9 November 2026

TOONDOON MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADE DELIVERS 124% INCREASE TO 45.6 Mt

Zeotech Limited (ASX: ZEO, "Zeotech" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for its wholly owned Toondoon Kaolin Project ("Toondoon") in Queensland. The MRE was prepared by independent consultants Measured Corporation Pty Ltd ("Measured Group"), with Mr Chris Ainslie acting as Competent Person, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The MRE is effective as at 9 November 2026 and supersedes the June 2025 MRE.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Updated MRE of 45.6 Mt at 31.8% Al_2O_3, 8.8% Fe_2O_3 and 43.4% SiO_2, representing a 124% increase from 20.36 Mt in June 2025 and providing a larger resource base for further evaluation of Zeotech's Kaolin DSO and AusPozz™ strategies.
- 36.7 Mt, or approximately 80% of the MRE, is classified as Measured or Indicated, including 14.35 Mt Measured compared with 6.60 Mt in 2025, providing increased geological confidence for future mine planning and technical studies.
- A theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock assessment identifies 29.94 Mt at 34.18% Al_2O_3 and 7.93% Fe_2O_3, compared with 14.71 Mt on a like-for-like basis using the Company's 2025 AusPozz™ Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS")[1] selection criteria and DSO allowances.[2]
- An additional 135 drillholes for 3,957 m support geological continuity and extend the interpreted clay sequence beyond the previous resource boundaries. Grey, Pink and White Kaolin display consistent Al_2O_3 grades within the modelled domains.
- The MRE confirms a shallow, laterally extensive deposit that starts at or near surface and is considered amenable to conventional open-cut mining. Updated pit optimisation, mine planning and economic evaluation have not yet been completed for the expanded resource.
- The resource remains open to the south, subject to further exploration, land access, tenure and approvals. Infill drilling may also support future upgrades within the Inferred margins.

[1] ASX Release 24/06/2025 "AusPozz Project Preliminary Feasibility Study"
[2] Theoretical blending assessment only. It includes Measured, Indicated and Inferred material, has no mine planning or scheduling, and is not an Ore Reserve or a production target.

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Zeotech Chief Executive Officer, James Marsh, added:

"More than doubling the Toondoon Mineral Resource to 45.6 million tonnes, with approximately 80% now classified as Measured and Indicated, represents a significant milestone for Zeotech and reinforces the scale and quality of our flagship kaolin asset.

Importantly, the updated resource has substantially increased the theoretical feedstock available for AusPozz™ production, up more than 100% to approximately 30 million tonnes. This provides a compelling foundation to evaluate a multi-decade AusPozz™ production opportunity, including the potential to expand manufacturing capacity beyond the initial 300,000 tonnes per annum contemplated in our 2025 Preliminary Feasibility Study.

The expanded resource also strengthens the foundation supporting our Kaolin DSO commercialisation strategy, while providing greater flexibility to assess future production scenarios and long-term growth opportunities.

Our next phase of work will focus on mine planning, metallurgical variability testing, approvals and economic evaluation to assess how this expanded resource can translate into future production, alongside continued engagement with industry partners to advance commercial opportunities. With the deposit remaining open to the south, Toondoon presents further potential for resource growth and long-term value creation."

Toondoon Kaolin Project

Toondoon is located in the North Burnett region of Queensland, approximately 20 km south of Mundubbera. It hosts a shallow kaolin resource within weathered Jurassic sediments of the Surat Basin. The Toondoon kaolin is confirmed to be of high purity, making selected and blended ore clays ideal for Kaolin DSO, Cosmetic Kaolin DSO, and economic AusPozz™ production.[1]

Toondoon comprises Mining Lease ML 80126 and Exploration Permits for Minerals EPM 27395 and EPM 27866, covering approximately 286 km^2. Part of the updated MRE lies outside ML 80126 and would require additional mining tenure and approvals before extraction.

All tenements are held by Kalotech Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zeotech. Kalotech also owns approximately 682 ha of freehold land (Lot 1 SP331858) covering the mining lease and parts of the surrounding EPMs. The Project is the principal resource base for the Company's Kaolin DSO and AusPozz™ development strategy.

Resource Development and Drilling

The updated 2026 MRE is supported by 246 drillholes for 6,876 m from four drilling campaigns between 2021 and 2026. Drilling has comprised vertical aircore ("AC"), reverse-circulation ("RC") and large-diameter 4C core holes, supplemented by test pits and trenching. The Stage 3 and 4 programs added 135 drillholes for 3,957 m, comprising infill drilling and step-out drilling that substantially expanded coverage beyond the previous resource boundaries (Figure 1 and Figure 3).

During the June 2026 quarter, the Company completed 105 AC holes for 3,077 m (Stage 4), using a hammer bit through harder horizons. The program included infill drilling within ML 80126 and step-out exploration across EPM 27395 and EPM 27866.

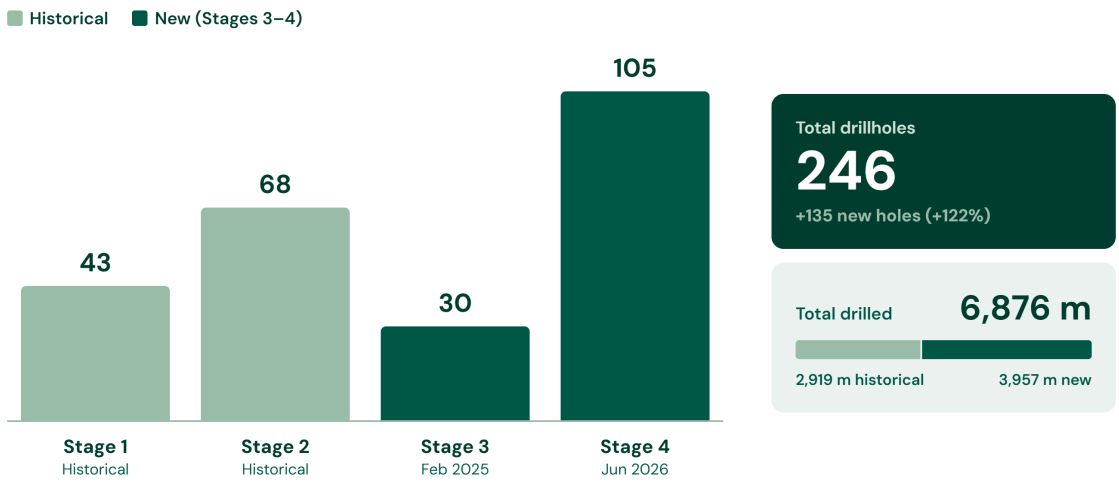

Figure 1: Summary of drilling across the Toondoon Kaolin Project

The MRE also incorporates the Stage 3 program completed in February 2025, comprising 23 RC holes and seven large-diameter (4C) core holes for 880.1 m. The core holes supplied the dry bulk density ("DBD") measurements adopted in the June 2025 PFS. Their geological and assay data are included in an MRE for the first time.

2026 Mineral Resource Estimate

The updated 2026 MRE was prepared by Mr Chris Ainslie of Measured Group, the independent Competent Person ("CP") responsible for Exploration Results and the Mineral Resource Estimate. It is effective as at 9 November 2026 and replaces the June 2025 MRE.

The 2026 MRE has been prepared and reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition). JORC Table 1 is provided in Appendix A.

The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code. Classification considered drillhole spacing and distribution, geological and grade continuity, estimation support and analytical data quality.

Table 1: Toondoon Mineral Resource by classification as at 9 November 2026

Category	Volume (Mm^3)	Density (t/m^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	LOI (%)	K_2O (%)
Measured	9.39	1.53	14.35	34.6	5.0	43.2	2.6	14.0	0.07
Indicated	14.28	1.56	22.30	31.1	9.4	43.7	2.3	12.8	0.08
Inferred	5.58	1.59	8.90	28.7	13.6	42.9	2.1	12.0	0.10
Total	**29.25**	**1.56**	**45.6**	**31.8**	**8.8**	**43.4**	**2.4**	**13.0**	**0.08**

The Toondoon 2026 MRE totals 45.6 Mt at 31.8% Al_2O_3, 8.8% Fe_2O_3 and 43.4% SiO_2, effective as at 9 November 2026 (Table 1). It comprises 14.35 Mt Measured, 22.3 Mt Indicated and 8.9 Mt Inferred Resources. Measured and Indicated Resources total 36.7 Mt, or approximately 80% of the total MRE (Figure 2).

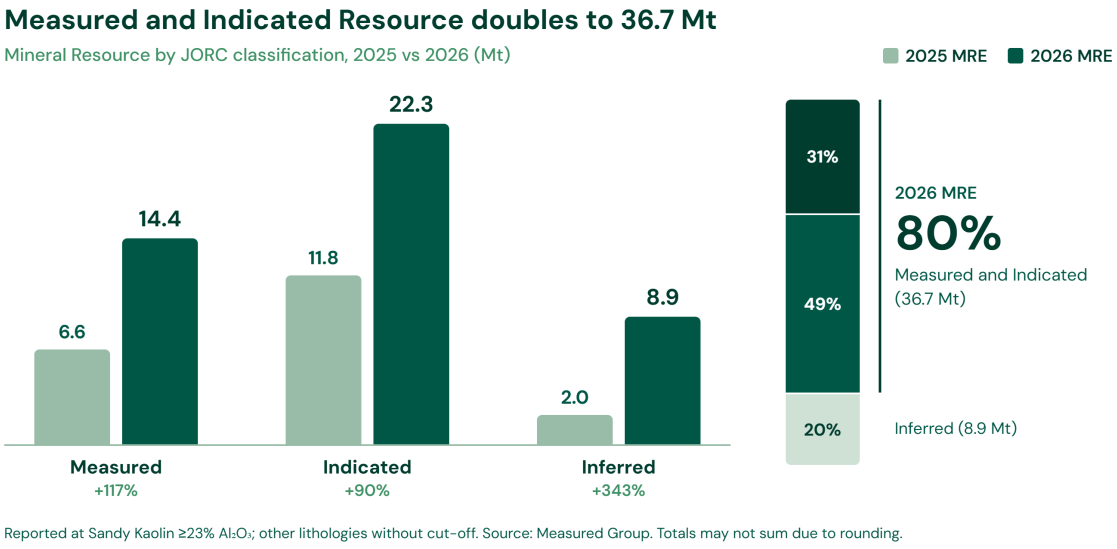

Figure 2: Comparison of the Toondoon Mineral Resource by Classification

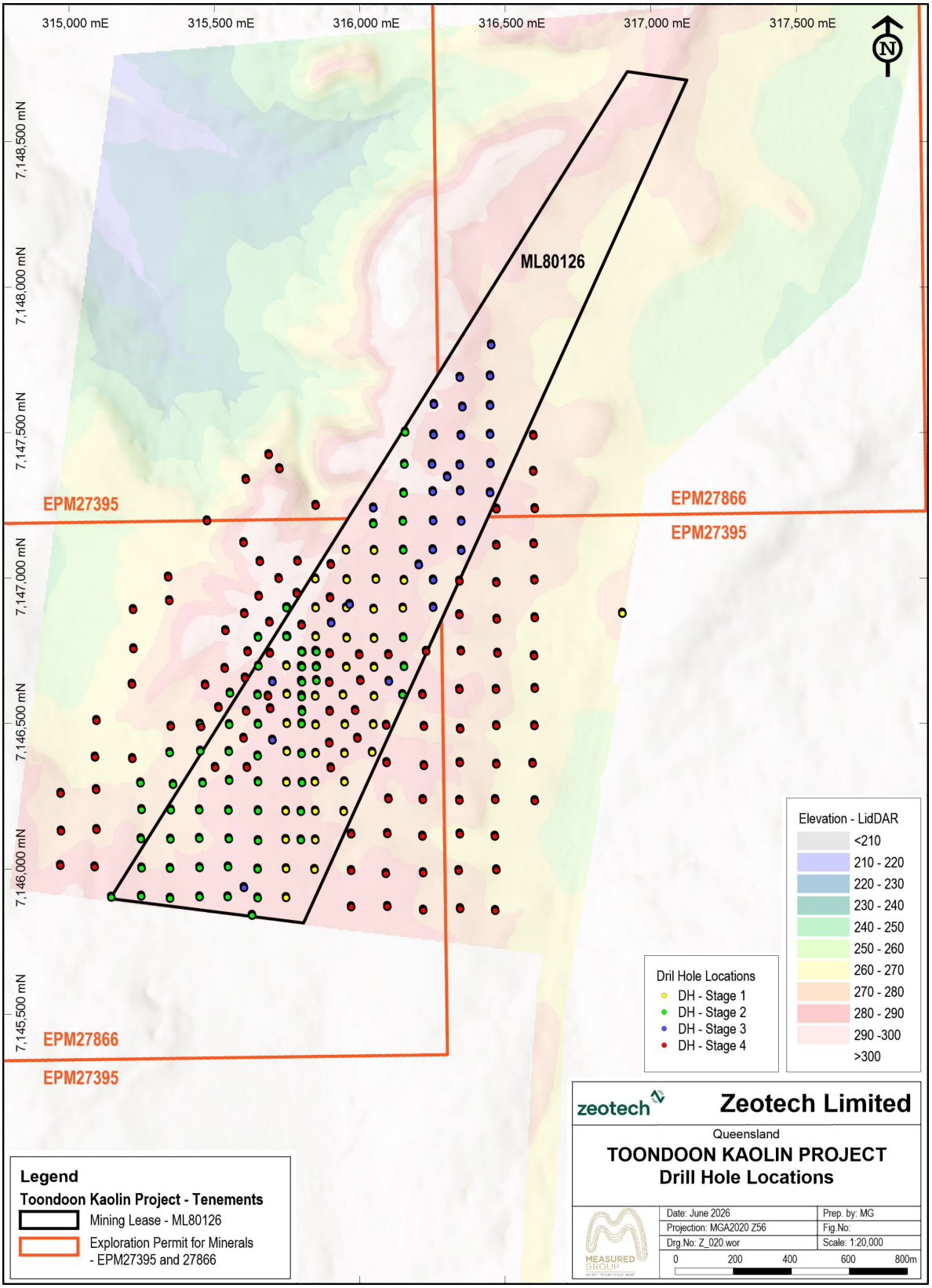

Figure 3: Toondoon Kaolin Project Drillhole Locations on Elevation Contours

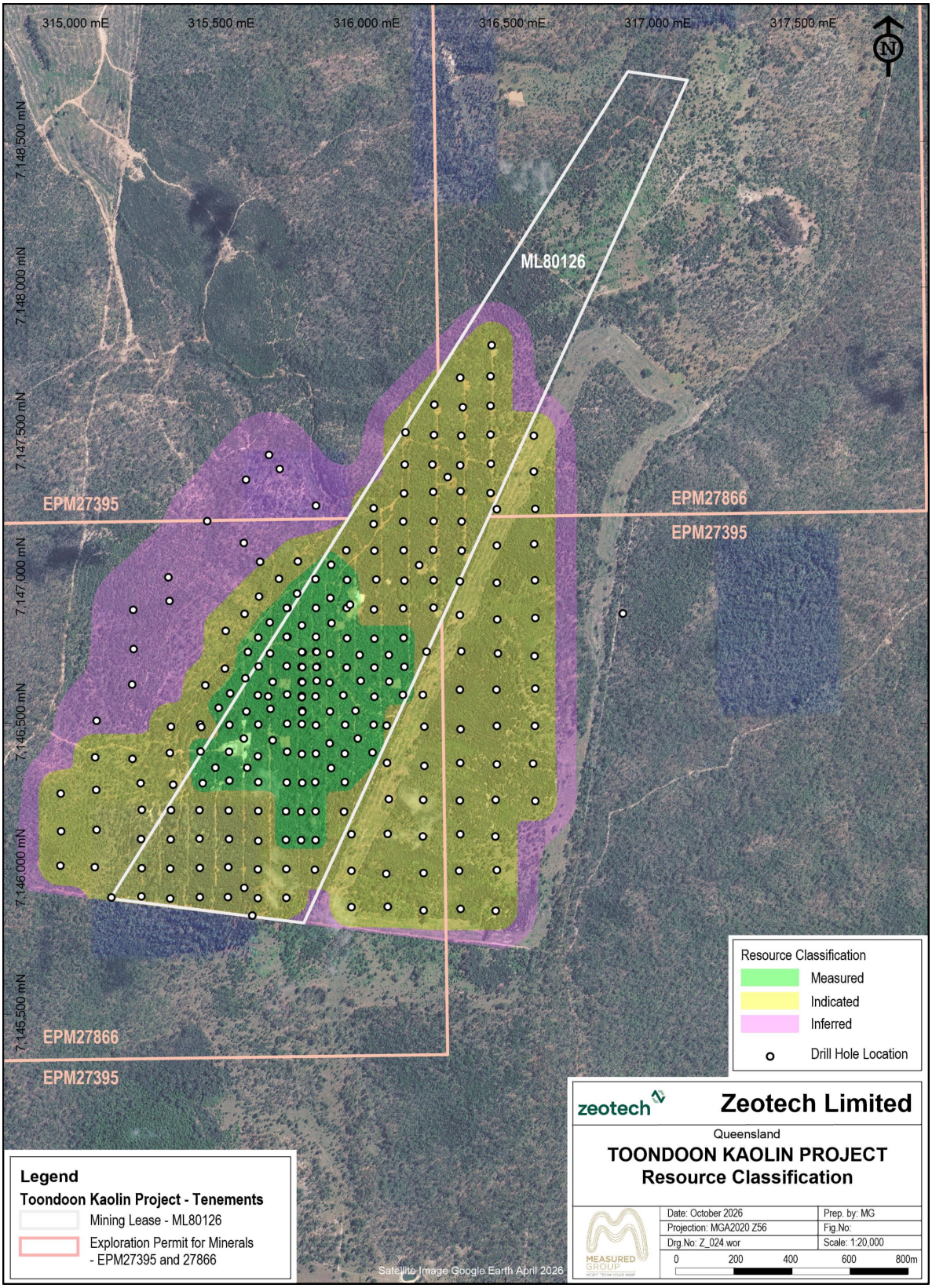

Figure 4: Toondoon Kaolin Project – Mineral Resource Classification (Plan View)

As shown in Figure 4, Measured Mineral Resources are concentrated within the more densely drilled central portion of the deposit, where drillhole spacing is approximately 50 m to 75 m. Indicated Mineral Resources extend across the surrounding areas, typically supported by drillhole spacing of approximately 100 m to 150 m. Inferred Mineral Resources occur predominantly around the margins of the deposit, where drilling is more widely spaced, at approximately 200 m to 300 m.

Stage 3 and 4 drilling increased confidence within parts of the existing resource area and supported classification of the expanded resource.

The resource is reported separately for its five clay lithologies - Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin, White Kaolin and Sandy Kaolin - reflecting their different chemistry (Table 2). A 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade applies to Sandy Kaolin; no cut-off applies to the other four lithologies. These reporting criteria are unchanged from the 2025 MRE.

Table 2: Toondoon Mineral Resource by classification and lithology as at 9 November 2026

Category	Lithology	Volume (Mm^3)	Density (t/m^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	LOI (%)	K_2O (%)	Cut-off
Measured	Bauxitic Kaolin	1.62	1.66	2.69	37.9	17.1	19.9	4.7	19.7	0.05	None
Measured	Grey Kaolin	3.36	1.46	4.91	35.5	4.4	42.6	3.0	13.9	0.03	None
Measured	Pink Kaolin	0.54	1.42	0.76	37.2	1.3	45.5	1.9	13.6	0.06	None
Measured	White Kaolin	1.90	1.44	2.74	37.8	0.4	46.2	1.6	13.5	0.11	None
Measured	Sandy Kaolin	1.97	1.65	3.25	27.5	0.7	60.4	1.2	9.8	0.13	23% Al_2O_3
Indicated	Bauxitic Kaolin	4.70	1.66	7.8	29.9	20.6	31.6	2.9	14.3	0.06	None
Indicated	Grey Kaolin	4.86	1.46	7.1	34.7	5.5	42.8	2.7	13.6	0.04	None
Indicated	Pink Kaolin	0.83	1.42	1.2	36.3	1.2	46.9	1.8	13.2	0.08	None
Indicated	White Kaolin	0.72	1.44	1.0	37.4	0.5	46.7	1.6	13.3	0.12	None
Indicated	Sandy Kaolin	3.16	1.65	5.2	25.8	1.5	61.7	1.2	9.3	0.15	23% Al_2O_3
Inferred	Bauxitic Kaolin	3.05	1.66	5.1	26.2	21.0	37.7	2.4	12.0	0.08	None
Inferred	Grey Kaolin	1.21	1.46	1.8	34.7	6.4	42.7	2.3	13.3	0.07	None
Inferred	Pink Kaolin	0.11	1.42	0.2	36.5	1.4	46.7	1.6	13.2	0.12	None
Inferred	White Kaolin	0.40	1.44	0.6	37.5	0.4	46.8	1.5	13.2	0.10	None
Inferred	Sandy Kaolin	0.80	1.65	1.3	25.7	2.1	61.1	1.2	9.4	0.16	23% Al_2O_3
	Total	**29.25**	**1.56**	**45.6**	**31.8**	**8.8**	**43.4**	**2.4**	**13.0**	**0.08**	

Notes:

- MRE is reported using a 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade for Sandy Kaolin, with no grade cut-off applied to the remaining four lithologies.
- Tonnages are reported on a dry in situ basis, using dry bulk densities derived from the 2025 large-diameter core drilling program.
- Reported grades represent tonnage-weighted averages of the classified Mineral Resource. Average densities are calculated from the corresponding tonnage and volume.
- Figures have been rounded to reflect the level of precision of the Mineral Resource Estimate. Totals may not sum exactly due to rounding.
- No mining dilution, mining recovery or metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Comparison with the 2025 Mineral Resource

Compared with the 2025 Mineral Resource of 20.36 Mt, the updated estimate represents an increase of 25.24 Mt (+124.0%), principally reflecting the additional drilling and expansion beyond the previous resource boundaries (Figure 5).

Table 3: Comparison of the 2025 and 2026 Mineral Resource Estimates

Parameter	2025 MRE	2026 MRE	Change
Resource tonnes (Mt)	20.36	45.60	+25.24 (+124%)
Resource volume (Mm^3)	13.32	29.25	+15.93 (+120%)
Measured (Mt)	6.60	14.35	+7.75 (+117%)
Indicated (Mt)	11.75	22.3	+10.55 (+90%)
Inferred (Mt)	2.01	8.9	+6.89
Measured + Indicated (Mt)	18.35	36.7	+18.35 (+100%)
Al_2O_3 (%)	34.21	31.8	−2.41
Fe_2O_3 (%)	6.03	8.8	+2.77
Theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock (Mt)	14.71	29.94	+15.22 (+103.5%)

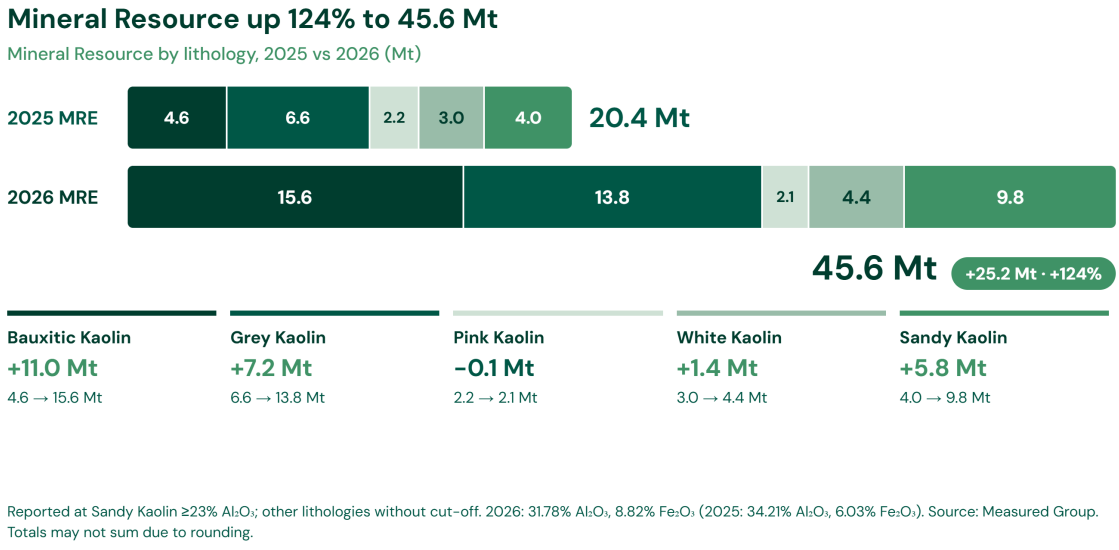

Figure 5: Comparison of the Toondoon Mineral Resource by classification and lithology

AusPozz™ Feedstock

Measured Group assessed how much of the updated 2026 MRE could theoretically be blended to AusPozz™ feedstock specifications, comprising a global blended grade of greater than 34% Al_2O_3 and less than 8% Fe_2O_3. The assessment used Zeotech's June 2025 PFS criteria and DSO allowances.

The same assessment was applied to the 2025 MRE for a like-for-like comparison.

- Minimum Al_2O_3 of 28.5% for Bauxitic Kaolin and 26.0% for Sandy Kaolin; no additional cut-off for Grey, Pink or White Kaolin.
- Deduction of the 20-year PFS DSO allowances of 2.84 Mt White Kaolin and 0.18 Mt Pink Kaolin (3.02 Mt in total).

Table 4: Theoretical AusPozz™ Feedstock Comparison

Parameter	2025 MRE	2026 MRE
Gross selected material (Mt)	17.73	32.96
White Kaolin DSO allowance (Mt)	2.84	2.84
Pink Kaolin DSO allowance (Mt)	0.18	0.18
Net theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock (Mt)	**14.71**	**29.94**
Al_2O_3 (%)	35.24	34.18
Fe_2O_3 (%)	7.18	7.93

On this basis, theoretical feedstock increases from 14.7 Mt to 29.9 Mt (+103.5%), at 34.2% Al_2O_3 and 7.9% Fe_2O_3 (Table 4 and Figure 6). The assessment provides a basis for further technical evaluation but does not establish a mineable inventory, production target or expansion case.

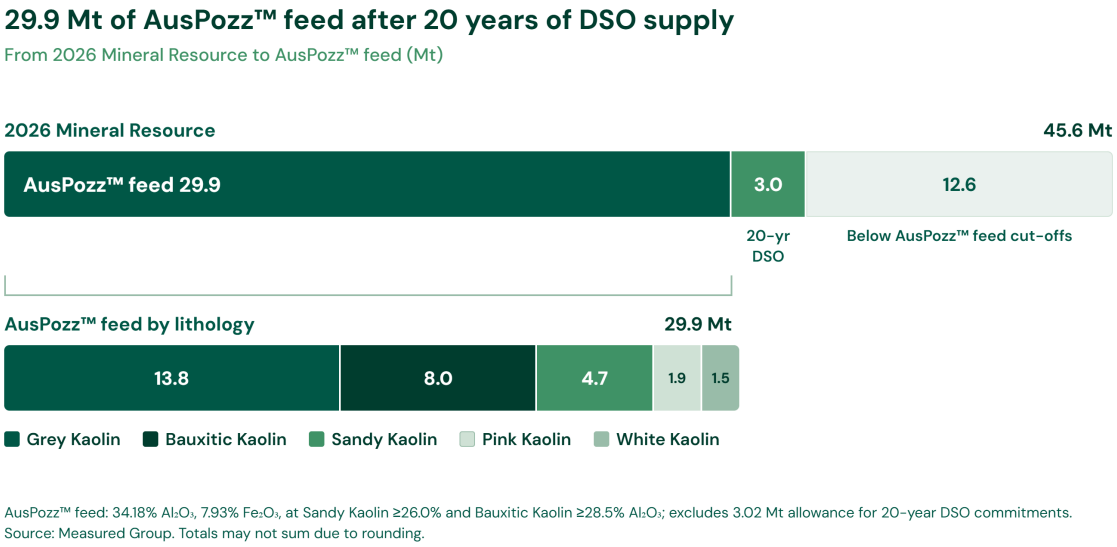

Figure 6: Theoretical AusPozz™ Feedstock represented by the 2026 MRE and by Lithology

Measured and Indicated theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock doubles from 13.2 Mt to 26.2 Mt and makes up 87.6% of the 2026 total. Measured feedstock more than doubles, from 4.7 Mt to 11.4 Mt, and now represents 38.1% of the total. Inferred material makes up 3.7 Mt (12.4%), as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock by JORC classification

Classification	2025 (Mt)	% of total	2026 (Mt)	% of total
Measured	4.7	32.0%	11.4	38.1%
Indicated	8.5	57.7%	14.8	49.5%
Measured + Indicated	13.2	89.7%	26.2	87.6%
Inferred	1.5	10.3%	3.7	12.4%
Total	**14.7**	**100%**	**29.9**	**100%**

The theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock is a resource-level estimate. It is not derived from a mine plan, and its basis differs from that of the 2025 PFS production targets. 2025 PFS production targets relied upon a subset of the 2025 MRE comprising Measured and Indicated plastic clay (Grey Kaolin) 5.84 Mt and kaolinite clay (Pink Kaolin) 2.07 Mt (total 7.91 Mt) only. From this total, 6.23 Mt is utilised for AusPozz™ feedstock for the project life of the 2025 PFS.[1]

Potential Second AusPozz™ Train

The assessed theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock of 29.9 Mt is approximately double the comparable 2025 resource-level assessment. The theoretical feedstock assessment uses broader material selections than the June 2025 PFS production target and is not directly comparable with the 7.91 Mt subset of Measured and Indicated Grey and Pink Kaolin used in the 2025 PFS.

The June 2025 PFS identified the potential for expanding AusPozz™ manufacturing from a single train to two trains as a future opportunity.[1] The larger theoretical feedstock assessment provides a basis for the Company to consider further studies into the potential for a second AusPozz™ train. It does not establish the technical or economic viability of a second train, and the Company has not made a development decision.

Any evaluation or development of a second AusPozz™ train would require updated mine planning and scheduling, metallurgical variability and vendor testwork, infrastructure and logistics assessment, market and offtake analysis, environmental and other approvals, capital and operating cost estimates, funding assessment and an updated economic study. This announcement does not update or expand the production target or forecast financial information reported in the June 2025 PFS.

Geology and Geological Model

Toondoon lies within the Surat Basin, where extensive weathering and alteration of the Jurassic Evergreen Formation formed laterally extensive kaolin and bauxitic kaolin deposits. The clay sequence starts at or near the surface and is shallow-dipping to gently folded. No faults have been identified. Five lithologies are modelled, from top to base:

- Bauxitic Kaolin
- Grey Kaolin
- Pink Kaolin
- White Kaolin
- Sandy Kaolin

The geological model comprises the five principal lithologies. Boundaries between these units were interpreted from drillhole logging and variations in Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2, with the individual clay horizons correlated between drillholes.

The Stage 3 and 4 drilling increased confidence in the geological interpretation within parts of the existing resource area and extended the model beyond the previous Mineral Resource boundaries. The model is constrained by the LiDAR topographic surface, the interpreted base of topsoil and a gridded base-of-drilling surface.

Bulk Density

Resource modelling establishes volume, which is converted to tonnes using a dry bulk density ("DBD") for each lithology. The 2022 MRE used DBDs of 1.69–2.05 t/m^3 from 10 surface and trench samples. An Independent Technical Specialist Report by Derisk (2022) identified that these lacked spatial and vertical coverage.

Table 6: Dry bulk density by lithology, 2022 vs 2025/2026

Lithology	2022 DBD (t/m^3)	2025 / 2026 DBD (t/m^3)	2025 MRE (Mt)	2026 MRE (Mt)
Bauxitic Kaolin	2.05	1.66	4.55	15.55
Grey Kaolin	1.74	1.46	6.58	13.78
Pink Kaolin	1.74	1.42	2.23	2.10
White Kaolin	1.74	1.44	2.95	4.36
Sandy Kaolin	1.69	1.65	4.04	9.79
Total		**1.56 (avg)**	**20.36**	**45.6**

In response, Zeotech drilled seven large-diameter core holes in 2025. Their gravimetric DBDs were adopted in the June 2025 MRE and are retained unchanged in the 2026 MRE (Table 6). The revision reduced the 2022 tonnage from 23.89 Mt to 20.36 Mt in the 2025 MRE, without changing the resource volume.

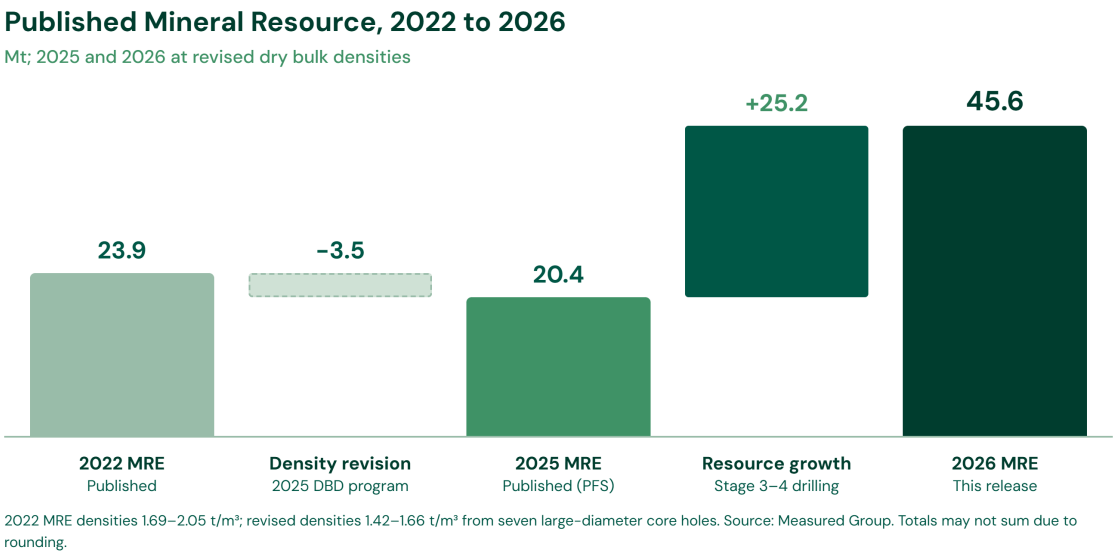

Figure 7: Change in the Toondoon Mineral Resource from 2022 to 2026

The change in the MRE between 2022 and 2026, including DBD revisions in 2025, is illustrated in Figure 7. Measured Group has recommended further representative density and moisture measurements across the expanded resource area. This work may confirm or refine the adopted values, and Zeotech is considering it as part of a potential future program.

Resource Growth Potential

The updated MRE does not capture the full extent of the Toondoon clay system. Several features of the estimate point to further potential that targeted drilling could test:

- **Open to the south -** The southern limit of the MRE is the boundary of Kalotech's freehold property (Lot 1 SP331858). Importantly, this is a reporting constraint and not a geological termination. The kaolin sequence remains open to the south, however, extensions beyond the boundary require further drilling and evaluation.
- **Clay continues beyond the classified boundaries -** Material outside the classified resource was excluded even where the interpreted clay units may continue. Stage 4 step-out drilling on EPM 27395 and EPM 27866 confirmed the sequence beyond the previous resource boundaries.
- **Upgrade potential at the margins -** The 8.9 Mt of Inferred Resources lie mainly around the deposit margins, at drill spacing of up to approximately 300 m. Infill drilling could support upgrades to Indicated or Measured.
- **Large surrounding tenure -** The resource footprint is a small part of Zeotech's approximately 284 km^2 of exploration tenure across EPM 27395 and EPM 27866, where further exploration is needed to assess prospectivity.

Summary of Material Information

Geology and geological interpretation

Toondoon lies in the Surat Basin and is predominantly underlain by the Early Jurassic Evergreen Formation. The formation comprises fine- to medium-grained sandstone, carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone, with minor coal and local oolitic ironstone. It overlies older Devonian–Carboniferous sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks. Permian–Triassic granitoids occur to the northwest and southeast of the Project.

The kaolin formed by deep weathering and alteration of the Evergreen Formation during the Tertiary. Surface mapping shows a northeast-trending zone of Tertiary sediments across ML 80126, but drilling shows that the clays are a gently folded Jurassic sequence altered in place. A comparatively flat-lying, ferruginous bauxitic horizon, interpreted as a lateritic weathering profile, overlies the kaolinitic and sandy clay units. The sequence starts at or near surface.

Five lithologies are recognised from drilling, and summarised below from top to base:

- **Bauxitic Kaolin** – reddish-brown, pisolitic clay of hematite, kaolinite, gibbsite and anatase. Elevated Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3, with lower SiO_2 than the underlying units.
- **Grey Kaolin** – grey, plastic, alumina-rich clay of kaolinite with gibbsite, minor hematite and anatase. Appreciable Fe_2O_3, higher than the Pink and White Kaolin.

- **Pink Kaolin** – pink to reddish kaolinitic clay coloured by iron-bearing minerals. High Al_2O_3 and low Fe_2O_3, but more iron than White Kaolin.
- **White Kaolin** – white to cream clay of kaolinite with minor gibbsite and anatase. High Al_2O_3, the lowest Fe_2O_3 (median 0.4%) and consistent SiO_2.
- **Sandy Kaolin** – basal unit of kaolinite with fine- to medium-grained quartz sand. Higher SiO_2 and lower Al_2O_3, with generally low Fe_2O_3.

Drill chips were logged at 1 m intervals and core at lithological contacts. Logging recorded colour, pisolites, iron oxides, clay plasticity, kaolinite content, sand and silt, and contacts. Unit boundaries were picked from this logging together with Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2 assays, and correlated between holes. The chemistry supports the logged units: Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 are strongly inversely correlated ($r = -0.90$), Al_2O_3 and LOI are strongly correlated ($r = 0.93$), and Fe_2O_3 falls progressively from Bauxitic through Grey and Pink to White Kaolin.

Each unit was modelled separately and used as a hard-boundary estimation domain. Topsoil was modelled separately and excluded from the resource. No faults were identified and none were modelled; structures smaller than the drill spacing may exist but none warranted inclusion.

The modelled contacts were checked against drillhole logging in plan, section and 3D, and showed good agreement. Within the 2025 resource footprint, the updated model volume of 13.33 Mm^3 reconciles with the previous 13.32 Mm^3, despite substantial new infill drilling. Step-out drilling confirmed the sequence beyond the previous boundaries. Alternative interpretations are limited to local variations in unit boundaries where drilling is wider spaced, and are not expected to materially affect the model. Lower geological confidence at the margins is reflected in the Inferred classification.

The classified resource covers an irregular footprint about 2.6 km northeast–southwest and up to 1.9 km northwest–southeast. The central Measured area is about 1.0 km by 0.65 km. The resource extends from about 1 m to 60 m below surface (average 27 m).

Drilling techniques

Drilling comprises vertical AC, RC and large-diameter (approximately 100 mm) 4C core holes. Stages 1 and 2 (2021, Associated Exploration Drilling) used an AusRoc 4000 rig with 75 mm rods, an 85 mm tungsten rotary bit and a 115 mm RC hammer. Stage 3 (2025) comprised RC drilling and Depco UDR 650 core drilling. Stage 4 (2026, United Drilling Service) used an AC blade bit, with a tungsten carbide hammer bit through harder horizons. Collars were located by handheld GPS and checked against aerial imagery and the October 2025 LiDAR survey (0.25 m resolution).

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sampling was designed to recover representative samples of fine-grained, soft clay while limiting the loss of fine material. Methods for each program are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Sampling and sub-sampling by drilling program

Program	Sample interval	Collection and splitting	Recovery and representivity
Stages 1–2 (2021, AC/RC)	1 m	Rig cyclone; 87.5:12.5 riffle split, then 50:50 split of the small fraction into assay and duplicate samples. Large fraction kept as bulk retention samples in Mundubbera.	Split weights 350–500 g against ~420 g theoretical. Compressor reduced to ~200 psi; larger cyclone fitted in Stage 2 to retain fines.
Stage 3 (2025, RC)	1 m	Cyclone and splitter, as for Stages 1–2.	As for Stages 1–2.
Stage 3 (2025, 4C core)	Up to 4 m	Soft clay core sampled by spatula, taking 40–55% of the core. Core also used for density and geotechnical testing.	Core recovery measured and contacts logged before core was placed in trays.
Stage 4 (2026, AC)	1 m (some composites)	Corporal Enterprises cyclone and splitter, separating assay samples from bulk retention material.	350 psi Ingersoll Rand compressor; system designed to limit loss of fine clay.

Samples were collected and sealed in individually identified plastic bags, and transported to ALS Brisbane. Sample numbers are linked to their hole and interval in the database. Bulk retention samples were kept for later verification.

Field duplicates were taken from the principal clay horizons in the historical programs. The 169 duplicate pairs show median relative differences of 0.40% for Al_2O_3 and 0.28% for SiO_2, indicating good reproducibility. Eleven twin-hole pairs show good agreement in logging and assays. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the fine-grained clay.

No systematic relationship between sample recovery and grade has been demonstrated. The possible loss of very fine clay through the cyclone is recognised, and drilling and sampling procedures were designed to limit it.

The database contains 4,487 assayed intervals, mostly 1 m long, with longer intervals in the 2025 core and 2026 composites. Holes TDAC57 and TD4C130 have no assays and were excluded. Six historical RC holes (TDRC111, 113, 115, 117, 119 and 121) were assayed mainly in White Kaolin and were also excluded; each has a fully assayed twin. Where other holes were only partly assayed, the base of the model was raised locally to exclude unsupported material.

Sample analysis method

All samples were prepared and analysed by ALS in Brisbane, a commercial laboratory. Samples were prepared, including pulverisation, using ALS's standard procedures. The analytical methods are summarised in Table 8.

- Major oxides were determined by fusion X-ray fluorescence (ALS ME-XRF13n). This is a near-total method suited to kaolin and is the basis for the Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2 and K_2O grades in the MRE.
- Loss on ignition (LOI) was determined by thermogravimetric analysis (ME-GRA05 and ME-GRA05CE).
- Trace elements in the 2026 samples were analysed by four-acid digestion and ICP-MS (ME-MS61, 48 elements), with mercury on selected samples (Hg-MS42). Four-acid digestion may not fully dissolve rare earth elements. These results were not used in the MRE.

Table 8: Analytical Methods

Method	Technique	Variables	Programs
ME-XRF13n	Fusion X-ray fluorescence (XRF)	Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SO_3, SiO_2, SrO, TiO_2, V_2O_5, Zn, ZrO_2 and analytical total	2021, 2025 (4C core) and 2026
ME-GRA05 / ME-GRA05CE	Thermogravimetric analysis	Loss on ignition (LOI)	ME-GRA05: 2021 and 2026; ME-GRA05CE: 2026.
ME-MS61	Four-acid digestion with ICP-MS analysis	48-element suite (Ag to Zr)	2026
Hg-MS42	ICP-MS	Hg (selected samples)	2026 (selected samples)

Historical programs inserted field duplicates and OREAS 999 certified reference material. The 62 standard analyses averaged 23.43% Al_2O_3 against a certified value of 23.39%, indicating no material bias. For the 2026 program, Measured Group reviewed ALS laboratory quality control from seven batches: 106 reference material analyses, 47 blanks and 84 repeat pairs (64 XRF and 20 LOI; Table 9). Al_2O_3 was below detection in every blank, and repeat assays show median differences of 0.12–0.32% for the major oxides. Measured Group concluded that the data are suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Table 9: QA/QC summary

QA/QC Component	Records Reviewed	Results
Historical field duplicates	169 pairs	Median relative percentage difference (RPD) of 0.40% for Al_2O_3 and 0.28% for SiO_2
Historical reference standards	62 OREAS 999 analyses	Mean Al_2O_3 of 23.43%, compared with the reference value of 23.39%
2026 laboratory reference materials	106 analyses	No material discrepancies identified in the available numerical acceptance checks
2026 laboratory blanks	47 analyses	Al_2O_3 below detection in all analyses; Fe_2O_3 below detection in 46, with one result at the reporting limit
2026 laboratory repeats	64 XRF pairs and 20 LOI pairs	Median RPD of 0.24% for Al_2O_3, 0.32% for Fe_2O_3, 0.12% for SiO_2 and 1.29% for LOI

Estimation methodology

Measured Group completed the geological modelling and grade estimation in Micromine Origin 2026, using 246 drillholes and the 4,487 assayed samples that fall within the resource area. The main steps are summarised below, with the key parameters in Table 10.

The five clay units were modelled as a stack of layers. The top and thickness of each unit were interpolated between drillholes on a 5 m grid. The model is limited at the top by the October 2025 LiDAR ground surface and the base of topsoil, and at the base by the depth of drilling, so no material below the drilled depth is included.

Each clay unit was estimated separately, using only the samples from that unit, so that grades from one unit are not mixed into another. Grades are most consistent within the Grey, Pink and White Kaolin and more variable within the Bauxitic and Sandy Kaolin.

Variograms, which measure how quickly grades change with distance between samples, show that Al_2O_3 grades remain related over about 300 m in the Grey and Pink Kaolin, 350 m in the White Kaolin, 450 m in the Sandy Kaolin and 500 m in the Bauxitic Kaolin (Figure 8).

Grades were estimated into blocks of 10 m × 10 m × 2 m, with smaller blocks at unit boundaries, using Ordinary Kriging. This standard method estimates each block from the surrounding samples, giving more weight to samples that are closer and more closely related. The estimate follows each clay layer as it rises, falls and changes thickness. Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, K_2O, LOI and other oxides were each estimated separately.

Blocks were first estimated from nearby samples, within 75 m and from at least three drillholes. Blocks not estimated in that first pass were estimated in up to three further passes with larger search distances, up to 300 m. No more than three samples from any one drillhole were used for each block, so that no single hole dominates. No high grades were capped (top cut); the influence of individual samples was controlled by the units, search passes and sample limits. The search distance did not set the extent of the resource, which was controlled by the geological model, drilling coverage and classification.

Block volumes were converted to dry tonnes using the dry bulk density of each unit (Table 6). No mining dilution or recovery is included.

Table 10: Block model and search parameters

Parameter	Value
Parent block / minimum sub-block	10 × 10 × 2 m / 5 × 5 × 1 m
Model extents (block centres)	314,500–317,500 mE; 7,145,500–7,149,000 mN; 200–350 mRL (no rotation)
Number of blocks	2,764,007
Estimation method / check	Ordinary Kriging / inverse distance squared
Discretisation	4 × 4 × 4
Pass 1 search (min / max samples, min holes)	75 × 75 × 5 m (8 / 18, 3 holes)
Pass 2 search	150 × 150 × 10 m (6 / 24, 2 holes)
Pass 3 search	300 × 300 × 10 m (6 / 24, 2 holes)
Pass 4 search	300 × 300 × 20 m (1 / 30, 1 hole)
Maximum samples per drillhole	3 (all passes)
Coordinate system	GDA2020 / MGA Zone 56 (EPSG:7856); AHD

The estimate was checked by:

- comparing block grades with drillhole assays on plans and sections;
- comparing the spread of grades in the samples and in the blocks;

- swath plots, which compare average sample and block grades in slices across the deposit and showed no significant bias (Figure 9);
- re-estimating grades with a second method (inverse distance squared), which gave closely matching grades and tonnes; and
- reviewing estimation statistics, such as the search pass, number of samples and distance to samples, which also informed classification.

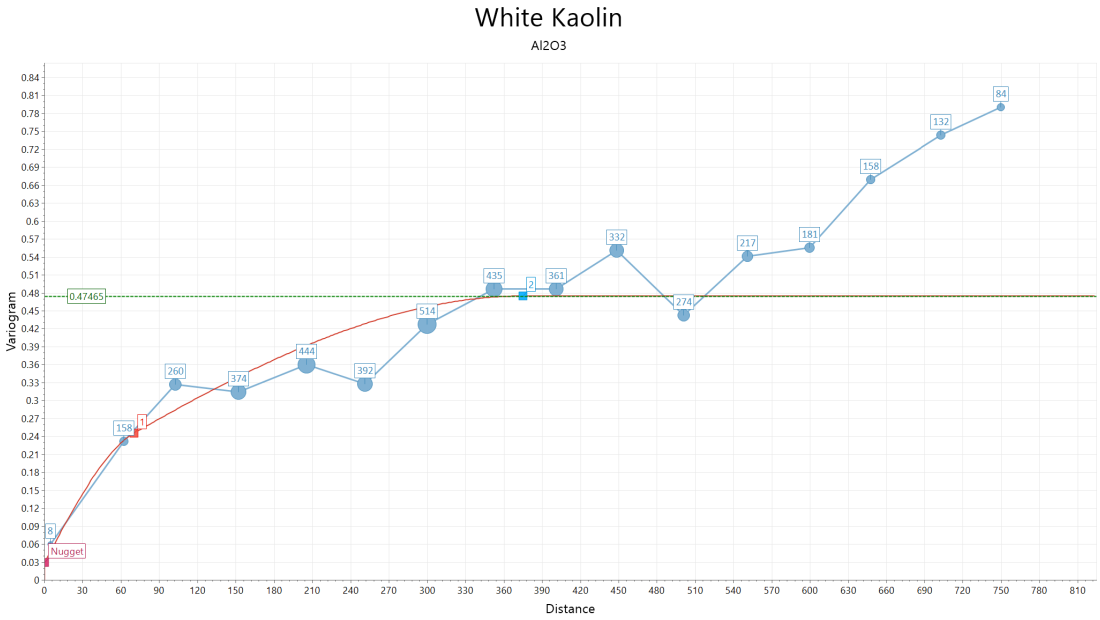

Figure 8: Experimental variogram of Al2O3, White Kaolin

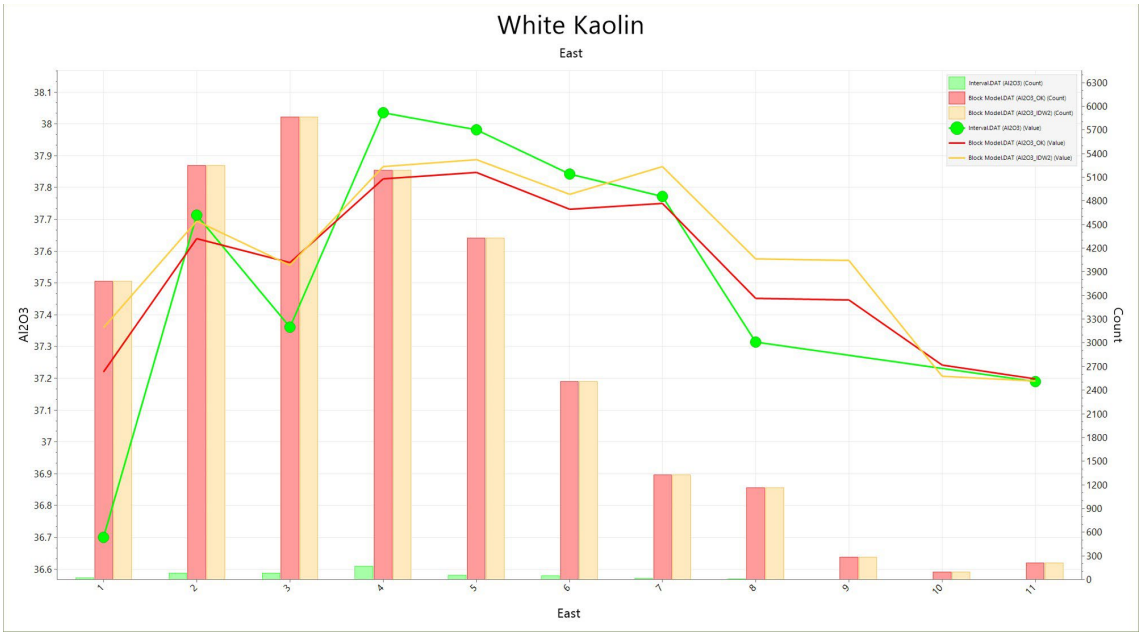

Figure 9: Swath plot of Al_2O_3 by easting, White Kaolin (samples vs OK and ID^2 estimates)

Classification Criteria

Classification considered drill spacing, geological and grade continuity, data quality, estimation support, and density information. Drill spacing was a guide, not a fixed rule (Table 11). Measured Resources are in the densely drilled centre, Indicated in the surrounding areas, and Inferred mainly at the margins. The classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Table 11: Classification criteria

Classification	Nominal drill spacing	Basis
Measured	50–75 m	Geological and grade continuity confirmed between points of observation
Indicated	100–150 m	Geological and grade continuity assumed between points of observation
Inferred	200–300 m	Geological and grade continuity implied but not verified

Cut-off grade

A 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off is applied to Sandy Kaolin, excluding low-alumina, silica-rich material, consistent with previous MREs. No cut-off is applied to Bauxitic, Grey, Pink or White Kaolin, which are reported in full as potential DSO and AusPozz™ feed. The sensitivity of each lithology to higher cut-offs is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Al_2O_3 cut-off grade sensitivity by lithology (tonnes, Mt, cumulative above cut-off)

Al_2O_3 cut-off	Bauxitic Kaolin	Grey Kaolin	Pink Kaolin	White Kaolin	Sandy Kaolin
≥23%	14.23	13.77	2.1	4.36	9.79
≥32%	5.61	13.32	2.1	4.36	0.14
≥33%	4.94	12.99	2.1	4.36	0.02
≥34%	4.39	12	2.09	4.36	<0.01
≥35%	3.84	8.65	1.89	4.36	–
≥36%	3.2	1.93	1.45	4.32	–
≥37%	2.61	0.13	0.96	3.78	–
≥38%	2.1	<0.01	0.13	1.23	–
≥39%	1.56	–	–	–	–
≥40%	1.08	–	–	–	–

Each cut-off is applied to all five lithologies for illustration only. The reported MRE applies a cut-off to Sandy Kaolin only.

Representative Cross-Sections

One cross-section and one long section were selected to illustrate the geological interpretation and estimated grade distributions across the Toondoon Mineral Resource. The section locations are shown in Figure 10.

Representative cross-sections are presented in Figure 11 (Section 1) and Figure 12 (Section 2), each illustrating the interpreted lithology and estimated Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 grade distributions.

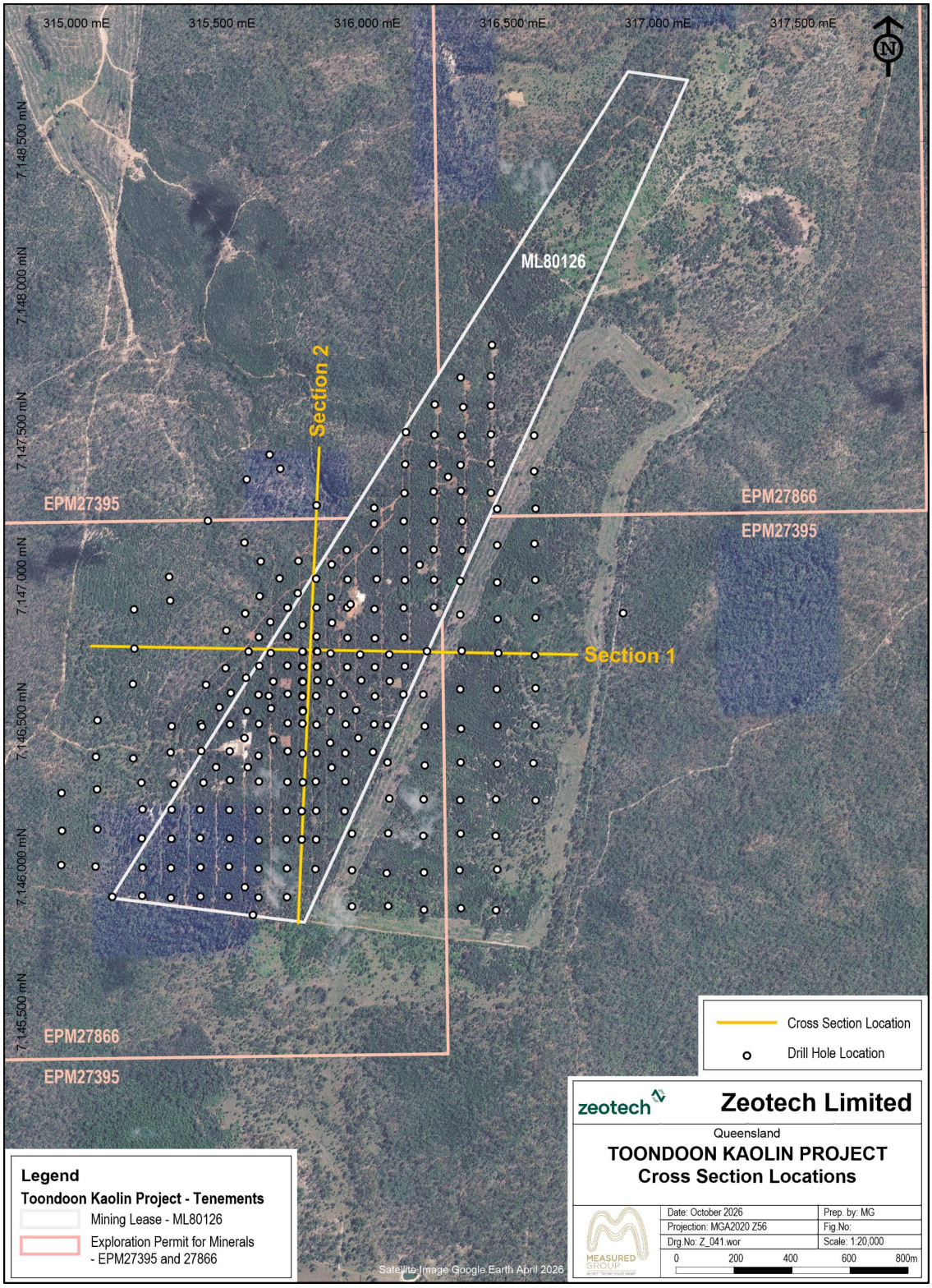

Figure 10: Location of Cross Sections through the Mineral Resource Estimate

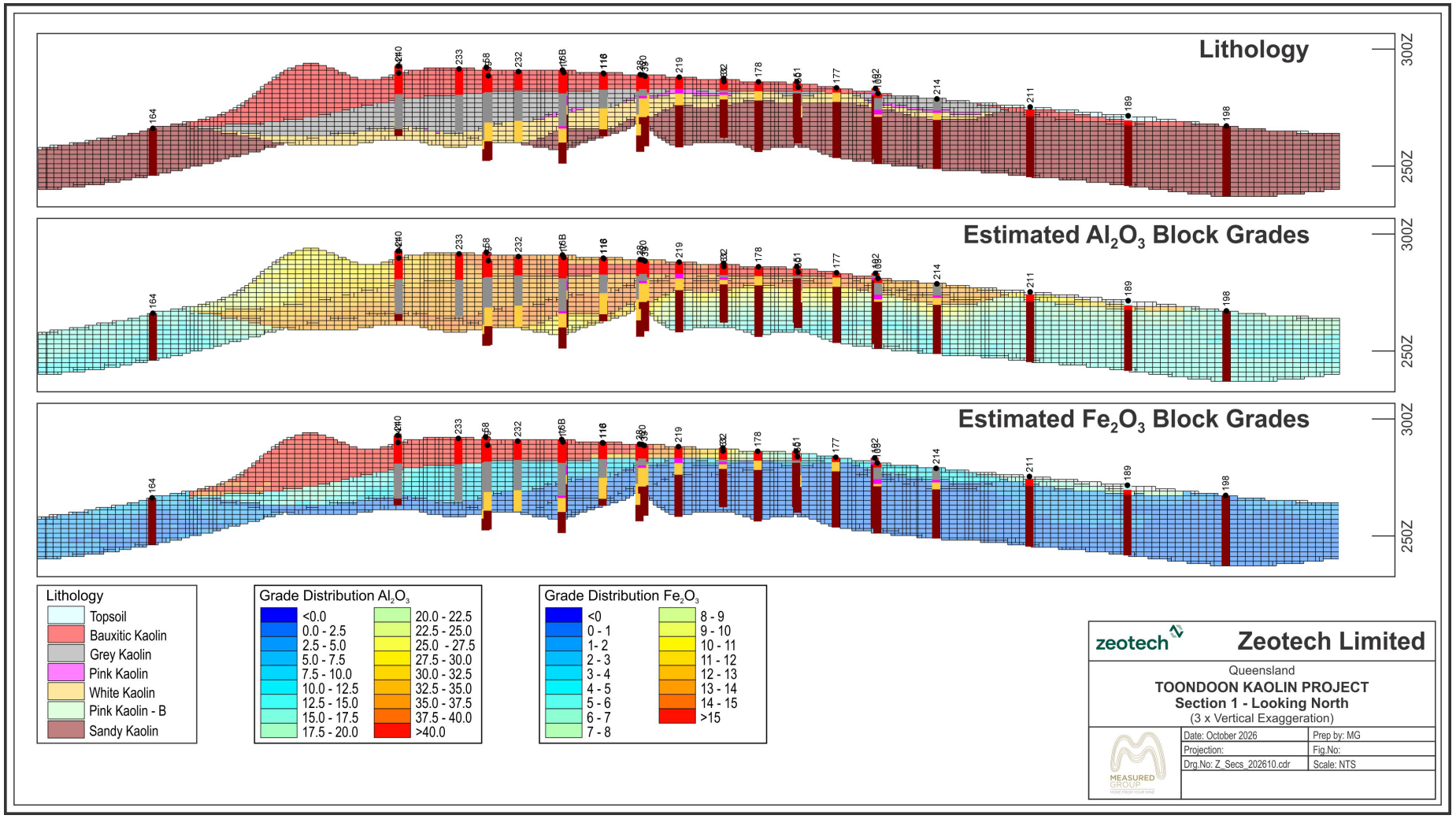

Figure 11: Mineral Resource Cross-Section 1 Showing Lithology, Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 Grade Distributions

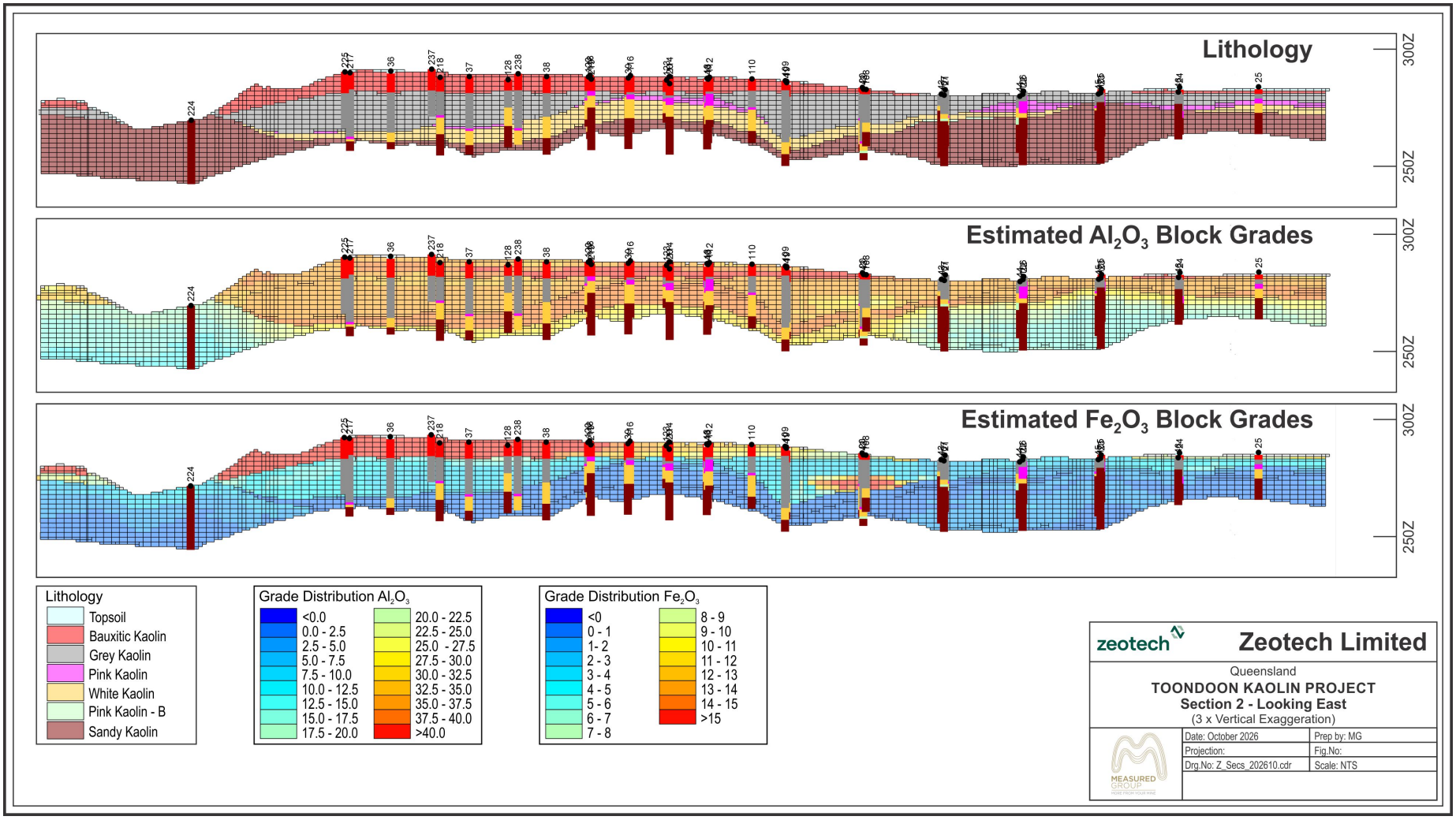

Figure 12: Mineral Resource Cross-Section 2 Showing Lithology, Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 Grade Distributions

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Mining, metallurgical and other modifying factors

The modifying factors below are derived mainly from the 2025 PFS, which assessed the area of the 2025 MRE. No mining dilution, mining recovery or metallurgical recovery factors have been applied to the 2026 MRE, which is reported in situ. Table 13 summarises the modifying factors considered and their application to the estimate.

The resource starts at or near surface, averages about 27 m deep and is laterally extensive, which suits conventional open-cut mining. The PFS assessed free-dig mechanical excavation without blasting, with pit slopes of about 18° to 26°, dilution of 5 to 10% depending on the unit, a 5% mining loss and progressive backfilling of mined areas. No updated pit optimisation was completed for the 2026 MRE, and no pit shell, minimum mining width or maximum depth was applied. The 2022 and 2025 MREs were also reported without a pit shell. The theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock assumes material can be mined selectively by unit and blended; this will need to be confirmed by mine planning.

Laboratory and pilot-scale trials calcined selected Toondoon kaolin at about 700–800°C to produce high-reactivity metakaolin. Mortar and concrete trials showed improved strength development and reduced shrinkage. The PFS flowsheet uses conventional rotary kiln calcination and milling. Zeotech's target feed is a blend of at least 34% Al_2O_3 and no more than 8% Fe_2O_3, achieved by blending the different units.

Mineralogical and chemical assessments identified high-purity kaolin suitable for potential direct-shipping industrial and cosmetic products. The 20-year PFS DSO allowances are 2.84 Mt of White Kaolin and 0.18 Mt of Pink Kaolin.

Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2 and TiO_2 control feed suitability and product specifications, and all are estimated in the block model. No metallurgical recovery factor has been applied. The expanded resource includes material outside the area tested for the PFS, so further variability testing across the units and new areas is required, along with vendor testing of the flowsheet.

The PFS assessed ecological values, surface water, groundwater, acid and metalliferous drainage and rehabilitation. Preliminary work indicates low acid and metalliferous drainage risk and topsoil suitable for rehabilitation, with management measures for dust, water and progressive rehabilitation. ML 80126 holds a Standard Environmental Authority. Expanded operations will require a site-specific Environmental Authority and a Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan.

ML 80126 (1.33 km^2) is valid to 30 November 2030. Part of the expanded resource lies outside the mining lease, on EPM 27395 and EPM 27866, and further mining tenure, approvals and land access will be needed to develop those areas. The Company’s 682 ha of freehold land covers ML 80126 and parts of the surrounding EPMs.

Table 13: Modifying factors and how they are treated in the MRE

Factor	Basis	Applied to the MRE?
Mining method	Open-cut free dig, no blasting (June 2025 PFS)	Used to support reasonable prospects only
Pit shell / optimisation	PFS pit optimisation on 2025 resource; none for 2026	No
Dilution and mining loss	PFS: 5 to10% dilution by unit; 5% loss	No
Cut-off	23% Al_2O_3 for Sandy Kaolin; none for other units	Yes
Metallurgical recovery	AusPozz™ calcination and DSO testwork (PFS)	No
Density / moisture	Dry bulk density by unit (2025 core); moisture not modelled	Density yes; moisture no
Tenure and approvals	ML 80126 with Standard EA; resource extends onto EPMs	Resource not limited to ML
Southern limit	Kalotech freehold boundary (Lot 1 SP331858)	Yes (reporting limit)

The Competent Person considers that the MRE has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction because:

- the kaolin is shallow, laterally continuous and amenable to conventional open-cut mining;
- the June 2025 PFS assessed open-pit mining, processing and project economics for AusPozz™ and DSO products and demonstrated positive economics;
- metallurgical and product testwork supports processing by conventional calcination and milling; and
- the expanded resource lies within the same geological sequence and has comparable characteristics to the area assessed in the PFS.

Updated pit optimisation, mine planning, metallurgical variability testing and economic evaluation will be needed to confirm practical extraction limits for the expanded resource and to support a potential future Maiden Ore Reserve.

This announcement has been approved by the Board.

- End -

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About Zeotech

Zeotech Limited (ASX: ZEO) is advancing the development and commercialisation of AusPozz™ high-reactivity metakaolin to support low-carbon construction and advanced materials for greenhouse gas mitigation. The Company leverages its wholly owned high-grade natural kaolin resources to deliver innovative solutions for sustainable infrastructure and industrial applications.

About AusPozz™

AusPozz™ is Zeotech's proprietary high-reactivity metakaolin, manufactured from the Company's wholly owned high-purity Toondoon kaolin resource in Queensland. As a high-performance Supplementary Cementitious Material (SCM), AusPozz™ is designed to replace a significant proportion of Portland cement, reducing the embodied carbon of concrete while enhancing strength, durability, and long-term performance.

Independent testing has demonstrated cement replacement rates of up to 40% in optimised concrete mixes, delivering improved compressive strength, reduced shrinkage, enhanced durability, and mitigation of Alkali-Silica Reaction (ASR).

Developed to support the transition to lower-carbon construction materials, AusPozz™ combines technical performance with environmental and commercial benefits across a broad range of concrete and infrastructure applications.

BUILD STRONGER. SMARTER. GREENER. AusPozz™ High Reactivity Metakaolin

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Chris Ainslie, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG, No. 8146). Mr Ainslie is a full-time employee of Measured Corporation Pty Ltd, which is independent of Zeotech.

Mr Ainslie has sufficient experience 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 JORC Code. Mr Ainslie has given his prior written consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-looking Statements

This release contains certain statements which may constitute "forward-looking statements." Such statements are only expectations or beliefs and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, or performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied in this announcement.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Zeotech that any forward-looking statement contained in this announcement will occur, be achieved, or prove to be correct. You are cautioned against relying upon any forward-looking statement.

Content presented in this release is provided as at the time of this announcement (unless otherwise stated). Reliance should not be placed on information or opinions contained in this announcement, and subject only to any legal obligation to do so, accepts no responsibility to update any person regarding any inaccuracy, omission, or change in information in this announcement or any other information made available to a person, nor any obligation to furnish the person with any further information.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement refers to information previously reported in the following ASX announcements: 'AusPozz™ Project Preliminary Feasibility Study' (24 June 2025), which included the June 2025 Mineral Resource and the PFS assumptions; 'Commencement of Drilling Campaign at Toondoon Kaolin Project' (7 May 2026); and 'Toondoon Kaolin Project Update' (6 July 2026).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, other than as updated in this announcement. For estimates of Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed, other than as updated in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

The production targets and forecast financial information in the June 2025 PFS were based on the June 2025 Mineral Resource. They remain based on a single 300,000 dtpa AusPozz™ train, a 20-year life and Measured and Indicated Resources only. This announcement does not update, replace or add to those production targets or forecasts. No Ore Reserve has been declared for the Project.

The theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock is a global grade-selection and blending calculation. The DSO allowances are deducted at average lithology grades, not from identified mining blocks. The calculation does not include pit optimisation, mine scheduling, mining recovery or metallurgical recovery. About 43% of the 2026 theoretical feedstock comes from Bauxitic and Sandy Kaolin, which were not part of the PFS AusPozz™ feed. Further metallurgical variability testing is needed to confirm their suitability. The theoretical feedstock is not an Ore Reserve or a production target, and there is no certainty that it will be realised.

The theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock includes Inferred Mineral Resources: about 12.4% (3.7 Mt) of the 2026 theoretical feedstock and 10.3% (1.5 Mt) of the 2025 comparison. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources.

There is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources, or that the theoretical feedstock will be realised.

The June 2025 PFS identified a second AusPozz™ manufacturing train as a potential future opportunity. The larger theoretical feedstock assessment provides a basis for considering further studies into that opportunity but does not establish a second-train development case. The Company has not prepared a mine plan, production schedule, capital or operating cost estimate, funding plan or updated economic study for a second train and has not made a development decision. Any second train would be subject to successful completion of further technical and economic studies, confirmation of suitable feed through mine scheduling and metallurgical variability testwork, market demand and offtake, infrastructure and logistics capacity, funding, tenure and approvals. This announcement does not state or imply a production target or project life for a second train, and there is no certainty that a second train will be developed.

Part of the 2026 Mineral Resource lies outside Mining Lease ML 80126, on Exploration Permits EPM 27395 and EPM 27866. Mining those areas will require additional mining tenure, such as a new or expanded mining lease. ML 80126 expires on 30 November 2030 and must be renewed for any life beyond that date. There is no certainty that additional tenure or renewals will be granted, or granted on acceptable terms or within expected timeframes.

ML 80126 currently operates under a Standard Environmental Authority. Expanded mining activities, including mining the expanded 2026 Mineral Resource, will require a site-specific Environmental Authority and a Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan. There is no certainty that these approvals will be obtained, or obtained on acceptable terms or within expected timeframes.

References to the Mineral Resource being open to the south, and to potential extensions elsewhere, are conceptual. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource outside the reported Mineral Resource. It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in additional Mineral Resources.

APPENDIX A – JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	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.*	- Sampling supporting the updated Mineral Resource Estimate comprises aircore, reverse circulation (RC) and large-diameter core drilling completed between 2021 and 2026. - **Stage 1 and 2 programs (2021):** Aircore and RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals through a rig-mounted cyclone. Samples were split onsite using an 87.5:12.5 riffle splitter, with the larger fraction retained. The smaller fraction was further divided using a 50:50 splitter to obtain representative assay and duplicate samples. Assay samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane, with retention samples stored for future reference. - **Stage 3 program (2025):** Included large-diameter 4C core drilling, with soft clay core split using a spatula. Samples comprising approximately 40–55% of the core were collected over intervals of up to 4 m for laboratory analysis. The core drilling also provided material for bulk density and geotechnical assessment. - **Stage 4 program (2026):** United Drilling Service completed 105 aircore drillholes totalling 3,077 m. Sampling was undertaken at nominal 1 m intervals using cyclone and splitter collection methods, with hammer drilling employed where harder horizons could not be penetrated using the aircore blade. - Drill samples were collected in plastic bags to minimise the loss of fine-grained clay material. - Sampling programs incorporated field duplicates and reference standards to monitor sampling representativity and analytical quality.
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*	- **Stage 1 program (2021):** Completed in February 2021 by Associated Exploration Drilling (AED), comprising 43 aircore drillholes totalling 1,069.5 m. Drilling was undertaken using a truck-mounted AusRoc 4000 Multipurpose Rig fitted with a 250/350 psi Sullair compressor. The drill string comprised 75 mm diameter, 3 m rods fitted with an 85 mm tungsten rotary bit.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	- **Stage 2 program (2021):** Completed in November 2021 by AED, comprising 68 drillholes totalling 1,849.0 m, including 52 aircore and 16 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes. The same AusRoc 4000 rig and aircore drilling configuration were used, with a 115 mm (4.5-inch) hammer employed for RC drilling. The RC program included infill drilling at approximately 50 m spacing and selected twin holes drilled adjacent to existing aircore holes. - **Stage 3 program (2025):** Comprised 30 drillholes totalling 880.1 m, including 23 RC exploration holes (TD131–TD153) and seven large-diameter 4C core holes (TD4C124–TD4C130). The core drilling was completed by Depco using a UDR 650 rig, recovering approximately 100 mm diameter core for bulk density measurements and geotechnical assessment. Hole TD4C126 was extended by 39.5 m using RC drilling to a final depth of 60 m and completed as a groundwater monitoring bore. - **Stage 4 program (2026):** Completed during May–June 2026 by United Drilling Service (UDS), comprising 105 aircore drillholes totalling 3,077.0 m. Drilling employed an aircore blade bit through the predominantly clay-rich sequence, with a tungsten carbide impregnated hammer bit used where harder material could not be penetrated using the blade. The program included infill drilling within ML 80126 and step-out exploration across EPM 27395 and EPM 27866. - The updated Mineral Resource database comprises 246 drillholes totalling 6,875.6 m across the four drilling stages.
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.*	- **Stage 1 and 2 programs (2021):** Drill sample recovery was assessed through the consistency of collected sample weights. The 12.5% sample splits generally weighed between 350 g and 500 g, compared with a theoretical weight of approximately 420 g. - Compressor pressure was reduced to approximately 200 psi to minimise the loss of fine-grained clay material. Some loss of very fine clay was observed through the cyclone updraft. A larger-diameter cyclone was introduced during Stage 2 drilling to improve retention of the fine fraction. - **Stage 3 program (2025):** Large-diameter 4C core recoveries were measured and recorded, with lithological contacts documented before the core was transferred into trays. Recovery measurements were also used in the assessment of dry bulk density. - **Stage 4 program (2026):** Drilling by United Drilling Service (UDS) employed a 350 psi Ingersoll Rand compressor and a Corporal Enterprises cyclone and splitter system, designed to minimise the loss of fine-grained clay material.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- No systematic relationship between sample recovery and grade has been demonstrated. The potential for preferential loss of very fine clay material is recognised as a sampling consideration, although the drilling and sample collection procedures were designed to minimise such losses.
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.*	- Aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were geologically logged at nominal 1 m intervals, while large-diameter core was logged according to lithological changes. - Logging was qualitative to semi-quantitative, recording lithology, colour, clay plasticity, kaolinite content, iron oxides, pisolites, sand and silt content, and lithological contacts. The 2025 core drilling also provided information for geotechnical and bulk density assessment. - Geological logging was compiled electronically and reviewed alongside assay results to support interpretation of the five principal clay units. - All relevant drilled intervals were geologically logged to a level of detail considered appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation and supporting technical 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.* - *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	- Aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drilling was generally undertaken dry, with samples collected at nominal 1 m intervals through a cyclone and splitter. The material comprised predominantly fine-grained clay with variable quartz sand and silt fractions. - During the 2021 drilling programs, samples were split using an 87.5:12.5 riffle splitter, with the smaller fraction further divided using a 50:50 splitter to produce laboratory and retained samples. The 2026 aircore program similarly used a cyclone and splitter to separate assay samples from bulk retention material. - The 2025 large-diameter (4C) core was sampled over intervals of up to 4 m, with representative portions of approximately 40–55% collected manually using a spatula rather than sawing the core. - Assay samples were collected in sealed plastic bags and submitted to ALS Brisbane for preparation and analysis. Sample preparation procedures were considered appropriate for the predominantly fine-grained clay material. - Field duplicates and reference standards were incorporated into the historical sampling programs to assess sample representivity and analytical quality. The sampling methods and sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being evaluated.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	- Samples were analysed by ALS Brisbane using fusion XRF (ME-XRF13n) for major oxides and thermogravimetric analysis (ME-GRA05/ME-GRA05CE) for loss on ignition (LOI). The 2026 program also included multi-element ICP-MS analysis (ME-MS61) and selected mercury analyses (Hg-MS42). - Fusion XRF provides near-total major oxide determinations, while ME-MS61 uses four-acid digestion for multi-element analysis. - Historical field QA/QC included duplicates and certified reference standards, demonstrating good sampling reproducibility and analytical accuracy. - The 2026 ALS laboratory QA/QC included reference materials, blanks and repeat analyses, demonstrating good analytical precision with no material issues identified. - The analytical data are considered suitable for Mineral Resource estimation
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*	- Measured Group reviewed and validated the drillhole database, including sample identification, downhole intervals, geological logging and analytical results, prior to Mineral Resource estimation. - Eleven twin-hole pairs demonstrate good correlation between geological logging and analytical results, supporting short-range geological and grade continuity. - Primary geological and analytical data were compiled into an electronic drillhole database, maintaining traceability between drillholes, sample intervals and laboratory assay results.
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.*	- Drillhole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS, with position averaging undertaken to achieve a horizontal positional accuracy of less than 2 m. Collar positions were subsequently reviewed against aerial imagery and LiDAR topography. - The coordinate reference system is GDA2020 / MGA Zone 56 (EPSG:7856), with elevations referenced to the Australian Height Datum (AHD). - Topographic control was provided by an Aerometrex LiDAR survey completed on 24–25 October 2025, producing a 0.25 m resolution digital terrain model (DTM) used for geological and Mineral Resource modelling.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	- The initial 2021 drilling was completed at approximately 100 m spacing, with closer-spaced RC infill drilling at approximately 50 m. The 2025 and 2026 programs provided additional infill and step-out drilling, bringing the total to 246 drillholes. - Drillhole spacing and distribution, together with geological and grade continuity, support the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications. Nominal spacing ranges from approximately 50–75 m for Measured, 100–150 m for Indicated and 200–300 m for Inferred, with classification based on overall geological confidence rather than fixed spacing criteria. - Aircore and RC samples were generally collected at 1 m intervals. Longer analytical intervals and composites are also represented, including 2025 core samples of up to 4 m and composited intervals from the 2026 program.
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 Toondoon kaolin sequence is generally shallow dipping to gently folded. Drillholes were drilled vertically, intersecting the lithological units at a high angle to bedding. - The drilling orientation is considered appropriate for the deposit geometry, with no material sampling bias attributed to the relationship between drillhole orientation and geological structure.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	- Analytical samples were individually identified, sealed in plastic bags and transported to ALS Brisbane for laboratory analysis, maintaining traceability to the corresponding drillhole and sample interval. - Bulk retention samples and representative geological material were retained following drilling and stored for future reference and verification.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- The 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate was independently reviewed by Derisk Geomining Consultants Pty Ltd, which identified limitations in the bulk-density data. These were addressed through the 2025 core drilling and density testing program, with revised density values adopted in the updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	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.*	- The Toondoon Kaolin Project is located approximately 20 km south of Mundubbera, Queensland, and comprises Mining Lease ML 80126 and Exploration Permits for Minerals EPM 27395 and EPM 27866. All three tenements are held by Kalotech Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zeotech Limited. - ML 80126 covers approximately 133 hectares and is valid until 30 November 2030. EPM 27395 comprises 89 sub-blocks (approximately 275 km^2), while EPM 27866 comprises three sub-blocks (approximately 9.3 km^2). - Kalotech Pty Ltd owns approximately 682 hectares of freehold land (Lot 1 SP331858), encompassing ML 80126 and portions of the surrounding exploration permits. - Native title has been extinguished over the freehold land underlying ML 80126. Native title interests associated with the Auburn Hawkwood People occur within parts of the broader Project area, and cultural heritage obligations remain applicable. - A Standard Environmental Authority is in place for ML 80126. Further environmental approvals, land access arrangements and cultural heritage assessments may be required for future development beyond the currently approved mining area.
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	- Historical exploration by Australian Bauxite included 14 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes targeting bauxite mineralisation. These drillholes have not been incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. - The 2021 exploration programs were undertaken by Kalotech Pty Ltd, with geological data compiled by Graham Rolfe of Rock-Ex-Enterprises Pty Ltd. - Historical exploration data have been reviewed and incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource Estimate where considered suitable.
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- The Toondoon Kaolin Project is situated within the Surat Basin, where extensive weathering and alteration of the Jurassic Evergreen Formation have resulted in the development of laterally extensive kaolin and bauxitic kaolin deposits. The clay sequence occurs from or near surface and is shallow dipping to gently folded.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- The deposit comprises five principal lithologies: Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin, White Kaolin and Sandy Kaolin. Bauxitic Kaolin forms the upper ferruginous horizon, characterised by elevated Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3 contents. Iron grades progressively decrease through the underlying Grey and Pink Kaolin units into White Kaolin, which exhibits the lowest Fe_2O_3 grades. The basal Sandy Kaolin is characterised by higher SiO_2 and lower Al_2O_3 contents, reflecting increased quartz content.
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*	- Drill hole information for the Toondoon Kaolin Project, including hole ID, easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth and total hole depth, is provided in Appendix B: Table of Material Drillholes
Data aggregation methods	- *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 updated Mineral Resource Estimate is based on individual drillhole assay results. No aggregated exploration intercepts or length-weighted composite intersections are reported. - A minimum cut-off grade of 23% Al_2O_3 has been applied to Sandy Kaolin for Mineral Resource reporting. No grade cut-offs have been applied to Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin or White Kaolin. - No metal equivalent values have been calculated or reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	- *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	- *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').*	- The kaolin-bearing sequence is generally flat-lying to shallow-dipping. The vertical aircore and reverse circulation (RC) drillholes intersect the stratigraphy at a high angle, generally approaching perpendicular to the geological layering. - Consequently, downhole intercept lengths are considered broadly representative of true stratigraphic thicknesses, although local variations in dip may result in minor differences. No individual mineralised intercepts or true-width estimates are reported separately in this Mineral Resource Estimate.
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, maps and sectional views showing drill hole locations and relevant exploration results are contained within this report.
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.*	- Grade distributions across the five principal kaolin units are presented through summary statistics, geological sections and Mineral Resource tables. These provide a representative account of the range and variability of grades, without selective reporting of higher-grade results.
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.*	- Additional exploration and technical information includes test pit and trench observations, the October 2025 LiDAR survey, bulk-density measurements from seven large-diameter core drillholes, and metallurgical and processing testwork undertaken for the AusPozz™ Preliminary Feasibility Study. - These data were considered, where relevant, in the geological interpretation, Mineral Resource estimation and assessment of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or 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.*	- Further work is recommended to include targeted infill drilling within Inferred Mineral Resource areas and step-out drilling to investigate potential lateral extensions of the kaolin sequence. - Additional bulk-density measurements, metallurgical testwork and geotechnical investigations are recommended to support future Mineral Resource updates and project development studies. - Existing drillhole and Mineral Resource classification plans provide context for potential extensions. Specific future drilling locations and program details have not yet been finalised.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	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.* - *Data validation procedures used.*	- The Mineral Resource database comprises 246 drillholes totalling 6,875.6 m of drilling across four exploration campaigns completed between 2021 and 2026. - Historical and recent collar, geological logging and analytical datasets were compiled and reviewed by Measured Group prior to geological modelling and grade estimation. - Database validation included checks of drillhole coordinates and elevations, total depths, duplicate records, missing or overlapping intervals, sample identification and consistency between geological and analytical data. - Drillhole elevations were reviewed against the October 2025 LiDAR topographic surface. - No unresolved database issues considered material to the Mineral Resource Estimate were identified.
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.*	- A site inspection of the Toondoon Kaolin Project was undertaken on 10 December 2021 by Chris Ainslie, Competent Person responsible for Exploration Results and the Mineral Resource Estimate. - The inspection included observations of the Project's geological setting, surface conditions and exploration activities, providing first-hand familiarity with the deposit and supporting the geological interpretation used in the Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological interpretation	- *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* - *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.*	- The geological model comprises five principal lithologies: Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin, White Kaolin and Sandy Kaolin. Boundaries between these units were interpreted from drillhole logging and variations in Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2, with the individual clay horizons correlated between drillholes. - The sequence is generally shallow dipping to gently folded, with geological continuity supported by consistent stratigraphic relationships between drillholes. - The interpreted lithological boundaries were used to control Mineral Resource estimation, with grades estimated separately within each clay unit. - The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered robust, supported by the close reconciliation of modelled resource volumes within the previous resource footprint following infill

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		drilling. Step-out drilling also confirmed the continuation of the clay sequence beyond the previous resource boundaries. - Alternative interpretations are primarily limited to local variations in unit boundaries in areas of wider drill spacing and are not expected to materially affect the overall geological model.
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 classified Mineral Resource occupies an irregular footprint extending approximately 2.6 km northeast–southwest and up to 1.9 km northwest–southeast. The central Measured Resource covers approximately 1.0 km by 0.65 km, with Indicated and Inferred Resources extending across the surrounding areas. - The Mineral Resource occurs from or near surface, with depths ranging from approximately 1 m to 60 m and averaging 27 m. - The reported Mineral Resource extends between approximately 226.5 mRL and 296.5 mRL, reflecting variations in topography and the thickness of the modelled kaolin sequence.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, 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 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 (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	- Geological modelling and grade estimation were completed using Micromine Origin 2026. - A stratigraphic geological model was developed comprising five principal lithologies: Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin, White Kaolin and Sandy Kaolin. Lithological boundaries were interpreted from geological logging and geochemical trends, with the individual clay horizons modelled using reference surfaces and thickness grids at a 5 m × 5 m resolution. - Reference surfaces were generated using the ABOS gridding method, while inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation was used to model lithological thicknesses. The stratigraphic model was constrained by the LiDAR topographic surface, interpreted base of topsoil and gridded base-of-drilling surface. - Grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK), with inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation undertaken as a comparative check. - Geostatistical analysis was undertaken using assay grades composited by geological unit to assess spatial grade continuity. Experimental variograms were evaluated for the individual clay units, with spherical variogram models fitted and used to support Ordinary Kriging estimation. - Estimation was undertaken separately within each of the five clay lithologies using flattened stratigraphic space. This allowed grade interpolation to follow the interpreted geological horizons and account for variations in their elevation and thickness.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	- *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.*	- Parent blocks were sized at 10 m × 10 m × 2 m, with sub-blocking to 5 m × 5 m × 1 m to accurately represent geological boundaries. Block dimensions were selected considering the drillhole spacing and the geometry of the clay horizons. - Block discretisation of 4 × 4 × 4 was applied during Ordinary Kriging. - A four-pass search strategy was applied, with progressively larger search dimensions and modified minimum sample requirements to accommodate variations in drilling density. - **Pass 1:** A 75 m × 75 m × 5 m search, requiring a minimum of eight samples from at least three drillholes, with a maximum of 18 samples. - **Pass 2:** A 150 m × 150 m × 10 m search, requiring a minimum of six samples from at least two drillholes, with a maximum of 24 samples. - **Pass 3:** A 300 m × 300 m × 10 m search, requiring a minimum of six samples from at least two drillholes, with a maximum of 24 samples. - **Pass 4:** A 300 m × 300 m × 20 m search, requiring a minimum of one sample from at least one drillhole, with a maximum of 30 samples. - A maximum of three samples per drillhole was applied across all estimation passes. The expanded searches were used to estimate blocks in areas with wider drillhole spacing, while the extent of the reported Mineral Resource was independently controlled by geological interpretation, drilling support and classification. - No grade top cuts were applied to the analytical data prior to estimation. - Major oxide variables, including Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2, K_2O and loss on ignition (LOI), were estimated separately. No fixed correlations between variables or multivariate co-estimation assumptions were applied. - The updated Mineral Resource applies a 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade to Sandy Kaolin, with no grade cut-offs applied to the remaining lithologies. No assumptions regarding by-product recovery or selective mining units were applied directly during grade estimation. - Model validation included comparison of the Ordinary Kriging and ID^2 estimates, review of grade distributions and assessment of estimated grades against the underlying drillhole data and interpreted geological continuity.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- No mine production or reconciliation data are available, as the deposit has not commenced commercial mining.
Moisture	- *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	- Mineral Resource tonnages are reported on a dry in situ basis, using dry bulk density values determined from the 2025 large-diameter core drilling program. - No separate moisture correction was applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate, and moisture content was not modelled as a separate variable.
Cut-off parameters	- *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	- The Mineral Resource is reported using lithology-specific cut-off criteria. A 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade was applied to Sandy Kaolin, with no grade cut-off applied to Bauxitic Kaolin, Grey Kaolin, Pink Kaolin or White Kaolin. - The 23% Al_2O_3 cut-off is consistent with the previous Toondoon Mineral Resource Estimate and excludes lower-alumina material within the silica-rich Sandy Kaolin unit. - No pit optimisation was used to derive or apply the reporting cut-off.
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.*	- The Toondoon Kaolin deposit occurs from or near surface within a shallow, laterally extensive clay sequence considered suitable for conventional open-cut mining. - The June 2025 AusPozz Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) assessed open-cut mining using mechanical excavation without blasting. The PFS adopted pit slope angles of approximately 18°–26°, mining dilution allowances of 5–10% depending on the clay unit, and a 5% mining loss allowance. - No updated pit optimisation was undertaken for the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. The reported Mineral Resource is not constrained by the previous pit design, and no mining dilution, recovery or minimum mining width factors were applied directly to the updated estimate. - The PFS provides a basis for assessing potential mining methods. Further mine planning, geotechnical assessment and economic evaluation will be required to assess the expanded Mineral Resource and establish practical extraction limits. - A separate theoretical AusPozz™ feedstock blending assessment was undertaken using lithology-specific Al_2O_3 cut-offs and the adopted PFS DSO allowances. The assessment is based on global grade selection and theoretical blending, without detailed mining or production scheduling assumptions. The resulting feedstock quantities do not constitute Ore Reserves.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	- Metallurgical and processing testwork undertaken for the Toondoon Kaolin Project supports the potential production of high-reactivity metakaolin (AusPozz™) and direct shipping kaolin products. - Laboratory and pilot-scale testing demonstrated that selected Toondoon kaolin material can be calcined at approximately 700–800°C to produce high-reactivity metakaolin. Subsequent mortar and concrete trials demonstrated favourable product performance. - The June 2025 AusPozz Preliminary Feasibility Study assessed a processing flowsheet incorporating rotary kiln calcination and milling, providing a technical basis for the proposed development. - No metallurgical recovery factors were applied directly to the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. The available testwork supports processing amenability, although further variability testing is required to assess the expanded resource and confirm processing performance across the different clay units.
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.*	- Environmental considerations were assessed as part of the June 2025 AusPozz™ Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS), including environmental approvals, waste management, water management and rehabilitation. - The PFS identified progressive backfilling and rehabilitation of mined areas, with preliminary investigations indicating a low risk of acid and metalliferous drainage. - The PFS reported that a Standard Environmental Authority was in place for ML 80126, with a site-specific Environmental Authority and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan required for expanded operations. Separate environmental and development approvals are required for the proposed AusPozz™ processing facility at the Port of Bundaberg. - No additional environmental assessment or detailed waste and process-residue disposal design was undertaken specifically for the updated Mineral Resource Estimate. - Further environmental, water management, rehabilitation and permitting assessments will be required to support development of the expanded 2026 Mineral Resource.
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*	- Dry bulk-density values were adopted from the June 2025 AusPozz™ Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS), which incorporated additional density measurements from seven large-diameter (4C) core drillholes.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. - *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.*	- Density was determined using dried core weights and calculated sample volumes, with corrections for sample splitting and core recovery. Samples were weighed before and after drying to determine free moisture content. - The following dry bulk-density values were assigned to the five modelled lithologies: - **Bauxitic Kaolin:** 1.66 t/m^3 - **Grey Kaolin:** 1.46 t/m^3 - **Pink Kaolin:** 1.42 t/m^3 - **White Kaolin:** 1.44 t/m^3 - **Sandy Kaolin:** 1.65 t/m^3 - Mineral Resource tonnages are reported on a dry in situ basis, with no additional moisture correction applied. - The revised densities provide improved support for tonnage estimation. However, additional representative density and moisture measurements are recommended across the expanded Mineral Resource area to confirm their spatial and lithological representativeness.
Classification	- *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* - *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.*	- The Mineral Resource is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition. - **Measured Mineral Resources** are concentrated within the more densely drilled central portion of the deposit, where drillhole spacing is generally around 75 m and geological and grade continuity are demonstrated with a high level of confidence. - **Indicated Mineral Resources** extend across the surrounding areas, typically supported by drillhole spacing of approximately 150 m, where geological and grade continuity can be reasonably assumed. - **Inferred Mineral Resources** occur predominantly around the margins of the deposit and in more widely spaced drilling areas, with drillhole spacing locally extending to approximately 300 m, where geological and grade continuity are implied at a lower level of confidence. - The approximate drill spacings were used as general guides rather than fixed classification thresholds. Final classification considered the quality and distribution of the underlying data, geological and grade continuity, estimation support and confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, including the available bulk density information.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		- Geostatistical analysis, including spherical variogram models developed from grades composited by geological unit, provided supporting evidence of spatial grade continuity but was not used as the sole basis for classification. - The final classification reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the overall confidence in the geological interpretation, grade estimates and reported Mineral Resource.
Audits or reviews.	- *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	- No independent external audit of the Toondoon Kaolin Mineral Resource Estimate has been undertaken as at the date of reporting. - Measured Group undertook an internal review covering geological interpretation, resource modelling and grade estimation, classification, reporting criteria and model validation. - No unresolved issues considered material to the Mineral Resource Estimate were identified during the review.
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 Mineral Resource Estimate represents a global estimate of tonnage and grade. Confidence at a local scale is reflected in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred classifications. - Relative accuracy and confidence were assessed qualitatively, considering drillhole spacing, geological and grade continuity, analytical data quality, estimation support and bulk density information. No quantitative confidence limits have been assigned. - Confidence is highest within the more densely drilled Measured and Indicated areas and decreases towards the more widely spaced Inferred areas. - The close reconciliation of resource volumes within the previous resource footprint following infill drilling, together with successful step-out drilling, supports the robustness of the geological model and provides additional confidence in the overall estimate. - Project-specific bulk density measurements and LiDAR topography provide improved control over resource tonnages. Principal uncertainties remain associated with wider drill spacing, local geological and grade variability, and the limited spatial coverage of bulk density measurements. - Ordinary Kriging estimates were compared with inverse distance squared (ID^2) estimates as part of model validation. The two methods demonstrated good agreement in estimated grades and tonnages, providing further confidence in the reliability of the Mineral Resource Estimate. - No production data are available for reconciliation.

APPENDIX B – Table of Material Drillholes

All 246 drillholes in the MRE database. Coordinates GDA2020 / MGA Zone 56; RL in m AHD. All holes are vertical (dip −90°). Collars located by handheld GPS and checked against LiDAR

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC15	315751.13	7146902.68	291.84	24.5	-90.0	0.0
TDAC16	315750.59	7146804.19	291.02	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC17	315748.50	7146704.12	289.99	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC18	315749.51	7146605.51	288.31	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC19	315749.18	7146504.83	287.10	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC20	315749.97	7146408.68	284.48	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC21	315748.79	7146303.88	283.54	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC22	315746.49	7146204.70	282.89	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC23	315746.59	7146106.00	283.71	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC24	315747.84	7146006.69	284.55	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC25	315747.76	7145906.69	284.74	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC26	315945.29	7146203.34	276.98	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC27	315947.38	7146305.05	278.70	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC28	315947.72	7146402.63	281.83	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC29	315949.71	7146501.79	283.93	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC30	315942.39	7146603.64	284.48	24.0	-90.0	0.0

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC31	315953.96	7146699.09	286.12	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC32	315955.45	7146799.45	287.47	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC33	315954.53	7146903.37	285.83	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC34	315955.74	7146999.40	287.40	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC35	315953.42	7147100.84	289.25	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC36	315847.77	7147002.11	291.38	33.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC37	315848.64	7146902.51	289.11	33.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC38	315848.46	7146804.59	289.09	33.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC39	315852.85	7146700.86	288.46	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC40	315847.93	7146599.92	287.98	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC41	315849.38	7146500.31	286.54	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC42	315849.10	7146402.85	283.73	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC43	315846.60	7146304.43	281.68	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC44	315847.01	7146204.89	280.76	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC45	315848.06	7146105.22	281.73	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC46	315845.68	7146004.05	282.53	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC47	316043.32	7146406.18	281.32	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC48	316047.34	7146501.47	280.17	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC49	316049.75	7146597.95	281.66	24.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC50	316049.40	7146698.29	283.77	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC51	316049.39	7146797.60	286.09	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC52	316048.90	7146897.89	284.46	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC53	316056.63	7147001.42	284.18	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC54	316049.40	7147100.10	286.52	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC55	316152.71	7146996.86	281.36	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC56	316148.85	7146901.84	282.18	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC57	316904.00	7146884.00	273.64	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC15B	315748.42	7146902.62	291.90	42.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC16B	315748.67	7146804.45	291.05	40.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC58	315650.82	7146801.24	292.21	40.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC59	315651.68	7146701.76	288.61	36.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC60	315648.94	7146602.88	283.81	29.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC61	315650.49	7146502.52	283.26	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC62	315648.91	7146394.06	284.31	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC63	315650.50	7146305.28	285.65	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC64	315650.53	7146205.87	286.00	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC65	315650.50	7146102.73	286.09	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC66	315649.74	7146005.28	285.42	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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TDAC67	315649.95	7145905.70	285.60	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC68	315629.94	7145845.71	285.35	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC69	315450.44	7145909.72	283.32	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC70	315449.42	7146009.53	282.07	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC71	315448.19	7146110.45	278.65	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC72	315449.13	7146207.80	280.65	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC73	315460.00	7146301.00	278.91	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC74	315452.20	7146410.00	273.79	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC75	315451.15	7146503.49	273.86	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC76	315553.90	7146609.56	285.00	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC77	315551.76	7146501.51	277.10	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC78	315549.74	7146408.49	277.85	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC79	315552.15	7146309.95	282.11	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC80	315549.41	7146206.71	287.26	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC81	315550.04	7146109.57	282.76	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC82	315547.60	7146012.58	283.84	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC83	315546.38	7145910.10	286.69	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC84	315348.39	7145905.14	284.12	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC85	315347.89	7146007.31	279.34	24.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC86	315348.99	7146107.93	276.89	21.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC87	315350.71	7146208.53	274.61	21.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC88	315358.41	7146295.27	273.06	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC89	315347.00	7146405.00	270.75	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC90	315247.00	7146301.00	270.34	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC91	315250.25	7146209.19	273.28	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC92	315248.37	7146109.59	277.73	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC93	315250.04	7146008.82	280.91	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC94	315249.21	7145912.64	283.78	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC95	315146.58	7145908.20	289.65	36.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC96	316046.86	7147190.92	289.69	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC97	316156.89	7147507.21	292.48	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC98	316153.43	7147396.63	291.91	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC99	316151.81	7147296.74	290.50	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC100	316148.68	7147200.16	286.42	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC101	316150.35	7147101.21	283.85	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC102	316150.39	7146800.07	283.22	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC103	316151.94	7146701.56	281.06	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC104	316147.28	7146604.07	283.61	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC105	315798.41	7146104.65	282.26	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC106	315798.17	7146203.24	281.63	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC107	315801.52	7146302.78	281.23	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC108	315800.28	7146401.76	283.62	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC109	315800.30	7146504.16	287.30	36.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC110	315802.28	7146546.37	288.07	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC111	315802.24	7146549.70	288.12	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC112	315801.12	7146600.22	288.77	21.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC113	315801.19	7146597.51	288.80	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC114	315799.48	7146650.80	289.13	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC115	315801.67	7146647.31	289.12	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC116	315799.78	7146700.52	289.49	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC117	315802.14	7146699.57	289.44	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC118	315800.14	7146751.59	289.69	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC119	315802.81	7146750.84	289.66	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC120	315850.94	7146751.44	288.94	21.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC121	315848.59	7146752.63	288.98	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC122	315849.79	7146699.54	288.57	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC123	315851.65	7146652.38	287.57	18.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TD4C124	315700.00	7146649.00	289.01	21.8	-90.0	0.0
TD4C125	315700.00	7146448.00	285.22	31.0	-90.0	0.0
TD4C126	315602.00	7145942.00	285.89	60.0	-90.0	0.0
TD4C127	316101.00	7146650.00	283.24	18.1	-90.0	0.0
TD4C128	315902.00	7146851.00	287.77	28.6	-90.0	0.0
TD4C129	316204.00	7147050.00	281.04	18.0	-90.0	0.0
TD4C130	316301.00	7147353.00	289.47	24.6	-90.0	0.0
TDRC131	316253.00	7146904.00	279.21	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC132	316253.00	7146998.00	278.70	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC133	316252.00	7147102.00	281.66	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC134	316253.00	7147202.00	285.51	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC135	316252.00	7147302.00	289.11	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC136	316249.00	7147396.00	287.16	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC137	316254.00	7147498.00	288.17	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC138	316256.00	7147602.00	291.43	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC139	316345.00	7147695.00	289.08	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC140	316353.00	7147593.00	286.88	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC141	316348.00	7147495.00	280.50	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC142	316344.00	7147393.00	286.26	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDRC143	316346.00	7147304.00	288.72	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC144	316350.00	7147200.00	283.66	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC145	316350.00	7147100.00	281.17	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC146	316452.00	7147806.00	278.08	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC147	316449.00	7147700.00	277.59	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC148	316448.00	7147598.00	276.47	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC149	316448.00	7147499.00	277.49	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC150	316450.00	7147398.00	280.31	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC151	316449.00	7147298.00	283.11	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC152	316047.00	7147246.00	288.22	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDRC153	315966.00	7146915.00	285.25	18.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC154	314971.98	7146265.23	272.97	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC155	314973.19	7146135.73	275.39	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC156	314971.14	7146017.59	281.48	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC157	315089.07	7146012.37	282.44	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC158	315095.09	7146140.88	277.34	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC159	315093.78	7146277.92	271.21	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC160	315090.41	7146389.54	266.06	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC161	315095.55	7146516.15	263.73	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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TDAC162	315218.67	7146384.91	267.93	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC163	315217.30	7146640.40	271.02	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC164	315222.11	7146762.57	266.13	20.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC165	315350.42	7146495.79	271.05	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC166	316221.17	7146361.13	283.90	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC167	316216.98	7146244.07	280.97	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC168	316215.63	7146117.74	270.56	28.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC169	316218.79	7145991.70	280.12	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC170	316218.97	7145863.29	278.78	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC171	316095.12	7145876.30	282.03	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC172	316089.92	7145990.24	282.88	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC173	316094.84	7146126.92	273.61	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC174	316098.59	7146246.19	279.44	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC175	316092.55	7146370.19	281.99	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC176	316091.75	7146499.60	278.83	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC177	316099.32	7146741.14	283.43	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC178	315999.10	7146741.51	286.02	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC179	316003.15	7146652.59	283.77	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC180	315985.01	7146550.52	282.88	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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TDAC181	315992.36	7146455.11	283.77	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC182	316466.83	7145863.08	269.27	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC183	316470.31	7146002.18	264.98	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC184	316465.59	7146117.45	265.05	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC185	316466.35	7146243.66	268.56	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC186	316469.57	7146365.70	270.46	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC187	316470.43	7146498.22	269.57	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC188	316468.81	7146621.74	275.74	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC189	316473.79	7146747.23	271.50	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC190	316471.47	7146863.98	274.21	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC191	316469.93	7146989.15	274.49	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC192	316469.65	7147117.35	279.77	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC193	316470.12	7147241.89	283.30	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC194	316602.62	7146239.91	263.54	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC195	316595.32	7146367.88	265.60	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC196	316601.24	7146497.49	265.25	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC197	316601.86	7146626.69	265.94	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC198	316599.71	7146737.90	267.13	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC199	316601.69	7146869.34	269.10	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC200	316601.10	7146998.84	272.76	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC201	316598.07	7147123.12	278.69	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC202	316602.72	7147243.29	278.43	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC203	316597.12	7147372.29	276.44	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC204	316596.81	7147495.71	274.58	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC205	316340.64	7146000.16	272.81	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC206	316343.91	7146125.85	268.69	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC207	316343.41	7146241.28	278.77	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC208	316344.12	7146370.48	278.52	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC209	316345.21	7146486.18	273.62	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC210	316343.12	7146622.31	282.41	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC211	316348.11	7146754.01	275.23	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC212	316342.56	7146878.59	279.86	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC213	316343.45	7146995.04	277.41	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC214	316228.36	7146752.79	278.72	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC215	316215.48	7146604.03	283.41	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC216	316221.71	7146495.67	275.87	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC217	315900.60	7147051.48	290.68	33.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC218	315898.77	7146937.33	288.73	33.0	-90.0	0.0

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TDAC219	315897.43	7146745.85	287.99	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC220	315895.70	7146646.55	286.09	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC221	315897.08	7146547.74	286.52	44.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC222	315896.51	7146437.93	283.22	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC223	315900.50	7146352.79	282.32	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC224	315849.20	7147254.96	270.62	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC225	315786.78	7147062.96	291.04	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC226	315612.60	7146354.64	286.37	32.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC227	315601.37	7146454.86	278.80	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC228	315692.03	7146556.18	283.43	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC229	315609.81	7146547.17	280.41	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC230	315684.80	7146599.85	287.11	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC231	315606.20	7146661.35	288.02	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC232	315691.07	7146747.40	290.37	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC233	315614.98	7146751.55	291.52	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC234	315690.29	7146853.32	292.50	29.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC235	315657.28	7147062.26	294.11	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC236	315721.69	7147004.10	294.14	36.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC237	315783.59	7146953.12	292.19	20.0	-90.0	0.0

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P: +61 7 3181 5523 | E: info@zeotech.com.au

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC238	315800.88	7146842.78	290.26	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC239	315603.51	7146882.68	291.35	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC240	315538.43	7146823.94	292.78	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC241	315536.53	7146694.28	289.77	24.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC242	315515.04	7146559.91	283.32	28.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC243	315468.40	7146638.15	284.30	18.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC244	315454.47	7146494.03	273.58	4.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC245	315503.77	7146353.79	277.79	27.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC246	315220.73	7146896.83	261.92	25.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC247	315342.25	7147008.67	269.62	26.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC248	315346.39	7146927.51	269.52	25.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC249	315475.88	7147201.33	261.37	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC250	315608.91	7147344.01	270.54	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC251	315687.37	7147429.09	271.51	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC252	315724.25	7147381.19	275.60	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC253	315601.21	7147126.40	293.52	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC254	315653.64	7146942.00	289.59	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC255	316345.40	7145868.54	273.42	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC256	315970.93	7146124.99	278.12	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Collar RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
TDAC257	315970.67	7145999.99	279.57	30.0	-90.0	0.0
TDAC258	315970.41	7145875.00	282.52	30.0	-90.0	0.0

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APPENDIX C - Stage 3 and Stage 4 Assay Results

Stage	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	SiO_2 (%)	TiO_2 (%)	LOI (%)	K_2O (%)
Stage 3	TD4C124	10	13.5	3.5	White Kaolin	38.54	0.49	45.23	1.39	13.80	0.08
Stage 3	TD4C124	13.8	14.2	0.4	White Kaolin	37.64	0.39	46.40	1.48	13.44	0.17
Stage 3	TD4C124	14.5	17.3	2.8	Pink Kaolin	35.19	2.36	47.20	1.60	12.89	0.15
Stage 3	TD4C125	6.8	21.9	15.1	Grey Kaolin	35.92	2.90	43.52	3.16	13.84	0.02
Stage 3	TD4C125	21.9	27	5.1	White Kaolin	38.16	0.50	45.60	1.50	13.61	0.12
Stage 3	TD4C126	8.2	10.2	2	Grey Kaolin	36.19	3.05	43.60	2.68	13.82	0.01
Stage 3	TD4C126	10.2	16.2	6	White Kaolin	38.28	0.47	45.38	1.51	13.71	0.12
Stage 3	TD4C126	20	60	40	Sandy Kaolin	14.11	0.79	79.01	0.64	5.08	0.11
Stage 3	TD4C127	2.7	7.3	4.6	Grey Kaolin	35.49	6.46	42.16	1.54	13.64	0.06
Stage 3	TD4C127	7.3	12.4	5.1	White Kaolin	37.87	0.52	45.93	1.45	13.58	0.13
Stage 3	TD4C128	6.3	11.8	5.5	Grey Kaolin	35.88	2.84	43.79	3.08	13.75	0.02
Stage 3	TD4C128	11.8	19.6	7.8	White Kaolin	38.44	0.41	45.16	1.60	13.77	0.09
Stage 3	TD4C129	4	6	2	Grey Kaolin	35.79	3.62	43.50	2.77	13.75	0.04
Stage 3	TD4C129	6.7	11.35	4.65	White Kaolin	37.61	0.83	45.74	1.51	13.60	0.13
Stage 3	TDRC131	0	5	5	Sandy Kaolin	19.40	3.25	68.00	1.28	7.58	0.16
Stage 3	TDRC132	2	9	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	30.09	17.73	36.06	2.47	13.05	0.04
Stage 3	TDRC132	9	14	5	Sandy Kaolin	26.78	0.79	61.40	1.10	9.36	0.14
Stage 3	TDRC133	3	6	3	Grey Kaolin	34.58	7.04	41.80	2.49	13.54	0.05
Stage 3	TDRC133	6	11	5	Pink Kaolin	35.10	1.16	48.60	1.76	12.62	0.13
Stage 3	TDRC134	2	10	8	Grey Kaolin	36.28	3.76	40.38	4.13	14.69	0.06
Stage 3	TDRC134	10	15	5	Sandy Kaolin	27.56	0.56	60.10	1.32	9.88	0.15
Stage 3	TDRC135	10	14	4	Grey Kaolin	35.65	3.25	43.50	3.46	13.56	0.01
Stage 3	TDRC135	15	20	5	Sandy Kaolin	24.35	0.67	64.20	1.38	8.80	0.21
Stage 3	TDRC136	6	16	10	Grey Kaolin	34.83	4.95	42.20	2.95	14.49	0.01
Stage 3	TDRC137	6	11	5	Grey Kaolin	29.52	13.90	42.40	1.75	11.95	0.06
Stage 3	TDRC137	11	16	5	Sandy Kaolin	29.08	3.56	55.10	1.21	10.55	0.16
Stage 3	TDRC138	8	13	5	Sandy Kaolin	28.77	3.02	56.00	1.22	10.62	0.13
Stage 3	TDRC139	7	12	5	Sandy Kaolin	28.31	3.58	55.80	1.23	10.66	0.14
Stage 3	TDRC140	5	12	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	24.21	21.45	40.77	1.68	11.40	0.04
Stage 3	TDRC140	12	16	4	Sandy Kaolin	22.36	2.18	65.60	1.06	8.19	0.28
Stage 3	TDRC140	16	20	4	Sandy Kaolin	20.69	1.14	69.30	0.93	7.29	0.32
Stage 3	TDRC141	3	6	3	Grey Kaolin	35.09	4.27	43.80	3.05	13.32	0.04
Stage 3	TDRC141	6	9	3	Sandy Kaolin	30.28	1.22	55.40	1.60	11.03	0.16
Stage 3	TDRC142	4	11	7	Grey Kaolin	34.37	5.16	42.97	3.51	13.51	0.01
Stage 3	TDRC142	11	15	4	Sandy Kaolin	24.79	1.19	63.20	1.27	8.92	0.19
Stage 3	TDRC142	20	25	5	Sandy Kaolin	16.01	0.50	76.60	0.76	5.51	0.29
Stage 3	TDRC143	5	14	9	Grey Kaolin	37.06	3.66	39.17	4.22	15.27	0.01
Stage 3	TDRC143	14	18	4	Sandy Kaolin	24.65	0.93	63.30	1.42	9.31	0.08
Stage 3	TDRC143	18	24	6	Sandy Kaolin	19.23	0.56	72.05	0.95	6.68	0.20
Stage 3	TDRC144	1	7	6	Grey Kaolin	35.92	3.66	44.70	1.84	13.25	0.09
Stage 3	TDRC144	20	25	5	Sandy Kaolin	15.94	0.50	76.90	0.78	5.38	0.24
Stage 3	TDRC145	6	10	4	Sandy Kaolin	26.42	2.03	60.50	1.24	9.30	0.13
Stage 3	TDRC145	10	16	6	Sandy Kaolin	20.29	1.59	69.33	1.01	7.18	0.26
Stage 3	TDRC145	20	25	5	Sandy Kaolin	16.08	1.09	76.20	0.73	5.49	0.22
Stage 3	TDRC146	1	13	12	Sandy Kaolin	19.26	3.67	68.31	0.97	7.03	0.34
Stage 3	TDRC147	1	7	6	Sandy Kaolin	28.01	1.02	58.67	1.49	10.12	0.29
Stage 3	TDRC147	7	10	3	Sandy Kaolin	18.64	1.12	72.30	0.82	6.41	0.34
Stage 3	TDRC148	2	7	5	Sandy Kaolin	19.52	3.05	68.40	0.99	7.28	0.36
Stage 3	TDRC149	1	2	1	Sandy Kaolin	27.20	1.98	57.00	2.42	10.84	0.05
Stage 3	TDRC149	2	12	10	Sandy Kaolin	20.93	2.65	67.10	0.98	7.58	0.35
Stage 3	TDRC150	1	3	2	Grey Kaolin	35.26	4.30	43.10	2.93	13.85	0.04

Stage 3	TDRC150	3	7	4	Sandy Kaolin	30.64	1.50	54.50	1.62	11.08	0.19
Stage 3	TDRC150	7	12	5	Sandy Kaolin	17.28	0.13	75.60	0.72	5.89	0.17
Stage 3	TDRC151	1	9	8	Grey Kaolin	35.45	3.81	43.00	3.37	13.76	0.02
Stage 3	TDRC151	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	16.55	0.91	75.53	0.77	5.74	0.23
Stage 3	TDRC152	6	21	15	Grey Kaolin	26.49	25.64	31.88	2.47	12.81	0.02
Stage 3	TDRC153	4	9	5	White Kaolin	37.44	0.96	45.70	1.96	13.46	0.06
Stage 3	TDRC153	9	15	6	Sandy Kaolin	20.49	0.28	70.60	1.00	7.23	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC154	0	6	6	Bauxitic Kaolin	19.35	14.95	53.25	1.76	9.13	0.55
Stage 4	TDAC154	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	15.07	2.05	76.05	0.69	5.43	0.39
Stage 4	TDAC155	0	8	8	Bauxitic Kaolin	24.80	19.79	42.11	1.90	10.82	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC155	8	30	22	Sandy Kaolin	15.04	2.66	75.30	0.77	5.61	0.30
Stage 4	TDAC156	0	13	13	Bauxitic Kaolin	25.40	19.75	40.62	2.22	11.34	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC156	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	14.49	2.85	76.05	0.74	5.30	0.24
Stage 4	TDAC157	3	13	10	Sandy Kaolin	29.14	0.36	58.60	1.14	10.26	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC157	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	16.94	0.73	75.13	0.80	5.97	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC158	0	2	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	24.56	16.15	43.60	1.90	13.28	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC158	2	30	28	Sandy Kaolin	16.45	1.52	74.84	0.81	5.92	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC159	0	6	6	Bauxitic Kaolin	19.27	17.50	51.70	1.59	9.44	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC159	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	15.37	0.75	77.12	0.71	5.53	0.28
Stage 4	TDAC160	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	15.39	0.65	77.27	0.68	5.46	0.28
Stage 4	TDAC161	2	30	28	Sandy Kaolin	14.88	1.23	77.29	0.66	5.38	0.30
Stage 4	TDAC162	1	4	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	27.72	9.19	46.60	2.40	13.36	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC162	4	18	14	Sandy Kaolin	27.75	1.82	58.45	1.26	10.11	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC162	18	30	12	Sandy Kaolin	14.72	0.35	78.47	0.70	5.29	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC163	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	15.70	1.21	76.26	0.73	5.73	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC164	0	20	20	Sandy Kaolin	14.47	1.52	77.51	0.68	5.30	0.27
Stage 4	TDAC165	0	7	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	26.45	16.30	42.19	2.40	12.22	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC165	7	30	23	Sandy Kaolin	15.72	0.70	76.83	0.76	5.65	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC166	1	11	10	Grey Kaolin	34.70	5.39	43.47	2.86	13.09	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC166	11	13	2	Sandy Kaolin	30.15	0.55	56.60	1.64	10.64	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC166	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	15.04	0.97	77.41	0.82	5.45	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC167	0	6	6	Grey Kaolin	33.87	2.86	48.35	1.78	12.79	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC167	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	15.66	1.31	76.28	0.77	5.67	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC168	0	8	8	Grey Kaolin	33.22	6.32	44.60	2.30	13.06	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC168	8	28	20	Sandy Kaolin	14.48	1.22	77.95	0.69	5.27	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC169	0	4	4	Grey Kaolin	34.74	2.17	47.70	1.84	13.23	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC169	4	30	26	Sandy Kaolin	17.16	1.25	74.22	0.85	6.18	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC170	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	15.70	0.97	76.57	0.71	5.63	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC171	0	3	3	Sandy Kaolin	27.04	3.30	56.93	1.29	10.92	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC171	3	30	27	Sandy Kaolin	16.29	0.88	75.83	0.77	5.71	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC172	0	2	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	29.70	17.15	39.10	1.71	11.95	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC172	2	9	7	Grey Kaolin	34.42	6.73	42.54	2.51	13.23	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC172	9	30	21	Sandy Kaolin	16.02	1.02	76.03	0.83	5.76	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC173	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	15.86	0.75	76.49	0.78	5.80	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC174	0	6	6	Grey Kaolin	35.56	3.67	44.35	2.19	13.90	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC174	6	10	4	Pink Kaolin	36.03	1.06	47.77	1.56	13.16	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC174	10	30	20	Sandy Kaolin	17.53	1.20	73.68	0.89	6.32	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC175	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	29.41	15.55	40.40	1.19	12.77	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC175	3	8	5	Sandy Kaolin	30.93	1.62	54.12	1.44	11.35	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC175	8	30	22	Sandy Kaolin	15.11	0.61	77.69	0.82	5.41	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC176	0	6	6	Grey Kaolin	34.11	6.37	43.32	2.27	13.37	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC176	6	8	2	Pink Kaolin	36.74	1.44	46.30	1.68	13.30	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC176	8	12	4	Sandy Kaolin	26.46	0.52	61.80	1.29	9.51	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC176	12	30	18	Sandy Kaolin	15.30	0.66	77.44	0.78	5.43	0.17
Stage 4	TDAC177	0	2	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	43.20	2.75	22.50	6.00	24.43	0.32

Stage 4	TDAC177	2	6	4	White Kaolin	38.02	0.47	45.33	1.74	13.78	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC177	6	14	8	Sandy Kaolin	29.16	0.34	58.12	1.33	10.46	0.18
Stage 4	TDAC177	14	30	16	Sandy Kaolin	15.96	0.32	76.58	0.82	5.84	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC178	0	4	4	Bauxitic Kaolin	44.00	7.66	16.95	5.45	24.70	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC178	4	8	4	White Kaolin	38.16	0.62	44.98	1.65	13.88	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC178	8	15	7	Sandy Kaolin	27.57	0.25	60.37	1.38	9.88	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC178	15	30	15	Sandy Kaolin	17.31	0.24	74.95	0.90	6.17	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC179	0	6	6	Grey Kaolin	35.67	4.58	43.80	1.76	13.62	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC179	6	11	5	White Kaolin	37.48	0.52	46.50	1.48	13.38	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC179	11	13	2	Sandy Kaolin	26.05	0.18	63.15	1.05	9.15	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC179	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	16.17	0.26	76.65	0.77	5.72	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC180	0	13	13	Grey Kaolin	35.04	3.74	43.99	2.94	13.75	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC180	13	14	1	Pink Kaolin	35.82	1.64	44.50	3.74	13.57	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC180	14	20	6	Sandy Kaolin	26.06	0.42	62.48	1.18	9.45	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC180	20	30	10	Sandy Kaolin	19.00	0.53	72.20	1.04	6.79	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC181	0	2	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	36.67	6.29	36.20	1.87	18.51	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC181	2	6	4	Grey Kaolin	36.41	4.43	42.60	1.72	14.29	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC181	6	8	2	White Kaolin	36.05	0.62	48.45	1.24	13.08	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC181	8	13	5	Sandy Kaolin	27.23	0.77	60.42	1.20	9.82	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC181	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	17.59	0.30	74.63	0.86	6.21	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC182	0	1	1	Grey Kaolin	31.23	4.14	50.50	1.74	11.89	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC182	1	9	8	Sandy Kaolin	26.76	0.49	61.61	1.30	9.40	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC182	9	30	21	Sandy Kaolin	16.90	0.51	75.44	0.74	5.91	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC183	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	14.56	0.67	78.06	0.66	5.34	0.17
Stage 4	TDAC184	2	30	28	Sandy Kaolin	13.65	0.82	79.77	0.55	4.82	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC185	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	13.74	0.95	79.32	0.64	4.95	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC186	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	14.31	0.70	78.96	0.63	5.05	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC187	0	2	2	Grey Kaolin	34.59	2.42	46.90	1.89	13.88	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC187	2	4	2	Sandy Kaolin	31.02	2.70	52.50	1.56	11.62	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC187	4	30	26	Sandy Kaolin	15.60	0.90	76.82	0.73	5.56	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC188	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	16.84	1.24	74.55	0.81	6.05	0.23
Stage 4	TDAC189	2	4	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	32.95	7.27	43.90	2.19	13.14	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC189	4	30	26	Sandy Kaolin	17.09	0.85	74.55	0.76	6.14	0.27
Stage 4	TDAC190	0	3	3	Sandy Kaolin	33.32	1.09	51.20	1.84	12.22	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC190	3	30	27	Sandy Kaolin	16.67	0.75	75.31	0.81	5.94	0.23
Stage 4	TDAC191	0	3	3	Pink Kaolin	33.90	1.15	49.90	1.94	12.78	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC191	3	30	27	Sandy Kaolin	15.13	0.66	77.81	0.69	5.36	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC192	0	5	5	Grey Kaolin	35.00	2.83	45.68	2.93	13.23	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC192	9	10	1	Grey Kaolin	35.06	2.46	44.70	2.62	14.83	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC192	10	30	20	Sandy Kaolin	15.49	0.79	77.16	0.76	5.51	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC193	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	24.09	30.30	31.90	1.12	11.89	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC193	3	5	2	Grey Kaolin	32.51	9.80	42.90	1.46	12.66	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC193	5	8	3	Pink Kaolin	36.43	1.32	46.70	1.80	13.10	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC193	8	11	3	White Kaolin	37.19	0.79	46.40	1.66	13.20	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC193	11	30	19	Sandy Kaolin	17.76	0.87	73.86	0.80	6.26	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC194	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	16.78	0.56	75.10	0.70	6.09	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC195	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	16.35	0.49	75.23	0.70	6.40	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC196	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	13.52	1.22	79.29	0.60	4.88	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC197	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	13.99	0.85	79.18	0.60	4.93	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC198	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	16.15	0.57	76.31	0.70	5.73	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC199	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	18.06	1.39	72.57	0.87	6.48	0.26
Stage 4	TDAC200	1	5	4	Sandy Kaolin	31.75	0.94	53.55	1.78	11.61	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC200	5	30	25	Sandy Kaolin	16.95	0.92	74.63	0.78	6.11	0.24
Stage 4	TDAC201	1	4	3	Grey Kaolin	35.52	2.57	46.30	1.84	13.50	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC201	4	13	9	Sandy Kaolin	30.17	0.73	56.33	1.45	10.74	0.17

Stage 4	TDAC201	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	16.47	1.43	74.98	0.74	5.85	0.24
Stage 4	TDAC202	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	16.87	1.43	74.21	0.82	5.97	0.38
Stage 4	TDAC203	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	14.72	3.60	74.81	0.70	5.51	0.34
Stage 4	TDAC204	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	16.00	3.76	72.62	0.74	5.97	0.48
Stage 4	TDAC205	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	13.98	0.68	79.44	0.59	4.99	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC206	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	15.31	0.69	77.36	0.68	5.52	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC207	0	3	3	Sandy Kaolin	32.53	1.06	52.10	1.99	12.01	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC207	3	10	7	Sandy Kaolin	19.65	0.80	71.13	1.03	7.05	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC207	20	30	10	Sandy Kaolin	13.71	1.10	79.36	0.66	4.83	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC208	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	15.60	0.57	77.04	0.79	5.65	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC209	2	6	4	Pink Kaolin	35.69	1.62	46.45	2.67	13.16	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC209	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	18.58	1.01	72.50	0.87	6.59	0.17
Stage 4	TDAC210	0	7	7	Grey Kaolin	33.98	5.76	45.21	1.65	12.88	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC210	7	30	23	Sandy Kaolin	17.24	1.07	74.37	0.80	6.13	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC211	1	4	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	28.05	6.05	51.80	2.03	11.52	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC211	4	30	26	Sandy Kaolin	16.45	0.98	75.31	0.76	5.90	0.29
Stage 4	TDAC212	2	9	7	Sandy Kaolin	26.64	2.17	59.57	1.30	9.78	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC212	9	30	21	Sandy Kaolin	16.17	1.51	75.32	0.77	5.72	0.22
Stage 4	TDAC213	1	6	5	Sandy Kaolin	29.90	1.90	55.50	1.41	10.68	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC213	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	16.50	0.87	75.56	0.76	5.75	0.28
Stage 4	TDAC214	0	5	5	Grey Kaolin	35.68	3.94	43.12	2.03	14.54	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC214	5	6	1	Pink Kaolin	34.90	1.44	48.60	1.56	12.87	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC214	6	9	3	White Kaolin	37.38	0.37	46.63	1.66	13.33	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC214	9	16	7	Sandy Kaolin	27.09	0.39	61.13	1.25	9.55	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC214	16	30	14	Sandy Kaolin	14.94	0.62	77.95	0.79	5.29	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC215	1	10	9	Grey Kaolin	33.55	4.58	46.06	2.41	12.94	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC215	10	13	3	Pink Kaolin	34.66	0.87	49.53	1.93	12.50	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC215	13	30	17	Sandy Kaolin	18.57	0.69	72.95	0.86	6.57	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC216	2	5	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	33.28	8.73	41.70	2.51	13.04	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC216	5	7	2	Pink Kaolin	34.31	1.16	49.80	1.78	12.42	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC216	7	30	23	Sandy Kaolin	14.51	1.02	78.39	0.66	5.10	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC217	0	7	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	37.90	22.81	14.27	4.49	19.87	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC217	7	26	19	Grey Kaolin	35.63	4.03	42.75	3.18	13.77	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC217	27	28	1	Pink Kaolin	37.52	2.00	44.10	2.09	13.77	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC217	28	29	1	White Kaolin	38.48	0.26	45.40	1.64	13.73	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC217	29	33	4	Sandy Kaolin	30.05	0.27	57.10	1.49	10.78	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC218	0	6	6	Bauxitic Kaolin	36.26	21.65	17.38	5.24	18.86	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC218	6	16	10	Grey Kaolin	35.90	3.36	43.50	3.04	13.64	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC218	16	17	1	Pink Kaolin	38.05	1.04	44.80	1.76	13.93	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC218	17	22	5	White Kaolin	38.19	0.21	45.78	1.68	13.54	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC218	23	24	1	White Kaolin	37.64	0.19	46.80	1.66	13.18	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC218	24	28	4	Sandy Kaolin	30.10	0.21	57.23	1.39	10.60	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC218	28	33	5	Sandy Kaolin	17.62	0.26	74.74	0.83	6.19	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC219	0	4	4	Bauxitic Kaolin	41.39	13.65	16.68	4.68	22.16	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC219	5	6	1	Pink Kaolin	37.49	1.58	42.70	2.66	14.47	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC219	7	9	2	White Kaolin	38.55	0.49	45.20	1.47	13.77	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC219	11	12	1	White Kaolin	36.37	0.34	48.10	1.60	12.93	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC219	13	15	2	Sandy Kaolin	27.62	0.23	60.40	1.36	9.78	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC219	15	29	14	Sandy Kaolin	18.50	0.19	73.41	0.92	6.35	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC220	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	42.24	9.58	21.20	4.41	21.39	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC220	5	6	1	Grey Kaolin	37.65	2.57	43.70	1.40	14.00	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC220	6	9	3	Pink Kaolin	38.29	1.17	44.73	1.41	13.79	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC220	9	14	5	White Kaolin	38.66	0.24	45.34	1.53	13.59	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC220	14	17	3	Sandy Kaolin	29.46	0.23	57.73	1.26	10.78	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC220	18	30	12	Sandy Kaolin	22.57	0.89	66.32	1.23	8.41	0.12

Stage 4	TDAC221	0	4	4	Bauxitic Kaolin	34.78	10.17	35.65	2.65	16.05	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC221	4	16	12	Grey Kaolin	35.30	5.37	42.05	2.98	13.73	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC221	19	22	3	Grey Kaolin	35.46	4.26	42.90	3.06	13.68	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC221	22	25	3	Pink Kaolin	38.04	1.10	44.83	1.77	13.68	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC221	25	27	2	White Kaolin	36.98	0.47	47.25	1.58	13.18	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC221	27	34	7	Sandy Kaolin	29.27	0.60	57.94	1.37	10.33	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC221	34	35	1	Sandy Kaolin	19.56	0.83	71.30	1.00	6.87	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC221	36	44	8	Sandy Kaolin	15.17	0.80	77.39	0.82	5.39	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC222	0	10	10	Grey Kaolin	34.81	5.96	42.55	2.41	13.70	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC222	10	11	1	Pink Kaolin	37.16	0.75	46.50	1.47	13.51	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC222	11	15	4	White Kaolin	37.27	0.37	46.98	1.56	13.19	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC222	15	16	1	Sandy Kaolin	33.61	0.52	51.80	1.41	12.07	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC222	17	20	3	Sandy Kaolin	23.71	0.27	66.10	1.10	8.38	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC222	20	22	2	Sandy Kaolin	21.34	0.86	68.85	0.99	7.54	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC222	23	30	7	Sandy Kaolin	18.38	0.53	73.16	1.01	6.34	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC223	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	35.46	3.94	44.00	2.49	13.73	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC223	6	12	6	Bauxitic Kaolin	27.70	23.15	33.25	2.41	12.88	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC223	12	13	1	Grey Kaolin	34.37	5.29	45.10	1.66	12.92	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC223	13	14	1	Pink Kaolin	36.39	1.48	47.00	1.42	13.11	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC223	14	15	1	Sandy Kaolin	33.32	1.01	52.00	1.33	11.87	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC223	15	28	13	Sandy Kaolin	18.53	0.99	72.54	0.91	6.62	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC223	29	30	1	Sandy Kaolin	21.24	2.46	66.70	1.22	7.94	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC224	0	27	27	Sandy Kaolin	15.30	1.80	76.09	0.74	5.69	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC225	0	9	9	Bauxitic Kaolin	35.01	28.00	15.17	4.26	17.05	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC225	9	12	3	Grey Kaolin	35.65	4.70	42.40	2.85	13.81	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC225	15	24	9	Grey Kaolin	34.70	6.59	41.60	2.91	13.68	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC226	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	36.08	13.45	26.40	4.35	18.97	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC226	3	6	3	Grey Kaolin	35.51	5.19	42.37	2.63	13.72	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC226	6	8	2	Pink Kaolin	38.12	1.09	44.80	1.60	13.91	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC226	8	17	9	White Kaolin	37.95	0.30	46.19	1.48	13.49	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC226	18	25	7	Sandy Kaolin	28.93	0.30	58.74	1.28	10.63	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC226	25	32	7	Sandy Kaolin	21.17	0.73	69.00	1.06	7.67	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC227	0	2	2	Bauxitic Kaolin	36.63	11.95	27.00	5.45	18.44	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC227	2	8	6	Grey Kaolin	35.77	3.79	42.85	2.94	14.00	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC227	11	17	6	Grey Kaolin	36.03	3.20	43.48	2.59	14.05	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC227	17	18	1	Pink Kaolin	38.01	0.73	44.80	2.08	13.66	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC227	18	21	3	White Kaolin	37.63	0.20	46.77	1.49	13.61	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC227	21	26	5	Sandy Kaolin	28.48	0.48	59.04	1.39	10.01	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC227	26	30	4	Sandy Kaolin	20.00	0.85	70.40	0.96	7.16	0.22
Stage 4	TDAC228	2	4	2	Grey Kaolin	36.63	4.12	43.25	1.66	13.74	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC228	4	5	1	Pink Kaolin	38.07	0.79	45.00	1.72	13.93	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC228	5	14	9	White Kaolin	36.64	0.37	47.89	1.42	13.21	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC228	14	16	2	Sandy Kaolin	27.39	0.36	60.80	1.10	9.89	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC228	17	22	5	Sandy Kaolin	22.73	0.69	67.06	1.00	8.08	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC228	22	30	8	Sandy Kaolin	19.63	0.50	71.60	0.86	6.96	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC229	0	6	6	Grey Kaolin	35.60	3.58	43.45	2.83	14.03	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC229	6	7	1	Pink Kaolin	38.23	0.84	44.90	1.41	14.08	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC229	7	8	1	White Kaolin	38.35	0.36	45.50	1.52		0.06
Stage 4	TDAC229	9	15	6	White Kaolin	37.94	0.26	46.13	1.57	13.49	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC229	15	19	4	Sandy Kaolin	34.30	0.39	51.08	1.43	12.30	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC229	19	23	4	Sandy Kaolin	18.80	0.73	72.60	0.82	6.73	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC229	24	30	6	Sandy Kaolin	21.77	0.54	68.58	0.95	7.99	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC230	0	5	5	Bauxitic Kaolin	41.34	17.05	13.00	5.81	22.08	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC230	5	7	2	Grey Kaolin	36.28	5.16	40.85	2.98	14.14	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC230	7	9	2	Pink Kaolin	38.23	1.35	44.75	1.43	13.77	0.07

Stage 4	TDAC230	9	12	3	White Kaolin	36.83	0.41	47.73	1.46	13.03	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC230	12	16	4	Sandy Kaolin	30.08	0.33	56.92	1.36	10.72	0.18
Stage 4	TDAC230	17	18	1	Sandy Kaolin	27.71	0.52	60.30	1.26	9.75	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC230	18	27	9	Sandy Kaolin	19.89	0.30	71.32	0.92	7.05	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC231	1	6	5	Bauxitic Kaolin	37.01	28.12	10.04	4.98	19.23	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC231	6	13	7	Grey Kaolin	35.19	4.37	42.86	3.65	13.53	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC231	16	18	2	Grey Kaolin	35.73	3.84	43.00	3.16	13.83	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC231	18	20	2	Pink Kaolin	37.52	1.56	44.40	2.37	13.80	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC231	20	23	3	White Kaolin	38.21	0.51	45.60	1.62	13.59	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC231	23	30	7	Sandy Kaolin	31.69	0.31	55.01	1.44	11.07	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC232	0	8	8	Bauxitic Kaolin	39.42	20.75	13.90	4.73	20.56	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC232	9	15	6	Grey Kaolin	36.21	2.64	43.27	3.80	13.65	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC232	16	18	2	Grey Kaolin	35.85	3.67	43.15	3.09	13.79	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC232	19	21	2	Grey Kaolin	35.88	3.25	43.50	3.05	13.76	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC232	21	30	9	White Kaolin	37.84	0.31	46.56	1.47	13.39	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC233	0	11	11	Bauxitic Kaolin	37.15	26.30	11.29	5.15	19.48	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC233	11	27	16	Grey Kaolin	35.30	3.85	43.37	3.25	13.71	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC234	0	12	12	Bauxitic Kaolin	35.59	23.22	17.68	4.88	17.98	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC234	14	29	15	Grey Kaolin	35.12	4.03	43.57	3.01	13.68	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC235	0	14	14	Bauxitic Kaolin	26.76	30.47	28.07	2.48	11.76	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC235	14	26	12	Grey Kaolin	36.24	3.28	45.48	1.46	12.91	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC235	26	30	4	Sandy Kaolin	31.86	1.72	53.00	1.30	11.45	0.23
Stage 4	TDAC236	0	9	9	Bauxitic Kaolin	36.28	24.01	16.46	4.57	17.98	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC236	12	24	12	Grey Kaolin	36.01	3.73	43.09	3.02	13.66	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC236	24	33	9	White Kaolin	37.73	0.37	46.73	1.66	13.00	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC236	33	36	3	Sandy Kaolin	28.22	0.38	59.50	1.14	10.34	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC237	0	9	9	Bauxitic Kaolin	34.16	22.45	21.12	4.24	17.29	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC237	9	20	11	Grey Kaolin	34.27	4.26	44.65	2.87	13.39	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC238	0	7	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	38.25	19.51	16.22	4.84	20.28	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC238	7	14	7	Grey Kaolin	33.60	5.38	43.50	3.82	13.08	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC238	15	23	8	Grey Kaolin	35.79	2.69	43.95	3.15	13.81	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC238	23	24	1	Pink Kaolin	37.48	0.75	45.10	2.42	13.72	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC238	24	29	5	White Kaolin	38.42	0.28	45.50	1.61	13.62	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC239	0	9	9	Bauxitic Kaolin	34.00	26.83	15.52	4.49	17.67	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC239	9	12	3	Grey Kaolin	35.50	4.48	43.30	2.76	13.53	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC239	12	20	8	White Kaolin	38.57	0.52	45.31	1.47	13.71	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC239	20	30	10	Sandy Kaolin	28.25	2.29	56.94	1.51	10.62	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC240	0	16	16	Bauxitic Kaolin	26.91	31.13	26.01	3.25	12.19	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC240	16	22	6	Grey Kaolin	35.42	5.36	43.10	2.25	13.46	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC240	22	26	4	White Kaolin	36.17	0.59	48.60	1.50	12.68	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC240	26	30	4	Sandy Kaolin	24.87	1.11	63.60	1.09	8.97	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC241	0	9	9	Bauxitic Kaolin	34.69	29.83	11.25	4.87	16.97	0.07
Stage 4	TDAC241	9	24	15	Grey Kaolin	34.78	5.16	42.64	3.55	13.38	0.01
Stage 4	TDAC242	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	31.30	23.90	21.90	6.19	15.82	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC242	3	17	14	Grey Kaolin	35.78	3.50	43.27	3.04	13.85	0.02
Stage 4	TDAC242	17	23	6	White Kaolin	36.98	0.22	47.90	1.50	12.91	0.12
Stage 4	TDAC242	25	28	3	Sandy Kaolin	28.80	2.39	56.00	1.68	10.67	0.08
Stage 4	TDAC243	0	12	12	Bauxitic Kaolin	31.79	14.61	36.67	3.23	13.14	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC243	12	18	6	Grey Kaolin	34.17	7.93	41.65	2.54	13.20	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC244	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	31.57	17.00	32.00	3.81	15.06	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC244	3	4	1	Grey Kaolin	35.60	3.50	43.00	3.02	14.26	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC245	0	1	1	Grey Kaolin	36.76	2.60	43.70	1.81	14.42	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC245	1	2	1	Pink Kaolin	37.06	0.92	46.30	1.52	13.57	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC245	2	4	2	White Kaolin	37.13	0.40	46.90	1.55	13.35	0.17
Stage 4	TDAC245	5	6	1	White Kaolin	36.10	0.24	48.90	1.46	12.75	0.16

Stage 4	TDAC245	6	7	1	Sandy Kaolin	34.43	0.23	51.00	1.46	12.29	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC245	8	15	7	Sandy Kaolin	24.63	0.20	64.96	1.03	8.76	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC245	15	27	12	Sandy Kaolin	18.00	0.32	74.04	0.81	6.38	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC246	2	25	23	Sandy Kaolin	15.69	1.26	76.14	0.66	5.59	0.43
Stage 4	TDAC247	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	22.44	14.25	51.00	1.78	9.92	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC247	3	13	10	Sandy Kaolin	14.12	2.69	76.63	0.74	5.29	0.25
Stage 4	TDAC247	16	26	10	Sandy Kaolin	15.16	1.26	76.86	0.73	5.36	0.34
Stage 4	TDAC248	0	4	4	Bauxitic Kaolin	19.93	18.25	49.45	1.54	10.59	0.04
Stage 4	TDAC248	4	25	21	Sandy Kaolin	15.33	1.42	76.47	0.66	5.61	0.28
Stage 4	TDAC249	0	1	1	Bauxitic Kaolin	22.06	14.30	50.70	1.60	10.85	0.14
Stage 4	TDAC249	1	30	29	Sandy Kaolin	15.78	1.26	76.14	0.70	5.60	0.29
Stage 4	TDAC250	0	5	5	Sandy Kaolin	18.95	2.81	69.44	0.84	7.28	0.33
Stage 4	TDAC250	8	30	22	Sandy Kaolin	15.93	2.47	74.51	0.68	5.89	0.24
Stage 4	TDAC251	0	27	27	Sandy Kaolin	16.17	1.40	75.28	0.72	5.88	0.25
Stage 4	TDAC252	0	9	9	Sandy Kaolin	20.42	2.33	68.30	0.86	7.50	0.22
Stage 4	TDAC252	12	30	18	Sandy Kaolin	15.53	0.98	76.73	0.73	5.51	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC253	0	11	11	Bauxitic Kaolin	26.40	21.77	37.86	2.23	11.23	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC253	11	17	6	Grey Kaolin	35.45	5.16	44.20	1.66	13.06	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC253	17	20	3	Pink Kaolin	35.99	1.51	47.50	1.47	13.04	0.16
Stage 4	TDAC253	20	23	3	Sandy Kaolin	27.78	1.14	59.30	1.28	9.91	0.19
Stage 4	TDAC253	26	30	4	Sandy Kaolin	17.45	1.32	73.60	0.74	6.39	0.21
Stage 4	TDAC254	0	7	7	Bauxitic Kaolin	32.41	27.84	18.70	4.37	15.96	0.03
Stage 4	TDAC254	7	10	3	Grey Kaolin	37.14	2.49	44.60	1.84	13.55	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC254	10	13	3	Pink Kaolin	38.07	1.14	45.10	1.64	13.60	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC254	13	16	3	White Kaolin	37.92	0.49	46.30	1.34	13.41	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC254	16	23	7	Sandy Kaolin	24.58	0.16	65.24	0.99	8.65	0.11
Stage 4	TDAC254	23	30	7	Sandy Kaolin	18.31	0.18	73.97	0.75	6.47	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC255	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	27.76	10.55	48.30	1.32	11.55	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC255	3	30	27	Sandy Kaolin	15.42	1.35	76.68	0.72	5.50	0.13
Stage 4	TDAC256	0	3	3	Pink Kaolin	34.68	0.74	49.20	1.96	13.00	0.05
Stage 4	TDAC256	3	9	6	Sandy Kaolin	16.24	0.53	76.10	0.94	5.13	0.09
Stage 4	TDAC256	12	30	18	Sandy Kaolin	15.46	1.57	76.20	0.78	5.54	0.20
Stage 4	TDAC257	0	3	3	Bauxitic Kaolin	28.04	18.55	39.10	1.62	12.00	0.06
Stage 4	TDAC257	3	6	3	Sandy Kaolin	32.56	1.84	51.40	1.56	12.03	0.10
Stage 4	TDAC257	6	30	24	Sandy Kaolin	16.14	1.24	75.75	0.76	5.73	0.15
Stage 4	TDAC258	0	30	30	Sandy Kaolin	17.89	0.59	73.92	0.81	6.28	0.21