



(A.B.N. 96 095 684 389)

P.O. Box 7996
Gold Coast Mail Centre
Queensland 9726
AUSTRALIA

Telephone: +61 (7) 5592 2274
Facsimile: +61 (7) 5592 2275
Email: info@tasgold.com.au
Internet: www.tasgold.com.au

EL20/96 – Elliot Bay

Annual Report to March 31 2004.

Tim Callaghan
Exploration Manager - Tasmania
TasGold Ltd.
April 3, 2004

Summary

This report is the Annual Report for EL20/96 as well as a report supporting an application for a Term of Extension.

A total of 13 drill holes for 1,770m have been completed on three Prospects during the 2004 summer field season. One drill hole was completed on adjacent EL21/99 for 198m. Drill hole locations and results are displayed in Table 1. The drilling program was ongoing at the time of reporting and many assay results are yet to be received / collated and as such will be reported in a supplementary report as soon as possible.

The Sassy Creek Gold Zone was the focus of most of the work completed to date with eight holes drilled on the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect and four on the Pleiades (V30) Prospect. The Sassy Creek Prospect is a zoned volcanogenic gold deposit of probable fumarolic origin. Mineralisation consists of extensive low level sphalerite-galena-pyrite with the gold occurring at a discrete stratabound horizon within the system. A reassessment of historic dipole-dipole IP data and a geochemical study aimed at defining vectors towards high grade mineralisation is recommended. Three drill holes of the existing program are yet to be completed.

The Pleiades (V30) Prospect is possibly the most promising gold prospect of the Sassy Creek Gold Zone. Drill hole SC006 intersected Henty style sericite-silica (MV) alteration adjacent to a major fault zone. The alteration contained similar low grade gold (2m @ 1.4 g/t Au) and basemetal mineralisation as the MV alteration at Henty. A further three holes have been proposed to test this prospect on both sides of the fault.

One hole was drilled on the North Wart (V33) Prospect. The hole was designed to test a strong magnetic anomaly under the Waterloo Creek Group unconformity in what was thought to be the northerly extension of the Wart Hill (V19) host horizon. The hole intersected quartz-hornblende and feldspar hornblende porphyries with hematite-magnetite veining. No further work is recommended for this prospect.

A soil sampling program on EL20/96 and EL21/99 has been initiated and is ongoing at the time of reporting. So far no significant Au anomalies have been generated.

At the time of reporting, work was ongoing at the Sassy Creek Prospect and was yet to be initiated at the Wart Hill Prospect.

A Term of Extension is required in order to:

- complete the current program
- assess, collate and report results
- further test the Pleiades (V30), Sassy Creek (V24) and Wart Hill (V19) Prospects.

Table 1. Drilling summary

Prospect	BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azm	Dip	Depth	From	To	Length	Au g/t	Pb%	Zn%
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC001	378450	5247640	75	270	-60	109.8	No significant results.					
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC002	378490	5247650	78	270	-60	180	No significant results.					
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC003	378450	5247580	78	270	-60	120	No significant results.					
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC004	378180	5247370	70	270	-60	150	No significant results.					
Sassy Ck (V30)	SC005	378325	5246360	55	270	-60	221.2	31	32	1	0.4		
Sassy Ck (V30)	SC006	378715	5246125	65	270	-60	186.6	37	39	2	1.4	0.9	2.7
								Remaining Results Pending					
Sassy Ck (V30)	SC007	378720	5246370	66	270	-60	186.6	Results Pending					
Sassy Ck (V30)	SC008	378652	5246175	60	90		165.1	39	40	1	0.2		
								95	96	1	0.3		
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC009	378370	5247650	78	270	-55	105	22	32	10	0.3		
	inc.							30	31	1	1.6		
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC010	378380	5247700	81	270	-65	140	Results Pending					
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC011	378380	5247700	81	270	-45	120	Results Pending					
Sassy Ck (V24)	SC012	378120	5247400	70	270	-45	30	Hole in Progress					
North Wart (V33)	NW001	379111	5252700	142	60	-60	56	No significant results.					
Total							1770.3						

Contents

- 1 Introduction**
 - 1.1 Location/Access/Weather**
 - 1.2 Land Status/Usage**
 - 1.3 Tenure**
- 2 Geology**
 - 2.1 Regional Geology**
 - 2.2 Local Geology**
 - 2.3 Prospectivity**
- 3 Previous Exploration**
- 4 Work Completed**
 - 4.1 Data Compilation**
 - 4.2 Sassy Creek Gold Zone**
 - 4.2.1 Voyager 24**
 - 4.2.2 Voyager 30**
 - 4.2.3 Soil Sampling**
 - 4.3 Mt Osmund Syncline VHMS Zone.**
 - 4.3.1 V33 (North Wart)**
 - 4.3.2 Wart Hill (V19)**
 - 4.3.3 V29 and V29W (West Wart)**
- 5 Recommendations**

References

Appendix 1 – Drill Logs

Appendix 2 – Drill sections

Appendix 3 – Soil Sample locations and analyses

Appendix 4 – Geopeko soil pulp Au analyses.

List of Figures

- Figure 1. EL20/96 Location and 1:250K Geology Map (not to scale)
- Figure 2. Mt Osmund syncline geology and prospect locations
- Figure 3. Drill hole locations and C-horizon Soil Au geochemistry. SC013 and SC014 are yet to be completed.
- Figure 4. Sassy Creek (V24) drill holes and Geology. Legend as for Figure 2.
- Figure 5. SC002, Volcaniclastic breccia with intense sericite-silica-carbonate alteration and galena-sphalerite veining.
- Figure 6. SC002, dacitic lava with intense sericite-silica-carbonate alteration and galena-sphalerite veining.
- Figure 7. Pleiades (V30) Geology and Drill hole location.
- Figure 8. Pleiades (V30) Soil Au, DDH location and proposed drilling.
- Figure 9. SC006, sericite-silica altered volcaniclastics with sphalerite-galena veining.
- Figure 10. Sassy Creek (V24) and Pleiades (V30) proposed soil samples and soil au image. Crosses are soil sample locations from the current program, lines are Au assays of Geopeko pulps.
- Figure 11. North Wart, First vertical derivative magnetic image, geology outlines and drill hole.

List of Tables

- Table 1. Drilling summary.
- Table 2. EL20/96 Proposed Drilling 2004-05.

1 Introduction

E.L. 20/96 "Elliott Bay" lies at the southern end of Tasmania's Mt Read Volcanics (figure 1), a belt of Cambrian calc-alkaline felsic to mafic volcanics. The Mt Read Volcanics host several world-class V.H.M.S. deposits and several other VHMS and volcanic hosted copper and gold deposits:

Hellyer	15.5Mt @ 0.3% Cu, 6.45% Pb, 12.6% Zn, 140 g/t Ag & 2.2 g/t Au
Que River	3.2Mt @ 0.46% Cu, 7.25% Pb, 13.3% Zn, 202 g/t Ag & 3.5 g/t Au
Rosebery	26.4Mt @ 0.6% Cu, 4.3% Pb, 13.5% Zn, 137 g/t Ag & 2.7 g/t Au
Hercules	3.1Mt @ 0.4% Cu, 5.6% Pb, 17.6% Zn, 176 g/t Ag & 2.9 g/t Au
Henty	0.5Mt @ 26.9 g/t Au
Mt Lyell	123Mt @ 1.25% Cu & 0.44 g/t Au

1.1 Location/Access/Weather

EL 20/96 is located in the remote southwest of Tasmania (see Figure 1) around 40 kilometres west of Strathgordon and 70 kilometres south of Strahan. Access to the area is difficult as infrastructure is minimal to non-existent. The southwest of Tasmania is exposed to the roaring forties and is often windy and wet even in mid-summer.

A rough 4WD track (Low Rocky Pt Track) runs from the southern end of Birch Inlet (south-eastern corner of Macquarie Harbour) to the unmanned lighthouse at Low Rocky Point. The track was initially constructed by Exploration companies in the 1950's and 1960's but has been rarely used since. The need to barge heavy equipment across Macquarie Harbour to access the track has occurred successfully in the past. Previous exploration has seen bombardiers, excavators and drilling rigs (L38's) unloaded and driven down to the Elliott Bay area. 4WD bike and motorbike enthusiasts occasionally use the track.

The alternative access is by air. The Moores Valley airstrip (10 kilometres north of Mt Osmund) was constructed in the 1950's and is serviceable by light aircraft.

Previous exploration campaigns have accessed the area by helicopter and light plane either from Strathgordon or Strahan. Large equipment has been transported down the coast by boat or barge and airlifted from the deck whilst the boat/barge is sheltered in the mouth of the Mainwaring River or Cowrie Beach.

A semi-permanent camp is located just south of Wart Hill. The Camp was first constructed by Geopeko Ltd. and is currently managed by Mineral Resources Tasmania. This facility was re-established by TasGold Ltd after it was vandalised and burned in 2003.

TasGold began mobilising for a summer drilling campaign in December 2003. The initial trip was used to rebuild the camp and mark out drill sites. Camp equipment was transported from Strahan on Mick Stacey's fishing boat (the Elizabeth) to the mouth of the Mainwaring River. The equipment was flown ashore by helicopter to the Wart Hill Campsite.

The Elizabeth was again chartered to freight the drilling equipment to the Mainwaring River in early January. TasGold Ltd used a 'man portable' RB37 drill rig, which was airlifted, directly to the first drill site by helicopter.

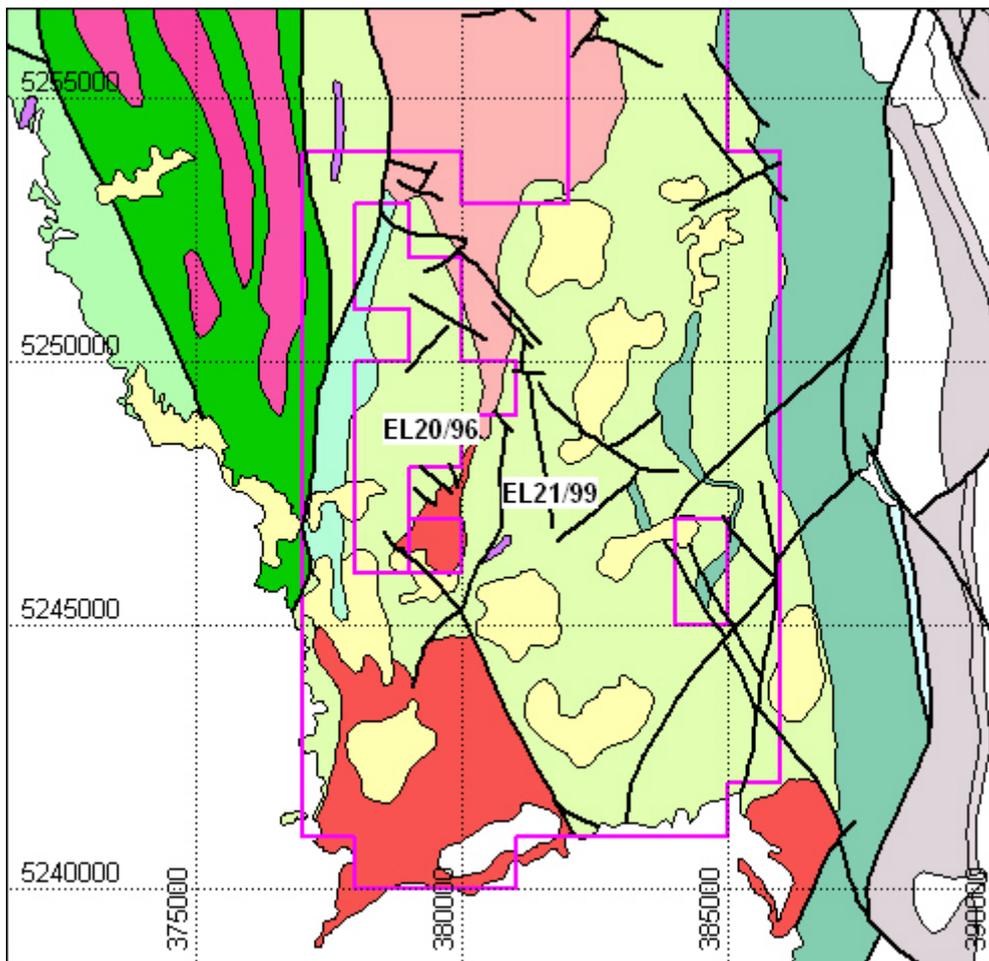
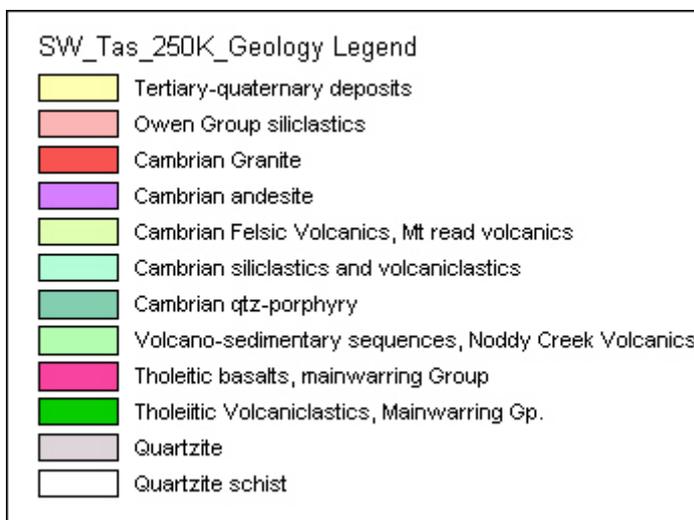


Figure 1. EL20/96 Location and 1:250K Geology Map (not to scale)



Quad bikes and trailers were used for moving heavy equipment in the field. Quad bikes were restricted to previously formed bombardier tracks as much as possible. Most rig sites were located within 200m of formed tracks minimising environmental disturbance. Rig shifts over significant distances (>1km) were helicopter assisted to reduce environmental disturbance. Most other access in the area was on foot.

1.2 Land Status/Usage

Much of the southwest of Tasmania is listed as a World Heritage Area and the land tenure is classified as National Park. However the strip of land between Elliott Bay in the south and the southern shore of Macquarie Harbour to the north has been deliberately excluded from the World Heritage Area on the basis of its prospectivity (and lesser wilderness values).

The Elliott Bay area remains classified as Conservation Area and as such is open to mineral exploration. Tasmanian Government proclaimed the prospective rocks south of Macquarie Harbour to be within the Sorell Peninsula Prospectivity Zone, a recognition of the mineral potential of the area. Under this act any change in the status of the land within the zone requires the approval of both houses of the Tasmanian parliament with any affected party entitled to compensation (this does not cover any decisions of the Federal government).

1.3 Tenure

E.L. 20/96 was granted to Exploration and Management Consultants (EMC) in 1997. After reviewing the historic data, EMC joint ventured the EL to Fimiston Ltd in 1998 who completed two drill holes at Wart Hill and then withdrew from the JV in 1999. Much of the former EL20/96 has been relinquished (McNeil, 1999) with the current EL occupying a remnant 11 km². Much of the former EL has been acquired by TasGold Ltd as EL21/99. A term of extension for the remainder of EL20/96 was granted to TasGold Ltd on the proviso they completed expenditure commitments after capital raising on the share market. Presently Tasgold are the sole tenement holders in the Elliott Bay Region. EL20/96 is due for expiry in April 2004.

2 Geology

2.1 Regional Geology

Due to the remoteness of its location and the difficulty of access, much of the geology of SW Tasmania is poorly known and under explored with the exception of a few localities that have seen more concentrated work from exploration companies. Government geological surveys have been completed on varying scales and degrees of detail. The Mt Read Volcanics mapping project conducted by Mineral Resources Tasmania in 1991 produced a series of good quality 1:25 000 maps covering (as the name suggests) mainly the Mt Read Volcanics. The Regional Geology has been recently been reviewed, reinterpreted and compiled as a 1:100 000 scale map by Keith Corbett in 2003 (Corbett, 2003).

Southwest Tasmania includes most of the main Lower Palaeozoic Geology elements of western Tasmania.

The oldest units include representatives of the Mesoproterozoic Rocky Cape Group to the west at Cape Sorell, and the Mesoproterozoic Tyennan basement to the west of Elliott Bay. The Rocky Cape Group and Tyennan Group are dominated by multiply folded sequences of quartzite and phyllite schists. The Cape Sorell correlate also contains siliceous conglomerate lenses and is interpreted to have been deposited in a shallow marine basin (McClenaghan and Findlay, 1993).

The Tasmanian early Proterozoic basement underwent an episode of rifting around 600 Ma resulting in attenuation of the continental crust and the deposition of Neoproterozoic marine sediments and rift related tholeiitic volcanics. These elements are represented in the Central Cape Sorell area with correlates of the Oonah formation siliciclastics, Success Creek Formation carbonates and siliciclastics and Crimson Creek Formation carbonates and tholeiitic volcanics (Corbett, 2003).

In the early Middle Cambrian the proto-Tasmanian passive margin collided with an island arc resulting in the obduction of allochthonous ultramafic sequences, boninitic lavas and oceanic sediments (Crawford and Berry, 1988, Crawford and Berry, 1992). Southwest Tasmania has representatives of this event including the Hibb's ultramafic belt, the 'Timbertops volcanics' boninitic sequence and the Mainwaring Group tholeiitic basalts and oceanic sediments (McClenaghan and Findlay, 1993, Corbett, 2003).

Post collisional rifting and back thrusting resulted in the formation of half grabens and the initiation of calc-alkaline volcanism in the late Middle Cambrian (Corbett, 1992). The Mt Read Volcanics erupted along the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough that clearly extends down into Southwest Tasmania. Two major sequences of volcanics are recognised in Southwest Tasmania, the felsic Lewis River Volcanics (White, 1975, Large *et al*, 1987) deposited along the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough and the andesitic Noddy Creek Volcanics to the west (White, 1975, Corbett, 2003). Widespread intrusion of granitic bodies and associated porphyries occurred towards the end of the volcanic episode in the eastern belt (Corbett, 2003).

Late Cambrian uplift and folding resulted in erosion of the volcanic pile and exposure of granitic intrusions. Uplift of the Tyennan Basement to the east resulted in a thick sequence of siliciclastic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone (Owen Group) being deposited into the Dundas Trough (Corbett, 1992). Deposition continued into the Ordovician and was later overlain by shallow marine carbonates of the Gordon Group.

Sedimentary deposition continued in a relatively stable marine transgressive basin through the Silurian and Early Devonian before being disrupted by the major Tabberrabberran Orogeny. This deformation event strongly affected all pre-Devonian sequences with north to northeast trending faulting and folding resulting from westward transportation during the first phase of deformation (Carey and Berry, 1988). Later NE-SW compression formed localised NW trending folds and a dominant NW trending cleavage.

2.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Elliott Bay area has been relatively well mapped and studied compared to the rest of the region. Detailed grid based mapping was conducted by Geopeko geologists, particularly in the Mt Osmund syncline area in the early 1980's. Detailed mapping and drill hole interpretation of the Wart Hill area (V19) has been completed by Cypress Ltd. (Poltock, 1989) and Plutonic Ltd (Herrmann, 1996). MRT completed 1:25,000 mapping of the area as part of the Mt Read Volcanics mapping project in the early 1990's. Several papers have been published on the geology and mineralisation of this area as a synthesis of the work completed by both these parties (Large et al, 1987, Corbett, 1992, Corbett, 2003).

An interpretive geology map of the Mt Osmund syncline area covered by EL20/96 and part of EL21/99 is shown in Enclosure 1 and Figure 2. This map was compiled from Geopeko and MRT mapping as well as interpretation of recent aeromagnetic surveys flown by MRT.

The Mt. Read Volcanics lies on strike with the D'Aguilar Range/Thirkell Hill outcrop immediately to the north beyond the Moores Valley Tertiary graben and the main belt further north (beyond the Gordon River).

The Palaeozoic Geology in the Elliott Bay Region is dominated by the Mt Osmund Syncline that forms a shallow north plunging structure in the Owen Group and the underlying Waterloo Creek Group. The eastern limb of the syncline dips moderately west while the western limb is vertical to overturned west dipping. The Waterloo Creek Group has an unconformable relationship with the underlying volcanics. Bedding in the volcanics appears to be steeper dipping on the eastern limb and discordant to the overlying stratigraphy.

Although there has been some conjecture, the majority of facing evidence suggests the entire volcanic sequence faces west on both sides of the syncline (Herrmann, 1996, Corbett, 1992, Corbett, 2003). This suggests there had to have been some major deformation of the Cambrian Volcanic pile prior to deposition of the Waterloo Creek Group. The Axis of the Mt Osmund Syncline has to have been a Cambrian thrust surface, with the western side a recumbent fold. A major erosional event had to occur after the emplacement of the Cambrian Granitic Porphyries (see Figures X). The boundary between the Western Volcano-sedimentary sequence and the Lewis River Volcanics is postulated to be a fault in the Stoney Creek area that extends northward under the syncline (Corbett, 2003).

The Mt Read Volcanics to the east of the Mt Osmund syncline have been termed the Lewis River Volcanics (White, 1975). They consist of a basal sequence of siliciclastic conglomerate and sandstone faulted against and unconformable with the Precambrian Tyennan Group. Overlying these is the main sequence of quartz-feldspar phyric volcanoclastics and intrusive/extrusive rocks. The western margin has a higher proportion of volcanoclastic rocks. A large quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry along with several granitic bodies have intruded along the eastern margin (Large *et al* 1987). These intrusives may have some relationship to mineralisation at V12-North Lewis (Torrey *et al* 1987). Drilling this year intersected minor basaltic andesite dykes and what appear to be andesitic feldspar-crystal-lithic volcanoclastic sandstones within the upper Lewis River volcanics that resemble the lower Tyndall Group Lynchford Member. Basaltic andesite dykes have been drill intersected on the western side of the syncline (Herrmann, 1996). The Lewis River Volcanics have recently been correlated with the Eastern Quartz-Phyric Sequence of the Lake Dora-Mt Murchison area (Corbett, 1992; Pemberton and Corbett, 1992; Corbett, 2003).

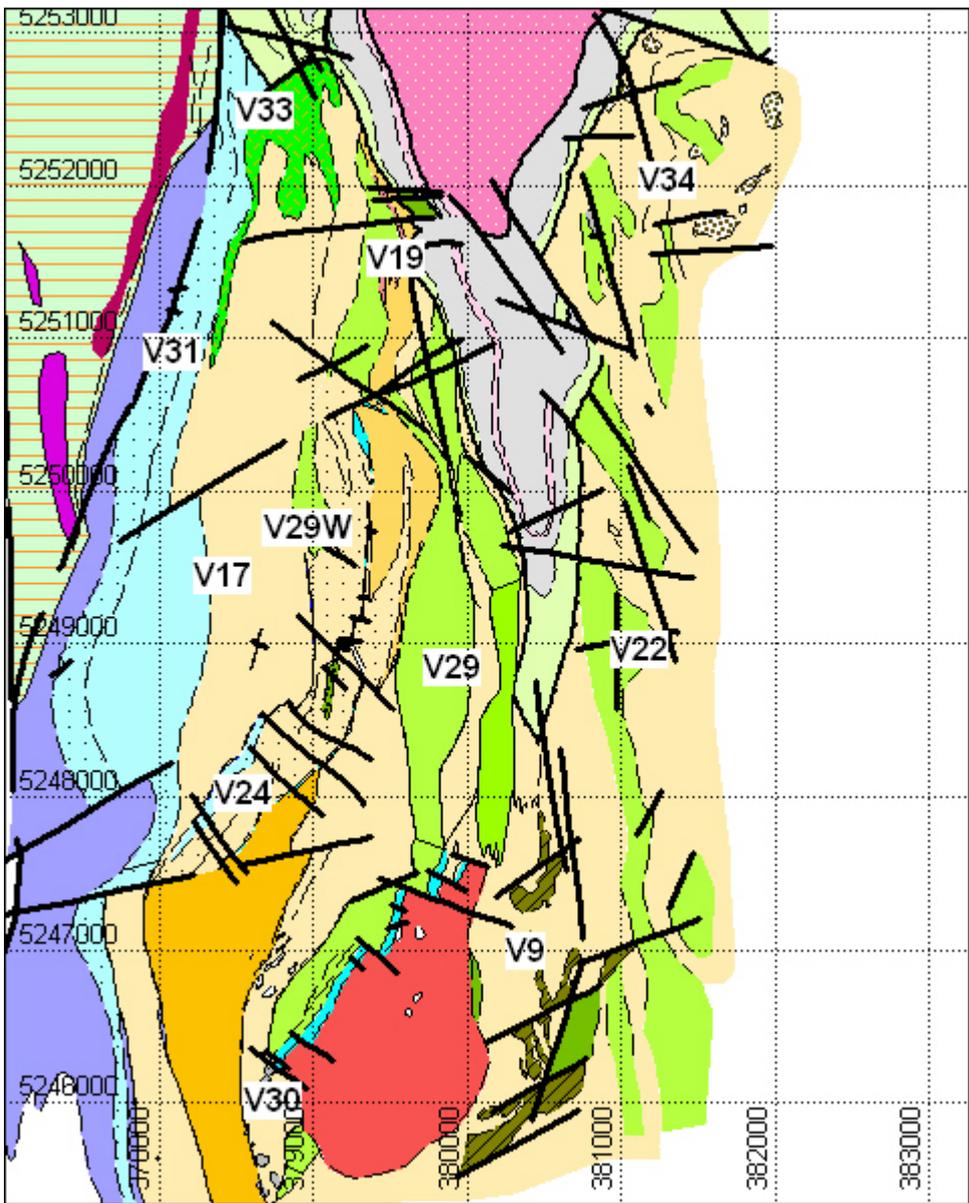


Figure 2. Mt Osmund syncline geology and Prospect locations

Stratigraphy

	Region
	Feldspar-pyroxene phyric andesite
	Feldspar-pyroxene crystal lithic volcanoclastic
	Sedimentary and volcanoclastics of felsic to inter
	Cambrian volcanoclastic/siliclastic conglomerate
	Feldspar phyric dacite lava
	Cambrian, siliclastic, micaceous sandstone.
	Cambrian, rhyolitic pumice-qtz-crystal-lithic brecc
	Quartz-feldspar-(biotite) porphyritic lava
	Cambrian microgranite
	Intensely Chloritised volcanics
	Rhyolitic volcanoclastic-lithic breccia
	Quartz-feldspar-(biotite) porphyritic lava
	Cambrian rhyolitic lava breccia
	Volcanoclastic/siliclastic sandstone/siltstone. Mi
	Black, pyritic shale.
	Quartz crystal volcanoclastic sandstone, sericitic
	Rhyolitic volcanoclastic-lithic breccia
	Polymict volcanoclastic mass flow breccia. (V19 ho
	Black, pyritic shale.
	Denison Group, Ordovician Owen Conglomerate
	Ordovician black shalesand siltstones. (pyritic)
	Ordoviciansiliclastic sandstone. Denison group
	Cambro-Ordovician coarse, rhyolitic volcanoclastic
	Cambro-Ordovician rhyolitic volcanoclastic sandsto
	Tertiary Gravels

Legend for Figure 1.

The Mt Read Volcanics on the western limb of the syncline are dominated by bedded felsic volcanoclastics with intercalated shale, micaceous siltstones and siliciclastic conglomerates. Quartz-feldspar-biotite phyrlic and minor feldspar-phyric intrusives/extrusives form a minor component of the volcanics. These units were formerly known as the Wart Hill Pyroclastics (Large, 1981). The siliciclastic content of this unit increases up sequence to the west to be dominated by black shales and micaceous sandstones and siltstones (formerly known as the Western Epiclastics of Large, 1981). Corbett, (2003) has recently correlated both these sequences with the Western volcano-sedimentary sequences to the north. Intruding the Western Sequence to the south of the Mt Osmund syncline is the Stoney Creek Granitic porphyry and the Low Rocky point granite.

Unconformably overlying both the Lewis River Volcanics and the Western Sequence within the core of the Mt Osmund Syncline is the Waterloo Creek Group. The Waterloo Creek Group is composed of bedded rhyolitic volcanoclastic conglomerates and sandstones, overlain by black, pyritic shales and micaceous siltstones. This group is gradational with the overlying Owen Group siliciclastic conglomerates and has been correlated with both the upper Tyndall group (Large et al, 1987, Corbett, 1992) but has more recently been correlated with the Jukes Conglomerate at the base of the Owen Group (Corbett, 2003).

A major NNE trending fault forms the western boundary of the western sequence. To the west of this fault a sequence of feldspar crystal rich volcanoclastic sandstones, siliciclastic shales and sandstones and feldspar-pyroxene phyrlic andesites and are possibly part of the Noddy Creek Volcanics (White, 1975). These are in faulted contact to the west with the Mainwaring Group tholeiitic lavas and volcanoclastics.

2.3 Prospectivity

Due to the relative lack of exploration compared to the well-mineralised northern MRV, the SMRV must be considered highly prospective. The MRV are one of the most highly mineralised provinces in the world containing several major VHMS deposits (Rosebery, Hellyer, Que River, Hercules) and significant copper (Mt Lyell) and gold mineralisation (Henty).

The SMRV contain numerous prospects of varying quality delineated by previous explorers. Prospect locations are shown in Figure 2. Four main styles of mineralisation have been defined:

- V.H.M.S. deposits (eg Wart Hill (V19), V34, V22 etc.)
- Quartz-pyrite-chlorite-tourmaline alteration zones related to shears (eg V12, V2)
- Quartz-gossanous zones associated with magnetite-chlorite alteration at granite margins (V9, V16).
- Stratabound volcanogenic gold deposits (Sassy Creek (V24), Pleiades (V30)).

The Wart Hill (V19) Prospect has been well described by previous workers (Herrmann, 1996, Poltock, 1989). The prospect consists of a series of volcanoclastic mass flow breccias containing abundant clasts and rafts of high-grade polymetallic massive sulphide mineralisation. Despite intensive exploration to a maximum depth of 200m (but generally less) the source of the massive sulphides has yet to be found. However the presence of these clasts clearly indicates the highly prospective nature of the SMRV for VHMS deposits and the proximity of this prospect to a high grade VHMS. There are numerous base metal soil and rock chip anomalies within the Mt Osmund syncline area that are also prospective for this style of mineralisation.

The area is also highly prospective for volcanogenic and intrusive related gold mineralisation. The Sassy Creek (V24) and Pleiades (V30) Prospects demonstrate extensive gold soil anomalies. Four drill holes into the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect contained extensive intersections of anomalous gold in volcanoclastic breccias with a maximum of 3m of 17.5 g/t (Herrmann, 1984). This style of mineralisation has not been investigated in any detail. The extensive gold drainage anomalies in the vicinity of the Stoney Creek granitic porphyry require further follow up investigation for this style

of mineralisation as well as gold associated with chlorite magnetite alteration zones on the eastern margin of the granitic porphyry.

The gold prospects associated with quartz-chlorite-pyrite-tourmaline alteration zones fall outside the current EL boundary but are an attractive target. These occur in the south eastern part of the Lewis River Volcanics and have been explored previously by Geopeko and Cyprus with limited success (Torrey *et al*, 1988). Despite consistent high-grade rock chip gold assays, subsequent drilling failed to intersect any significant gold mineralisation.

3 Previous Exploration

Old Workings

Prospectors such as T. B. Moore first traversed the Elliott Bay region in the late 1800's. Several of the first prospects reviewed by Geopeko were early workings such as the Voyager 1 (V1), Pender's Prospect, V2 (Lewis River) and V3 Prospects. However the area south of Macquarie Harbour did not see the level of prospecting activity which characterised the rest of the west coast largely due to difficulty of access at the time. This difficulty of access still hinders modern exploration today.

Lyell-EZ Explorations (LEE), 1956-62

The first modern exploration of the area was carried out in a joint venture operation by Lyell-EZ Explorations (LEE) on the vast 'Gordon Concession' covering much of SW Tasmania. Airborne magnetics, EM and scintillometer surveys were flown and a variety of ground geophysics utilised. The LEE JV bulldozed the road from Birch Inlet to Moore's Valley which was later extended to Low Rocky Point to service the lighthouse. Ground follow up was completed on the V1, V3 and Lewis River (V2, V12) Prospects. This program increased the geological understanding of this until then largely unknown region, but resulted in no significant mineral discoveries.

BHP, 1964-1972

BHP conducted a major exploration campaign in SW Tasmania between 1964 and 1972 on EL13/65. They constructed the Moore's Valley airstrip, established a major base camp at Birch Inlet and reused the LEE camp at Moore's Valley. Much of the work consisted of reconnaissance mapping, stream sediment sampling and minor soil sampling. Further airborne magnetics, EM and scintillometer surveys were flown. Most of their work centred on the asbestos potential of the Pt Hibbs ultramafic belts, the copper potential of the Mainwaring Group and Jukes Darwin area with little work completed to the volcanics at Elliott Bay (MacGregor, 1969).

Geopeko, 1976-1984

The most comprehensive and well-organised exploration of the Mt Read Volcanics in the Elliott Bay region was carried by Geopeko on EL 27/76. A major base camp was established south of Wart Hill and tracked bombardiers used for exploration in the largely open countryside. Regional and local mapping resulted in much of the current understanding of the area and delineation of many alteration zones and Prospects. Mapping, stream sediment sampling and airborne magnetics were used for reconnaissance work resulting in the delineation of 34 Prospects (termed Voyager 1 to 34). Seventeen of these were followed up with detailed gridding, mapping, soil sampling and various geophysical methods. The Mt Osmund syncline area was subject to the most intensive work with systematic mapping, C-horizon soil sampling, gradient array IP and dipole-dipole IP surveys (Herrmann, 1984). Seven Prospects were drill tested. Much of their work has been summarised in the relinquishment report by Wally Herrmann (1985) and summarised and published by Large *et al.* (1987). Mineralisation styles identified include:

- VHMS type Pb-Zn rich sulphides in mass-flow breccias (Wart Hill (V19))
- Strata-bound disseminated gold in felsic volcanoclastics (Sassy Creek (V24), Pleiades (V30))
- Magnetite-chlorite altered volcanics (V9, V16)
- Disseminated Pb-Zn-Ag at volcanoclastic-epiclastic boundaries (V2, V3, V10)
- Au-Ag gossanous veins on intrusive margins (V12).
- Stratiform magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite 'exhalites' (Pender's, V21).
- Vein style Pb-Zn-As associated with faulting (V33).
- Disseminated chalcopyrite in mafic volcanics (V18, V21).

A brief summary of Geopeko's work is given in point form below. More detailed descriptions can be found in the referenced reports.

1976-77 (Strickland, 1978)

- Reconnaissance mapping, rock sampling and -80# stream sediments over much of the area of Mt. Read volcanics.
- Detailed work conducted over V1 to V6).

1977-78 (Strickland, 1978)

- Gridding, soil sampling dipole-dipole IP, VLF-EM and SP of V1, 2, 3 and 9.
- Recognition of V3, V2, V10 area for V.H.M.S. style mineralisation with anomalous streams, soils and IP responses.
- Recognition of V1 for V.H.M.S. style mineralisation with anomalous streams, soils and IP responses.

1978-79 (Strickland, 1979)

- Regional mapping, rock sampling and -80# steam sediment sampling.
- Discovery of gold anomalous gossan at V12 (North Lewis).
- Gridding, soil sampling magnetics, IP, SP, TURAM and VLF-EM of V1-V5, V10 and V12.
- 5 short Jacro AQ holes at V2 (Lewis River). Geochemical and geophysical anomalies attributed to minor "erratic" lenses of mineralisation.
- 2 short holes at V3. Geochemical and geophysical anomalies unexplained although occurrence of Pb-Zn-Cu sulphides in fine sediments was considered encouraging.
- 4 holes at Voyager 12. Drilling partly inconclusive due to poor recovery, however, no assays approached the highly anomalous results obtained from the gossans (numerous samples >20g/t Au).

1979-80 (Large, 1981)

- Regional reconnaissance work was extended with -80# stream sediment sampling and mapping.
- 26 Voyager Prospects defined.
- Detailed gridding, magnetics, VLF-EM and TURAM at V1.
- 200.35 metre Jacro AQ DDH at V2. V2/6 intersected 9 metres @ 1.61% Pb, 0.24% Zn and 21.2 g/t Ag in veinlets. Considered to be remobilised from syngenetic disseminated mineralisation encountered throughout the hole.
- Detailed gridding, mapping, soils, magnetics and VLF-EM at V6. Magnetite defined a magnetite bearing dyke associated with the Low Rock Point Granite (later shown by Cyprus to be associated with anomalous gold).
- Detailed gridding, mapping, soils, magnetics, VLF-EM and a single 60 metre Jacro AQ DDH at V9 (V9/1). Widespread chlorite-magnetite and pyrite-sericite alteration with anomalous base-metals recognised.
- Drilling of DDH V12/5 to 163.65 metres at V12. Disappointing with the best assay 0.4g/t Au.
- Detailed rock sampling and mapping of V20. Hematite-chloritic altered volcanics with potential for lead-zinc mineralisation identified.

1980-81 (Wilson *et al*, 1981).

- Mapping, limited IP and drilling of a single DDH (V3/3) at V3 which intersected disseminated pyrite and minor local zinc mineralisation (8 metres @ 0.37% Zn).
- Soil sampling, gradient array IP, dipole-dipole IP and drilling of V9/2 under a copper soil anomaly at V9. No significant intersections.
- Gridding, mapping, soil sampling, gradient array IP, dipole-dipole IP, magnetics, limited gravity, SP, MST-EM and trenching at Wart Hill (V19). Significant discovery of a small (4 metre wide) body of high-grade polymetallic massive sulphide averaging 10.2% Pb, 17.9% Zn, 138 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au).
- Gridding, mapping, rock and soil sampling at V22
- Gridding, mapping, soil sampling and gradient array IP at V29.
- Panned concentrate sampling at Sassy Creek (V24)/Pleiades (V30).

- Gridding, soil sampling, reconnaissance dipole-dipole IP, gradient array IP, SP and magnetics and drilling of Sassy Creek (V24)/1 at Sassy Creek (V24).
- Ag-Au-As anomalous pyrite-galena-sphalerite veins along the Copper Creek Fault (V31).
- Low order gold stream anomalies defined in Mainwaring River volcanics.

1981-82 (Wilson *et al.* 1982).

- V9 - Extensions to grid, infill soil sampling, gravity, magnetics and the drilling of V9/3 to test a dipole-dipole IP anomaly. Black shales intersected in V9/3.
- Wart Hill (V19) - Detailed gravity, infill gridding and soil sampling, selected dipole-dipole IP, VLF-EM, trenching and drilling of 5 DDH's. Trenching identified a second body of massive sulphide averaging 0.2% Cu, 13.9% Pb, 21.9% Zn, 680 g/t Ag and 0.83 g/t Au over 3 metres. Gravity failed to locate a large body of massive sulphide near surface. DDH's failed to intersect significant mineralisation. Sulphide lenses considered to identify a favourable stratigraphic horizon. Fixed loop EM survey recommended to detect sulphides to 200m depth.
- V22 - Infill gridding, mapping, magnetics and soil sampling.
- V29 - Soil sampling, magnetics, VLF-EM, gravity, SP and dipole-dipole IP.
- V29W - Gridding, mapping, magnetics and VLF-EM.
- Pleiades (V30) - Gridding, mapping, soil sampling, magnetics, trenching, reconnaissance dipole-dipole-IP, SP and gravity.
- V31 – Gridding, mapping, soil sampling, magnetics and VLF-EM.
- V33 - Gridding, mapping, soil sampling and magnetics.
- V34 - Gridding, mapping, soil sampling and magnetics.
- V16 - Gridding, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, VLF-EM and magnetics.
- V20 - Gridding, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, VLF-EM and magnetics.
- Pleiades (V30)/Sassy Creek (V24) - Detailed steam sediment sampling, trenching of a base metal soil anomaly and a black shale, study of the morphology and geochemistry of alluvial gold and extending Sassy Creek (V24)/1 to 281.5 metres.

1982-83 (Herrmann, 1983).

- Aquitaine Australia Minerals Ltd JV'd into the project in 1982 but withdrew in 1983.
- Extensive dipole-dipole IP survey over the volcanics on either side of the Mt. Osmund syncline from V33 on the western side to V34 on the eastern.
- Systematic C-horizon soil sampling and detailed was completed over the same area.
- Infill soil sampling and IP conducted in areas where anomalous responses were recorded.
- Panned concentrate stream sampling on the eastern side of the Stony Creek Microgranite
- Lead isotope study of occurrences of lead mineralisation.
- Three priority targets selected for drilling, eight recommended for further infill IP or geochemical sampling.

1983-84 (Herrmann, 1985)

- The recommended drilling was not carried out.
- Wart Hill (V19), fixed loop UTEM III survey - no conducting bodies, dipole-dipole IP
- V9, fixed loop UTEM III survey - no conducting bodies
- V29 fixed loop UTEM III survey - no conducting bodies,
- V29W fixed loop UTEM III survey – no conducting bodies, dipole-dipole IP
- V33 two DDH's, narrow structurally controlled mineralisation.
- Sassy Creek (V24) Further soil sampling and re-assaying of previously collected soils. 3DDH's Sassy Creek (V24)/2, Sassy Creek (V24)/3 and Sassy Creek (V24)/4 drilled under the best gold soil anomalies, broad zones of low grade gold mineralisation (e.g. 85 metres @ 0.052 g/t Au). Best assay of 3 metres @ 17.5 g/t Au.

Geopeko decided to withdraw from exploration in Tasmania in early 1984, however, a J.V. partner could not be found and the ground was dropped in mid 1985.

Cyprus (Arimco)-Poseidon (1985-1990)

Cyprus (Arimco) held EL 40/85 from 1985 until late 1994 when the ground was compulsorily relinquished. Cyprus and Poseidon maintained a 50:50 J.V. until Aberfoyle farmed in 1990. Cyprus managed the property until 1989. In 1990 Aberfoyle began farming into and managing the EL, pulling out in 1993.

1985-1986 (Torrey *et al*, 1987a).

- Dighem-magnetic survey 500 line km on 150 metre lines.
- Ground follow-up of ten anomalous areas max-min EM survey and magnetics, C horizon soil samples, rock chip samples reconnaissance geological mapping and minor petrology. Minor Pb-Zn soil anomalies on lines 2,5 and 8. Gold soil anomalies on lines 6 and 8.

1986-1987 (Torrey *et al*, 1987b)

Regional:

- Review of all previous geophysical work by Mitre Geophysics (Bishop, 1987).
- Compilation of 1:10000 Prospect mapping at 1:25000
- Regional Stream geochemical sampling (-80# and panned concentrates)
- Rock chip sampling
- Air photo interpretation of structures.

Prospects:

- Wanderer South (Dighem anomaly). Gridding, ground EM, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. No anomalies detected.
- Python Pit (Dighem anomaly). Gridding, ground EM, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. Moderate Cu-As-Au soil anomalies associated with siltstones shales and basic volcanics.
- Mt Osmund West (Dighem anomaly, V33). Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground EM and groundmagnetics. Abundant visible gold in panned concentrates. Anomalous metals in rock chips and soils. Weak EM response.
- Mainwaring River (Dighem anomaly). Reconnaissance rock chip and stream geochemistry. No anomalies detected.
- Woolloomooloo Creek (Dighem anomaly). Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM. Anomalous gold in streams, no soil anomalies detected, weak EM conductor associated with shales.
- Mt Osmond East (Dighem anomaly). Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM. Weak EM responses. Anomalous soils associated with chlorite-quartz alteration.
- North Waterloo Creek (Dighem anomaly). Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM. Weak soil anomalies detected, weak EM conductors.
- North Lewis (V12). Gridding, mapping, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip and channel sample geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM, petrography and relogging of DDH. Very anomalous rock chip and channel samples. No EM response, strong soil anomalies and surprisingly low Au in stream sediments.
- Wart Hill (Wart Hill (V19)). Gridding, mapping, soil geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM, petrophysics.
- Penders Prospect (V1). Stream and rock chip geochemistry. Both anomalous.
- Sassy Creek (Sassy Creek (V24)). Minor orientation stream and rock chip geochemistry. Petrology.
- V18-23 (Coastal Section). Reconnaissance mapping, rock chip geochemistry.
- V6. Reconnaissance mapping, rock chip geochemistry, stream geochemistry. Rock-chips up to 7.25 ppm Au.

- Porphyry-Dolerite Contact (Air Magnetic Anomaly). Gridding, soil geochemistry, stream geochemistry. No further work was recommended.
- Magnetic Anomaly 1. Ground mag, soil geochemistry. No further follow-up recommended.
- Magnetic Anomaly 2. Ground mag, soil geochemistry. No further follow-up recommended.
- Magnetic Anomaly 3. Ground mag, soil geochemistry. Anomalous soils and ground mag on granite/volcanics contact. Further work recommended.
- Magnetic Anomaly 4. Ground mag, soil geochemistry. Anomalous Cu in soils. No further work was recommended.
- Magnetic Anomaly 5. Ground mag, soil and rock chip geochemistry. No soil anomalies detected. No further work was recommended.
- North Porphyry Contact. Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM. Mag anomalies identified as chlorite-magnetite zones on porphyry contact. Considered to be adequately tested.
- Lewis River (V2). Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag, petrography. Further stream geochemistry recommended.
- Waterloo Creek. Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. Moderate soil and stream Au anomalies detected.

1987-88 (Torrey *et al*, 1988).

- Wart Hill (Wart Hill (V19)). Soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, diamond drilling (7 DDH for 758.1m), DHEM survey.
- East Camp (V29). Gridding, soil geochemistry, costeaning – anomalous soils and costean samples.
- Sassy Creek (Sassy Creek (V24)). Gridding, soil geochemistry - no anomalous results.
- North Lewis (V12). 5 DDH's totalling 349.6 m. Generally disappointing results.
- Low Rocky Point Granite Contact. Gridding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. Minor anomalous soils and rock chips.
- Compilation of all previous geophysics (Bishop, 1988).

1988-1989 (Poltock, 1989).

- 6 DDH's totalling 1793.6 metres at Wart Hill and East Camp, DHEM surveys.
- Excavating, sampling and mapping 1655 metres of trenches at wart Hill and East Camp.

Aberfoyle-Arimco (Cyprus)-Poseidon (1990-1993)

No work was completed in the 1989-90 season. Aberfoyle Ltd entered a JV with Arimco (Cyprus) and Poseidon to become managers of the EL.

1991-92

- A QUESTEM airborne EM survey was flown over the prospective rocks. Nine anomalies were recognised from the survey.

1992-93

- Ground follow-up was carried out at all nine anomalies. This involved ground EM and soil surveys over some of the anomalies.
- Two DDH were designed to test the EB-1 anomaly. Both holes failed to reach the target. DHEM did not detect any significant conductors.

Plutonic (1994-95)

Plutonic successfully tendered for the Elliott Bay EL in 1994. However they only completed limited work on the EL's before withdrawing from the project.

Platonic's field work involved

- re-logging and re-mapping of core and outcrop at V3, Wart Hill (V19) and V29,

- a review of previous EM, IP and gravity in the Wart Hill/East Camp area as well as various geophysical surveys in the V3 area,
- moving loop SIROTEM (9.7 kilometres) and ground magnetics over the Wart Hill/East Camp area.
- Limited soil sampling over selected parts of the Wart Hill and East Camp Prospects.
- Consultant geologist Wally Herrmann completed detailed re-logging of the drill core from Wart Hill with the aim of defining vectors towards mineralisation. He tentatively concluded that the source of the re-sedimented massive sulphide clasts/rafts may have been up dip and to the north and thus unfavourable for exploration potential.
All of this work had largely been done by previous explorers.

Exploration & Management Consultants Pty Ltd (EMC).

Exploration & Management Consultants Pty Ltd picked up the vacant Elliott Bay area as the current EL20/96. Their initial work consisted of a data review and work recommendations. The EL was Joint Ventured to Fimiston Mining Ltd in 1998.

Fimiston Mining completed a data review and partial digital compilation of previous work. Two diamond drill holes were completed in the Wart Hill area but no significant results were returned (Felberg and Coxhell, 1998).

The EL reverted to EMC after Fimiston withdrew from the JV in 1999.

No fieldwork had been completed on the EL since Fimiston's withdrawal. Work completed in the intervening period consisted of processing and interpretation of MRT aeromagnetics along with further data compilation (McNeil, 2000).

4 Work Completed

4.1 Data Compilation

Fimiston initiated digital data compilation for EL20/96 in 1998 (Felberg and Coxhell, 1998). They produced a series of MapInfo tables from previous soil geochemistry, gravity and various EM surveys, particularly in the Wart Hill (V19) area. Data compilation was completed for the remaining prospects of the EL prior to mobilisation.

DO NOT USE AMG COORDINATES ON GEOPEKO AND CYPRUS PLANS FOR GRID TRANSFORMATION.

Unfortunately the Geopeko plans do not have the correct AMG coordinates relative to the local grid. This discrepancy has been carried through since the grid was established. As most of the Geopeko and Cyprus work was conducted relative to the local grid this had little impact. Most of this has long since perished.

All of the digitised data had a significant discrepancy of approximately 80m that caused some problems in the initial stages of exploration. The first four holes at Sassy Creek (V24) did not test their targets and had to be redrilled. The problem has now been corrected from field control points. All data should be used with care and field verified (as best as possible) prior to usage. Much of the data in Fimiston and MRT's digital database is incorrectly located. All airborne surveys are also suspect relative to the local grid.

The coordinates used for grid conversion are:

Local Coordinate	AMG coordinate
10000E	379400E
10000N	5248410N

Some of the data is presented as figures and enclosures accompanying this report.

4.2 Sassy Creek Gold Zone

Pan concentrate geochemical sampling by Geopeko in the late 1970's and early 1980's has outlined a 6km by 1km zone of significantly anomalous Au with associated Sn and W. The zone appears to be spatially associated with the Stony Creek granitic porphyry in the south of EL 20/96 and extends north along the Wart Hill Volcanics. Several prospects in the area were selected for follow up work (Sassy Creek (V24), Pleiades (V30), V9) culminating in the drilling of the V9 and Sassy Creek (V24) prospects. Geopeko withdrew from the project in the late 1980's leaving many targets untested. No serious exploration has focussed on this zone since.

4.2.1 Sassy Creek (Voyager 24)

Introduction and Previous Work

Geopeko delineated the Voyager 24 Prospect after follow up of anomalous panned concentrate Au, Sn and W stream sediments (Wilson *et al*, 1982). Subsequent gridding, B and C horizon soil sampling, pitting and rock chip sampling defined an elongate, stratabound zone of gold mineralisation hosted in sericite-silica-pyrite altered rhyolitic volcanoclastic breccias associated with minor stock-worked base metal-sulphide veining (Wilson *et al*, 1982, Herrmann, 1984). Drilling in 1982 and 1984 intersected extensive zones (>50m) of anomalous gold (>0.1 g/t) hosted in moderately sericite-carbonate altered rhyolitic volcanoclastics. Best intersections include:

V24/3	125.0m to 128.0m	3m @ 17.5 g/t Au
V24/2	202.0m to 203.0m	1m @ 2.7 g/t Au
V24/4	111.0m to 112.0m	1m @ 3.5 g/t Au

The mineralised zone appeared to be essentially stratabound striking north-northeast dipping steeply east. Individual stringer veins had a low core angle intersection suggesting a steep easterly dip. The information available suggested the optimal drilling azimuth should be oriented west.

Gradient Array IP and dipole-dipole IP surveys completed by Geopeko identified a resistivity anomaly semi coincident and slightly west of the mineralisation. A weak dipole-dipole IP chargeability anomaly is coincident with the disseminated mineralisation intersected in Geopeko drill holes V24/2, V24/3 and V24/1. Chargeability anomalies are predictably associated with black shale horizons to the east and west of the mineralised zone.

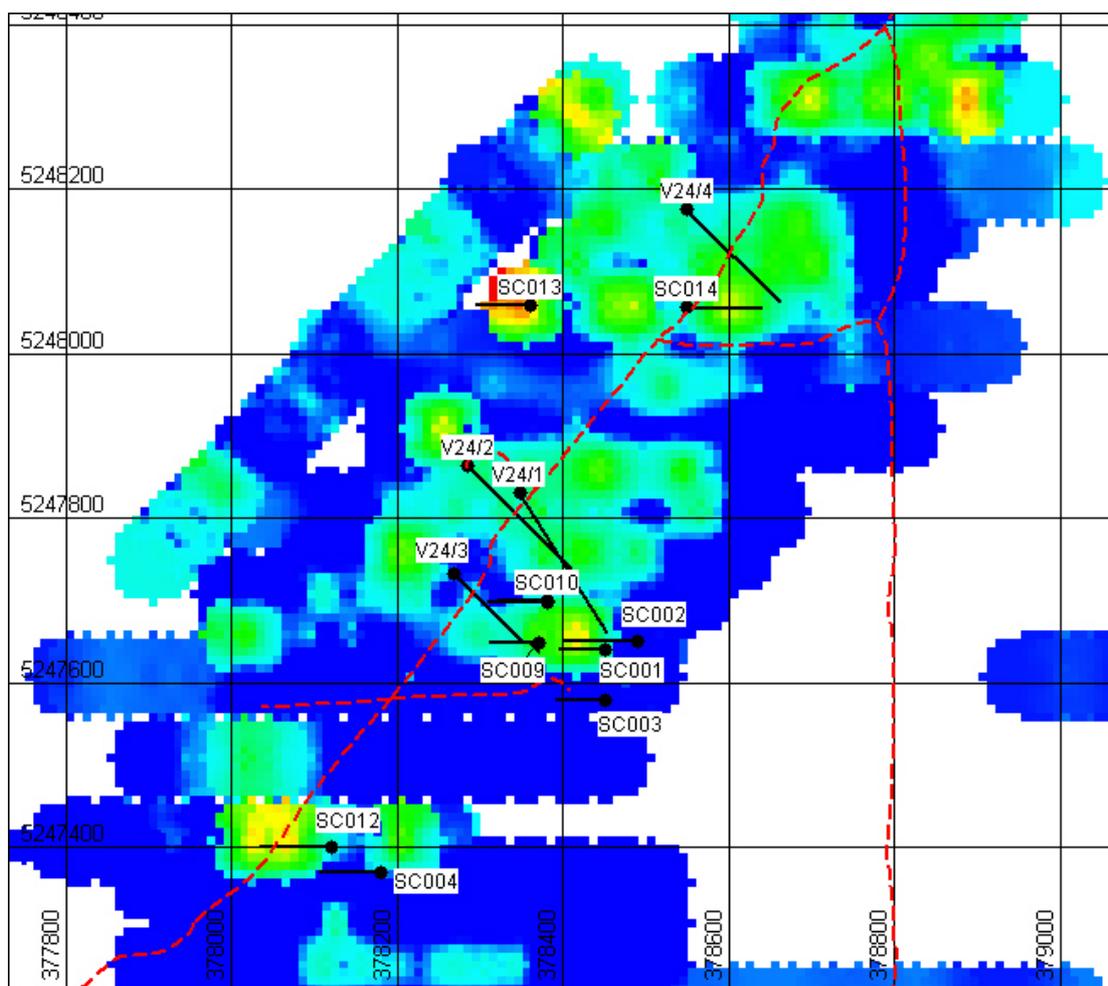


Figure 3. Drill hole locations and C-horizon Soil Au geochemistry. SC013 and SC014 are yet to be completed.

Work Completed

Work completed on the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect during 2003-2004 included diamond drilling and c-horizon soil sampling.

A total of 7 holes for 924.8m have been completed on the Voyager 24 Prospect. A further 3 holes (SC012, SC013 and SC014) are scheduled to be completed this season. Drill logs and assays can be found in Appendix 1. Cross sections of the drill holes can be found in Appendix 2. All drill holes were completed with an RB37 drill rig owned by TasGold Ltd. All holes were cut at the Wart Hill Camp and the half core sent to SGS Laboratories in Burnie for Geochemical analysis. Elements analysed included Au by fire assay and Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag by AAS. Assay results are still pending for drill holes SC009, SC010 and SC011.

SC001 was initially designed to test close to and above the V24/3 intersection to verify the orientation of the high-grade mineralisation. The hole did not extend far enough to adequately test

the gold anomalous zone despite intersecting a large zone of weak to moderately silica-carbonate-sericite ± pyrite altered rhyolitic volcanoclastic breccias identical to the Geopeko intersections. The hole was completed at a depth of 109.8m.

The volcanoclastics were dominated by sub-rounded clasts of quartz-phyric rhyolite and rhyolite pumice clasts in a quartz crystal –lithic matrix. The breccias are graded turbiditic massflows with vitric psammitic flow tops. Bedding is steeply dipping to vertical and all graded beds indicate a west facing sequence. Occasional siliciclastics and black shale rip up clasts are included in the essentially volcanoclastic breccias.

The volcanoclastics are weakly silica-carbonate-sericite-pyrite altered with selective silicification and pyrite alteration of rhyolite clast rims. These were possibly composed of reactive volcanic glass and suggest alteration was epigenetic but of Cambrian origin. Folded silica-pyrite stockwork veining was observed supporting a Cambrian mineralizing event. This supports previous isotopic and gold morphology work by Herrmann (1994) suggesting the mineralisation was Cambrian and of possible fumarolic origin. Carbonates appear to be Fe-Mn bearing and occur as spots replacing feldspars and clots in the vitric-lithic matrix. Sericite has been deformed forming a spaced anastomosing foliation.

The hole did not extend deep enough to intersect the gold mineralised zone identified in Geopeko drillhole V24/3. All assays were below detection.

SC002 was designed to test 40m down dip of V24/3. The hole did not extend deep enough to fully test the target due to inaccuracies in conversion of local grid coordinates to AMG coordinates. The hole was considerably more altered and better mineralised than SC001 but again failed to return significant gold values. SC002 intersected autobrecciated dacitic and rhyolitic lavas to the east of and stratigraphically below the massive polymict volcanoclastics intersected in SC001. These lavas were intensely silica-carbonate altered from 19.6m to 83.1m with silica-pyrite breccia veining and locally up to 1% sphalerite-galena. Pervasive sericite alteration and carbonate spotting appears to be overprinted by later silica-pyrite sphalerite galena veining and blebs. The intense alteration and mineralisation extends into the overlying polymict volcanoclastic unit to a depth of 126.6m but decreases down hole. The interval between 126.6m and the end of hole at 180m was weak to moderately sericite-carbonate altered with minor selective silica-pyrite alteration of clasts. This is identical to the stratigraphy and alteration in SC001.

Only one of the Geopeko holes (V24/1) intersected the dacitic and rhyodacitic units in the footwall of the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect. The alteration and brecciation has many similarities to the silica-sericite alteration (MV) zones of the Mt Julia Deposit on the Henty Mine Lease.

Despite the intense alteration and low level basemetal veining the hole was poorly gold mineralised with only a few samples above detection.

SC003 was targeted on the mineralised zone dacitic breccia/volcanoclastic contact approximately 60m south of SC002. This hole was collared in a weak to moderately sericite-chlorite altered coherent quartz-phyric rhyolitic lava. At 49m the hole passed through a brittle fault into the finely feldspar phyric dacite lava observed in SC002. The dacite was again moderate to strongly sericite-carbonate altered but less brecciated and contained less sulphide than SC002.

The hole passed through a large brittle fault localised on a graphitic shale and volcanoclastic unit before passing into the overlying polymictic volcanoclastic breccia. Again no significant assays were returned from this hole.



Figure 4. Sassy Creek (V24) drill holes and Geology. Legend as for Figure 2.



Figure 5. SC002, Volcaniclastic breccia with intense sericite-silica-carbonate alteration and galena-sphalerite veining.



Figure 6. SC002, dacitic lava with intense sericite-silica-carbonate alteration and galena-sphalerite veining.

Drill holes SC009, SC010 and SC011 were redesigned in the field to test the gold zone in the polymict volcanoclastic breccia intersected in the Geopeko drillholes. All of these holes intersected identical polymict volcanoclastic breccias to those described for SC001, SC002 and SC003. The volcanoclastics were moderately sericite-carbonate altered with zones of strong silicification. Carbonate occurs as spots replacing feldspars and as large 10-15mm clots within the matrix. Minor pyrite and sphalerite-galena (to 1%) spotting is consistent throughout the mineralised zone with pyrite also replacing glassy rhyolite clasts. Occasional post foliation quartz-sulphide veining was also present within the zone.

The only notable difference between these intersections and the SC001 intersection was the presence of more intense silicification and occasional vuggy nature of the volcanoclastics. Again low level (1%) sphalerite-galena disseminations and stringer veins were observed in otherwise moderately sericite-silica-carbonate altered volcanoclastic breccias.

SC009, intersected a broad zone of low level Au mineralisation with most of the hole being above detection (94m @0.1 g/t Au). Best intersections within this zone include:

	22 – 32m	10m @ 0.3 g/t Au
inc.	30 – 32m	1m @ 1.6 g/t Au

SC010 and SC011 were targeted on the same horizon but results are yet to be received.

SC004 was designed to test a strong gold soil anomaly adjacent to an interpreted major WSW-ENE striking fault (Figures 3 and 4). This hole did not test the target zone due to grid conversion problems. Drill hole SC004 was collared in dacitic breccias and coherent feldspar phyric lavas before passing into a massive, coherent quartz-phyric rhyolite. Only weak chloritic alteration was observed with minor weak sericitic alteration between 55.8 and 81m.

A second hole, SC012 is being redrilled to test this anomaly at the time of reporting. Results will be discussed in a later report. A further two holes SC013 and SC014 have been designed to test strong gold soil anomalies within the host volcanoclastic package.

Discussion

A full assessment of the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect is difficult prior to finalisation of the drilling program and collation of all geochemical results. The program was hindered by the AMG grid error from Geopeko plans. Several holes needed to be redrilled to test the original targets.

The Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect consists of an extensive area of anomalous gold mineralisation hosted in sericite-carbonate-silica altered volcanoclastics. The gold zone is visually indistinguishable from similarly altered volcanoclastics up and down dip. Possibly the only noticeable distinguishing feature is a slight increase in hardness due to increased silicification and possible more vughs associated with the alteration. Mineralisation consists of low level disseminated and stringer veined sphalerite-galena and pyrite as clast replacements and disseminations. The alteration and mineralisation is equally well or possibly even more intense in the underlying dacite lavas but is notably lacking in gold mineralisation. There is an obvious vertical zonation to the Prospect with the gold being deposited higher in the stratigraphic sequence in either a boiling zone or mixing zone. This is supported by previous workers observations on gold grain geomorphology and geochemistry suggesting the mineralisation is syngenetic and possibly of fumarolic origin (Herrmann, 1983). Lead isotopes suggest the mineralisation is contemporaneous with Cambrian volcanism (Herrmann, 1984). Massive quartz carbonate veining is common throughout the Prospect. This veining appears to be most intense on the western margin of the mineralisation.

The mineralisation appears to be diffuse with hydrothermal fluids depositing mineralisation in a large low-grade halo possibly around a more centralized Cambrian structure as discussed in the model of Large (1983). The Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect is obviously an attractive target but future exploration needs to be aimed at identifying a structural control on the mineralisation. Future work should include a geochemical and mineralogical zonation study in conjunction with a review of Geopeko's dipole-dipole IP data. Two drill holes targeted on strong gold soil anomalies (SC013 and SC014) have yet to be completed.

The large voluminous coherent dacitic and rhyolitic lavas on the south side of the interpreted fault suggest this may have been a synvolcanic structure. The majority of the gold mineralisation appears to be confined to the northern side of this fault with the exception of the Au anomaly SC012 was targeted on, this is supported by the soil geochemistry.

4.2.2 Voyager 30

Introduction and Previous Work

The Voyager 30 Prospect was first identified by Geopeko in the 1980's after follow up of anomalous panned concentrate Au, Sn and W around the Stoney Creek granitic porphyry. The area was subsequently gridded and soil sampled (Wilson *et al* 1982). Both Gradient array and dipole-dipole IP surveys and a ground VLFEM survey cover the Pleiades (V30) grid. Costeaning and rock chip sampling identified quartz sulphide veining with up to 2.26 g/t Au. One sample was reported to be 7g/t but this appears to have been miss reported as ppm rather than ppb.

The Prospect is located along strike from Sassy Creek (V24) and is hosted in rhyolitic volcanoclastics, siliciclastic sediments, quartz-biotite porphyries and dacite lavas adjacent to the Stoney Creek granitic porphyry. A magnetic high is located on the boundary of the quartz-biotite porphyry and volcanoclastic sediments in the north of the Prospect.

A prominent linear gold soil anomaly with coincident VLFEM conductor is located in volcanoclastics in the northern central part of the grid. Rock chip samples to 0.5 g/t were collected near this anomaly (Wilson *et al*, 1982). A weak Pb and moderate Zn soil anomaly is coincident with this area. Three drill holes, SC006, SC007 and SC008 were designed to test this zone (Figure 7).

A further drill hole (SC005) was designed to test a strong Pb-Zn soil anomaly with weak Au support and coincident IP chargeability and resistivity anomalies in dacite lavas in the northwest of the grid (Figure 7). Rock chip samples to 2.26 g/t Au were returned from this zone.

Strong basemetal soil anomalies are associated with pyrite stringers in strong chlorite alteration in the granitic porphyry. A costean on one of these zones in the SE of the prospect returned low-grade basemetal values and below detection Au and Ag (Wilson *et al*, 1982). No work is warranted for these zones at this stage.

Work Completed

Four drill holes for 759.8m metres were completed at the Pleiades (V30) Prospect in the 2004 summer. Hole logs and assays are listed in Appendix 1 with sections in Appendix 2. The holes were logged on site at the Wart Hill Camp. Parts of the hole selected for analysis were cut on site with a diamond saw and the half core sent to SGS Laboratories in Burnie for analysis. Elements assayed include Au by fire assay and Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag by AAS.

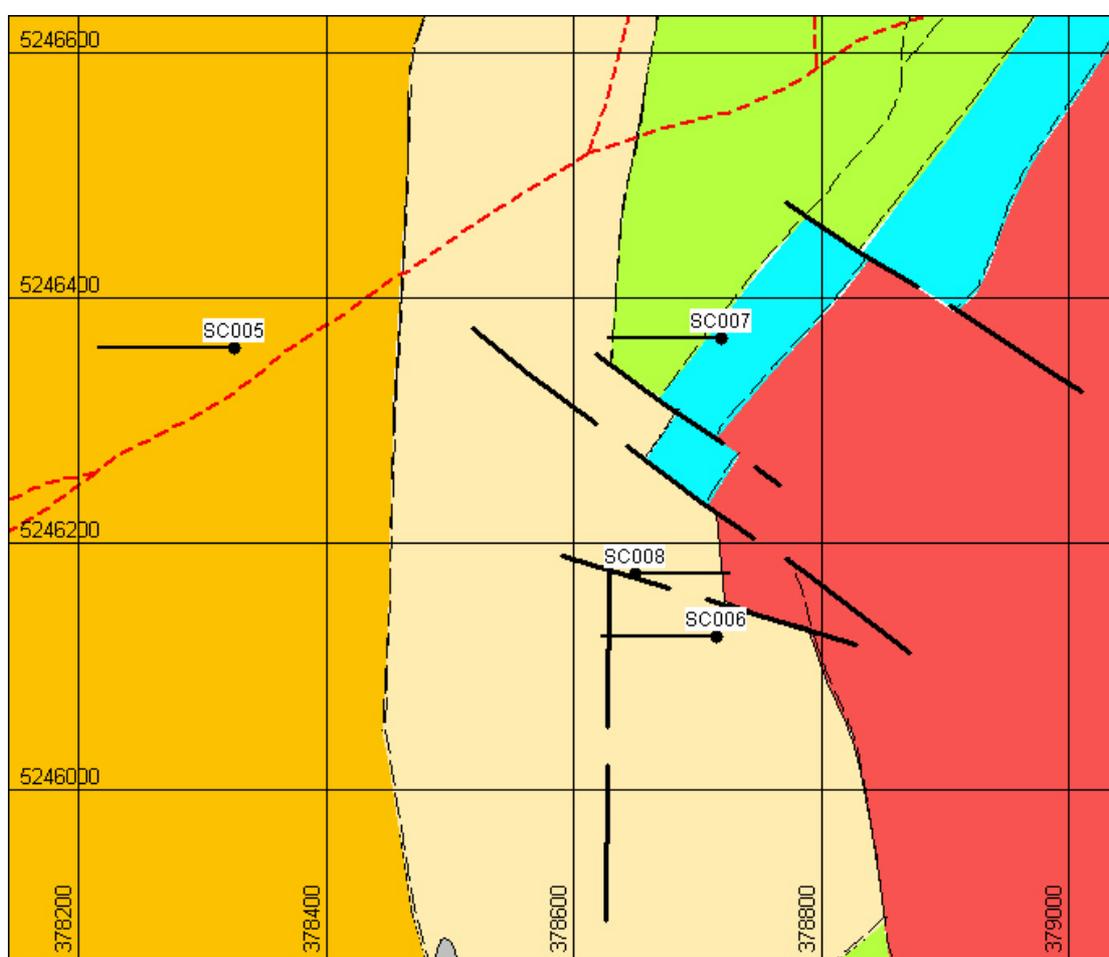


Figure 7. Pleiades (V30) Geology and Drill hole location.

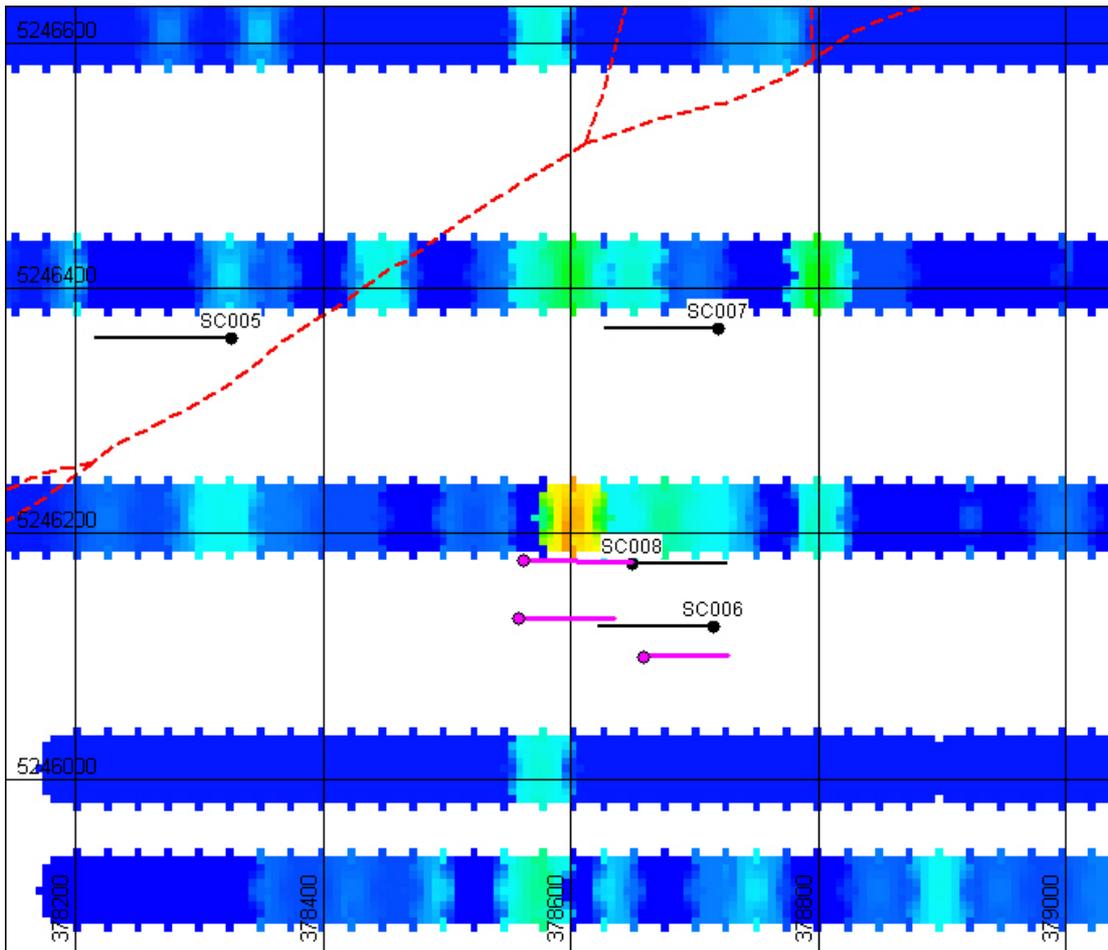


Figure 8. Pleiades (V30) Soil Au and DDH location and proposed drilling.



Figure 9. SC006, sericite-silica altered volcaniclastics with sphalerite-galena veining.

The first hole SC005 was designed to test the coincident Pb-Zn soil anomaly, IP anomaly and rock chip anomaly (2.26 g/t Au) in the northwest of the grid. Results were disappointing with a single intersection from 31 to 32 m @ 0.4 g/t Au.

The hole intersected rhyolitic quartz-crystal lithic volcanoclastic sandstones from 6.5m to 75.1m. The volcanoclastics contained flattened quartz-phyric pumice and quartz-phyric rhyolite clasts to 30mm in quartz-feldspar crystal matrix. The volcanoclastics were weakly chlorite altered with a few zones of weak domainal chlorite-sericite alteration. Minor weak carbonate alteration of feldspars was noted in a few intervals.

From 75.1m to 195.6m the hole intersected a thick sequence of dacitic or possibly even andesitic lava. The dacites were feldspar-phyric to glassy with abundant devitrified glass now altered to chlorite. Flow banding and autoclastic textures are fairly common. Little evidence of hydrothermal alteration was evident. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite was located in a few metres at the base of the flow.

From 195.6m to the end of hole at 221.2m was dominated by weak chlorite altered quartz-feldspar-phyric autobrecciated rhyolite lavas and hyaloclastic deposits. This hole has not adequately explained the target. No further work is recommended for this area apart from some reconnaissance rock chip sampling designed to repeat the surface samples taken in 1981.

Drill holes SC006 and SC007 were designed to test the strong gold soil and coincident VLFEM anomaly in the centre of the Pleiades (V30) grid.

The first 26m of drill hole SC006 intersected deeply weathered quartz-crystal rich volcanoclastic sandstones. Recoveries were poor with much of the core washing away. From 26m to 54m the hole intersected quartz crystal-lithic volcanoclastic breccias intense pervasive sericite alteration with silica-pyrite altered lithic clasts. The altered volcanoclastics contained variable amounts of disseminated pyrite and sphalerite-galena stringer veins to 5%. Particularly intense alteration and sulphide veining was noted around 36 to 39m. Sphalerite veins are folded and deformed and obviously predate the foliation suggesting the hydrothermal alteration is Cambrian and possibly of volcanogenic origin. Best results from this zone include:

37-39m 2m @ 1.4 g/t Au

The alteration is very similar to the sericite-silica halo (MV) around the massive silica lenses (MQ) that host mineralisation at the Henty Deposit. The silica sericite alteration at Pleiades (V30) has the same distinctive yellow/green colouration as the Henty deposits and contains similar anomalous gold values.

The host breccias are massive bedded and grade down hole suggesting a westerly facing to the sequence. Alteration intensity also decreases down hole. The coarse volcanoclastics possibly acted as an aquifer for ascending hydrothermal fluids.

A quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite lava or intrusive was intersected between 85.4 and 116.5m. The rhyolite contained abundant large (4mm) quartz phenocrysts and carbonated altered feldspar phenocrysts. The matrix of the rhyolite is strongly sericite altered and foliated.

From 116.5 to the end of hole at 186.6m the hole intersected a coarse sequence of rhyolitic volcanoclastic breccias composed predominantly of quartz-phyric rhyolite clasts. This unit may represent a partially reworked hyaloclastic breccia associated with the rhyolite lava. The breccias were again sericite-carbonate altered. These breccias, although altered did not contain the distinctive yellow sericitic alteration. Assay results for the rest of the hole are pending.

The volcanics are increasingly foliated towards the base of the hole with numerous brittle-ductile faults. This appears to be part of a major shear zone, which has been interpreted as a NE-SW trending fault with a sinistral strike slip offset from the limited information available.

SC008 was designed to test the SC006 hole down dip and 40m north of the sericite-carbonate altered volcanoclastics. The hole was collared 60m to the west and 50 m north and was drilled back to the east. The hole intersected identical rhyolitic quartz crystal lithic sandstones and breccias as those logged at the top of the SC006 hole. The volcanoclastics were similarly altered with pervasive yellow/green sericite and silica-pyrite altered lithic clasts. However only minor sphalerite stringer mineralisation was noted in the altered zone. It is likely that the host horizon has been offset to the west between SC006 and SC008 (Figure 7). This offset is possibly related to the intense shearing noted in the base of SC006.

SC008 intersected rhyolitic volcanoclastic sandstones and breccias to a depth of 108.3m before intersecting a large brittle/ductile fault zone. The fault zone contained sheared and foliated volcanoclastic breccias, quartz-phyric rhyolite and greywacke. The eastern side of the fault defines the boundary of the Stoney Creek granitic porphyry.

Best intersections from SC008 include:

39 – 40m	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au
95 – 96m	1m @ 0.3 g/t Au

SC007 was targeted on the gold soil anomaly and a coincident VLF anomaly to the north of the SC006, SC008 area. The hole did not intersect any significant alteration or mineralisation but may not have gone far enough to fully test the target. The hole was collared in siliciclastic conglomerates of Precambrian derivation and passed into siliclastic sandstone intruded by a quartz phyric rhyolite. The rhyolite displays excellent peperitic textures with the fine siliciclastic sandstone. A distinctive quartz-biotite-(hornblende?) porphyritic intrusive with a strongly chlorite altered groundmass overlay the siliciclastics. Several 1-5m wide, fine-grained andesite or basaltic dykes intrude the quartz porphyry. No significant sulphide mineralisation or hydrothermal alteration was observed.

Discussion

The Pleiades (V30) Prospect is the most promising and poorly tested gold prospect identified so far on EL20/96. Drilling at Pleiades identified a zone of significant volcanogenic alteration associated with strong shearing and faulting in the vicinity of drill holes SC006 and SC008. SC008 was designed to test the SC006 intersection down dip and to the north. However it appears as though a significant cross fault is located between these two holes with SC008 missing the main mineralised zone, which is interpreted, to lie further west behind the collar.

Both the silica-sericite alteration and intense shearing has many similarities to the Henty Gold deposits of the northern MRV. The geology of the prospect is complex with strong shearing and late brittle cross faulting. This prospect requires further drilling to clarify the geological setting and test the extent of the gold mineralisation, as it remains open in all directions at this stage.

Unlike the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect, the Pleiades (V30) Prospect appears to be more intense and focused on possible Cambrian structures. The folding and shearing of the sulphide and silica veining suggest the mineralisation predates Devonian deformation.

A further three drill holes (see Figure 8) are recommended for this prospect to further test the mineralisation identified in drill holes SC006 and SC008. One hole is proposed to intersect the mineralisation identified in SC006 20m to the south. The other two are designed to test the western and eastern sides of the large fault intersected in SC006 and the coincident gold soil anomaly.

4.2.3 Soil Sampling

Previous soil sampling by Geopeko identified prominent Au soil geochemical anomalies associated with the host volcanics of the Sassy Creek (V24) and Pleiades (V30) Prospects. The prominent WSW striking dextral fault to the south of Sassy Creek (V24) offsets the host volcanoclastic sequence in excess of 200m to the west (Figure 4). Significant differences in facies

and thickness of the volcanic sequence across this fault suggest it was a syn-volcanic fault. The fault may have been significant in the circulation of the Cambrian hydrothermal system responsible for the Au mineralisation. Some of the graphitic shale horizons located up sequence along the fault were considered to be potential redox fronts for gold deposition.

The western offset of the host volcanics on the southern side of the fault had not been previously gridded or soil sampled. C-horizon soil sampling was extended to the SW of the Sassy Creek (V24) grid to provide first pass geochemical exploration of this area in 2004 (Figure 10). The majority of the soil samples were taken on EL21/99 but will be recorded with this report. Minor grid cutting was required on the northern lines and on the eastern end of line 5247000. C-horizon soil samples were taken with a man portable power auger. Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Burnie and analysed for Au by Fire assay, Cu, Pb and Zn by AAS. Sample results are listed and displayed in Appendix 3 and Figure 10. A three point Au anomaly with a maximum value of 0.12g/t Au was identified on line 5247400N. Infill sampling on line 5247400 and an additional line 5247500N were sampled to test this anomaly but failed to replicate the soil Au. No further work is recommended for this area.

Previous regional C-Horizon soil samples extending west of Pleiades (V30) (Herrmann, 1984) on 200m spaced grids were not analysed for Au. The pulps for most of these lines were located and resubmitted for Au analysis. The results for these are listed in Appendix 4 and presented in Figures 11. Only three samples came back above detection (0.01 g/t Au). Fourteen of the pulps did not have sufficient sample for re-analysis. No further work is recommended for this area.

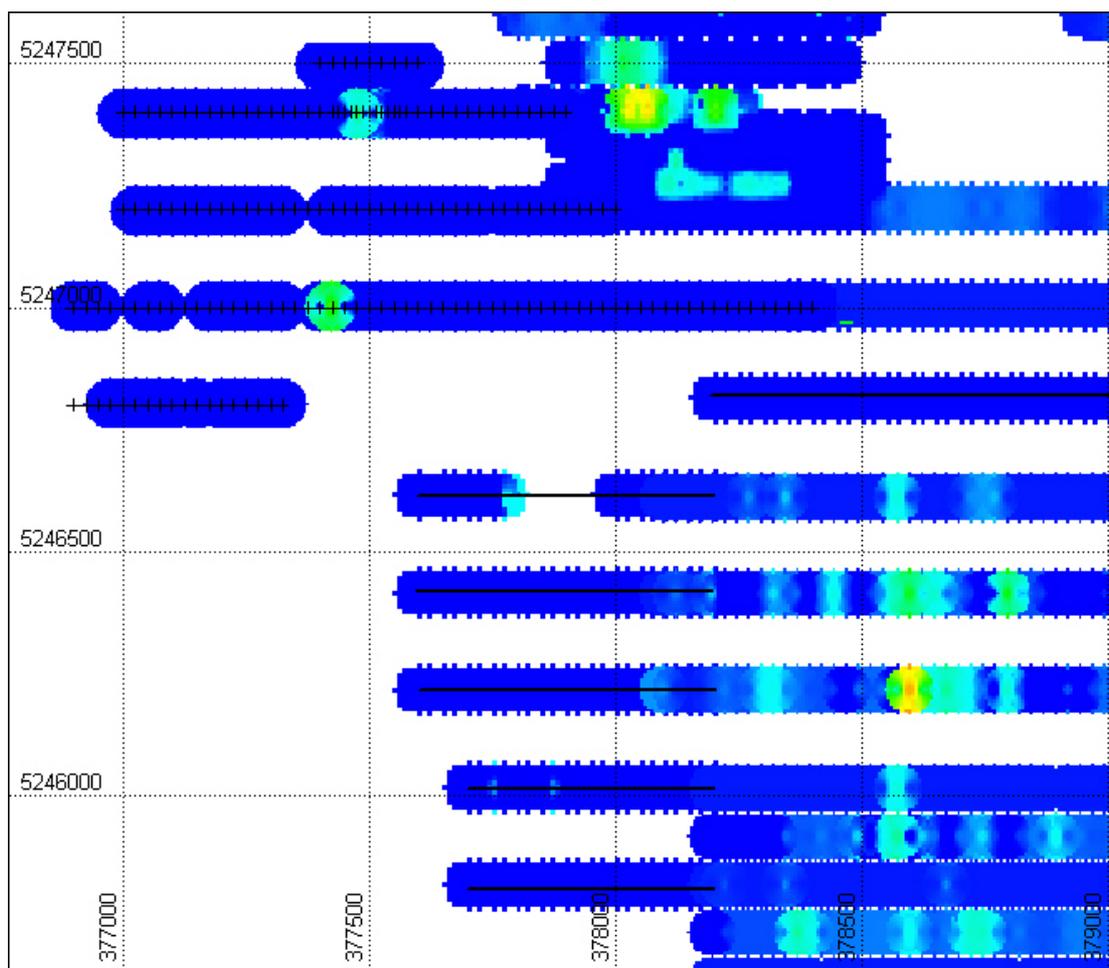


Figure 10. Sassy Creek (V24) and Pleiades (V30) proposed soil samples and soil au image. Cross are soil sample locations from the current program, lines are Au assays of Geopeko pulps.

4.3 Mt Osmund Syncline VHMS Zone.

The Mt Osmund syncline covers prospective VHMS prospects including Wart Hill (V19), V33 (North Wart), V34 (Aldebaran), V29 (West Wart) and V22 (Figure 2). The zone includes the Wart Hill and Hudson River volcanics folded around the core of the syncline which is composed of the Waterloo Creek volcanoclastics and the siliciclastics of the Owen Group. The area was extensively gridded, soil sampled and mapped by Geopeko Ltd in the 1980's. This work identified the bulk of the existing prospects in the district, some of which have gone under various names since (eg, V19, Wart Hill, Silver Hill).

4.3.1 V33 (North Wart)

Introduction and Previous Work

The V33 (North Wart) Prospect was defined by Geopeko after gridding to the north of Wart Hill (V19) while following up anomalous stream geochemistry including significant panned concentrate Au (Wilson *et al*, 1982).

The central zone of the prospect consists of rhyolitic volcanoclastics and quartz-biotite porphyritic lavas (Figure 2). Unconformably overlying the prospect to the east is the Waterloo Creek Group. The Wart Hill (V19) host horizon extends underneath the unconformity just to the south of the V33 area. The V19 mass flow horizon has a moderate magnetic response that appears to intensify locally beneath the unconformity to the north (Figure 11). It was considered that the strong magnetic signature could be associated with volcanogenic mineralisation associated with the Wart Hill (V19) horizon beneath the unconformity. Alternatively the strong magnetic susceptibility may be due to increased detrital magnetite at the base of the unconformity. The unconformity is deformed into a complex syncline with a few middle order faults transecting it. This fold may be in response to increased phyllosilicate alteration in the underlying volcanics. The Hellyer and Que River massive sulphide deposits are similarly located in local anticlines and synclines. A strong coincident Pb and Zn soil anomaly lies within the quartz-biotite porphyry immediately west of the magnetic anomaly within the axis of the syncline.

The west of the prospect is dominated by siliciclastic and volcanoclastic sediments of the Western Sequence which is truncated by the major NNE trending Copper Creek Fault. Follow up work on a strong basemetal anomaly in the western sequence culminated in the drilling of two holes on soil and IP anomalies alongside the Copper Creek Fault. A costean across the mineralisation returned 8m at 1.1% Pb, 0.32% Zn, 96 g/t Ag and 0.35 g/t Au. Mineralisation consisted of fine galena-sphalerite-pyrite veins and disseminations in a silicified breccia. Subsequent drilling of two holes returned low grade mineralisation from the same style of mineralisation. No further work is recommended for this part of the prospect at present.

Work Completed

Two speculative drill holes were proposed for the central and eastern parts of the prospect. One was designed to test the Pb-Zn horizon in the centre of the syncline. Rock chip geochemistry from pits dug on similarly anomalous volcanics just west of the proposed hole were weakly anomalous although no visible sulphides were evident. The second was based on a conceptual model designed to test the magnetic anomaly lying beneath the unconformity along the strike of the Wart Hill (V19) host horizon. There is a one point Zn anomaly along strike to the south of the proposed target beside the magnetic anomaly. Time constraints only allowed the second of these two lower priority drillholes to be completed.

Drill hole NW001 intersected a mixed intrusive complex of quartz-biotite porphyry and hornblende-pyritic andesite with minor andesitic volcanoclastic sandstones. The andesite porphyry contained small veins of hematite and magnetite. These were considered to be responsible for the magnetic anomaly so the hole was terminated at 54.6m. The hole had not intersected the Wart Hill (V19) host horizon and the proximity of the unconformity reduced the likely hood of the hole intersecting any significant alteration.

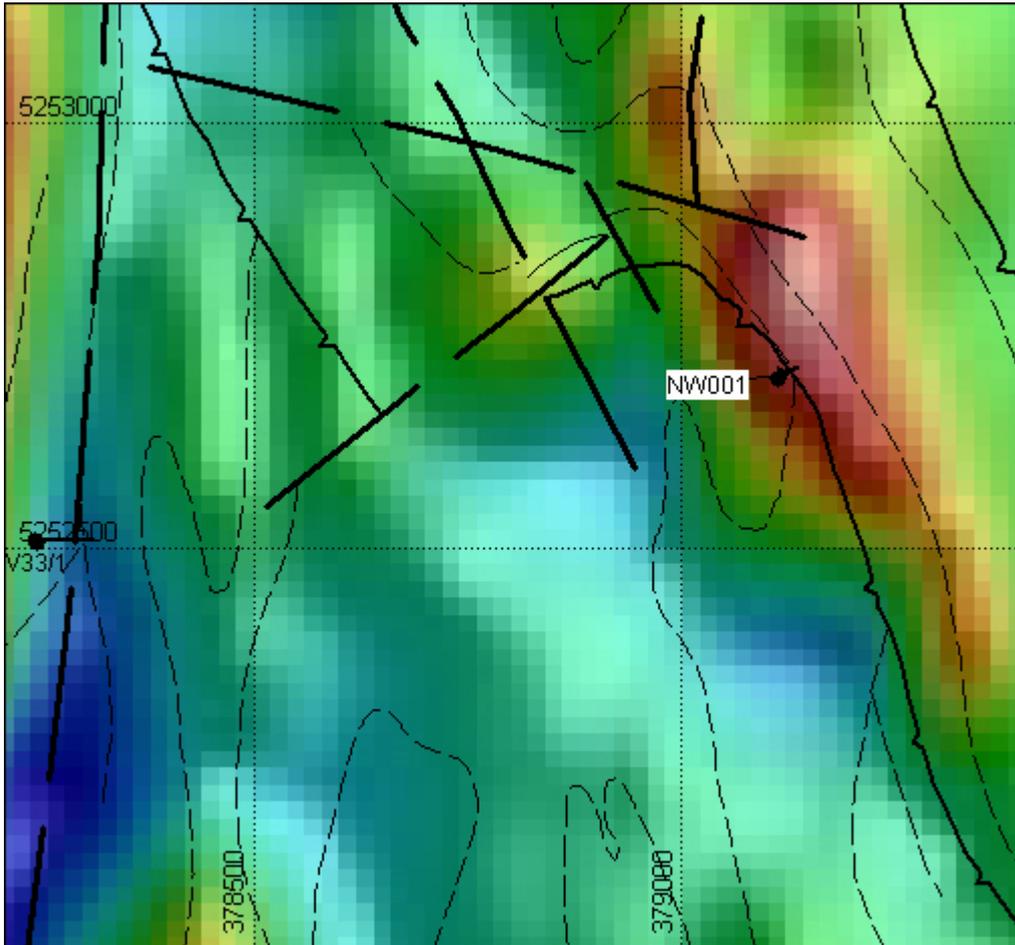


Figure 11. North Wart, First vertical derivative magnetic image, geology outlines and drillhole.

4.3.2 Wart Hill (V19)

Introduction and Previous Work

Geopeko geologists discovered the Wart Hill (V19) VHMS Prospect in the 1980-81 field season. Since that time the prospect has been extensively explored with 20 diamond drill holes completed, numerous costeans, UTEM, SIROTEM, gradient-array IP, dipole-dipole IP, gravity, ground magnetics and soil geochemistry surveys completed. Several well-regarded geologists/vulcanologists (W. Herrmann and R. Poltock) have worked on the prospect. The universal conclusion from all this work is that a massive sulphide body of sufficient size is not located within 200m of the surface within the surveyed area. However, it is obvious that a favourable stratigraphic horizon for VHMS mineralisation has been identified and mapped for approximately 400m strike length. The host horizon trends northwards beneath the unconformable Waterloo Creek Group.

The mass flow does not appear to be sulphide clast bearing to the south of Wart Hill. However the abundance of clasts intersected in drilling, costeans and outcrop suggests the source was not too far removed. Detailed descriptions of the geology of the Prospect can be found in Wilson *et al* (1982), Herrmann *et al* (1983), Poltock *et al*, (1988), Herrmann and Close, (1996) and a review by G. MacDonald, (1997). No strong geochemical or geophysical targets are indicated in the vicinity that have not already been tested and palaeoflow directions of the mass flows could not be determined. The horizon remains open and untested down dip and to the north. Several deep stratigraphic holes and DHEM surveys may be warranted in the future but could not be achieved without a larger drill rig and significant expenditure commitment.

To the south of the main Prospect area several soil geochemical and weak geophysical targets have been tested by drilling, (V19/5, V19/3, SDH2), costeaning and rock chip sampling.

Mineralisation has been demonstrated to consist of minor sphalerite-galena veinlets and disseminations associated with silica-carbonate alteration in volcanoclastics and coherent lavas. This style of alteration is consistent with proximal alteration around other VHMS mineralising systems (eg Rosebery). The recognition of limestones and carbonate nodules with radial extinction is supportive of proximal alteration around other Mt Read Volcanic deposits (eg. Henty, Mt Lyell, Hercules and Rosebery).

Work Completed

No work has been completed on the Wart Hill (V19) Prospect this year.

Discussion

Two drill holes have been proposed to test the Wart Hill Prospect. The first of these is designed to test a zone of silicification and sericite alteration intersected at the top of the host horizon in drill hole V19/3. The hole is designed to test this alteration 30m down dip.

A second drill hole has been planned to test adjacent to the high grade VHMS intersection in drill hole WH4.

Several deep stratigraphic holes and DHEM surveys may be warranted in the future but could not be achieved without a larger drill rig and significant expenditure commitment.

4.3.3 V29 and V29W (West Wart)

Introduction and Previous Work

The V29 and V29W Prospects were first gridded and mapped by Geopeko. The prospects are located on the western limb of the Mt Osmund syncline along strike from Wart Hill (V19) to the north and Sassy Creek (V24) to the south (Figure 2). Felsic volcanoclastics, siliciclastic sediments and quartz-biotite lavas of the Wart Hill sequence underlie the prospects. Strong Pb and Zn soil anomalies are located on the V29 Prospect.

There are only low order geochemical anomalies in the V29W area. A strong dipole-dipole IP response at the V29W Prospect was shown to be due to spurious data during an infill and verification IP survey (Herrmann, 1984). The small silica-pyrite zone uncovered in a costean close to this anomaly contained low level Pb-Zn and stronger Ag mineralisation but did not contain significant gold. Gold soil sampling north of Sassy Creek (V24) did not return significant results.

Two prominent Pb-Zn soil anomalies were identified from C-Horizon soil sampling in the SW of the grid (Wilson *et al* 1981). Follow up work included pitting and costeaning and close spaced auger sampling (Wilson *et al* 1982). The soil geochemical anomalies overlie pervasively sericite and chlorite altered shales and volcanoclastics with disseminated pyrite and minor galena sphalerite. The best results were obtained from Costean 1 on the eastern anomaly which had a peak value of 1.15% Zn and 0.17% Pb in a schistose shale with disseminated sulphides. No gold analyses are available. Mineralisation diminished rapidly away from the shale horizon. Cyprus drilled two holes on the western anomaly (EC1 and EC2). These holes intersected similarly low order Pb and Zn in altered volcanoclastics (0.1% Pb and Zn). Gold analyses were all below detection.

No work is recommended for either of these areas at present.

5 Recommendations

Further work is recommended for the Wart Hill and Sassy Creek Gold zone on EL20/96. Primarily the current program should be completed and all results collated assessed and reported.

Future work on the V24 prospect should include a geochemical and mineralogical zonation study in conjunction with a review of Geopeko's dipole-dipole IP data. Two drill holes targeted on strong gold soil anomalies (SC013 and SC014) have yet to be completed. Further drill holes may arise from the IP review and the geochemical study.

A further 3 drill holes for 600m are recommended for the V30 prospect to test the Henty style alteration and mineralisation on both sides of the major fault intersected in SC006.

Two drill holes at V19 and one at V29W will be completed this season on the proviso the EL is granted a Term of Extension.

Additional holes will be planned as results are compiled.

	BHID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azm	Depth	Target
V24	SC012	378120	5247400	-45	270	140	Multiple soil anomaly Sth V24 (max 1.8 g/t Au).
V24	SC013	378360	5248060	-50	270	120	Single soil Au at end of line (2.77g/t)
V24	SC014	378550	5248060	-45	90	100	Multiple soil anomaly (>0.4 g/t Au)
V30	SC015	378520	5246170	-50	90	200	Test soil Au and fault in SC006
V30	SC016	378510	5246120	-50	90	200	Test soil Au and fault in SC006
V30	SC017	378630	5246080	-50	90	150	Test SC006 intersection 50 south
V19	WD001	379400	5251060	-60	90	100	Wart Hill volcanoclastics below V19/3
V19	WD002	379380	5251590	-45	90	100	Wart Hill volcanoclastics between WH2 and WH4
V29	V29/1	378750	5249800	-60	90	140	IP, soil geochem anomaly along strike from V24.
						1250	

Expenditure for the 2004-2005 season is expected to be approximately \$400 000.

References

- Carey, S P, Berry, R F 1988. Thrust sheets at Pt Hibbs, Tasmania: Palaeontology, sedimentology and structure. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences* 35:169-180.
- Corbett, K D. 1992. Stratigraphic-volcanic setting of massive sulphide deposits in Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics, Tasmania. *Economic Geology* 87:564-586.
- Corbett, K D. 2003. a review of geology and exploration in the Macquarie Harbour-Elliott Bay area South West Tasmania. *Tasmanian Geological Survey Record* 2003/04.
- Crawford, A J and Berry, R F. 1988
- Crawford, A J and Berry, R F. 1992. Tectonic implications of Late Proterozoic-Early Palaeozoic igneous rock associations in western Tasmania. *Tectonophysics* 214:37-56.
- Felberg, B and Coxhell, S. 1999. *Elliott Bay EL20/96 Data Summary and Compilation, Annual Report for EL 20/96*. Fimiston Mining Ltd.
- Herrmann, W. 1983. Exploration Licence 27/76 Elliott Bay, S.W. Tasmania. *Annual report 1982-83 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Herrmann, W and Sumpton, J. 1984. Exploration Licence 27/76 Elliott Bay, S.W. Tasmania. *Annual report 1983-84 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Herrmann, W. 1985. Final report on Exploration Licence 27/76 Elliott Bay, S.W. Tasmania. *Annual report 1984-85 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Herrmann, W. 1996. Exploration Licence 53/94 Elliott Bay, Tasmania. *Annual report February 1995 to January 1996*. Plutonic Operations Ltd.
- Large, R R. 1981. *Progress Report EL 27/76 Elliott Bay, 1979/80 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Large, R R, Herrmann, W and Corbett, K D. 1987. Basemetal exploration of the Mt Read Volcanics, western Tasmania. Pt. 1. Geology and Exploration, Elliott Bay. *Economic Geology* 82:267-290.
- MacGregor, P. 1969. *Report on 1968-69 field work, EL13/65, South West Tasmania*. BHP Company Ltd.
- McClenaghan, M P, and Findlay, R H. 1993. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 series. Sheet 64 (7913S). Macquarie Harbour. *Explanatory Report Geological survey of Tasmania*.
- McNeil, P A. 2000. *EL20/96 Elliott Bay Southwest Tasmania. Annual report 12/4/99 to 11/4/00*. Exploration and Management Consultants Pty Ltd.
- Pemberton, J, and Corbett K D. 1992. Stratigraphic- facies associations and their relationship to mineralisation in the Mt Read Volcanics. *Bulletin Geological Survey Tasmania* 70:167-176.
- Pemberton, J, Vicary, M J, Bradbury, J and Corbett, K D. 1991. *Mt Read Volcanics Project geological map series. Map 10. Geology of the Elliott Bay-Mt Osmund area*. Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Tasmania.
- Poltock, R. 1989. *Progress report, twelve months to June 1989, Exploration Licence 40/85, Elliott Bay, Tasmania*. Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation.
- Strickland, C A. 1978. *Progress Report EL 27/76 Elliott Bay, 1977/78 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.

- Strickland, C A. 1979. *Progress Report EL 27/76 Elliott Bay, 1978/79 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Torrey, C E, Poltock, R, Hartley R, 1987. *Progress report, twelve months to June 1987, Exploration Licence 40/85, Elliott Bay, Tasmania*. Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation.
- Torrey, C E, Poltock, R, Suppree, J, 1988. *Progress report, twelve months to June 1988, Exploration Licence 40/85, Elliott Bay, Tasmania*. Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation.
- White, N C, 1975. *Cambrian Volcanism and mineralisation South West Tasmania*. Ph.D. Thesis University of Tasmania.
- Wilson, P A, Herrmann, W, Large R R and Heithersay, P S. 1981. *Progress Report EL 27/76 Elliott Bay, 1980/81 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.
- Wilson, P A, Moore, D, Sumpton J D H, Pemberton, J, and Perring, R. 1982. *Progress Report EL 27/76 Elliott Bay, 1981/82 field season*. Geopeko Ltd.

Appendix 1

Drill Logs

