



G L E N G A R R Y

EL 21/2003 – YOLANDE RIVER

ANNUAL REPORT

For the period ending 10th June 2005

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GLENGARRY RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 40 009 468 099

SUMMARY

EL 21/2003 was acquired to explore for Cambrian volcanic-hosted gold mineralisation in a structural and stratigraphic setting considered prospective because of its broad similarities with the Henty deposit.

Exploration during Year 2 comprised follow up soil sampling to confirm weak gold and base metal anomalism detected in Year 1 and better delineate the anomalous zones. A total of 95 "A" horizon soil samples were collected and assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, lead and zinc.

The follow up soil sampling confirmed the previous anomalies at Porphyry, Diamond Hill and at a single point lead-only anomaly on the northern most line. Two single point gold anomalies on the southern line could not be repeated.

The anomalous values while elevated are not considered high enough to reflect near surface, economic gold and/or base metal mineralisation. They may however represent leakage from a blind ore body at depth and given the very rich metal endowment of the host Mount Read Volcanics, it is recommended that IP or EM surveys be carried out to detect possible deeper mineralisation.

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TENEMENT INFORMATION

Exploration Licence 21/2003 Yolande River is a 64 km² tenement located to the west-northwest of the Mt Lyell mineral field at Queenstown, western Tasmania (Figure 1).

The EL was awarded to Glengarry Resources Limited on 28 July 2003, as the successful applicant for Exploration Release Area 586, following the relinquishment of the ground by Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd. Glengarry Resources holds 100% equity in EL 21/2003.

The five year licence term expires on July 11 2008. This annual report covers exploration completed in licence year 2, which will end on 11 July 2005.

ACCESS & LAND TENURE

All weather two wheel drive vehicular access is restricted to the Zeehan Highway, which traverses diagonally through the EL from the southeast to the central north, and the Lyell Highway in the southeast corner of the EL (Figure 1). Useful four wheel drive tracks exist in the southeast corner but most of the prospective parts of the EL require foot or helicopter access. Some walking tracks and grid lines were cut by previous explorers in the Yolande River valley and in the Diamond Hill area, and part of the current program involves re-establishing and extending this access. The limited access to the EL interior is in part offset by closeness to Queenstown and its established infrastructure and services. This enables some field activities to continue through the winter.

Apart from several small freehold and leasehold land blocks bordering the highways in the southeast, the EL is essentially Crown Land. Land north of the Yolande River forms part of the Dundas Regional Reserve and therefore field activities in that area are permitted under the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG) process.

Most of the ground is covered by thick regrowth forest dominated by understorey trees, and patches of button grass heath land scrub. Minor narrow ribbons of rainforest confined to river and creek valleys have survived a history of frequent firing across the area.

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY & AIMS

Glengarry Resources is exploring for gold in the Mount Read Volcanics. Prospectivity is considered to be enhanced, in particular for a Henty-style deposit, by two aspects of the regional geology and geophysics within the EL (Figures 2a and 2b).

- The group of rhyodacitic and andesitic porphyries and their host tuffaceous volcanoclastics, in the central east of the EL, probably occur near the stratigraphic top of the Yolande River Sequence (Central Volcanic Sequence equivalent in this area). This idea is based partly on an interpretation of the linear magnetic high, located some 2 km west of the porphyries (Figure 2a), being a near-basal Tyndall Group correlate of the Lynchford Tuff (Corbett, 1979, White and McPhie, 1996).
- Three major fault structures converge within the EL (Figure 2b). The southern end of the Henty Fault system and a major fault controlling the position of the Yolande

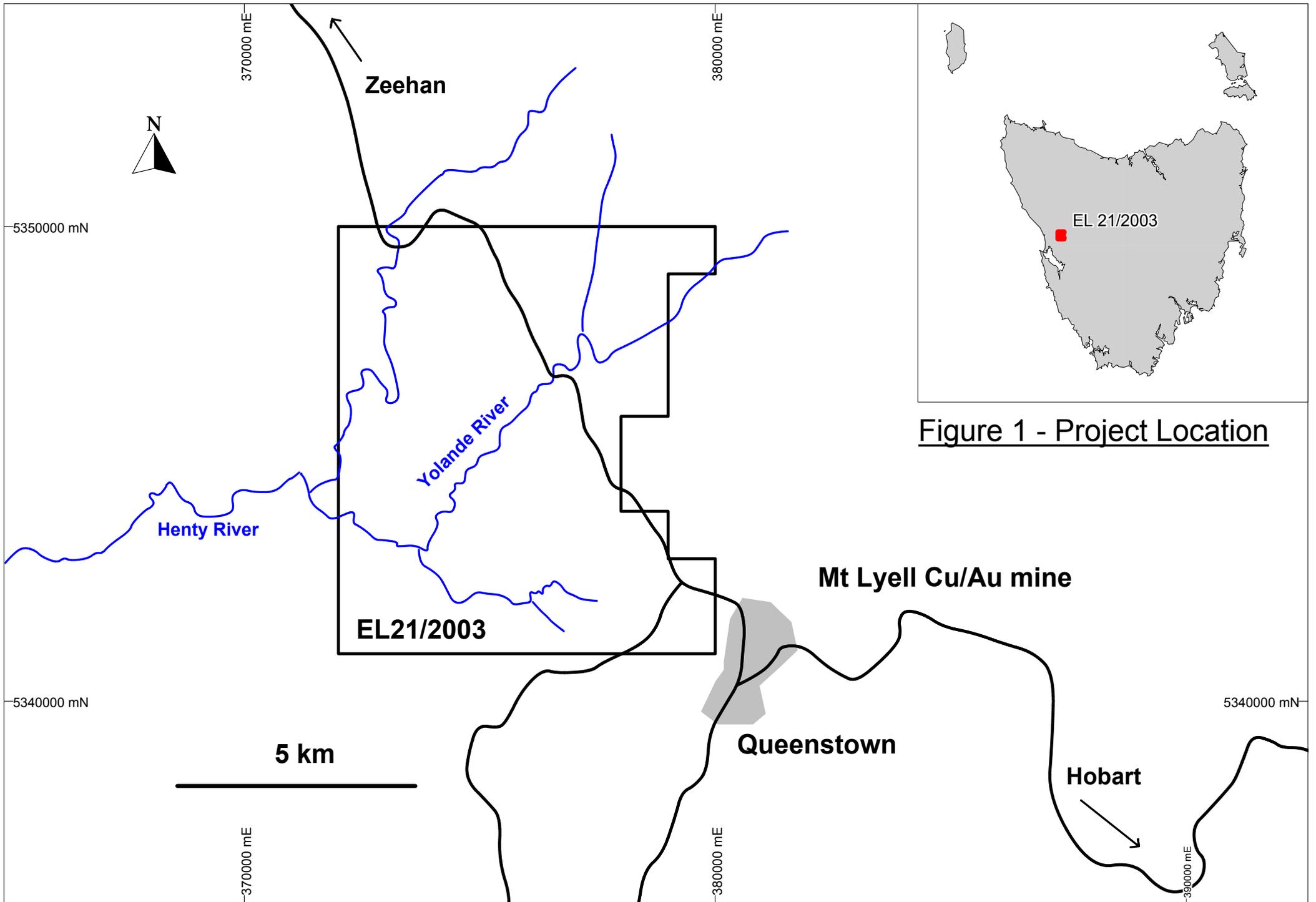


Figure 1 - Project Location

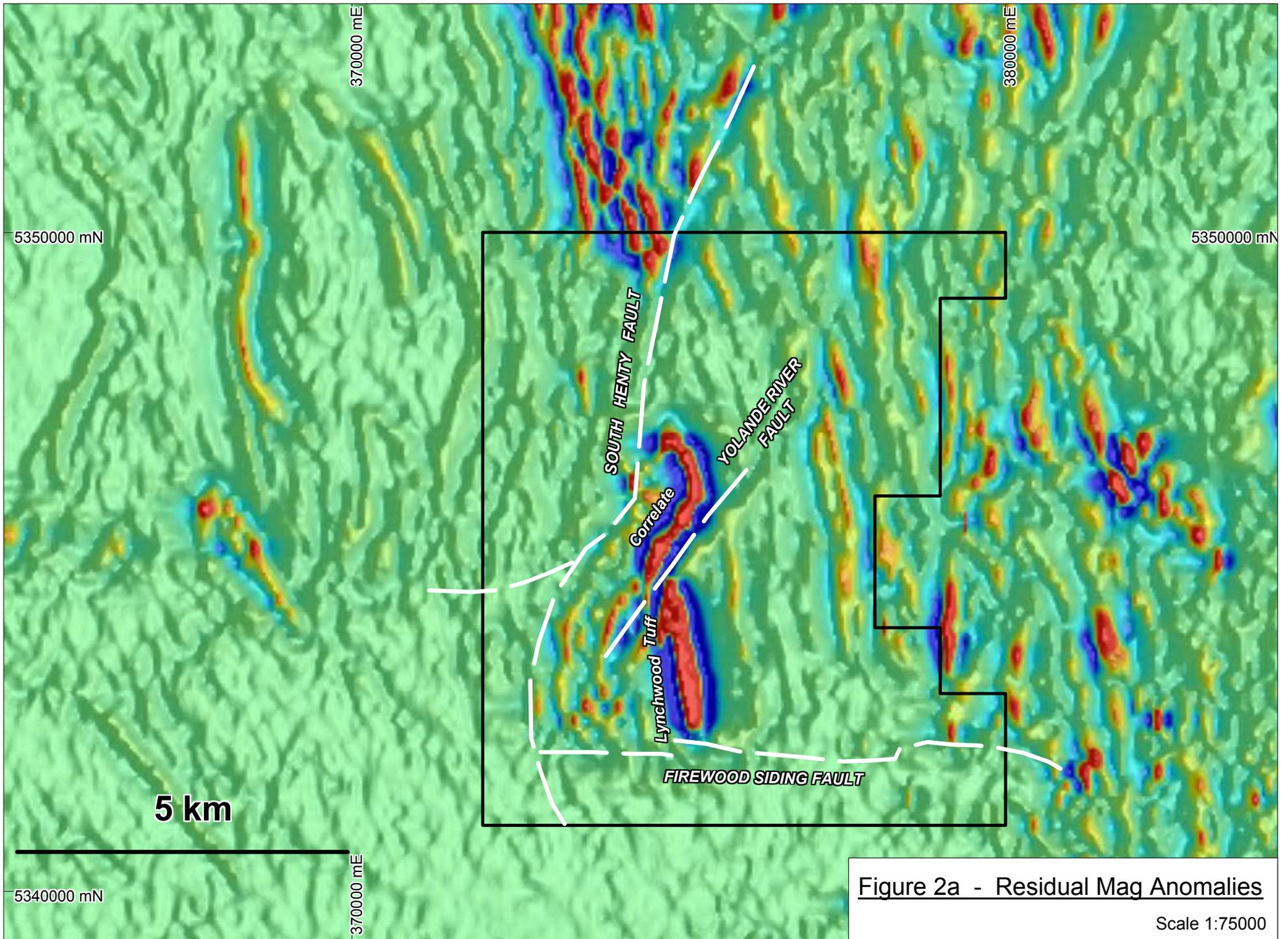


Figure 2a - Residual Mag Anomalies

Scale 1:75000

River are truncated by the east-west strike slip Firewood Siding Fault system. Regional mapping on the Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) Professor 1:25,000 Sheet indicates that the South Henty and Firewood Siding Faults were active during the Cambrian and therefore by analogy with the Henty deposit, potential exists for mineralisation where the basal Tyndall – upper Yolande River Sequence rocks are cut by these faults.

Year 1 exploration aims included confirmation of the stratigraphy and testing the target area for evidence of mineralisation by a combination of geology and soil geochemistry.

SUMMARY OF PRE-EL 21/2003 EXPLORATION

Despite the fact that the hand dug hard rock and alluvial gold workings at Diamond Hill probably date to circa 1880, prior to the discovery of the Iron Blow at Mt Lyell, and much of the EL is underlain by Mount Read Volcanics, little modern exploration has been conducted.

Three Department of Mines shallow drill holes on the Madam Howards barite occurrence in 1962 are the only exploration holes in the EL. Prior to the 2001 Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program (WTRMP) airborne geophysical surveys, regional coverage consisted of a 1980 airborne EM survey, several generations of stream sediment surveys and a 1993 aeromagnetic/radiometrics survey.

All effective exploration has been conducted since 1971, by four groups - Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd/Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd, Cyprus Minerals Australia, Pasminco Exploration and Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd, on five exploration licences; ELs 9/66, 47/71, 11/85, 25/91 and 27/95.

The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd held the area between 1971 and 1983, within EL 47/71 until 1976 and later as part of EL 9/66. Small outcrops of gossan-like ironstone were noted near the junction of the Zeehan and Lyell Highways, where mafic volcanics have subsequently been mapped against the eastern (Pearl Creek) end of the Firewood Siding Fault. Sampling for base metal checks yielded a maximum 340 ppm Cu assay.

In 1973-75 approximately 80 stream sediments were taken within the area now covered by EL 21/2003 and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co and Ni. A Zn value of 115 ppm in a tributary of Langdon River (Gold Creek) was considered anomalous, with statistically determined anomaly thresholds of 60, 80 and 80 ppm for Cu, Pb and Zn respectively on the volcanics.

A 7 line (6.4 line km) grid was also established over Madam Howards (Figure 2b), and IP and magnetics generated 7 weak plus 1 moderate IP anomalies. It was noted that the “quartz keratophyre” host rocks were intensely altered to clay. Resistivities ranged from 1000 to 3000 ohmm and reportedly showed no correlation with rock type.

The “moderate” IP anomaly gave no soil response and MLMRC concluded that no more work was warranted.

The Diamond Hill and Sisters Hills workings were rock chip sampled, detecting one gold in quartz vein value of 2 ppm at Diamond Hill (Figure 2b) and several minor base metal kicks at both sites.

In March 1980 a helicopter Dighem survey was flown over the Henty-Yolande area of EL 9/66, encompassing 344 line km at 150 metre line spacing. The survey picked up 55 weak anomalous responses which were screened to 4 definite and 8 possible geological anomalies. In 1981, John Bishop of Mitre Geophysics reinterpreted the data, concluding that 3 of Dighem's 12 "geological" anomalies were due to roads but that an additional 5 non-cultural anomalies could be identified and required follow-up work. No record that this recommendation was followed has been located.

Between 1981 and 1983, 379 stream sediment (-80# plus some additional -10#) and 72 rock chip samples were taken from the Henty - Yolande area of EL 9/66 and assayed mainly for base metals, with some samples tested for gold as well. Five anomalous sites were recognised

- (i) A tributary of Langdon River (Gold Creek), west of Lake Margaret township produced anomalous Zn values in stream sediments (maximum 330 ppm Zn) and a 1.2 ppm Au value in rock chips from sericitic tuffs and black shales. Small alluvial gold workings are present in the area.
- (ii) In Pearl Creek near the Firewood Siding fault, anomalous Cu, Pb and Zn (up to 1050 ppm Cu) were encountered from stream sediments on the Eldon Group Bell Shale.
- (iii) A single value of 1.2 ppm Au from stream sediments in a creek south of the Madam Howards barite prospect.
- (iv) A single 270 ppm Zn value from stream sediments in a tributary of Cliffords Creek which drains the Sisters Hills workings.
- (v) A series of high Cu and Zn values from stream sediments in Truscott Creek close to Zeehan Highway. Further down stream in Truscott Creek, another site recorded 620 ppm Zn in stream sediments.

By 1983 Gold Fields Exploration Ltd were operating EL 9/66 and in a review of previous work, supplemented by some more drainage and rock chip sampling around known workings and anomalies, concluded that only the zinc stream sediment anomaly in Gold Creek and the copper stream sediment anomaly in Pearl Creek deserved follow-up as base metal targets and that the two gold anomalies appear genuine and remain unexplained. The copper anomaly in Pearl Creek was checked and could not be repeated. At that time the Central Volcanic Complex was considered to be the only base metal prospective part of the Mount Read Volcanics and on that basis, combined with the lack of regional base metal encouragement and the notion that any gold was probably in E-W Devonian veins and of small scale, Gold Fields relinquished the ground.

In 1985 the area was included in EL 11/85, operated by Cyprus Minerals Australia Company, a subsidiary of Amoco. Between 1987 and 1989, the Sisters Hills prospect was rock chip sampled and assayed for Au, As, Sb without any scores above level of detection. In 1990 a Joint Venture on EL 11/85 resulted in Pasminco Exploration taking operatorship. In 1991 the Henty-Yolande block of EL 11/85 was relinquished, then re-acquired as EL 25/91 by Pasminco and included in the JV with Hudspeth, Norgold and Arimco.

Pasminco developed the idea that Tyndall Group rocks correlating with those associated with mineralisation at Newton Creek-Howards Anomaly, near Henty, may exist at Yolande River. This idea was based on comparing magnetic character between known Tyndall Group outcrop and the results of a 1993 helimag/radiometrics survey by Geoterrex Pty Ltd over EL 21/95. The survey was flown at 80 metre nominal sensor height and 200 metre line spacings on an E-W orientation.

The results were interpreted by David Leaman of Leaman Geophysics, concluding that sedimentary units in the west of the EL have low magnetic background and are interbanded with high magnetic tuffs. The magnetic contrast highlights structures, including a major syncline shaped by NE, NW and subordinate E-W structures. A major high magnetic zone within the western-central area was considered to possibly be Tyndall Group.

Pasminco relinquished EL 21/95 in mid 1995 after collating all prior stream sediment survey sites.

In 1996 Copper Mines of Tasmania Pty Ltd acquired the ground as EL 27/95. Reconnaissance prospecting identified middle-upper Tyndall Group volcanics in the west of the area, indicating the potential for a Yolande River Sequence-Tyndall contact to be mapped further east and possibly also to the west if the Tyndall Group rocks are folded in a syncline.

In the Madam Howards area outcropping quartz and barite veins were chip sampled and assayed. No gold was detected although trace amounts of pyrite, galena and fluorite were present in some samples. Core from three Department of Mines drill holes at Madam Howards was also sampled and assayed, with the highest result being MHD1: 225.6 - 230 feet @ 0.12 ppm Au.

A small grid was established over the Diamond Hill quartz-feldspar porphyry gold prospect. 51 surface rock chip samples were taken, with 10 assaying > 1ppm gold and a maximum of 18.3 ppm. B/C horizon soil geochemistry suggests depletion in lead over the porphyry, relative to the adjacent volcanics, however most of Diamond Hill appears to have been ground sluiced and the lack of genuine residual soil may have skewed the results. Patchy soil gold anomalies correlated with old diggings.

A pan concentrate drainage survey over 11 km² between Pearl Creek and Yolande River produced coherent gold anomalies around Diamond Hill and Madam Howards, in marked contrast to an earlier -80# survey. This contrast may reflect gold particle size distribution (Morrison and Griffiths, 1998). A BSc Honours project on the Diamond Hill area included surface and underground mapping and grid based magnetics and soil sampling (Griffiths, 1998). A-horizon soil samples appeared to give a stronger gold response than B/C-horizon samples on Diamond Hill.

During licence year 3 the company developed serious financial problems and work ceased in December 1998. EL 27/95 was relinquished in 2002.

YEAR 2 EXPLORATION RESULTS

During Year 1 weakly to moderately anomalous gold, arsenic, lead and copper values were recorded at the Porphyry and Diamond Hill prospects in the eastern part of the tenement. These prospects appear coincident with a north-south trending zone defined by a number of small quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions. Several single point anomalies were also defined that warranted field checking.

Exploration during Year 2 comprised follow up soil sampling to confirm the Year 1 results and to better delineate the anomalous zones (Figure 1). A total of 95 “A” horizon samples were collected during Year 2 and assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, lead and zinc by SGS/Analabs near Burnie in north-west Tasmania. Results are tabulated in Appendix 1 and plotted in Figures 4 to 8.

Results

The follow up soil sampling confirmed the previous anomalies at Porphyry, Diamond Hill and at a single point lead-only anomaly on the northern most line. Two single point gold anomalies on the southern line could not be repeated.

The anomalous values while elevated are not considered high enough to reflect near surface, economic gold and/or base metal mineralisation. They may however represent leakage from a blind ore body at depth and given the very rich metal endowment of the host Mount Read Volcanics, it is recommended that IP or EM surveys be carried out to detect possible deeper mineralisation.

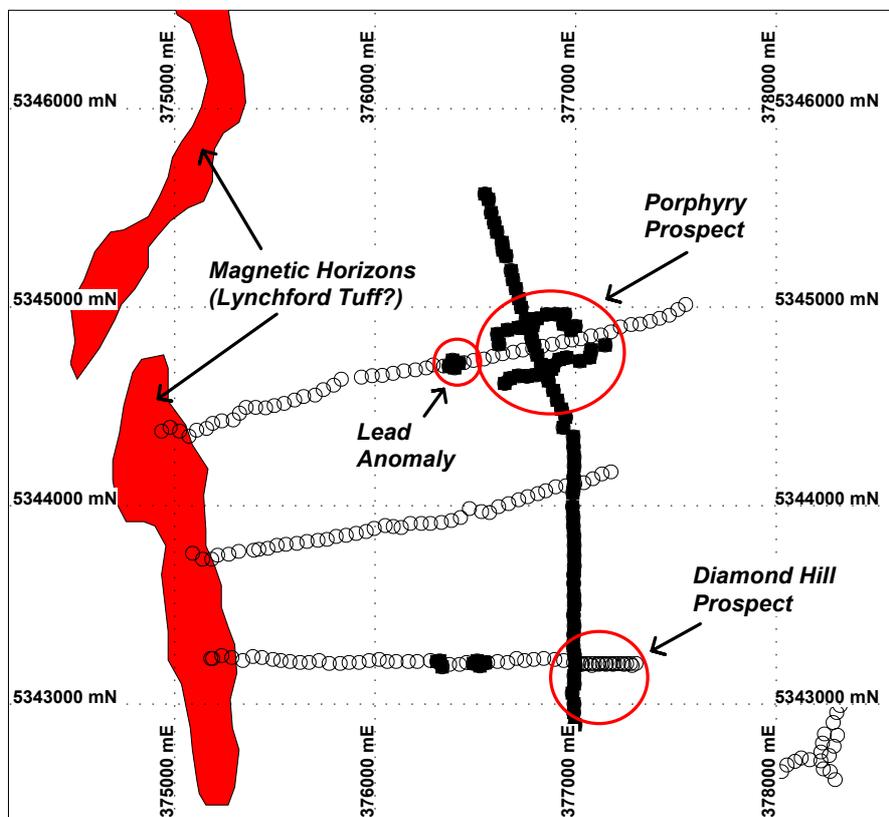


Figure 3: Yolande River Project – Location of 2003 (open circles) and 2004 (closed squares) “A” Horizon soil samples.

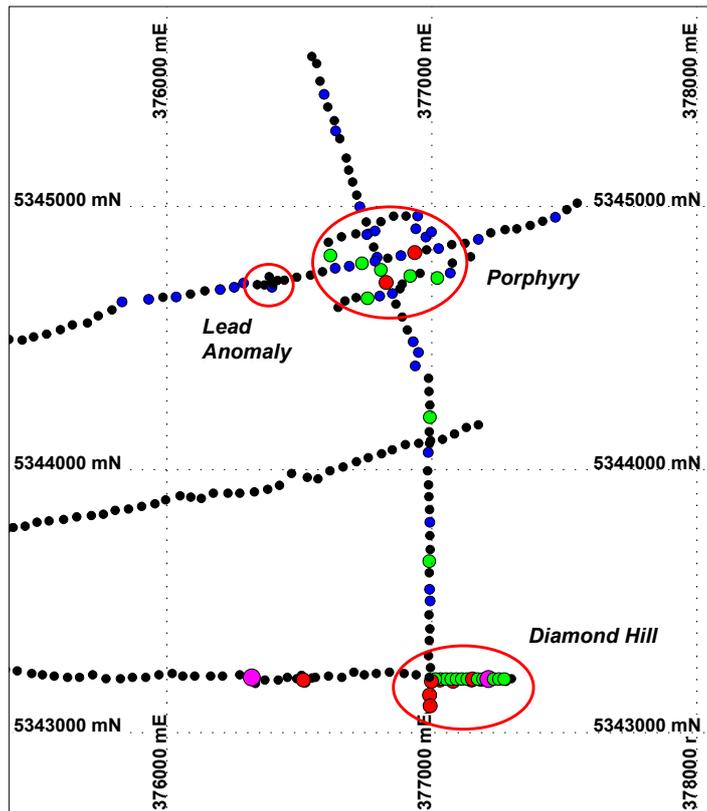


Figure 4: Soil sampling showing gold results (black<1 ppb, blue 1- 5 ppb, green 5 – 10 ppb, red 10 – 50 ppb, purple >50 ppb).

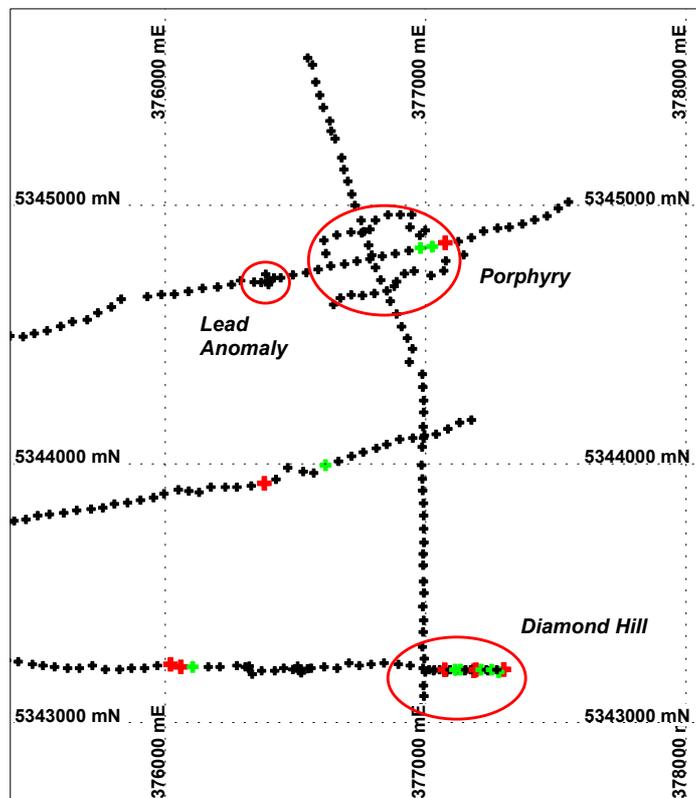


Figure 5: Soil sampling showing arsenic results (black<5 ppm, green 5 – 10 ppm, red >10 ppm).

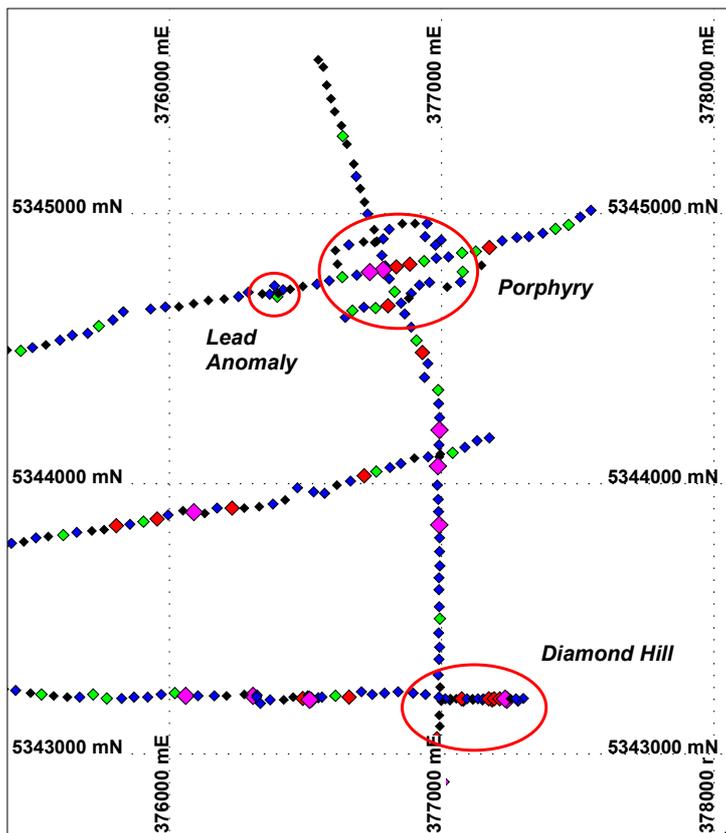


Figure 6: Soil sampling showing copper results (black<25 ppm, blue 25-50 ppm, green 50-75 ppm, red 75-100 ppm, purple >100 ppm).

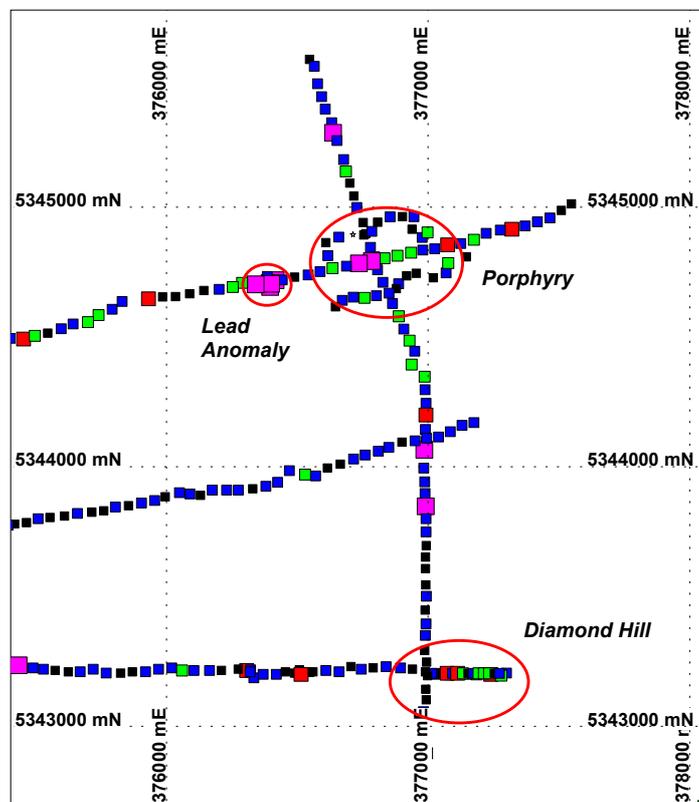


Figure 7: Soil sampling showing lead results (black<25 ppm, blue 25-50 ppm, green 50-75 ppm, red 75-100 ppm, purple >100 ppm).

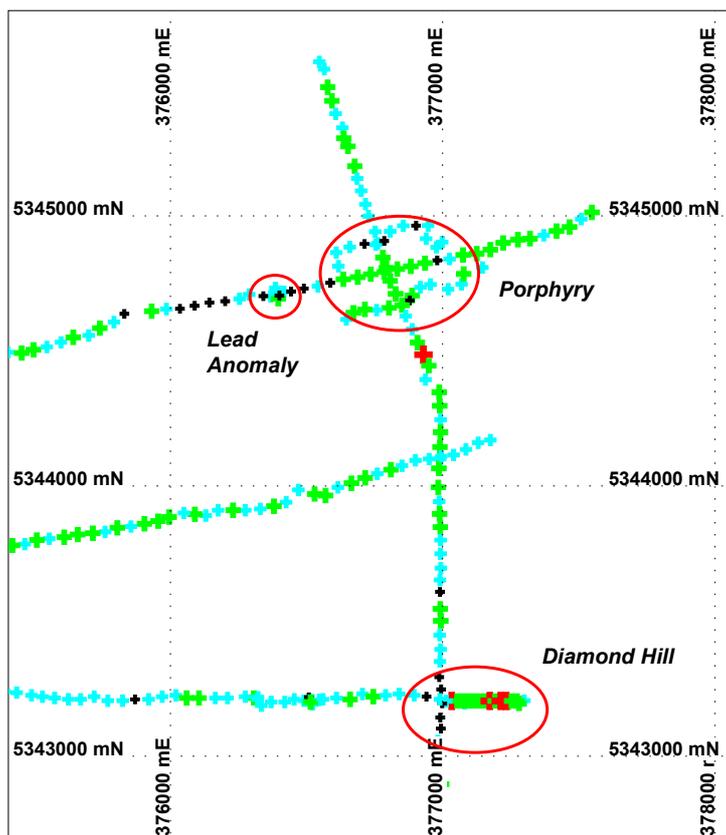


Figure 8: Soil sampling showing zinc results (black<10 ppm, blue 10-20 ppm, green 20-50 ppm, red >50 ppm).

PROPOSED YEAR 3 EXPLORATION

Glengarry’s proposed Year 3 exploration program will comprise an IP or EM survey over the various geochemical anomalies, followed by diamond drilling if warranted. Total expenditure would be approximately \$125,000 if the diamond drilling proceeded.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE (YEAR 2)

Total exploration expenditure during the reporting period is detailed below:

Wages & Salaries	2353
Accomodation/Meals	395
Analysis	2304
Geological Consultants	2700
Vehicle Hire	240
Printing/Stationary	150
Tenement Rent	1094
Administration	1385
Total	\$10,621

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APPENDIX 1

Soil Sample Data (Year 2)

Appendix 1**E21/2003 Soil Sample Assay Results**

Glengarry Resources Ltd
E21/2003 Yolande River Project
A horizon soil sampling data
Analysis by SGS, Burnie
Aug-04

samp_id	samp_type	reg_east	reg_north	reg_grid_id	lab	batch_no_au	Au_ppb	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
1601	SOIL_A	376578	5345476	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	14	31	26
1602	SOIL_A	376593	5345426	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	4	-1	23	33	25
1603	SOIL_A	376607	5345378	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	16	28	19
1604	SOIL_A	376632	5345326	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	22	36	13
1605	SOIL_A	376637	5345287	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	-1	74	154	28
1606	SOIL_A	376652	5345257	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	23	30	30
1607	SOIL_A	376677	5345184	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	17	29	20
1608	SOIL_A	376686	5345138	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	31	65	19
1609	SOIL_A	376701	5345093	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	21	24	18
1610	SOIL_A	376716	5345043	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	6	10	17
1611	SOIL_A	376728	5344999	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	31	47	19
1612	SOIL_A	376752	5344941	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	17	17	11
1613	SOIL_A	376762	5344898	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	23	21	17
1614	SOIL_A	376780	5344846	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	36	38	20
1615	SOIL_A	376793	5344807	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	1	46	62	34
1616	SOIL_A	376807	5344759	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	6	-1	31	30	32
1617	SOIL_A	376827	5344711	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	10	-1	54	46	46
1618	SOIL_A	376851	5344669	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	43	37	23
1619	SOIL_A	376864	5344629	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	28	45	19
1620	SOIL_A	376888	5344580	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	49	58	17
1621	SOIL_A	376907	5344531	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	52	36	37
1622	SOIL_A	376929	5344486	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	3	77	54	54
1623	SOIL_A	376949	5344445	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	-1	32	29	20
1624	SOIL_A	376937	5344394	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	-1	47	63	19
1625	SOIL_A	376987	5344347	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	50	53	20
1626	SOIL_A	376989	5344297	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	34	34	22
1627	SOIL_A	376992	5344245	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	46	47	19
1628	SOIL_A	376992	5344199	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	5	1	100	85	47
1629	SOIL_A	376990	5344144	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	32	35	20
1630	SOIL_A	376991	5344100	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	21	21	10

Appendix 1

E21/2003 Soil Sample Assay Results

samp_id	samp_type	reg_east	reg_north	reg_grid_id	lab	batch_no_au	Au_ppb	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
1631	SOIL_A	376986	5344065	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	4	1	137	126	41
1632	SOIL_A	376984	5343995	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	28	31	20
1633	SOIL_A	376987	5343942	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	42	31	15
1634	SOIL_A	376988	5343897	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	49	33	22
1635	SOIL_A	376991	5343848	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	3	113	162	36
1636	SOIL_A	376992	5343800	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	26	38	18
1637	SOIL_A	376992	5343749	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	32	39	14
1638	SOIL_A	376993	5343696	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	30	23	14
1639	SOIL_A	376990	5343652	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	6	-1	26	11	10
1640	SOIL_A	376990	5343608	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	28	15	9
1641	SOIL_A	376991	5343545	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	1	-1	37	23	23
1642	SOIL_A	376993	5343501	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	1	-1	66	37	23
1643	SOIL_A	376989	5343448	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	29	23	16
1644	SOIL_A	376992	5343395	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	35	32	15
1645	SOIL_A	376990	5343350	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	30	28	14
1646	SOIL_A	376987	5343292	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	31	20	9
1647	SOIL_A	376994	5343247	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	11	9	5
1648	SOIL_A	376998	5343195	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	17.5	-1	15	18	8
1649	SOIL_A	376991	5343143	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	17.5	1	23	15	9
1650	SOIL_A	376993	5343102	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	18.5	-1	15	10	9
1651	SOIL_A	376982	5343056	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	4	-1	83	49	19
1652	SOIL_A	376991	5343002	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	1	26	35	10
1653	SOIL_A	376990	5342957	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	25	10	9
1654	SOIL_A	376996	5342896	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	154	71	31
1655	SOIL_A	376307	5343215	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	149	78	25
1656	SOIL_A	376322	5343218	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	44	38	11
1657	SOIL_A	376334	5343187	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	28	31	13
1658	SOIL_A	376490	5343205	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	96	17	18
1659	SOIL_A	376521	5343207	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	58	27	13
1660	SOIL_A	376508	5343218	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	11	5	5
1661	SOIL_A	376522	5343192	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	44	23	10
1662	SOIL_A	376547	5343208	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	27	22	10
1663	SOIL_A	376803	5344659	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	4.5	1	77	44	21
1664	SOIL_A	376757	5344651	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	5	1	64	67	16
1665	SOIL_A	376714	5344654	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	32	26	36

Appendix 1

E21/2003 Soil Sample Assay Results

samp_id	samp_type	reg_east	reg_north	reg_grid_id	lab	batch_no_au	Au_ppb	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
1666	SOIL_A	376672	5344641	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	3	52	27	31
1667	SOIL_A	376646	5344616	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	29	21	11
1668	SOIL_A	376879	5344687	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	21	14	7
1669	SOIL_A	376888	5344705	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	47	42	25
1670	SOIL_A	376918	5344736	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	7	1	34	21	12
1671	SOIL_A	376955	5344746	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	34	19	10
1672	SOIL_A	377020	5344728	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	7	-1	20	15	14
1673	SOIL_A	377069	5344747	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	2	30	29	12
1674	SOIL_A	377077	5344785	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	62	57	20
1675	SOIL_A	377146	5344809	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	16	11	14
1676	SOIL_A	376754	5344893	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	1	22	13	17
1677	SOIL_A	376713	5344896	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	16	-3	6
1678	SOIL_A	376659	5344885	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	45	32	14
1679	SOIL_A	376609	5344864	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	21	16	12
1680	SOIL_A	376617	5344814	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	7	1	23	27	16
1681	SOIL_A	376785	5344907	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	-1	36	26	9
1682	SOIL_A	376807	5344942	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	31	20	15
1683	SOIL_A	376855	5344963	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	21	27	11
1684	SOIL_A	376902	5344964	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	22	24	9
1685	SOIL_A	376946	5344964	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2.5	1	35	32	16
1686	SOIL_A	376939	5344915	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	2	-1	28	23	13
1687	SOIL_A	376977	5344884	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	4	1	37	43	13
1688	SOIL_A	376998	5344903	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	42	50	15
2094	SOIL_A	376417	5344719	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	41	139	12
2095	SOIL_A	376394	5344707	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	34	452	11
2096	SOIL_A	376368	5344702	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	31	86	15
2097	SOIL_A	376396	5344693	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	3	-1	63	269	21
2098	SOIL_A	376386	5344733	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	32	38	12
2099	SOIL_A	376547	5345570	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	-1	13	17	12
2100	SOIL_A	376565	5345543	AMG66_55	SGS	BU019995	0.5	1	20	31	15