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Partial Relinquishment of

EL21/1999 – Wanderer

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September 19, 2005**

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Summary

TasGold Ltd. hereby applies for a partial surrender of EL21/1999. The entire northern block (21 Sq km) of EL29/1999 covering the D'Aguilar Range and Thirkell Hill area is to be relinquished. Select portions covering 40 square kilometres of the remaining southern block in the Elliott Bay area are also to be relinquished. The portion of EL21/1999 to be retained covers 44 square kilometres.

It is understood that the licence will remain in good standing pending evidence of significant exploration progress by the licence expiry date of 26 January 2006. TasGold plan to undertake a 3D IP survey over the Wart Hill area and extensive regional exploration and drilling within the retained portion of EL21/1999 to satisfy this requirement during the 2005/6 field season.

Summary details on past exploration are included.

Introduction

The following report details areas for a partial relinquishment of EL21/1999. No work has been undertaken during the current field season, since TasGold's efforts were firmly focused upon resource definition at V19 in the adjacent EL20/1996.

Information related to past TasGold exploration is provided in 2004's combined annual report on exploration for EL's 20/1996 and 21/1999 (Callaghan, 2004) and the EL 21/1999 2005 Annual Report (Reid, 2005).

Location/Access/Weather

EL 21/99 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's 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. TasGold's 2004 exploration campaign was mobilised in this manner.

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 mobilisation for the 2005 summer drilling campaign utilised the Hobart Ports barge "Kalundra". Equipment and supplies were loaded in Hobart and unloaded inside the Lewis River mouth. The barge doors were lowered directly onto a sloping point, enabling egress for 4 quad bikes, 2 crawler dumpers, a trailer and an excavator. All other gear, including the company owned and operated drill rig, was sling loaded from the barge to camp and the Wart Hill drill site.

The crawler dumpers (one with 2.5tonne crane) and trailer were utilised for moving the drill rig between sites. The idea being to minimise the number of trips required, whilst significantly reducing helicopter expense. Quad bikes and trailers were used for personnel transport from camp to the drill sites. The excavator was utilised for drill pad and sump construction, as well as ongoing drill site rehabilitation and track drainage maintenance.

A continuous presence was maintained during the January through May period with weekly crew changes and supply runs via helicopter. The company owned and operated drill rig is operated 24 hours a day (2 shifts) with drillers and offsidiers on a 2 week on, 1 week off roster. Geologists and field hands have typically rotated on a 2 in / 2 out roster.

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).

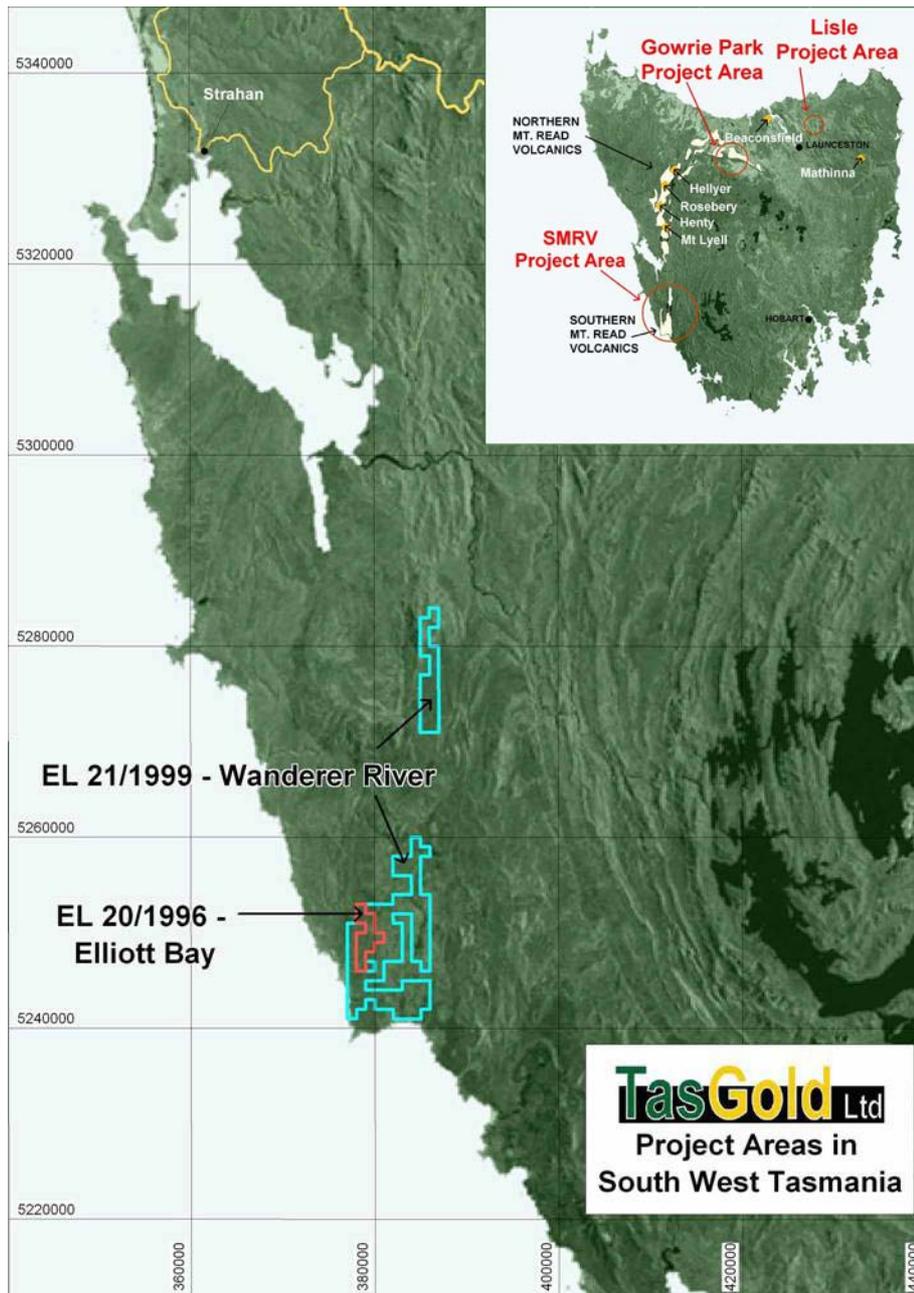


Figure 1: Location of TasGold's Southern Mount Read Exploration Licences (EL20/1996 & EL21/1999)

Environmental Concerns

TasGold was required to undertake several environmental surveys to comply with the requirements of the MEWG (Mineral Exploration Working Group). Orange bellied parrot and wedge tailed eagle surveys were conducted by independent consultants from 28/12/2004 to 3/1/2005, primarily investigating areas of planned exploration activity on the adjacent EL20/96. The results of the Aboriginal heritage survey by independent consultants (from 19/12/2004 to 22/12/2004) investigating the proposed Lewis River landing and route to the Wart Hill Camp are most pertinent to EL21/1999 access. No threatened Orange Bellied Parrots or aboriginal artefacts were found during these surveys.

Tenure and Partial Surrender

EL21/99 was granted to Exploration & Management Consultants Pty Ltd and McNeil Associates Pty Ltd on 5th February, 2001, with the exploration licence expiry date being 26th January 2006. TasGold acquired a 90% interest in this and the adjoining EL20/96 from Exploration & Management Consultants Pty Ltd and McNeil Associates Pty Ltd. The vendors retain a 10% free carried interest in the tenement to completion of a bankable feasibility study. The location of the licences is shown in Figure 1. Presently, TasGold Ltd. are the sole tenement holders in the Elliott Bay Region.

The EL initially covered 166 square kilometres with the current tenure, shown in figures 1 & 2, covering 105 square kilometers. The entire northern block (21 Sq km) of EL29/1999 covering the D'Aguilar Range and Thirkell Hill area is to be relinquished. Select portions covering 40 square kilometres of the remaining southern block in the Elliott Bay area are also to be relinquished. The portion of EL21/1999 to be retained covers 44 square kilometres and is shown in figure 2 and in Mapinfo format files appended (Appendix 1, Digital Data; Projection AGD66, Zone 55).

It is understood that the licence will remain in good standing pending evidence of significant exploration progress by the licence expiry date of 26 January 2006. TasGold plan to undertake a 3D IP survey over the Wart Hill area and extensive regional exploration and drilling within the retained portion of EL21/1999 to satisfy this requirement during the 2005/6 field season.

Exploration Philosophy

The Southern Mount Read Volcanics (SMRV) are considered highly prospective due to the relative lack of exploration when compared to their highly base and precious metal endowed correlates to the north; the Mount Read Volcanics (MRV). 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. Four main styles of mineralisation have been defined and targeted:-

- V.H.M.S. deposits (eg 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 (V24, V30).

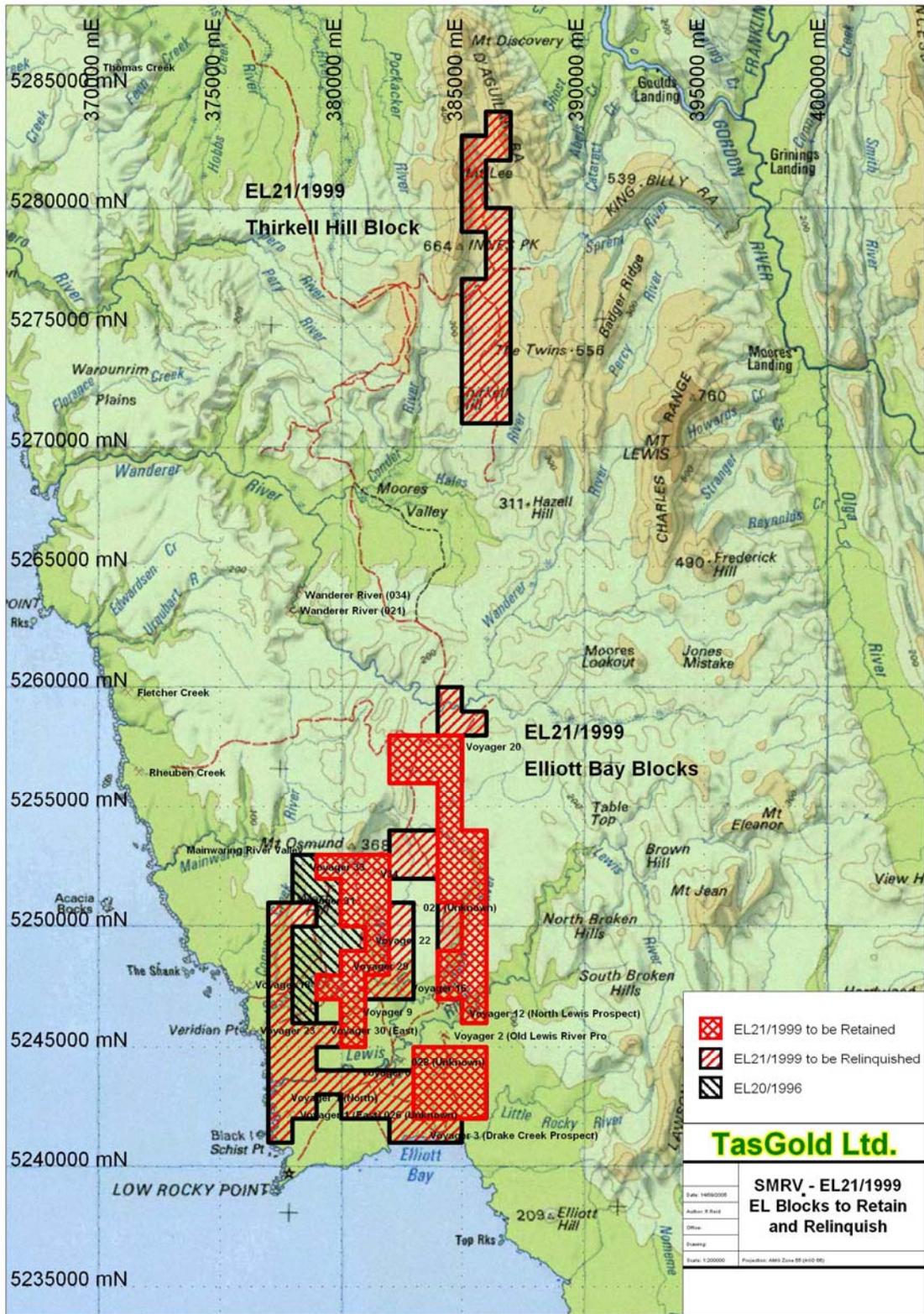


Figure 2: TasGold EL21/99 blocks to retain and relinquish

Previous Exploration

The summary of exploration provided below deals with the Thirkell Hill and Elliott Bay area's separately. The latter is largely derived from Callaghan (2004) and details the exploration history over the whole of the Elliott Bay area, encompassing TasGold's current EL's 20/1996 and 21/1999.

Thirkell Hill Area

Australasian Minerals completed a Turair survey and reconnaissance sampling in 1973, however, most of the previous exploration was carried out by Union Oil Development Corporation (Union), and Geopeko Limited (Geopeko), between 1975 and 1981 on E.L. 9/74.

Union completed grid based soil and I.P. surveys over the southern two thirds of the area, an airborne E.M. survey over the southern third and reconnaissance sampling elsewhere during 1975. This work identified several anomalous Pb, Zn, Cu horizons within the volcanic sequence which appeared to be more or less continuous over strike lengths of 1 to 5 kms. Numerous other isolated I.P., EM., and geochemical anomalies were defined.

Union withdrew from Australia in 1975. The project was joint ventured with Geopeko and they completed one field seasons work in 1977 and a few weeks work in 1981. Geopeko (1977) confirmed the existence of the geochemically anomalous horizons utilizing auger holes (C-horizon samples) and briefly reviewed several of the prospects. At the conclusion of their program, Geopeko recommended numerous prospects for follow-up evaluation. In 1981, they flew a Dighem E.M. survey and completed semi-detailed ground exploration over two prospects. Extensive auger drilling on one prospect within the volcanics suggested the presence of two pyritic horizons with anomalous base metals.

Geopeko withdrew from Tasmania, as part of an exploration restructuring, without drill testing any of the targets. C.S.R. sampled 13 stream sites for gold in 1985 and all four pan concentrates collected were gold anomalous (to 10 g/t). Bulk leach and stream sediment results from the 13 sites were low. No other gold exploration has been undertaken.

In addition, Union completed 31 kilometres of gridding and constructed an access track from Birch's Inlet on Macquarie Harbour. Geopeko also completed extensive geological traversing, collected 736 rocks for "closer study", submitted 40 rocks for petrographic examination and completed ~16,000 metres of gridding with an unspecified amount of magnetic, VLF-EM and IP traversing.

COMPANY	AIRBORNE EM	STREAM SED. SAMPLES ANALYSED	SOIL SAMPLES ANALYSED	AUGER SAMPLES ANALYSED	ROCK SAMPLES ANALYSED	I.P. (kms)
AUSTRALASIAN MINERALS	TURAIR NORTHERN THIRD EL	-	~ 300	-	~ 50	-
UNION	GEOEX SOUTHERN THIRD EL	129	1260	-	42	21
GEOPEKO	DIGHEM ENTIRE EL	959	-	482	82	-
CSR	-	13	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Summary of pre-Macmin Thirkell Hill Area Exploration Completed.

MacMin and Partners (1992-1999)

This zone at the north eastern end of the license contains numerous base metal and gold anomalies. Only two significant drill holes have been completed (by MACMIN) and intersected wide zones of quartz and quartz filled breccia with trace lead and zinc.

Soil Sampling

Two hundred and twenty nine (229) C-horizon soil samples were collected from the Condor group and anomalies in the central sector of the licence with a power auger and assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe, Ba, Au and As. Several significant base-metal anomalies were defined, in particular the Viking 22 – 9000N area. Full details are presented in McNeil (1993).

Huminex sampling covered the D'Aguilar South and Southern Porphyry Contact Prospects. A total of 892 samples were collected. Full details are found in MacDonald (1994).

A fence of C-horizon wacker samples were collected from the southern end of the Southern Porphyry Contact Huminex anomaly in 1994. (Annual Report to 25th September 1995).

A single line of hand augered C-horizon soil samples (21) were collected across the VLF-EM anomaly on the Viking 15 Prospect. Also in 1996, eighty three (83) Huminex and 96 C-horizon samples were collected from D'Aguilar South to fill in and extend the existing soil grid. (Fulton, 1996).

Three grid lines around Viking 11 and Southern Porphyry Contact were soil sampled to enable comparison between conventional soil analysis and the Huminex technique; only a weak correlation was apparent. Details are presented in the Annual Report to 25th September 1996.

Rock Chip and Float Sampling

Ferruginous pyroclastics and graphitic shales were sampled but no significant assay results were returned from the 6 samples collected in 1993.

During the 1994 program rock samples were collected from D'Aguilar South, Southern Porphyry Contact, Hales River East, Viking 11 and Viking 6-21 areas. Further details are found in MacDonald (1994).

Six (6) altered sericite-hematite rock chip samples were collected from the Viking 19 Prospect in 1996. In the same year 38 rock chip samples were collected from D'Aguilar South, 3 of which had detectable gold (Fulton, 1996).

Eight (8) rocks collected in 1994 were thin sectioned with descriptions found in MacDonald (1995). A further eight (8) rock samples were thin sectioned and showed the presence of several alteration styles. Descriptions are presented in Annual Report to 25th September 1996.

Panned Concentrate Gold Sampling

The 1993 pan concentrate sampling program totalling 35 samples concentrated on 31 km² of the central section of the Thirkell Hill tenement. Details of the work and location of the anomalies are found in the Annual Report to 25th September 1993. Further pan concentrate sampling in 1994 at the D'Aguilar South and Southern Porphyry Contact prospects showed visible gold and assayed up to 95.6 µg's gold.

Geological Mapping

The southern and northern anomalies on the Southern Porphyry Contact grid were mapped in 1994. Further mapping was carried out at D'Aguilar South in 1996 and details are in Fulton (1996).

Drilling

A 6 diamond drill hole fence line (292.5m) was completed in 1995 using a man portable rig. Sulphide and quartz levels were low and only representative core samples were assayed with disappointing results. Detailed logs, assays and cross-section are presented in Grant MacDonald(1995).

Two diamond holes were drilled into a soil anomaly and EM target on the Condor Prospect in 1998. Hole CDH1 reached 231.3m and CDH2, 139.3m both intersected a small weakly mineralised silicified breccia zone. Detailed logs and assays are presented in the Simmons(1998) and Hall (1999).

Elliott Bay Area

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's 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's 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 bombadiers 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 (V19)
- Strata-bound disseminated gold in felsic volcanoclastics (V24, 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)

- Griding, 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).
- Griding, 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 griding, 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 griding, mapping, soils, magnetics and VLF-EM at V6. Magnetics defined a magnetite bearing dyke associated with the Low Rock Point Granite (later shown by Cyprus to be associated with anomalous gold).
- Detailed griding, 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.
- Griding, mapping, soil sampling, gradient array IP, dipole-dipole IP, magnetics, limited gravity, SP, MST-EM and trenching at 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).
- Griding, mapping, rock and soil sampling at V22
- Griding, mapping, soil sampling and gradient array IP at V29.
- Panned concentrate sampling at V24/V30.
- Griding, soil sampling, reconnaissance dipole-dipole IP, gradient array IP, SP and magnetics and drilling of V24/1 at 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.
- V19 - Detailed gravity, infill griding 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 griding, mapping, magnetics and soil sampling.
- V29 - Soil sampling, magnetics, VLF-EM, gravity, SP and dipole-dipole IP.
- V29W - Griding, mapping, magnetics and VLF-EM.
- V30 - Griding, mapping, soil sampling, magnetics, trenching, reconnaissance dipole-dipole-IP, SP and gravity.
- V31 - Griding, mapping, soil sampling, magnetics and VLF-EM.
- V33 - Griding, mapping, soil sampling and magnetics.
- V34 - Griding, mapping, soil sampling and magnetics.
- V16 - Griding, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, VLF-EM and magnetics.
- V20 - Griding, soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, VLF-EM and magnetics.
- V30/V24 - Detailed stream sediment sampling, trenching of a base metal soil anomaly and a black shale, study of the morphology and geochemistry of alluvial gold and extending V24/1 to 281.5 metres.

1982-83 (Herrmann, 1983).

- Aquitaine Australia Minerals Ltd J.V. '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.
- 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.
- V24 Further soil sampling and re-assaying of previously collected soils. 3DDH's V24/2, V24/3 and 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). Griding, ground EM, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. No anomalies detected.
- Python Pit (Dighem anomaly). Griding, 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). Griding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground EM and groundmag. 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). Griding, 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). Griding, 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). Griding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM. Weak soil anomalies detected, weak EM conductors.
- North Lewis (V12). Griding, 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 (V19). Griding, mapping, soil geochemistry, ground mag and ground EM, petrophysics.
- Penders Prospect (V1). Stream and rock chip geochemistry. Both anomalous.
- 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 7.25ppm Au.
- Porphyry-Dolerite Contact (Air Magnetic Anomaly). Griding, 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. Griding, 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). Griding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry, ground mag, petrography. Further stream geochemistry recommended.
- Waterloo Creek. Griding, stream geochemistry, soil geochemistry, rock chip geochemistry. Moderate soil and stream Au anomalies detected.

1987-88 (Torrey et al, 1988).

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

Plutonic's field work involved

- re-logging and re-mapping of core and outcrop at V3, 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 (EMC).

Exploration management consultants 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).

TasGold Ltd. (2004 – 2005)

14 drill holes for 1,770m were completed on three prospects in EL20/1996 during the 2004 summer field season. The Sassy Creek Gold Zone was the focus of most of the work, with eight holes drilled on the Sassy Creek (V24) Prospect and four on the Pleiades (V30) Prospect. Drill hole SC006 (at V30) intersected Henty style sericite-silica (MV) alteration adjacent to a major fault zone, returning 2m @ 1.4 g/t Au. A further 2 drill holes targeted VHMS at Wart Hill (V19) with WD001 returning 7m @ 78g/t Ag, 7.8% Zn, 4.4% Pb & 0.4g/t Au from 55m.

Two drill holes were completed on adjacent EL21/99. NW001 tested 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 significant results were returned and no further work was recommended.

Drill Hole V34/1 (198m) tested a coincident Pb-Zn in soil and IP anomaly at Voyager 34 on the eastern margin of the Osmund Syncline. This hole returned 27m @0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn.

Limited soil sampling was conducted on both EL20/96 and EL21/99. No significant Au anomalies were generated.

No work further work was undertaken during the 2005 field season, since TasGold's efforts have been firmly focused upon resource definition at V19 in adjacent EL20/1996 where 12 drill holes for 1645.4m were completed during the 2005 field season. Results from exploration on EL21/1999 were reported in last years combined annual report for EL20/1996 and EL21/1999 (Callaghan, 2004).

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Appendix

List of appended digital data files:-

EL211999_200510_01_Digital_Files

EL211999_200510_02_Report

EL211999_200510_03_EL21_1999_retained