Roger River Gold Project

EL19/2012

Final Report for Year 7

Leached Cap Pty Ltd

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Contents

SUMMARY

This report summarises the Year 7 activities within EL19/2012.

Leached Cap Pty Ltd was 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 361.70 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 km^2 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).

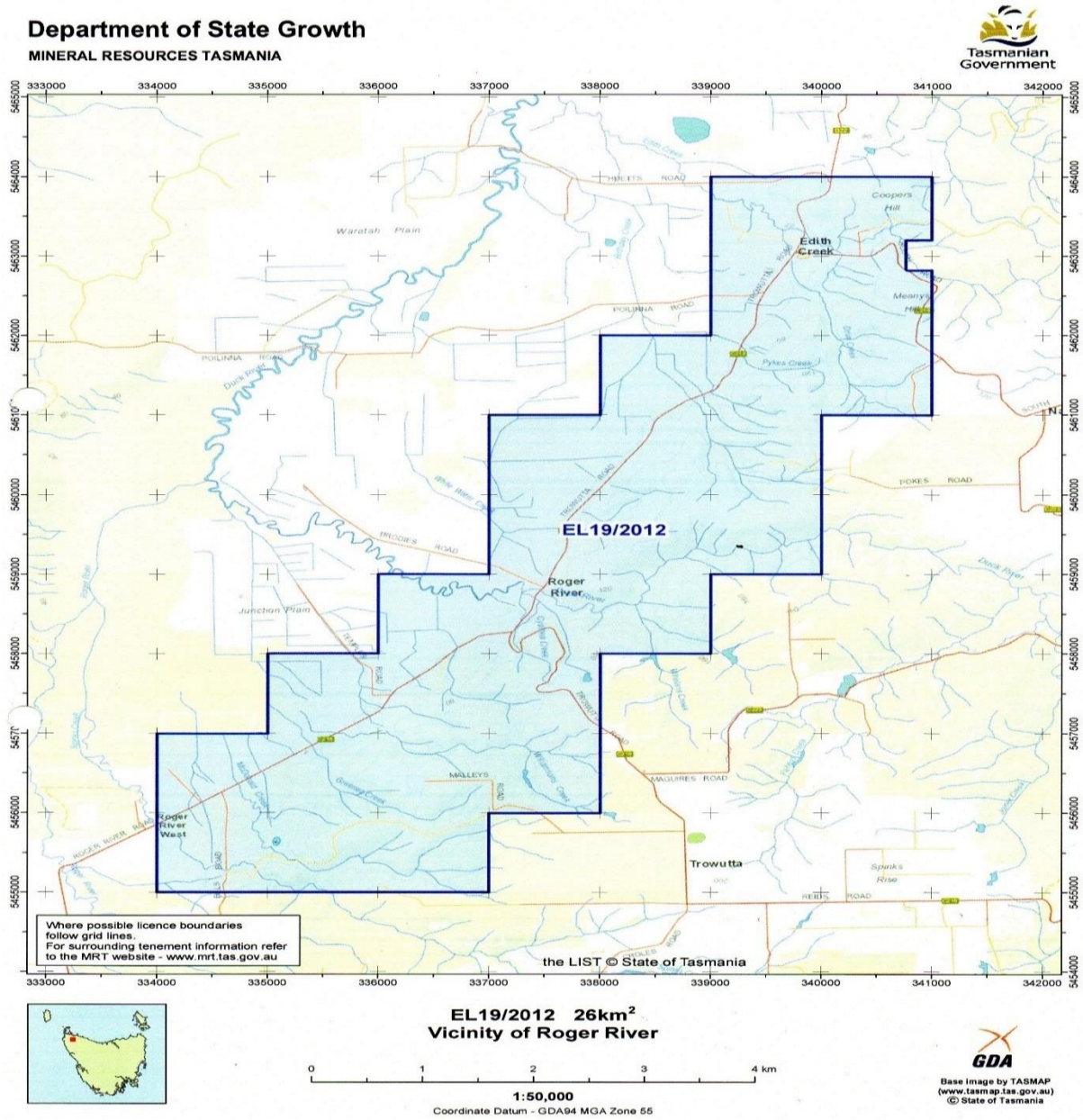

Figure 1: Location map showing EL19/2012

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 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.

In the last part of Year 6, the Edith Creek target area in the northern part of the tenement was subjected to an orientation and infill soil program, , collecting a small (400gm) sub-organic horizon soil for analysis using the Ultrafine^{TM} method developed recently by CSIRO. Some samples were 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 further refine the positions for drill sites. The sampling resulted in broad conformation of the previous soil sampling results.

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 YEARS 6 and 7

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 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 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.

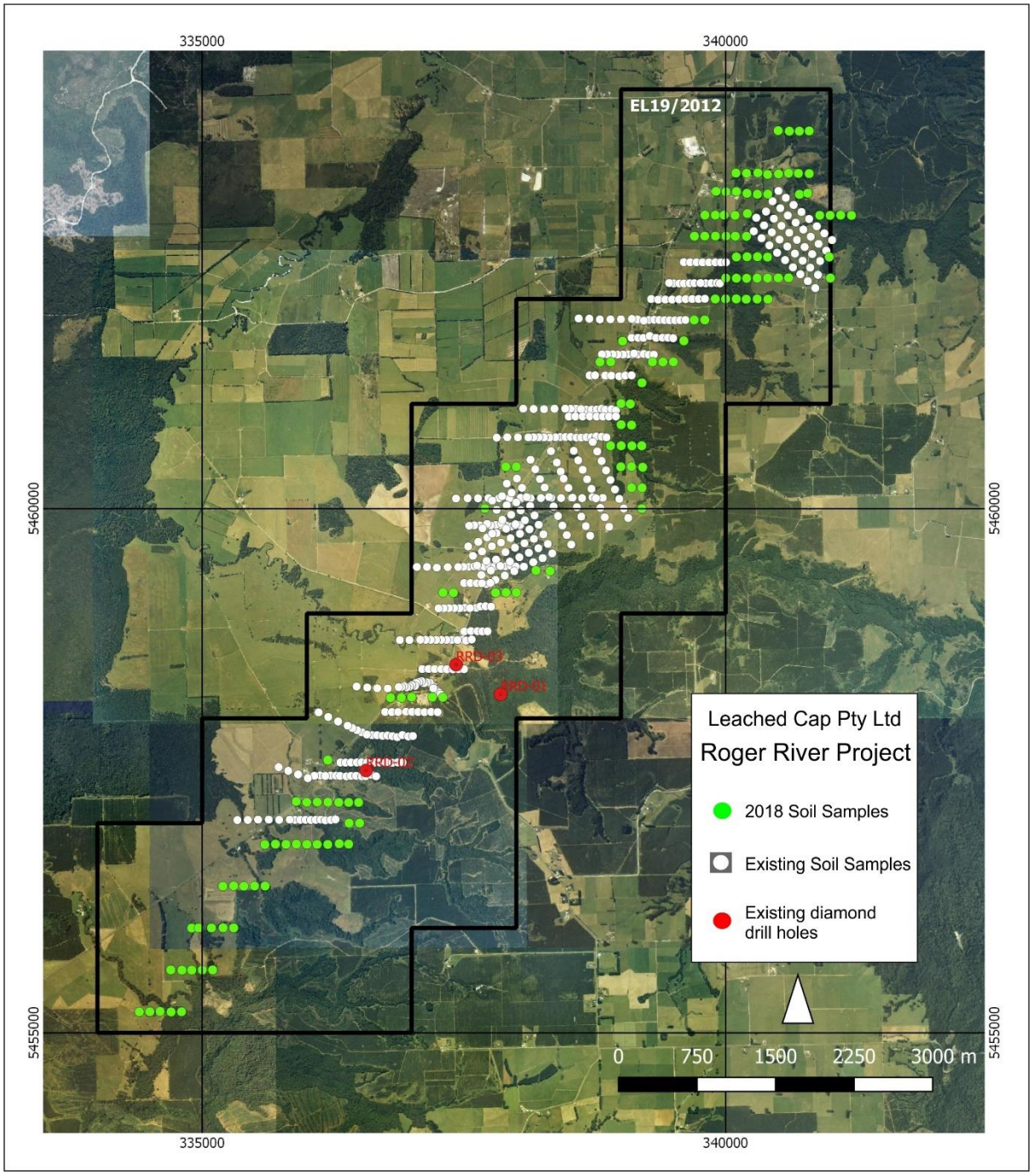

Figure 2: Soil sample location map

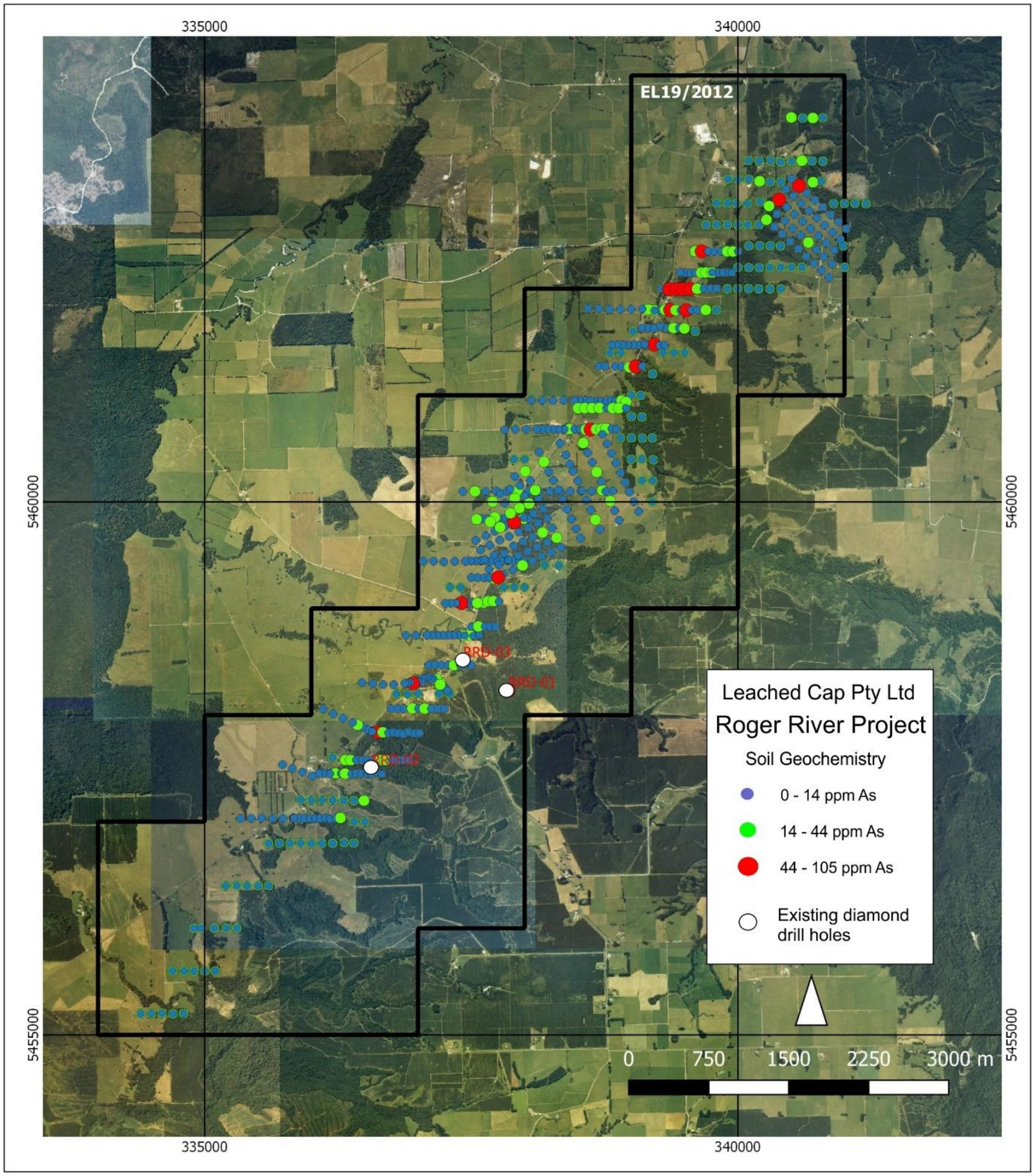

Figure 3: Soil sample location map (all) with arsenic values coded by ranges

INFILL ULTRAFINE SOIL PROGRAM

A small program of infill soil sampling in the Edith Creek target area was completed in January, This program produced a 50m x 50m (approximately) grid of sub-A horizon soils 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, were collected, and subject to analysis using the Ultrafine+^{TM} method developed by CSIRO and sponsored by LabWest.

The Ultrafine+^{TM} 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) was 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. However this program was not commenced due to funding restraints.

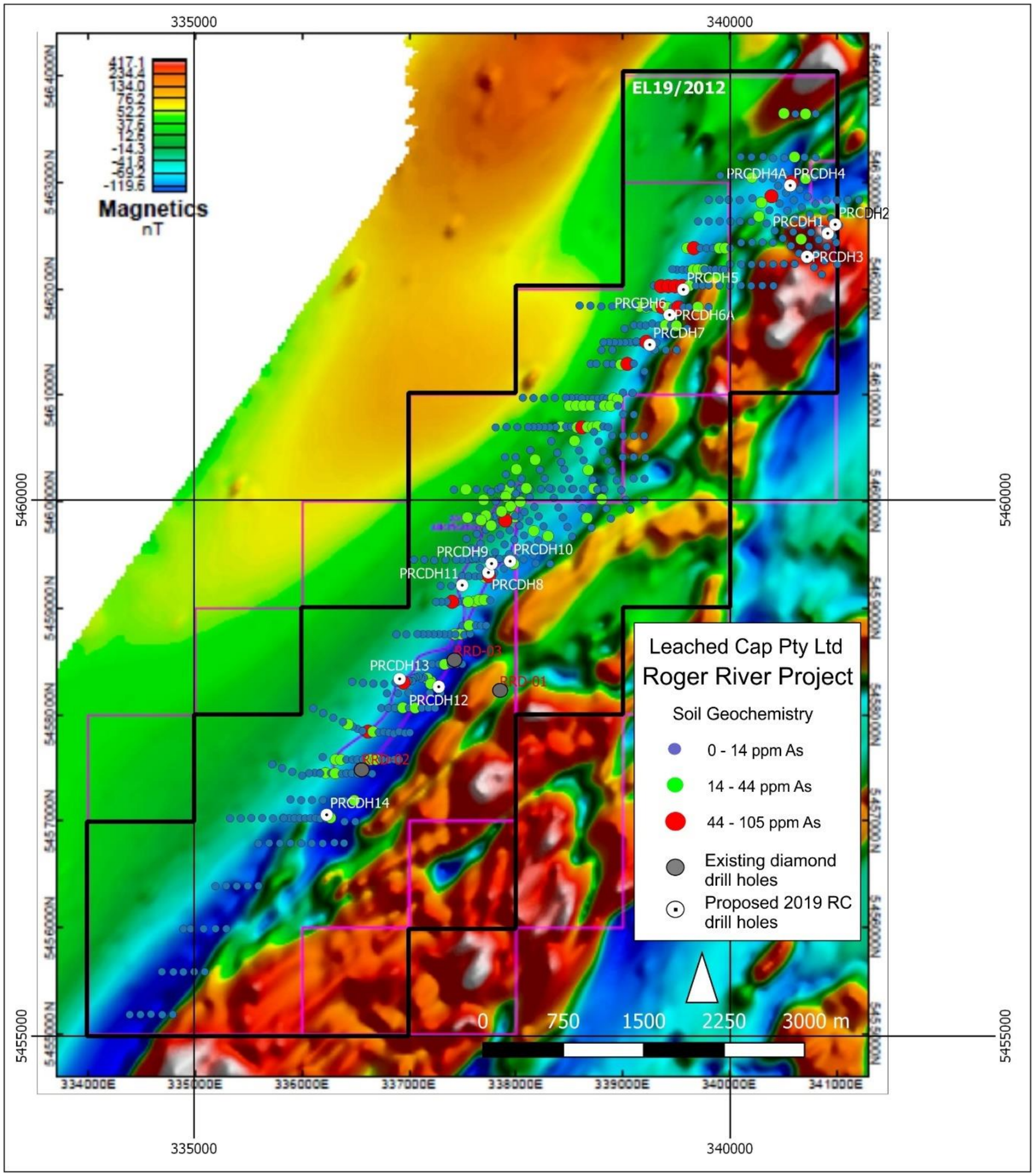

Figure 4: Proposed 2019 drill holes over Total Magnetic Intensity image

8. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure to 31 December 2019 is shown in the following table, although this is an estimated amount as option holders, Expose Resources Limited, did not provide expenditure reports:

Table 1: Year 7 expenditure breakdown EL19/2012

Category	**Expenditure $**
Geology incl. geochemistry	13,000
Land access	0
Administration	
Other costs	
Total (estimated)	**13,000.00**

9. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

As the 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

2019 Ultra-fine soil sample assay summary. Note the full suite of assays are contained on the submitted CD.

ROGER RIVER SOIL SAMPLING JAN 2019 (Utra Fine)

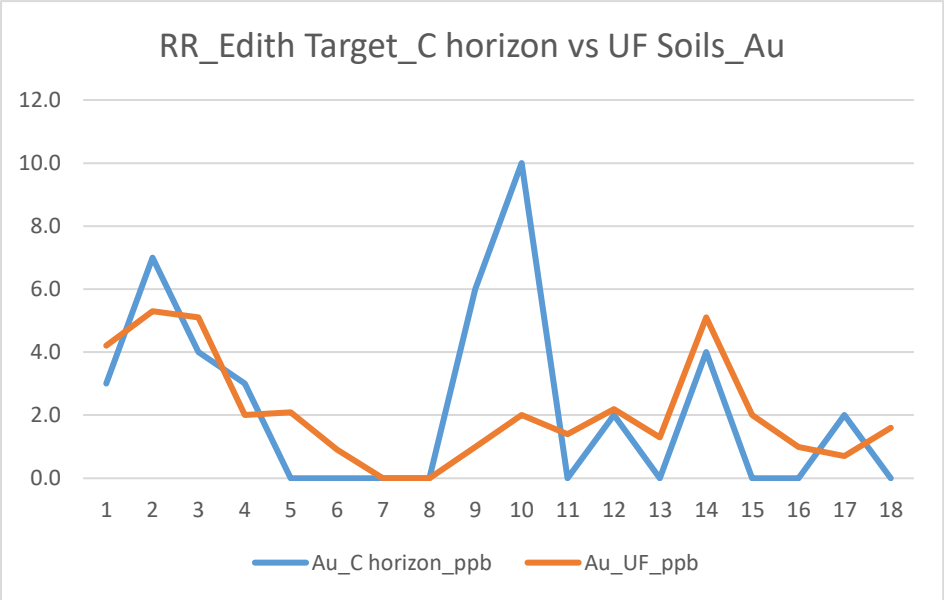
Sample_ID	easting	northing	Acc +/- (m)	Line_ID	Samples in Line	Land_Type	wet/dry	type	Depth (mm)	Tone	Colour	Rock Chip	comments
RRUF1	340132	5462825	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF2	340167	5462788	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF3	340216	5462748	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	grey	orange	
RRUF4	340260	5462722	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	Quartz RC
RRUF5	340308	5462685	7	1	14	native	dry	clay	10	mid	orange	orange	Gully
RRUF6	340356	5462638	5	1	14	native	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	shift due to scrub
RRUF7	340391	5462607	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	20	mid	brown	orange	Many rocks
RRUF8	340460	5462543	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	black	
RRUF9	340533	5462470	5	1	14	native	moist	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	
RRUF10	340577	5462434	5	1	14	native	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	Shift due to log
RRUF11	340611	5462406	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF12	340653	5462366	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	orange	orange	
RRUF13	340690	5462334	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF14	340755	5462277	3	1	14	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	brown	red	
RRUF15	340173	5462859	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF16	340206	5462816	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	15	pale	brown	black	
RRUF17	340286	5462771	3	2	18	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF18	340328	5462732	4	2	18	native	dry	clay	10	light	brown	orange	
RRUF19	340365	5462703	3	2	18	native	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF20	340401	5462665	3	2	18	native	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	orange	Shift due to scrub
RRUF21	340439	5462634	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	black	Quartz RC
RRUF22	340471	5462601	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	20	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF23	340513	5462567	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	brown	Quartz RC
RRUF24	340552	5462533	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF25	340589	5462501	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF26	340624	5462466	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF27	340660	5462432	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF28	340700	5462396	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	orange	

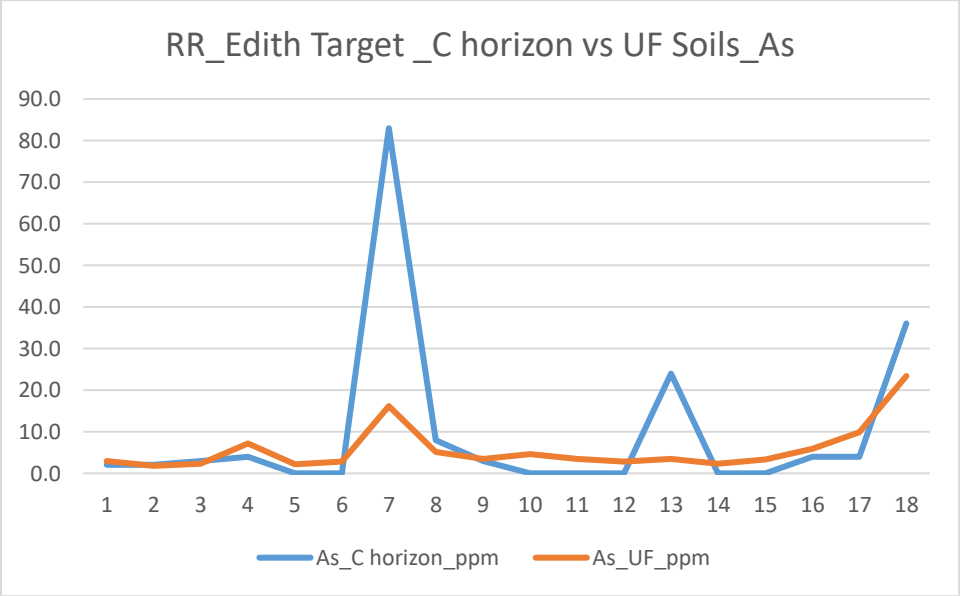
RRUF29	340734	5462366	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF30	340771	5462333	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF31	340805	5462299	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF32	340845	5462275	3	2	18	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF33	340212	5462998	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	orange	
RRUF34	340241	5462937	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF35	340279	5462889	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	orange	Shift due to blackberries
RRUF36	340307	5462845	6	3	20	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF37	340341	5462806	6	3	20	native	dry	clay	10	light	brown	orange	Shift due to creek
RRUF38	340377	5462767	4	3	20	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	
RRUF39	340417	5462731	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	none	
RRUF40	340454	5462702	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	black	
RRUF41	340485	5462670	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	
RRUF42	340521	5462637	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	
RRUF43	340561	5462604	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	black	
RRUF44	340599	5462568	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	black	
RRUF45	340634	5462535	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF46	340673	5462498	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF47	340709	5462468	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	red	
RRUF48	340745	5462433	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF49	340782	5462396	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF50	340817	5462362	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	black	Quartz RC
RRUF51	340851	5462329	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	black	
RRUF52	340886	5462296	3	3	20	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF53	340928	5462425	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	Shift due to laneway
RRUF54	340889	5462466	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	orange	black	
RRUF55	340841	5462498	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	red	
RRUF56	340796	5462542	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	
RRUF57	340749	5462583	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	brown	
RRUF58	340698	5462620	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	

RRUF59	340655	5462674	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	
RRUF60	340599	5462724	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	Tree belt
RRUF61	340545	5462769	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	red	
RRUF62	340502	5462816	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	none	Shift due to fence
RRUF63	340447	5462862	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	orange	
RRUF64	340401	5462910	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF65	340357	5462949	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF66	340323	5462990	3	4	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF67	340849	5462561	3	5	4	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	
RRUF68	340887	5462526	3	5	4	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	red	
RRUF69	340914	5462493	3	5	4	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	black	
RRUF70	340953	5462465	3	5	4	paddock	dry	clay	15	mid	brown	brown	Shift due to laneway
RRUF71	340468	5462995	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	Shift due to track
RRUF72	340487	5462965	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	orange	
RRUF73	340513	5462935	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	orange	Shift due to blackberries
RRUF74	340563	5462906	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	black	
RRUF75	340595	5462871	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	red	
RRUF76	340644	5462829	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF77	340680	5462792	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF78	340722	5462763	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	red	
RRUF79	340763	5462720	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	20	dark	red	red	Tree belt
RRUF80	340809	5462677	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	brown	
RRUF81	340856	5462637	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	orange	orange	
RRUF82	340889	5462599	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	orange	brown	
RRUF83	340935	5462556	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange	
RRUF84	340983	5462517	3	6	14	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	
RRUF85	340504	5463031	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	orange	
RRUF86	340530	5462988	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	brown	orange	
RRUF87	340573	5462964	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	
RRUF88	340607	5462929	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	light	grey	black	

RRUF89	340647	5462896	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	maroon	maroon		
RRUF90	340683	5462865	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	brown	orange		
RRUF91	340724	5462831	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange		
RRUF92	340759	5462793	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	red	red		
RRUF93	340795	5462764	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	dark	red	black		
RRUF94	340831	5462724	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange		
RRUF95	340868	5462688	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	Shift due to earthworks	
RRUF96	340908	5462650	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	Shift due to earthworks	
RRUF97	340942	5462625	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	brown	orange		
RRUF98	340985	5462583	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	15	dark	orange	none		
RRUF99	341010	5462560	3	7	15	paddock	dry	clay	10	mid	orange	red	shift due to laneway	
RRUF100	340555	5463075	4	8	6	native	dry	clay	10	mid	orange	red		
RRUF101	340589	5463035	4	8	6	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	none		
RRUF102	340624	5462998	3	8	6	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	black	Shift due to house	
RRUF103	340661	5462955	3	8	6	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	yellow	none	Shift due to driveway	
RRUF104	340690	5462932	3	8	6	paddock	dry	clay	10	pale	brown	brown	Shift due to road	
RRUF105	340893	5462730	3	8	6	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	Shift to high side of road	
RRUF106	340595	5463113	4	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	light	red	red		
RRUF107	340653	5463056	3	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange	Shift due to house	
RRUF108	340708	5462998	3	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	pale	orange	orange	Shift due to roadside	
RRUF109	340754	5462944	6	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	dark	orange	orange		
RRUF110	340786	5462903	6	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange		
RRUF111	340824	5462862	6	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	yellow		
RRUF112	340897	5462790	7	9	9	native	damp	clay	10	mid	brown	orange	shift due to creek. NOT SIFTED	
RRUF113	340933	5462753	6	9	9	native	moist	clay	10	dark	brown	orange		
RRUF114	340988	5462716	6	9	9	native	dry	clay	10	dark	brown	orange		

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Au_C horizon_ppb	Au_UF_ppb	Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	As_C horizon_ppm	As_UF_ppm
RRS-175	341016	5462562	3.0	4.2	RRUF99	341010	5462560	2.0	3.0
RRS-176	340942	5462626	7.0	5.3	RRUF97	340942	5462625	2.0	1.8
RRS-177	340870	5462693	4.0	5.1	RRUF95	340831	5462724	3.0	2.3
RRS-178	340796	5462763	3.0	2.0	RRUF93	340759	5462793	4.0	7.2
RRS-179	340723	5462830	0.0	2.1	RRUF91	340683	5462865	0.0	2.2
RRS-180	340648	5462897	0.0	0.9	RRUF89	340607	5462929	0.0	2.8
RRS-181	340574	5462965	0.0	0.0	RRUF87	340573	5462964	83.0	16.1
RRS-182	340504	5463031	0.0	0.0	RRUF85	340504	5463031	8.0	5.1
RRS-183	340960	5462461	6.0	1.0	RRUF70	340914	5462493	3.0	3.5
RRS-184	340887	5462526	10.0	2.0	RRUF68	340887	5462526	0.0	4.6
RRS-200	340807	5462299	0.0	1.4	RRUF31	340805	5462299	0.0	3.5
RRS-201	340735	5462365	2.0	2.2	RRUF29	340734	5462366	0.0	2.8
RRS-202	340661	5462433	0.0	1.3	RRUF27	340660	5462432	24.0	3.4
RRS-203	340588	5462501	4.0	5.1	RRUF25	340589	5462501	0.0	2.3
RRS-204	340514	5462567	0.0	2.0	RRUF23	340513	5462567	0.0	3.3
RRS-205	340441	5462636	0.0	1.0	RRUF21	340439	5462634	4.0	5.9
RRS-206	340366	5462702	2.0	0.7	RRUF19	340365	5462703	4.0	9.9
RRS-207	340292	5462775	0.0	1.6	RRUF17	340286	5462771	36.0	23.4


RR_Edith Target_C horizon vs UF Soils_Au
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Au_C horizon_ppb
Au_UF_ppb


RR_Edith Target _C horizon vs UF Soils_As
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
As_C horizon_ppm
As_UF_ppm