

ABSTRACT:

Exploration Licence EL 23/92 comprising 31 square kilometres was granted to Hercules Resources Pty Ltd on the 9th October 1992.

The exploration licence is being explored under a joint venture agreement between Hercules Resources and Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists (LIDDS). Under the terms of the agreement, LIDDS are to complete a minimum of 800 metres of diamond drilling with EL 23/92 to earn a fifty (50%) per cent share in the exploration licence.

Work during the current period has concentrated on the Ringarooma United Prospect located in the north of the exploration licence. Two diamond drill holes (RUL01 and RUL03) were completed during the period for a total of 433.6m.

A 0.8-metre interval in drillhole RUL01 contained several grains of visible gold but initial assays returned only 3.65 g/t Au. This result was very disappointing and significantly reduced the enthusiasm for this project. A recent reappraisal suggests that the gold was very "nuggetty" and the result was not representative of the clear visible gold in the core tray. On resubmission of the auriferous section of this interval an assay of 0.3 m @ 85.9 g/t Au was returned. A 0.4 m interval in hole RUL03 returned an assay of 14.8 g/t Au.

Pyrite veined and sericite-pyrite altered aplite intersected in hole RUL01 assayed 1.13 g/t Au over 12.6m length. Although this result is not economic they are significantly high to warrant further investigation of the extent of these altered aplite intrusives.

These results clearly highlight the exploration potential of this goldfield.

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1.0 Introduction:

Exploration Licence EL 23/92 comprising 31 square kilometres encompasses the historical workings of the Alberton Goldfield. Mining.

The exploration licence is being explored under a joint venture agreement between Hercules Resources and Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists (LIDDS). Under the terms of the agreement, LIDDS are to complete a minimum of 800 metres of diamond drilling with EL 23/92 to earn a fifty (50%) per cent share in the exploration licence.

Exploration activities completed during the reporting period include:

Completing of two diamond drill holes at the Ringarooma United Prospect located in the north of the exploration licence. Two diamond drill holes (RUL01 and RUL03) were completed during the period for a total of 433.6m.

A 0.8 metre interval in drillhole RUL01 contained several grains of visible gold but returned an assay of only 3.65 g/t Au. This result was very disappointing and significantly reduced the enthusiasm for this project. Subsequently the drillhole were not logged in any detail.

The recent relogging and reappraisal of results to date suggests that the gold is very "nuggetty" and that the visible gold may have poorly sampled. This sample was resubmitted for analysis and returned an assay of 85.9 g/t over 30 centimetres. This mineralisation occurs within blue, grey quartz, arsenopyrite gold veinlet.

A thin vein with similar mineralogy intersected from 51.4-51.8m in RUL03 assayed 14.8 g/t Au.

These excellent results have rekindled the exploration passion and more work is planned to follow up these results.

The following report summarises exploration activities and results completed within the licence during the period 2000/2001.

2.0 Exploration Philosophy and Objectives:

The philosophy and objectives of the exploration undertaken by LIDDS is directed to the definition of a substantial hard rock gold resource that would be amenable to narrow vein, underground mining.

3.0 Location and Access:

Exploration Licence EL 23/92 is located near the rural township of Alberton, situated in the north-eastern region of Tasmania.

The licence is situated within both rural and State Forest areas and is serviced by an excellent network of sealed and all weather graded roads and fire trails.

Topographic relief varies from gently undulating pasture areas to steep hills and ridges with deeply incised valleys developed in the central area of the licence. Vegetation in non-farmed areas is dominated by open eucalypt forest with dense undergrowth that is generally restricted to areas to adjacent drainages.

4.0 Regional Geology:

The Regional Geology was described in detail in the 1999-2000 annual report and will not be repeated here.

5.0 Previous Work:

The mining history and previous exploration to 1999 was described in detail in the 1999-2000 annual report and will not be repeated here.

During 1999-2000 LIDDS completed a drilling programme at the Una Prospect and commenced work at the Ringarooma United Prospect.

At the **Una Prospect** 3 closely spaced angled drill holes UNA 09, UNA 010 and UNA 011 were completed for 391.20 metres. These holes failed to intersect significant mineralisation.

At the **Ringarooma United Prospect** 12,576 ounces of gold was mined between 1901-1918. Diamond drilling commenced in September 2000 following the relinquishment of Mining Lease 7/88M and subsequent incorporation of this Mining Lease into EL 23/92.

Diamond drilling was designed to test the thickness and grade of the gold mineralisation developed at the intersection of the east dipping Rosalind-Gumsucker Reef and the west dipping Premier Reef (see figure in 1999-2000 Annual Report). Drillhole RUL01 was at a depth of 210.3 metres at the time of the 1999-2000 annual report. Core photographs for RUL01 were included in the 1999-2000 annual report.

6.0 Exploration Completed During the Reporting Period.

Work completed during the current reporting period has been confined to drilling and partial assessment of the Ringarooma United Prospect.

The Ringarooma United Prospect has recorded gold production of 12,576 ounces between 1901-1918. Gold bearing lodes were reported in the base of the mine. Gold was mined in the side of a hill from three separate levels, the Premier Level, Rosalind and Long level (See figure in 1999-2000 Annual Report). Mining was carried out to a depth of 100 metres below the surface.

Diamond drilling was designed to test the thickness and grade of the gold mineralisation developed at the intersection of the east dipping Rosalind-Gumsucker Reef and the west dipping Premier Reef. The drill hole target depths were approximately thirty metres below the main winze on the Long Tunnel level. A schematic plan and a cross section from the old workings were included in the 1999-2000 annual report.

The drilling was completed in September and October of 2000 and the holes were drilled using a Longyear Hydracore 28.

The drill core was at times difficult to log. This was firstly due to the fact that the author has not been on the ground. And secondly intervals of quartz-feldspar-biotite aplite and quartz-feldspar sandstone were difficult to distinguish. The massive nature and presence of biotite was used to distinguish the former from the latter.

6.1 RUL01:

Drillhole RUL01 was completed at a depth of 210.3 metres. The drill log for the hole is attached as Appendix 1. Photographs of the core were attached in the 1999-2000 annual report.

A summary log for the hole is:

0.0-33.3m:	Interbedded shales and fine grey mudstone.
33.3-36.9m:	Grey quartz, feldspar and biotite aplite dyke.
36.9-55.1m:	Interbedded blue-grey shales and fine grey blue mudstone.
55.1-88.7m:	Blue grey sandstone.
88.7-125.5m:	Blue-grey sandstone with irregular lenses (to 20mm) of blue-black (chlorotic?) shales.

125.5-148.9m: Blue grey quartz feldspar, biotite aplite with minor chlorotic patches.

148.9-150.3m: Breccia: Angular clasts to 70mm of sericite pyrite altered aplite (30%), clasts to 15mm of unaltered black shale (65%) and clasts to 15mm of milky quartz (5%).

150.3-162.3m: Light brown sericite, pyrite altered quartz, feldspar, biotite aplite dyke. The entire unit is cut by a series of thin (1-3mm) pyrite veinlets (3-5%) and lesser but thicker (3-20mm) blue quartz veinlets and quartz carbonate \pm arsenopyrite \pm pyrite veinlets.

162.3-189.3m: Blue-black-grey fine-grained sandstone. From 177.0-189.3m the sandstone is cut by a series of irregular and en-echelon 3-50mm quartz carbonate sweat out veinlets. Typically these veins have no sulphides and are not mineralised. However at 186.1m a vein contains abundant 2-3mm crystals of arsenopyrite and several specks of gold.

189.3-210.3m (EOH): Grey sandstone interbedded with thin 10-20cm wide black shale units.

Twenty-seven samples from this drillhole were submitted for analysis at Analabs in Burnie (Appendix 2).

The breccia unit intersected at 148.9- 150.3 metres was mildly auriferous and assayed 0.45 g/t Au. The results below suggest that the gold was incorporated into this interval by the sericite altered aplite clasts within the breccia.

The pyrite veined and sericite-pyrite altered aplite intersected from 150.3-162.3m was submitted for analysis in the first pass work. All of these samples were auriferous. The interval from 151.3-163.7m averaged 1.13 g/t Au over its 12.6m length. Although these results are not economic they are significantly high to warrant further investigation of the extent of these altered aplite intrusives.

The interval of quartz veining from 177.0-189.3m was analysed. The majority of these veins are a series of irregular and en-echelon 3-50mm quartz carbonate sweat out veinlets. Typically these veins have no sulphides and are not mineralised (best result 0.14 g/t Au). It is interpreted that these veins are just metamorphic "sweatout" veins and they would not be expected to be auriferous. However at 186.1m this "sweatout" vein set is crosscut by a vein containing abundant 2-3mm crystals of arsenopyrite, which in turn is crosscut by blue grey quartz. The latest phase (ie the blue grey quartz) contains the gold.

This is the only interval within this zone of quartz veining that is auriferous. It is unclear, why with plentiful visible gold the original 0.8 m (185.6-186.4) interval only assayed 3.65 g/t Au (sample number 100715).

An additional 0.3 m wide sample (sample 100733) was collected from this interval and submitted for analysis. This sample was collected from 185.8-186.1m and contained the entire auriferous vein. This sample was analysed using screen fire assay techniques and returned an assay of 85.94 g/t Au (see Table below). It is clear from this result that there is a significant amount of fine gold (as the -75 μ fraction assayed 72.4-76.9 g/t Au) as well as coarse gold.

Sample Number	weight -75 μ	weight plus 75 μ	Au (1) -75 μ	Au (2) -75 μ	Au plus 75 μ	Au calc
100733	272.2	8.8	76.9	72.4	438.3	85.94

This further confuses the original result. A fair conclusion is that the first result was a poor reflection on the gold content of this interval for reasons unknown.

6.2 RUL03:

Drillhole RUL03 was originally called RUL02 in the 1999-2000 annual report. This hole was completed at a depth of 223.3 metres. The drill log for the hole is attached as Appendix 1. Nine samples from this hole were submitted for analysis and results are included in appendix II.

A summary log for the hole is:

0.0-42.5m: Grey-blue fine-grained sandstone interbedded with finely bedded siltstone/shale units. Locally numerous sweatout quartz veinlets. Numerous thin pug zones near basal fault contact.

42.5-45.3m: Elongated fault breccia.

45.3-56.4m: Similar to the above unit but not deformed to a breccia. From 51.4-51.8m a quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite-pyrite- molybdenum? vein is intersected.

56.4-92.9m: Blue grey polymict fine-grained massive sandstone (or possibly an aplite). The unit is cut by five, 20cm wide brecciated quartz-chlorite-pyrite-fine grained

black sulphide veins. These veins have a selvage of fine-grained black chlorite? alteration, which in turn is cut by pale green chlorite?? veinlets.

- 92.9-104.2m:** Finely laminated deformed rock.
- 104.2-106.2m:** Yellow grey feldspar, quartz and biotite aplite dyke.
- 106.2-203.0m:** Blue-grey felspathic sandstone with local thin black chloritic shale interbeds.
- 203.0-207.4m:** Light brown quartz, feldspar, and biotite aplite. 1-2 % pyrite is disseminated throughout the unit.
- 207.4-223.3m:** Blue-grey felspathic sandstone with local thin black chloritic shale interbeds.

Samples were taken of the quartz veined and sericite pyrite altered breccia zones from 42.5-45.3m. Samples were also collected either side of this zone. This entire interval including the samples from either side were auriferous and from 41.3-46.3m returned a result of 5m @ 0.96 g/t Au.

A 0.4 metre sample was collected for analysis of the quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite-pyrite- molybdenum? vein intersected from 51.4-51.8m. This vein is of a similar mineralogy to the high-grade sample in RUL01. This interval assayed 0.4m @ 14.8 g/t Au. However the hole is sub parallel to the vein and the vein has a true thickness of probably 5 centimetres.

From 78.5-84.0 metres, five (5) 20cm wide brecciated quartz-chlorite-pyrite-fine grained black sulphide veins are intersected at 78.5-78.7m, 79.3-79.5m, 81.8-82.1m, 82.2-82.3m and 83.75-84.0m. A single sample from 78.5-79.5m was collected to test this veinset. This sample assayed 0.03 g/t Au.

From 121.4-121.9m a zone of quartz veining and quartz-cemented breccia was intersected. This sample assayed 0.12 g/t Au.

7.0 Discussions and Conclusions:

The drilling completed at the Ringarooma Prospect has highlighted the potential of this prospect. It has confirmed that high-grade mineralisation persists below the limit of the old workings (0.3m @ 85.96 g/t Au in RUL 01) and also that other gold mineralisation occurs within the country rocks (0.4m @ 14.8 g/t in RUL 03).

A more complete assessment of these results and the previously completed mining and exploration is planned for the future.

8.0 Expenditure:

The following is the estimated expenditure for the reporting period.

Geology:	\$10000
Drilling Costs (433.6m):	\$47696
Travel and Accommodation:	\$12000
Excavator Hire:	\$1250
Surveying:	\$1700
Overheads	\$7000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$77646</u>

9.0 References:

Stebbing, L., and Dunham, M., 2000. Annual Report for EL 23/92- Alberton for the period 1999-2000. *Unpublished report for Low Impact Diamond Drilling Specialists (LIDDS).*

Appendix 1

Drill Logs

RUL 01**Drill Log**

***Collar: 5427940mN, 566720mE.**

*- ± 50m

Azimuth: 105.2 mag

Dip: -60 °.

Surveys:

Hole Number	Depth	Azimuth, magnetic	Dip
RUL01	60	100	58
RUL01	120	93	58
RUL01	210	102.5	57

Commenced: 1-10-2000

Completed: 25-10-2000

Base of oxidation: 23.0m.

Base of fracture oxidation: 78.4m.

0.0-18.5m

Blue grey sandstone with minor thin zones of fine grey blue mudstone. The unit is cut by minor (density 2-3, 3mm veins/m) quartz oxide veinlet, (the oxide suggests some sulphides).

18.5-33.3m

Blue-black mudstone interbedded with minor shale bands, cut by a higher density (10, 2-3mm veinlets/m) of irregular folded quartz-pyrite veinlets. These veinlets occur in two main orientations. One set at 30° to vertical core axis (VCA) and another set at 005° to VCA.

33.3-36.9m

Grey aplite dyke cut by a higher density (5, 5-10mm veinlets/ metre) of folded quartz minor pyrite veinlets. The dyke contains fine grained (<1mm) crystals of quartz, feldspar and biotite.

36.9-43.3m

Blue-black siltstone cut by a higher density (5, 5-10mm veinlets/ metre) of folded quartz minor pyrite veinlets

43.3-55.1m

Finely bedded (1-4mm beds) siltstone-mudstone. Bedding is typically at a low angle to the vertical core axis at 010-035°. The unit is cut by numerous cherty-quartz veinlets (density 15, 3-5mm veinlets/m)

55.1-88.7m

Blue grey sandstone. From 55.1-65.8m the unit is cut by a network (up to 10% of the entire core) of cross cutting cherty quartz veinlets. These veinlets typically have low pyrite content. From 65.8-88.7m the above veinlets are still present but at a much lower density (5-10 3-10mm veinlets/metre).

88.7-102.3m

Gradational vague contact with the above unit. This unit consists of interbedded blue-grey sandstone with irregular lenses (to 20mm) of blue, black (chlorotic?) shales. The stretched and discontinuous nature of these finer units suggests that this is a structural effect. Bedding (foliation) is at a low angle to the vertical core axis (-010-020°). Minor milky quartz veinlets intersect the unit (2-3, 3-10mm veinlets/m).

102.3-125.5m

Interbedded blue grey sandstone with thicker (than above unit) zones of fine blue-black shale intervals to 100mm thick. Bedding is variable, at 103m bedding is at an angle of 20° to the VCA and at 111.5m is at an angle of 45° to the VCA. Minor 5-10mm quartz – minor pyrite veinlets intersect the entire unit and from 110.5-116m the density increases with numerous thick milky quartz (rare pyrite) veins to 20cm.

125.5-148.9m

Blue grey quartz feldspar, biotite aplite with minor chlorotic patches. Minor 5-10mm quartz – minor pyrite veinlets intersect the entire unit.

148.9-150.3m

Breccia: Angular clasts to 70mm of sericite pyrite altered aplite (30%), clasts to 15mm of unaltered black shale (65%) and clasts to 15mm of milky quartz (5%).

150.3-162.3m

Light brown sericite –pyrite altered quartz feldspar, biotite aplite dyke. The entire unit is cut by a series of thin (1-3mm) pyrite veinlets (3-5%) at 010° to VCA and thicker (3-20mm) blue quartz veinlets and quart carbonate ± arsenopyrite ± pyrite breccia veinlets.

151.3m: 5mm quartz minor pyrite veinlet (15° to VCA)

153.3m: 5mm blue quartz ± carbonate veinlet, with 2mm pyrite selvedge (20° to VCA).

154.2m: 15mm quartz, carbonate, pyrite altered aplite breccia veinlet,

157.6m: 5mm quartz, carbonate veinlet,

158.8-160.1m. 30 cm quartz pyrite altered aplite breccia vein, -parallel to VCA.

162.3-177m

Blue-black-grey fine-grained sandstone. Abrupt alteration boundary with the above unit. Minor sweat out 2-5mm quartz veinlets (no pyrite selvage or alteration). At 166.9m bedding is at 020° to VCA. Minor black shales intervals are intersected to 25 cm.

177.0-189.3m

Blue grey unaltered sandstone cut by a series of irregular and en-echelon 3-50mm quartz carbonate sweat out veinlets. Typically these veins have no sulphides and are not auriferous. However at 186.1m a vein contains abundant 2-3mm crystals of arsenopyrite and several specks of gold.

A paragenesis of these veins can be established. At 186.1m the small en-echelon veins are the oldest veins set. These are crosscut by a 5mm quartz-arsenopyrite veinlet, which in turn is crosscut by blue grey quartz, which contains the gold.

189.3-210.3m (EOH).

Grey sandstone interbedded with thin 10-20cm wide black shale units (bedding at 60° to VCA). From 200.8-204.0m the unit is cut by a network of milky and clear quartz veins typically < 10mm thick but at 201.5m a 10cm vein at 050° to VCA is intersected.

RUL 03**Drill Log*****Collar: 5427940mN, 566720mE.**

*- ± 50m

Azimuth: 105.2 Mag**Dip: -60 °****Surveys:**

Hole Number	Depth	Azimuth, magnetic	Dip
RUL03	53	126	54
RUL03	100	121	54
RUL03	223	118	53

Commenced: 2-09-2000**Completed: 27-09-2000****Base of Oxidation: 22.5m.****Base of Fracture Oxidation: 84.0m.**

0.0-22.5m

Pale grey-blue fine-grained sandstone interbedded with finely bedded siltstone/shale units. Minor sweatout quartz veinlets and oxides on fracture surfaces. At 15.6m bedding is at 47° to the vertical core axis (VCA) and at 20.8m bedding is at 28° to vertical core axis (VCA).

22.5-27.6m

Finely bedded steel grey siltstone. Minor (2-3, 2mm veinlets/metre) quartz veinlets. At 24.3m bedding is at 28° to the vertical core axis (VCA) and at 26.3m bedding is at 32° to vertical core axis (VCA).

27.6-31.5m

Finely bedded steel grey siltstone as above but disrupted by numerous quartz veinlets at 020° to VCA and 070° to VCA. Additional veining is probably due to the proximity to the fault.

31.5-42.5m

Faulted contact with above. Pale grey massive siltstone crosscut by abundant 3-5mm milky quartz veinlets at 010-030° and 060-080° to VCA. Numerous thin pug zones particularly near basal fault contact

42.5-45.3m

Elongated fault breccia. Silicified clasts of ? to 25mm separated by stringy black shale/chlorite and additional breccia zones with a sericite pyrite matrix. From 44.3-45.0m a massive clast (or zone) of sericite pyrite alteration is intersected.

45.3-56.4m

Similar to the above unit but not deformed to a breccia. Silicified domains separated by zones (5-25mm wide) of stringy chlorite (or it may just be black shale). From 51.4-51.8m a quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite-pyrite- vein is intersected. This vein also contains a soft shiny silver mineral speculated to be molybdenum. The vein is at 25° to the VCA.

56.4-92.9m

Blue grey polymict fine-grained massive sandstone (or possibly an aplite). The unit is crosscut by milky quartz veins at 030° and 070° to VCA. From 78.5-84.0 metres, five (5) 20cm wide brecciated quartz-chlorite-pyrite-fine grained black sulphide veins are intersected at 78.5-78.7m, 79.3-79.5m, 81.8-82.1m, 82.2-82.3m and 83.75-84.0m. These veins have a selvage of fine-grained black chlorite? alteration, which in turn is cut by pale green chlorite?? veinlets.

92.9-104.2m

Finely laminated deformed rock. Bands to 15mm of green grey silicified rock and 3-15mm stringy bands of black soft chlorite define a strong lineation in this rock. This foliation is at 010° to VCA. This unit probably represents a fault zone.

104.2-106.2m

Yellow grey aplite dyke composed of fine-grained feldspar, quartz and biotite. The dyke is at 010 to VCA and its contact is parallel to the above foliation. This dyke is not deformed.

106.2-184.3m

Blue-grey felspathic sandstone with local thin black chloritic shale interbeds. These units are typically, 10mm wide but locally are in excess of 100mm width. From 121.4-121.9m a zone of quartz veining and quartz-cemented breccia is encountered.

184.3-188.0m

As above but badly broken and quartz veined. Fault zone.

188.0-203.0m

Blue-grey felspathic sandstone with local thin black chloritic shale interbeds. As at 106.2-184.3m.

203.0-207.4m

Light brown quartz, feldspar, and biotite aplite. 1-2 % pyrite is disseminated throughout the unit.

207.4-223.3m

As at 106.2-184.3m.

Appendix 2

Assay Results

Batch I

Sample Number	HOLE NUMBER	DEPTH		Au	Au®	Au Screen Fire Assay
		From	To			
100701	RUL01	149.2	150.3	0.45	0.5	-
100702	RUL01	158.1	158.9	1.45	1.31	1.24
100703	RUL01	158.9	159.6	1.12	1.25	1.28
100704	RUL01	159.6	160.6	0.97	1.25	1.38
100705	RUL01	160.6	161.6	1.1	1.32	1.17
100706	RUL01	177	178	0.09	-	-
100707	RUL01	178	179	0.02	-	-
100708	RUL01	179	180	0.04	-	-
100709	RUL01	180	180.9	bld	-	-
100710	RUL01	180.9	181.5	0.03	0.02	-
100711	RUL01	181.5	182.5	0.01	-	-
100712	RUL01	182.5	183.3	0.02	-	-
100713	RUL01	183.3	184.6	0.09	-	-
100714	RUL01	184.6	185.6	0.14	0.07	-
100715	RUL01	185.6	186.4	3.65	3.4	3.9
100716	RUL01	186.4	187.8	0.03	0.03	-

1. Samples were analysed by Analabs Burnie, reference BUO18195,
2. Au was analysed using Fire Assay, technique F650,
3. Au repeat analysis was done using Fire Assay, technique F650,
4. Screen Fire Assay was done using technique F644, the analysis was calculated by sieving 500 gram samples of over 75 μ screen dry. All + 75 μ was assayed and two -75 μ assays were performed to enable calculation for the Au result.

Batch II

Sample Number	HOLE NUMBER	DEPTH		Au	Au®	Au SFA
		From	To			
100717	RUL01	150.3	151.1	0.08	-	
100718	RUL01	151.1	152.1	1.42	-	
100719	RUL01	152.1	153.1	0.81	-	
100720	RUL01	153.1	154	1.16	-	
100721	RUL01	154	155.1	0.93	-	
100722	RUL01	155.1	156.1	2.2	-	
100723	RUL01	156.1	157.1	0.21	-	
100724	RUL01	157.1	158.1	0.55	-	
100725	RUL01	161.6	162.6	1.07	-	
100726	RUL01	162.6	163.7	1.67	-	
100733	RUL01	185.8	186.1	-	-	85.94
100727	RUL03	40	41.3	0.21	-	
100728	RUL03	41.3	42.3	0.81	-	
100729	RUL03	42.3	43.3	1.33	-	
100730	RUL03	43.3	44.3	0.92	-	
100731	RUL03	44.3	45.3	1.05	-	
100732	RUL03	45.3	46.3	0.67	-	
100734	RUL03	51.4	51.8	14.8	15.6	
100735	RUL03	78.5	79.5	0.03	-	
100736	RUL03	121.4	121.9	0.12	-	

5. Samples were analysed by Analabs Burnie, reference BUO18772,
6. Au was analysed using Fire Assay, technique F630,
7. Au repeat analysis was done using Fire Assay, technique F630,
8. Screen Fire Assay was done using technique F644, the analysis was calculated by sieving the entire sample of over 75µ screen dry. All + 75µ was assayed and two - 75µ assays were performed to enable calculation for the Au result.

Sample Number	weight -75µ	weight plus 75µ	Au (1) -75µ	Au (2) -75µ	Au plus 75µ	Au calc
100733	272.2	8.8	76.9	72.4	438.3	85.94