Independent Geologist's Report

Allup Silica Limited
Allup Silica Projects

Report Prepared by
Auranmore Consulting
October 2021

AURANMORE CONSULTING

ACN 623 296 006

AURANMORE
CONSULTING

The Directors
Allup Silica Limited
18 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005

INDEPENDENT GEOLOGIST'S REPORT

Auranmore Consulting (ACN 623 296 006) ("Auranmore") has been requested by Allup Silica Limited ("APS" or the "Company") to prepare an Independent Geologist's Report ("IGR" or the "Report") on the tenements set out in Table 4 (Tenements) in Western Australia.

The Tenements being acquired are located in the South-West, Esperance and Kimberley regions of Western Australia. The primary commodity of interest is silica sand.

This Report is to be included in a Prospectus to be lodged by APS with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission ("ASIC") on or about the 1st December 2021, offering for subscription 25,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of APS ("Shares") at an issue price of $0.20 per Share to raise $5,000,000. The funds raised will be used primarily for the purpose of exploration and evaluation of the Tenements.

This IGR has been prepared in accordance with the rules and guidelines issued by such bodies as ASIC and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Where exploration results, mineral resources or ore reserves have been referred to in this IGR, the classifications are consistent with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code), prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia, effective December 2012.[1] This IGR has also been prepared in accordance with the VALMIN code[2], which is binding on members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources, Exploration Results and Exploration Targets for the Tenements is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Richard Maddocks; MSc in Mineral Economics, BAppSc in Geology and Grad Dip in Applied Finance and Investment. Mr Maddocks is an employee of Auranmore Consulting and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy with over 30 years of experience. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience relevant to the Technical Assessment and/or Valuation of the Mineral Assets under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Practitioner as defined in the 2015 edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets'. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

The legal status of the Tenements is subject to a separate Mining Tenement Report which is set out in Section 10 of the Prospectus and these matters have not been independently verified by Auranmore. The present status of

[1] Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. 2012 Edition. Prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC), https://jorc.org

[2] Australasian Code For Public Reporting of Technical Assessments and Valuations of Mineral Assets. The Valmin Code, 2015 Edition. Prepared by The VALMIN Committee, a joint committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. https://valmin.org

Tenements listed this Report is based on information provided by APS and the Report has been prepared on the assumption that the tenements will prove lawfully accessible for evaluation and development.

In addition, Auranmore has not been requested to provide an Independent Valuation, nor has it been asked to comment on the Fairness or Reasonableness of any vendor or promoter considerations, and therefore it has not offered any opinion on these matters.

In the course of the preparation of this Report, access has been provided to all relevant data held by APS and various other technical reports and information quoted in Section 5 of this Report (References). The information used to prepare this Report is drawn from:

- discussions with consultants, directors and management of APS;
- publicly available reports prepared by previous tenement holders and their consultants; and
- scientific and technical research reports and papers publicly available.

All publicly available reports are available from government departments or a prescribed financial market in accordance with ASIC Regulatory Guide 55. None of those reports were prepared in connection with an offer of shares by APS.

Auranmore does not doubt the authenticity or substance of previous investigating reports. Auranmore has not however, carried out a complete audit of the information but has relied on previous reporting and documentation where applicable and has used this for research purposes with qualifications applied, where necessary.

The authors and competent persons of the reports referred to in Section 5 of this Report (References) have not consented to the references made to their reports in this Report.

This Report has been prepared by Auranmore strictly in the role of an independent expert. Professional fees payable for the preparation of this Report constitutes Auranmore's only commercial interest in APS. Payment of fees is in no way contingent upon the conclusions of this Report.

The Tenements are considered to be sufficiently prospective, subject to varying degrees of risk, to warrant further exploration and development of their economic potential, consistent with the programs proposed by APS.

Mr Maddocks is of the opinion that APS has satisfactorily and clearly defined exploration and expenditure programs which are reasonable having regard to the nature of the mineralisation and the stated objectives of the Company. APS's exploration programs are included in the Report. It is noted that they may be altered in view of results gained which could revise the emphasis of current priorities.

This report has an effective date of 21 October 2021.

Yours faithfully

Richard Maddocks

Director, Auranmore Consulting

October 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Independent Geologists Report ("IGR", or the "Report") has been prepared by Auranmore Consulting ("Auranmore") at the request of Allup Silica Limited (APS). APS owns, or has the right to acquire, controlling interests in Tenements in Western Australia. These Tenements are prospective for silica sand mineralisation.

APS has projects in the south-west of Western Australia, the southern Goldfields near Esperance and the Kimberley area of Western Australia. APS has conducted preliminary exploration that has confirmed the presence of silica sand of a quality that warrants further exploration. Drilling in the Antwalker and Unicup Projects conducted by previous explorers targeting the underlying bedrock has intersected significant thicknesses of silica sand. This drilling combined with the recent APS exploration has provided sufficient data to enable the estimation of a **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)** at the Unicup project and an Exploration Target at the Antwalker Project. The MRE is presented in Table 1 and the Exploration Target in Table 2. Details of the MRE are contained in Section 2.3 of this report and the Antwalker Exploration Target in Section 2.4.

Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

Table 1: Unicup Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Tonnes	Silica (SiO_2) %	Alumina (Al_2O_3) %	Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3) %	Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2) %	LOI %
73,000,000	96.6	1.1	0.41	0.47	0.68

Exploration Target

Table 2: Antwalker Exploration Target

Antwalker		Before Beneficiation Processing
Tonnage Range	Minimum	Maximum
Exploration Target	20,000,000	40,000,000
Grade		
Silica (SiO_2) %	97%	99%
Inclusions	Lowest	Highest
Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3) % (ppm)	0.04% (400 ppm)	0.08% (400 ppm)
Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) % (ppm)	0.35% (3500 ppm)	0.55% (3500 ppm)
Alumina (Al_2O_3) % (ppm)	0.03% (300 ppm)	0.01% (300 ppm)
LOI % (moisture and volatiles)	0.7%	1.0%

The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

The Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate and the Exploration Target will form the basis for additional exploration and development programs on the Antwalker and Unicup Projects. Additional drilling will be focussed on delineating silica sand horizons and on extending the known occurrences. Expenditure has also been budgeted for lead items in anticipation of the estimation of additional Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Should additional exploration prove successful, this will aid in the expediting of mining proposals and statutory approvals. This includes flora and fauna baseline studies, heritage and geotechnical studies and hydrogeological studies.

The Allup Silica Sand Projects are at a relatively early stage of exploration. Previous work has included grab and auger sampling and shallow open hole percussion drilling. These exploration programs have established the presence of silica sand mineralisation within the recent sediments overlying the project areas. Proposed exploration will focus on delineating the distribution and tenor of silica sand mineralisation. This will entail a significant program of drilling at the Unicup, Antwalker, Pipeclay Tree and Esperance Projects. The Argyle Project is at an earlier state of exploration with exploration required to delineate the extent and depth of silica sand deposits.

Based on prevailing market sentiment and commodity prices, exploration and/or development for silica sand is warranted and the Tenements are considered sufficiently prospective to justify the exploration expenditure and work programs outlined in the Prospectus. A summary of the proposed exploration programs is presented below in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Proposed Exploration Programs and Expenditure

Project		Year 1		Year 2		Total
Unicup	$	943,000	$	1,113,000	**$**	**2,056,000**
Antwalker/Pipeclay	$	369,000	$	349,000	**$**	**718,000**
Argyle Silica	$	585,000	$	555,000	**$**	**1,140,000**
Esperance Silica	$	307,000	$	282,000	**$**	**589,000**
TOTAL	**$**	**2,204,000**	**$**	**2,299,000**	**$**	**4,503,000**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Tenure

The tenements in which APS will have an interest in are summarised in Table 4. Auranmore has obtained these tenement details from the Mineral Titles Online database managed by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Auranmore has not verified the details of the tenement tenure or ownership.

Table 4: Tenement Details

Tenement	Status	Project	Area km²	Holder	Expenditure Commitment	Grant Date	End Date
E 70/5447	Granted	Unicup	22.65	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	14-Dec-20	13-Dec-25
E 70/5527	Granted	Unicup	45.3	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	25-Feb-21	24-Feb-26
E 70/5920	Granted	Unicup	51.03	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	17-Nov-21	16-Nov-26
E 70/5455	Application	Antwalker	11.32	Allup Silica Limited	-	-	-
E 70/5682	Granted	Pipeclay Tree	17	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	11-May-21	10-May-26
E 70/5745	Granted	Pipeclay Tree	17	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	24-May-21	23-May-26
E80/5629	Application	Argyle Silica	161.67	Allup Silica Limited	-	-	-
E80/5652	Application	Argyle Silica	66.1	Allup Silica Limited	-	-	-
E80/5524	Granted	Argyle Silica	16.49	* Pathfinder Exploration Ltd 50% / Norvale Pty Ltd 50%	$15,000	26-Aug-21	25-Aug-26
E63/2137	Granted	Esperance	48.51	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	4-Nov-21	3-Nov-26
E63/2138	Application	Esperance	48.92	Allup Silica Limited	-	-	-
E63/2139	Granted	Esperance	51.79	Allup Silica Limited	$20,000	26-Oct-21	25-Oct-26

* Transfers into the name of APS were lodge on the 23/11/2021 with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety and are awaiting processing.

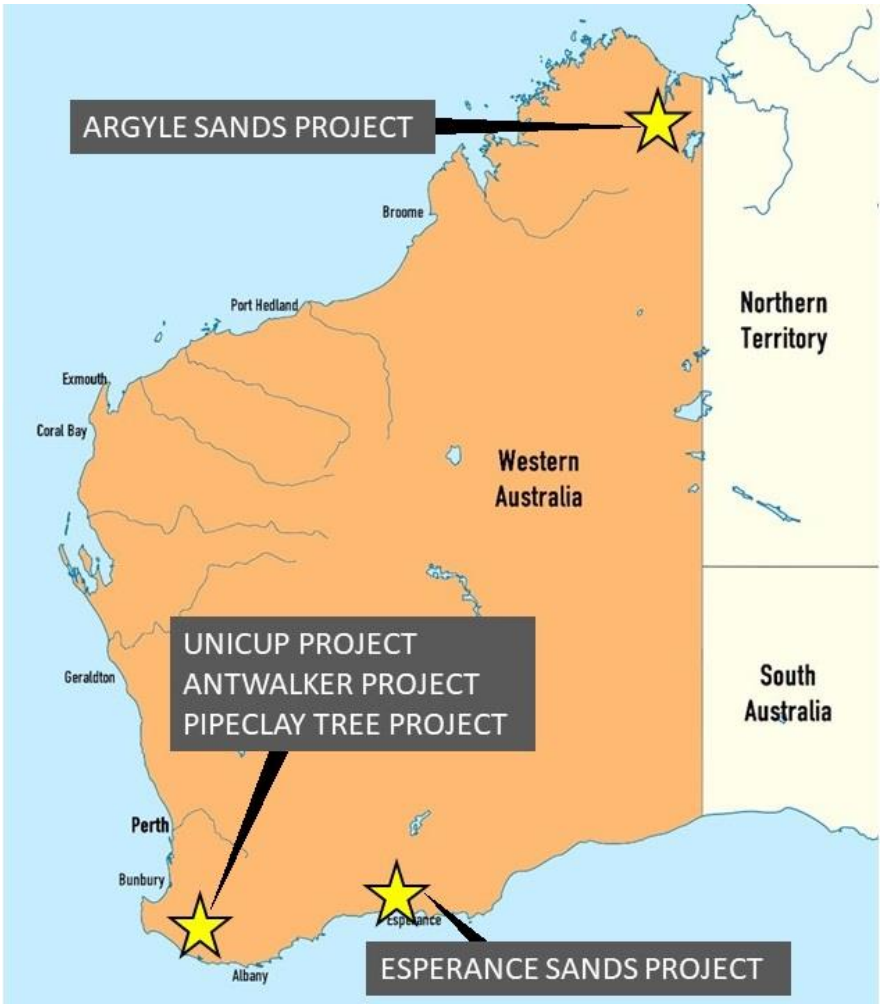

Figure 1: Tenement Locations

1.2 Location and Access

The Allup Silica Sand south-west projects are located in the Lake Muir region of south-west Western Australia, 150km north-west of the town of Albany. Tenement E 70/5455 (the Antwalker Project) is located north west of Quinninup, E 70/5682 and E 70/5745 (the Pipelay Tree Project) are located south of Manjimup, and E 70/5447 and E 70/5527 (the Unicup Project) are north of the Lake Muir nature reserve. The Antwalker Project is accessed via the South-Western Highway about 26km from Manjimup. The Pipeclay Tree Project is accessed via South-Western Highway about 13km from Manjimup. The Unicup project is accessed via the Muirs Highway about 50km from Manjimup.

The Esperance tenements are accessed from the town of Esperance. E63/2137 is about 20km west of Esperance and can be accessed from the south by tracks off the Eleven Mile Beach Road and from the north by tracks off Telegraph Road. E63/2138 and E63/2139 are located 90km north-north-west from Esperance and are accessed from the town of Salmon Gums via Machen Road, a distance of about 20km.

The Argyle Sands Project is accessed from Wyndham via the Great Northern Highway or Kunanarra via the Victoria Highway. The Great Northern Highway passes through the project area about 80km south of Wyndham.

1.3 Climate and Topography

The Projects in the south-west of Western Australia experience a climate that is Mediterranean with cool, wet winters and warm to hot, dry summers. Soil, and hence vegetation types, are strongly controlled by the geology and climate with podzolic soils developing on acidic gneiss and red earths on basic gneiss. Vegetation comprises medium forest and woodlands of jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata), marri (Corymbia calophylla), yate (E. occidentalis), E. deciphens and wandoo (E. wandoo) in various combinations; low woodlands and closed forests of paperbarks (Melaleuca spp.), scrublands, teatree thickets (Melaleuca spp. and Kunzea spp.), sedgelands, reed swamps and fresh water and salt lakes (Smith, 2003).

The Argyle Project in the Kimberley experiences a tropical climate with a wet season from late November to March and a dry season from April to early November. The average annual rainfall at Wyndham is 845mm with the bulk of this falling from December to March. The topography of the project area where the silica sand is found is generally flat with open savannah type vegetation.

1.4 Data Sources

This review was conducted on data and documentation supplied by APS and is current as of 16 October 2021. Some reports were obtained from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety. Geology and land use maps were also obtained from the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety 'GeoView' mapping tool. The data is assumed to be valid. A site visit was not deemed necessary by the competent person due to the early stage of the projects. It was also decided that site visits would not contribute additional meaningful information or data to the understanding of the geology of the projects.

2.0 SOUTH-WEST PROJECTS

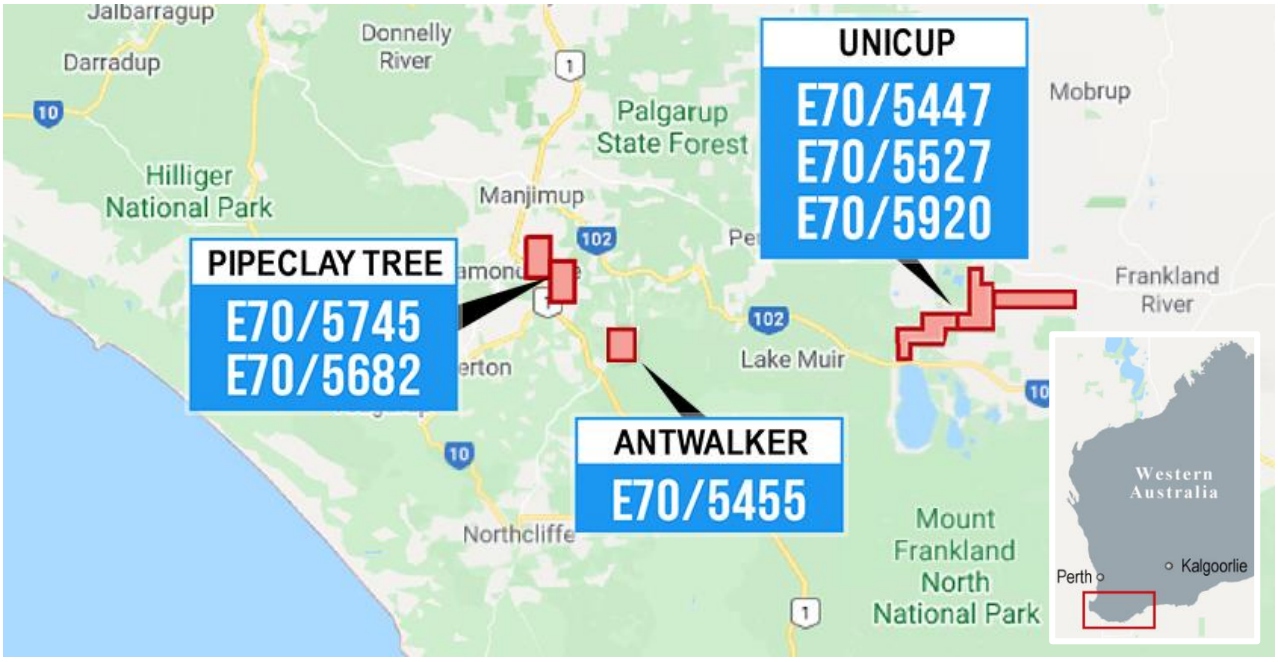

Figure 2: Location of South-west Projects

2.1 Regional Geology

The areas of interest are located on elevated sand plain and residual laterite terrain of the Biranup Zone in the Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Orogen of south-west Western Australia. It is underlain by quartzo-feldspathic gneisses, mainly derived from granitoid rocks of the Biranup and Nornalup Complexes.

The high grade, pure quartz silica sands are part of the mid to late Eocene Werillup Formation which consists of alluvial river sands and gravel, laid on low grade coal and lignite laid down in coastal swamps. The host stratigraphy at Unicup and Antwalker are up to 64m in thickness and outcrop at surface.

The Eocene coastal plain and continental margin sedimentary rocks (like the Eucla Basin stratigraphy) lie directly on a truncated profile of saprolitic Albany-Fraser rocks of Proterozoic age which in the Unicup area consist of the Biranup Complex: meta-sedimentary quart-feldspar schist, garnet-amphibole schist, graphitic schist; and gneissic rocks (mainly felsic orthogneiss) cut by late mafic dykes, and late stage pegmatites. Granitic to granodioritic late stage intrusives occur especially in the southern parts of the Biranup Complex. Large layered gabbroic massifs occur at Bridgetown.

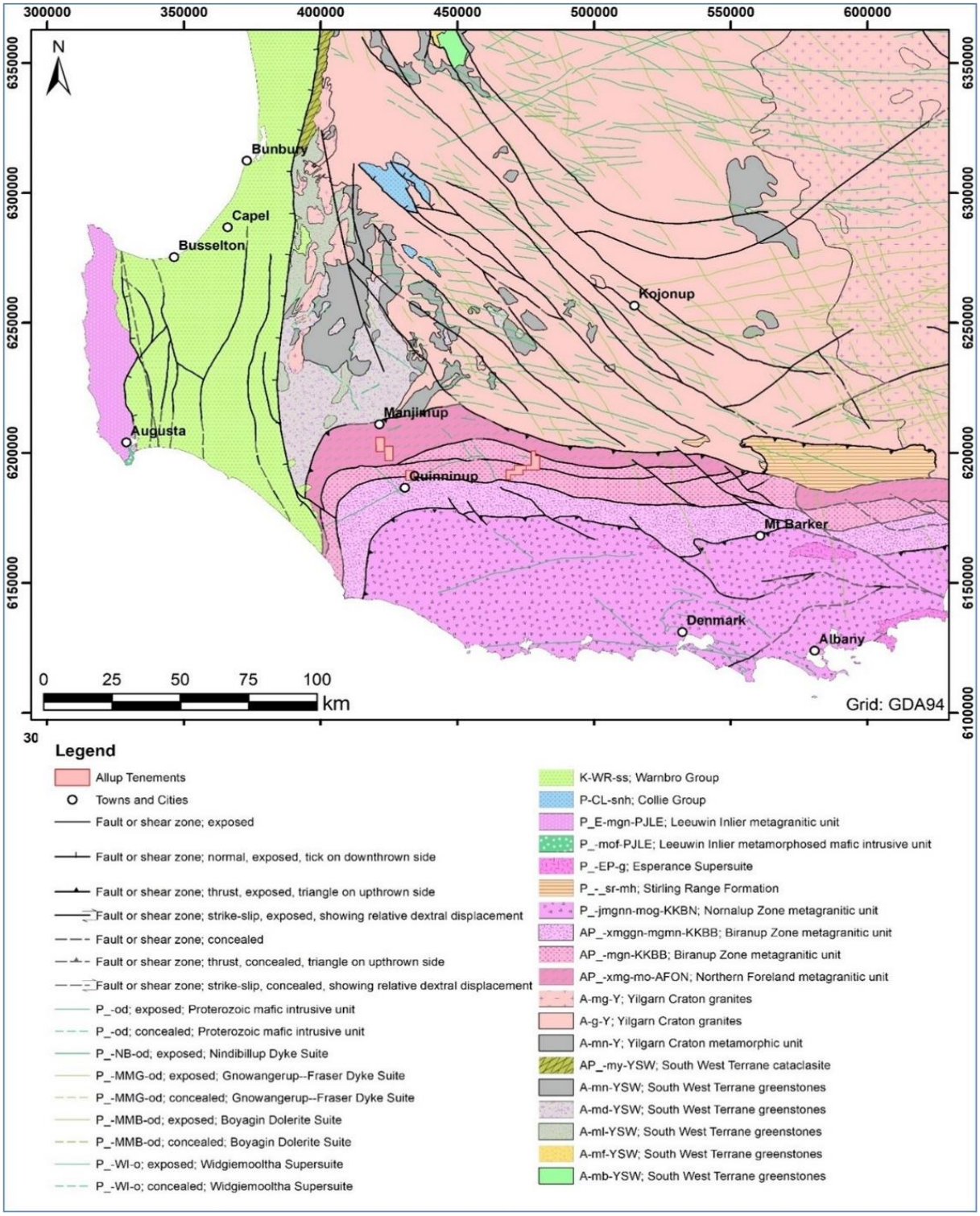

Figure 3: Regional Geology of Project Area.

2.2 Unicup Project

The Unicup Project encompasses three granted exploration licences E 70/5447, E 70/5527 and E 70/5920. These tenements are located between the Muir Highway to the south and the Wingebellup Road to the north. Figure 4 shows the location of the three tenements in relation to local nature reserves and State forests. The project is relatively unencumbered by these areas, however the underlying land is generally freehold land and permission will be required to undertake some exploration activities.

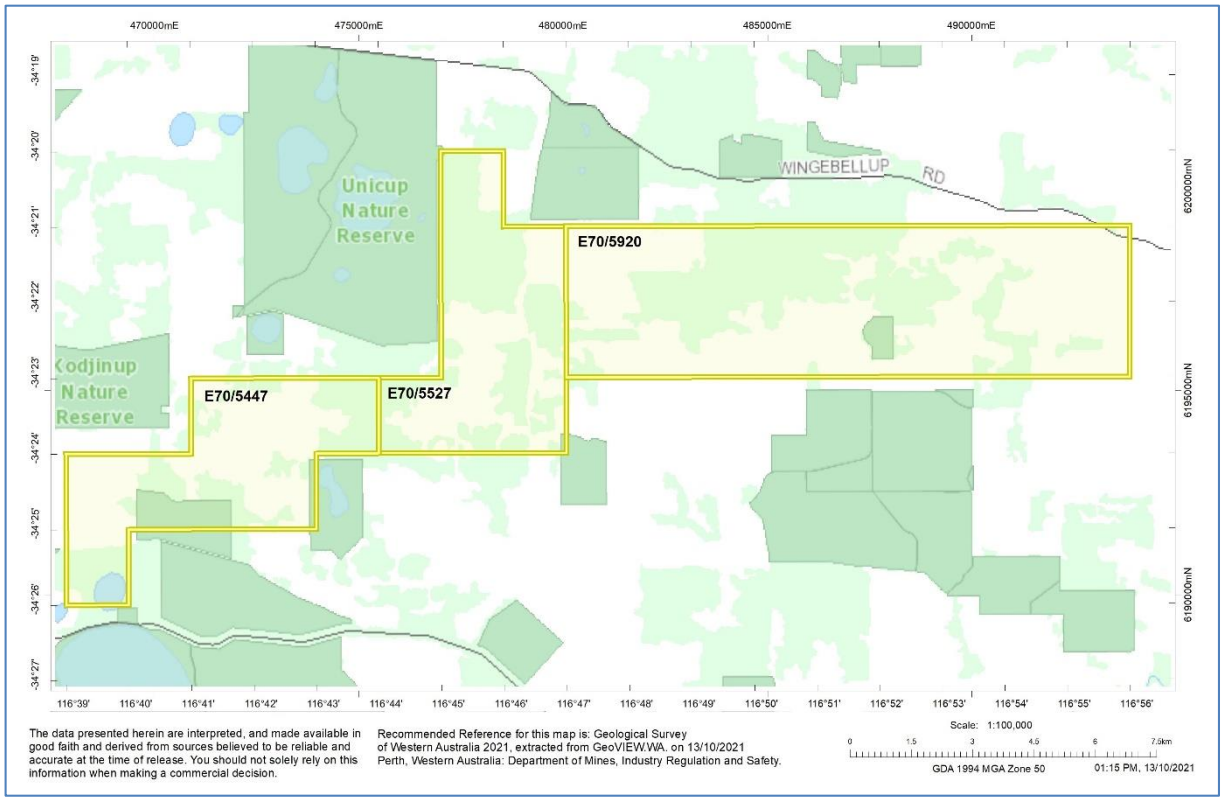

Figure 4: Unicup Project with Conservation Areas

2.2.1 Project Geology

E 70/5447, E 70/5527 and E70/5920 are located on poorly drained flats with lakes and low dune and undulating low hills and rises. The sediments of the area are part of the Werillup formation consisting of either carbonaceous clays and silts interbedded with fine to coarse grained quartz sands or thick beds of carbonaceous clay through to carbonaceous sandy silts. The distribution of the sediments is poorly understood due to extensive cover by ferricrete, alluvium and colluvium (Smith, 2003).

There is a sharp bedding contact between quartz sands and underlying clays or clayey silts. Quartz sands are poorly to moderately sorted, fine to coarse grained, with grains being angular to subangular.

An overview of the local geology at Unicup is shown in Figure 5. Deeper palaeochannels potentially containing significant sand deposits are also shown.

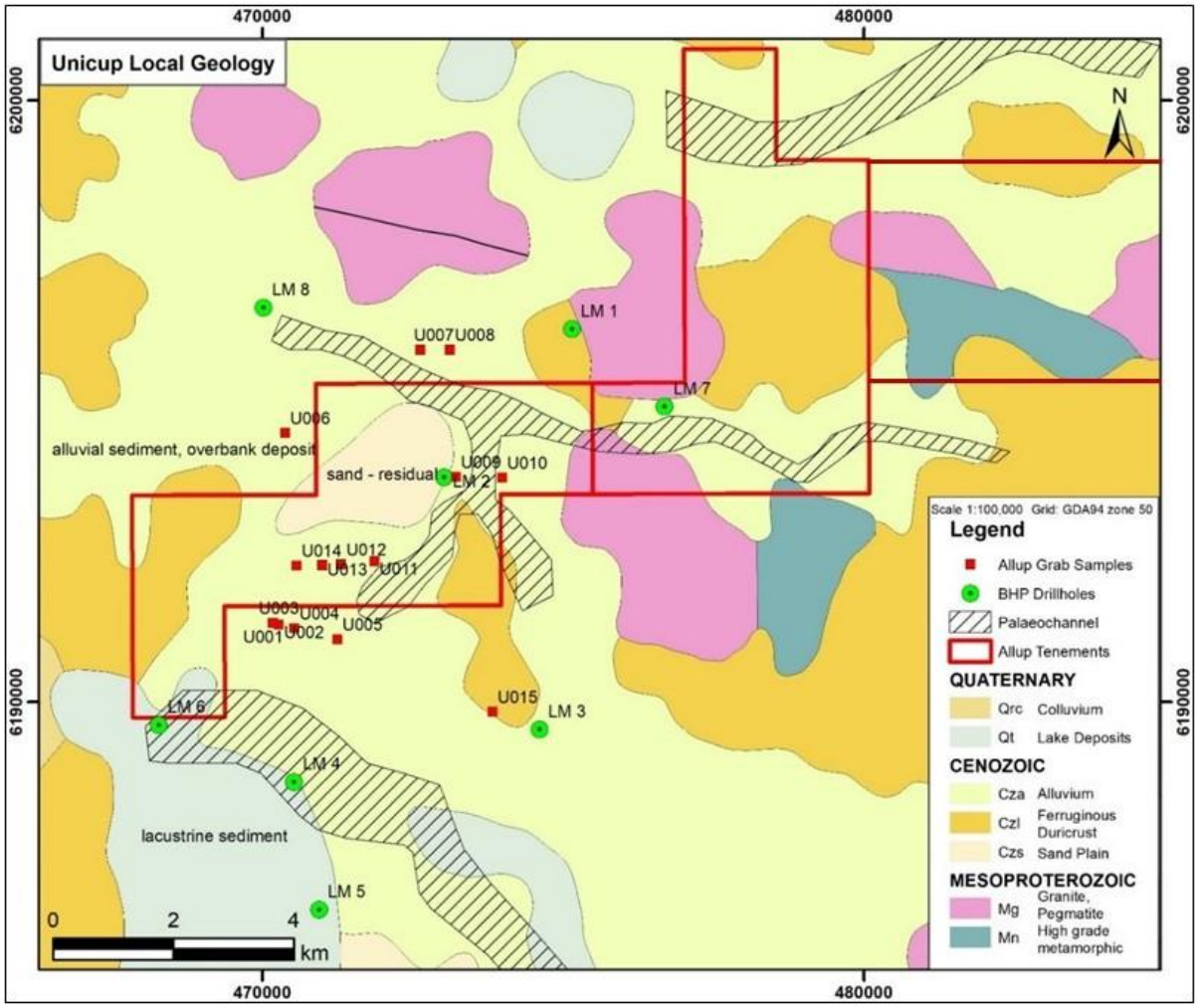

Figure 5: Unicup local geology showing BHP drillholes and APS grab sample locations

2.2.2 Exploration History

BHP conducted exploration for coal in the Lake Muir area starting with two shallow scout holes in 1981. They intersected 4.25m of lignite in one hole and applied for three blocks of coal mining leases between April and July 1981.

A drill program of six shallow holes (LM1-6) was drilled to test for coal potential in the area. These are summarised in Table 5 with the thickness of sand intersected also shown. The location of these holes is shown in Figure 5.

Table 5: BHP Air-core drilling at Unicup

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	Dip	Azi	Sand Interval	Basement Depth	Basement Lithology
LM 1	Aircore	475150	6196199	62.8	-90	0	0-16m	62	Granite
LM 2	Aircore	473017	6193733	49.3	-90	0	0-36m	49.5	Basalt
LM 3	Aircore	474606	6189544	24.5	-90	0	-	24.4	Granite
LM 4	Aircore	470526	6188670	39	-90	0	0-16m	37	Granite
LM 5	Aircore	470941	6186546	37	-90	0	0-4m	36.7	Granite
LM 6	Aircore	468277	6189617	48	-90	0	0-11	48	Schist
LM 7	Aircore	476686	6194909	74	-90	0	-	74	Granite
LM 8	Aircore	470016	6196554	54	-90	0	0-18m	54	Granite

APS have collected 15 grab samples at Unicup and had them assayed for silica and other relevant content by Intertek Genalysis. The results, shown below in Table 6, demonstrate the quality of the quartz silica sand.

Table 6: Grab Samples collected at Unicup

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	SiO2 %	TiO2 ppm	Al2O3 ppm	Fe2O3 ppm	LOI %
U001	470173	6191319	99	2351	567	570	0.53
U002	470273	6191294	98.8	2174	521	663	0.80
U003	470173	6191319	99.2	1629	262	496	0.56
U004	470531	6191230	99	1864	295	465	0.67
U006	470375	6194470	97.4	1890	663	592	0.72
U005	471248	6191041	99	1411	319	297	2.15
U007	472625	6195860	99.4	3097	271	470	0.22
U008	473112	6195860	99.2	3786	313	984	0.30
U009	473216	6193741	98.2	5113	2187	1376	0.86
U010	473987	6193728	98.5	3320	3658	1799	0.52
U011	471862	6192340	99	2738	1353	2293	ns
U012	471308	6192287	99.3	2939	332	980	ns
U013	470994	6192278	99.4	2047	232	1650	ns
U014	470566	6192272	99.4	1930	185	516	ns
U015	473826	6189834	97.9	4714	8738	1136	ns

Figure 6: Sample location for U010

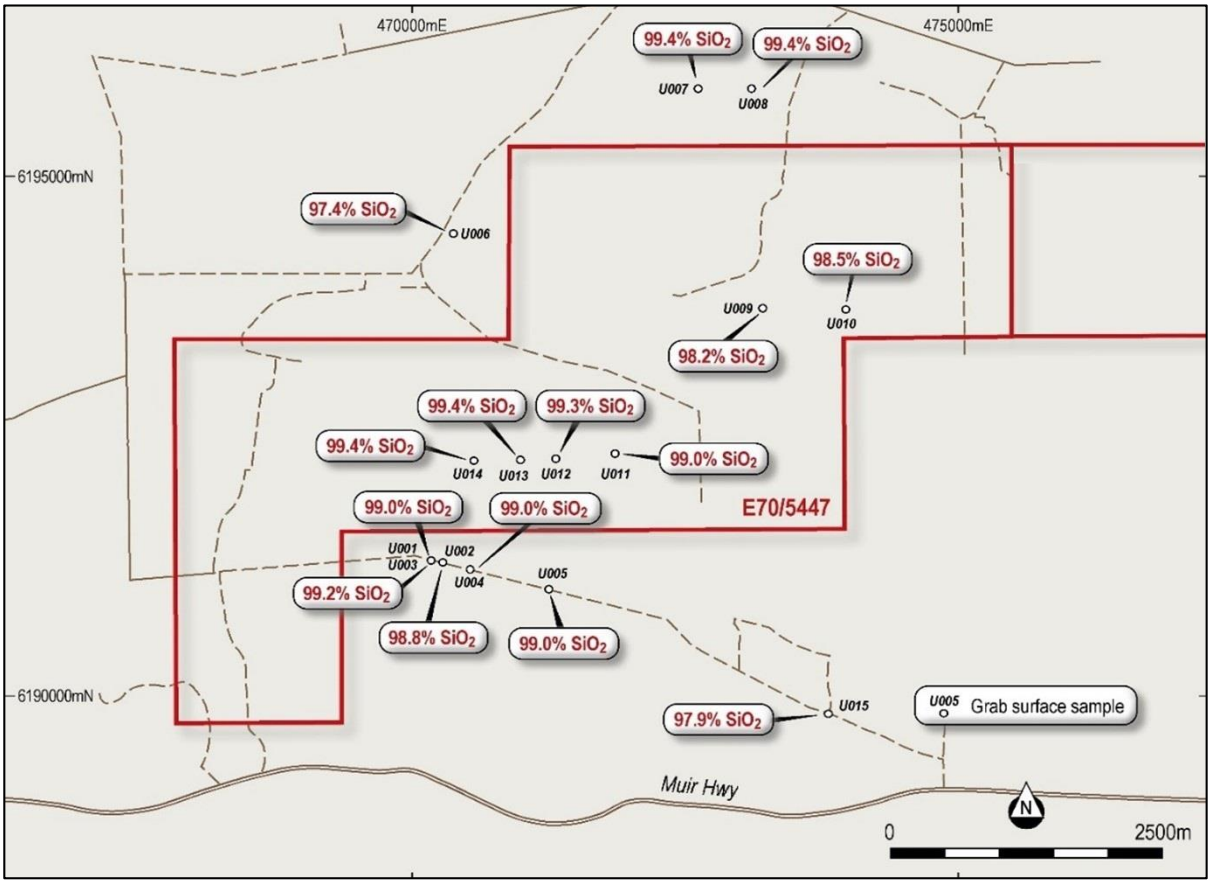

Figure 7: Silica results from Unicup grab samples within E70/5447

It should be noted that grab samples U001 to U005 and U006 to U008 were taken outside of the project area and are located on tenure not controlled by APS. These samples do however illustrate the extent of the sand covering the project areas.

Along with the silica sand samples, four samples were collected and assayed for gold to assess the potential for gold bearing palaeochannel type mineralisation. These results are presented in Table 7. Only low levels of gold were encountered, reducing the potential for any economic gold mineralisation within the sand horizon.

Table 7: BLEG Sample Results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Date taken	Au ppb
B001A	472532	6194158	3/06/2020	2.06
B001B	472532	6194158	3/06/2020	0.98
B002A	472280	6193860	3/06/2020	0.13
B002B	472280	6193860	3/06/2020	0.1

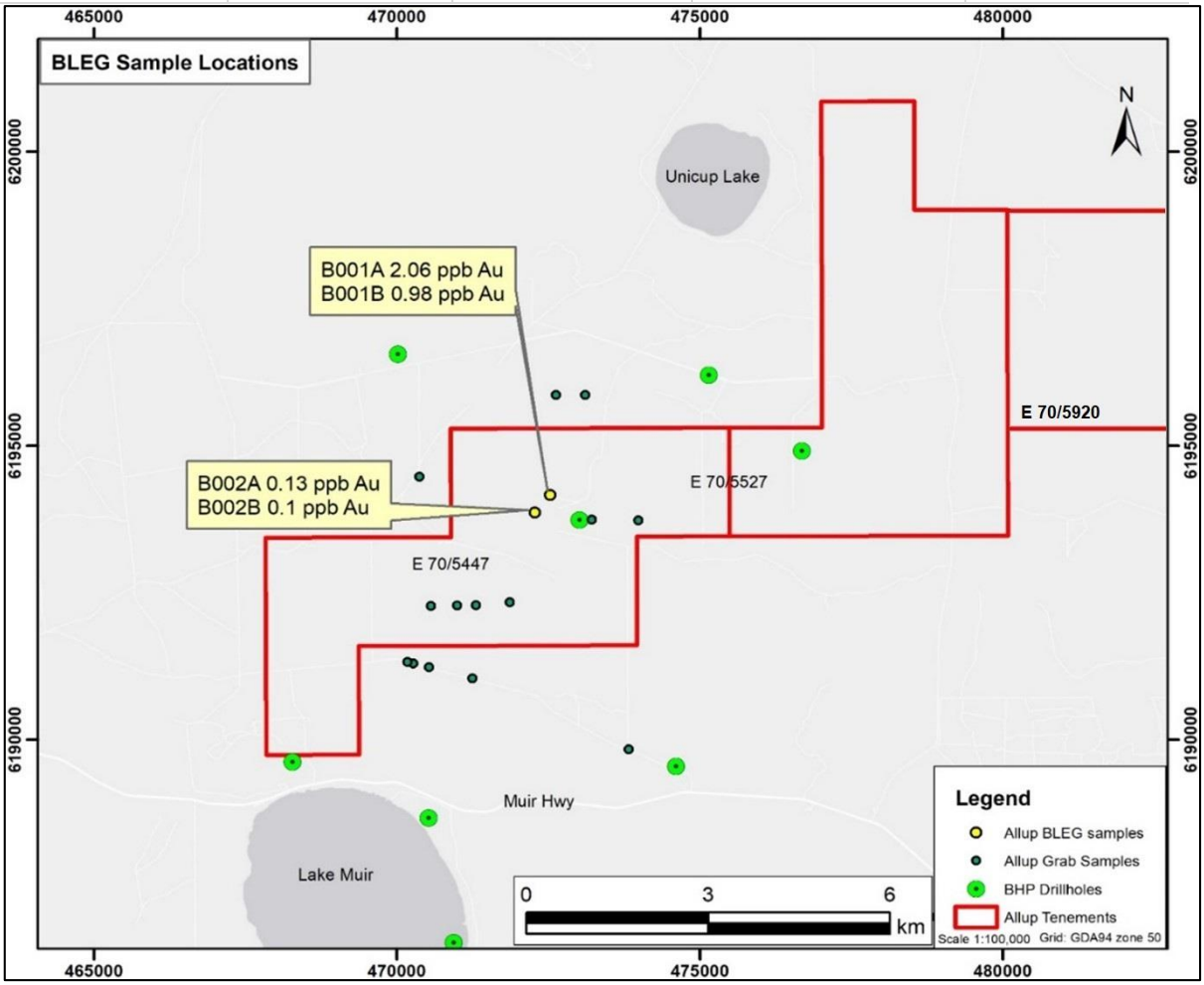

Figure 8: Location map showing BHP drilling and BLEG samples taken at Unicup

2.2.3 Proposed Exploration Programs

APS proposes to conduct a significant exploration and development program at the Unicup Project. Work will include drilling to fully delineate the depth and extent of the target sand horizon. Assaying of the drilling will determine the silica grade and the grade of other relevant elements and potential contaminants. The aim of this initial drilling program will be to enable the estimation of Mineral Resources. With a Mineral Resource Estimate it may be possible to progress to mining studies. Following on from this, additional exploration will include associated work to progress the project to an Ore Reserve should the drilling results and mining studies prove successful. This work will include hydrogeological and geotechnical studies for final pit designs. Metallurgical and beneficiation analysis is required to identify the processed silica sand specifications after it has been processed. Additional Metallurgical test-work will be required to finalise these optimal processing routes. These proposed programs are summarised in Table 8.

Each step in the proposed program will be conducted contingent upon the success of the preceding activity. Auranmore agrees with the proposed exploration program and the justification for it. Previous exploration has indicated the presence of silica sands with high levels of silica. Additional work is justified to fully test the potential economic viability of mining activities.

Table 8: Proposed 2-year Exploration for the Unicup Project

Unicup Silica Exploration Project		Year 1		Year 2		Total
Historical review	$	10,000	$	-	**$**	**10,000**
Field works and sampling	$	30,000	$	20,000	**$**	**50,000**
Drilling	$	240,000	$	300,000	**$**	**540,000**
Assaying	$	80,000	$	85,000	**$**	**165,000**
Metallurgical and beneficiation works	$	80,000	$	85,000	**$**	**165,000**
DTM/EM/Gravity/Aerial survey	$	50,000	$	-	**$**	**50,000**
Geophysical studies	$	30,000	$	-	**$**	**30,000**
Specialists/Consultants/Management/Others	$	350,000	$	550,000	**$**	**900,000**
Landowner compensation costs	$	60,000	$	60,000	**$**	**120,000**
Tenement compliance costs	$	13,000	$	13,000	**$**	**26,000**
TOTAL	**$**	**943,000**	**$**	**1,113,000**	**$**	**2,056,000**

2.3 Antwalker and Pipeclay Tree Projects

The Antwalker Project is located 26km from Manjimup, with the Pipeclay Tree Project being 13km from Manjimup. Figure 9 shows the tenements in relation to conservation areas. Whilst the majority of the tenure is outside of these areas there is some State Forest encroaching upon it. This will require government approval for certain exploration activities. In addition, any underlying freehold title will also require permissions for certain exploration activities.

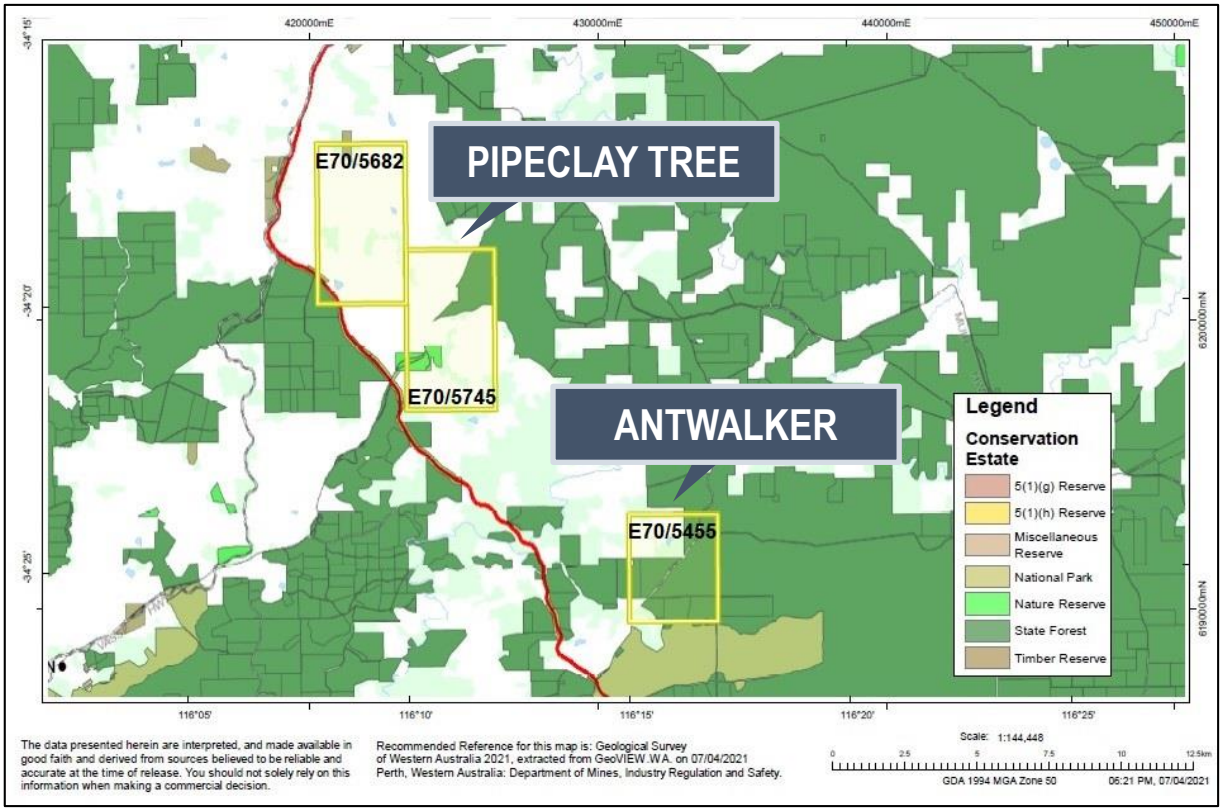

Figure 9: Antwalker and Pipeclay Tree Projects and Conservation Area

2.3.1 Project Geology

A drill traverse by BHP on the Antwalker tenement E 70/5455 in 2000 showed a thick layer of transported sand up to 27m on a clay rich saprolite profile on basement rocks of medium grained feldspar-quartz-biotite gneiss.

This sand horizon is not reflected in the 1:500,000 regolith geology map of Western Australia (Figure 10) as the mapping is on a regional scale. The sand cover seems to be more extensive than indicated on the smaller scale geological mapping. Additional mapping is recommended to fully understand the extent of the surficial sand deposits.

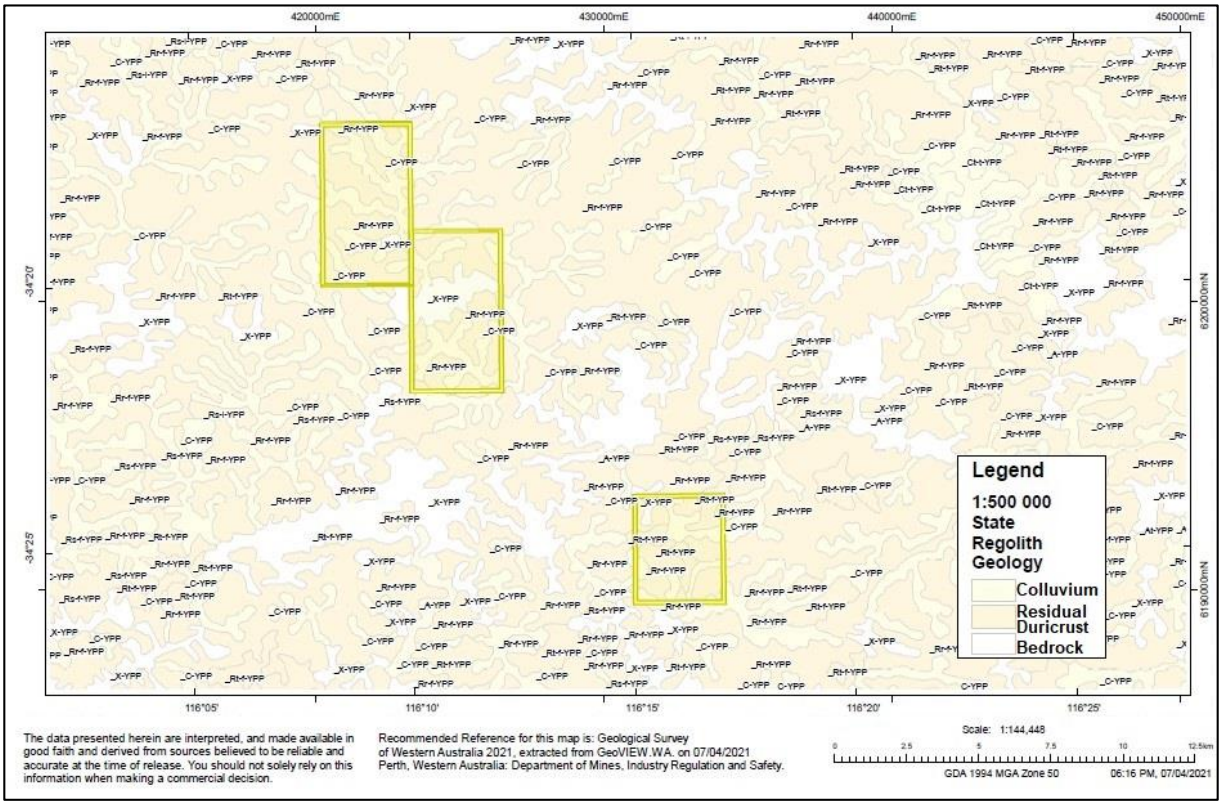

Figure 10: Antwalker and Pipeclay Tree Tenements with 1:500,000 GSWA regolith geology

Figure 11 shows the drilling conducted by BHP Minerals in 2000 with the geological logs tabulated in Table 9. This drilling indicates the presence of deeper sand filled channels within the surficial deposits. The cross section through the drilling as indicated on Figure 11 is shown in Figure 12. This section shows the extent of the sand horizon and the significantly deeper channels excised into the underlying granitic bedrock.

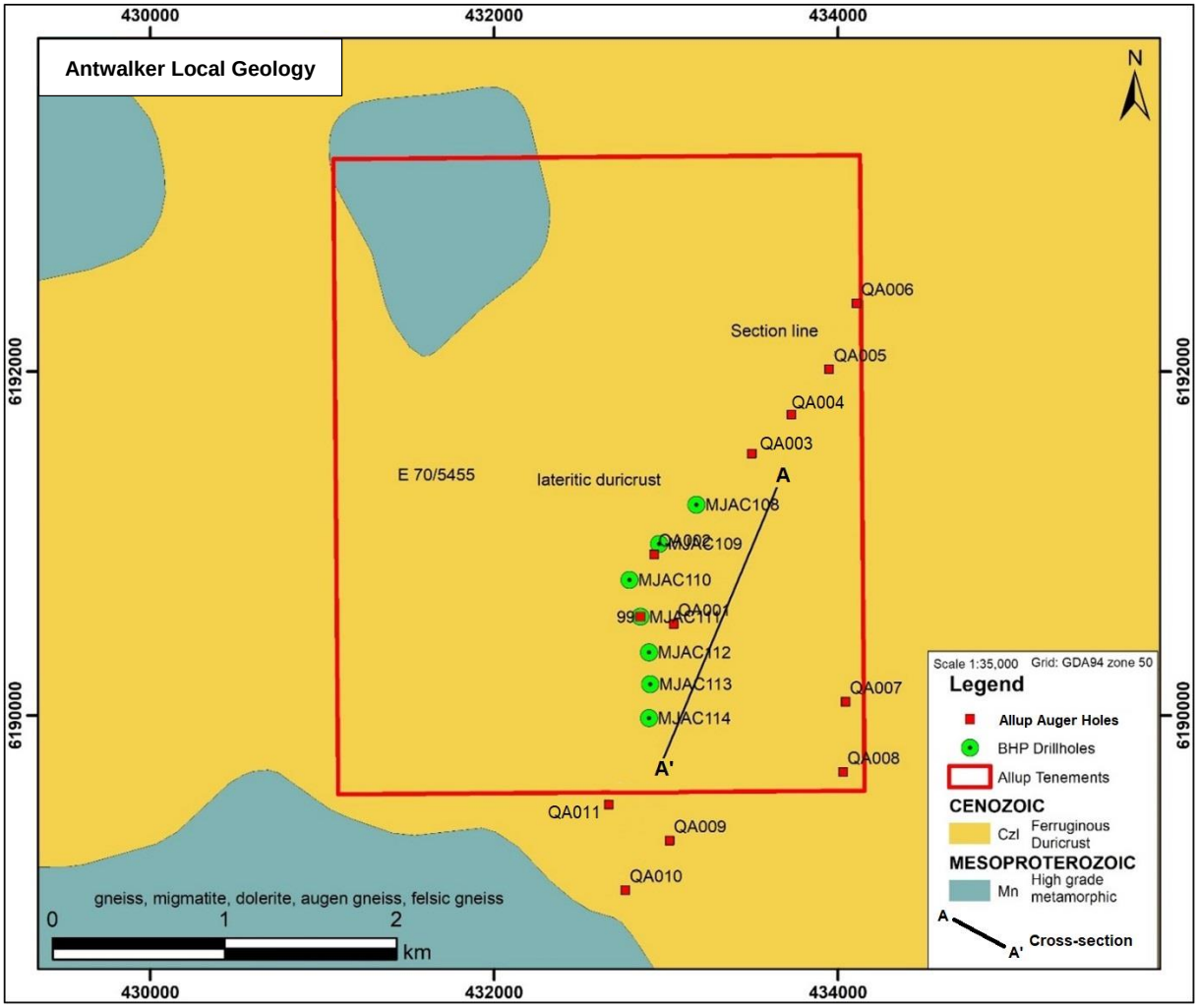

Figure 11: E 70/5455 Antwalker Project Geology showing drillhole and grab sample locations

2.3.2 Exploration History

BHP Minerals carried out exploration on eight tenements in the Manjimup and Pemberton areas between 1999 and 2000. The focus of this exploration was on base metal mineralisation in bedrock. Over 1000 lag samples were collected within weakly magnetic domains identified in the area. A detailed aeromagnetic survey was flown to identify magnetic targets. An air-core program was drilled in March 2000 to test significant lag Pb anomalies and magnetic bodies identified from the aeromagnetic survey.

The holes that BHP Minerals drilled on the Antwalker tenement E 70/5455 are summarised in the table below. No drilling was conducted within the area of Pipeclay Tree tenements E 70/5682 and E 70/5745.

Table 9: BHP Air-core drilling at Antwalker

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Easting	Northing	EOH Depth	Dip	Azi	Sand Interval
MJAC108	Aircore	433177	6191224	53	-90	0	0-6m
MJAC109	Aircore	432960	6190997	28	-90	0	none
MJAC110	Aircore	432788	6190787	37	-90	0	0-27m
MJAC111	Aircore	432851	6190573	40	-90	0	0-27m
MJAC112	Aircore	432902	6190366	32	-90	0	0-10m
MJAC113	Aircore	432909	6190181	26	-90	0	0-10m
MJAC114	Aircore	432901	6189983	28	-90	0	0-4m

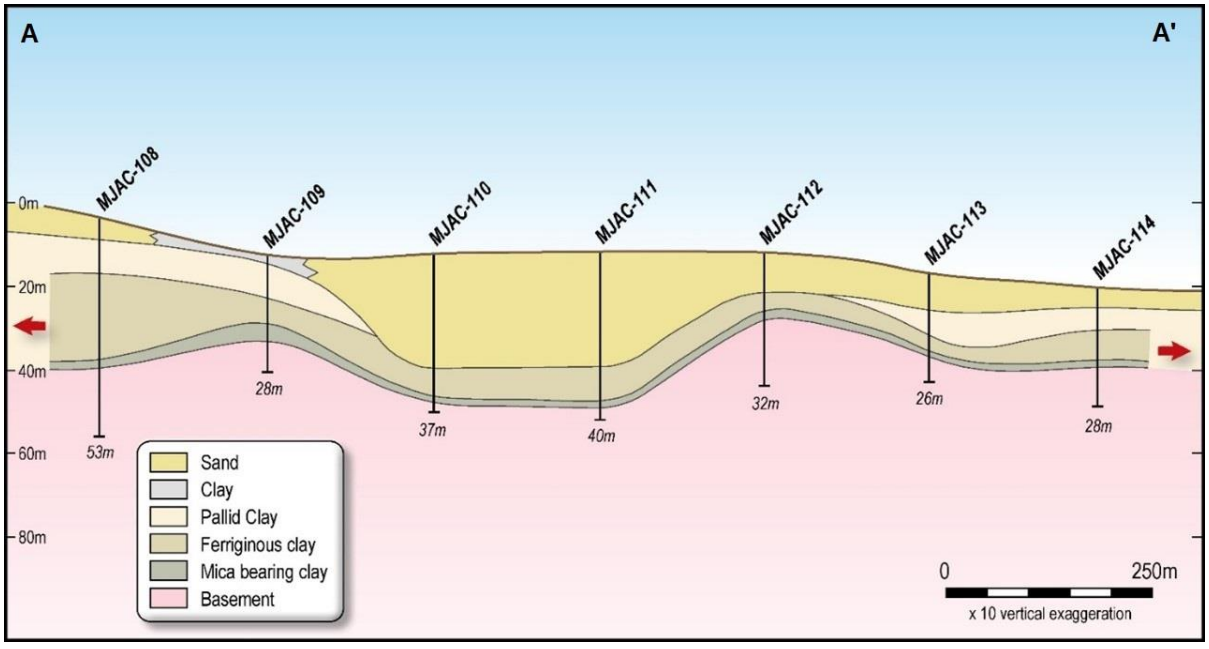

Figure 12: Section showing BHP air-core drilling at Antwalker

Results from eleven auger holes at Antwalker (see Figure 11 for locations) previously drilled with a hand held auger down to about 2m depth. Sand samples were taken from each hole, listed in Table 10 below, along with the assay results. A section of the auger holes is shown (Figure 13) with the locations of the BHP historical holes for context. It should be noted that holes QA009, 010 and 011 were drilled outside of the APS tenement. They illustrate the extent of the sand horizon right up to the tenement boundary.

Table 10: Antwalker Auger Drilling Results

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Geology	SiO_2 %	TiO_2 ppm	Al_2O_3 ppm	Fe_2O_3 ppm
QA001	433044	6190532	145	0	1	White sand	99.1	4,383	281	525
				1	2	Organic soil	98.9	6,020	923	947
QA002	432931	6190937	152	0	1	White brown sand	99.2	3,676	200	383
				1	1.6	White sand	99.5	3,559	193	336
QA003	433499	6191524	174	0	1	White sand	99.4	3,471	175	457
				1	1.5	White sand	99.4	4,295	179	617
QA004	433730	6191751	177	0	1	White sand	99.4	3,546	302	402
				1	1.5	White sand	99.5	3,363	224	387
QA005	433951	6192012	162	0	1	Brown sand	99	2,242	281	186
QA006	434109	6192397	167	0	1	Brown sand	99.1	5,048	581	698
				1	1.6	Organic soil	99.1	5,653	950	750
QA007	434044	6190079	143	0	1	White sand	99.2	3,774	211	239
				1	2	White sand	99.3	4,578	286	686
QA008	434030	6189670	143	0	1	no log	99.3	3,609	194	313
				1	2	no log	99.2	3,556	180	269
QA009	433020	6189273	140	0	1	White sand	99.3	3,849	679	540
				1	2	White sand	99.3	4,094	239	426
QA010	432763	6188985	129	0	1	White sand	99	5,383	502	646
				1	1.5	White sand and silcrete	96.1	8,039	5,654	20,852
QA011	432666	6189482	150	0	1	White sand	99.2	6,111	251	823
				1	1.6	White sand	99.2	6,164	236	891

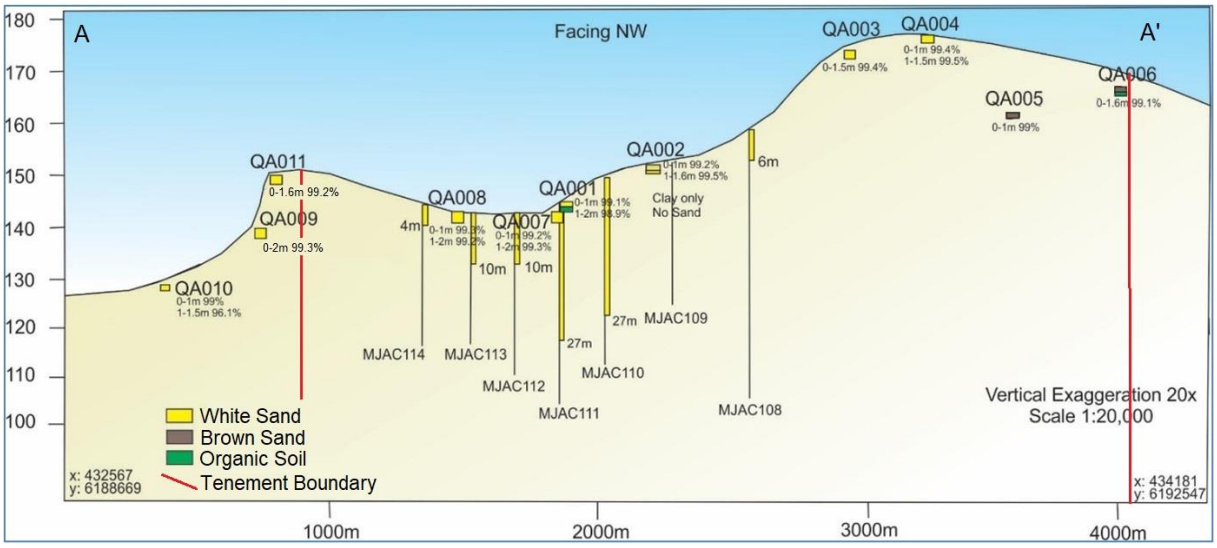

Figure 13: Section showing BHP drillholes with previous auger hole sampling at Antwalker

2.3.3 Proposed Exploration Programs

Additional exploration is warranted on the Antwalker Project. Historic drilling by BHP Minerals has indicated the presence of significant sand deposits on E 70/5455. Subsequent shallow auger drilling by Allup Silica has shown the sand, at least over the top 1-2m, contains high levels of silica. Proposed exploration will include drilling to fully delineate the depth and extent of the target sand horizon. Assaying of the drilling will determine the silica grade and the grade of other relevant elements and potential contaminants. The aim of this initial drilling program will be to enable the estimation of Mineral Resources. It should be noted that exploration for silica sand on Pipeclay Tree tenements E 70/5682 and E 70/5745 is at a very early stage with no drilling or sampling yet undertaken. Field reconnaissance has indicated the presence of sand but the full extent of this is yet to be properly tested. The proposed exploration programs will address this with drilling programs. With a Mineral Resource Estimate it may be possible to progress to mining studies. Following on from this, additional exploration will include associated work to progress the project to an Ore Reserve should the drilling results and mining studies prove successful. This work will include hydrogeological and geotechnical studies for final pit designs. Metallurgical and beneficiation analysis is required to identify the processed silica sand specifications after it has been processed. Additional Metallurgical test-work will be required to finalise optimal processing routes. These proposed programs are summarised in Table 11.

Each step in the proposed program will be conducted contingent upon the success of the preceding activity. Auranmore agrees with the proposed exploration program and the justification for it. Previous exploration has indicated the presence of silica sands with high levels of silica. The Antwalker Exploration Target justifies additional work to fully test the potential economic viability of mining activities

Table 11: Proposed 2 year Exploration for the Antwalker and Pipeclay Tree Projects

Antwalker/Pipeclay Tree Silica Exploration Project	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Historical review	$ 30,000	$ -	**$ 30,000**
Field works and sampling	$ 30,000	$ 20,000	**$ 50,000**
Drilling	$ -	$ 80,000	**$ 80,000**
Assaying	$ 20,000	$ 40,000	**$ 60,000**
Metallurgical and beneficiation works	$ 20,000	$ 40,000	**$ 60,000**
DTM/EM/Gravity/Aerial survey	$ 30,000	$ -	**$ 30,000**
Geophysical studies	$ 20,000	$ -	**$ 20,000**
Specialists/Consultants/Management/Others	$ 150,000	$ 140,000	**$ 290,000**
Landowner compensation costs	$ 60,000	$ 20,000	**$ 80,000**
Tenement compliance costs	$ 9,000	$ 9,000	**$ 18,000**
TOTAL	**$ 369,000**	**$ 349,000**	**$ 718,000**

2.4. Unicup Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

An air-core drilling program was completed by Allup Silica in August 2021. This program enabled the estimation of an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) over the drilled sand channel. The drilling was confined to an area within E70/5447 where previous exploration has defined silica sand deposits. The Competent Person is of the opinion that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the mineral resource based on the shallow nature of the target mineralisation and location to transportation infrastructure. The MRE is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Unicup Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

Tonnes	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI %
73,000,000	96.6	1.1	0.41	0.47	0.68

2.4.1. Geology and geological interpretation

The Unicup tenements, E 70/5447 and E 70/5527 are located on poorly drained flats with lakes and low dune and undulating low hills and rises. The sediments of the area are part of the Werillup formation consisting of either carbonaceous clays and silts interbedded with fine to coarse grained quartz sands or thick beds of carbonaceous clay through to carbonaceous sandy silts. The distribution of the sediments is poorly understood due to extensive cover by ferricrete, alluvium and colluvium (Smith, 2003).

There is a sharp bedding contact between quartz sands and underlying clays or clayey silts. Quartz sands are poorly to moderately sorted, fine to coarse grained, with grains being angular to subangular.

An overview of the local geology at Unicup is shown in Figure 14. Deeper palaeochannels potentially containing significant sand deposits are also shown.

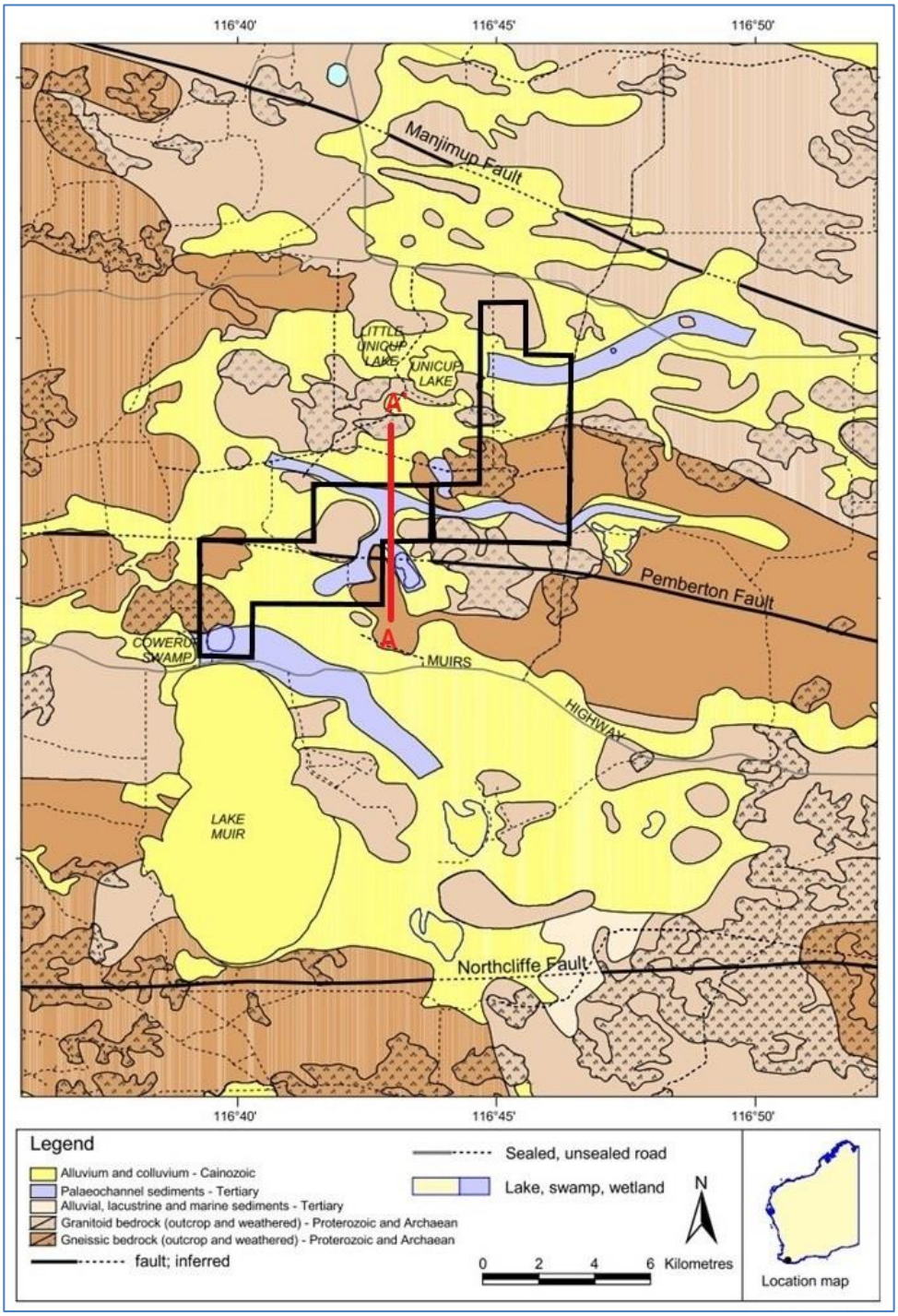

Figure 14: Unicup Project Geology showing long-section A-A' location in Fig 15 (from Smith 2010)

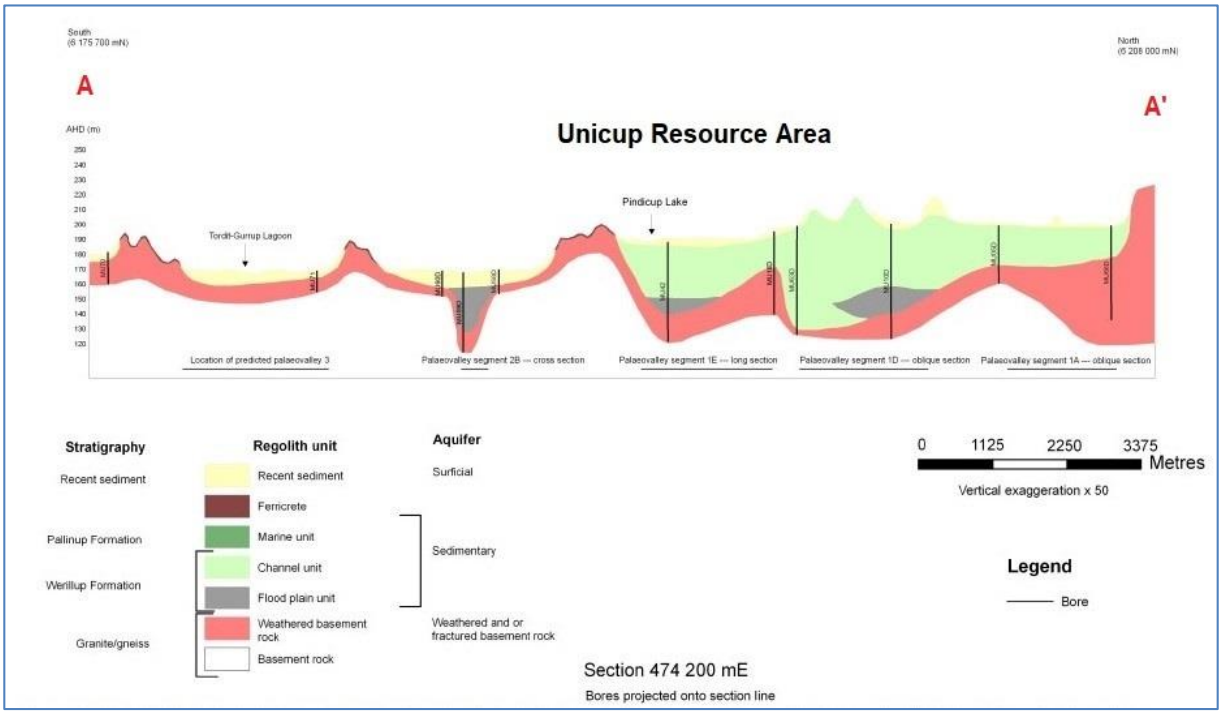

Figure 15: Long-section A - A' on 474200m E looking west (Smith 2010)

2.4.2. Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Air-core drilling obtained 1m samples dispensed onto the ground. Samples were then collected from the spoil pile with 1m samples taken for hole UAC005 and then two meter composites taken from UAC006 to UAC018.

2.4.3. Drilling techniques

Drilling was air-core, utilising a Hydco 25 rig with 400cfm at 200psi air pressure. Holes were drilled on existing tracks. Holes were drilled vertically to intersect the generally flay lying sand horizons. Table 13 presents the air-core drill-hole details.

Table 13: Summary of Unicup Project Drilling Programs

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth	Dip	Azi	Drill Type
UAC005	472313	6195101	24	-90	0	Aircore
UAC006	472416	6195122	21	-90	0	Aircore
UAC007	472595	6195194	18	-90	0	Aircore
UAC008	473236	6195256	20	-90	0	Aircore
UAC009	473414	6195200	15	-90	0	Aircore
UAC010	473388	6194998	24	-90	0	Aircore
UAC011	473290	6194792	21	-90	0	Aircore
UAC012	473450	6193950	18	-90	0	Aircore
UAC013	473842	6193878	21	-90	0	Aircore
UAC014	473991	6193723	13	-90	0	Aircore
UAC015	473420	6193555	12	-90	0	Aircore
UAC016	473076	6193600	24	-90	0	Aircore
UAC017	473075	6193458	21	-90	0	Aircore
UAC018	473162	6193452	15	-90	0	Aircore

2.4.4. Criteria used for classification

The Mineral Resource Estimates at Unicup has been classified as Inferred. The wide spaced drilling and the subsequent extrapolation of grades was the primary consideration used in determining the classification and the lack of dry bulk density measurements was also taken into account.

2.4.5. Sample analysis method

Samples were sent to Nagrom in Kelmscott, Perth. A suite of 29 elements were assayed with XRF analytical techniques. In addition, Loss on Ignition (LOI) was assayed by thermogravimetric (TGA) analysis. Assay results are presented in Appendix 3 with the results for SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2 and LOI tabulated. These were the modelled assay variables in the block model.,

2.4.6. Estimation methodology

A solid wireframe shape representing the sand channel was modelled based on drill logs and assays. The boundaries of this wireframe were considered hard boundaries for the purposes of grade estimation. The drill data was composited into 2m intervals based on the predominant sampling interval. Modelled grades are based on raw assays with no modification applied.

Inverse distance squared grade interpolation was used. The search orientation was based on the geometry of the sand channel with a bearing of 330° and a dip and plunge of 0° applied. The grade estimation was completed in two passes. Pass 1 was on dimensions of 200mX, 100mY , 6mZ and pass 2, 1,600mX, 1,000mY, 30mZ. The pass 1 dimensions were based on drill spacings in the central and northern part of the sand channel. Pass 2 ensured that all blocks were informed with grades.

About 14% of blocks were informed with grades in pass 1 and 86% in pass 2. The minimum number of composites used was 3 and the maximum 25.The maximum extrapolation of sampled grades is approximately 1,000m. The extrapolation is based on the dimensions of the modelled sand channel (Figure 16).

The parent block size is 100mX, 200mY, 2mZ with a sub-block size of 20mX, 20mY, 2mZ.

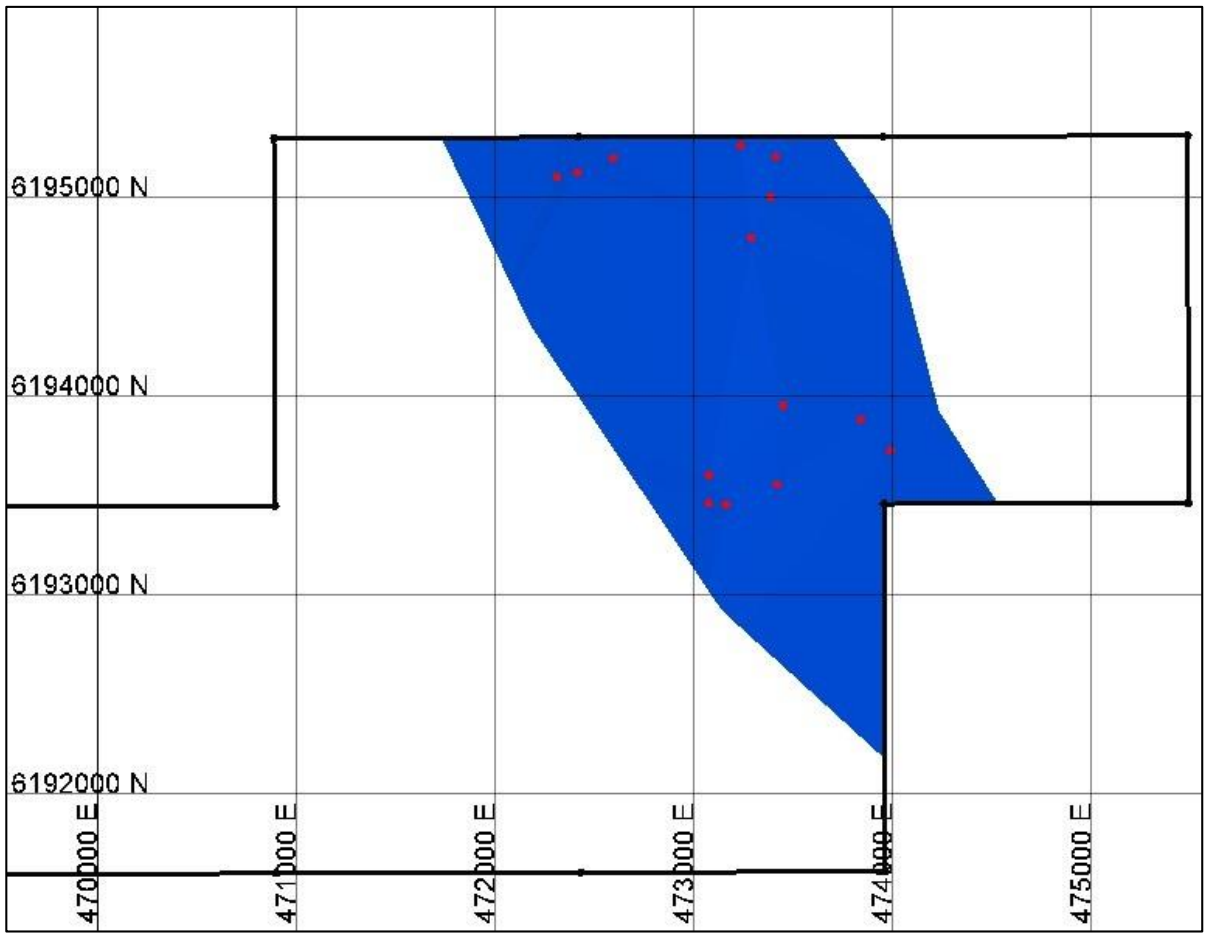

Figure 16: Unicup Deposit with sand channel and drillhole collar locations

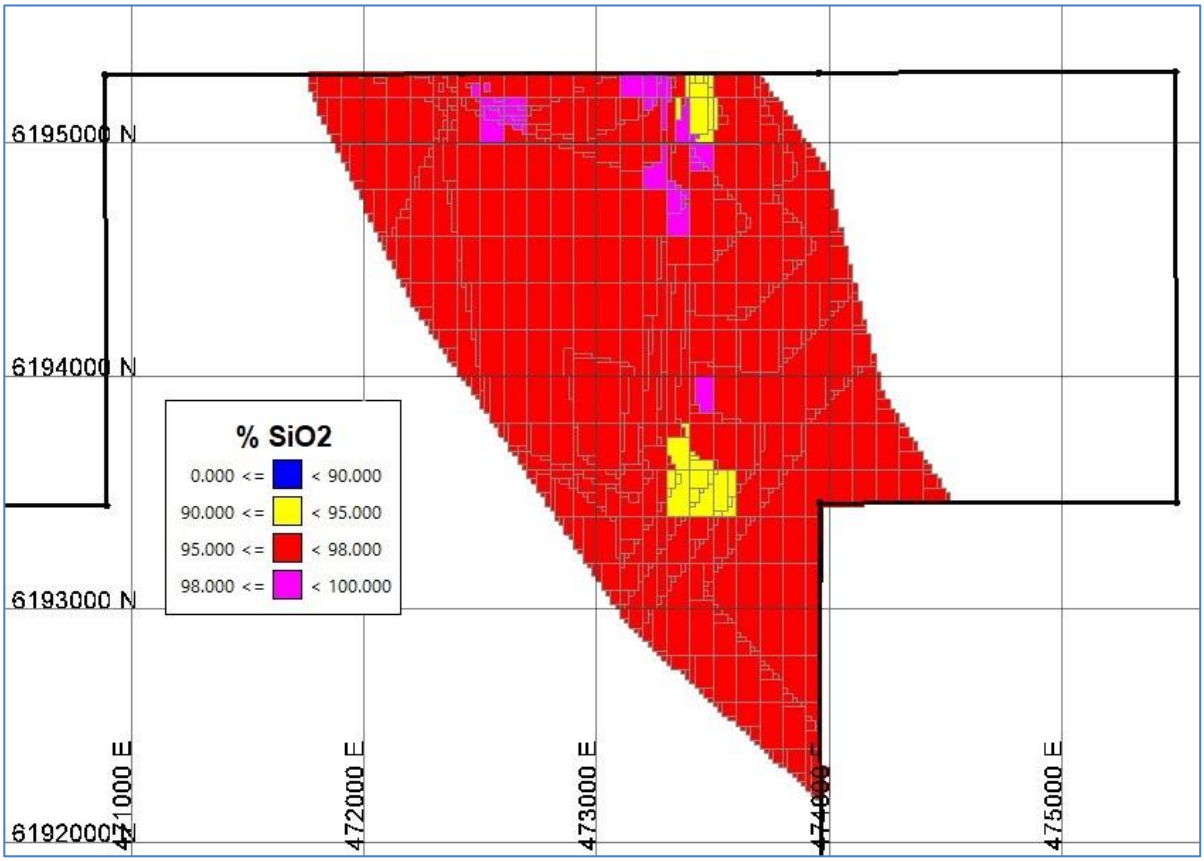

Figure 17: Unicup deposit showing silica model grades

2.4.7. Cut-off grade

A cut-off grade has not been applied to the Mineral Resource Estimation. All sand within the modelled shape has been reported at the average modelled silica grade.

2.4.8. Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

No specific mining or metallurgical methods were incorporated into the modelling process.

2.5 Exploration Target – Antwalker

Based on existing drilling and knowledge of the extent of the silica sands, an exploration target has been estimated for the Antwalker Project.

The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

This exploration target has been based on volumes of sand estimated from the BHP Minerals air-core drilling. This drilling fully intersected the sand horizons thus providing an estimated true thickness of the sand horizon. The range of tonnages is based on an estimate of the possible variation in the average thickness of the sand. The target zones are those that have been identified as potential palaeochannels containing deeper sand levels. The grade ranges are based on the recent grab sampling, auger drilling and assaying by Allup Silica. A dry bulk density of the sand of 1.6t/m³ was assumed to estimate tonnages.

The Antwalker Project Exploration Target is based on E 70/5455 only. The tonnage is based on the area immediately surrounding the drilling where a palaeochannel has been identified (see Figure 18). At this stage there has been insufficient exploration on the Pipeclay Tree tenements E 70/5682 and E 70/5745 to justify the estimation of Exploration Targets on these tenements.

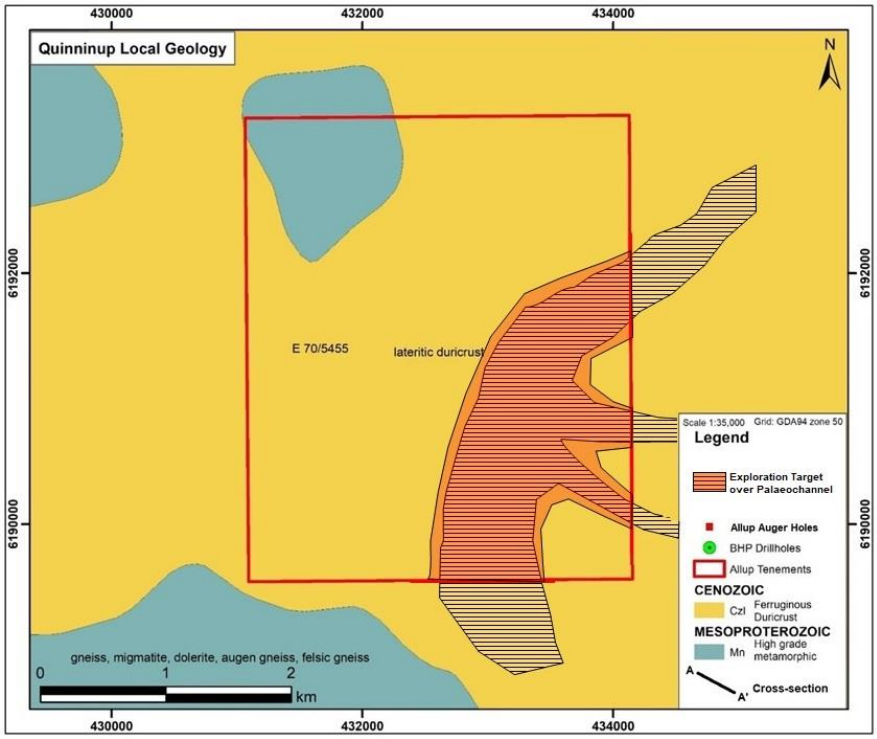

Figure 18: Antwalker Exploration Target E 70/5455 (Allup Silica)

The Exploration Targets have been presented with amounts of material prior to beneficiation, ie the raw material mined before any processing takes place.

The Exploration Target has been estimated to justify the proposed exploration programs. Proposed exploration programs to test the Exploration Target include a significant amount of drilling to delineate the areal extent and thickness of the sand deposits. These proposed explorations programs and budgets are summarised in this report in sections 2.3.3. A comprehensive sampling program of the drilling will enable the distribution of silica and other relevant elements to be modelled. Material obtained from the drilling program will be used for a metallurgical testing program to assess the viability of producing a high quality silica sand product.

Table 14: Exploration Target for Antwalker Project

Antwalker		**Before Beneficiation Processing**
Tonnage Range	Minimum	Maximum
Exploration Target	20,000,000	40,000,000
Grade		
Silica (SiO_2) %	97%	99%
Inclusions	Lowest	Highest
Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3) % (ppm)	0.04% (400 ppm)	0.08% (800 ppm)
Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2) % (ppm)	0.35% (3500 ppm)	0.55% (5500 ppm)
Alumina (Al_2O_3) % (ppm)	0.03% (300 ppm)	0.07% (700 ppm)
LOI % (moisture and volatiles)	0.70%	1.00%

The potential quantity and grade of an exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

3.0 ARGYLE SANDS PROJECT

The Argyle Sands Project is located approximately 80km south of Wyndham in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Access to E80/5629 and E80/5524 is via the sealed Great Northern Highway which passes through the project area E80/5652 is accessed via the sealed Victoria Highway and is located about 7km east of the town of Kunanarra.

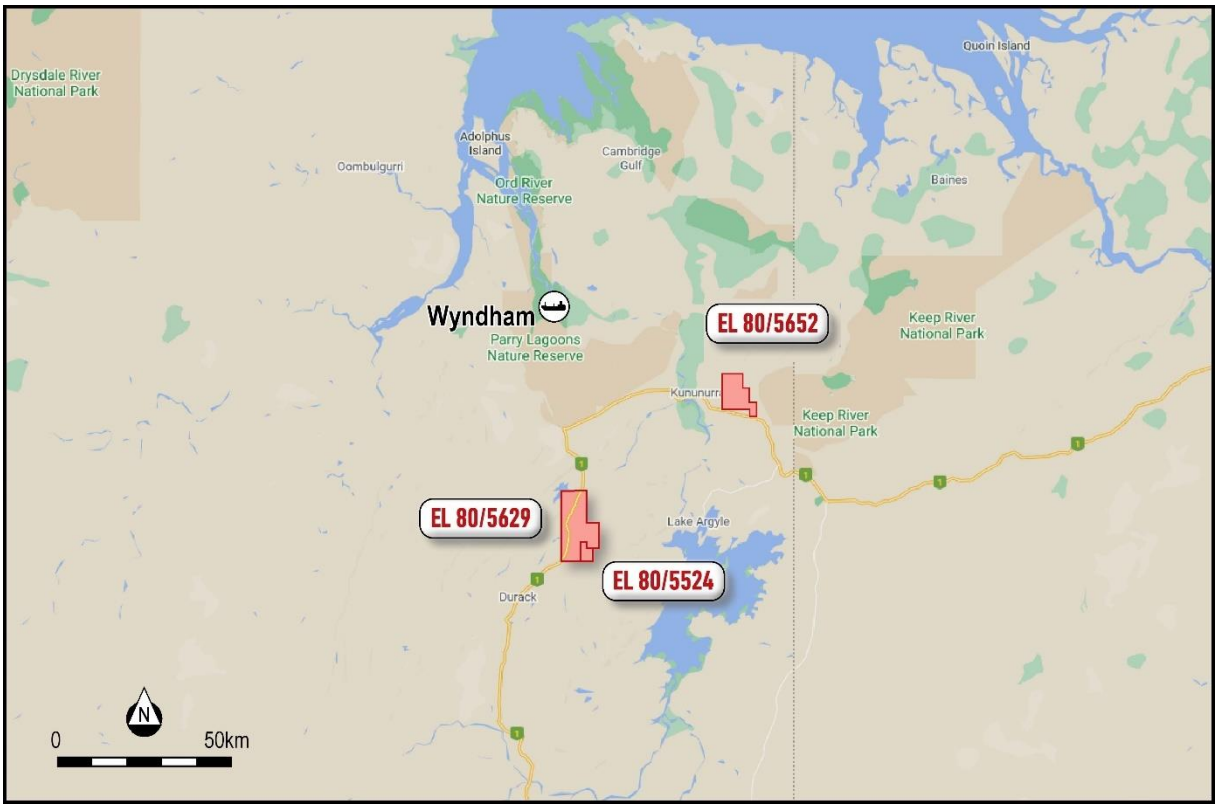

Figure 19: Location of Argyle Sands Project Tenements

3.1. Project Geology

The surficial deposits covering the area of E80/5629 and E80/5524 are dominated by alluvium and colluvium associated with the confluence of the Dunham River and Cabbage Tree Creek. This consists of sands, gravels and clays overlying the Devonian, Cambrian and earlier Proterozoic rock units. Figure 17 shows the two tenements with the surface geology mapping from the 1:250000 Lissadell mapsheet, SE52-2. The colluvial and alluvial deposits are shown in yellow with the occasional outcrop of the underlying Devonian sandstone (labelled DC on map). Figure 20 shows the geology of E80/5652 from the Cambridge Gulf 1:250000 SD52-14 map-sheet, with the recent alluvial sediments associated with the Eight Mile Creek making up the majority of the tenement area.

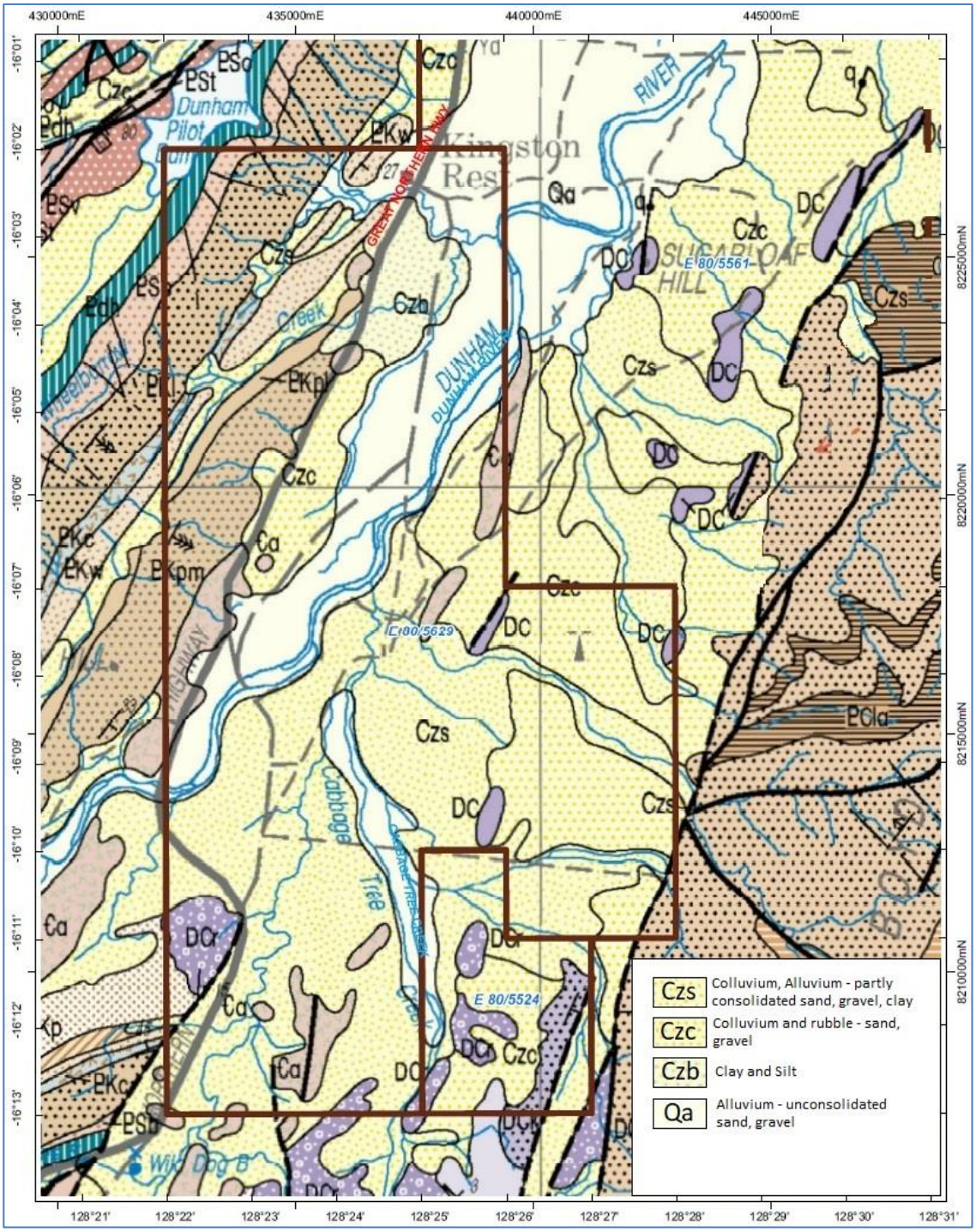

Figure 20: Geology of tenements E80/5629 and E80/5524

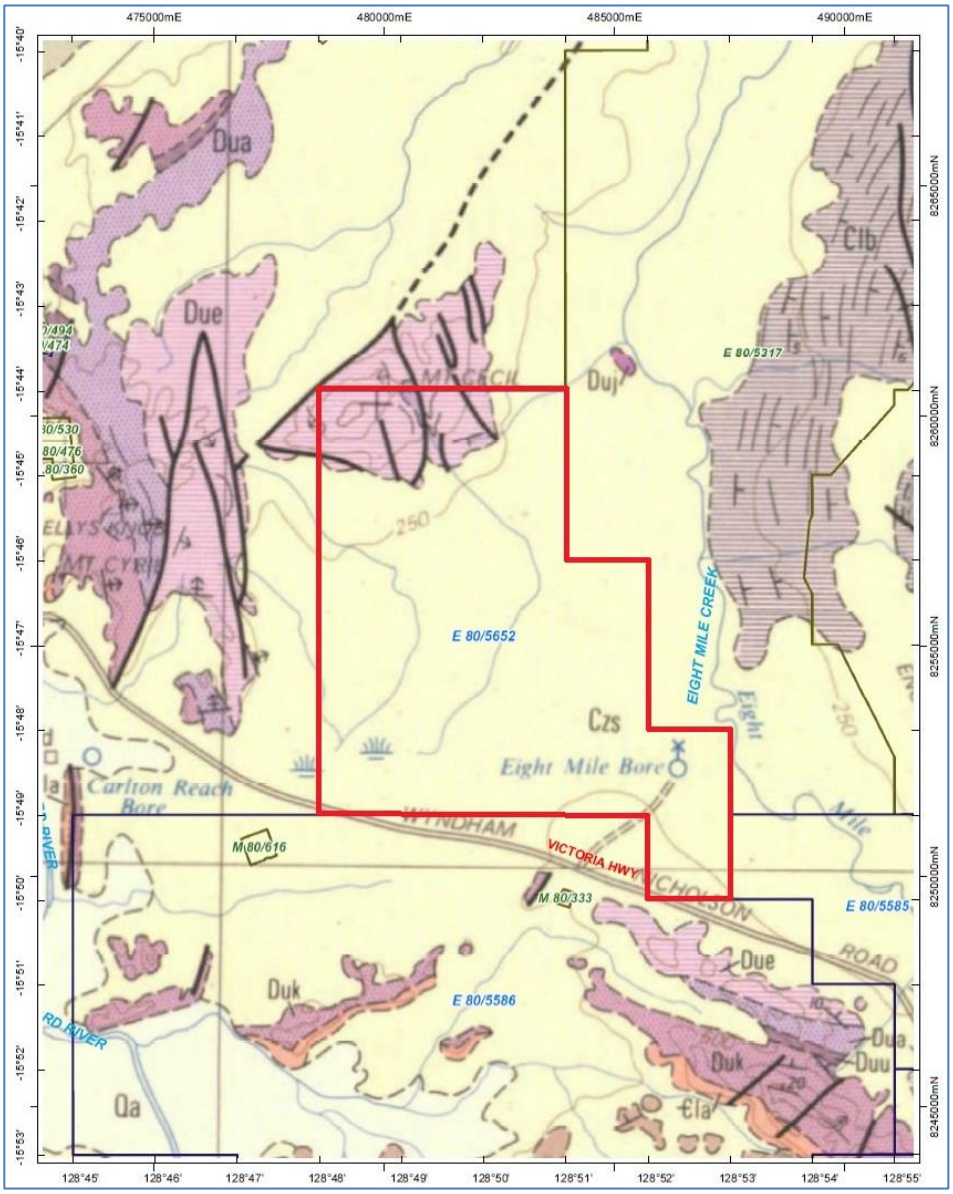

Figure 21: Geology of E80/5652

3.2. Exploration History

The region of the project area has an extensive exploration history mainly targeting diamonds and base metals. There has been no recorded exploration targeting high silica sands. Diamond exploration has been focussed on the search for kimberlite pipes and alluvial diamonds. The Argyle Diamond mine (recently closed) is located about 60km to the south of the project area and the discovery of this in 1979 precipitated a significant exploration effort for other diamond deposits. Given the focus of Allup Silica Sand is silica sand mineralisation, a detailed report on previous exploration for diamonds and base metals is not considered relevant.

The most recently recorded exploration within the area of E80/5629 and E80/5524 was for uranium within the Devonian sandstone. Areva Resources Australia drilled two diamond core holes in E80/5629 into the Devonian Sandstone in 2012. The results indicated little potential for conditions conducive for uranium mineralisation and Areva relinquished the tenements.

Exploration over the area of tenement E80/5652 has focussed on diamonds and base metals. In 1979 CRA Exploration discovered several micro-diamonds and kimberlitic indicator minerals within the Eight Mile Creek area however no primary source was found. The most recently recorded exploration was conducted by Mincor Resources in 2012. Exploration was targeting base metals within Devonian limestones. A surface geochemical survey was completed however the overlying alluvial sediments of the Eight Mile Creek system (Czs on Figure 21) made exploration difficult so the tenements were relinquished.

In 2021 APS conducted a sampling program within E80/ 5524. These were grab samples taken from surface with a shovel. Sample locations are shown in Figure 22

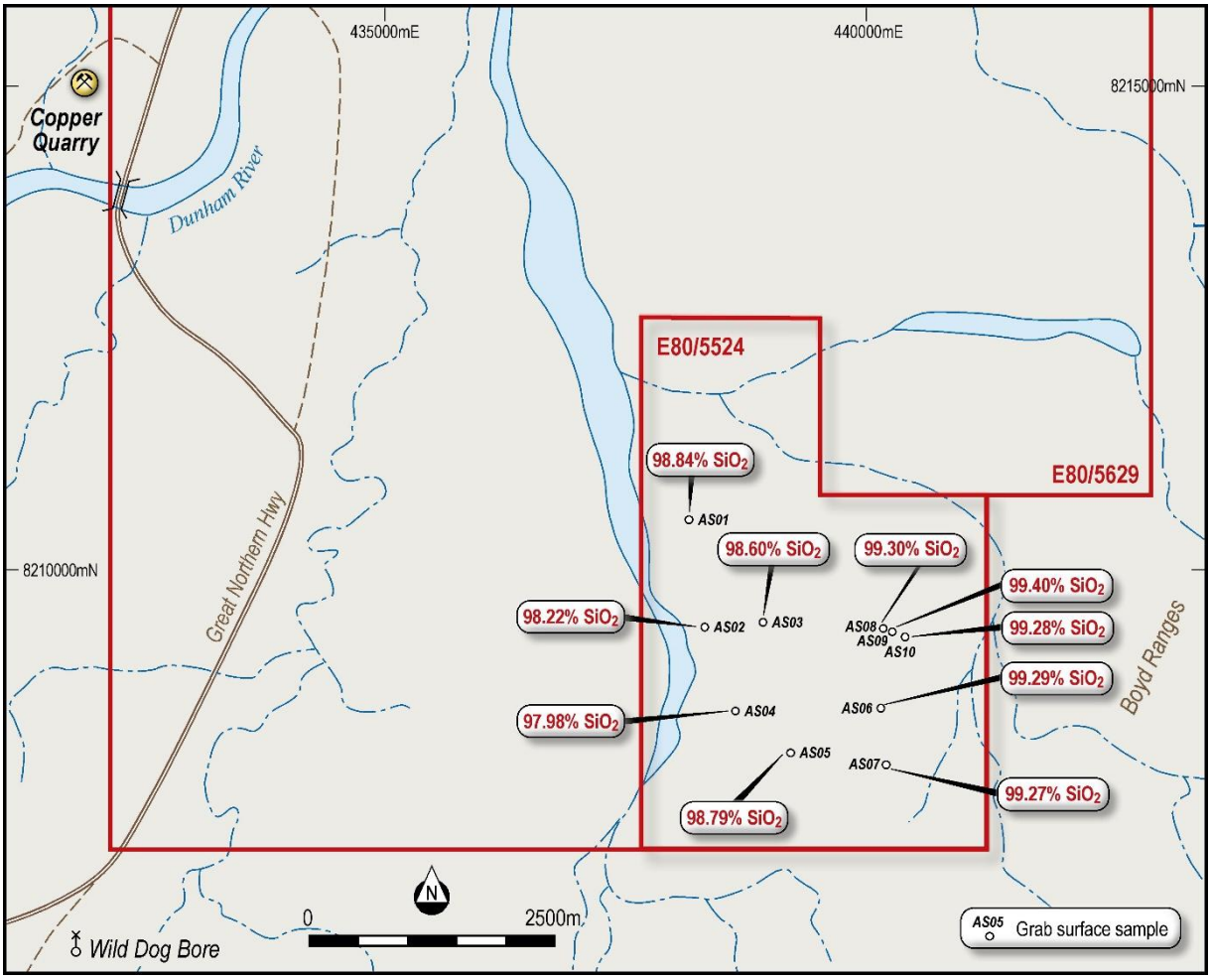

Figure 22: Sample Locations within E80/5524 (Allup Silica)

Table 15: Assaying Results From Allup 2021 Sampling Program

		AS01	AS02	AS03	AS04	AS05	AS06	AS07	AS08	AS09	AS10
SiO2	%	**98.84**	**98.22**	**98.6**	**97.98**	**98.79**	**99.29**	**99.27**	**99.3**	**99.4**	**99.28**
Al2O3	%	0.26	0.63	0.25	0.83	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.2	0.22	0.25
As2O3	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BaO	%	0.004	0.002	<0.001	0.005	0.001	0.005	<0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003
CaO	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cl	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cr2O3	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
CuO	%	0.002	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Fe2O3	%	0.20	0.31	0.13	0.37	0.19	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09
K2O	%	0.033	0.038	0.026	0.033	0.026	0.023	0.016	0.018	0.016	0.017
MgO	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
MnO	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Na2O	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
NiO	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
P2O5	%	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.008
PbO	%	<0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
SO3	%	0.009	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.014	0.009	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.005
Sb2O3	%	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
SrO	%	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001	<0.001
TiO2	%	0.041	0.061	0.044	0.071	0.053	0.033	0.027	0.024	0.023	0.022
V2O5	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
ZnO	%	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
ZrO2	%	0.006	0.011	0.007	0.019	0.018	0.008	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.003
LOI	%	0.59	0.58	0.75	0.57	0.49	0.27	0.28	0.19	0.13	0.14

Table 16: Location of Argyle Sands Project Samples

Sample No.	MGA94 East	MGA94 North
AS01	438081	8210422
AS02	438259	8209298
AS03	438868	8209344
AS04	438567	8208422
AS05	439149	8207981
AS06	440085	8208446
AS07	440142	8207874
AS08	440130	8209277
AS09	440211	8209247
AS10	440336	8209196

Figure 23: Example of unconsolidated sand at surface

3.3. Proposed Exploration Programs

The Argyle Sands Project is at an early stage of exploration. The initial sampling exercise and site reconnaissance justifies additional exploration to define the extent of the silica sand deposits. An extension of the surface sampling program is recommended to establish the lateral extents of the silica sand over the tenement area. This can be followed up with an auger drill program to establish the depth extent of the sand. A Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program can then commence to obtain quality samples from the sand horizons to provide data for metallurgical and beneficiation test-work. In addition, this drilling may be used to commence Mineral Resource Estimate studies.

Each step in the proposed program will be conducted contingent upon the success of the preceding activity. Auranmore agrees with the proposed exploration program and the justification for it. Previous exploration has indicated the presence of silica sands with high levels of silica. Additional work is justified to fully test the potential economic viability of mining activities

Table 17: Proposed Exploration Program Argyle Sands Project

Argyle Silica Exploration Project	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Historical review	$ 40,000	$ -	**$ 40,000**
Field works and sampling	$ 80,000	$ -	**$ 80,000**
Drilling	$ -	$ 160,000	**$ 160,000**
Assaying	$ 40,000	$ 20,000	**$ 60,000**
Metallurgical and beneficiation works	$ 80,000	$ 20,000	**$ 100,000**
DTM/EM/Gravity/Aerial survey	$ 70,000	$ -	**$ 70,000**
Geophysical studies	$ 50,000	$ -	**$ 50,000**
Specialists/Consultants/Management/Others	$ 150,000	$ 280,000	**$ 430,000**
Landowner compensation costs	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	**$ 100,000**
Tenement compliance costs	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	**$ 50,000**
TOTAL	**$ 585,000**	**$ 555,000**	**$ 1,140,000**

4.0 ESPERANCE SANDS PROJECT

The Esperance tenements are accessed from the town of Esperance. E63/2137 (Dune Buggy) is about 20km west of Esperance and can be accessed from the south by tracks off the Eleven Mile Beach Road and from the north by tracks off Telegraph Road. E63/2138 and E63/2139 (collectively known as Pink Bark) are located 90km north-north-west from Esperance and are accessed from the town of Salmon Gums via Machen Road, a distance of about 20km. The Dune Buggy tenement is partly covered with freehold land holdings and with government reserves.

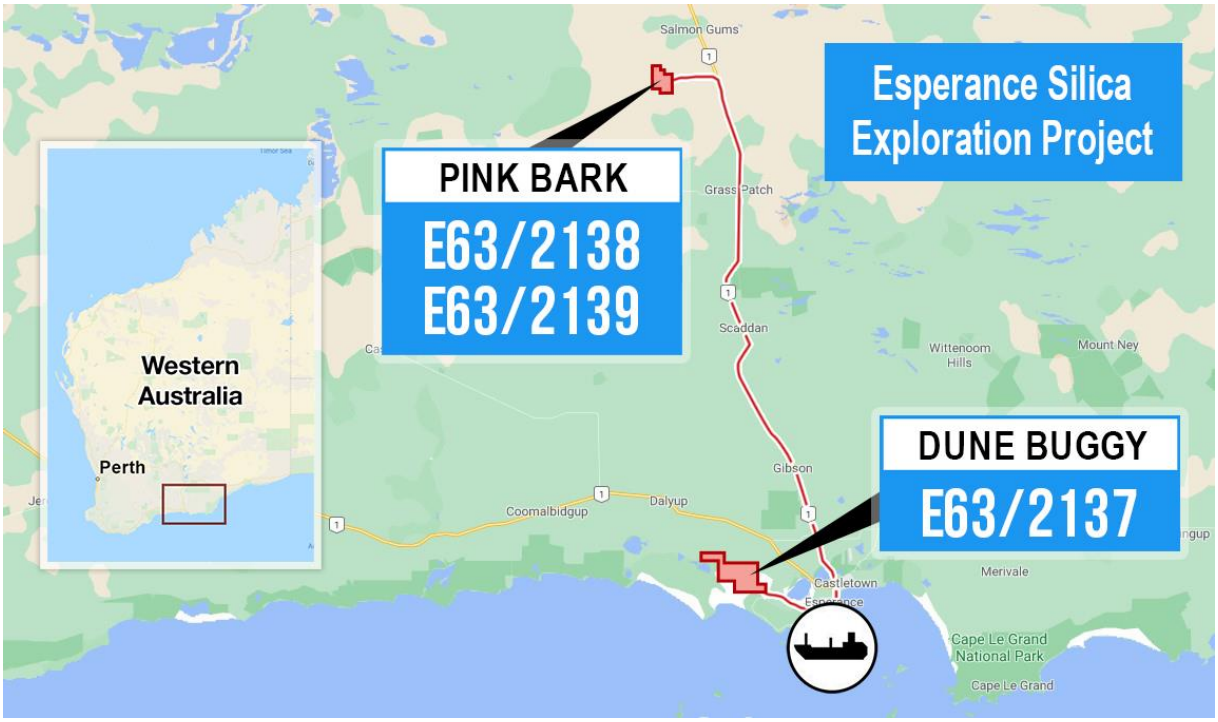

Figure 24: Location of Esperance Project Tenements

4.1. Project Geology

This summary of the regional geology is sourced from Guarin (2013). The Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt (AFMB) is an arcuate belt of high-metamorphic grade mafic to felsic gneisses and granulites, granitic rocks and low- to medium-metamorphic grade metasedimentary rocks that extend along the southern and southeastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The AFMB formed as a result of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny, which is the result of the Mesoproterozoic continent- continent collision of the Yilgarn Craton, the precursor rocks of the AFMB and the combined Mawson Craton of East Antarctica and South Australia, between 1345Ma and 1140Ma. The development of the major northeast-oriented faults such as the Cundeelee

Fault and the strong foliation along the boundary zone between the mainly Mesoproterozoic age rocks of the Albany—Fraser Orogen and the Yilgarn Craton is attributed to this collisional event).
The AFMB comprises the litho-tectonic units of the Biranup Complex, theMesoproterozoic Fraser and Nornalup Complexes, and the associated Mesoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Stirling Range Formation and Mount Barren Group. The Biranup Complex consists of reworked Archaean rocks of the Yilgarn Craton and Mesoproterozoic granitic sheets. The Fraser Complex is subdivided into five mafic units that are interleaved with quartzo-feldspathic granulite, metasedimentary rocks and gneiss. Most of the complex was metamorphosed to granulite facies, although locally preserved igneous textures confirm the complex represents a metamorphosed layered mafic intrusion. The Nornalup Complex is comprised of the Recherche and Esperance Granite complexes, the Malcolm Gneiss, and minor metasedimentary rocks.

Prior to the collision of the Albany-Fraser Orogen with the Yilgarn Craton, granite and granodiorite intruded the Biranup Complex between ca 1700Ma and 1600Ma. The collision between the Mesoproterozoic rocks of the Albany-Fraser Orogen (including the adjacent landmass of the Mawson Craton) and the Yilgarn Craton took place between 1345Ma and 1260Ma (Stage 1 Albany-Fraser Orogeny). Stage 1 deformation was accompanied by the intrusion of the Fraser Complex and subsequent amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism. Deformation intensity is variable across the AFMB with granulite facies metamorphism outlasting deformation. Stage 2 of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny included the intrusion of 1215Ma to 1140Ma granite and pegmatite, exhumation of the orogen and retrograde metamorphism.

Allup Silica is focussed on exploring Quaternary sand dunes within the tenement areas that are considered prospective for high grade silica sand. These sand deposits over-lie the gneissic basement rocks and are the result of erosion of these rocks and subsequent transportation through alluvial, eluvial and aeolian processes. The surface geology of E63/2137 is illustrated in Figure 25 and the Pink Bark project, E63,2138 and E63/2139 in Figure 26.

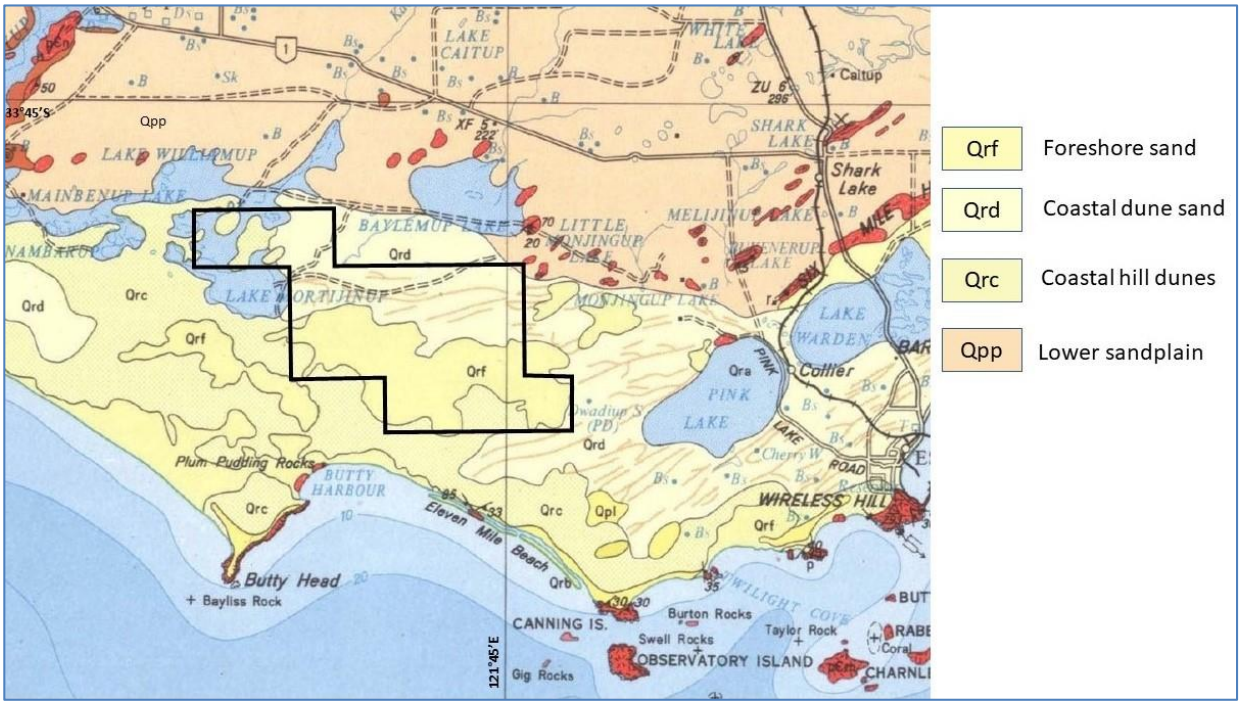

Figure 25: Surface Geology E63/2137

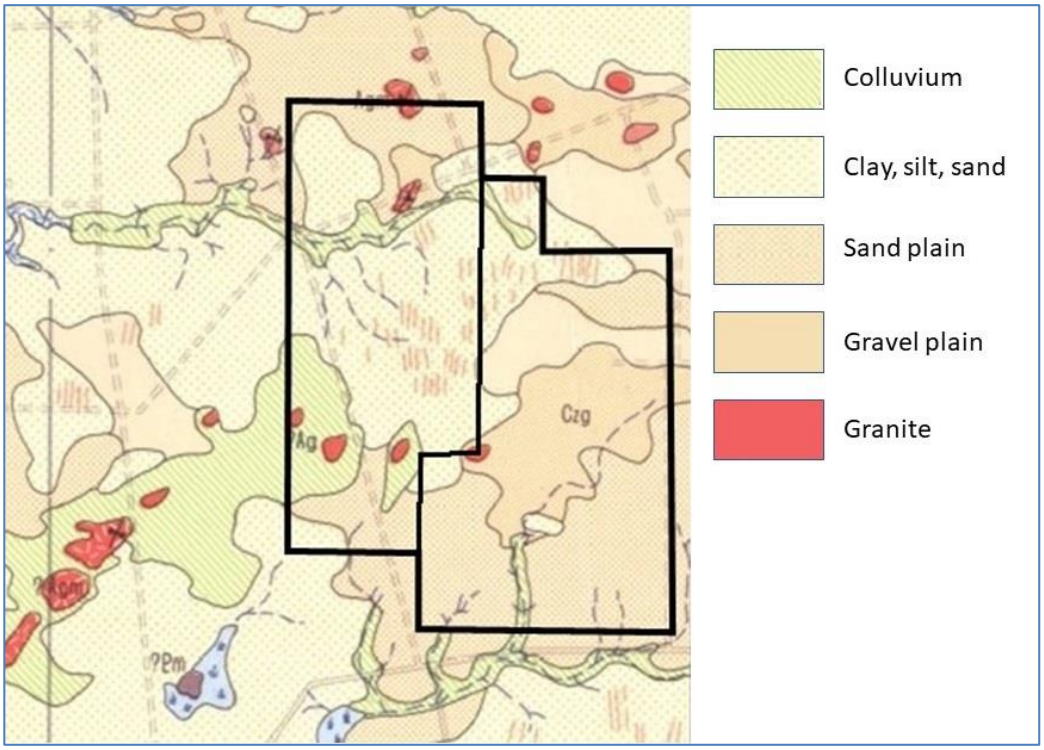

Figure 26: Surface Geology Pink Bark Project

4.2. Exploration History

Exploration within E63/2137 has been very sparse with only reconnaissance work being recorded.

Australian Silica Quartz Pty Ltd, in 2019, completed a preliminary program in the Dune Buggy tenement area. Two roadside tests, labelled 1 and 2 in Figure 27, accessed on the side of Teale road which was accessed off Telegraph Road showed no indication of CaO with roadside acid testing (HCL). Testing in the middle of the tenement on Telegraph road, sample 3, showed the presence of CaO. The tenement was then accessed from the western side with two favourable tests indicating no CaO present but a small hole was dug showing that the desirable sand layer was only 60cm deep before encountering gravel. These sample locations are to the west of the current tenement. There is no recorded exploration within E63/2137.

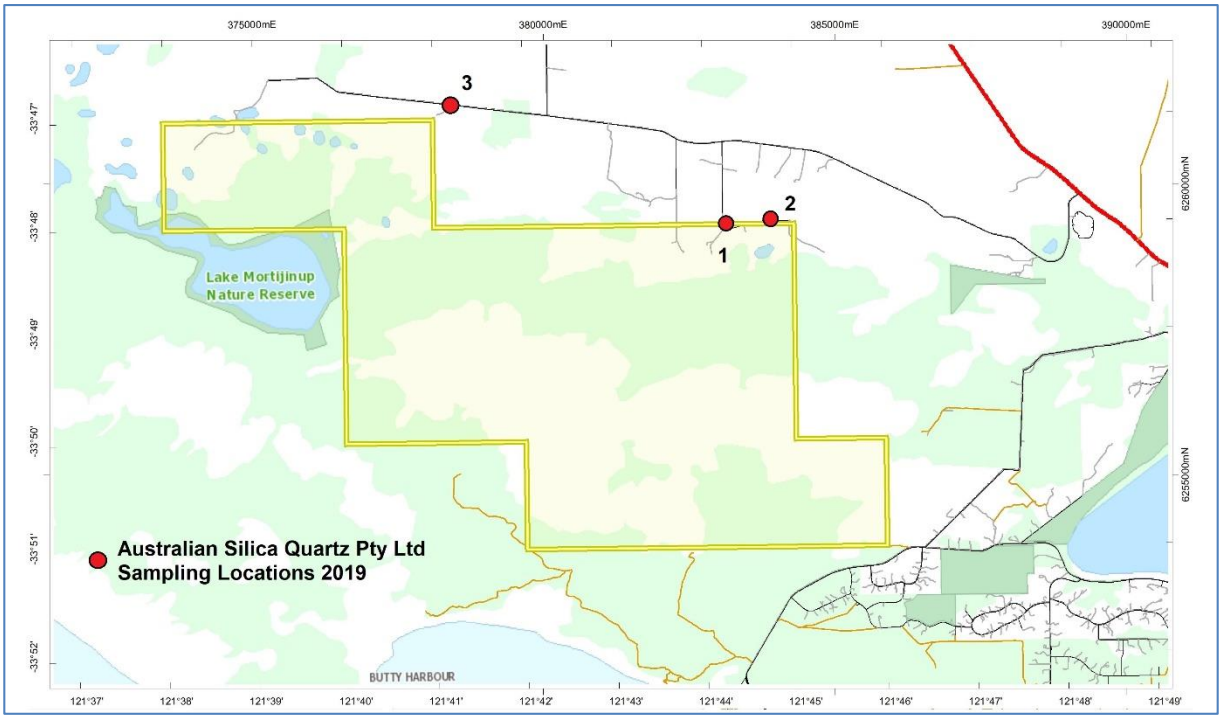

Figure 27: Location of 2019 sampling by Australian Silica Quartz Pty Ltd

Exploration on the Pink Bark tenements has been limited to a series of air-core holes drilled in 2009 by Triton Gold Ltd targeting gold mineralisation in the basement rock. The holes were drilled on a 1,000m x 250m spacing. These holes intersected overlying sand horizons and the geological logs have recorded sand thicknesses. No assays were taken within the sand, the holes were only sampled at the base of hole in the Archaean basement. The location of these holes is shown in Figure 28. The sand is up to 14m deep from surface, Figure 29 shows contours of sand thickness from surface.

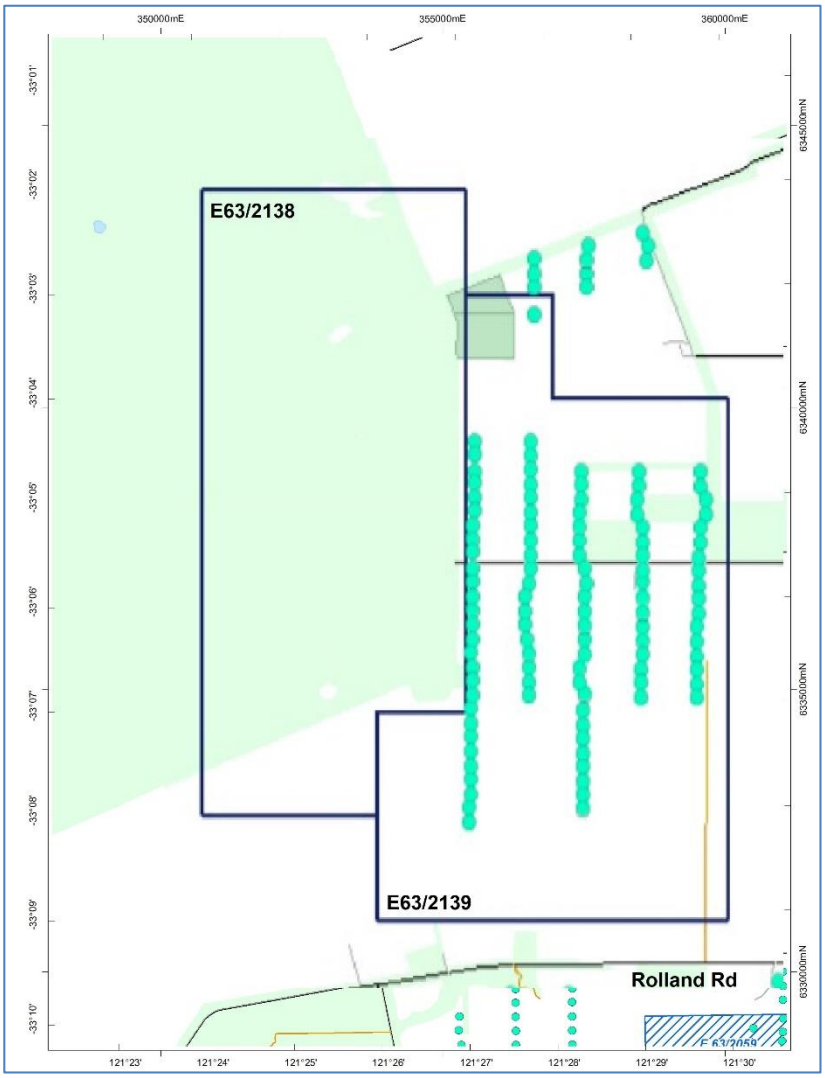

Figure 28: Pink Bark Project showing air-core drill holes

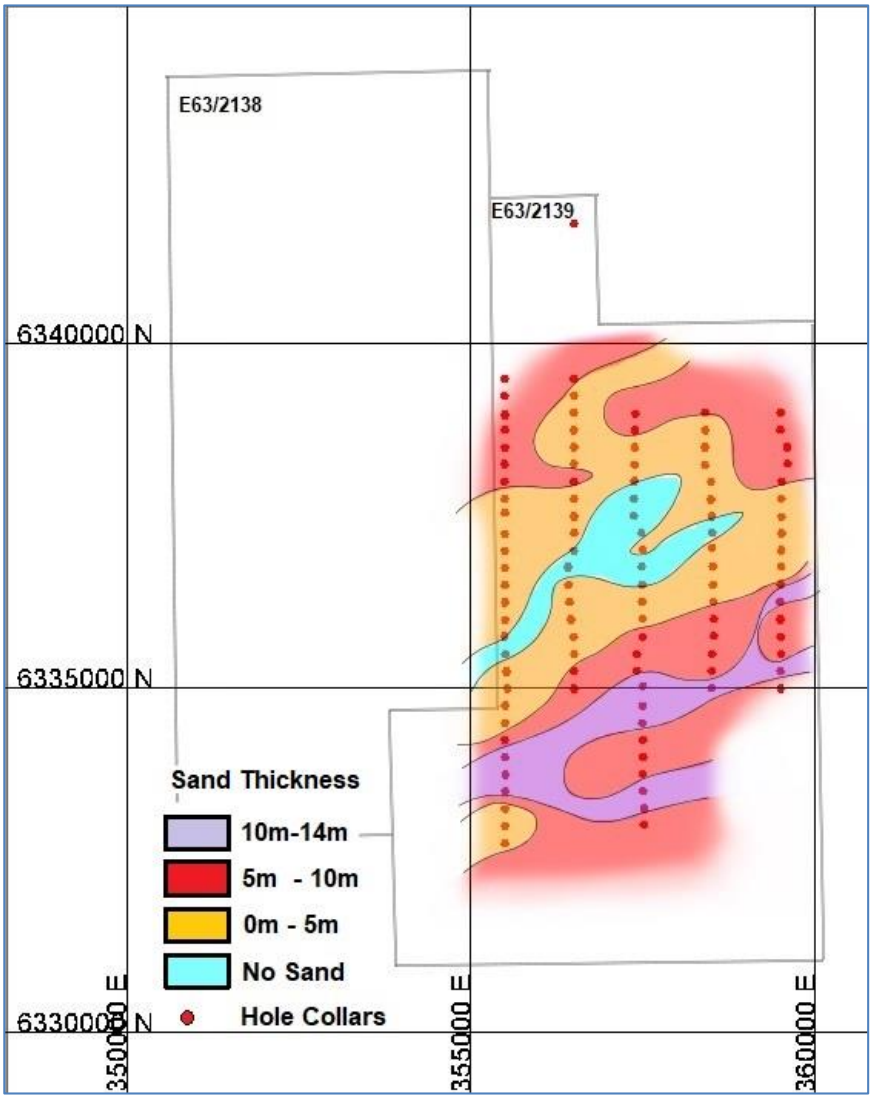

Figure 29: Pink Bark Sand Thickness Contours

4.3. Proposed Exploration Programs

The Esperance Sands Project is at a very early stage of exploration. Historic drilling at Pink Bark has established the thickness of prospective sand units however no assaying has been completed within this sand. A surface sampling and/or hand augering program is recommended to establish the lateral extents of the silica sand over the tenements. This can be followed up with a deeper auger drill program to establish the depth extent of the sand. A Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program can then commence to obtain quality samples from the sand horizons to provide data for metallurgical and beneficiation test-work. In addition, this drilling may be used to commence Mineral Resource Estimate studies.

Each step in the proposed program will be conducted contingent upon the success of the preceding activity. Auranmore agrees with the proposed exploration program and the justification for it. Previous exploration has indicated the presence of silica sands. Additional work is justified to fully test the potential economic viability of mining activities

Table 18: Proposed Exploration Program Esperance Sands Project

Esperance Silica Exploration Project	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Historical review	$ 15,000	$ -	**$ 15,000**
Field works and sampling	$ 40,000	$ -	**$ 40,000**
Drilling	$ -	$ 80,000	**$ 80,000**
Assaying	$ 30,000	$ 40,000	**$ 70,000**
Metallurgical and beneficiation works	$ 30,000	$ 40,000	**$ 70,000**
DTM/EM/Gravity/Aerial survey	$ 25,000	$ -	**$ 25,000**
Geophysical studies	$ 15,000	$ -	**$ 15,000**
Specialists/Consultants/Management/Others	$ 80,000	$ 90,000	**$ 170,000**
Landowner compensation costs	$ 60,000	$ 20,000	**$ 80,000**
Tenement compliance costs	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	**$ 24,000**
TOTAL	**$ 307,000**	**$ 282,000**	**$ 589,000**

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6.0 Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources, Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 111714). Mr. Maddocks is employed by Auranmore Consulting, an independent consultant to the Company. Mr. Maddocks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC Table – Antwalker, Unicup, Esperance and Argyle Air-core and Auger Drilling and Grab Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	BHP Mineral conducted sampling on 6m intervals downhole. The bottom of hole was also sampled. Allup Silica auger sampling was conducted with a hand held auger, sampling was done on 0.5m to 1m intervals by taking a representative sample from the spoil pile as it was augered. Allup Silica air-core drilling at Unicup was sampled on 2m intervals. Grab samples at Unicup and Argyle were taken with a shovel with a sample size of about 3kg.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	BHP Minerals carried out air-core drilling on the Unicup and Antwalker Project areas. Allup Silica carried out auger drilling with a hand held auger and grab sampling. Allup Silica conducted air-core drilling at the Unicup project.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Recoveries from the BHP drilling are unknown. Allup Silica auger recoveries were very good due to the shallow nature of the holes and the dry conditions. Allup Silica air-core recoveries at Unicup were generally very good.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill holes have been geologically logged for major lithological contacts.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	BHP sub sampling techniques are not known. Allup Sand took an approximate 3kg sub sample from the auger and/or air-core drill spoil pile.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	BHP Holes were assayed for Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay. BHP assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Sb, V,M by ICP-OES and ICP-MA. These results have not been reported as the results in the silica sand were negligible. Allup Silica assaying was for suite of 36 elements by Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Beakers. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. Internal standards, duplicates and blanks were inserted by Intertek Genalysis during the assaying procedure. Argyle samples were assayed by Nagrom with a suite of 23 elements and LOI. Assay method was Xray fluorescence.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	There has been no verification of the sampling and assaying. The BHP Minerals logs have been used to determine the thickness of the target sand unit.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequecy of topographic control.*	BHP Holes were originally reported in AMG Zone 50 co-ordinates. They have been converted to Map Grid Australia (MGA) Zone 50. Method of surveying the BHP hole collars is not known. Allup Sand drilling and sampling was surveyed with a hand held GPS with +/- 5m accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Nominal hole spacing was generally random over the project area and followed established tracks Auger and Grab sampling by Allup Silica was conducted via accessible tracks.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The BHP drilling was vertical through generally flat lying sediments including the silica sand. Allup Silica drilling was vertical through flay lying sand deposits at Unicup.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	BHP sample security measures are not known. Allup Sand transported the samples directly to the assay laboratory in Perth WA.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Unicup tenements have been granted to Allup Silica Limited. The Antwalker tenement has been applied for by Allup Silica Limited and is yet to be granted. The tenements are in, or expected to be once granted, good standing with no known encumbrances that might impede future activities.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	

		The Argyle tenements and the Esperance tenements are in the application stage and are yet to be granted to Allup Silica Ltd. The presence of conservation areas and freehold title may require granted permissions to be obtained before certain exploration activities are conducted ie clearing for drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration by other parties has focused on coal within the sediments and base metals and gold in the basement rocks. No exploration has been conducted focussing on silica sands. BHP Mineral has carried out drilling programs targeting the basement and in doing so has drilled through sand horizons. Allup Silica has used this drilling to estimate an Exploration Target for the Antwalker Project. Triton Gold Ltd drilled air-core holes on the Pink Bark tenements in thew Esperance Sands Project exploraing for gold.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The areas of interest are located on elevated sand plain and residual laterite terrain of the Biranup Zone in the Proterozoic Albany-Fraser Orogen of south-west Western Australia. It is underlain by quartzo-feldspathic gneisses, mainly derived from granitoid rocks of the Biranup and Nornalup Complexes. The high grade, pure quartz silica sands are part of the mid to late Eocene Werillup Formation which consists of alluvial river sands and gravel, laid on low grade coal and lignite laid down in coastal swamps. The host stratigraphy at Unicup and Antwalker are up to 64m in thickness and crop out at surface. The Eocene coastal plain and continental margin sedimentary rocks (like the Eucla Basin stratigraphy) lie directly on a truncated profile of saprolitic Albany-Fraser rocks of Proterozoic age which in the Unicup area consist of the Biranup Complex: meta-sedimentary quart-feldspar schist, garnet-amphibole schist, graphitic schist; and gneissic rocks (mainly felsic orthogneiss) cut by late mafic dykes, and late stage pegmatites. Granitic to granodioritic late stage intrusives occur especially in the southern parts of the Biranup Complex. Large layered gabbroic massifs occur at Bridgetown. The Argyle tenements are covered by a layer of alluvium and colluvium over Devonian and earlier basement rocks. The recent sediments are associated with the Dunham River and Cabbage Tree Creek. The thickness of the sand units is yet to be established. The Esperance Sands Project is focussed on recent sand deposits covering the metamorphic terrain of the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- easting and northing of the drill hole collar,* *- elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar,* *- dip and azimuth of the hole,* *- down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	Drilling and sampling details are contained and tabulated within the report. The BHP drilling was used to indicate the presence and thickness of sand deposits. The BHP sampling and assaying has not been utilised in this report as it is not relevant to silica sand. Drilling by Allup on the Unicup project is tabulated in the report.

	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person shouild clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are reported as individual sample intervals. No high grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drilling has been vertical through a generally flat sand horizon. Drilling intervals are thus close to true thickness.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within the document.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All relevant exploration results have been reported. The assaying of BHP drilling for base metals has not been included as it is not relevant to the silica sand project.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other substantive exploration data is material or meaningful.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Allup Silica is proposing a significant drilling program to delineate the extent of the silica sand deposits. If successful, the drilling program will lead to Mineral Resource estimation and the commencement of mining studies. The drilling program will produce material for metallurgical test-work to provide processing routes for the production of high quality silica sand product. It will also provide material used in trial beneficiation processing analysis/testing to further identify the specification of the silica product after it has been processed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The database has been inspected with no obvious errors discovered.
	Data validation procedures used.	
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent person did not visit the site. A site visit was not deemed necessary.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The geological interpretation was based on the drill hole database and information derived from independent geological reports. The geology interpretation is based on empirical data with no alternative interpretation deemed viable. The sand horizon is continuous from hole to hole. The wide spaced nature of the drilling precludes the estimation of different quality sand horizons. Some sand has higher clay contents and higher Fe2O3 content.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The modelled sand channel is approximately 3,000 long, 1,500m wide and about 20m thick. The sand lies at a depth from 0m to up to 25m vertical depth. Some drill holes ended in high grade silica sand.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The sand channel was modelled in Vulcan v2020.2 software as a solid shape. Drillhole assay data was used to interpolate grades for SiO2, Fe2O3, Al2O3, TiO2 and LOI with inverse distance squared techniques. A two pass estimation was used with pass 1 using search dimensions of 200mX, 100mY, 6mZ. Pass 2 used 1,600mX, 1,000My AND 30mZ to ensure all blocks were informed with grades. The search orientation was aligned at 330 to match the orientation of the modelled sand channel. The dip and plunge were aligned at 0 degrees, ie flat. The minimum number of 2m composites used was 2 and the maximum 25. No top cuts were applied based on data interrogation. Parent block size is 100mX, 200mY, 2mZ with sub-blocks of 20mX, 20mY, 2mZ No correlation between variables was assumed. A visual inspection on sections was done to validate the model.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping	
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	The deposit was modelled using dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	No cut-offs have been reported. With additional drilling resulting in improved delineation of sand units it may be possible to report the resource at economic cut-off grades.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	No mining factors or assumptions have been used in the model.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	No metallurgical factors or assumptions have been used in the model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No environmental factors or assumptions have been used in the model.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	A bulk density of 1.6t per cubic meter have been applied to the model. No bulk density data is available from Unicup so this number has been used to represent unconsolidated fine to medium grained silica/quartz sand.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The wide spaced drilling and the lack of empirical dry bulk density data has resulted in an Inferred classification for the Unicup Silica Sand Project.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data.	
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	No audits or reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The competent person agrees with the classification of the Unicup resource as Inferred. This reflects the confidence levels in the supporting data used to estimate the Mineral Resource. The resource relates to global estimates. There is no previous production data to compare the model.

Appendix 2: Drillhole details for Esperance Sands Pink Bark Tenement

Hole	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Company	Hole Type	Year Drilled
SGA0479	355528	6334997	243	6	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0480	355515	6335240	254	9	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0481	355500	6335494	256	2	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0482	355495	6334751	237	11	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0483	355495	6334499	239	16	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0484	355491	6334248	245	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0485	355494	6333996	238	27	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0486	355498	6333744	236	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0487	355497	6333503	236	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0488	355495	6333251	232	18	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0489	355495	6333001	232	7	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0490	355492	6332746	233	9	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0491	356496	6334995	240	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0492	356495	6335249	241	25	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0493	356498	6335497	246	8	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0494	357406	6335494	235	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0495	357406	6335255	240	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0496	359496	6334996	240	42	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0497	359493	6335246	250	44	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0498	359500	6335502	253	38	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0499	358497	6335498	240	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0500	358493	6335252	238	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0501	358493	6334998	236	40	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0502	357492	6335036	240	25	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0503	357492	6334747	240	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010

Hole	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Company	Hole Type	Year Drilled
SGA0504	357488	6334497	234	23	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0505	357495	6334251	233	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0506	357498	6334004	234	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0507	357491	6333754	233	29	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0508	357495	6333505	237	43	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0509	357512	6333252	233	43	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0510	357513	6333019	242	36	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0511	355488	6339493	258	30	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0512	355484	6339246	256	34	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0513	355492	6338970	259	34	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0514	355493	6338749	258	35	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0515	355492	6338498	259	30	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0516	355488	6338254	262	24	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0517	355487	6338004	262	18	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0518	355491	6337752	258	15	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0519	355494	6337545	257	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0520	355489	6337246	260	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0521	355492	6336997	262	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0522	355493	6336749	265	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0523	355491	6336494	263	12	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0524	355491	6336247	260	27	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0525	355492	6335997	258	18	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0526	355486	6335753	248	3	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0527	356491	6335749	249	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0528	356451	6335999	252	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0529	356431	6336251	258	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0530	356414	6336499	258	14	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0531	356407	6336759	259	6	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0532	356493	6336999	262	24	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0533	356495	6337253	263	12	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0534	356496	6337496	263	16	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0535	356494	6337746	265	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0536	356493	6338000	261	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0537	356493	6338257	265	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0538	356494	6338500	265	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0539	356492	6338748	262	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0540	356490	6339003	261	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0541	356494	6339252	260	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0542	356492	6339498	260	27	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0543	357386	6338990	262	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0544	357379	6338745	258	20	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0545	357376	6338500	259	23	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0546	357376	6338246	264	30	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0547	357369	6338009	268	14	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010

Hole	Easting MGA94	Northing MGA94	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Company	Hole Type	Year Drilled
SGA0548	357364	6337751	268	3	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0549	357363	6337502	265	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0550	357473	6337253	263	3	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0551	357493	6337012	260	14	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0552	357477	6336766	254	4	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0553	357485	6336504	253	4	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0554	357485	6336258	253	16	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0555	357491	6336008	246	14	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0556	357491	6335749	242	26	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0557	358524	6335757	242	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0558	358524	6336004	246	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0559	358517	6336255	250	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0560	358515	6336501	253	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0561	358513	6336768	252	10	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0562	358500	6337046	259	16	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0563	358500	6337256	258	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0564	358492	6337498	261	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0565	358481	6337742	236	26	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0566	358485	6337999	268	27	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0567	358398	6338240	259	28	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0568	358396	6338501	266	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0569	358400	6338748	263	38	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0570	358401	6339007	263	35	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0571	359494	6339006	264	25	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0572	359491	6338749	269	21	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0573	359590	6338503	266	34	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0574	359595	6338259	268	27	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0575	359509	6338004	267	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0576	359503	6337755	264	23	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0577	359506	6337494	261	17	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0578	359509	6337252	261	19	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0579	359504	6337003	254	18	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0580	359502	6336763	252	22	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0581	359494	6336512	244	30	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0582	359487	6336258	254	42	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0583	359490	6336001	256	36	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0584	359496	6335749	254	54	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010
SGA0585	356493	6341746	258	7	-90	0	Triton Gold Ltd	AC	2010

Appendix 3: Assay Results for Unicup Air-core Drilling

Hole ID	From	To	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI_{1000} %	Geology
UAC005	0	1	96.05	0.17	0.77	0.287	2.09	surface sand
UAC005	1	2	75.32	4.45	14.96	0.336	4.54	laterite sand
UAC005	2	3	82.09	3.1	10.96	0.281	3.2	laterite sand
UAC005	3	4	94.07	2.75	0.59	0.522	1.38	clay/sand
UAC005	4	5	89.29	6.29	0.59	0.665	2.7	clay/sand
UAC005	5	6	89.9	5.81	0.69	0.592	2.52	clay/sand
UAC005	6	7	90.78	5.64	0.39	0.522	2.26	clay/sand
UAC005	7	8	90.72	5.57	0.4	0.616	2.22	clay/sand
UAC005	8	9	97.08	1.45	0.12	0.187	0.62	clay/sand
UAC005	9	10	91.35	4.87	0.43	0.737	2.02	clay/sand
UAC005	10	11	92.09	4.12	0.5	0.992	1.84	clean sand
UAC005	11	12	92.85	3.57	0.46	0.925	1.56	clean sand
UAC005	12	13	95.14	2.56	0.29	0.499	1.11	clean sand
UAC005	13	14	94.59	2.78	0.3	0.514	1.22	clean sand
UAC005	14	15	97.48	1.14	0.15	0.228	0.55	clean sand
UAC005	15	16	95.69	1.94	0.43	0.412	0.94	clean sand
UAC005	16	17	95.66	1.88	0.44	0.344	1	clean sand
UAC005	17	18	96	1.93	0.31	0.315	0.87	clean sand
UAC005	18	19	96.46	1.7	0.2	0.238	0.78	clean sand
UAC005	19	20	97.66	0.95	0.16	0.168	0.46	clean sand
UAC005	20	21	96.88	1.36	0.28	0.317	0.68	clean sand
UAC005	21	22	98.07	0.7	0.13	0.172	0.39	clean sand
UAC005	22	23	65.88	6.79	3.49	0.484	17.75	clean sand
UAC005	23	24	90.33	2.37	2.19	0.374	4.18	lignite
UAC006	0	2	86.43	1.73	9.05	0.287	2.21	brown sand
UAC006	2	4	87.53	4.48	3.28	0.422	3.8	clay/sand
UAC006	4	6	93.39	3.52	0.37	0.335	1.61	clay/sand
UAC006	6	8	94.15	3.08	0.34	0.354	1.42	clean sand
UAC006	8	10	93.27	3.59	0.45	0.66	1.56	clean sand
UAC006	10	12	95.1	2.22	0.35	0.646	1	clean sand
UAC006	12	14	96.44	1.48	0.32	0.41	0.68	clean sand
UAC006	14	16	96.41	1.62	0.28	0.3	0.74	clean sand
UAC006	16	18	97.09	1.38	0.21	0.203	0.68	clean sand
UAC006	18	19	97.96	0.8	0.17	0.077	0.43	clay/sand
UAC007	0	2	81.55	2.77	11.47	0.463	3.4	qtz sand
UAC007	2	4	68.65	18.96	1.59	2.582	7.2	clay/sand
UAC007	4	6	98.66	0.49	0.13	0.212	0.28	clean sand
UAC007	6	8	98.84	0.37	0.07	0.124	0.31	clean sand
UAC007	8	10	98.62	0.42	0.12	0.174	0.33	clean sand
UAC007	10	12	98.5	0.4	0.11	0.161	0.32	clean sand
UAC007	12	14	98.15	0.8	0.12	0.104	0.48	clean sand
UAC007	14	16	94.72	2.42	0.29	0.265	1.63	clean sand
UAC007	16	18	61.49	8.24	4.06	0.714	24.75	brown clay
UAC008	0	2	65.58	9.08	16.34	0.589	8.05	sandy soil

Hole ID	From	To	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI_{1000} %	Geology
UAC008	2	4	88.86	6.36	0.59	0.595	3.1	sandy soil
UAC008	4	6	98.46	0.53	0.1	0.205	0.37	clay/sand
UAC008	6	8	97.89	0.79	0.16	0.268	0.56	clay/sand
UAC008	8	10	98.9	0.38	0.08	0.225	0.29	clay/sand
UAC008	10	12	97.01	1.26	0.13	0.321	0.56	clay/sand
UAC008	12	14	96.48	1.56	0.21	0.441	0.77	clay/sand
UAC008	14	16	97.08	1.26	0.21	0.421	0.73	clay/sand
UAC008	16	18	95.37	1.6	0.54	0.322	1.2	clean sand
UAC008	18	20	97.63	0.57	0.18	0.125	0.87	brown clay
UAC009	0	2	92.4	0.99	3.89	0.32	2.13	brown sand
UAC009	2	4	71.9	5.53	17.39	0.286	4.61	brown sand
UAC009	4	6	68.91	20.25	1.05	1.573	7.47	clay/sand
UAC009	6	8	52.5	30.28	1.35	2.495	12.22	clay/sand
UAC009	8	10	92.45	3.52	0.57	1.322	1.59	clean sand
UAC009	10	12	94.15	2.56	0.54	0.99	1.28	clean sand
UAC009	12	14	94	2.44	0.54	1.353	1.08	clean sand
UAC009	14	16	94.2	2.61	0.55	0.922	1.22	clean sand
UAC010	0	2	78.15	5.99	10.45	0.35	4.81	brown sand
UAC010	2	4	67.16	20	2.93	1.584	7.58	brown sand
UAC010	4	6	71.45	17.43	1.14	2.431	6.53	clay
UAC010	6	8	91.96	3.96	0.58	1.434	1.6	clean sand
UAC010	8	10	97.62	0.87	0.21	0.524	0.44	clean sand
UAC010	10	12	98.75	0.41	0.11	0.265	0.21	clean sand
UAC010	12	14	98.37	0.46	0.2	0.324	0.27	clean sand
UAC010	14	16	98.4	0.59	0.15	0.272	0.32	clean sand
UAC010	16	18	97.47	0.82	0.18	0.235	0.56	sandy/clay
UAC010	18	20	97.58	0.74	0.26	0.216	0.59	sandy/clay
UAC010	20	22	98.06	0.63	0.18	0.116	0.44	sandy/clay
UAC010	22	23	97.71	0.77	0.28	0.165	0.54	sandy/clay
UAC011	0	2	69.88	8.92	13.42	0.761	6.53	brown sand
UAC011	2	4	75.36	15.28	1.34	1.365	5.86	clay
UAC011	4	6	85.12	9.13	0.74	0.93	3.62	clay
UAC011	6	8	97.82	0.99	0.15	0.283	0.48	clean sand
UAC011	8	10	98.84	0.39	0.13	0.172	0.25	clean sand
UAC011	10	12	98.52	0.46	0.2	0.228	0.3	clean sand
UAC011	12	14	98.31	0.51	0.23	0.363	0.27	clean sand
UAC011	14	16	96.83	1.05	0.46	0.849	0.5	clean sand
UAC011	16	18	96.96	0.59	0.55	0.591	0.46	clean sand
UAC011	18	21	90.6	0.93	2.22	1.45	1.49	clean sand
UAC012	0	2	84.66	2.2	9.81	0.339	2.73	brown sand
UAC012	2	4	95.46	1.62	0.74	0.495	1.04	brown sand
UAC012	4	6	88.81	5.53	1.12	0.919	2.63	sandy/clay
UAC012	6	8	92.48	4.04	0.54	0.548	1.8	sandy/clay
UAC012	8	10	93.7	2.9	0.63	0.658	1.39	sandy/clay
UAC012	10	12	98.47	0.68	0.09	0.14	0.35	clean sand
UAC012	12	14	98.23	0.83	0.1	0.177	0.4	clean sand

Hole ID	From	To	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI_{1000} %	Geology
UAC012	14	16	97.88	0.89	0.22	0.298	0.37	clean sand
UAC012	16	18	96.48	0.67	0.62	0.332	0.72	brown sand
UAC013	0	2	76.39	6.45	11.9	0.256	4.6	sandy soil
UAC013	2	4	86.5	7.85	0.93	0.487	3.7	clay/sand
UAC013	4	6	75.62	15.08	1.05	1.932	5.52	sandy/clay
UAC013	6	8	96.17	1.76	0.37	0.533	0.84	clean sand
UAC013	8	10	97.05	1.23	0.26	0.663	0.53	clean sand
UAC013	10	12	97.9	0.89	0.14	0.369	0.35	clean sand
UAC013	12	14	96.85	1.48	0.23	0.508	0.63	clean sand
UAC013	14	16	96.22	1.88	0.22	0.513	0.76	clean sand
UAC013	16	18	98.4	0.54	0.19	0.098	0.33	clean sand
UAC013	18	21	75.93	9.02	0.86	0.698	11.54	clay/sand
UAC014	0	2	67.39	9.72	15.32	0.588	6.35	gravel /clay
UAC014	2	4	83.74	8.53	1.63	1.762	3.67	clay/sand
UAC014	4	6	85.76	7.02	1.34	2.461	2.82	sandy/clay
UAC014	6	8	96.36	1.61	0.4	0.554	0.74	clean sand
UAC014	8	10	97.49	1.11	0.17	0.48	0.46	clean sand
UAC014	10	13	98.4	0.65	0.11	0.248	0.33	clean sand
UAC015	0	2	59.56	7.44	25.73	0.424	6.35	sandy soil
UAC015	2	4	85.03	8.6	0.96	1.631	3.37	clay/sand
UAC015	4	6	83.8	9.09	0.89	2.138	3.54	clay/sand
UAC015	6	8	92.22	2.89	0.81	2.138	1.31	clay/sand
UAC015	8	10	93.32	2.02	0.73	1.695	1.19	clean sand
UAC015	10	12	93.17	2.06	0.89	2.479	0.89	clean sand
UAC016	0	2	69.2	9.03	14.03	0.585	6.74	sandy soil
UAC016	2	4	88.4	7.3	0.62	0.566	2.86	clay
UAC016	4	6	95.56	2.49	0.24	0.359	1.04	clean sand
UAC016	6	8	98.03	0.97	0.13	0.227	0.42	clean sand
UAC016	8	10	96.79	1.74	0.15	0.296	0.73	clean sand
UAC016	10	12	95.93	2.1	0.26	0.51	0.89	clean sand
UAC016	12	14	97.95	0.85	0.18	0.312	0.38	clean sand
UAC016	14	16	97.83	0.94	0.18	0.344	0.45	clean sand
UAC016	16	18	89.09	0.86	2.72	1.492	1.71	clean sand
UAC016	18	20	96.17	1.1	0.51	0.355	0.9	lignite
UAC016	20	22	92.96	1.53	1.19	0.619	1.8	lignite/sand
UAC016	22	23	93.69	1.33	1.13	0.282	1.58	lignite/sand
UAC017	0	2	72.92	2.92	18.89	0.518	4.2	brown soil
UAC017	2	4	90.62	5.4	0.77	0.515	2.24	brown sand
UAC017	4	6	91.08	4.11	1.89	0.387	2	clay/sand
UAC017	6	8	93.05	4.15	0.35	0.343	1.74	clay/sand
UAC017	8	10	96.53	1.66	0.29	0.267	0.79	clean sand
UAC017	10	12	97.13	1.3	0.17	0.191	0.68	clean sand
UAC017	12	14	97.72	0.56	0.2	0.218	0.47	clean sand
UAC017	14	16	98.17	0.64	0.18	0.244	0.4	clean sand
UAC017	16	18	94.47	0.92	1.11	0.324	1.14	lignite/sand
UAC017	18	21	97.92	0.5	0.26	0.14	0.53	lignite/sand

Hole ID	From	To	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	TiO_2 %	LOI_{1000} %	Geology
UAC018	0	2	67.9	2.32	24.79	0.371	4.26	sandy soil
UAC018	2	4	90.14	5.27	1.32	0.563	2.36	clean sand
UAC018	4	6	93.69	3.73	0.39	0.308	1.58	clean sand
UAC018	6	8	97.36	1.45	0.12	0.102	0.69	clean sand
UAC018	8	10	97.47	1.24	0.19	0.138	0.67	clean sand
UAC018	10	12	97.79	0.91	0.19	0.187	0.49	clean sand
UAC018	12	14	98.24	0.75	0.15	0.164	0.38	clean sand
UAC018	14	15	97.95	0.72	0.13	0.193	0.35	clean sand