limited Pole-Dipole IP surveys were conducted over the Jukes, East Darwin, Intercolonial Spur, Findon's and Snake Peak prospects. Four diamond drillholes were completed at Jukes and East Darwin (Z142000 – Z142003). Significant results were received and are detailed in INAL's final report (Ruddock 1974). INAL withdrew from the JV and BHP and EZ Co formed a JV to explore to the west of the Jukes Darwin area for Rosebery style VHMS. After one season the EL was relinquished after concluding that there were "insufficient pyroclastic rocks" to host a Rosebery type deposit.

1977 – 1984

MLMRC prioritised five areas for exploration on EL21/1976 including Jukes Pty-Lake Jukes, Intercolonial Spur, East Darwin-Findon's, Darwin Plateau-Prince Darwin and Garfield-Clarke Valley completing gridding, IP and soil/rock chip geochemistry Reid, 1977). IP surveys were completed on the Clarke Valley (Hutton and Wilson, 1978) and Jukes Pty prospects (Meares et al, 1982). Post 1979, exploration focus appears to have changed to the Clarke Valley and Garfield areas with little work being completed on the eastern Jukes-Darwin zone with the exception of 4 holes JP1-4 at Jukes Pty which intersected significant copper mineralisation (JP2 13.4m @ 1.5% Cu, 1.6g/t Au and 6g/t Ag).

1985-1997

Little work was conducted on the Jukes-Darwin area after EL21/1976 was merged with the larger EL9/1966 operated by MLMRC/RGC until the EL was relinquished in 1997. Halley (1996), recommended a drillhole at Jukes Pty but it was never completed.

1997 – 2001

Copper Mines of Tasmania acquired the ground in 1998. No work was done on the area by CMT as the company became insolvent (Godsall, 2001).

2002 – 2007

Newcrest Mining held the ground as EL20/2003 and completed stream sediment samples, rock chip samples and CSAMT surveys testing the eastern CVC-Tyndall Group boundary (Tedder et al, 2004). Only two weak anomalies were identified; at Lake Jukes and the other South of East Darwin. NCT001 drilled on the Lake Jukes CSAMT anomaly which intersected no geochemical anomalism. NCT002 targeting an East Darwin CSAMT anomaly intersected a zone of resedimented massive sulphide clasts but no other significant mineralisation. Soil geochemistry at East Darwin identified a Au-Cu-As anomaly associated with sericitised volcanics that was not followed up.

2008 - 2018

Jaguar Metals acquired both EL51/2008 and EL12/2009 covering the MRV south of Queenstown joint Venturing with Corona Minerals who are the current tenement holders. Corona commenced exploration with a compilation of historic data, project review and an EL wide VTEM and magnetic survey (Hughes, 2009 and Hughes, 2010).

A helicopter supported diamond Drillhole, SDD001 was drilled into the large magnetic anomaly associated with the historic Prince Darwin mine. Significant magnetite-sulphide mineralisation was intersected in strongly hematite-Kfeldspar altered CVC with which intersected a total of 225m @ 0.3% Cu from 6m, including numerous higher grade intercepts. The hole was drilled at a low angle to the strike of the mineralisation (Hughes, 2012).

A further 2 drillholes, SDD002 and SDD003 were drilled at the South Darwin Prospect in 2012, both holes intersecting significant magnetite-sulphide mineralisation however Cu grades were lower with a best intersection of 33m @ 0.1% Cu from 19m in SDD001 (Hughes 2013).

Aircore drilling at the Pearls Find Prospect in 2012 identified weak BMS mineralisation associated with Silurian sediments (Hughes, 2013).

Two more diamond holes SDD004 and SDD005 were drilled into the South Darwin prospect in 2013 returning a best result of 50m @ 0.4% Cu from SDD005. Both holes intersected significant zones of Cu-Au-REE mineralisation (Hughes, 2014).

Corona's Attention focused on the Garfield prospect in 2014-15 with two diamond holes GPD001 and 2 returning large intervals of low grade Cu mineralisation in altered andesitic volcanics.

An exemption from conditions was granted in 2016 during difficult financial times for the mining industry.

A limited two line IP survey was completed at the South Darwin Prospect in 2017, defining strong chargeability anomalies associated with the Prince Darwin mineralisation (Hughes 2018).

3.2 GARFIELD

1890-1940

The Garfield area has been explored and prospected since alluvial gold was first discovered in the Garfield River and then Flannigan's Flat in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries (Nye, 1931). Two hard rock prospects at Sailor Jacks and Snake Spur occur in the area. Sailor Jacks consisted of a series of workings across the faulted contact between Owen Conglomerate and felsic units of the Mt. Read Volcanic Belt. Mineralisation is described as sandstone hosted pyritic quartz veins containing free gold. The Snake Spur workings consist of several trenches over weak pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation within altered volcanics on the western flank of Snake Spur.

1970-1986

Recent exploration of the area commenced in 1977 with the MLMRC undertaking limited stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling within the Garfield Valley area. Channel samples collected by Mt. Lyell Mining in 1977-78, from the main excavation of Snake Spur costean returned 8m at 0.96% Cu (Hutton and Wilson, 1978). MLMRC and EZ Co Joint Ventured exploration in 1979 with EZ with the JV focus on the Clarke River Valley to the south. Goldfields mapping and sampling identified a "major zone of pyritic alteration with minor copper mineralisation" (Roberts and Cartwright, 1984).

Between 1984-1985 Goldfields Exploration initiated a programme of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and pan concentrate/-80 # stream sediment sampling to assess the potential of the area (Fitzgerald and Cartwright, 1986). A maximum value of 4.5 ppm Au with associated high Ag, Cu and WO3 (up to 42 ppm) was found in the headwaters of the Garfield River. Many other drainages within the area contained low levels of Au (0.1 - 1 ppm). One basemetal drainage anomaly associated with disseminated galena and Py appeared to be off the tenement to the south (Clarke Valley?).

Follow up of the Flannigan's and Snake Spur gold anomalies defined sporadic low grade Au bedrock anomalies. Snake Spur was tested with two diamond drillholes (SS1/SS2) in 1986 with no significant mineralisation intersected (Fitzgerald and Cartwright, 1986). Creek mapping by Goldfields did define a zone of schistose sericite – pyrite alteration on the western side of the divide between the Garfield and Thomas Currie Valleys. Limited assay data did not indicate any significant base metal anomalism.

1987-1991

BHP-Utah operated EL102/87 Garfield from 1987 to 1991 completing blanket UTEM surveys and geological mapping/sampling (Cameron and Read, 1991). One drillhole (TC01) testing a UTEM anomaly near Thomas Currie Creek intersected graphic shale in the Gordon Limestone (Cameron et al, 1991).

1991-1995

Goldfields-BHP JV on EL102/87 commenced with Goldfields the operator. Combined geological mapping and soil geochemistry identified the Garfield mineralisation, drilling GAR001 with a best intercept of 105m @ 0.4% Cu (Halley, 1994). A further 12 diamond holes were completed by RGC testing the disseminated Cu-Au sericite-pyrite andesite hosted mineralisation. Mineralisation is generally considered to be too low grade and small for economic extraction.

2003 – 2009

Newcrest Mining completed 3.9km's of CSAMT surveys over the Garfield prospect. The CSAMT survey failed to identify any significant anomalies including the main mineralization zone intersected in RGC's GAR002 hole. One hole, NTC008 was completed which failed to determine the 200m wide anomaly observed at the surface, and held poor mineralization (Kitto, 2007).

2009 – Present

Corona Minerals acquired EL51/2008 in 2008 which covers the Garfield area in the southwest of the tenement. Initial work involved compilation and review of previous work and the completion of an EL wide magnetic and VTEM survey.

Corona drilled two diamond holes GPD001 and GPD002 in 2014 and 2015 returning large intervals of low-grade Cu mineralisation in altered andesitic volcanics at the northern end of the drilled mineralisation (Hughes 2015).

GDP001	121 – 197	76m @ 0.1% Cu
including	133 – 141	8m @ 0.4% Cu and
GDP002	180 – 284m	104m @ 0.1% Cu
including	181 – 201	20m @ 0.3% Cu).

Limited rock chip geochemistry identified a copper rich gossan north of the Garfield prospect which requires further investigation.

3.3 NASTY KNOB - MT HUXLEY

The Nasty Knob to Mt Huxley area lies directly south along strike from the Mt Lyell copper mine. Three prospects including Mt Ellen, (Au), Nasty Knob (Cu-Au) and Mt Huxley (Cu-Au) have been identified by previous explorers.

1900's

Early exploration of the Mt Ellen to Mt Huxley area commenced in the early 1900's. Several historic adits including the Mt Ellen Gold Mine are located in strongly altered CVC.

1982 - 1987

The first modern exploration commenced in the early 1980's with the recognition by RGC that this area had lagged behind in exploration effort (Meares et al 1982). Intensive stream sediment and rock chip geochemistry was completed in 1983 (Komyshan, 1983) followed by dipole-dipole IP surveys of prospective areas on the northern slopes of Mt Huxley.

RGC drilled diamond hole HX1 in 1985 testing a coincident IP basemetal geochemical anomaly (Cartwright and Fitzgerald, 1986). The hole intersected a large area of low grade disseminated basemetal sulphides in volcaniclastics with best intercept of 2.0m @ 0.2% Pb, 0.6% Zn and 3g/t Ag from 180.8m. The IP was attributed to the graphitic black shale.

1987-1991

BHP acquired EL102/1987 in 1987 and completed blanket UTEM surveys over the entire tenement with no significant anomalies detected (Cameron and Read, 1991). Rock chip sampling of the old Mt Ellen Mine workings returned a best sample of 5m @ 2.2g/t Au (Cameron and Read 1991). BLEG sampling highlighted anomalous gold drainage from both the Mt Ellen and Mountain Maid workings.

1992 – 2002

1996 RGC completed detailed mapping and a small IP survey of the Mountain Maid area identifying a small area of strongly silica-sericite-pyrite altered vitric siltstone with low level anomalous Au and no base metals (Halley et al, 1996).

2002-2009

Newcrest commenced exploration of the area with the acquisition of EL20/2003. A single deep diamond hole was completed at each of the Mt Ellen, Mountain Maid and Nasty Knob prospects below encouraging surface geochemistry-alteration targets (Kitto, 2007). NTC003 targeting Fe-Mn gossans at Nasty Knob intersected low level basemetal mineralisation in felsic volcaniclastics including 24m @ 0.6% Zn and 0.4% Pb. NTC004 targeted deep below the Mountain Maid Prospect did not intersect any significant mineralisation. NTC005 targeted deep below the Mt Ellen Au mine intersected low-level anomalous Au (43m @ 0.2g/t Au) associated with a sericite-pyrite altered porphyry.

2009 – 2018

Corona Minerals have focused exploration effort on the South Darwin, Pearls Find, Garfield and King River Gold Mine prospects and are yet to commence field exploration of the Nasty Knob-Mt Huxley area.

4 WORK COMPLETED 2018

Corona Metals completed exploration programs at the South Darwin and King River Goldmine prospects over the 2018 year.

4.1 SOUTH DARWIN

Exploration at South Darwin during 2018 included minor geochemical rock chip sampling and the completion of one diamond drillhole (SDD006) for 401.4m.

The Prince Darwin prospect is hosted on the western side of the Darwin Granite, in Cambrian felsic volcanics of the Mt Read Central Volcanic Complex (CVC). Mineralisation is associated with north-south trending, linear hydrothermal breccias consisting of magnetite-hematite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation hosted in intensely chlorite-Kfeldspar-tourmaline altered volcanics. Elevated concentrations of Rare Earth Elements (REE) are associated with the alteration assemblage.

The host sequence and hydrothermal breccias are north-south trending, vertical to steeply east dipping with the most intense alteration and mineralisation associated with the contact between rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic sequences.

Aeromagnetic surveys suggest the Prince Darwin prospect extends over 3km strike from the historic Tasman Darwin adit to the south to Norm's Lode Gold Prospect in the north and possibly extending further north through Mt Darwin. Much of the extensive alteration zone is essentially untested, with only 3 historic adits from the early 1900's, 2 drillholes from the 1970's and 6 drillholes completed by Corona intersecting the mineralised breccias (Figure 5). Significant mineralised intercepts have been identified in drilling, for example 50m @ at 0.4% Cu from 321m in SDD005 including 12m @ 1.2% Cu and 0.5g/t Au from 345m as previously announced.

Corona Minerals Ltd (Corona) completed exploration diamond drill hole SDD006 testing a modelled induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly associated with the Prince Darwin magnetite-copper-REE prospect at its South Mt Darwin Project, Western Tasmania (Figure 5 and 8).

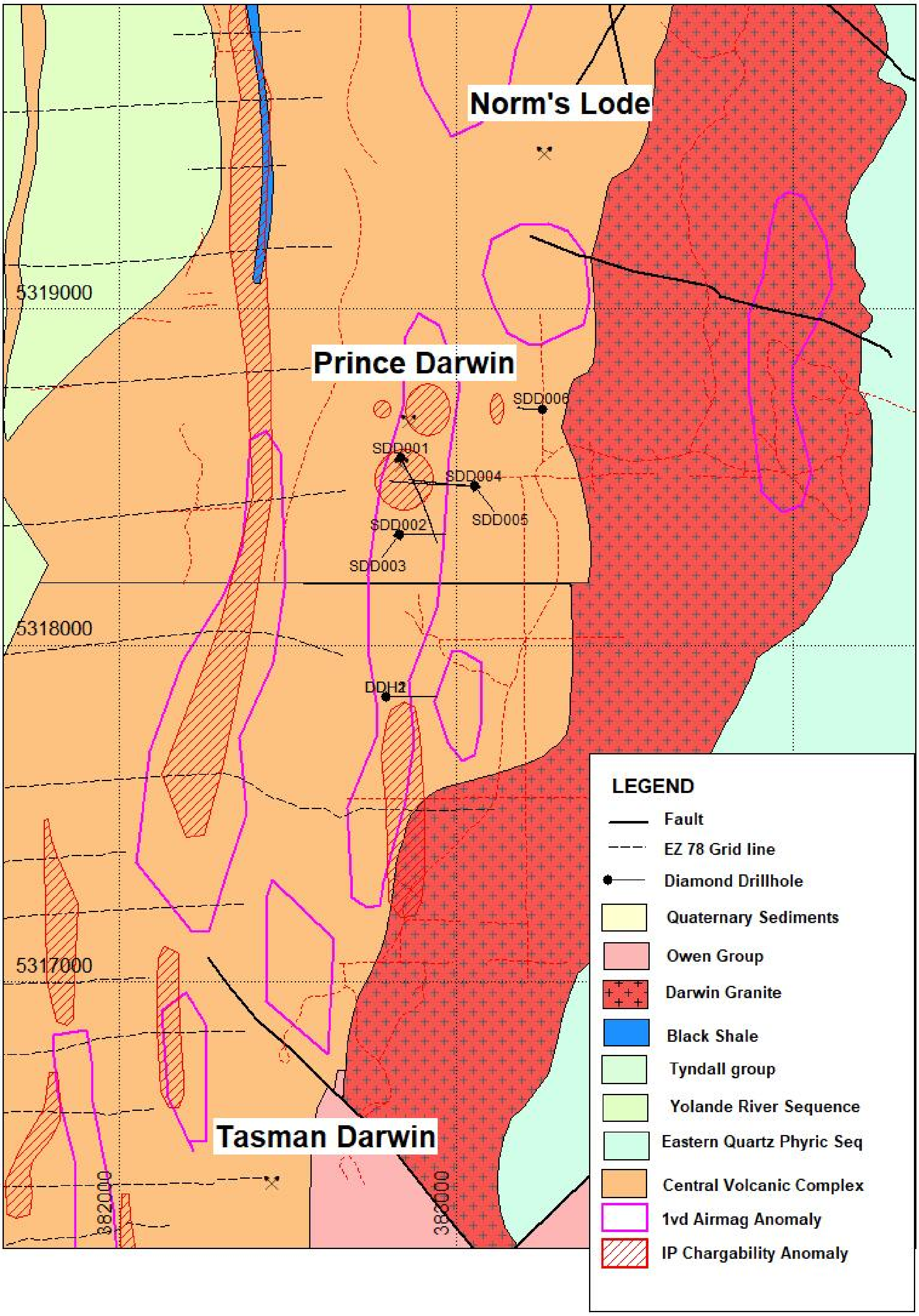

Figure 5. South Darwin Project prospect location, drill collar location, geology and IP and RTP1VD magnetic geophysical anomalies.

In 2017, Corona completed two lines of a pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) survey designed to characterize the Prince Darwin Mineralisation. A strong IP chargeability anomaly was associated with the known mineralisation intersected by previous drilling on line 5318500N. A second line of IP was completed 200m north on line 5318700. A similar strong surface chargeability anomaly was detected along strike from the Prince Darwin mineralisation. Inversion modelling of the data by consultant geophysicists Geophysical Resources and Surveys Pty Ltd modelled a deep blind IP anomaly 200m east of the Prince Darwin Mineralised trend (Figure 9).

Diamond drillhole SDD006 was designed to test the modelled IP target. The drillhole was collared in early November 2018 and completed by December 2018.

Drilling was completed by contract drilling company Edrill with a track mounted UDR200D diamond drill rig. The hole was collared with HQ diameter diamond core to 56.9m with the remainder of the hole drilled as NQ diamond core. Recoveries from the un-weathered volcanics were generally 100% with the exception of minor fault zones.

The drill collar was surveyed with a hand-held GPS with accuracy to ±5m. The collar RL was derived from 10m topographic contours. Drillholes were drilled on east-west oriented sections (Figures 8 and 9).

Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using an Eastman single shot downhole camera.

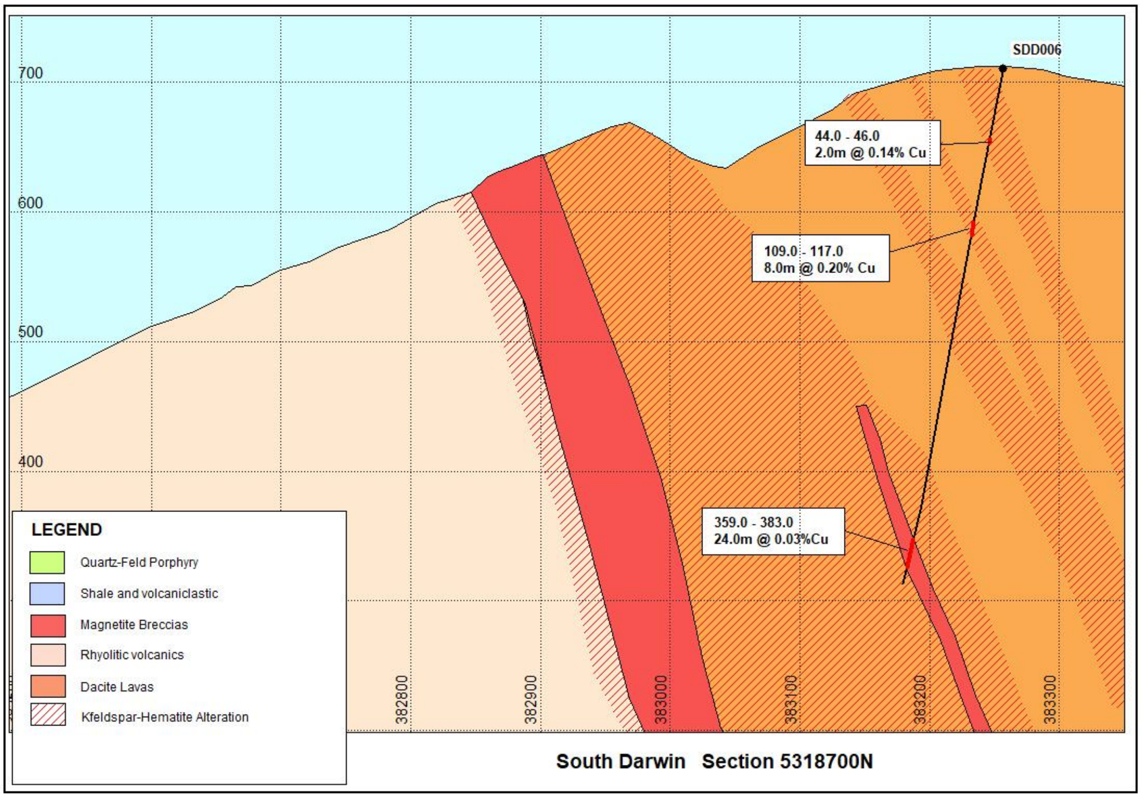

Figure 6. South Darwin Section 5318700N interpretive geology

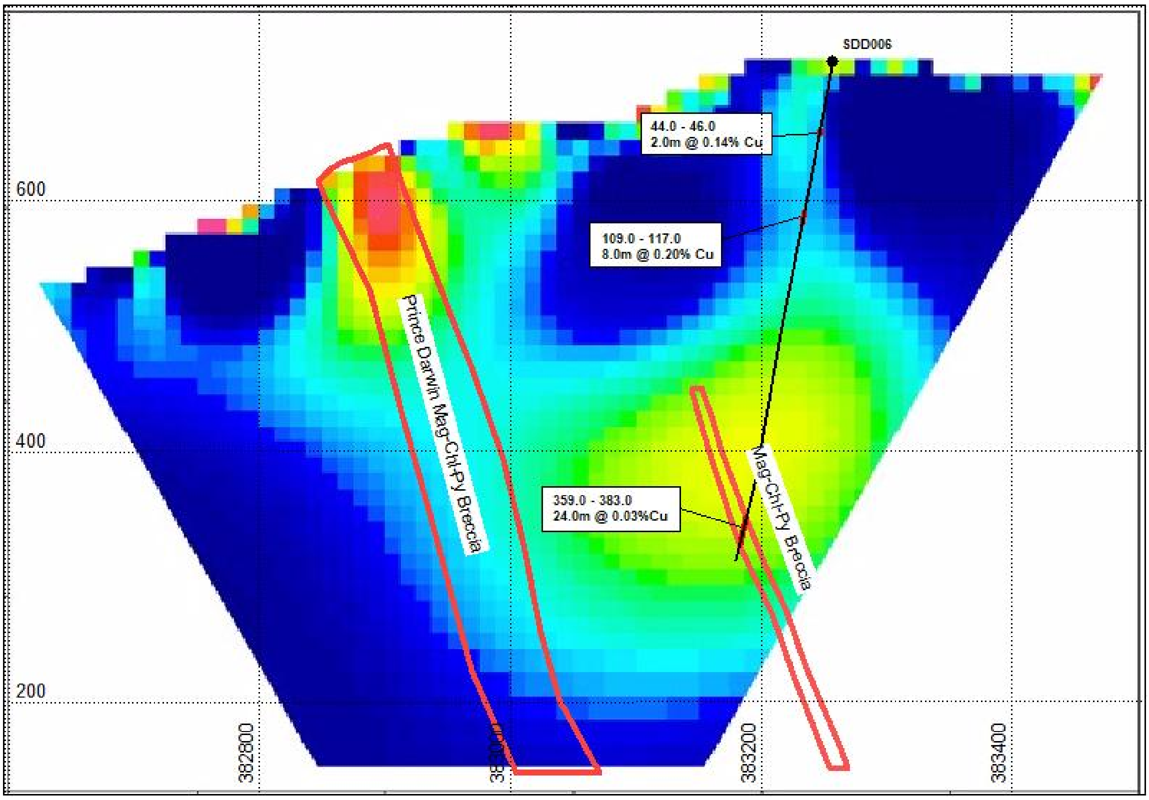

Figure 7. South Darwin Project Section 5318700N, IP Chargeability anomaly image, diamond drilling and magnetite-sulphide breccias.

Drill core was logged in the Corona core facility in Queenstown. All core is stored in the Queenstown core compound but will be transported to the Mineral Resources Tasmania Mornington core store. Logging was completed on excel spreadsheets and loaded into an access database. Visibly sulphide mineralised core was marked for sampling. Mineralised intercepts were cut with a diamond saw and half drill core samples were taken on 1m lengths from mineralised zones whilst respecting geological boundaries. Drill core was bagged on site, sealed in poly-weave bags and sent to SGS Laboratories at Renison Bell for sample preparation before being shipped to SGS laboratories in Perth for analysis. Samples were analysed for Cu, Au, Ag and multi element analysis by ICP_MS after aqua regia digest. Results were received electronically and loaded onto log sheets and uploaded to the Corona drilling database.

Drill logs are located in Appendix 1. Details of collar locations and significant intercepts are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. SDD006 Drill Collar Details and Mineralised Intercepts

BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azm_GDA	Dip	From	To	Length m	Cu %
SDD006	383255.0	5318700.0	709.00	401.4	270.0	-80.0	44.0	46.0	2.0	0.14
							109.0	117.0	8.0	0.20
							359.0	383.0	24.0	0.03

A summary of the drillhole log is as follows:

> The drillhole intersected a sequence of moderately chlorite-Kfeldspar-hematite altered coherent dacitic volcanic rocks varying to weakly chlorite altered dacites from the start of the hole to 312.6m. Minor discontinuous zones of disseminated

and stringer pyrite mineralisation with trace chalcopyrite were intersected with a best intersection of 109.0 to 117.0, 8.0m @ 0.2% Cu.

A weakly chlorite altered interflow dacitic volcaniclastic breccia was intersected between 312.6m and 323.6m.

Dark red pervasive Kfeldspar-hematite alteration increased in intensity from 327.7m to 358.7m with minor late siderite-pyrite veining.

A massive magnetite-chlorite-pyrite breccia was intersected between 358.7m and 363.4m. Estimated sulphide content varied between 5 and 15%. Although there is no high-grade Cu-Au mineralisation associated with the sulphides, the magnetite breccia is strongly anomalous in Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As, Bi and Co and is identical to the periphery of the Prince Darwin mineralisation. Low level Cu mineralisation associated with the magnetite-chlorite-sulphide breccia includes 359.0 – 373.0 24.0m @ 0.03% Cu.

The hole ended in the alteration zone consisting of bright red intensely Kfeldspar-hematite altered dacite at 401.4m.

It is probable that drillhole SDD006 only just intersected the eastern margin of the Prince Darwin mineralisation with the main Prince Darwin hydrothermal breccia located a further 200m east on the dacite-rhyolite contact which has a strong associated coincident magnetic and IP chargeability anomaly (Figures 5, 8 and 9).

IP is demonstrably a suitable exploration tool for delineating chargeability anomalies associated with the Prince Darwin style of mineralisation. The strongest anomalies exist at surface and when combined with historic IP chargeability data (Hutton and Wilson, 1978) provide extensive linear targets that require drill testing.

Although drillhole SDD006 has successfully intersected disseminated sulphide mineralisation coincident with the inversion modelled IP chargeability anomaly at depth, it is unclear if the inversion model has accurately identified the mineralisation. The strongest surface IP chargeability anomaly is associated with the prince Darwin lineament and magnetic anomaly on both line 5318500 and 5318700N. However, inversion modelling has not extended the strong surface response with the known mineralisation at depth.

It is recommended that future (and historic) IP surveys be used to map out surface chargeability but inversion modelling should have greater constraint or contribution from geology models.

Historic IP chargeability data derived by EZ Co in 1978 demonstrates a chargeability anomaly along strike from the recent survey in the vicinity of the Tasman Darwin adit (Figure 5). A large IP chargeability anomaly and magnetic anomaly is located 3-500m west of Prince Darwin in the Clarke Valley that remains untested.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drillhole SDD006 intersected intense hematite-Kfeldspar-magnetite-chlorite-sulphide altered volcanics associated with the Prince Darwin mineralisation. The intense sulphide mineralisation corresponds with the source of the IP inversion model.

The strongest surface IP response (essentially gradient Array IP) on line 5318700 is located 200m further west directly along strike from the Prince Darwin Mine workings and the sulphide mineralisation identified in earlier drilling SDD001 to SDD005. It is likely that SDD006 has only just intersected the easternmost limit of the extensive alteration zone and the best mineralisation is located further west.

The inversion modelling on line 5318700N has not extended below the intense surface IP chargeability response which may be a result of static corrections in the modelling process. IP chargeability is undoubtably a valid mapping tool for sulphide mineralisation, particularly the surface location of chargeable responses. The value of inversion modelling is reliant on the constraints applied.

The Prince Darwin mineralisation responds well to geophysical exploration having coincident intense magnetic anomalies associated with IP chargeability anomalies with the best mineralisation identified so far appearing to be controlled by the boundary between dacitic and rhyolitic volcanics.

Infill IP lines are required to merge the historic EZ IP survey (Hutton and Wilson, 1978) east of Prince Darwin with the orientation IP survey completed by Corona. The survey should also be extended further north to cover Norm's Lode, the magnetic anomaly north on Darwin Peak and the southern extension of the soil anomaly defined at Sumpters Peak south of East Darwin (Figure 11).

The South Darwin prospect has barely been tested with the majority of the 2-3km long lineament of altered volcanics, geochemical and geophysical anomalies essentially undrilled. It is unlikely that geophysics alone can identify high grade Cu-Au mineralisation such as those intersected in SDD005 and SDD001 from low grade areas such as SDD002 and SDD006. Ideally the Prince Darwin lineament should be drill tested on 200m spacing.

The large coincident magnetic-IP anomaly located 200m east of Prince Darwin should also be investigated. The anomaly lies along strike from a mapped shale/volcaniclastic horizon not unlike the Henty position of the basemetal mineralisation at Red Hills (Darwin Plateau-Red Hills analogue). Minor basemetal anomalism is associated with the eastern geophysical anomaly.

For various reasons, much of the EL is underexplored and particularly under-drilled considering the numerous volcanogenic Cu-Au prospects identified. in early exploration in the 1970-1980's. The Jukes Pty prospect is an obvious example of significant Cu-Au mineralisation that requires more drilling. Mineralisation identified in drilling and surface geochemical sampling remains open to the north and possibly the south beneath the Owen Group unconformity. Intense chlorite alteration associated with the mineralisation has been mapped to the unconformity. Magnetite breccias and strong rock chip Cu anomalies to the north remain open. No drilling has occurred since the mid 1980's (Figure 12).

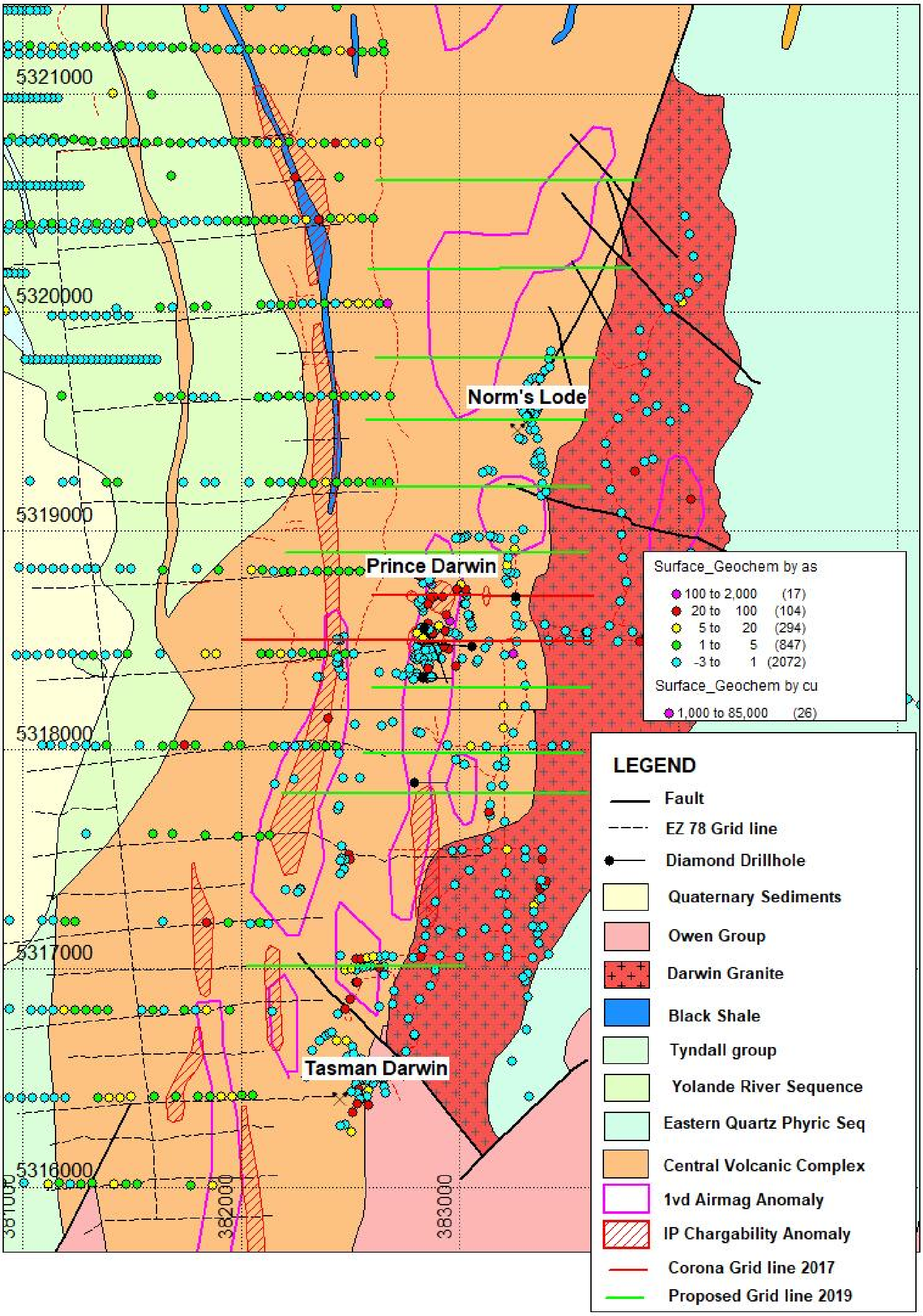

Figure 8. Proposed gridding and infill IP South Darwin

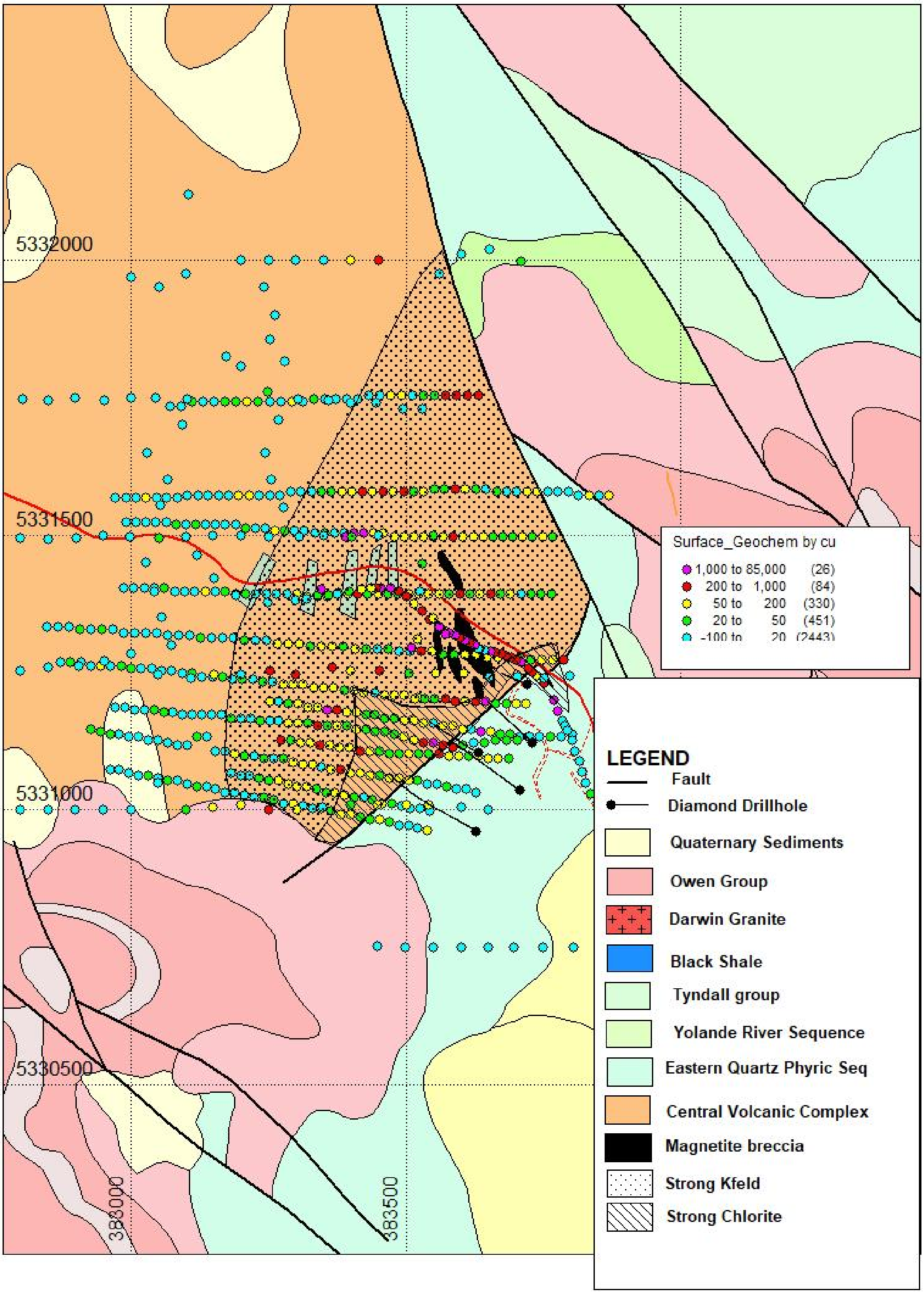

Figure 8. Jukes Prospect Geology, Geochemistry and DDH location.

Collation of historic data, ground reconnaissance and drill target generation of the Jukes Pty, East Darwin, Garfield, Intercolonial Spur, Mt Ellen and Nasty Knob prospects is recommended for the 2019 year.

6 PROPOSED WORK 2019

Carona intend to define drilling targets at South Darwin and North Jukes during 2019 with follow up drilling in the summer of 2019-2020.

Drill targets may also be identified for Mt Ellen, Nasty Knob, Garfield and Intercolonial Spur depending on the results of data collation and mapping/sampling programs.

Proposed work for 2019 includes:

- 10.5km of grid lines on 200-400m spacing and 2km of baseline at South Darwin.
- IP survey of South Darwin
- Collation of historic data for Jukes Pty and drill target definition
- Collation of data for East Darwin and drill target definition
- Collation of data and mapping and sampling of Mt Ellen, Nasty Knob, Garfield and Intercolonial Spur.
- Potential gridding at Intercolonial Spur if initial exploration is encouraging.

7 ENVIRONMENT

A historic exploration track on the Darwin Plateau near the Prince Darwin Mine was re-accessed to develop the drill pad for SDD006. The drill pad and track are yet to be rehabilitated.

8 EXPENDITURE

The following expenditure table includes the total expenditure on EL51/2008 during 2018. Direct drilling costs for SDD006 where $80,280.

ITEM	Cost		
Drilling	277559		
Helicopter			
Salaries & Wages	44059		
Geophysics	38674		
Geochemistry	8874		
Gridding	10511		
Other	27032		
Rehab			
Feasibility studies			
Sub Total	406709		
Administration	37033		
		Total: $443,033	

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APPENDIX 1

SOUTH DARWIN DRILL LOG

SDD006

CORONA : DRILL HOLE LOGGING CODES

STRATIGRAPHY

Mineral Resources Tasmania Digital Geological Atlas

Qa	Quaternary : alluvium and colluvium
Ts	Tertiary : sand/gravel (including sub-basaltic gravel)
Ss	Silurian : siliciclastic sandstone and conglomerate (Eldon Group)
Ol	Ordovician : fossiliferous limestone, impure limestone (Gordon Group correlate)
COc	Cambrian-Ordovician : siliciclastic conglomerate (Owen Group correlate)
Cvc	Cambrian Central Volcanic Complex
Ctc	Cambrian Tyndall Group
Cg	Cambrian Granite
Cws	Cambrian Western Sequence

LITHOLOGY

Volcanic rock types are assigned a four character code. Description hierarchy is as follows :
STYLE (intrusive, volcaniclastic 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		**Other rock type codes**	
I	Intrusive	CAVE	Cavity (caving ground)
L	Extrusive	CHRT	Chert
V	Volcaniclastic	CLAY	Clay
E	Epiclastic	CONG	Conglomerate
		GABB	Gabbro
Composition codes		GRAD	Granodiorite
U	Ultramafic	GRAN	Granite
B	Basaltic (mafic)	GRAV	Gravel (unconsolidated/poorly consolidated)
A	Andesitic	GWAC	Greywacke
D	Dacitic	LMST	Limestone
R	Rhyolitic	LOSS	No core recovery
		MMAG	Massive magnetite
Component codes		MDST	Mudstone
Q	Quartz phyric (ie quartz crystal rich)	QZIT	Quartzite
F	Feldspar phyric	RUBB	Rubble
H	Hornblende phyric	SAND	Sandstone
P	Pyroxene phyric	SHAL	Shale
L	Lithic rich	SSLT	Siltstone
X	Crystal rich	SMSX	Semi-massive sulphide
V	Vitric (ie glassy)	JASP	Silica hematite jasper
		QZVN	Quartz vein
Texture codes		DOLM	Dolomite
F	Fine-grained	CARB	Carbonate
M	Medium-grained	MSSX	Massive Sulphide
C	Coarse-grained	BAR	Massive Barite
B	Breccia	GOSS	Gossan
		MHEM	Massive hematite

CORONA: DRILL HOLE LOGGING CODES

ALTERATION

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

GRAINSIZE

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

COLOUR/SHADE

Colours can be further qualified by shade, using a 1 to 5 scale.
Example : B1 = lightest brown; B5 = very dark brown

B	Brown
A	Grey
C	Cream
G	Green
M	Magenta
N	Black
O	Orange
P	Pink
R	Red
T	Tan
W	White
Y	Yellow
Z	Bronze
S	Silver
U	Purple

MINERALISATION

Py	Pyrite
Cp	Chalcopyrite
Sp	Sphalerite
Ga	Galena
As	Arsenopyrite
Bn	Bornite
Cs	Cassiterite
Mo	Molybdenite
He	Hematite
Li	Limonite
Go	Goethite
Au	Vis Gold
Bi	Bismuthinite
Co	Covelite
Ma	Malachite
Az	Azurite
Cu	Native Copper
Ba	Barite

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

WEATHERING

EW	Extremely Weathered
W	Weathered
PW	Partially Weathered
F	Fresh

Corona Metals - Drill Hole Log

BHID SDD006

Collar

Prospect	BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Date	Geologist
Sth Darwin	SDD006	383255.0	5318700.0	709.00	401.4	5/11/2018	TC

Surveys

Project	BHID	Depth	Azm_GDA	Dip
Sth Darwin	SDD006	0.0	270.00	-80.00
Sth Darwin	SDD006	129.0	271.0	-79.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	150.0	270.0	-79.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	180.0	272.0	-79.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	210.0	274.0	-80.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	240.0	275.0	-80.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	300.0	280.0	-78.0
Sth Darwin	SDD006	330.0	281.0	-78.0

Hole Sizes

From	Size
0.0	HQ
59.6	NQ

Drilled By

E Drill

Analyses By

SGS

Comments

Drillhole SDD006 is designed to test an IP anomaly in the Central Volcanic Complex on the Sth Darwin Plateau.

Significant Intersections

An intense alteration zone was intersected between 338.2 and 384.7. Alteration was zoned with an outer halo of silica-hematite (Jasper?) and an inner zone of intense chl-mag-pyrite between 363.8 and 384.7. The hole ended at 401;5 in intense silica hematite alteration

Corona Metals - Drill Hole Log														
Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Alteration	Grainsize	Colour	Mineral	Visual S%	DH Contact	Structure	BCA	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	0.0	3.1	CVC	VDLM	CyKf	FG	O	Li	0.0	Sp	Bd	45	Orange dacitic volcaniclastic sandstone and siltstone. Well bedded vitric-lithic
														volcaniclastic. Clay alteration. Strongly weathered.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	3.1	12.2	CVC	VDLB	KfCh	MG	G3P3	Py	0.5	Gd	BD	65	Massive, dacitic lithic volcaniclastic sandstone/breccia. Reworked hyaloclastic
														dacite. Pervasive domainal chlorite-kfeldspar alteration. Partially weathered.
														Sparse limonite-qtz after py-silica veinlets.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	12.2	27.5	CVC	LDA	KfCh	FG	G3P4	Py	0.5	Sp			Massive flow banded and brecciated aphyric dacite lava. Strong pervasive pink
														and green chl-kfeldspar alteration. Sparse late Py-silica veinlets.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	27.5	28.8	CVC	VDLM	Ch	MG	A3	Py	0.5	Sp	BD	45	Massive, grey, dacitic lithic volcaniclastic sandstone/greywacke. Reworked
														hyaloclastic dacite. Pervasive domainal chlorite alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	28.8	61.2	CVC	LDA	KfCh	FG	G3P4	Py	0.5	Sp			Massive flow banded and brecciated aphyric dacite lava. Strong pervasive pink
														and green chlorite-kfeldspar alteration. Sparse late Py-silica veinlets.
														Silica-hematite-kfeldspar veinlets. Partially weathered.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	61.2	100.9	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	A2	Cb		Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration. Sparse late siderite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	100.9	107.2	CVC	LDA	ChKf	FG	A2	Py	0.3	Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with patchy Kfeldspar patches.
														Sparse siderite-pyrite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	107.2	119.2	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	CpPy	0.5	Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
														Minor Py-Cpy veinlets and dissemination. Sparse late siderite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	119.2	122.3	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	G5	Ch		Ft			Dark green, strongly chlorite altered dacitic lava breccia. Broken and foliated.
														Minor calcite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	122.3	126.0	CVC	LDA	Kf	FG	R4	Py	0.3	Gd			Massive, red dacitic lava. Intense pervasive Kfeldspar alteration. Minor
														disseminated pyrite. Minor fine qtz-hematite veinlets. Late calcite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	126.0	155.0	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	A2	Cb		Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration. Sparse late siderite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	155.0	160.0	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	CpPy	1.0	Ft	Bn	70	Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar.

Corona Metals - Drill Hole Log														
Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Alteration	Grainsize	Colour		Visual S%	DH Contact	Structure	BCA	Description/comments
														Minor disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite. Minor hematite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	160.0	161.4	CVC	FALT	CbCh	FG	C5	Py	1.0	Ft	Ft	30	Mosaic fault breccia. Dominantly calcite matrix with minor pyrite.
														Low to moderate angle. Clasts of silica-chl-kfeldspar altered dacite lava.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	161.4	168.0	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	CpPy	1.0	Ft	Bn	70	Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
														Minor disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite. Minor hematite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	168.0	168.6	CVC	FALT	CbCh	FG	C5	Py	0.2	Ft	Ft	30	Mosaic fault breccia. Dominantly calcite matrix. Minor fine Py.
														Clasts of silica-chl-kfeldspar altered dacite lava.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	168.6	176.0	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	CpPy	1.0	Ft	Bn	70	Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
														Minor disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	176.0	193.2	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	A2	CbPy	0.3	Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration. Sparse late siderite veins.
														Weak fine disseminated pyrite
Sth Darwin	SDD006	193.2	206.4	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	G5R2	Py	1.0	Ft	Bn	70	Massive, green and pink dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
														Minor disseminated and vein pyrite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	206.4	211.7	CVC	LDA	ChSi	MG	A2	Cb		Gd	Bn	70	Pale grey dacitic lava. Hyloclastic and autobrecciated. Pervasive weeak chlorite-
														silica alteration. Broken core, weakly brecciated.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	211.7	248.2	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	A2	Cb		Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration. Sparse late siderite veins.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	248.20	261.30	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	CpPy	1.0	Ft			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
														Minor disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	261.30	262.90		LOSS									Core loss.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	262.90	263.80		FALT	Ch		G5	Li		Ft	Fo	25	Dark Green chlorite altered dacitic lava. Strongly foliated, minor core loss. Minor
														limonite veining. Very broken core.

Corona Metals - Drill Hole Log														
Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Alteration	Grainsize	Colour	Mineral	Visual S%	DH Contact	Structure	BCA	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	263.80	266.00	CVC	LDA	Ch		G5	Li		Ft	Fo	25	Dark Green chlorite altered dacitic lava. Strongly foliated, minor core loss. Minor
														limonite veining.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	266.00	283.20	CVC	LDA	Ch	FG	A2	Cb		Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration. Sparse late siderite veins.
														Weak late brecciation, minor limonite after carbonate?
Sth Darwin	SDD006	283.20	290.10	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	Cb		Ft			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
Sth Darwin	SDD006	290.10	292.60	CVC	LDA	ChLi		G5			Ft	Fo	25	Broken and brecciated dacite lava. Minor low angle puggy faulting. Limonite
														veining after carbonates?
Sth Darwin	SDD006	292.60	312.60	CVC	LDA	ChKf	MG	A2	Cb		Sp			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive weak chl-silica alteration with minor patchy Kfeldspar..
Sth Darwin	SDD006	312.60	314.60	CVC	VDLB	ChSi	CG	G4			Gd			Massive dacitic lithic volcaniclstic breccia. Clasts of dacite and chert. Intensely
														silicified and chlorite altered.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	314.60	323.60	CVC	VDLM	Ch	MG	G4	Py	0.1	Gd			Massive dacitic lithic volcaniclastic/hyaloclastic breccia. Small chloritised
														pumice or psuedopummiceous clasts with minor chl altered feldspar phyric dacite
														interflows. Pervasive moderate chlorite-silica alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	323.60	327.70	CVC	LDA	ChSi	FG	A2G2			Gd			Massive, pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Minor flow banding and hyaloclastic
														breccia. Pervasive strong -silica alteration. Trace fine sulphide veining.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	327.70	338.20	CVC	LDA	ChKf	FG	G2R2	Py	0.1	Gd			Massive, dark green/grey aphyric dacite lava. Increasing nodules of hematite-
														Kfeld alteration. Trace pyrite.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	338.20	358.70	CVC	LDA	KfHe	FG	R2	PyHe	0.3	Gd			Brecciated, red, intensely Kfeld-hematite altered dacite. Kfeld-Hem nodules.
														Late carbonate veing. Minor pyrite veins and microveins. Strongly brecciated.
														Strong hydrothermal alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	358.70	363.40	CVC	MMAG	SiCh	FG	G5B	PyMt	5.0	Ft			Massive silica-pyrite-magnetite-chlorite mineralisation. Remnant nodules of
														silica hematite overprinted by intense chlorite-magnetite alteration with late pyrite
														breccia (5-10%). Intense hydrothermal alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	363.40	363.80		FALT	ChLi		BB5	LiMt		Ft	Ft	25	Low angle chlorite-limonite fault. Weathered. Ductile/brittle fault.

Corona Metals - Drill Hole Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Alteration	Grainsize	Colour	Mineral	Visual S%	DH Contact	Structure	BCA	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	363.80	365.50	CVC	MMAG	SiCh	FG	G5B	PyMt	5.0	Ft			Massive black silica-pyrite-magnetite-chlorite mineralisation. Remnant nodules of
														silica hematite overprinted by intense chlorite-magnetite alteration with late pyrite
														breccia (5-10%). Intense hydrothermal alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	365.50	367.7	CVC	MMAG	SiKf	FG	R4C3	PyHe	15.0	Ft	Fo	30	Brecciated silia-Kfeld-hematite altered dacite. Intensely hydrothermaly altered.
														Strong late siderite-pyrite veining and replacement.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	367.70	363.40		FALT	KfHe	FG	B2	PyHe			Ft	10	Low angle puggy brittle fault in Kfeld-hematite-sulphide altered volcanics.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	363.40	384.70	CVC	MMAG	SiCh	FG	G5B	PyMt	5.0	Bk			Massive black silica-pyrite-magnetite-chlorite mineralisation. Remnant nodules of
														silica Kfeld overprinted by intense chlorite-magnetite alteration with late pyrite
														breccia (5-10%). Intense hydrothermal alteration.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	384.70	389.20	CVC	LDA	HeKf	FG	C5	HeCb		Ft			Massive, cream to pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Strongly silicified with minor
														Kfeld-hematite alteration. Brecciated with 5% late siderite veining.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	389.20	389.80		FALT	KfLi	MG	R4B4	HeLi		Ft	Ft	20	Low angle puggy brittle fault in silica-hematite dacite. Oxidised.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	389.80	398.20	CVC	LDA	HeKf	FG	C5	HeCb		Ft			Massive, cream to pale grey aphyric dacite lava. Strongly silicified with minor
														hematite-Kfeld alteration. Brecciated with 5% late siderite veining.
Sth Darwin	SDD006	398.20	401.40	CVC	LDA	KfHe	FG	R2	PyHe	0.3	Gd			Brecciated, red, intensely Kfeld-hematite altered dacite. Kfeld nodules. Late
														carbonate (siderite) veing. Minor pyrite veins and microveins. Strongly
														brecciated. Strong hydrothermal alteration.
														EOH

Corona Metals- Drill Hole Assay Data

Project	BHID	From m	To m	Sample ID	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm
Sth Darwi	SDD006	34.0	35.0	11273	295	9.9	82	0.006	0.35	4.6	2.67	3.31
Sth Darwi	SDD006	35.0	36.0	11274	745	5.7	92	0.022	1.14	4.1	1.44	3.87
Sth Darwi	SDD006	36.0	37.0	11275	1000	4.9	49	0.013	0.65	9.9	0.7	1.5
Sth Darwi	SDD006	37.0	38.0	11276	253	4.7	95	0.007	0.24	3.5	0.35	1.31
Sth Darwi	SDD006	38.0	39.0	11277	278	5	81	0.006	0.27	5.2	0.49	1.53
Sth Darwi	SDD006	39.0	40.0	11278	130	4.1	84	0.004	0.14	3.6	0.31	0.89
Sth Darwi	SDD006	40.0	41.0	11279	351	4.3	103	0.011	0.48	8.4	0.8	1.71
Sth Darwi	SDD006	41.0	42.0	11280	165	7.3	100	0.006	0.18	10.3	0.55	4.07
Sth Darwi	SDD006	42.0	43.0	11281	150	4.4	102	0.01	0.16	3.3	0.41	2.24
Sth Darwi	SDD006	43.0	44.0	11282	186	4.3	104	0.01	0.26	5.8	0.64	1.94
Sth Darwi	SDD006	44.0	45.0	11283	1610	4.5	104	0.03	1.55	9.9	1.03	1.43
Sth Darwi	SDD006	45.0	46.0	11284	1160	3.6	113	0.018	1.31	4.8	0.54	1.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	103.0	104.0	11285	331	36.9	128	0.005	0.34	7.1	0.53	2.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	104.0	105.0	11286	394	62.9	158	0.014	0.77	79.9	1.29	4.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	105.0	106.0	11287	243	12.7	106	0.007	0.25	5.4	0.34	1.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	106.0	107.0	11288	545	14.4	106	0.01	0.42	6.7	0.63	3.26
Sth Darwi	SDD006	107.0	108.0	11289	439	9	124	0.005	0.28	3.3	0.3	1.41
Sth Darwi	SDD006	108.0	109.0	11290	194	53.2	94	0.003	0.19	2.4	0.2	1.32
Sth Darwi	SDD006	109.0	110.0	11291	1630	587	135	0.018	1.1	9	0.81	2.6
Sth Darwi	SDD006	110.0	111.0	11292	1560	167	304	0.023	0.95	9	0.72	2.2
Sth Darwi	SDD006	111.0	112.0	11293	4170	313	1090	0.036	2.23	8.1	1.47	4.53
Sth Darwi	SDD006	112.0	113.0	11294	1310	166	356	0.026	0.81	3.9	0.52	1.51
Sth Darwi	SDD006	113.0	114.0	11295	1320	182	385	0.02	0.77	3.8	0.53	1.54
Sth Darwi	SDD006	114.0	115.0	11296	100	36.1	123	0.005	0.19	2.9	0.39	0.9
Sth Darwi	SDD006	115.0	116.0	11297	561	50.5	179	0.012	0.49	3.6	0.55	2.39
Sth Darwi	SDD006	116.0	117.0	11298	5680	550	421	0.123	4.18	5.3	5.33	3.22
Sth Darwi	SDD006	122.3	123.0	11299	37.5	15.1	105	0.019	0.14	3.1	1.27	2.07
Sth Darwi	SDD006	123.0	124.0	11300	12.5	7.6	72	0.005	0.06	2.4	0.62	1.86
Sth Darwi	SDD006	124.0	125.0	11301	10.5	9.8	92	0.005	0.1	3.4	1.06	1.92
Sth Darwi	SDD006	125.0	126.0	11302	13.8	8.3	113	0.005	0.11	3.2	1.22	3.05
Sth Darwi	SDD006	126.0	127.0	11303	16.1	15.8	171	0.004	0.14	3.1	1.02	1.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	127.0	128.0	11304	79.8	26.7	121	0.003	0.22	2.8	0.62	1.52
Sth Darwi	SDD006	155.0	156.0	11305	231	136	52	0.003	0.29	5.9	0.55	0.95
Sth Darwi	SDD006	156.0	157.0	11306	326	116	74	0.007	0.78	18	1.73	4.73
Sth Darwi	SDD006	157.0	158.0	11307	129	224	58	0.004	0.25	5.7	0.55	2.29
Sth Darwi	SDD006	158.0	159.0	11308	85.2	19.7	57	0.004	0.11	4.2	0.51	1.57
Sth Darwi	SDD006	159.0	160.0	11309	49.2	48.6	60	0.003	0.15	7.5	0.78	2.65
Sth Darwi	SDD006	160.0	161.0	11310	132	24.2	60	0.005	0.17	12.7	0.82	1.89
Sth Darwi	SDD006	161.0	162.0	11311	194	368	76	0.004	0.3	6	0.54	1.1
Sth Darwi	SDD006	162.0	163.0	11312	543	598	82	0.007	0.61	5.9	0.86	6.16
Sth Darwi	SDD006	163.0	164.0	11313	467	467	81	0.008	0.59	6.2	0.92	6.53
Sth Darwi	SDD006	164.0	165.0	11314	261	766	59	0.003	1.66	14	5.53	4.11
Sth Darwi	SDD006	165.0	166.0	11315	38	85.1	75	0.002	0.12	5.4	0.42	2.07
Sth Darwi	SDD006	166.0	167.0	11316	39.8	185	73	0.001	0.18	5.1	0.46	2.42
Sth Darwi	SDD006	167.0	168.0	11317	23.9	8.5	78	0.003	0.06	3	0.25	2.08
Sth Darwi	SDD006	168.0	169.0	11318	17.3	9.3	96	0.001	0.07	2	0.18	1.16
Sth Darwi	SDD006	169.0	170.0	11319	24.4	7	106	0.001	0.06	3.8	0.22	1.15
Sth Darwi	SDD006	170.0	171.0	11320	25.7	4.5	131	0.002	0.04	2.8	0.24	1.59
Sth Darwi	SDD006	171.0	172.0	11321	355	202	209	0.006	0.42	5.6	0.59	2.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	172.0	173.0	11322	197	88	177	0.004	0.26	7.1	0.34	1.9
Sth Darwi	SDD006	173.0	174.0	11323	137	50.3	208	0.005	0.42	4.2	1.16	3.57
Sth Darwi	SDD006	174.0	175.0	11324	679	449	287	0.009	3.29	5.5	6.7	9.27
Sth Darwi	SDD006	175.0	176.0	11325	169	12.9	127	0.003	0.17	4.4	0.48	2.09
Sth Darwi	SDD006	183.0	184.0	11326	109	895	93	0.001	0.47	10.6	0.79	1.94
Sth Darwi	SDD006	184.0	185.0	11327	108	732	120	0.002	0.61	12.1	1.29	2.6
Sth Darwi	SDD006	185.0	186.0	11328	183	4850	114	0.002	1.14	20.1	1.03	3.01
Sth Darwi	SDD006	186.0	187.0	11329	169	2350	113	0.002	0.72	9	0.75	18.1
Sth Darwi	SDD006	187.0	188.0	11330	124	1500	125	-0.001	0.99	9.7	1.88	4.89
Sth Darwi	SDD006	193.0	194.0	11331	56.9	15.6	192	-0.001	0.06	1.8	0.14	1.74
Sth Darwi	SDD006	194.0	195.0	11332	24.2	7.9	214	-0.001	0.06	2.7	0.35	1.72
Sth Darwi	SDD006	195.0	196.0	11333	17.7	6.7	234	0.001	0.06	3.6	0.73	1.98
Sth Darwi	SDD006	196.0	197.0	11334	17.8	8.4	232	0.003	0.1	3.1	0.82	3.91
Sth Darwi	SDD006	197.0	198.0	11335	63.7	8.6	220	0.002	0.16	4.8	1.06	1
Sth Darwi	SDD006	198.0	199.0	11336	13.7	7.2	222	0.002	0.1	3	1.09	1.39
Sth Darwi	SDD006	199.0	200.0	11337	12.7	7.9	221	0.003	0.2	4.5	1.44	1.09
Sth Darwi	SDD006	200.0	201.0	11338	22.1	7.8	203	0.002	0.17	2.9	1.11	0.78
Sth Darwi	SDD006	201.0	202.0	11339	140	13.3	200	0.006	0.38	15.5	1.37	2.94
Sth Darwi	SDD006	202.0	203.0	11340	14.8	6.5	183	0.002	0.11	3.6	1	2.76
Sth Darwi	SDD006	203.0	204.0	11341	4.8	3.1	180	-0.001	0.03	1.3	0.18	5.06
Sth Darwi	SDD006	204.0	205.0	11342	5.8	9	183	0.004	0.13	4.1	1.6	4.11
Sth Darwi	SDD006	205.0	206.0	11343	24.9	8.7	117	0.006	0.22	5	2.75	3.93
Sth Darwi	SDD006	206.0	207.0	11344	9.6	9.8	164	0.003	0.13	7.2	1.55	1.98
Sth Darwi	SDD006	207.0	208.0	11345	28.8	147	186	0.003	0.18	5.2	1.26	3.82
Sth Darwi	SDD006	208.0	209.0	11346	18.6	4.9	132	0.002	0.05	3.9	0.73	3.01
Sth Darwi	SDD006	209.0	210.0	11347	10.1	9.3	147	0.002	0.11	5.6	1.11	2.6
Sth Darwi	SDD006	247.0	248.0	11348	5.9	5.1	121	0.001	X	0.8	0.26	2.68

Corona Metals- Drill Hole Assay Data												
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Sample ID	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm
Sth Darwi	SDD006	248.0	249.0	11349	29.9	5.8	142	0.002	0.04	2.7	0.56	1.67
Sth Darwi	SDD006	249.0	250.0	11350	23.5	9.1	145	0.002	0.06	2.3	0.44	1.4
Sth Darwi	SDD006	250.0	251.0	11351	35.7	8.4	155	0.002	0.04	1.4	0.25	1.33
Sth Darwi	SDD006	251.0	252.0	11352	30.5	17.8	147	0.002	0.07	1.1	0.25	0.93
Sth Darwi	SDD006	252.0	253.0	11353	40.7	27.1	238	0.002	0.14	1.8	0.59	0.96
Sth Darwi	SDD006	253.0	254.0	11354	8.5	11.8	107	-0.001	0.05	0.8	0.24	0.86
Sth Darwi	SDD006	254.0	255.0	11355	12.8	13.3	121	0.002	0.06	1.3	0.26	1.19
Sth Darwi	SDD006	255.0	256.0	11356	132	14.1	179	0.003	0.12	5.1	0.34	0.83
Sth Darwi	SDD006	256.0	257.0	11357	36.7	7.7	143	0.002	0.07	1.8	0.26	1.14
Sth Darwi	SDD006	257.0	258.0	11358	13.8	6.9	135	0.004	0.06	1.9	0.35	1.04
Sth Darwi	SDD006	258.0	259.0	11359	56.4	11.4	182	0.006	1.85	4.7	0.7	0.93
Sth Darwi	SDD006	259.0	260.0	11360	29.5	8.5	202	0.005	0.08	2.2	0.54	0.4
Sth Darwi	SDD006	260.0	261.0	11361	23.5	6.2	212	0.002	0.07	0.6	0.27	0.76
Sth Darwi	SDD006	261.0	262.0	11362	5.5	4.3	105	-0.001	0.41	0.9	0.12	0.18
Sth Darwi	SDD006	262.0	263.0	11363	13.3	9.7	216	0.002	0.12	2.4	0.39	0.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	263.0	264.0	11364	3.8	3.4	228	0.002	0.02	1.5	0.32	0.67
Sth Darwi	SDD006	264.0	265.0	11365	5.4	3.5	240	0.003	0.03	1.3	0.3	0.81
Sth Darwi	SDD006	265.0	266.0	11366	4.7	5.2	374	0.002	0.04	1.9	0.38	0.68
Sth Darwi	SDD006	266.0	267.0	11367	4.9	5.2	303	0.003	0.04	1.6	0.3	0.78
Sth Darwi	SDD006	338.2	339.0	11368	4.6	7.1	66	0.002	0.04	1	0.21	9.11
Sth Darwi	SDD006	339.0	340.0	11369	6.8	4.6	85	0.002	X	1	0.13	0.42
Sth Darwi	SDD006	340.0	341.0	11370	13.2	4.6	78	0.002	0.03	1.2	0.18	0.72
Sth Darwi	SDD006	341.0	342.0	11371	34.4	2.5	76	0.001	0.04	1.1	0.18	0.81
Sth Darwi	SDD006	342.0	343.0	11372	21.4	3.3	68	0.002	0.03	1.2	0.16	0.62
Sth Darwi	SDD006	343.0	344.0	11373	34.9	3.5	71	0.002	0.06	13.2	0.96	0.61
Sth Darwi	SDD006	344.0	345.0	11374	22.9	4	67	0.002	0.06	16.2	1.27	0.36
Sth Darwi	SDD006	345.0	346.0	11375	62.5	7.5	55	0.002	0.11	3.9	0.76	0.98
Sth Darwi	SDD006	346.0	347.0	11376	36.6	3.2	72	0.001	0.05	6.5	0.43	0.98
Sth Darwi	SDD006	347.0	348.0	11377	11.5	3.9	92	-0.001	0.03	13.8	0.5	0.43
Sth Darwi	SDD006	348.0	349.0	11378	7.8	3.6	94	-0.001	0.02	4.8	0.3	0.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	349.0	350.0	11379	8.5	4.5	83	0.002	0.06	6.5	0.57	1.13
Sth Darwi	SDD006	350.0	351.0	11380	9.4	4.5	77	0.001	0.02	5.7	0.27	0.78
Sth Darwi	SDD006	351.0	352.0	11381	22.8	4.6	85	0.002	0.06	8.3	0.67	0.5
Sth Darwi	SDD006	352.0	353.0	11382	18.7	3	75	0.001	0.04	2.7	0.26	0.87
Sth Darwi	SDD006	353.0	354.0	11383	11.8	3.2	90	-0.001	0.03	2.2	0.19	1.7
Sth Darwi	SDD006	354.0	355.0	11384	7.5	3.1	73	0.002	0.03	2	0.19	5.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	355.0	356.0	11385	12.1	3.2	76	0.001	0.04	1.6	0.14	1.27
Sth Darwi	SDD006	356.0	357.0	11386	14.5	5.1	80	0.001	0.04	2.4	0.25	2.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	357.0	358.0	11387	5.7	5.6	87	0.003	0.07	3.1	0.54	15.2
Sth Darwi	SDD006	358.0	359.0	11388	11.3	2.7	127	0.003	0.05	3	0.26	1.49
Sth Darwi	SDD006	359.0	360.0	11389	235	5.3	184	0.005	0.25	19.1	1.18	10
Sth Darwi	SDD006	360.0	361.0	11390	237	11.5	233	0.006	0.3	12.3	1.06	8.81
Sth Darwi	SDD006	361.0	362.0	11391	331	23.5	214	0.011	0.66	25.1	2.33	39.7
Sth Darwi	SDD006	362.0	363.0	11392	263	36.2	155	0.01	0.69	34.6	3.48	125
Sth Darwi	SDD006	363.0	364.0	11393	243	39.9	118	0.009	0.6	36.3	1.81	109
Sth Darwi	SDD006	364.0	365.0	11394	222	9.8	139	0.005	0.27	14.8	0.83	30.9
Sth Darwi	SDD006	365.0	366.0	11395	98.7	16.6	112	0.004	0.2	8.2	0.94	27.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	366.0	367.0	11396	66.8	20.8	109	0.012	0.71	45.9	5.65	21.1
Sth Darwi	SDD006	367.0	368.0	11397	27.8	27.7	99	0.017	1.25	32.3	7.31	44
Sth Darwi	SDD006	368.0	369.0	11398	187	22.2	97	0.011	1	40.3	7.47	56.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	369.0	370.0	11399	125	23.2	104	0.005	0.58	46.2	2.03	49.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	370.0	371.0	11400	174	16.4	94	0.005	0.38	27.1	1.01	78.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	371.0	372.0	11401	271	28	117	0.003	0.51	29.5	1.47	23.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	372.0	373.0	11402	131	45.7	113	0.011	0.57	32.9	2.36	41.8
Sth Darwi	SDD006	373.0	374.0	11403	60.3	52.8	95	0.005	0.51	44.4	1.69	123
Sth Darwi	SDD006	374.0	375.0	11404	633	108	161	0.009	1.68	117	2.89	118
Sth Darwi	SDD006	375.0	376.0	11405	489	66.9	171	0.006	1.04	68.8	1.39	67.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	376.0	377.0	11406	487	62	176	0.004	0.94	67.6	1.14	61.7
Sth Darwi	SDD006	377.0	378.0	11407	588	39.6	149	0.003	0.88	44.1	0.5	116
Sth Darwi	SDD006	378.0	379.0	11408	476	52.2	173	0.004	0.91	82	0.76	144
Sth Darwi	SDD006	379.0	380.0	11409	682	80.8	174	0.008	1.71	110	3.29	248
Sth Darwi	SDD006	380.0	381.0	11410	683	65.5	180	0.009	1.57	109	3.12	258
Sth Darwi	SDD006	381.0	382.0	11411	341	56.7	169	0.012	0.85	106	1.78	208
Sth Darwi	SDD006	382.0	383.0	11412	112	49	120	0.025	0.54	38.8	3.17	98.3
Sth Darwi	SDD006	383.0	384.0	11413	31.8	9.9	88	0.01	0.27	38.3	2.75	19.7
Sth Darwi	SDD006	399.0	400.0	11414	7.2	2.9	52	0.005	0.04	2.4	0.63	3.06
Sth Darwi	SDD006	400.0	401.0	11415	5.9	2.4	26	0.002	X	1.4	0.16	0.83

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Project	BHID	From	To	Recovery (m)	Lithology	Weathering	Alteration	Strength	Core >10cm	RQD (%)	No. defects	Defect sets	Defect type	BCA struct 1	BCA struct 2	Roughness	Infill	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	0.0	1.1	0.8		O			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	1.1	2.6	1.5		O			0.3	20								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	2.6	4.1	1.5		O			0.8	53								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	4.1	5.6	1.4		T			0.4	27								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	5.6	7.1	1.5		T			0.3	20								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	7.1	8.1	1.0		T			0.8	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	8.1	8.9	0.8		T			0.6	75								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	8.9	10.1	1.2		T			1.0	83								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	10.1	11.6	1.5		T			0.7	47								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	11.6	13.1	1.5		T			1.4	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	13.1	14.6	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	14.6	16.1	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	16.1	17.6	1.5		F			1.1	73								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	17.6	19.1	1.5		F			1.2	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	19.1	20.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	20.6	22.1	1.5		F			1.4	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	22.1	23.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	23.6	25.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	25.1	26.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	26.6	28.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	28.1	29.6	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	29.6	31.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	31.1	32.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	32.6	34.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	34.1	35.6	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	35.6	37.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	37.1	38.6	1.5		F			1.2	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	38.6	40.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	40.1	41.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	41.6	43.1	1.5		O			1.2	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	43.1	44.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	44.6	46.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	46.1	47.6	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	47.6	49.1	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	49.1	50.6	1.5		F			1.2	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	50.6	52.1	1.5		F			2.3	153								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	52.1	53.6	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	53.6	55.1	1.5		F			1.3	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	55.1	56.6	1.5		F			1.4	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	56.6	58.1	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	58.1	59.6	1.5		F			1.2	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	59.6	62.2	2.6		F			2.1	81								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	62.2	63.4	1.2		F			0.5	42								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	63.4	65.4	2.0		F			0.3	15								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	65.4	67.0	1.6		F			0.7	44								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	67.0	68.0	1.0		F			0.4	40								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	68.0	68.9	0.9		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	68.9	70.2	1.3		F			0.2	15								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	70.2	71.4	1.2		F			0.9	75								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	71.4	73.2	1.8		F			1.0	56								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	73.2	74.4	1.2		F			1.1	92								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	74.4	76.0	1.6		F			1.1	69								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	76.0	77.4	1.4		F			0.9	64								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	77.4	80.4	3.0		F			1.8	60								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	80.4	83.4	3.0		F			1.4	47								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	83.4	84.7	1.3		F			0.5	38								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	84.7	86.4	1.7		F			1.6	94								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	86.4	89.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	89.4	92.4	3.0		F			2.8	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	92.4	93.9	1.5		F			1.1	73								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	93.9	95.4	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	95.4	98.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	98.4	101.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	101.4	103.5	2.1		F			2.7	129								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	103.5	104.4	0.9		F			0.9	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	104.4	106.0	1.6		F			1.4	88								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	106.0	107.4	1.4		F			1.4	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	107.4	109.1	1.7		F			1.5	88								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	109.1	110.4	1.3		F			1.2	92								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	110.4	111.7	1.3		F			1.1	85								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	111.7	113.4	1.7		F			1.4	82								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	113.4	115.1	1.7		F			0.4	24								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	115.1	116.4	1.3		F			1.2	92								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	116.4	117.8	1.4		F			0.6	43								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	117.8	119.4	1.6		F			1.4	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	119.4	121.4	2.0		F			0.4	20								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	121.4	122.4	1.0		F			0.8	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	122.4	125.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								

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Project	BHID	From	To	Recovery (m)	Lithology	Weathering	Alteration	Strength	Core >10cm	RQD (%)	No. defects	Defect sets	Defect type	BCA struct 1	BCA struct 2	Roughness	Infill	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	125.4	128.4	3.0		F			2.8	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	128.4	130.6	2.2		F			2.0	91								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	130.6	133.6	3.0		F			2.6	87								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	133.6	136.0	2.4		F			2.7	113								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	136.0	137.4	1.4		F			3.0	214								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	137.4	140.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	140.4	143.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	143.4	146.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	146.4	149.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	149.4	152.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	152.4	155.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	155.4	158.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	158.4	161.4	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	161.4	164.4	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	164.4	167.4	3.0		F			2.8	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	167.4	169.6	2.2		F			1.7	77								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	169.6	172.6	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	172.6	175.6	3.0		F			2.8	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	175.6	178.6	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	178.6	181.6	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	181.6	184.7	3.1		F			3.1	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	184.7	187.8	3.1		F			2.9	94								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	187.8	190.9	3.1		F			2.8	90								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	190.9	193.9	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	193.9	197.0	3.1		F			3.1	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	197.0	200.1	3.1		F			3.1	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	200.1	203.2	3.1		F			2.8	90								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	203.2	203.7	0.5		F			0.4	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	203.7	206.4	2.7		F			2.3	85								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	206.4	207.5	1.1		F			0.6	55								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	207.5	209.4	1.9		F			1.9	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	209.4	211.1	1.7		F			1.6	94								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	211.1	212.4	1.3		F			1.1	85								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	212.4	215.2	2.8		F			2.7	96								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	215.2	218.2	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	218.2	221.3	3.1		F			3.1	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	221.3	224.4	3.1		F			3.0	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	224.4	227.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	227.4	230.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	230.4	233.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	233.4	236.4	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	236.4	238.2	1.8		F			1.4	78								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	238.2	239.4	1.2		F			1.0	83								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	239.4	242.4	3.0		F			2.4	80								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	242.4	245.2	2.8		F			2.7	96								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	245.2	246.2	1.0		F			0.7	70								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	246.2	248.4	2.2		F			2.2	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	248.4	251.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	251.4	254.4	3.0		F			2.9	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	254.4	256.4	2.0		F			1.7	85								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	256.4	259.3	2.9		F			2.7	93								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	259.3	261.0	1.7		F			1.7	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	261.0	262.9	0.3		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	262.9	263.6	0.4		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	263.6	264.3	0.7		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	264.3	266.0	1.7		F			0.4	24								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	266.0	266.2	0.2		F			0.2	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	266.2	267.3	1.1		F			1.1	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	267.3	268.6	1.3		F			1.1	85								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	268.6	271.7	3.1		F			2.8	90								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	271.7	274.8	3.1		F			3.0	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	274.8	277.5	2.7		F			2.4	89								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	277.5	279.4	1.9		F			1.8	95								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	279.4	281.4	2.0		F			2.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	281.4	282.9	1.5		F			0.2	13								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	282.9	284.4	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	284.4	287.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	287.4	290.4	3.0		F			2.7	90								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	290.4	291.8	1.4		F			0.6	43								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	291.8	293.4	1.6		F			1.6	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	293.4	296.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	296.4	299.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	299.4	302.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	302.4	305.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	305.4	308.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	308.4	311.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	311.4	314.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	314.4	317.4	3.0		F			2.7	90								

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Project	BHID	From	To	Recovery (m)	Lithology	Weathering	Alteration	Strength	Core >10cm	RQD (%)	No. defects	Defect sets	Defect type	BCA struct 1	BCA struct 2	Roughness	Infill	Description/comments
Sth Darwin	SDD006	317.4	318.9	1.5		F			1.0	67								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	318.9	320.4	1.5		F			1.5	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	320.4	323.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	323.4	326.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	326.4	329.1	2.7		F			2.7	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	329.1	329.6	0.5		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	329.6	330.5	0.9		F			0.1	11								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	330.5	332.3	1.8		F			1.7	94								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	332.3	335.4	3.1		F			3.0	97								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	335.4	338.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	338.4	341.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	341.4	344.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	344.4	347.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	347.4	350.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	350.4	353.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	353.4	356.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	356.4	359.4	3.0		F			2.7	90								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	359.4	362.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	362.4	364.9	2.5		F			1.7	68								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	364.9	366.4	1.5		F			0.7	47								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	366.4	367.8	1.4		F			0.5	36								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	367.8	368.4	0.6		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	368.4	371.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	371.4	374.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	374.4	377.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	377.4	379.3	1.9		F			1.7	89								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	379.3	380.4	1.1		F			0.6	55								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	380.4	381.6	1.2		F			0.9	75								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	381.6	382.7	1.1		F			0.8	73								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	382.7	383.4	0.7		F			0.1	14								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	383.4	384.7	1.3		F			0.3	23								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	384.7	386.0	1.3		F			0.1	7.7								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	386.0	387.5	1.5		F			0.6	40								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	387.5	388.1	0.6		F			0.4	67								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	388.1	389.2	1.1		F			0.2	18								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	389.2	389.7	0.5		F			0.0	0								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	389.7	391.4	1.7		F			1.4	82								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	391.4	393.6	2.2		F			2.0	91								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	393.6	395.4	1.8		F			3.0	167								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	395.4	398.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								
Sth Darwin	SDD006	398.4	401.4	3.0		F			3.0	100								