

Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd

Exploration Licence EL 52/1994 – Linda

Exploration Programme – March 2005



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Prospects: Glen Lyell, Chamounix Zinc, Copper Clays, Burbury Volcanics

Map Sheets: 1:100,000 Map 6, Mount Read Volcanics
1:25,000 Gormanston, Owen

Geographic Coords: Min East: 380,000mE Max East: 388,000mE
Min North: 5,339,000mN Max North: 5,346,000mN

Commodity(s): Cu, Au, Pb, Zn

Distribution: MRT – Hobart
CMT – Queenstown

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SUMMARY

This document outlines the planned exploration to be carried out on EL52/1994 over the twelve month period commencing March 2005.

Table 1 summarises estimated expenditure.

| Table 1: Exploration Programme Summary | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Area/Prospect | Expenditure | Outcome |
| Copper Clays | \$ 10,000 | JORC compliant resource estimate |
| Glen Lyell | \$ 27,000 | Delineation and drill tested target(s). |
| Chamounix Zinc | \$ 122,000 | Resolution of geophysical anomaly, and possibly drill tested. |
| Burbury Volcanics | \$ 156,000 | Testing of alteration anomalies and identification of targets for further exploration |
| Total | \$ 315,000 | |

Exploration will focus on four areas:

□ Copper Clay deposits

The work is aimed at validating previous work so as to produce a resource estimate that is JORC compliant.

□ Glen Lyell area

Unresolved alteration anomalies will be tested by further geophysical survey, followed by geochemistry and alteration investigations using PIMA analyses. The results will be modeled and used to generate targets for drill testing. The area straddles the boundary between ML1M/95 and EL52/1994 and thus drilling activities in this area will be expended through the mine lease exploration budget. Estimated EL expenditure amounts to \$27,000

□ Chamounix Zinc prospect

The prospect will be explored by extending the geophysical coverage. Three lines are planned for IP work in order to tighten up on the drill tested but unexplained anomaly highlighted by the earlier CSAMT survey. Estimated exploration expenditure amounts to \$122,000

□ Burbury Volcanics prospect

The Burbury Volcanics prospect is still at a greenfields stage of exploration. The existing grid will be rehabilitated and extended for both ground truthing (mapping) and geophysics. An IP survey is planned to cover exposed volcanics/volcaniclastics and to cross the Owen – Tyndall contact where anomalous pyrophyllite has been identified by the CSIRO aerial survey. Estimated exploration expenditure amounts to \$156,000 and includes provision for drilling.

Planned work is detailed in the text.

Appendix I shows the work schedule and deployment of resources.

Appendix II contains documentation submitted for Environmental impact Information.

EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

Planned exploration follows on from previous work and incorporates fresh information from regional surveys (aeromagnetics & radiometrics carried out by MRT plus a hyperspectral aerial survey flown by CSIRO). The programme targets several areas and these are discussed in further detail below. Tenement location is shown in Figure 1. The licence area with prospect locations, major structural features and the dominant alteration zones are shown in Figure 2. The exploration rationale and strategy for each area is outlined in the text.

Estimated expenditure and timeframes are summarised in Table 2. Expenditure will be spread over the next twelve months in conjunction with the timeline included as Appendix I.

| Table 2: Exploration Programme – Activities, Timeframes and Costs | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Area | Activities | Timeframe | Estimated Costs |
| <u>Copper Clays</u> | | | |
| | Data collation, validation, modeling and resource estimation. | March – April 2005 | \$ 10,000 |
| <u>Glen Lyell</u> | | | |
| | Geophysics Geochemistry & PIMA alteration study Drilling. | April – November 2005 | \$ 27,000 |
| <u>Chamounix Zinc</u> | | | |
| | Gridding, geophysics, geochemistry and PIMA work Modeling of data, target generation. | March – August 2005 | \$ 122,000 |
| <u>Burbury Volcanics</u> | | | |
| | Gridding and mapping, geophysics, geochemistry and alteration study (PIMA), target generation. | March – November 2005 | \$ 156,000 |
| | Total | | \$ 315,000 |

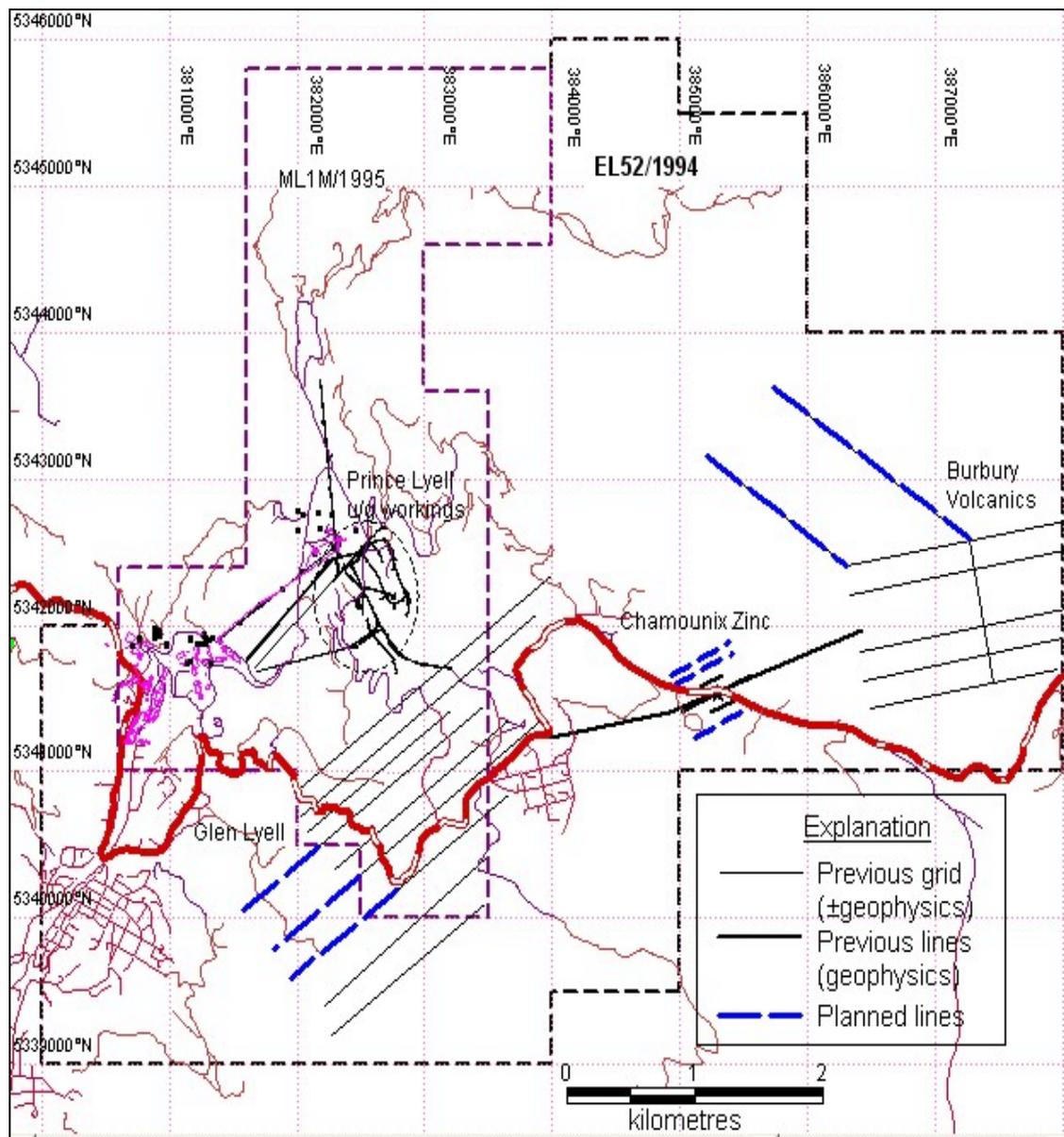


Figure 1

EL52/1994 – Tenement Location Map
Showing Mining Lease and Prospect Locations
with grid lines and planned areas of exploration focus

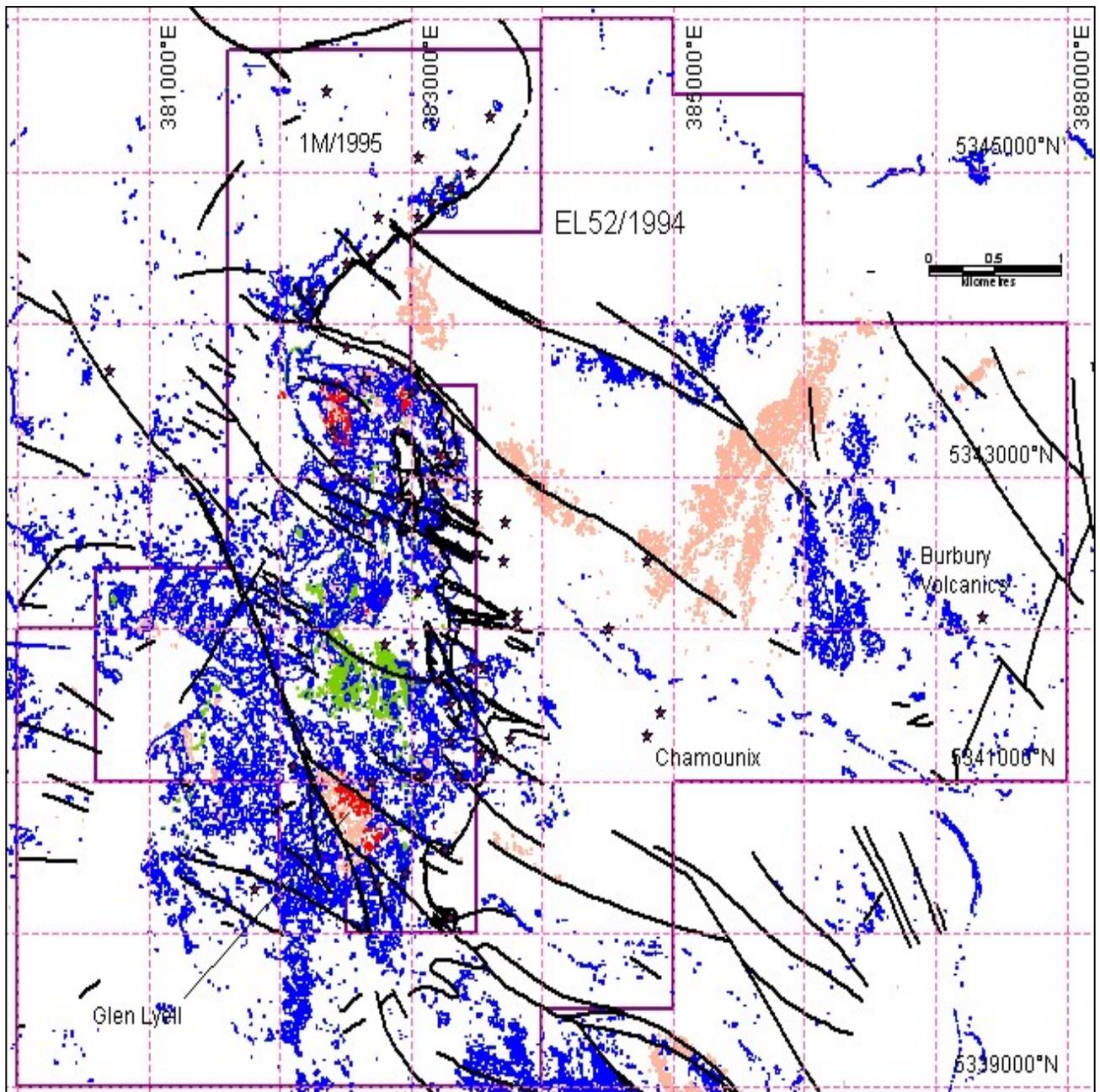


Figure 3

Diagram showing licence area with prospect locations, major structural features, and dominant alteration zones

mineral colour codes:

green = chlorite, orange = pyrophyllite, blue = white micas, red = topaz

(adapted from MRT 1:25000 sheet and HyMap CSIRO regional survey)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Salient features of the regional geology can be summarised as follows:

- Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) rocks present in the south of the EL (strike extension to ML1M/95) showing distinctive foliated hydrothermal alteration assemblages similar to those lithologies and rock types that host economic sulphide mineralisation on the Mt Lyell mine lease.
- Tyndall Group lithologies hosting the Burbury Volcanics prospect at the eastern limit of Mt Lyell and which is bounded to the east by Lake Burbury and Eldon Group rocks.
- Prominent Owen Group conglomerates and sandstones that dominate the topography (Mt Lyell and Mt Owen).
- Minor Gordon Group limestones outcropping extensively in the west, dipping at a low angle (approximately 40° to the east and south east) and underlying the glacial sediments in the core parts of the Linda and Comstock valleys; associated with the younger age (Cainozoic) native copper mineralisation in the Lyell Blocks - King Lyell - Lyell Consols area (i.e. the copper clays resource).
- Glacial and fluvial sediments blanketing the geology of the northern and central parts of the EL (Linda and Comstock valleys).
- Structure is dominated by several regional features:
 - ◇ the Linda Disturbance; A structure of probable Cambrian age that was reactivated during Devonian times. This zone strikes SE - NW through the middle portion of the Exploration Licence. It is expressed as a series of broadly sub parallel faults that have been traced in the West Lyell Open Cut and subsurface in the Prince Lyell orebody underground workings. The Firewood Siding fault close to the southern boundary of the EL is possibly part of this major regional structure.
 - ◇ the North Lyell Fault; Forms the northern boundary to the Linda valley where it has a reverse sense. It acts as a constraining feature to economic copper mineralisation on the Mt Lyell mine lease and where it has a normal sense (i.e. deposits in the North Lyell area).
 - ◇ the Great Lyell Fault (GLF); An enigmatic structure defined in the Mt Lyell area on the contact between the Owen Conglomerate and CVC volcanics. It strikes north - south towards the western end of the Linda valley and on the Mt Lyell mine lease broadly demarcates the eastern limit of sulphide mineralisation. Fault splays and offshoots from the GLF are generally sub parallel to the Linda Disturbance.

The regional geology covering EL52/1994 and ML1M/95 is shown in Figure 3.

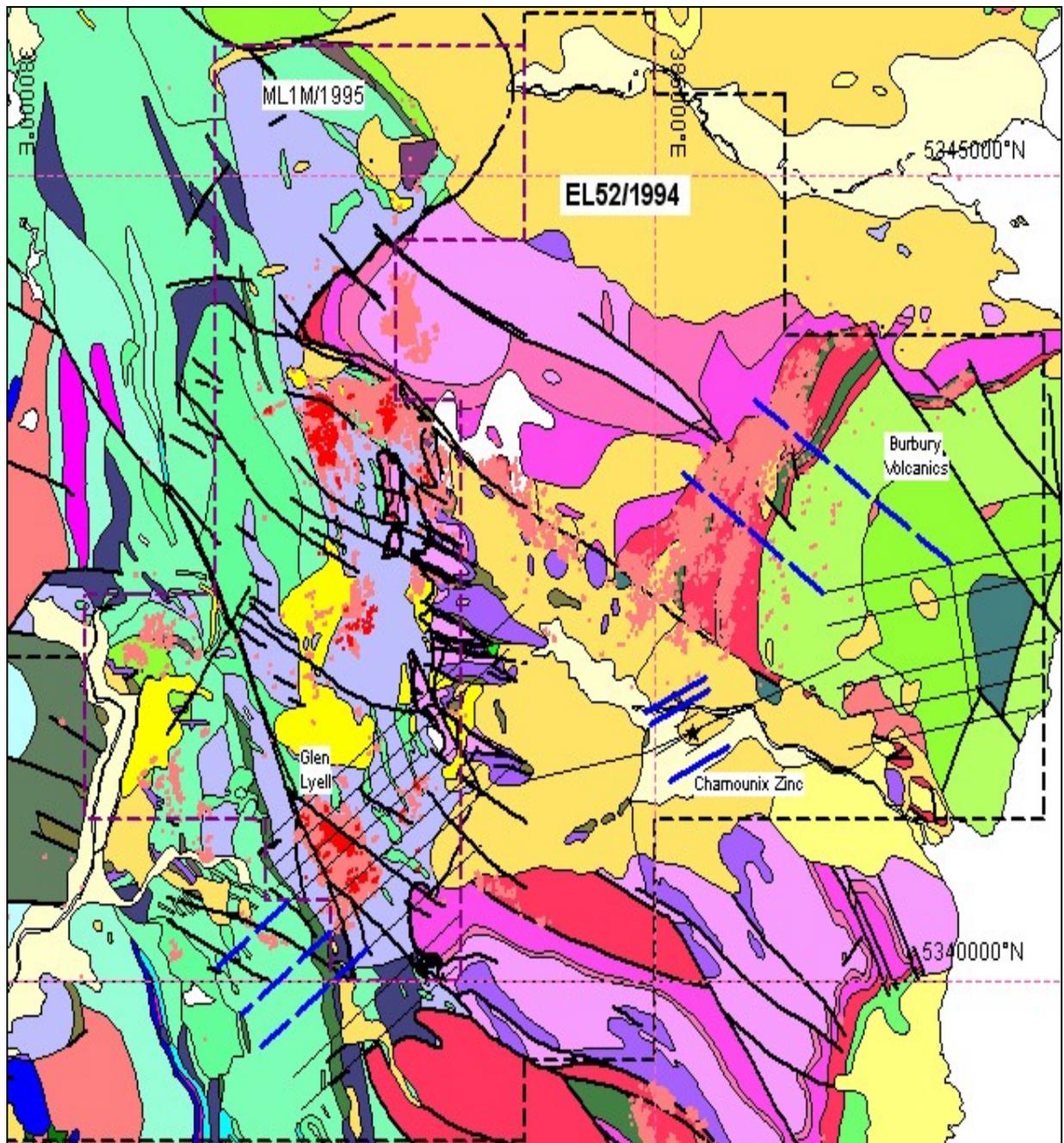


Figure 3

Regional Geology

Showing rock type, faults, exploration areas and pyrophyllite and topaz alteration zones (shaded red/orange) and grid lines over prospect areas

(geology adapted from MRT 1:25000 regional geology sheets – Gormanston & Owen)

EXPLORATION TARGETS

❖ **Copper Clays** (native copper)

The Copper Clays comprise near surface native copper mineralisation located at King Lyell, Lyell Blocks and Lyell Consol.

The resource consists of three separate areas but only the King Lyell has received relatively recent attention (three holes drilled in 1996). Of the three prospects King Lyell is the most accessible, being located close to the township of Gormanston. All the prospects are located close to historic workings with mineralisation (and metallurgy) being significantly different to that of the primary sulphide ore currently mined at the Prince Lyell deposit.

Geologically the resources are confined to tight Devonian synclines and occur as highly deformed weathered limonitic clays and iron hydroxides derived from Gordon Group limestone and shales. Mineralisation is in the form of native copper and cuprite, complicated by recent glacial cover.

Work is in progress towards a new model for re-estimation of the known resource (ref: Wills, 1995) to JORC standards. The work has potential for flow on effects into the Gormanston area where subsurface geology has not been fully tested by earlier work on the EL.

The work programme includes data collation and validation (completed) wireframing and construction build (in progress) followed by model construction and interrogation. A resource estimation to JORC compliancy will be the final outcome. Table 3 details the work programme and estimated costs.

| Activity | Timeframe | Estimated Cost |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| Data collation Data validation Database establishment | Completed | \$ 2,500 |
| Wireframing DTMs and Solids build | In progress | \$ 2,500 |
| Model construction and interrogation | March 2005 | \$ 2,500 |
| Resource estimation and reporting | March/April 2005 | \$ 2,500 |
| Total estimated costs | | \$ 10,000 |
| | | |

The resource estimation and accompanying report should be finalised by April 2005.

❖ Glen Lyell Area

Geographically the area occupies the southern part of the mine lease extending down into the south western part of the exploration licence. The project zone encompasses the area straddling conglomerate creek in EL52/1994 extending south to the Little Owen ridge and eastwards to the Copper Estates prospect at the base of Mt Owen (near the Horseshoe Falls).

Glen Lyell can be described as a large pyrite-sericite-silica alteration system analogous to those seen at Prince Lyell and Western Tharsis. Rock outcrop shows local intense pyrite content with a foliation/cleavage development that is typical of the mineral field. Although sparsely drill tested the last drillholes (GL13 and GL14 completed in the late 1980s) identified offhole EM anomalies that were not subsequently tested. Subtle geochemical and geophysical responses from previous exploration work have not been fully explained. The geology has distinctive rock types, alteration assemblages, sulphide mineralisation and structural controls all of which make the area highly prospective for major resource discoveries. The CSIRO hyperspectral survey shows a very prominent fault bounded pyrophyllite and topaz zone through this area (Figure 4), while the most recent CSAMT survey returned vague responses at surface and a weak conductor located towards Copper Estates. 3D modeling of the alteration of Prince Lyell is in progress as part of the PhD study by Kim Denwer. Once the modeling is completed at the Prince Lyell it will be compared with previous work at Western Tharsis (ref: Huston 2001) to create a 3D alteration model of the field. This will then be used at Glen Lyell as a predictive tool

Figure 4 shows the geology of the area. The significant pyrophyllite/topaz assemblage points to high prospectivity and 'constraining' faults either side of the alteration further enhances this. Potential targets are likely to be at depth.

The work programme plans to extend the suite of survey lines, initially in the acquisition of CSAMT data and this to be possibly further supplemented by IP traverses. Geochemical work in the form of PIMA ±magnetic measurements with selected sampling (historic core and rock chips) are expected to further identify targets for drilling. Drilling is included as part of the overall work programme but this will be expended as part of mine lease exploration.

The Glen Lyell programme and cost estimate are detailed in Table 4.

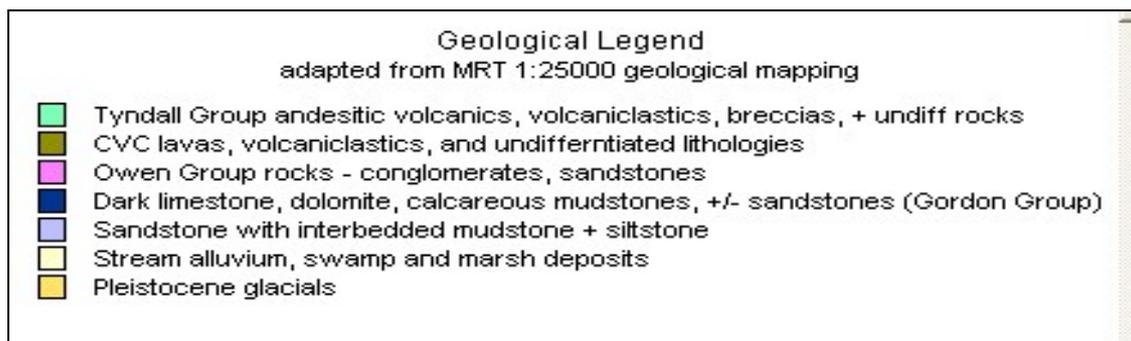
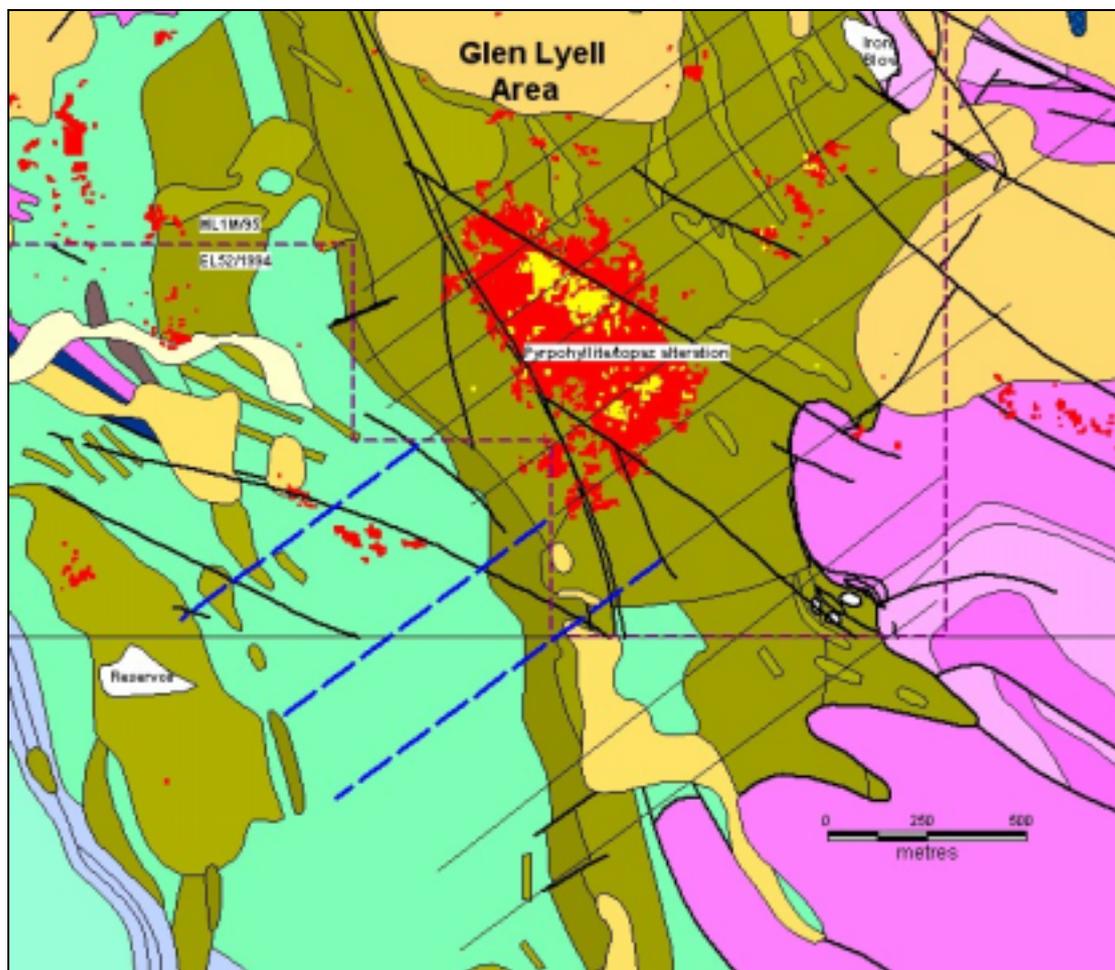


Figure 4

**Geology of the Glen Lyell area
 showing pyrophyllite and topaz alteration**
 (colored red and yellow respectively)
 with existing and planned grid lines
 (adapted from MRT 1:25000 regional geology sheets – Gormanston & Owen)

| Activity | Timeframe | Estimated Cost |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Gridding (approx 3km) | March 2005 | \$ 1,000 |
| Geophysics – CSAMT ± IP | April 2005 | \$ 21,000 |
| Geochemistry and PIMA | May – June 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Modeling and Target delineation * | July 2005 | - |
| Drilling * | September 2005 | - |
| Total | | \$ 27,000 |

Note:

Modeling, target generation and drilling will be expended as part of the mine lease exploration and have been included in that budget.

❖ **Chamounix Zinc Prospect**

The prospect is located in the middle of the Linda valley where there is limited rock exposure (Figure 5). The surface geology is obscured by alluvium and glacial cover which impose challenges to exploration. The initial work was spurred by identification of sphalerite/pyrite/galena mineralisation in Cemetery Creek with current evidence pointing to a potential Irish style carbonate base metal setting. This idea may need to be modified in light of the fact that Chamounix Zinc samples have a similar Hg/volatiles tenor to the Iron Blow (as well as Tasman Crown and North Lyell) and this also has implications for any target(s) that will ultimately be tested by drilling.

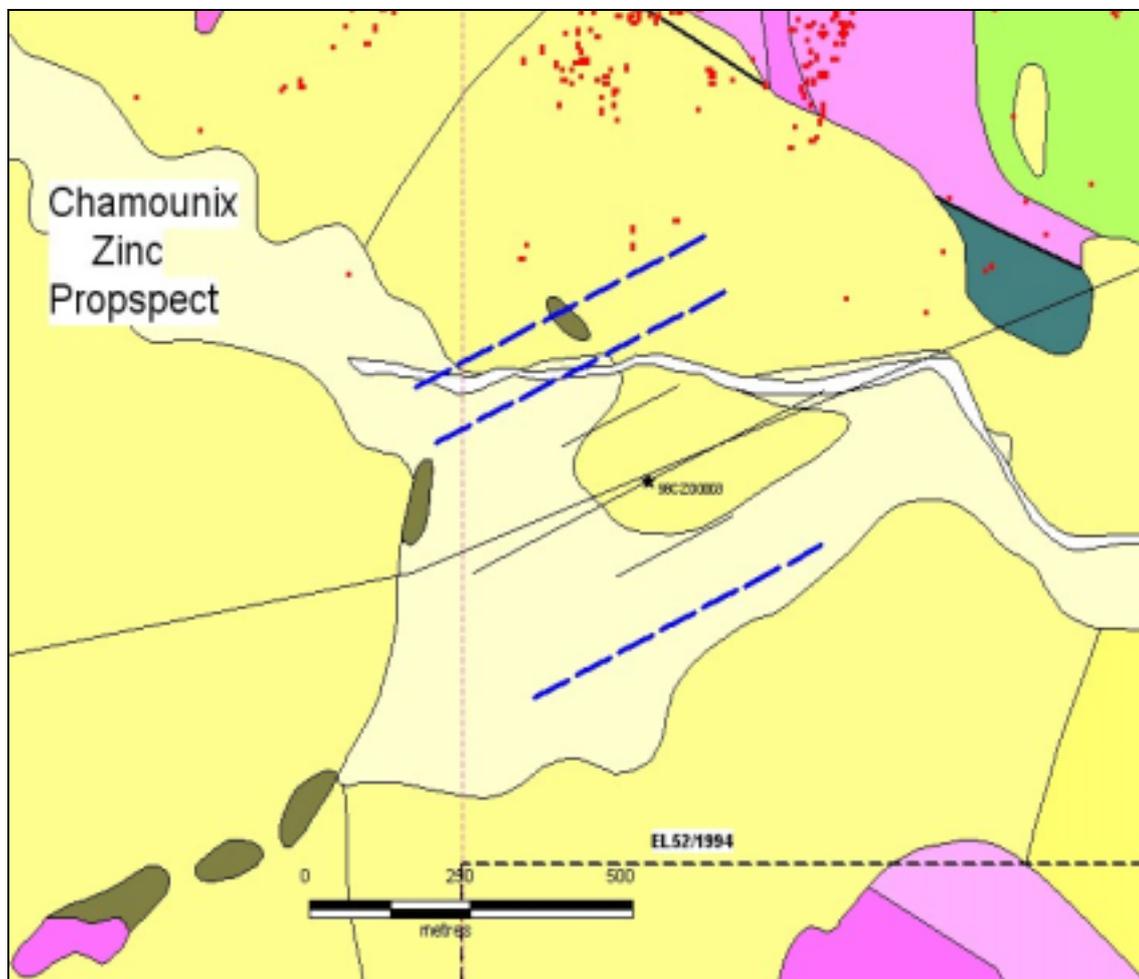


Figure 5

Surface geology of the Chamounix Zinc Prospect

Glacials and alluvium cover shaded yellow, Gordon Group coloured brown, Tyndall as light green and Owen rocks in purple
(adapted from MRT 1:25000 regional geology sheet – Gormanston)

The drill tested but still unexplained CSAMT anomaly requires additional investigation. That original anomaly has been further refined by the most recent geophysical data (IP survey) with indications that the test drillhole was not optimally positioned, particularly in view of the apparent attitude of the anomaly. Thus additional interpretation on this testhole (drilled in 1998) is necessary. Figure 6 shows interpretation (from Muir and Morrison) with position of the test drillhole.

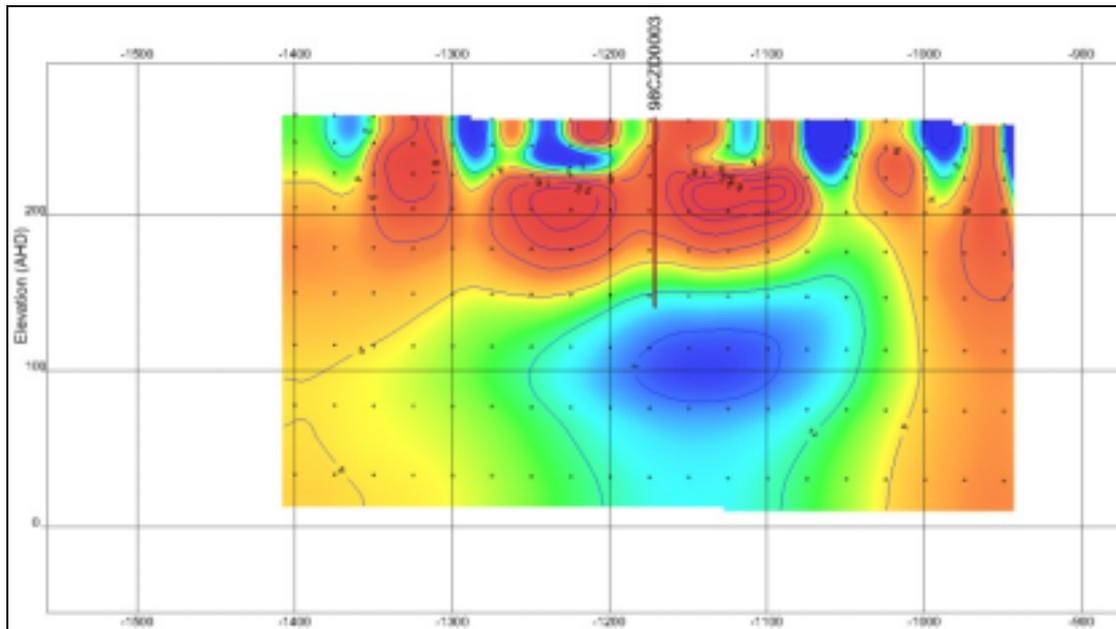


Figure 6

Chamounix Zinc Prospect IP Anomaly
(from Muir and Morrison)
(smooth inversion results; 50m dipoles, 25m moves)

The exploration programme includes geophysics, geochemistry and drilling. The IP coverage will be extended by three new lines positioned either side of the existing lines, with longer linear coverage over the anomaly. PIMA work on existing core/drill chips should enhance the newly acquired geophysical data and will be used to identify and model targets for testing. Drilling is included in the proposed expenditure, the plan allowing for approximately 500 metres of drilling.

The Chamounix Zinc exploration programme is summarized in Table 5.

| Activity | Timeframe | Estimated Cost |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Gridding (approx 1.5km) | March 2005 | \$ 1,000 |
| Geophysics | April 2005 | \$ 11,000 |
| Remodel data | May 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Geochemistry and PIMA | May 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Model and Target Generation | June 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Drilling | June – July 2005 | \$ 90,000 |
| Evaluation | August 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Total | | \$ 122,000 |
| | | |

❖ **Burbury Volcanics**

Geologically the prospect sits in highly prospective stratigraphy. It appears to be stratabound within Tyndall lithologies. The presence of mineralized alteration confirms fluid overprinting of the original rocks. An extensive zone of pyrophyllite alteration (Figure 7) has been identified by the CSIRO aerial survey within the prospect area. This pyrophyllite is not readily accounted for in that it occurs in Owen Group lithologies. Rehabilitation and extension of the existing grid lines will enable ground truthing and an IP survey to be carried out and these will assist in resolving this occurrence.

The exploration programme is aimed at progressively expanding on prospect knowledge which is still at a grassroots level. Additional mapping is intended to resolve structural and stratigraphical relationships. PIMA and geochemistry will further delineate the two known (small) bodies of Cu-Au mineralisation, and may entail some rock chip sampling to add to earlier sampling (soil and rock chip) knowledge. These two occurrences are steeply plunging within the dominant S2 Devonian cleavage and could potentially be analogous to similar-featured orebodies on the Mt Lyell mine lease (e.g. Cape Horn or Lyell Comstock). Geophysics data from IP and \pm CSAMT surveys will be acquired to test potential depth extensions to the surface outcrops. The programme is aimed at identifying targets that can be progressed to drill testing stage and approximately 500 metres of drilling has been budgeted for.

The exploration programme is summarised in Table 6.

| Table 6: Burbury Volcanics Exploration programme | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| Activity | Timeframe | Estimated Cost |
| Gridding (approx 4.5km) | March 2005 | \$ 2,000 |
| Mapping | March 2005 | \$ 7,000 |
| Geophysics | April 2005 | \$ 24,000 |
| Geochemistry and PIMA | April – May 2005 | \$ 13,000 |
| Interpretation and Target Generation | June 2005 | \$ 5,000 |
| Drilling | | \$ 90,000 |
| Modeling | | \$ 15,000 |
| Total | | \$ 156,000 |
| | | |

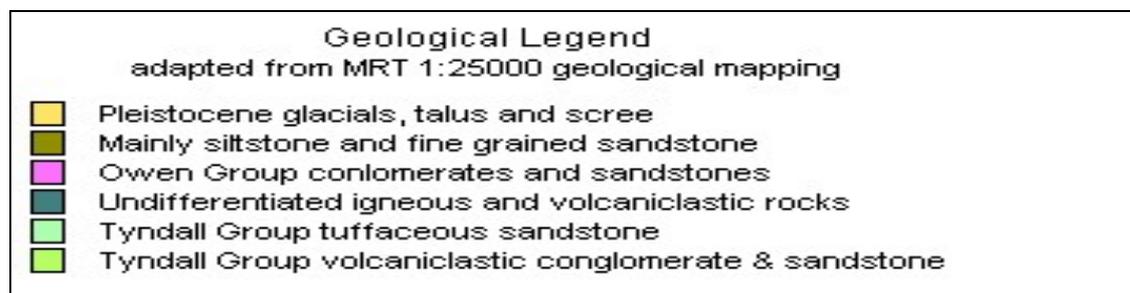
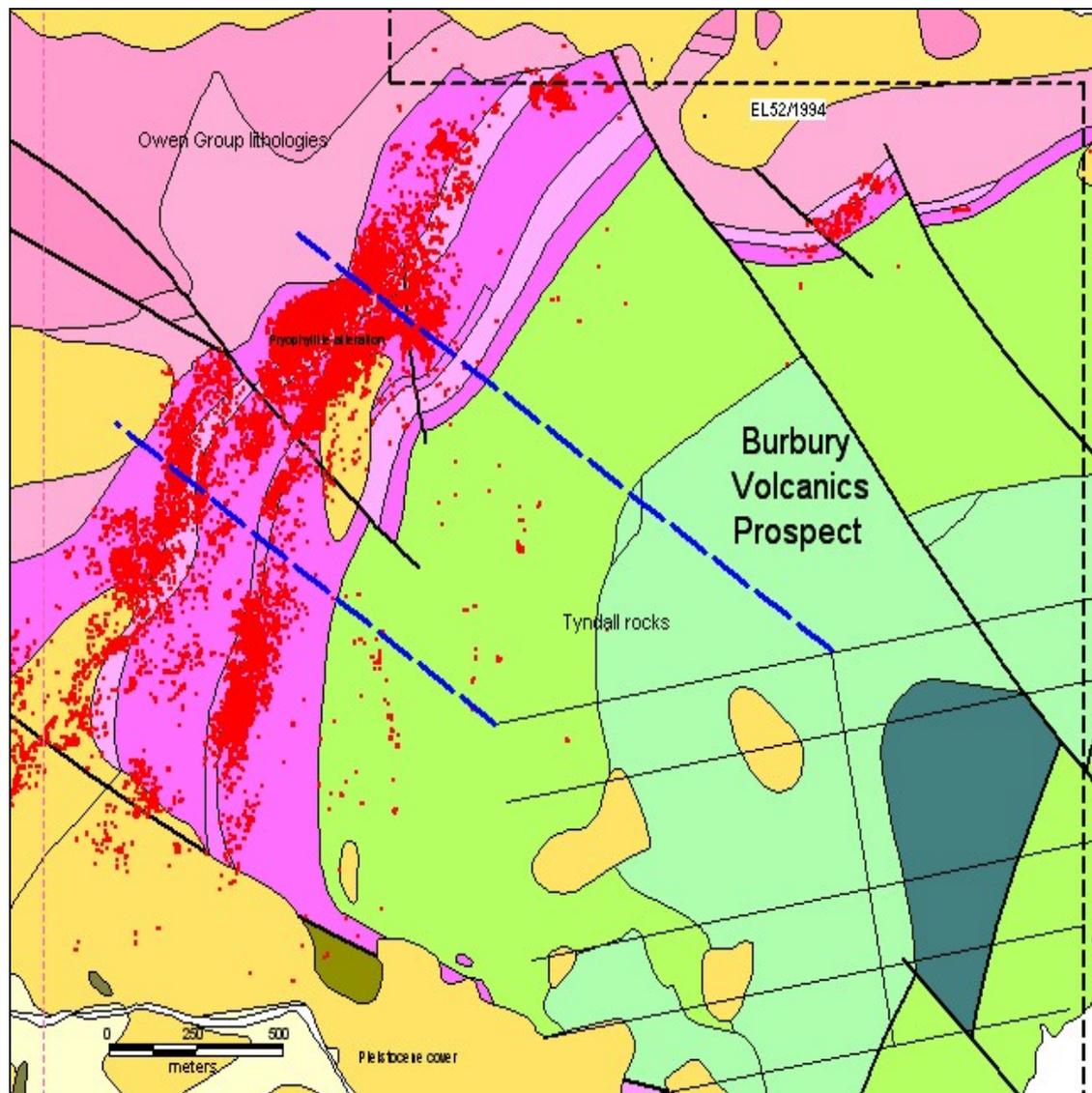


Figure 7

**Geology of the Burbury Volcanics Prospect
 showing pyrophyllite alteration shaded red
 with existing and planned lines**
 (adapted from MRT 1:25000 regional geology sheet – Gormanston)

REFERENCES

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Appendix I

Timeline showing work schedule and deployment of resources

Appendix II

Environmental Impact Information

Contents

- Introduction
- Exploration Areas/Prospects and Line Requirements
- Environmental Considerations
- CMT Environmental management
- EL52-1994 – Licence Area Environmental Descriptors
- EL52/1994 – Protocols for the Exploration Programme

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines environment impact information associated with the exploration activities planned in exploration licence EL52/1994 over the next twelve months.

With respect to environmental impact the exploration programme can be split into two phases:

- Short term – over the next three months

Work involves the establishment of lines for use in ground geophysical surveys and reconnaissance field mapping. Some selective field geochemical work in the form of rock chip sampling will also be undertaken.

- Longer term – over three to twelve months

Surface drilling is planned on targets identified during the first phase.

There are three areas within the EL where work will be focused, all lying inside crown land:

- o Glen Lyell area
- o Chamounix Zinc prospect
- o Burbury Volcanics prospect

Figure 1 shows the exploration licence and location of the prospect areas. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the lines planned in the separate prospects. Technical details for the planned lines are shown in Table 1. Also included in this document is information on CMT Environmental Management and protocols to be followed in the EL.

A total of approximately 7½ km of lines is planned. The requirements for each prospect area are detailed in the text.

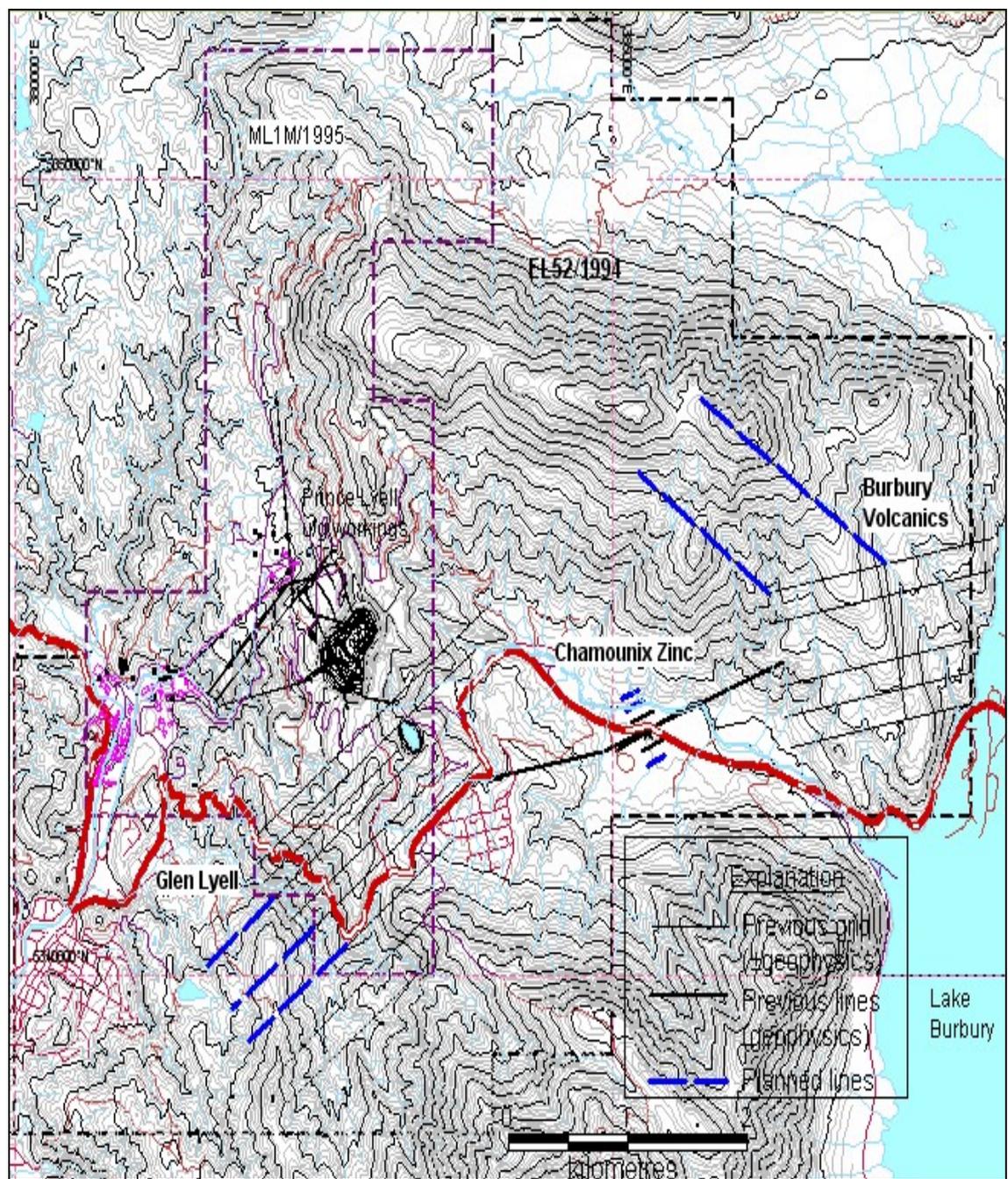


Figure 1
EL52/1994 – Tenement Location Map
showing topography, roads and infrastructure
with exploration areas and planned lines

EXPLORATION AREAS/PROSPECTS AND LINE REQUIREMENTS

Glen Lyell Area (Figure 2)

- Approximately 3 km of new lines are planned for ground geophysics.
- These will be extensions to lines used in previous exploration.
- The extensions will cross conglomerate creek and run over the Little Owen ridge. Rehabilitation of previous lines will involve identification and re-establishment of stations used in previous work.
- No cutting or disturbance to the environment will be involved.
- It should be noted that the work in this area runs across the boundary and onto mining lease ML1M/95 owned and operated by CMT.

Chamounix Zinc (Figure 3)

- Three new lines of approximately 500metres each are planned.
- The lines will parallel those lines used in previous work and will be either side of the Lyell highway.
- Two lines will pass over Linda Creek.
- The lines will be used for ground geophysics.
- No disturbance to the environment is anticipated.

Burbury Volcanics (Figure 4)

- Two new lines are planned totaling approximately 4 km.
- The previous grid will be rehabilitated for reconnaissance work.
- The new lines will extend the grid to enable ground geophysical surveys to be carried out over geology that is prospective and has not been explored.
- Some selective rock chip sampling will be carried out.
- The vegetation is typically Western Wet Scrub and some cutting will be required, although this is expected to be minimal.

| Table 1: EL52/1994 – Line Requirements | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Area | Line | Km | Direction | Start Coord | | End Coord | | |
| | | | | N | E | N | E | |
| <u>Glen Lyell</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1.2 | 233° | 5340196 | 382775 | 5339590 | 381957 | 6000N GRL |
| | 2 | 0.8 | 233° | 5340293 | 382487 | 5339794 | 381813 | 6250N GRL |
| | 3 | 0.8 | 233° | 5340489 | 382163 | 5340045 | 381564 | 6600N GRL |
| <u>Chamounix Zinc</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 0.5 | 065° | 5341232 | 385111 | 5341449 | 385568 | |
| | 2 | 0.5 | 065° | 5341588 | 384959 | 5341804 | 385416 | |
| | 3 | 0.5 | 065° | 5341665 | 384927 | 5341881 | 385385 | |
| <u>Burbury Volcanics</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1.9 | 304° | 5343624 | 385735 | 5342592 | 387269 | |
| | 2 | 1.3 | 304° | 5343152 | 385211 | 5342407 | 386300 | |

Notes: GRL = grid system used on mine lease ML1M/95
 Line length is approximate (km), coordinates are approximate

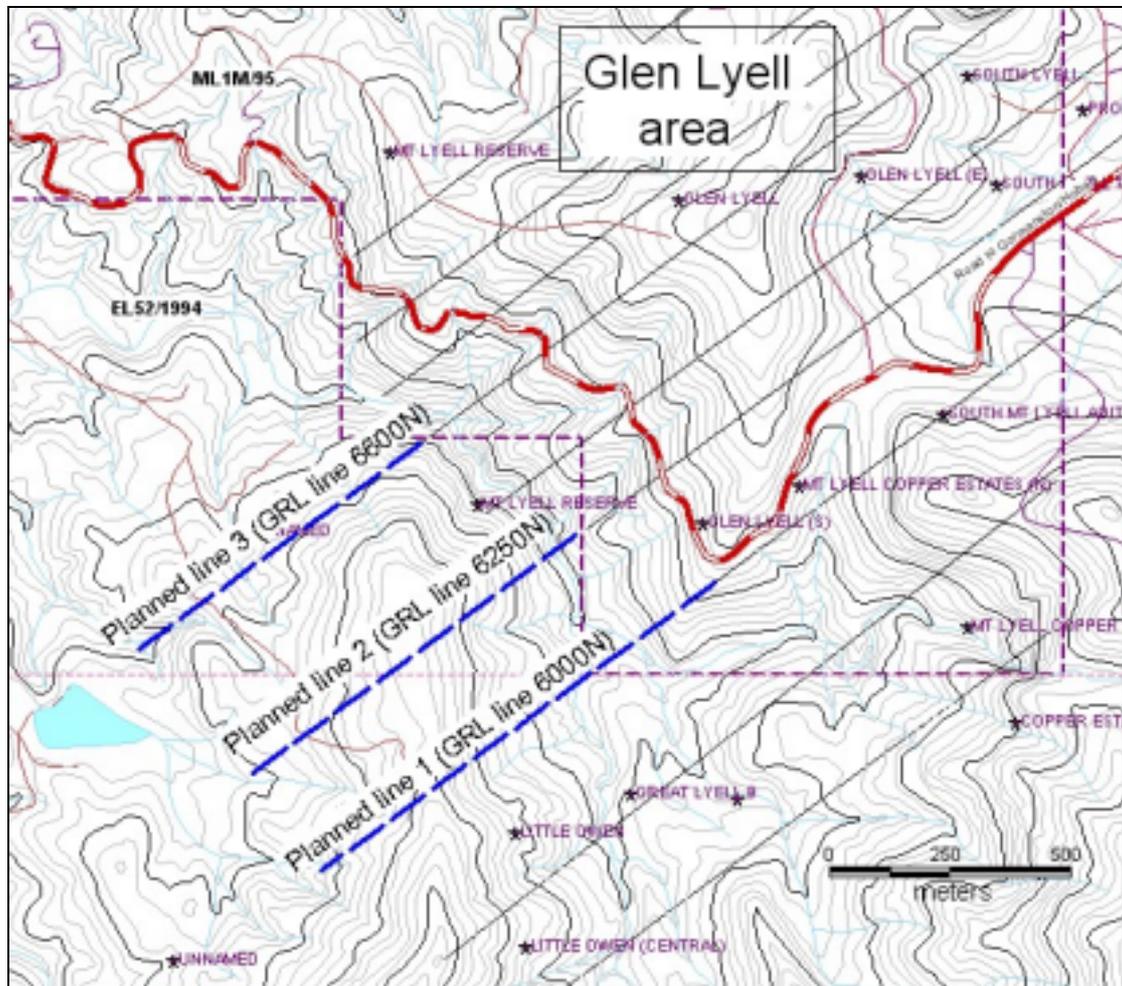


Figure 2

Glen Lyell Area
showing historical workings and lines planned for ground geophysics
(planned lines are extension of lines used for previous exploration and are shown
as dashed lines coloured blue)

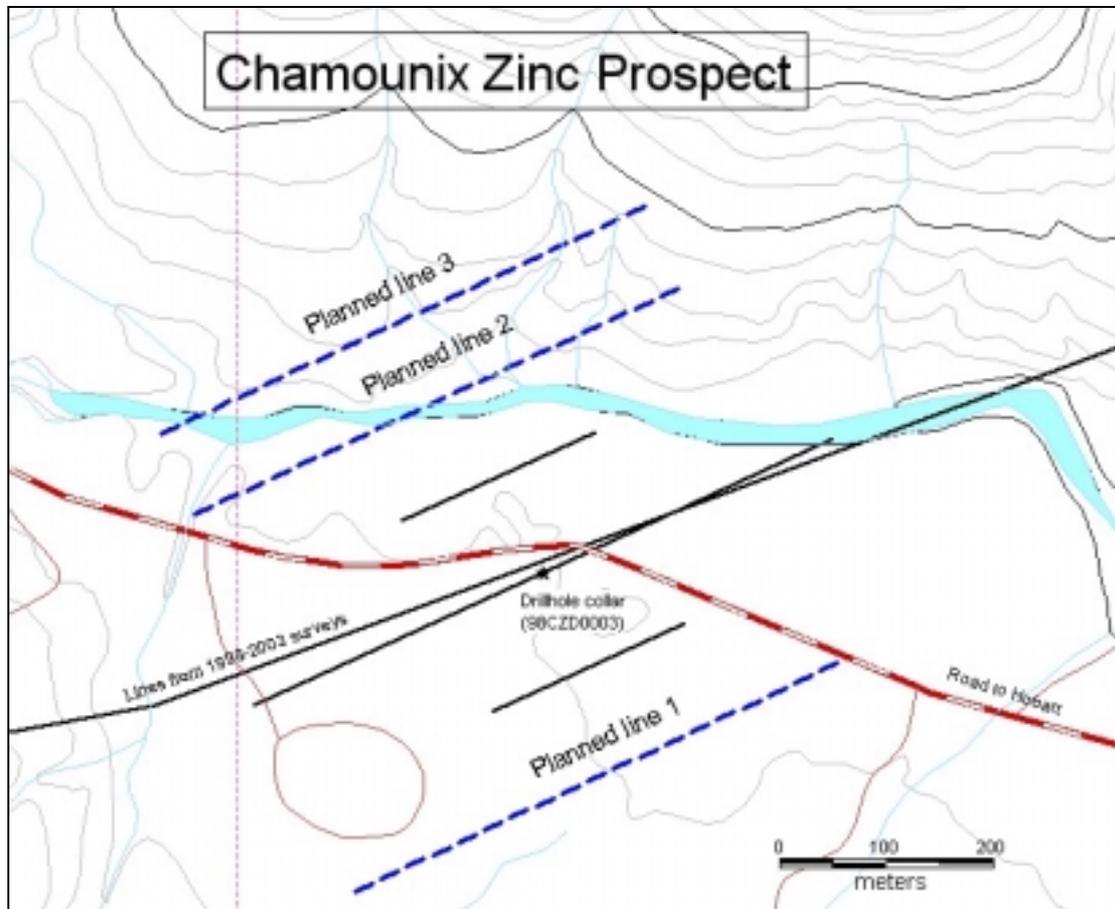


Figure 3

Chamounix Zinc Prospect
showing lines planned for ground geophysics work and lines from previous work
(planned lines are shown as dashed lines coloured blue)

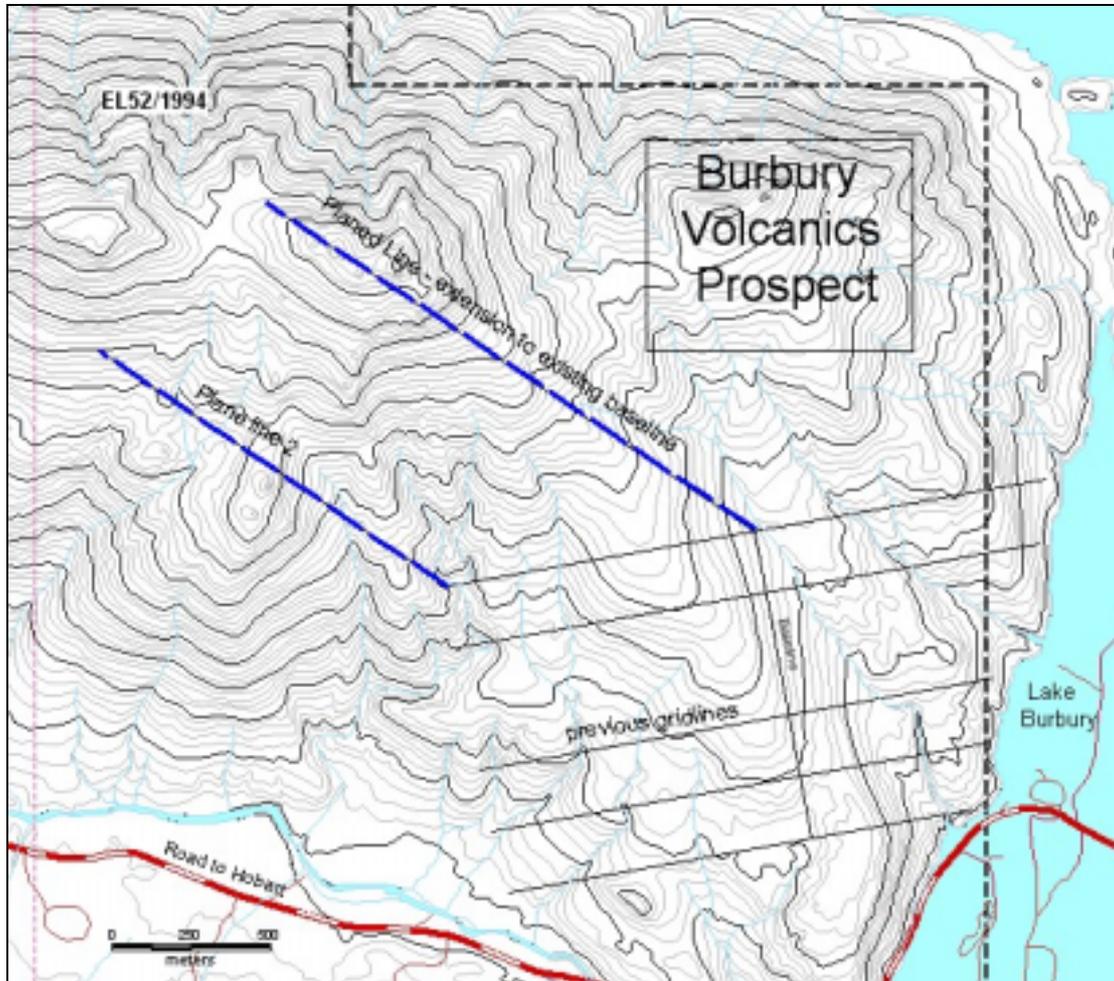


Figure 4

Burbury Volcanics Prospect
showing planned new lines for geophysical work and grid used in earlier exploration
(planned lines are shown as dashed lines coloured blue)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

CMT Environmental Management

CMT Environmental Management includes Standard Operating Procedures for Earthworks and *Phytophthora* and site management plans for fire, weeds and hydrocarbon management. There are also commitments in the CMT Environmental Management Plan for protection of flora and fauna, management of earthworks, weed control and rehabilitation.

A site "Environmental Guideline" is being prepared that will summarise the statutory commitments and recommended environmental management for work outside of CMTs current disturbance. This should apply to new or refurbished tracks, cut lines, drill sites, costeans etc, and will be adapted to form the basis of a specific environmental management plan for the exploration program. It will be provided to contractors as part of their conditions of working on site. The guide will reinforce procedures as detailed in the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice, will emphasis washdown practices, and will be made available to all relevant personnel.

CMT Environmental Management also provides for the reporting of relevant information to the CMT Environmental Manager. This includes statutory and non statutory items as well as those of a more routine nature.

EL52/1994 – Licence Area Environmental Descriptors

Soils

Soils in the Linda valley include organic soils and peat that require protection from fire and contamination by *phytophthora* and weeds. Gravelly soils occur on the slopes of Mt Lyell. There is little soil remaining in the Glen Lyell area. Those gravelly soils that are present are susceptible to erosion and any exploration activity will take cognisance of this fact.

Flora

The flat part of the Linda Valley is recorded in the Parks & Wildlife GIS as being a "non forest priority area" dominated by "*restionaceae* flatland". This is the tassel cord rush grassland typical of the valley and part of the mine lease and is mainly developed on peaty and gravelly soils with low nutrient and high water table. Management includes the exclusion of fire and prevention of introduction of disease or weeds.

Vegetation on the slopes of Mt Lyell includes "Western Wet Scrub". The Glen Lyell area has sparse "Queenstown regrowth". The Western Wet Scrub and Queenstown regrowth are relatively common and less susceptible to disturbance. All vegetation will be protected against fire, disease and weeds.

Fauna

There are no known significant populations of fauna in the area. The only threatened or endangered species recorded in the region is a wedge tail eagle seen near the mine. The region includes potential habitat for the spotted tail quoll, the latter is unlikely to be in the habitat covered by exploration.

Heritage

The “Linda Moraine” is listed on the Register of National Estate and will not be disturbed by the programme. The prospect areas contain no known cultural heritage features such as the old railway formation. Similarly the prospect areas contain no known aboriginal heritage sites.

EL52/1994 – Protocols for this Exploration Programme

Weed and *Phytophthora* control

- The source and preceding work sites of all equipment and machinery to be identified.
- All equipment to be inspected for cleanliness, with no soil or vegetation or other potential contaminants present.
- All work sites to be checked for existing weed or *phytophthora* infestations, and if present, monitored and action taken to restrict spreading of same.
- Application of "Washdown Guidelines" – vehicles, equipment, machinery and footwear.

Earthworks

- Minor earthworks will be required for drill site preparation.
- Strip and stockpile vegetation, top soil, subsoil and weathered rock separately, and replace in correct order when rehabilitating.
- If available, collect seeds from vegetation to be cleared.
- Record the presence of weeds.

Fire

- No fires are allowed on the CMT leases.
- No activities with potential to cause fire on extreme fire danger days or at times of total fire ban (e.g. use of chainsaw, vehicles in vegetation etc.)
- All vehicles to have operational fire extinguisher.
- Drilling rig to have a pump with fire fighting hose and water available for fire fighting.
- All personnel to be vigilant for fire, and to be aware of contact procedures (i.e. call CMT emergency services and 000 fire brigade).

Erosion control

- Limit open areas to the minimum required.
- Construct cross drains on tracks or exposed areas to minimize runoff length and construct cutoff drains above exposures (eg upslope of tracks) to reduce volume of flowing water over disturbed areas.
- Construct sediment retention ponds and use geofabric silt filters to prevent release of sediment to natural drainage.
- Vehicle movements to be restricted to defined roads and tracks.

Fauna

- Habitats not to be disturbed.
- Sightings of species and their nests/borrows to be recorded and reported.

Heritage

- Any unlisted heritage feature that is found is not to be disturbed and its location to be reported.

Hazardous materials

- CMT hydrocarbon management plan to be implemented.
- Any chemicals to have CMT approval, to be current on MSDS and to be transported, stored and disposed of as per legislation and CMT commitments.
- Suitable protection to be in place to prevent accidental escape into the environment e.g. bunds at drill sites.

Visual Impacts and Waste Management

- Lines to be located so as to minimise visual and social impact.
- All garbage and other waste to be removed from site and disposed of in council landfill.
- Portable toilets to be considered for drill site locations.
- Drill cuttings and sludge to be removed to CMT waste rock dump.

Rehabilitation

- Drill holes will have tall collars and be capped, and permanently labeled.
- No water will be allowed to discharge.
- Any excavations will be recontoured to a stable profile. Available subsoil, topsoil and vegetation slash will be placed over the disturbance. Runoff will be controlled using cross drains, hardened drop structures and sediment traps where required.
- Local provenance native seed will be spread and the site monitored for weeds, erosion and revegetation success. CMT rehabilitation criteria will be applied, including an assessment of site stability, safety, sustainability and habitat.

W.Godsall
28th February 2005