ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ALY

14 November 2022

RC DRILLING COMPLETED ON KARONIE LITHIUM TARGETS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First pass RC drilling testing multiple high priority lithium targets has been completed at the Karonie Lithium-Gold Project.**
- **Drilling intersected zones of pegmatites ranging from 1m to 27m in downhole thickness, confirming Alchemy's interpretation of a substantial system developing at depth at Hickory and to the north under shallow alluvial cover.**
- **Pegmatites occur as multiple steep dipping stacked lodes defined in drilling over 700m strike beyond the previously mapped outcrops. The results extend mapped pegmatites in drilling and outcrop at Hickory to ~2km outlining a very significant zone of interest which remains open under cover to the north and west.**
- **All samples have been submitted to ALS Kalgoorlie. First results expected in December 2022.**
- **First pass lithium-gold exploration programs to commence shortly at Lake Rebecca.**

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY) ("Alchemy" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the maiden Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill program has been completed at the 100% owned Karonie Lithium-Gold Project, located 110km east of Kalgoorlie. Geological logging has defined multiple zones of pegmatites in drillholes, with these zones up to 700m strike extent within the northern part of the Hickory Prospect. The pegmatites are interpreted to extend at least 150m from surface and remain open with varying widths from 1m up to 27m downhole. The zone remains open along strike and to the west.

Chief Executive Officer Mr James Wilson commented: "*The discovery of extensive thick stacked pegmatites at Hickory is an outstanding result. This confirms our model that mapped pegmatites are continuous at depth, have a stacked geometry and continue to the north and west under the shallow alluvial cover which extends for roughly 3km to the north masking any surface geochemical expression. We will now start planning follow-up programs so we can hit the ground running immediately once assays are received. In addition, we will also look at other techniques such as gravity and ground penetrating radar to try and outline pegmatites under alluvial cover.*"

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HICKORY RC DRILLING

The program consisted of 30 holes for 4,092m of RC drilling to test the outcropping pegmatites identified from recent mapping. Drilling targeted a significant zone of outcropping pegmatites that have been identified by field mapping. In addition, zones were targeted under thin alluvial cover to the north. The geology consisted of Archean volcanic basalts, intrusive pyroxene phyric dolerites, younger granitic pegmatites and feldspar porphyries which cross cut the older stratigraphy. The dolerites thicken toward the north as they approach a NE striking shear zone. The pegmatites, which are the target host rock for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum Mineralisation ("LCT"), appears to thicken when they intersected the coarser grain dolerites and are fractionated internally.

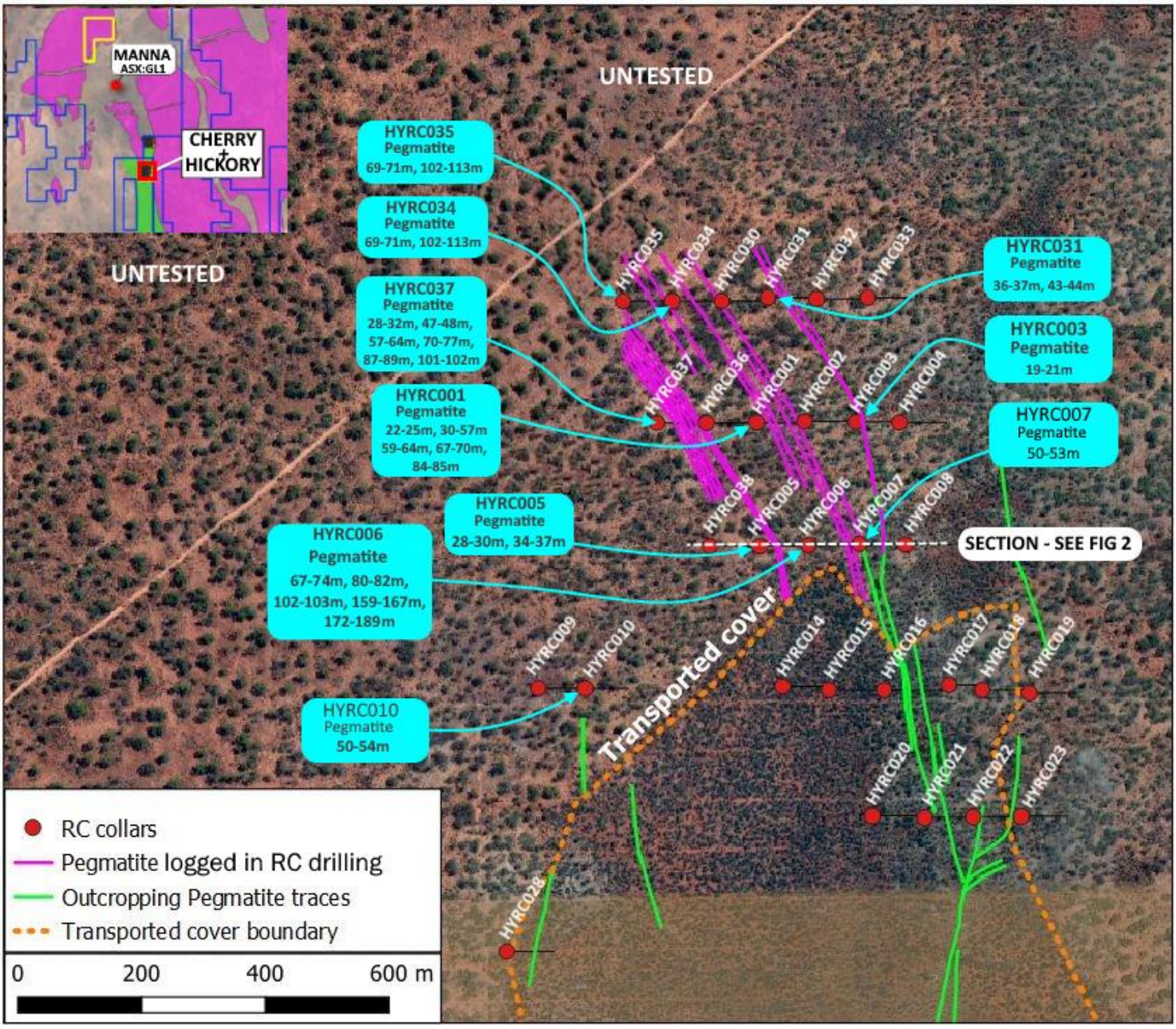

Figure 1: Completed RC drilling at Cherry and Hickory Prospects

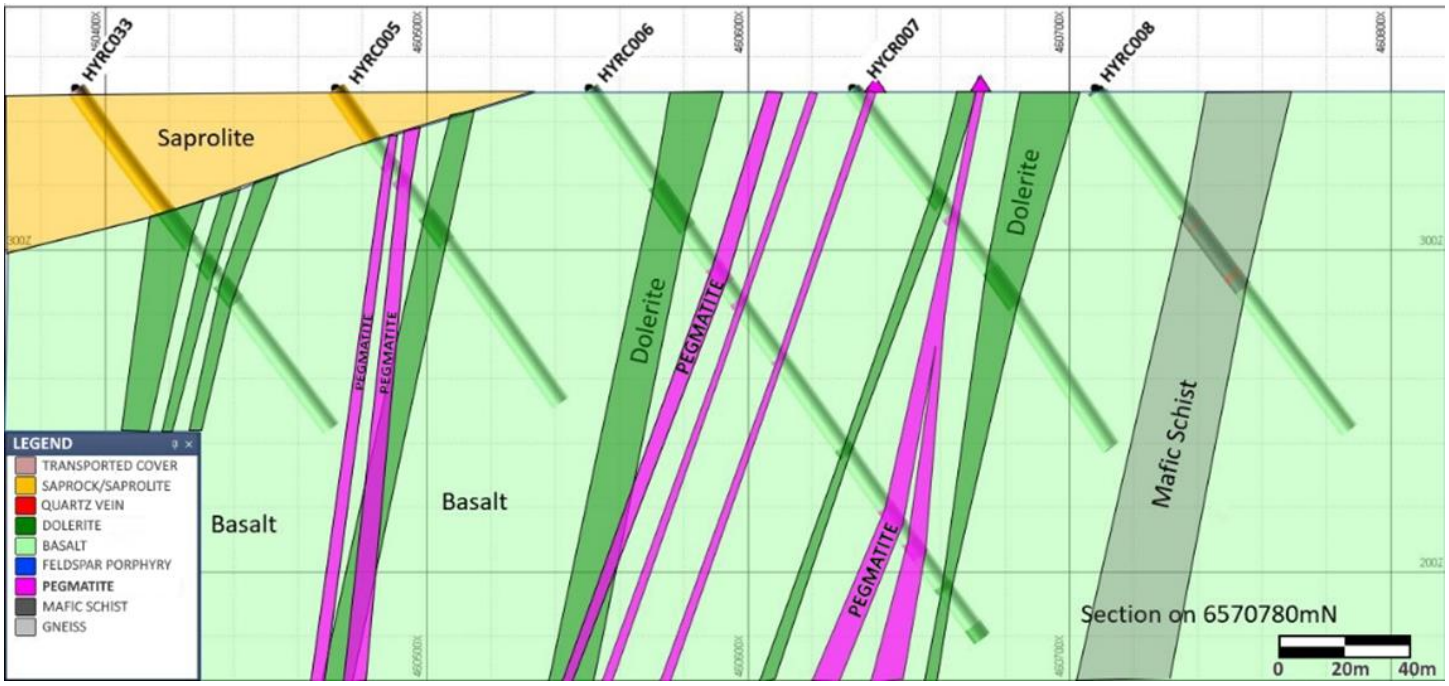

Figure 2: Hickory Cross Section 6570780mN

Figure 3: RC Drill Chips from HYRC006 0-100m showing Pegmatite Zones in red

Figure 4: RC Drill Chips from HYRC006 100-210m (EOH) showing Pegmatite Zones in red

Figure 5: RC Drill Chips from HYRC001 0-132m showing Pegmatite Zones in red

The Company cautions that visual estimates should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis, which is required to determine the widths and grade of the mineralisation. When these results are available, the Company will provide an update to the market.

Summary geological logs are available in **Appendix D.**

Further drilling will be required to explore for additional pegmatites under cover to the north of Hickory towards Pecan, due to the presence of a significant alluvial channel approximately 3km in strike which masks any geochemical signature (Figure 6). The recent drilling at Hickory showed that the pegmatites continue under cover and Alchemy is investigating the use of geophysics including detailed deep ground penetrating radar, magnetics, ground radiometric and/or gravity surveys as a rapid way to detect prospective areas to drill test.

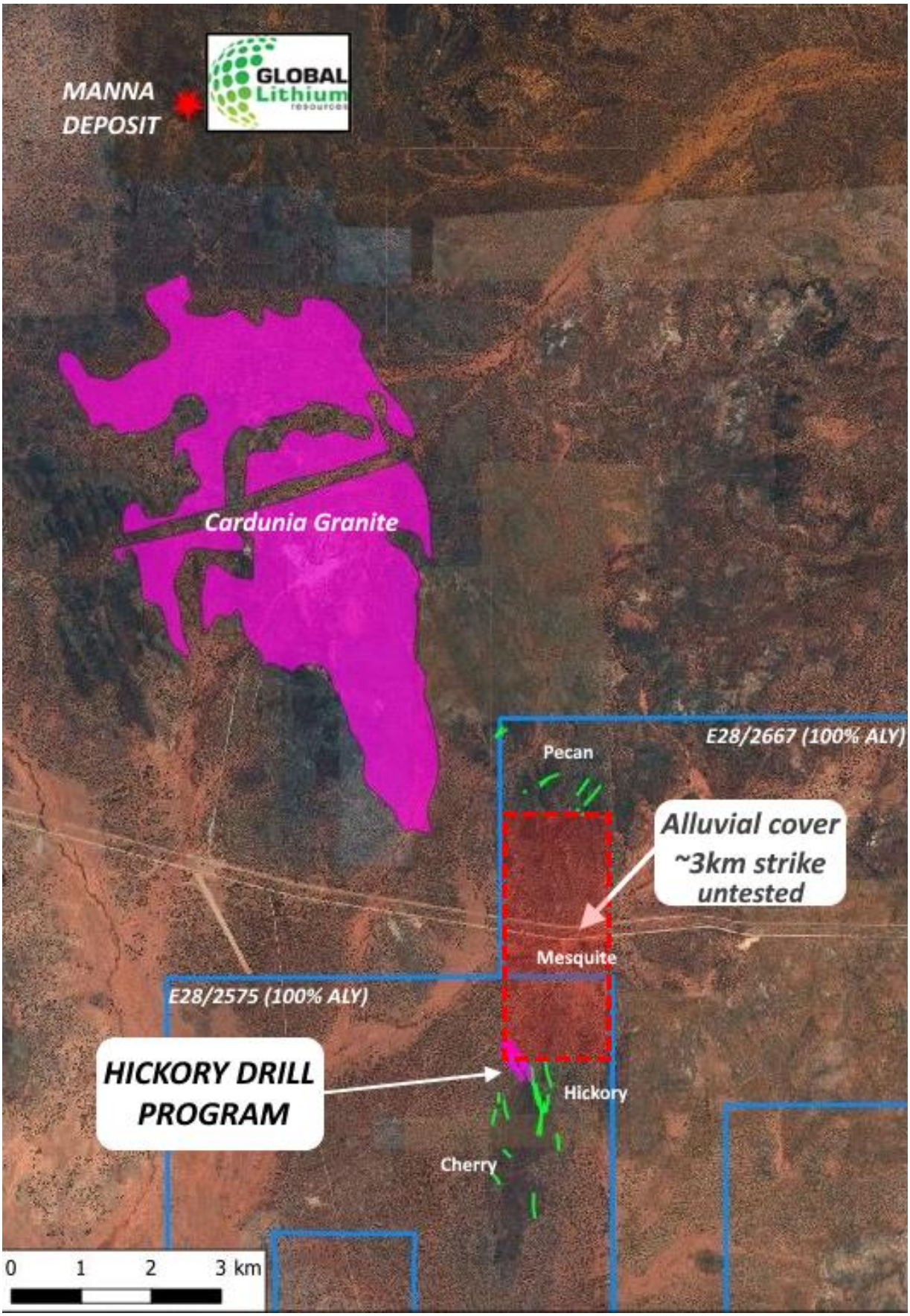

Figure 6: Karonie tenement map showing recent drilling area and location of alluvial channel

NEXT STEPS

- RC Drill samples have been sent to the laboratory for analysis.
- Continue detailed mapping in the areas north of Hickory to further enhance the geological model.
- Planning for follow-up programs once assay results have been received and interpreted.
- Assess the application of geophysics, including detailed radiometric or gravity surveys, to map out potential extensions of the pegmatites under cover to the north.
- Commence planning for heritage surveys prior to drill programs at Pecan Prospect.
- Planning underway for reconnaissance mapping and sampling of Lake Rebecca tenure pending heritage approvals.

ABOUT ALCHEMY RESOURCES

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY; "Alchemy" or the "Company") is an Australian exploration company focused on growth through the discovery and development of gold, base metal, and battery metals within Australia. Alchemy has built a significant land package in the Carosue Dam - Karonie greenstone belt in the Eastern Goldfields region in Western Australia and has an 80% interest in the Lachlan/Cobar Basin Projects in New South Wales. Alchemy also maintains its interest in the Bryah Basin Project in the gold and base metal-rich Gascoyne region of Western Australia, where Superior Gold Inc. (TSX-V: SGI) and Sandfire Resources Limited (ASX: SFR) are continuing to advance gold and base metal exploration, respectively.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Wilson, who is the Chief Executive Officer of Alchemy Resources Limited and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Wilson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code 2012"). Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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APPENDIX A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Drill Samples Samples referred to in this Public Report are reverse circulation (RC) drill samples, obtained using an 'industry standard' drill rig (350psi / 1150cfm & 800psi / 1400 cfm booster), drilling equipment and sampling practices. RC drilling obtained 1m samples dispensed into plastic bags and calico bags via an industry standard cyclone / cone splitter. The cone splitter was used to obtain one calico bag containing a reduced size 1m sample "split" for lithium analysis (1kg to 3kg) and large 1m plastic bag of drill chips. Samples for lithium analysis were collected at 1m intervals. The RC samples obtained are considered to be representative of the material drilled.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	RC drilling was completed from surface using 6m x 4" RC drill rods, a 5.25" hammer (with a standard sample retrieval collar) and a RC tungsten button drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries and moisture content estimates were logged / recorded into spreadsheets by the field assistant then uploaded into a database. There were very few (<1%) significant sample recovery problems.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Geological logging was completed on all RC holes, with colour, weathering, grain-size, lithology, alteration, mineralogy, veining, textures/structure and comments on other significant features noted. All holes were logged in full. Representative samples of bedrock collected from each metre of each RC hole were retained in labelled chip sample trays. These are stored in the Alchemy office in Perth. No judgement has yet been made by independent qualified consultants as to whether RC samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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.*	Sample preparation of Alchemy samples follows industry best practice standards at accredited laboratories. Sample preparation comprises oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising to -75 microns (80% first pass). Sample sizes (1.0kg – 3.5kg) are considered appropriate for the technique. All rock chip samples have subsequently been delivered to the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie and the samples will be analysed by ALS in Perth. RC samples were cone split and collected in pre-numbered calico bags. The cone splitter sample shoot opening was adjusted to collect between 1kg and 3kg of sample. Samples were collected every metre. Residual sample material was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	collected every metre in large green plastic bags and retained on site for resampling if required. One commercial laboratory standard or blank laboratory standard, one blank sample (barren basalt) and one duplicate sample was inserted every 30 samples (i.e. 6% QAQC samples). RC sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. Single splits were automatically taken by the rig cone splitter for RC. Wet or dry samples were noted in the logs.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used. All RC samples were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. Preparation of the samples follows industry laboratory best practice involving logging of sample weights, drying the entire sample in an electric oven set at 105ºC+5ºC for several hours (drying time dependent on moisture content), then crushing the entire sample (>70% -6mm). A split of 2.5kg to 3kg was taken and then pulverized to 85% passing 75µm using an Essa LM5 grinding mill. A representative sample was split and bagged as the analytical sample. All samples were analysed using ALS method code MS91-PKG + Ga (up to 20g Fusion Assay), a package combining Na_2O_2 fusion, ICP-AES and ICP-MS determination for exploration of ore grade Li pegmatites with trace level commodity elements such as Cs, Rb, Nb, Ta, and others. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of in-house procedures. Alchemy used commercially available reference materials (Lab Standards) with a suitable range of values, that were inserted every 30 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	No drilling results reported. No twinned holes or drilling results are reported. Data is collected by qualified geologists and geo-technicians working under the supervision of a qualified geologist and entered into Excel spreadsheets. Validation rules are in place to ensure no data entry errors occur. Data is loaded into a database by an experienced database administrator, and reviewed by an Alchemy geologist, who is a competent person.
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 adequacy of topographic control.*	A handheld GPS was used to locate the data positions, with an expected +/-5m vertical and horizontal accuracy. The grid system used for all collar locations is the UTM Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (MGA94 Zone 51). GPS measurements of sample positions are sufficiently accurate for first pass geochemical sampling. Nominal RLs were assigned from 1 sec (30m) satellite data. Down hole surveys were collected at surface and at end of hole in RC drill holes using a downhole camera. The drill collar and down hole location accuracy is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.*	Drill line spacings currently range from ~200m-250m, and on these drill lines hole spacings were ~80m No Mineral Resource or Reserve has been reported for this drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*	Lithium bearing structures and lithologies in the area drilled are interpreted to dip steeply to the west and plunge moderately down to the east.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	All holes were drilled at -55 degrees towards the grid east (~088 magnetic) (approx. Perpendicular to lithological trends). No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are collected in polyweave bags and delivered directly from site to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Alchemy employees.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Considering the preliminary nature of the drill program, no external audit or review of the sampling techniques or sample data capture has been conducted to date.

APPENDIX B

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Type – Exploration Licences (currently in good standing). Reference name – Karonie. Reference number – E28/2575. Location – 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Australia. Ownership – 100% Goldtribe Corporation Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alchemy Resources Limited). Overriding royalties – none. The land is 100% freehold. No Wilderness Reserves, National Parks, Native Title sites or registered historical sites are known. No environmental issues are known.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A significant amount of exploration has been conducted across the majority of E28/2575. Previous exploration companies include Freeport McMoran Ltd, Poseidon Gold Ltd, WMC, Goldfields Pty Ltd, Integra Mining Ltd, Border Gold, and Silver Lake Resources. Exploration work completed across the area covered by E28/2575 has included desktop studies and collaborative research, geological and regolith mapping, soil sampling, RAB, Aircore, RC and diamond drilling, and numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys (magnetics, gravity, IP, surface EM and downhole EM).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	Geological setting – Proterozoic Woodline Formation overlying variably folded Archean and sheared sediments and mafic volcanic units. Multiple deformation events leading to complex faulting and metamorphism ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies. Deposit Type (lithium) – The Company is targeting lithium-caesium-tantalum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation hosted by granitic pegmatites. The Company undertook large scale exploration in 2018-2020 focussing on gold exploration. There is no record of exploration for lithium within the project areas. Areas of interest sit within the prospective "Goldilocks Zone", a defined corridor in which lithium-caesium-tantalum pegmatites occur. The zone lies outboard of the granitic terrain and within the greenstone belts.
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.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All drill hole information is tabulated within Appendix C.
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*	No exploration results have been reported. No data aggregation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts reported are downhole widths. It is estimated that the angle between the drill hole direction and the plane of mineralisation is ~450 (or less) which implies that downhole intercept width x ~0.7 = true intercept width (or thicker).
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.*	Appropriate plans have been included in the body of this announcement.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No gold intercepts have been reported. No lithium assays have been reported. Intervals of logged pegmatites have been shown in plans and sections as well as visually represented in RC chip trays in the announcement.
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.*	All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or*	Appropriate plans are provided in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

APPENDIX C – RC DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

Hole ID	East	North	Azi	Dip	RL	DEPTH	HOLE TYPE
HYRC001	460467	6570977.852	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC002	460545	6570979.583	90	-55	350	150	RC
HYRC003	460627	6570978.78	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC004	460698	6570977.823	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC005	460472	6570777.273	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC006	460551	6570778.453	90	-55	350	210	RC
HYRC007	460633	6570780.974	90	-55	350	138	RC
HYRC008	460708	6570779.812	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC009	460114	6570547.628	90	-55	350	126	RC
HYRC010	460190	6570547.25	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC014	460509	6570550.769	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC015	460584	6570544.618	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC016	460673	6570544.506	90	-55	350	174	RC
HYRC017	460778	6570553.095	90	-55	350	90	RC
HYRC018	460832	6570544.649	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC019	460908	6570539.72	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC020	460654	6570340.954	90	-55	350	144	RC
HYRC021	460739	6570337.832	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC022	460817	6570339.228	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC023	460895	6570340.07	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC028	460063	6570121.414	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC030	460411	6571174.365	90	-55	350	102	RC
HYRC031	460485	6571180	90	-55	350	150	RC
HYRC032	460564	6571178.147	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC033	460647	6571180.005	90	-55	350	120	RC
HYRC034	460331	6571174.00	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC035	460251	6571174.00	90	-55	350	150	RC
HYRC036	460386	6570977.00	90	-55	350	222	RC
HYRC037	460306	6570977.00	90	-55	350	132	RC
HYRC038	460391	6570777.00	90	-55	350	132	RC

APPENDIX D – DRILLHOLE SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL LOGGING – HICKORY PROSPECT

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC001	0	11	11	TRANSORTED SANDS AND CLAYS
	11	22	11	SAPROLITE
	22	25	3	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	25	30	5	BASALT
	30	57	27	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	57	59	2	BASALT
	59	64	5	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	64	67	3	BASALT
	67	85	18	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	85	100	15	BASALT
	100	132	32	DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC003	0	19	19	SAPROLITE
	19	21	2	PEGMATITE
	21	24	3	SAPROLITE
	24	91	67	DOLERITE
	91	132	41	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC005	0	28	28	SAPROLITE
	28	30	2	PEGMATITE
	30	34	4	BASALT
	34	37	3	PEGMATITE
	37	120	83	BASALT

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC006	0	25	25	SAPROLITE
	25	36	11	BASALT
	36	53	17	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	53	67	14	BASALT
	67	74	7	PEGMATITE
	74	80	6	BASALT
	80	82	2	PEGMATITE
	82	102	20	BASALT
	102	103	1	PEGMATITE
	103	159	56	BASALT
	159	167	8	PEGMATITE
	167	172	5	BASALT
	172	178	6	PEGMATITE
	178	189	11	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	189	210	21	BASALT + PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC007	0	35	35	SAPROLITE
	35	50	15	DOLERITE
	50	52	2	PEGMATITE
	52	53	1	PEGMATITE + BASALT
	53	71	18	BASALT
	71	85	14	DOLERITE
	85	138	53	BASALT

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC010	0	16	16	TRANSPORTED CLAY
	16	28	12	SAPROLITE
	28	50	22	DOLERITE
	50	54	4	PEGMATITE + DOLERITE
	54	120	66	DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC031	0	28	28	TRANSPORTED CLAY
	28	36	8	BASALT
	36	37	1	PEGMATITE
	37	43	6	BASALT
	43	44	1	PEGMATITE
	44	135	91	DOLERITE
	135	150	15	BASALT

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC034	0	21	21	TRANSPORTED CLAY
	2	41	39	SAPROLITE
	41	49	8	PEGMATITE
	49	59	10	SAPROLITE
	59	109	50	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	109	116	7	PEGMATITE
	116	132	16	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC035	0	17	17	TRANSPORTED CLAY
	17	69	52	SAPROLITE
	69	71	2	PEGMATITE
	71	73	2	SAPROLITE
	73	88	15	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
	88	102	14	BASALT
	102	113	11	PEGMATITE
	113	150	37	BASALT + HIGH PYROXENE DOLERITE

HoleID	From	To	Thickness	Geology
HYRC037	0	10	10	TRANSPORTED COVER
	10	28	18	SAPROLITE
	28	32	4	PEGMATITE
	32	47	15	SAPROLITE
	47	48	1	PEGMATITE
	48	53	5	SAPROLITE
	53	57	4	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	57	64	7	PEGMATITE + PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	64	70	6	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	70	77	7	PEGMATITE
	77	87	10	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	87	89	2	PEGMATITE
	89	101	12	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	101	102	1	PEGMATITE + PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE
	102	132	30	PYROXENE RICH DOLERITE