

Firetower Project

Annual Report for E26/2004 and E31/2004
for the Period 26 November 2004 to 25 November 2005

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ABSTRACT

This report details the activities carried out within E26/2004 and E31/2004, the Firetower project, for the period 26 November 2004 to 25 November 2005. The Firetower project is located in central north Tasmania, covers approximately 53km² and includes sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks in the eastern parts of the Fossey Mountain Trough; stratigraphically equivalent to the Mt Read Volcanics of the Dundas Trough. The tenements are primarily prospective for gold mineralisation, but base metal mineralisation is also present.

Work completed during the period was focused on developing targets for drill testing. This included acquisition and compilation of all previous exploration data. All data, including geology, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling was compiled into a standard format for GIS and 3D downhole modeling. Following review and synthesis of data a number of greenfields areas worthy of follow-up were outlined, while geophysical and drill data showed targets for further drilling. A drill program of 24 holes for 1395m was proposed for the Firetower prospect.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FIRETOWER PROJECT FOR THE PERIOD 26 NOVEMBER 2004 to 25 NOVEMBER 2005

- Research and Acquisition of Previous Exploration Data
- Compilation of Previous Exploration Data
- Data Review and Synthesis
- Drill Program Planning

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All lat/long co-ordinates in this report refer to the AGD66 Datum
All AMG co-ordinates in this report refer to the AGD66 Datum - Zone55

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1.0 Introduction

This report details the exploration activities conducted within E26/2004 and E31/2004 for the period 26 November 2004 to 25 November 2005. The leases are located in the central-north of Tasmania and form the company's Firetower project (Figure 1). The tenements are primarily prospective for gold mineralisation, but base metal mineralisation is also present.

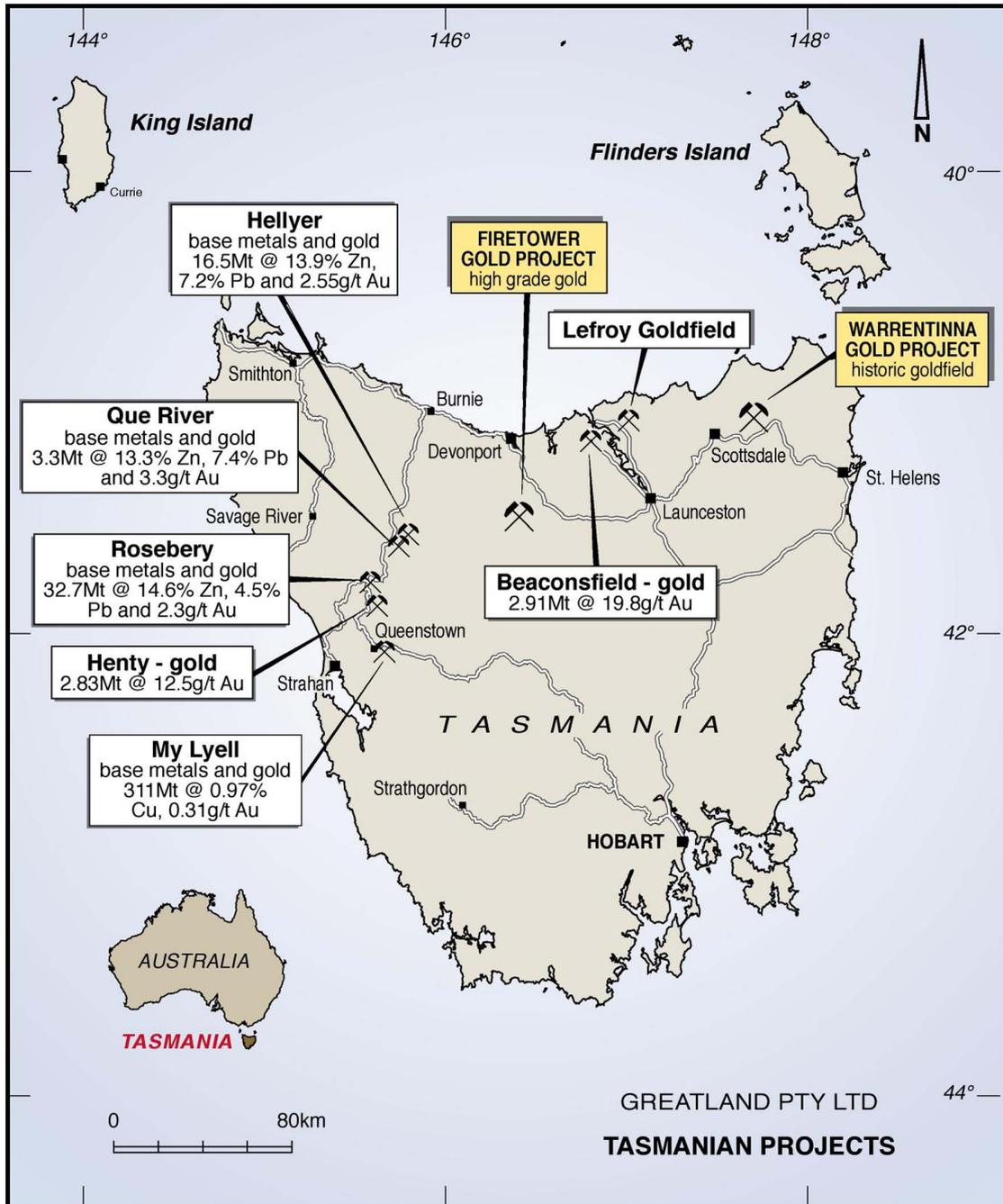


Figure 1

Work completed during the period was focused on developing targets for drill testing. This included acquisition and compilation of all previous exploration data, and data review and synthesis. Drill program planning was also completed.

2.0 Tenement Details

E26/2004 and E31/2004 were granted to Greatland Pty Ltd on 26 November 2004. The tenements are contiguous and collectively cover an area of approximately 53km². Tenement details are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Firetower Project Tenement Details

Tenement	Holder	Date Applied	Date Granted	Size	Min 2 Year Spend
E26/2004 Firetower	Greatland Pty Ltd 100%	10 Mar 2004	26 Nov 2004	23km ²	\$825,000
E31/2004 Firetower East	Greatland Pty Ltd 100%	5 Apr 2004	26 Nov 2004	30km ²	\$21,000

E26/2004 was awarded to Greatland after successfully bidding through the Mineral Resources Tasmania ('MRT') Exploration Release Area ('ERA') tender process. A subsequent application for E31/2004 was lodged over an additional 30km², extending eastwards along prospective stratigraphy.

3.0 Location and Access

The Firetower project covers sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks in the eastern parts of the Fossey Mountain Trough; stratigraphically equivalent to

the Mt Read Volcanics of the Dundas Trough (Figure 2). The project area straddles the Tasmania NW (SK55-20) and Tasmania NE (SK55-21) 1:250,000 map sheets, and falls at the junction of the four 1:100,000 map sheets of Forth (8115), Tamar (8215), Mersey (8114) and Meander (8214).

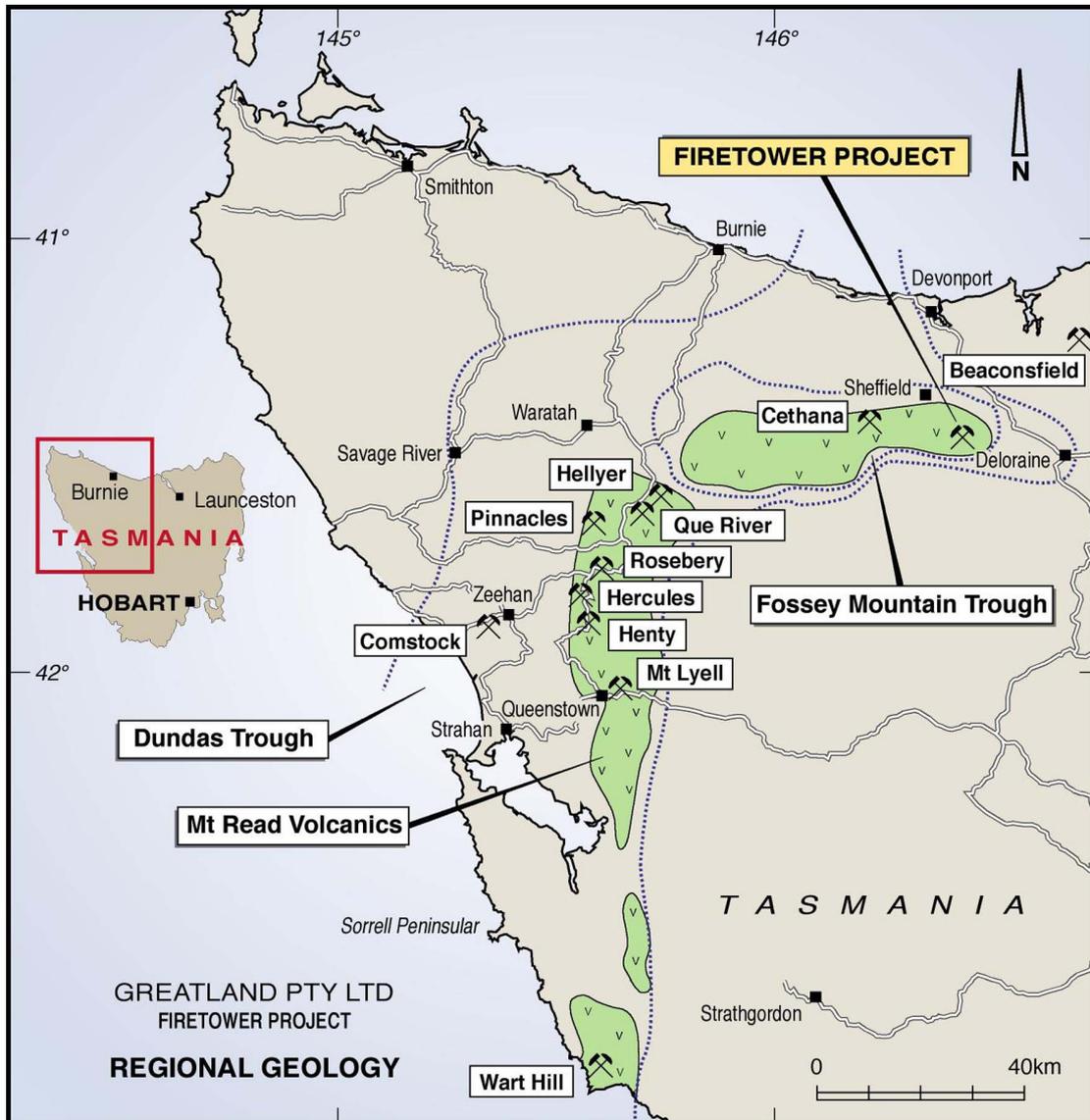


Figure 2

The tenements are located in logged State Forrest, 60km east of Launceston in northern Tasmania. From Launceston, access to the project area is by sealed road to Deloraine, then into the tenements via the sealed Mole Creek – Sheffield road. Local roads and logging tracks provide limited access within the project area.

4.0 Regional Geology and Mineralisation

The Firetower project lies in the central north of Tasmania within equivalents of the Mt Read Volcanics (Figure 2). These rocks are highly mineralised and host major polymetallic VHMS deposits such as Hellyer and Rosebery, and volcanogenic copper-gold deposits such as Mt Lyell, and the structurally controlled high-grade Henty gold mine (Table 2).

Table 2 - Resources of Selected Deposits Hosted by the Mt Read Volcanics

Deposit	Resource
Hellyer	16.5Mt @ 13.9% Zn, 7.2% Pb and 2.55g/t Au
Que River	3.3Mt @ 13.3% Zn, 7.4% Pb and 3.3g/t Au
Rosebery	32.7Mt @ 14.6% Zn, 4.5% Pb and 2.3g/t Au
Mt Lyell	311Mt @ 0.97% Cu, 0.31g/t Au
Henty	2.83Mt @ 12.5g/t Au (open down plunge)

Regionally, the project occurs in the Fossey Mountain Trough, an east-west subsidiary of the north-south trending Dundas Trough. The eastern margin of the Dundas Trough contains the Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics, overlain by unconformable to disconformable Cambro-Ordovician siliclastics and limestones. The Fossey Mountain Trough is similarly comprised of Cambrian Volcanics and overlying Cambro-Ordovician siliclastics. Cambrian rocks of the district have been assigned to the Gog Range Greywacke, Minnow Keratophyre and Beulah Formation (Figure 3).

The Gog Range Greywacke, the lowest unit, is a 600m thick sequence of mixed siliclastic and volcanoclastic rocks (Table 3). The basal member is typically conglomeratic with rounded clasts of chert and quartzite interbedded with argillaceous and vitric siltstones, grading up into greywackes and siltstones. The acid volcanic content increases toward the top of the sequence.

Overlying the Gog Range Greywacke are andesitic volcanics of the Beulah Formation. Andesitic lavas, lava breccias and associated volcanoclastics are commonly composed of massive to vesicular feldspar-augite phyric rocks, with chlorite altered ferromagnesian minerals.

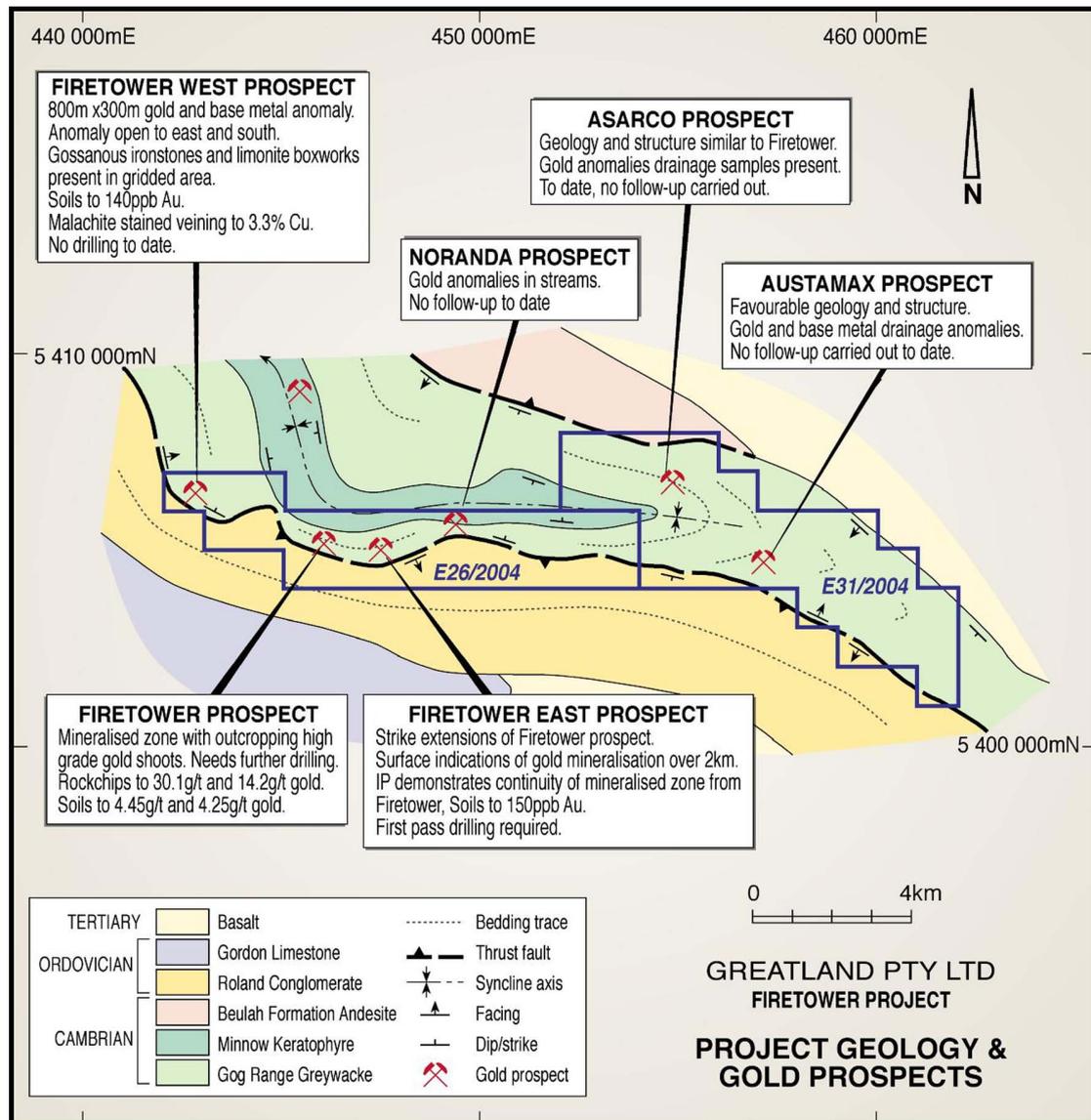


Figure 3

Also overlying the Gog Range Greywacke, within the project area, is the Minnow Keratophyre. This is a massive unit of quartz-feldspar porphyry with a fine-grained matrix. Quartz and feldspar phenocrysts are large (>4mm) and comprise 5-10% of the rock. Dating of the keratophyre yielded an age of approximately 500Ma.

The Cambrian volcanics and sediments are unconformably overlain by late Cambrian to early Ordovician Gordon Group consisting of siliclastics of the Roland Conglomerate and Moina Sandstone overlain by the Gordon Limestone. The Roland Conglomerate is a white to pink pebble-cobble conglomerate while the overlying Moina Sandstone is a pink to white, fine to medium grained quartz sandstone. Basal conglomerates of mixed siliclastic-volcaniclastic derivation are locally present, particularly at the andesite-conglomerate contact.

Table 3
Summary of Pre-Devonian Stratigraphy, Structure and Mineralisation of the Firetower Region.

Gordon Group	Gordon Limestone	Ordovician shallow marine to intratidal limestone.
	Moina Sandstone	Grey to pink, medium grained quartz sandstone.
	Roland Conglomerate	Grey, cobble to pebble siliclastic conglomerate.

----- folding of Mt Read Volcanics -----
 ---- preparation of structural traps for mineralisation ----
 ----- granite intrusion, remobilisation of mineralisation ----
 ---- concentration of gold in favourable lithologies and structures-----

Mt Read Volcanics	Beulah Formation	Andesite lava, intrusive and volcaniclastics with associated diorite intrusions.
	Minnow Keratophyre	Quartz-feldspar porphyritic lava and intrusives
	Gog Range Greywacke	Chloritised quartz-feldspar crystal-pumiceous volcaniclastic breccias, polymict volcaniclastic/siliclastic breccias. Rhyolitic volcaniclastic sandstones, pumice breccias, vitric siltstones and quartz-feldspar-biotite phyric lavas and intrusives. Polymict volcaniclastic/siliclastic conglomerates, volcaniclastic sandstones and siliclastic sandstones and argillites.

The Mt Read Volcanic-Gordon Group contact at Firetower suggests there was a significant tectonic event, involving overturned to recumbent folding of the southern margin of the volcanics followed by significant uplift and erosion prior

to deposition of the Gordon Group. This is evident in a reversal of facing between the Gog Range Greywacke and the unconformably overlying Roland Conglomerate.

The next major deformation event during the Devonian resulted in widespread folding and faulting with numerous reverse and thrust faults. Faulting is common along lithological contacts and unconformities, thus surfaces have potentially been reactivated during deformation.

Stocks of diorite and monzodiorite were emplaced into the volcanic sequence during the late Cambrian. The intrusives are typically plagioclase-amphibole-minor quartz diorites, quartz-gabbro norites and biotite-hornblende-quartz monzodiorite. The 'Beulah granite' (monzodiorite) shows an age of approximately 495Ma.

Other post orogenic granitoids and associated porphyry dykes intruded the sequence, with the Dolcoath granite outcropping 10-15 km to the west of the project area.

5.0 Project Geology, Mineralisation and Gold Resources

Geology of the project area is dominated by northwest to southeast striking rocks of the Firetower Greywacke and Minnow Keratophyre, unconformably overlain by the Roland Conglomerate (Figures 3 and 4). The tenements cover the southern limb of a northwesterly plunging syncline, and dips on the lower two units are steep to the north. Inspection of stratigraphic contacts shows younging to the north.

The Roland Conglomerate parallels the southern margin of the project area and overlies the greywacke and keratophyre units. The contact forms markedly steep cliffs and shows a shallow southerly dip. Facing of the conglomerate is to the south.

The apparent reversal of dips and facing between the greywacke and keratophyre units, and unconformably overlying conglomerate suggests a significant tectonic event prior to the deposition of the conglomerate.

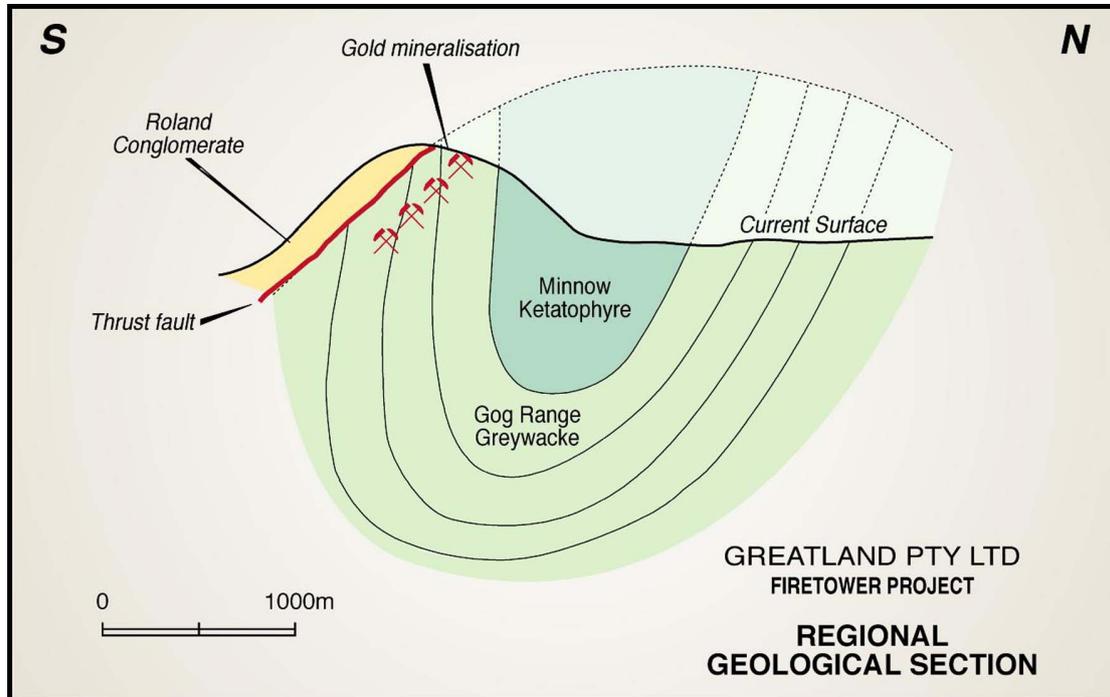


Figure 4

Middle to late Cambrian granite (monzodiorite and diorite) intrusions outcrop adjacent to the Firetower project area. They are also present at shallow depths within the project as outlined by detailed magnetic images. The largest intrusion occurs in the southwest of the project area.

Local alteration of the greywacke and keratophyre units is widespread in a 250-500m wide zone that lies subparallel to the contact of the overlying conglomerate. This also suggests that lithological contacts have been influenced by post depositional deformation. Alteration is dominated by silica, sericite, carbonate and pyrite, and associated with quartz-porphyrific dykes.

Gold mineralisation has been well defined at the Firetower prospect (Figure 3) where an initial inferred resource of approximately 90,000oz has been outlined from surface. Grades intersected in drilling are up to 30g/t. There is scope to increase the current gold resource to an initial 250,000oz with

immediate drilling. Gold mineralisation is hosted in a stockwork that consists of fine quartz-carbonate veining with a sulphide content of between 2% and 5%. Sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

Vein orientations appear to be controlled by regional faults and bedding. The stockwork is generally hosted by intense pervasive sericite-carbonate-silica altered rhyolitic volcanoclastics. Also, up to 0.6% tungsten, occurring as scheelite, associated with carbonate veins has been noted in drill core.

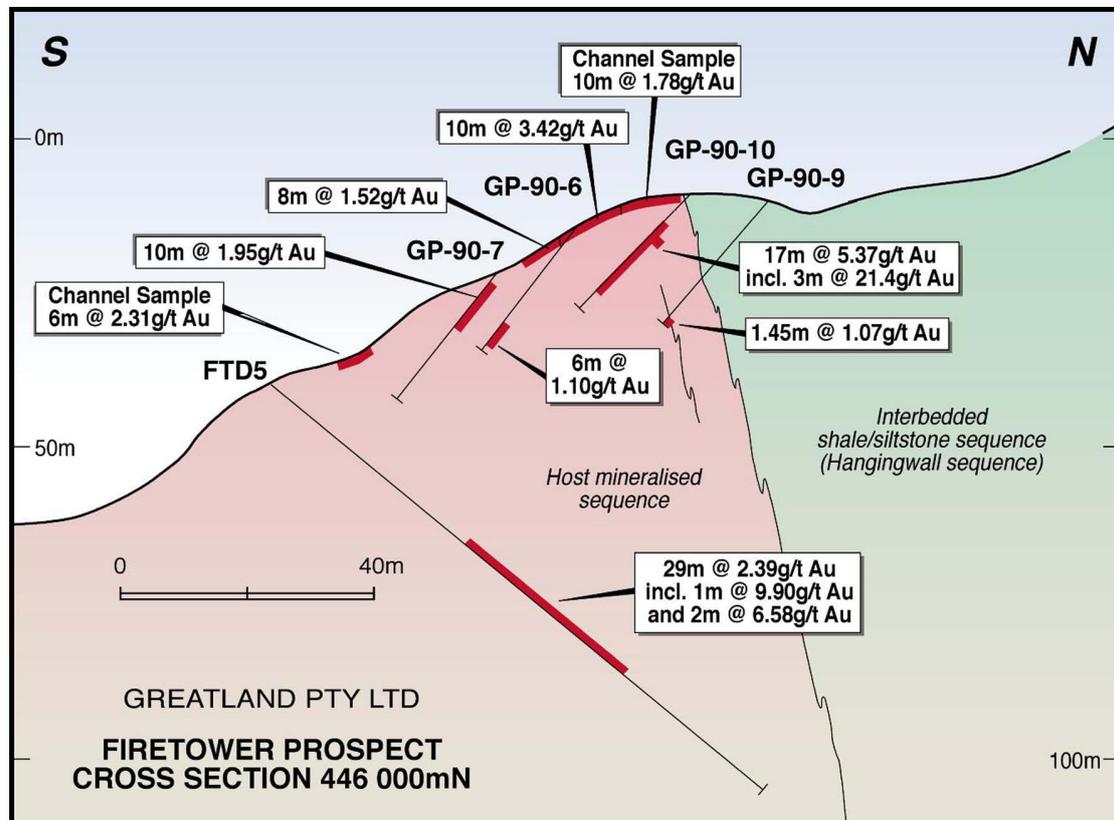


Figure 5

Gold grades from drilling at Firetower are up to a maximum of 30 g/t, with many 1m samples in excess of 5 g/t (Figure 5). Rockchip results include 30.1g/t Au, 14.2g/t Au and 11.2g/t Au. Soil sample analyses are up to 4.45g/t Au and 4.25g/t Au. To date gold mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 400m and has a width of approximately 80m. Mineralisation remains

open in all directions. Gold and basemetal mineralisation, outlined by soil and rock chip sampling, extends east and west of the prospect for some kilometres but has had little attention (Figure 6).

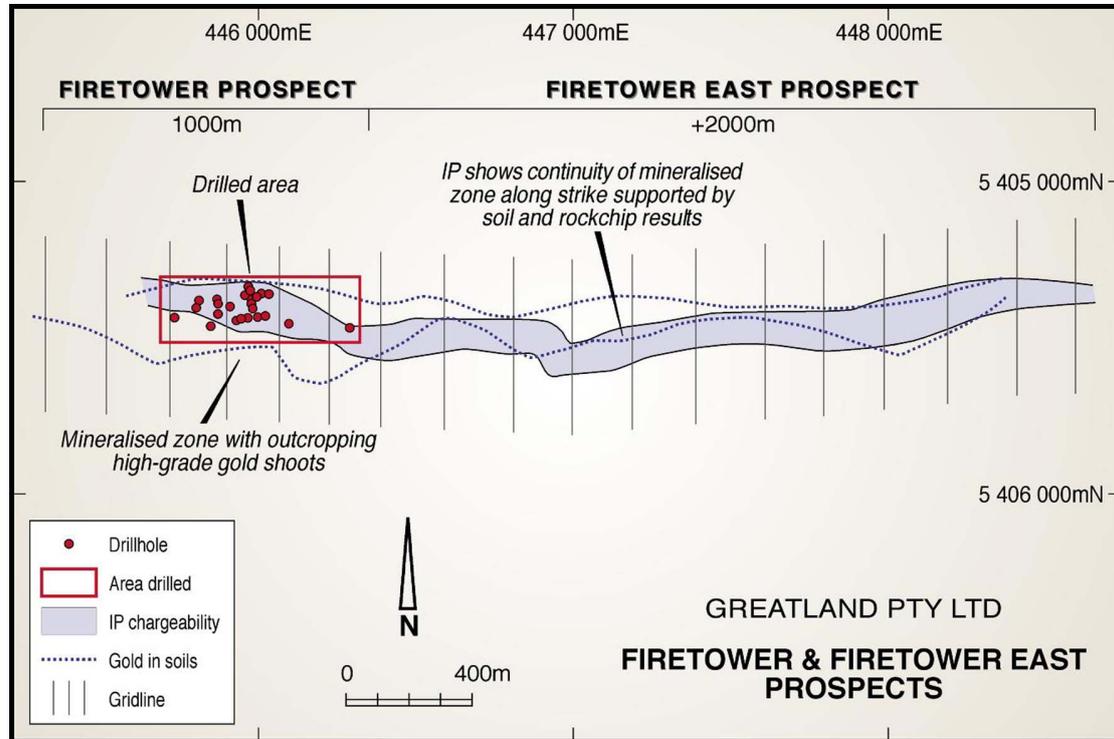


Figure 6

At the Firetower West prospect (Figure 3), sericite-silica altered volcanics with fine quartz-limonite-hematite veining, similar to the Firetower prospect, are present. Rock chip geochemistry and soil sampling has delineated an extensive 800 x 300m Au-As-Cu±Pb±Zn anomaly that remains open to the south and east. Numerous gossanous ironstones with limonitic box-works are present. Also, a zone of gold anomalous silica-hematite veining with malachite was located that returned rockchips to 3.3% Cu. Sericite-quartz-pyrite altered quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry intrudes the Gog Range Greywacke within the mineralised area. No drilling has yet been carried out at the West Firetower prospect.

Conceptually, based upon the extent of alteration-mineralisation and the metal zoning deduced by previous explorers, it would not be unreasonable to expect the Firetower system to fit within the spectrum occupied by the giant Mt. Lyell

deposit, Hellyer VMS and Henty Cu-Au model. That is, laterally widespread sub-seafloor alteration systems (sericite-pyrite-carbonate) along lithostructural disconformities with sub-seafloor mineralisation dominated by Au-Cu (Henty and Mt. Lyell), intermediate epithermal mineralisation of Au-Ag and lateral exhalative Zn-Pb VMS (Hellyer). Auriongold envisaged that Henty styled mineralisation was related more to sub-sea floor distal portions of porphyry copper high-sulphidation zones .

The Henty deposit's original inferred resource was 1.37 million tonnes grading 10.3g/t gold for 452,900oz. Persistence in delineating the alteration package at Firetower and drilling down plunge and dip might produce an expansion in high grade resources.

6.0 Previous Exploration

The Firetower project area was first explored by Asarco Australia Pty Ltd ('Asarco') for VMS style base metals in 1973. Their initial work program involved regional stream sediment sampling and geological reconnaissance which was successful in outlining a number of targets that included a weak base metal signature at Firetower. However, no samples were analysed for gold. In 1976, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd ('CRAE') entered into joint venture with Asarco to continue base metal exploration. They initiated ground surveys including gridding, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and geophysical surveys.

Asarco and CRAE's main focus was exploration for volcanogenic basemetal mineralisation; consequently very few gold analyses were made until late in the tenure period when a sparse program of drainage sampling was implemented. Significant results were returned; particularly one sample draining from the Firetower prospect which returned 320g/t Au (10oz). A trenching program was recommended for the Firetower prospect, but not implemented. Asarco and CRAE relinquished the ground in 1988.

Noranda Pty Ltd ('Noranda') acquired ground relinquished by Asarco in 1989 and immediately followed up the anomalous drainage results, identifying surface gold mineralisation at the Firetower prospect from rock chip and channel sampling (Figure 5). Rockchip results returned up to 14.2g/t Au and channel sampling to 11.5m @ 4.94g/t Au. In the following years a total of 17 short (30m) diamond holes were completed with a man portable diamond drill rig, as well as an IP survey, and detailed mapping. Significant drill intercepts included 17m @ 5.37 g/t, including 3m @ 21.38g/t Au, in hole GP-90-10.

Noranda pulled out of Tasmania in 1990, joint venturing the tenement to Plutonic Operations Ltd ('Plutonic'). Plutonic took over management of the tenement entirely in 1992 and completed further soil and rockchip sampling at Firetower. Results showed indications of mineralisation to be present along strike for over 2km. A further four diamond holes were completed with significant intersections of 8m @ 2.5g/t Au in hole FTD3 and 8m @ 2.3g/t Au in hole FTD1. Plutonic carried out no further work and relinquished the ground in 1998.

The eastern parts of the current project area were sporadically held by Asarco, Amax and Outokumpu between 1973 and 1991. These companies completed BLEG and 80mesh drainage sampling that outlined a number of gold and basemetal anomalies in the east of the current project area (Figure 3), with similar geochemical signatures, geology and structural setting to those at Firetower and Firetower West. No follow-up has been carried out.

Sirocco Resources NL ('Sirocco') acquired ground, covering the current Firetower project area, in 1998. Their work focused on gold mineralisation at the Firetower prospect and included soil sampling, rockchip sampling and an IP survey. Results confirmed the tenor of mineralisation at Firetower, and also showed a strong IP response associated with the mineralised zone.



Figure 7 – Firetower Project Looking Southwest. Firetower Prospect Indicated.

Auriongold Ltd ('Aurion') held the western parts of the current project area from 2000. Their work at Firetower included rockchip sampling, an IP survey, and diamond drilling. Rockchip sample results confirmed previous results while the IP survey successfully delineated the mineralised horizon for a further 2.5km along strike to the east (Figure 6). Drilling at Firetower returned intersections including 9m @ 3.1g/t Au in FTD8, 28m @ 2.4g/t Au in hole FTD5 and 8m @ 2.1g/t Au in FTD6 culminating in a preliminary JORC inferred resource calculation of approximately 90,000oz.

Aurion also carried out soil and rockchip sampling at the Firetower West prospect (Figure 3) and outlined an extensive Au-As-Cu anomaly within a area of numerous gossanous ironstones. Also at the West Firetower prospect, Aurion located a zone of silica-hematite veining with malachite that returned rockchips to 3.3% Cu. No drilling has been carried out at West Firetower. It should be noted that the Henty deposit itself, (the conceptual model that drove Goldfields and Auriongold exploration at Firetower), comprises a thick, long, hydrothermally altered stratabound horizon containing anomalous gold and copper (veinlet form) and structurally controlled high grade shoots.

Exploration Targets

A number of exploration targets occur within the Firetower project area. This range from advanced exploration at the Firetower and East Firetower prospects, through large areas of undrilled mineralisation at West Firetower, to grass roots drainage anomalies at the Austamax, Asarco and Noranda prospects (Figure 3).

Firetower Prospect – This encompasses 1km of strike centered on the 29 diamond drillholes completed to date (Figures 7 and 8). It shows soil results to 4.45g/t Au, rockchip sample results to 30.1g/t Au and drill intercepts of 17m @ 5.37g/t Au. A preliminary resource of approximately 90,000oz (inferred) has been calculated, but it has the potential for an initial 250,000oz with immediate drilling to delineate steeply plunging high-grade gold lodes within a lower-grade envelope. Terrain is steep and but logging tracks provide good access throughout the prospect (Figure 9).

Firetower West Prospect – Located 3.5km northwest of Firetower, the prospectivity of this area was first highlighted by Plutonic who recognised the similar geological setting and bedrock alteration to that at Firetower. Subsequent rockchip and soil sampling by Aurion delineated an extensive 800m x 300m Au-As-Cu±Pb±Zn anomaly that remains open to the east and south. Numerous gossanous ironstones with limonitic box-works are present within the gridded area, and a zone of gold anomalous silica-hematite veining with malachite was located that returned rockchips to 3.3% Cu. Host rocks of the mineralised area show sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration, that has been intruded by quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyries. No drilling has yet been carried out at the West Firetower prospect, and geochemical sampling along the eastern strike extensions of mineralisation is a high priority.



Figure 8 – Firetower Project Looking East. Firetower Prospect Indicated.

Firetower East Prospect – Moving east along strike from the Firetower prospect, similar surface alteration and structural controls are present in a corridor 2.0km long and 200m wide. IP surveys in this corridor have outlined the mineralised zone, and demonstrated its continuity. Reconnaissance soil and rockchip geochemistry has located surface indications of mineralisation with soils results to 150ppb Au and rockchips to 0.3g/t Au. No follow-up work has been carried out and drilling is required where surface indications of mineralisation are present. These may represent structural repetition of the high-grade gold lodes at Firetower.

Austamax Prospect – regional drainage sampling in the 1970s and 1980s outlined this gold and base metal anomalous area, 9km west of Firetower. It is located in a favourable geological setting, similar to that at Firetower, and regional mapping indicates a number of granite related porphyry intrusions. Few samples were analysed for gold, however those that were returned elevated gold results. No follow-up work has been carried out.



Figure 9 – Aurion Drilling at Firetower Prospect During 2002

Asarco Prospect – as is the case for the Austamax prospect above, the Asarco prospect was outlined by regional drainage samples collected in the 1970s and 1980s. It is located 12km west of Firetower in the eastern parts of the project area, and shows gold and base metal anomalism draining an area of 1km x 500m. No follow-up work has been carried out.

Noranda Prospect – this area was originally sampled by Noranda and covers a cluster of gold anomalous drainage samples off the eastern extremity of the Firetower grid. Drainage results indicate continuity of gold mineralisation along strike from Firetower and Firetower East, and have had no follow-up.

7.0 Work Carried Out During the Period

Work completed during the period was focused on developing targets for drill testing. This included acquisition and compilation of all previous exploration data, and data review and synthesis. Drill program planning was also completed.

7.1 Research and Acquisition of Previous Exploration Data

All previous exploration information for the Firetower leases was researched and sourced, largely through the MRT digital library but also from external sources. These data were indexed and referenced into a digital library for further in-house access.

A summary of previous exploration activities is presented in Section 6.0.

7.2 Compilation of Previous Exploration Data

Previous exploration data were compiled into digital data sets comprising geology, topography, surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and drilling.

Each data set was assembled and validated before integration into standard file formats for GIS and downhole 3D modeling.

7.3 Data Review and Modeling

Relevant previous exploration data was reviewed and modeled during the period. Geochemical data highlighted a number of greenfields areas worthy of follow-up, while geophysical and drill data showed targets for further drilling.

All exploration targets are summarised in Section 6.0.

7.4 Drill Program Planning

A preliminary resource of approximately 90,000oz (inferred) has been calculated, but it has the potential for an initial 250,000oz with immediate drilling to delineate steeply plunging high-grade gold lodes within a lower-grade envelope. Existing drill data is presented as a set of sections in Appendix I.

Persistence in delineating the alteration package and drilling down plunge and dip might produce an expansion in high grade resources. To this end a drill program of 24 holes for 1395m was planned. Holes are shown in Table 4. It is envisaged these holes will be drilled with a portable diamond rig at NQ₂ diameter. Drilling is expected to commence during the first quarter of 2006.

Table 4 – Firetower Prospect Proposed Drillholes

Hole ID	AMG East	AMG North	Datum-Zone	Dip	Depth	
FTD13	446000	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	80	
FTD14	446000	5405112	AGD66-55	-50	60	
FTD15	446000	5405125	AGD66-55	-50	40	
FTD16	446000	5405138	AGD66-55	-50	35	
FTD17	445975	5405088	AGD66-55	-50	100	
FTD18	445975	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	90	
FTD19	445975	5405112	AGD66-55	-50	70	
FTD20	445975	5405125	AGD66-55	-50	45	
FTD21	445975	5405138	AGD66-55	-50	30	
FTD22	446025	5405088	AGD66-55	-50	55	
FTD23	446025	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	50	
FTD24	446025	5405112	AGD66-55	-50	35	
FTD25	445950	5405075	AGD66-55	-50	70	
FTD26	445950	5405088	AGD66-55	-50	70	
FTD27	445950	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	90	
FTD28	445950	5405112	AGD66-55	-50	70	
FTD29	445950	5405125	AGD66-55	-50	50	
FTD30	445950	5405138	AGD66-55	-50	35	
FTD31	445925	5405075	AGD66-55	-50	60	
FTD32	445925	5405088	AGD66-55	-50	60	
FTD33	445925	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	40	
FTD34	445900	5405075	AGD66-55	-50	60	
FTD35	445900	5405088	AGD66-55	-50	60	
FTD36	445900	5405100	AGD66-55	-50	40	
Total					24 holes	1395m

8.0 Conclusions

Work completed during the period was focused on developing targets for drill testing. This included acquisition and compilation of all previous exploration data. All data, including geology, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling was compiled into a standard format for GIS and 3D downhole modeling.

Following review and synthesis of data a number of greenfields areas worthy of follow-up were outlined, while geophysical and drill data showed targets for further drilling.

A drill program of 24 holes for 1395m was proposed for the Firetower prospect. Drilling is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2006.

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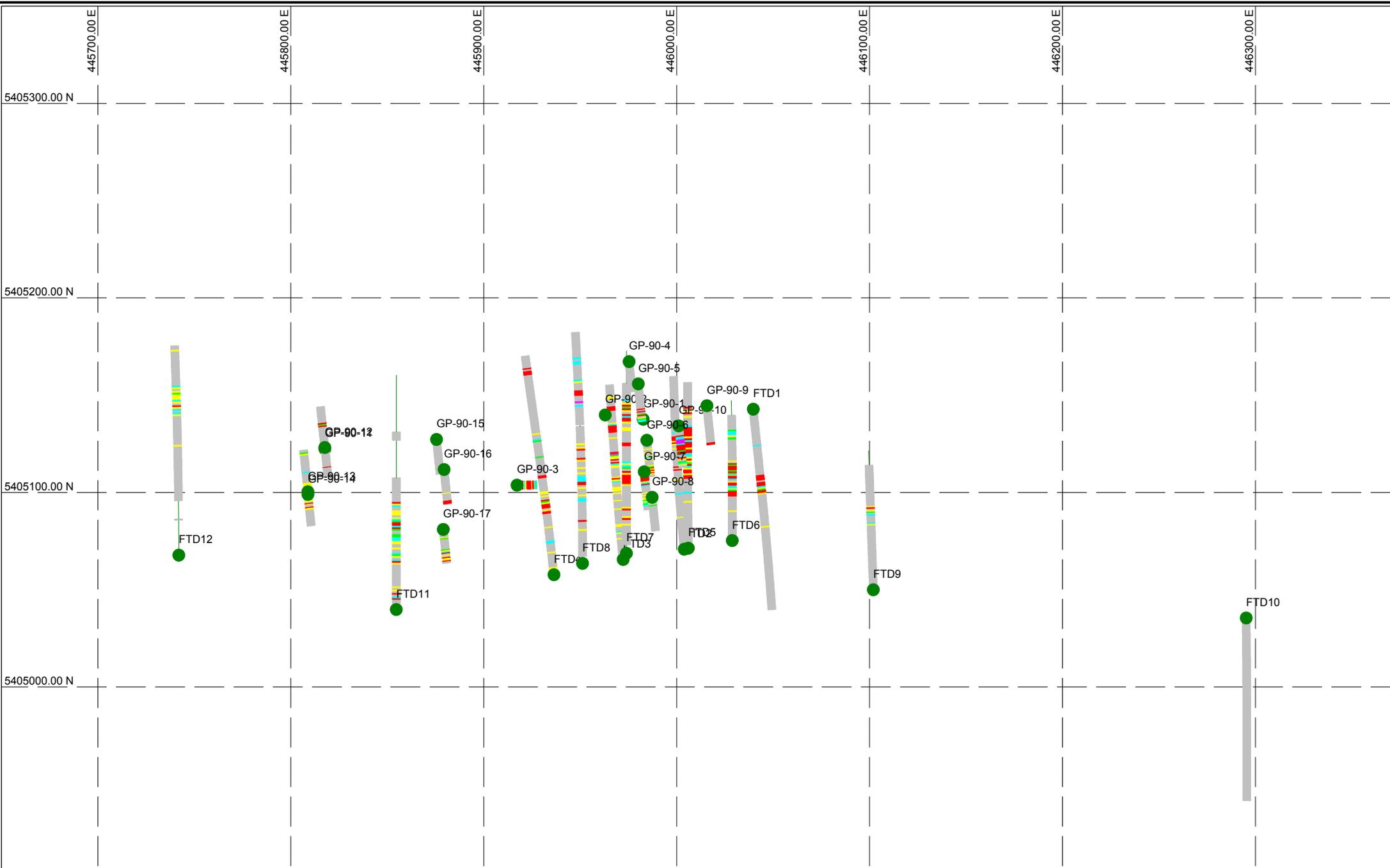
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APPENDIX I

Firetower Prospect Drill Sections

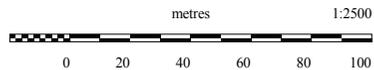


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FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

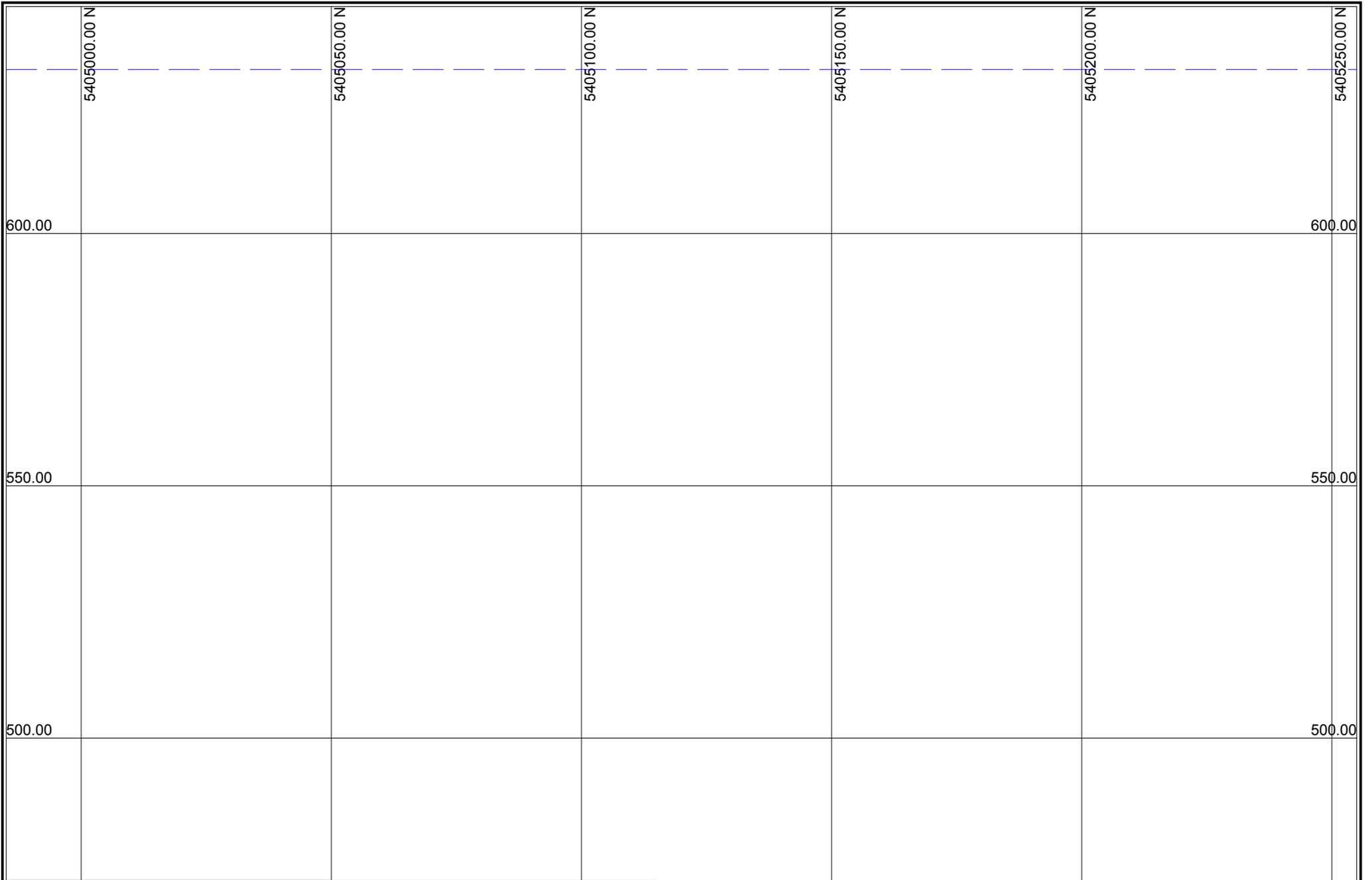
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COLLAR PLAN



Drillhole Legend	
Column	AU: RPM
Grey	<= 0.25
Yellow	<= 0.50
Cyan	<= 0.75
Green	<= 1.00
Red	<= 10.00
Magenta	<= 35.00



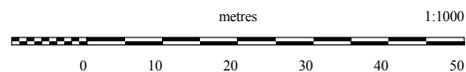


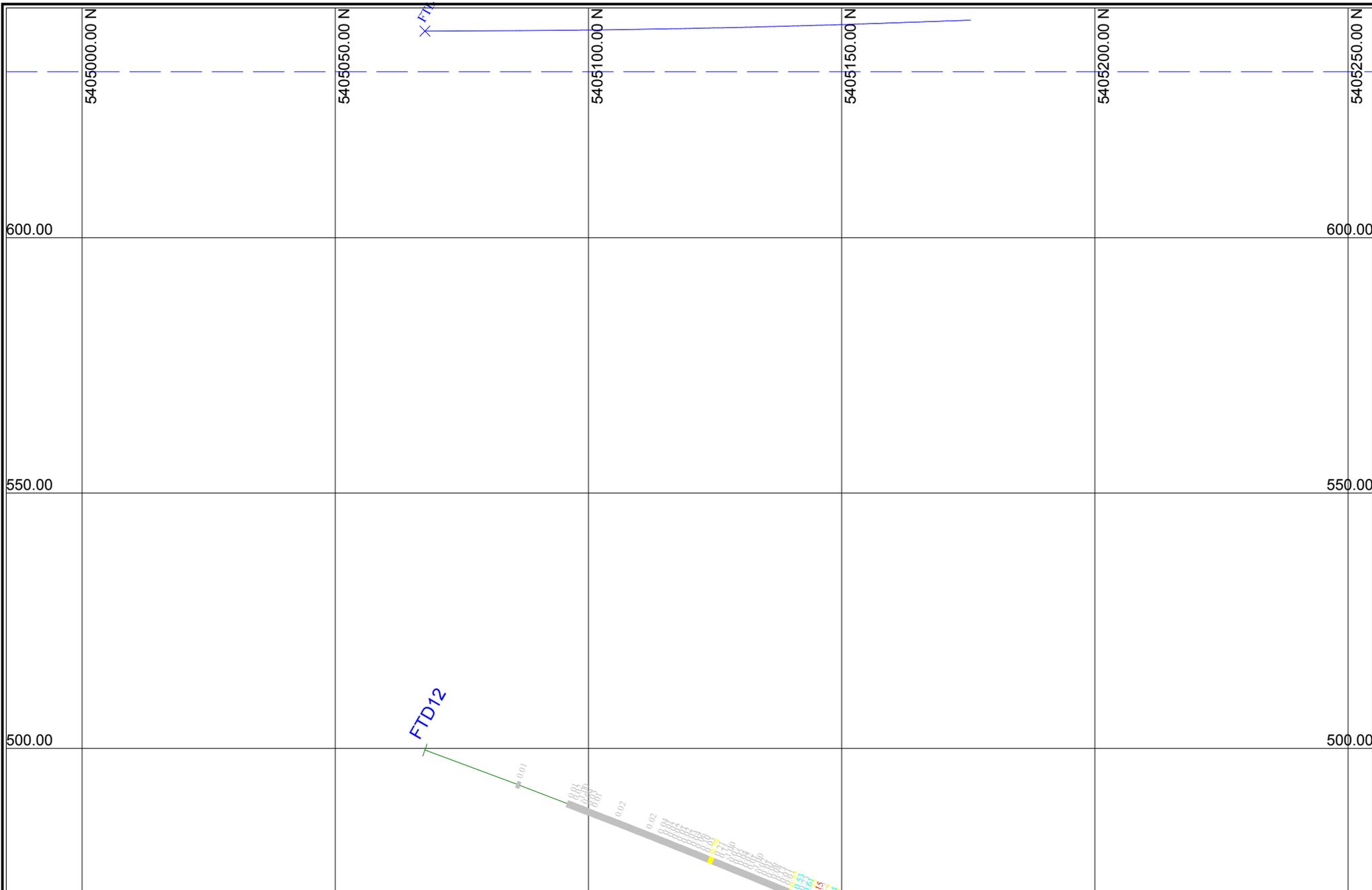
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Firetower Prospect

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445 725mE





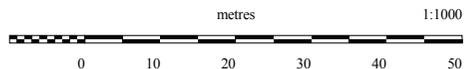
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Firetower Prospect

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445 750mE



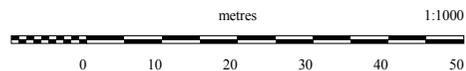


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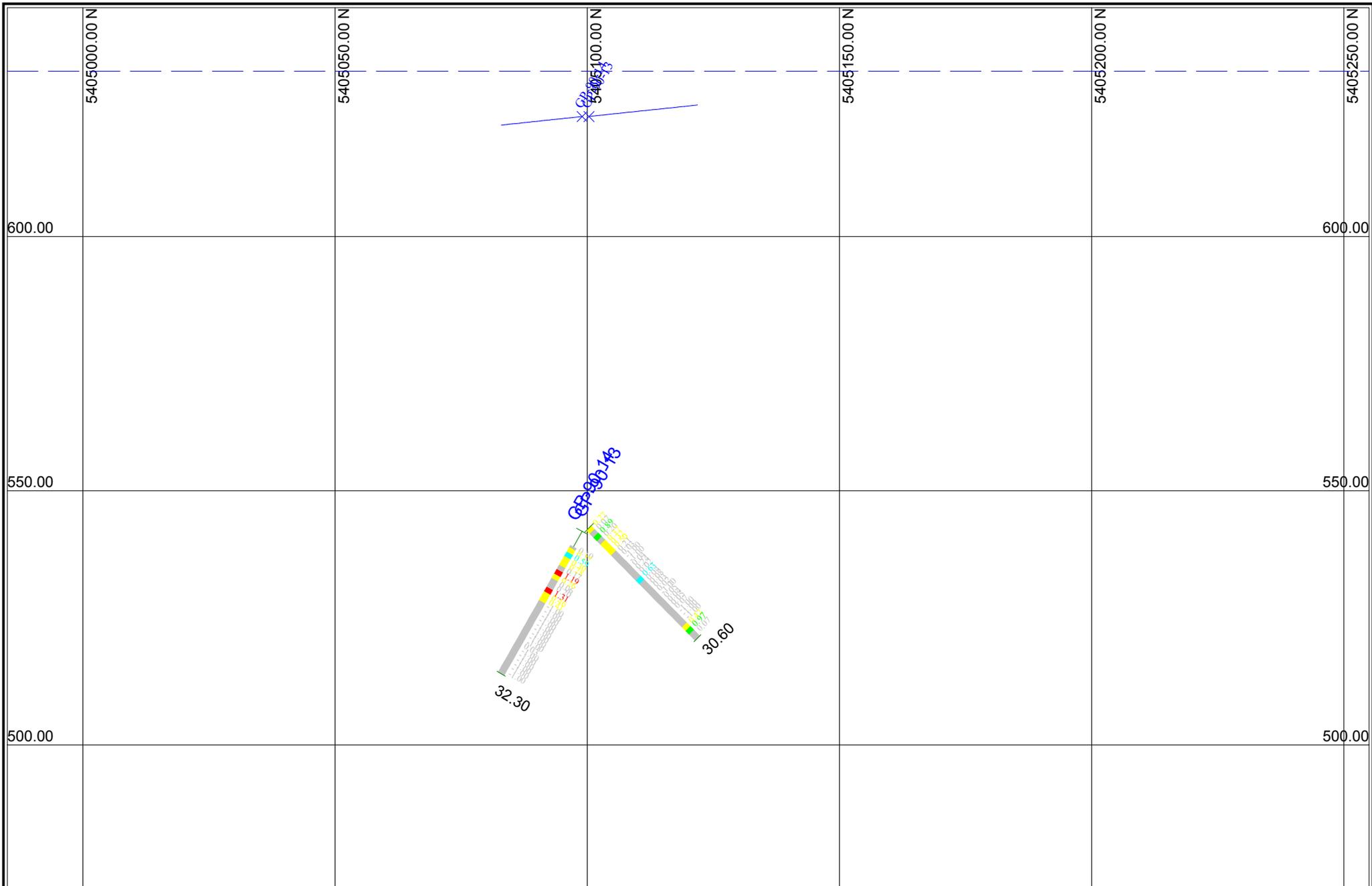
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Firetower Prospect

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445 775mE



MINEMAP

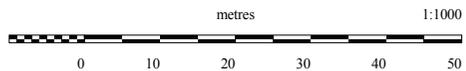


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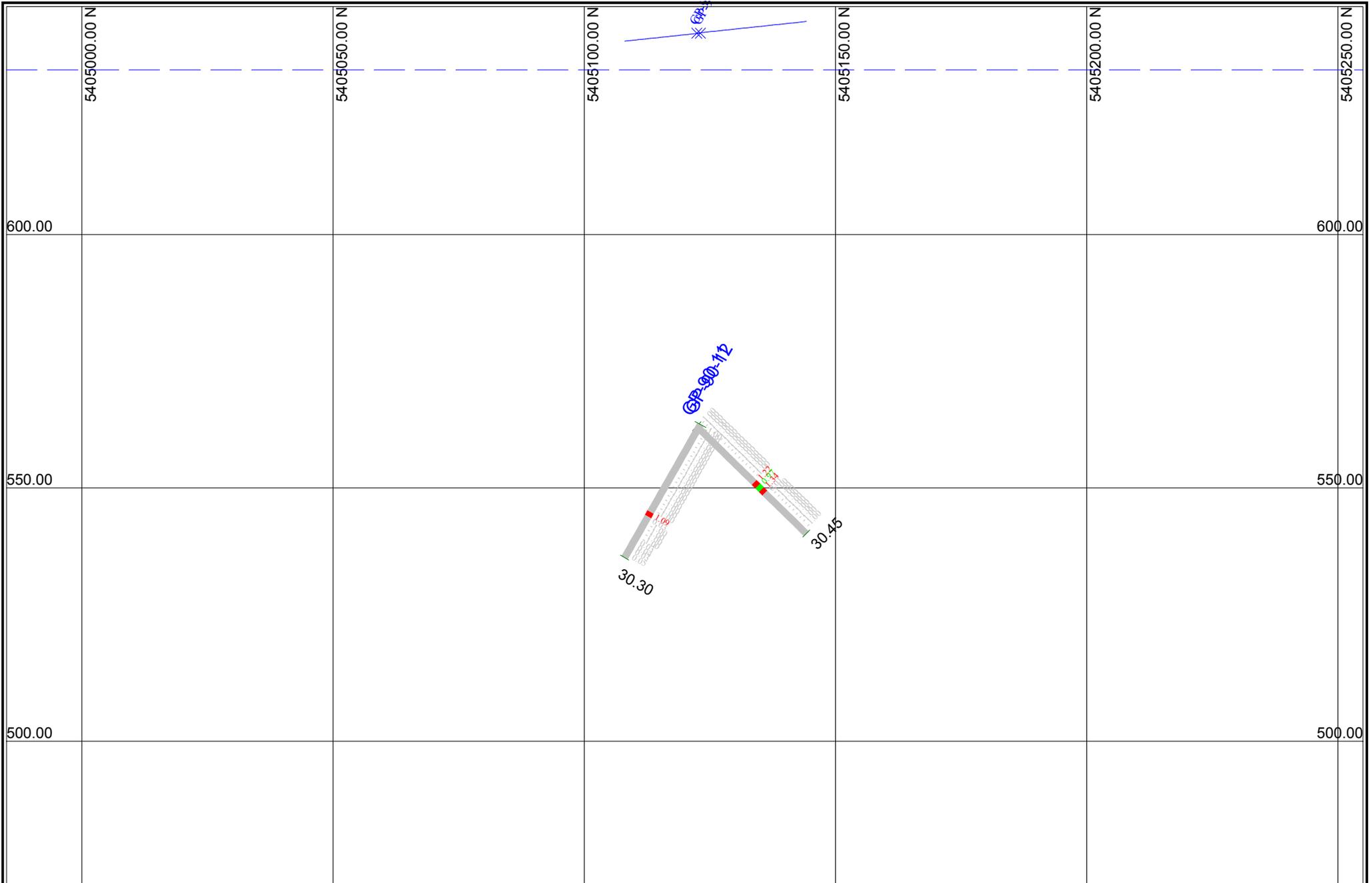
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Firetower Prospect

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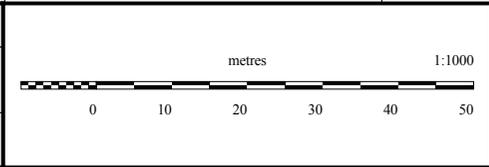
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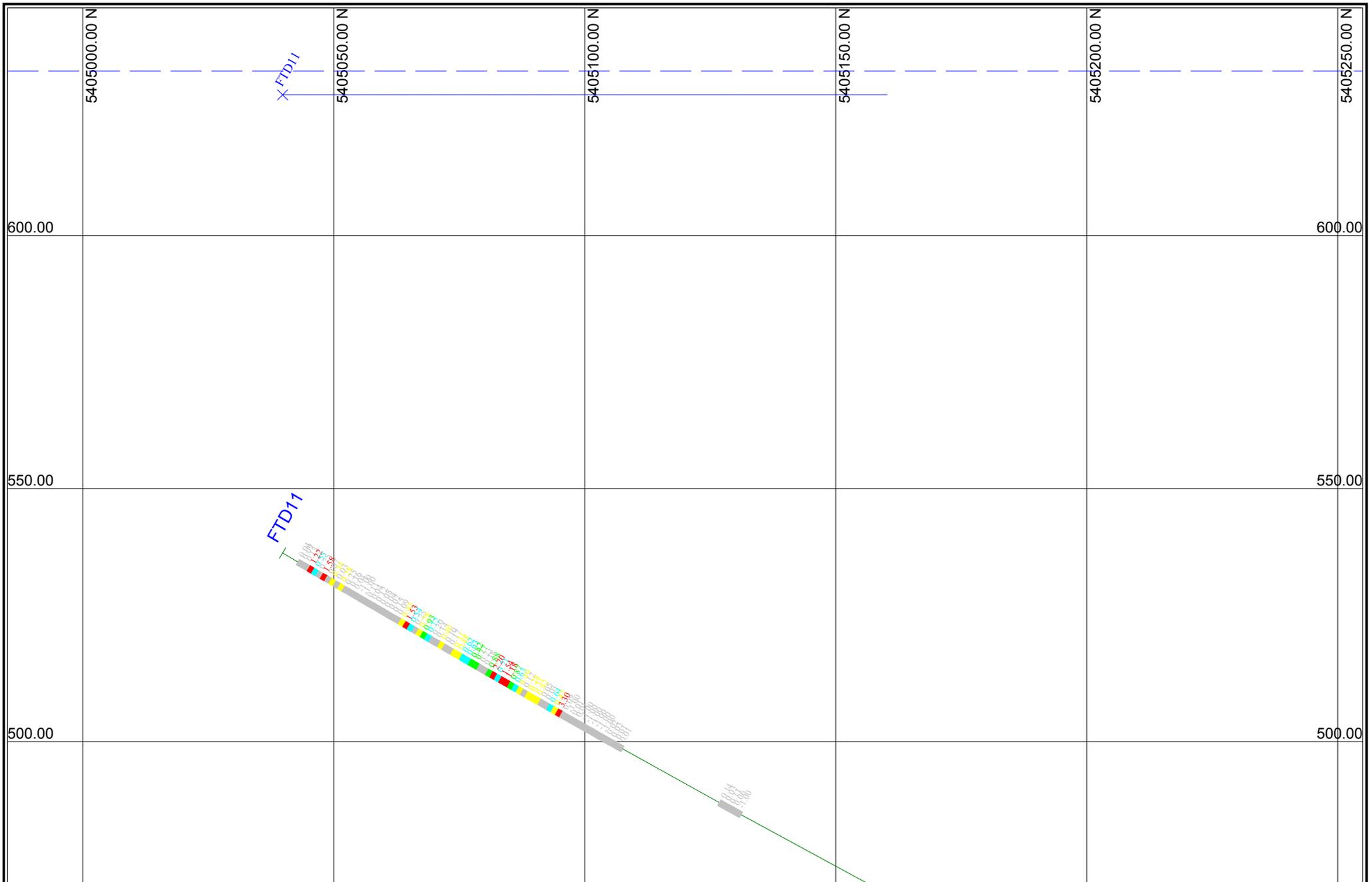


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445 825mE	



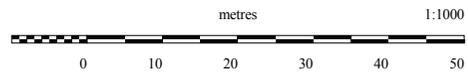


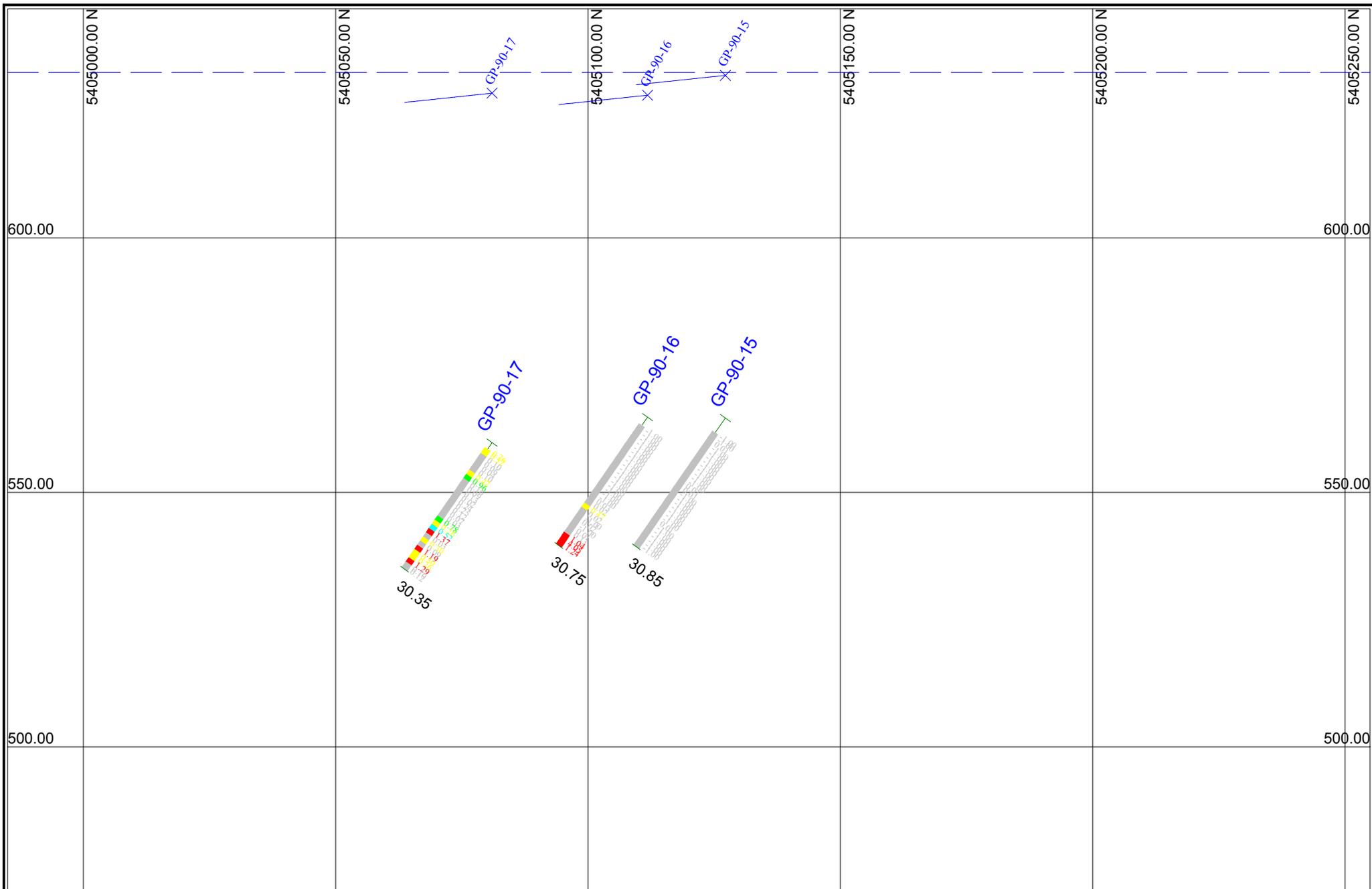
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FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

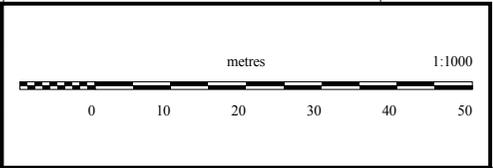
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445 850mE



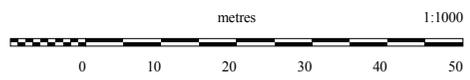


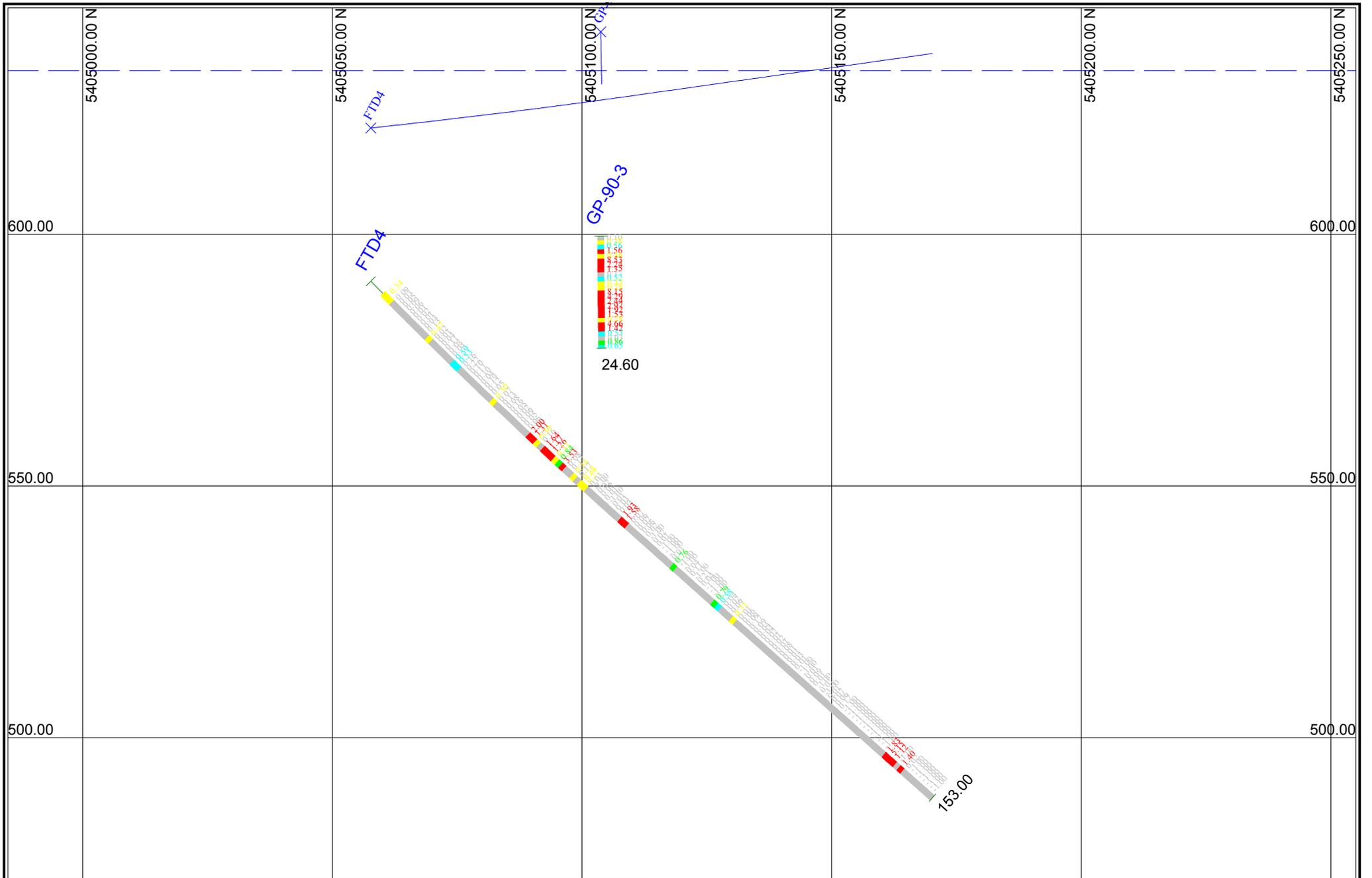
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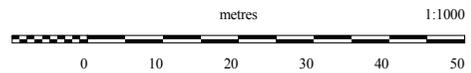


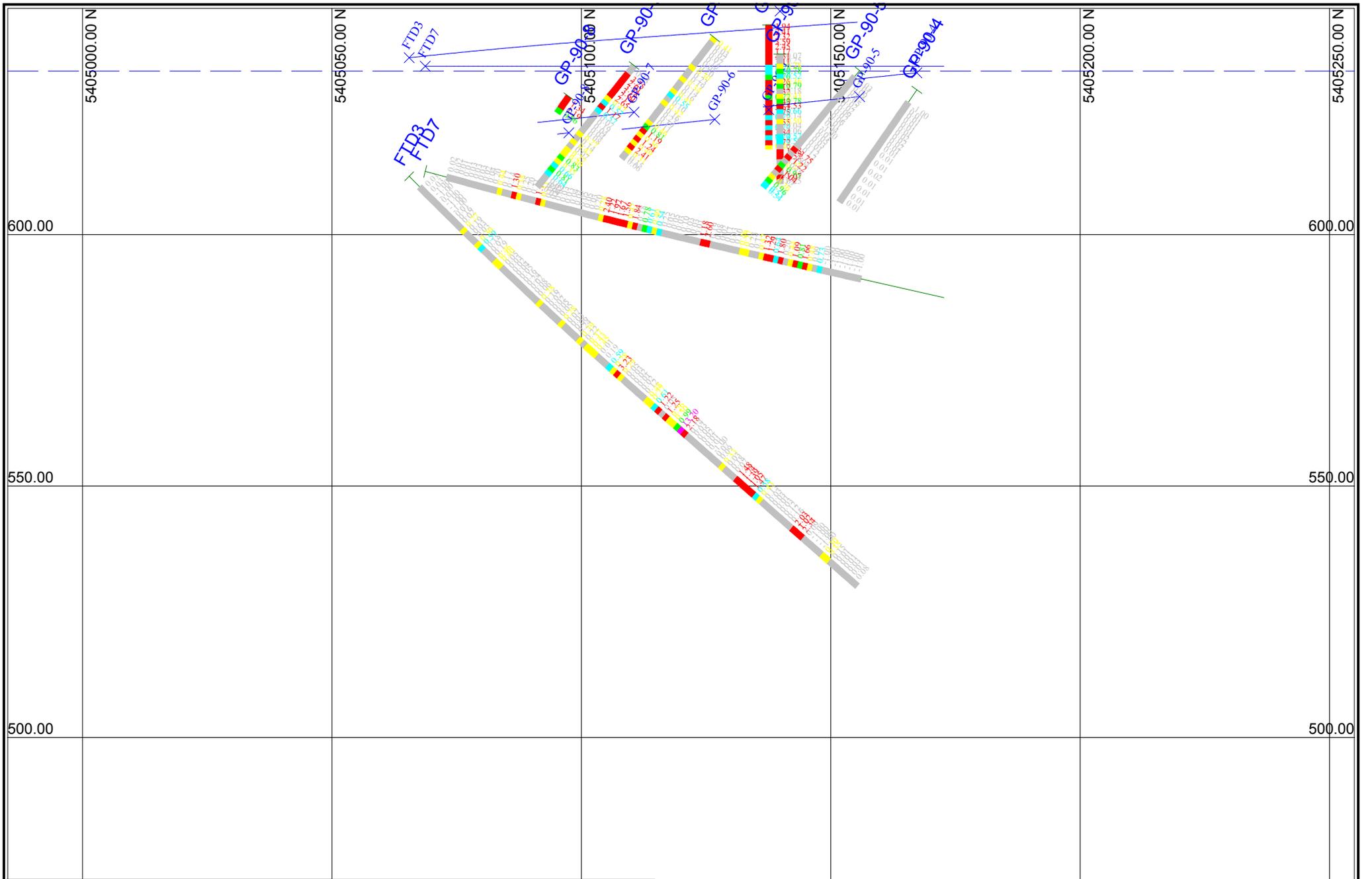
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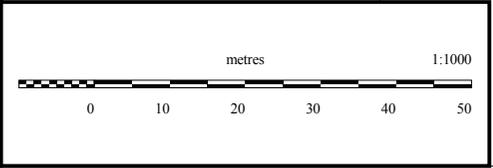


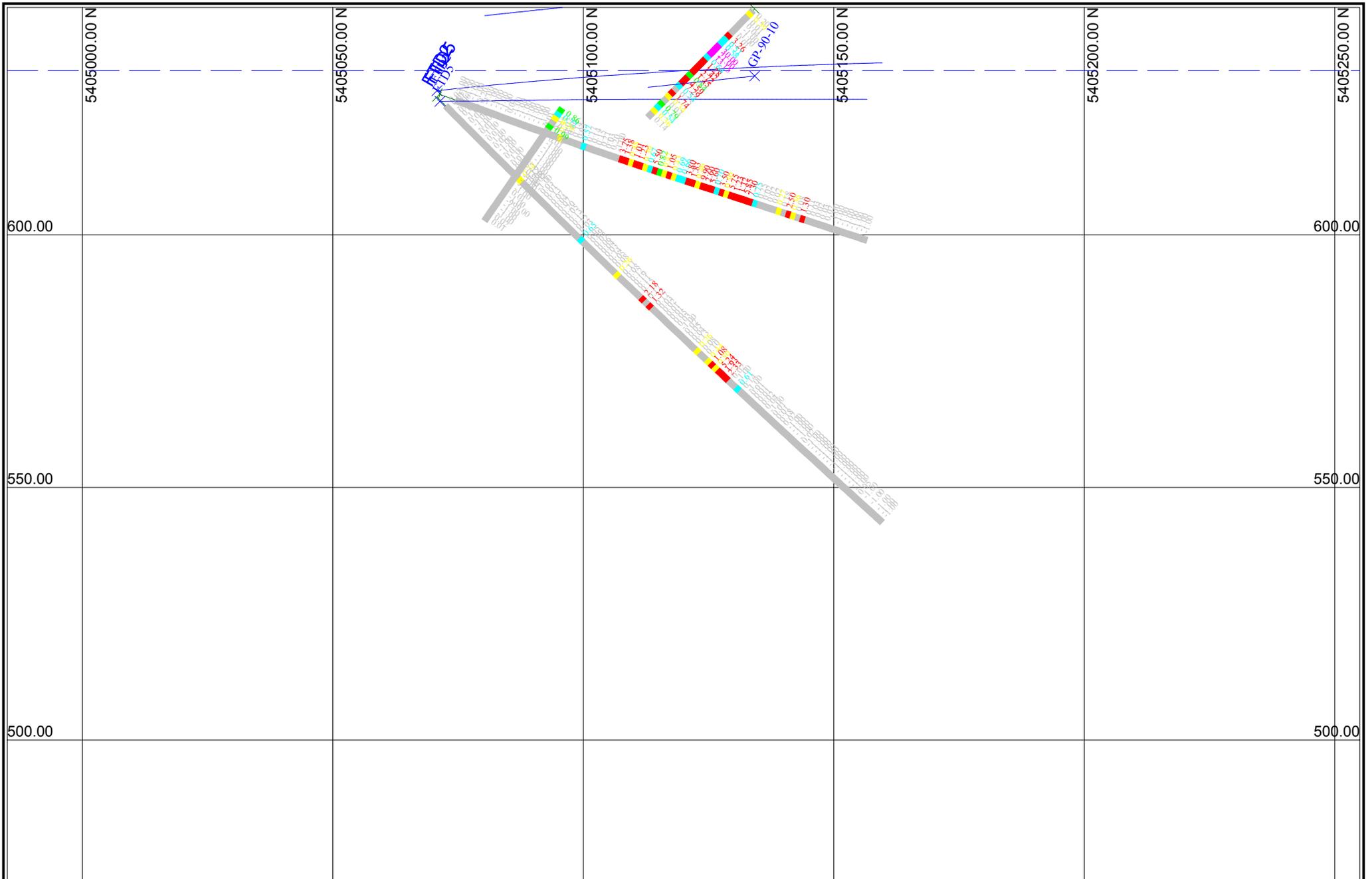
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445 925mE	





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FIRETOWER PROJECT Firetower Prospect		
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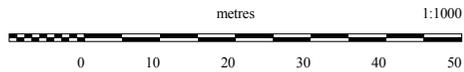


GREATLAND PTY LTD

FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

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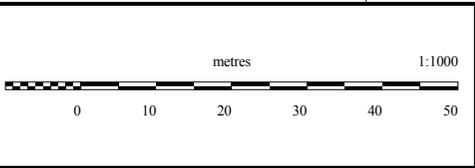
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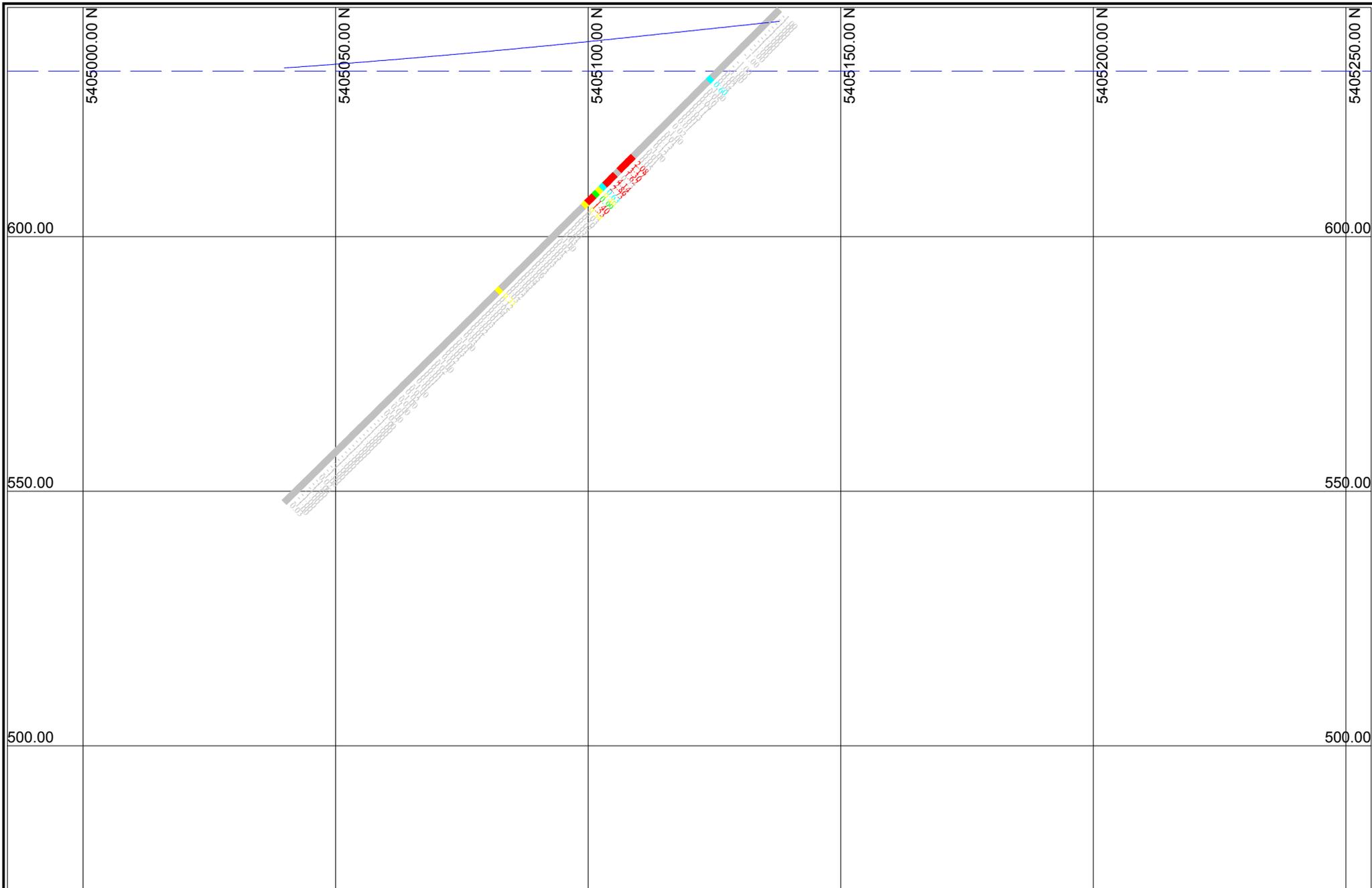


MINE MAP



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446 025mE	



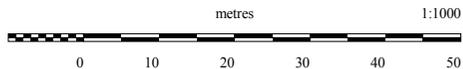


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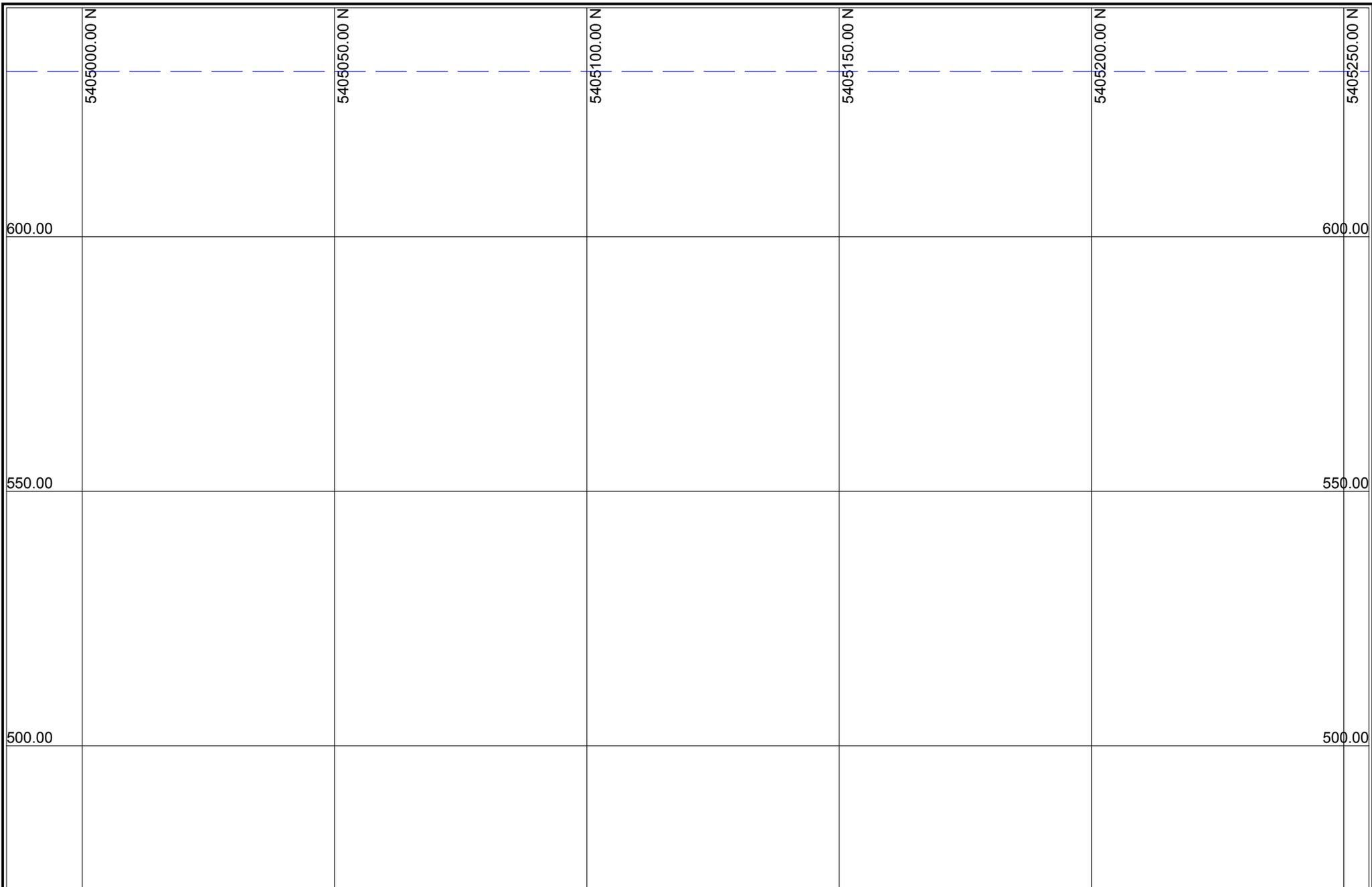
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Firetower Prospect

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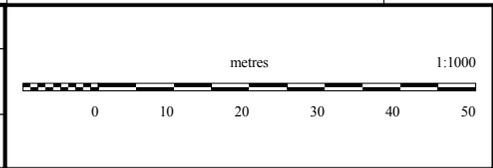
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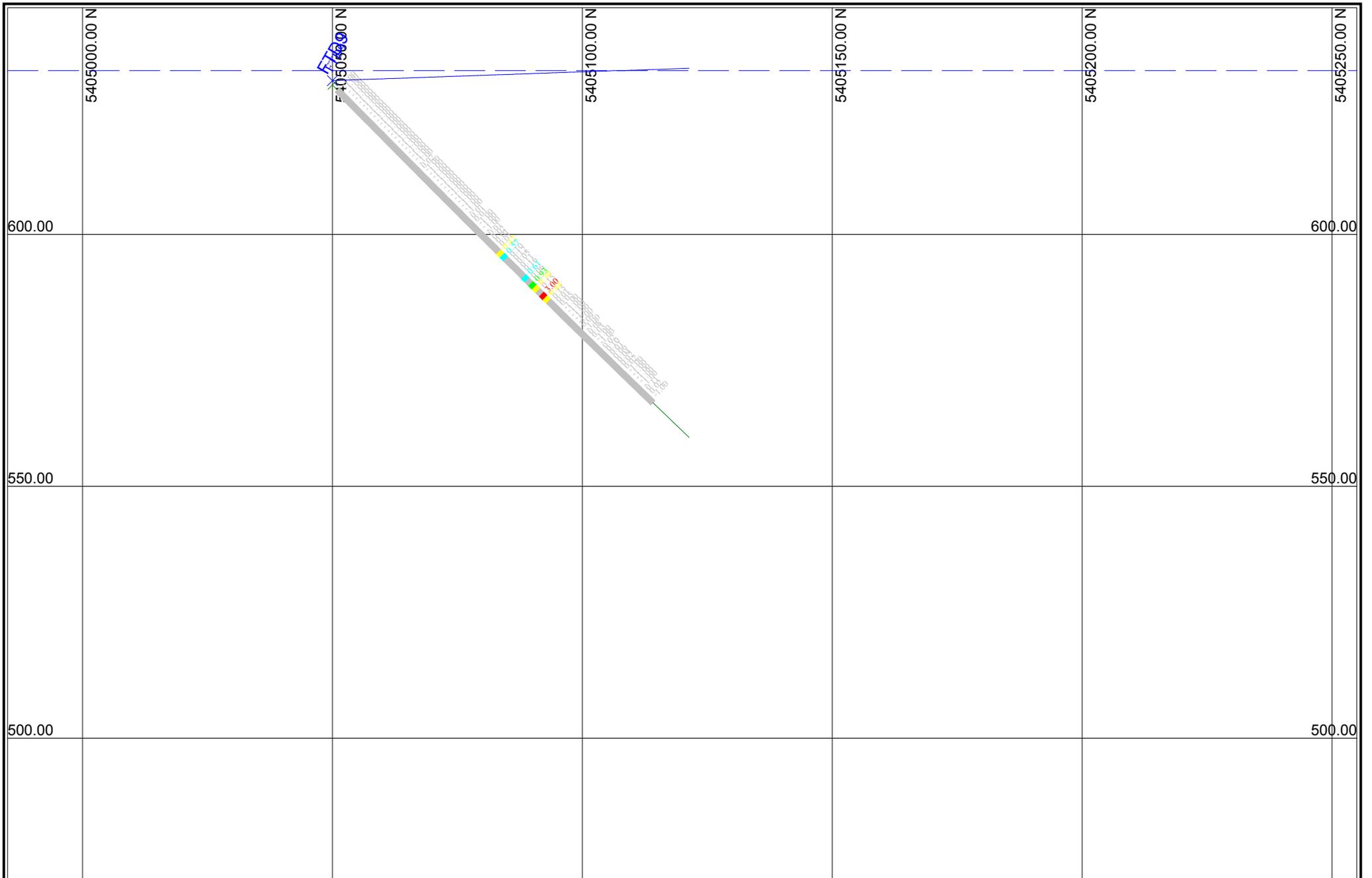


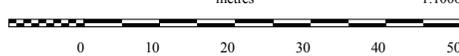
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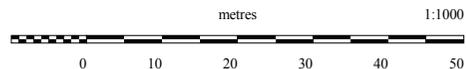
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Date: 2/12/2004	Datum: AGD66-55	446 100mE





GREATLAND PTY LTD

FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect



Drawn: CB	Scale: 1:1000
Date: 2/12/2004	Datum: AGD66-55

446 125mE

MINE MAP

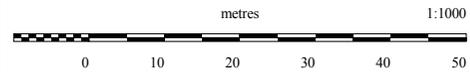


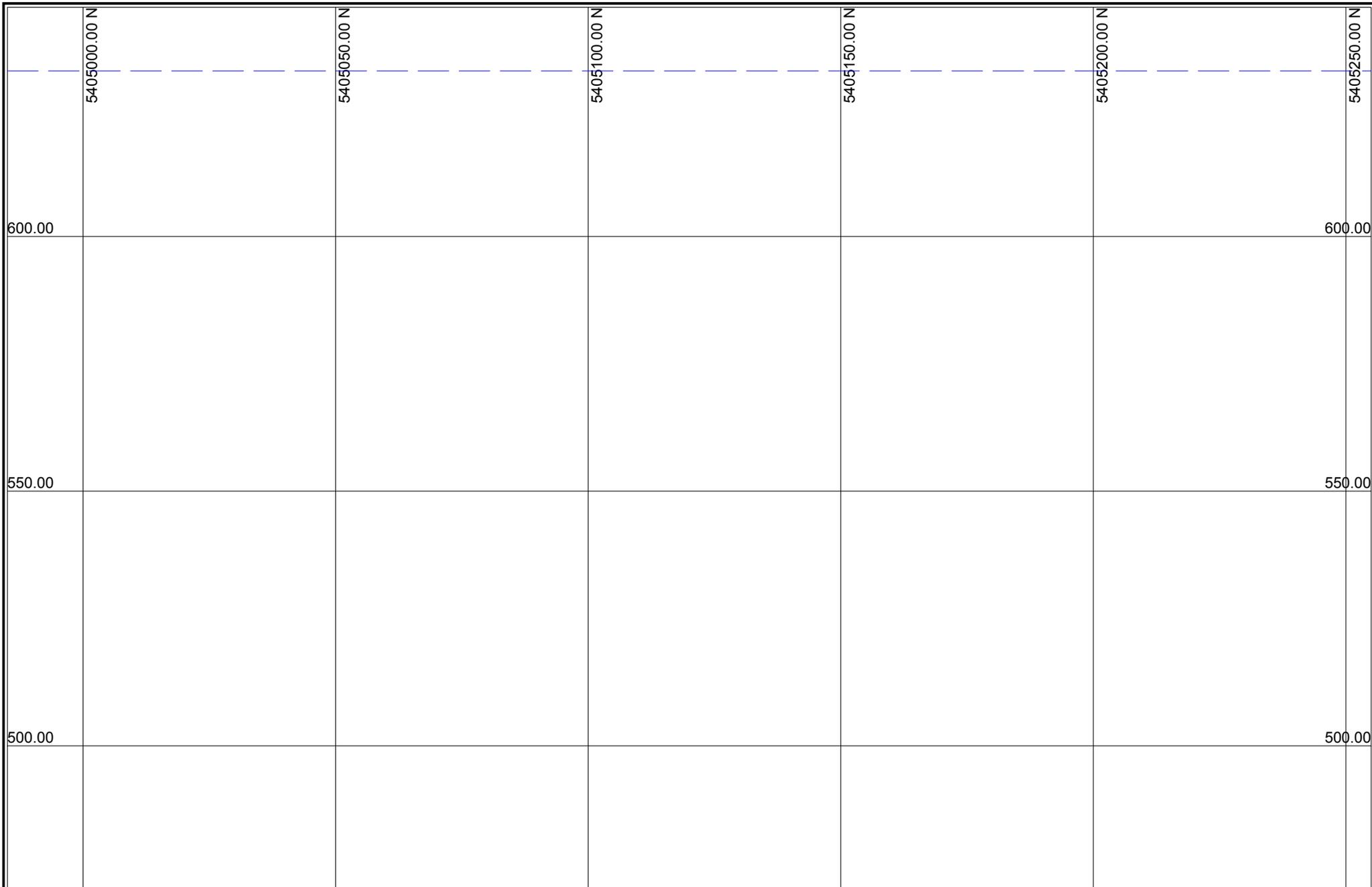
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FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

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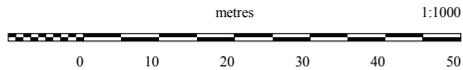


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FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

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MINE MAP

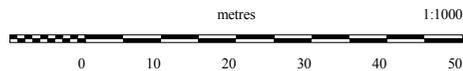


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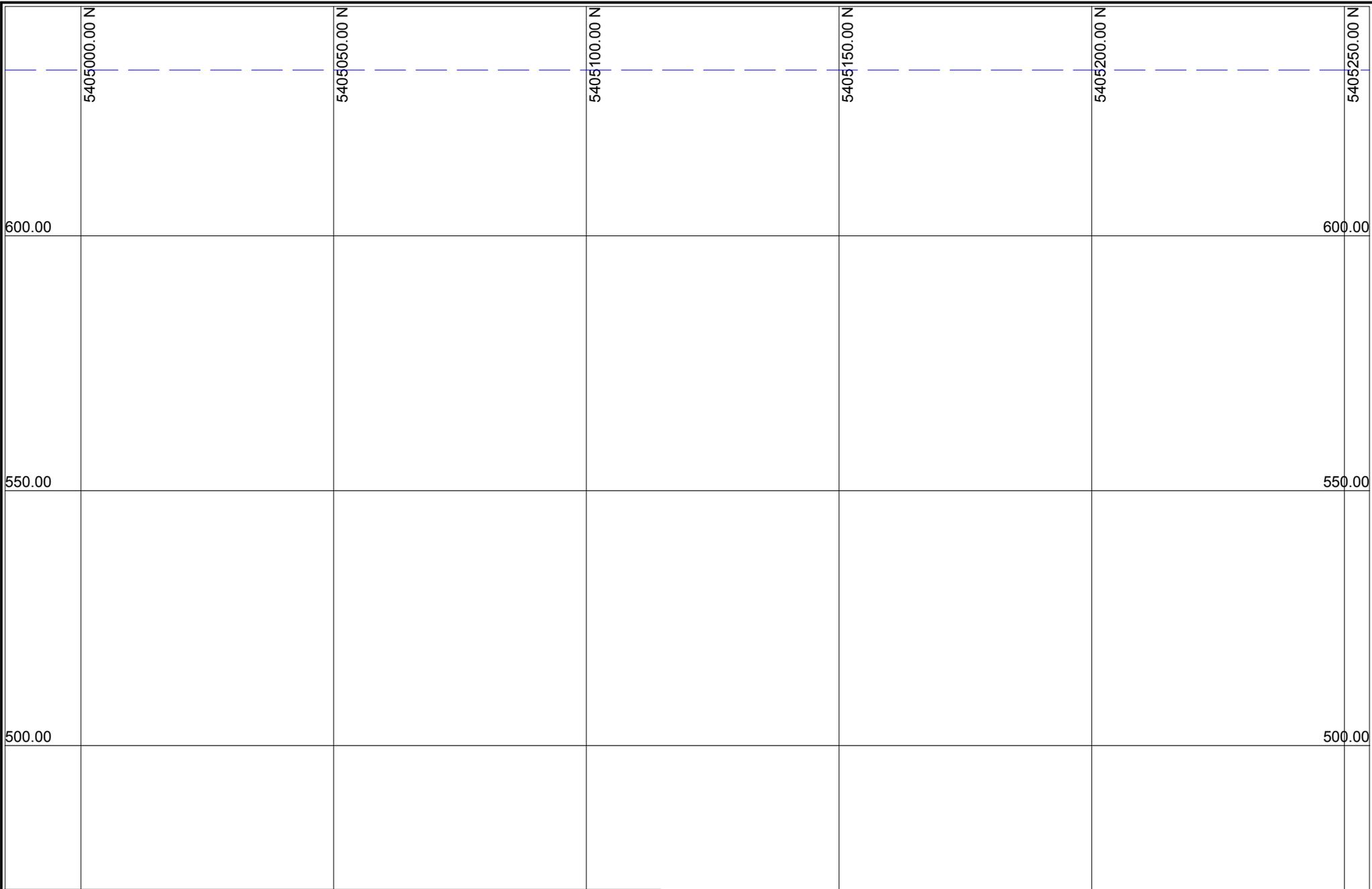
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Firetower Prospect

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446 200mE



MINE MAP

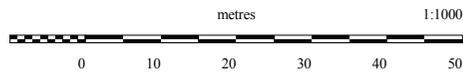


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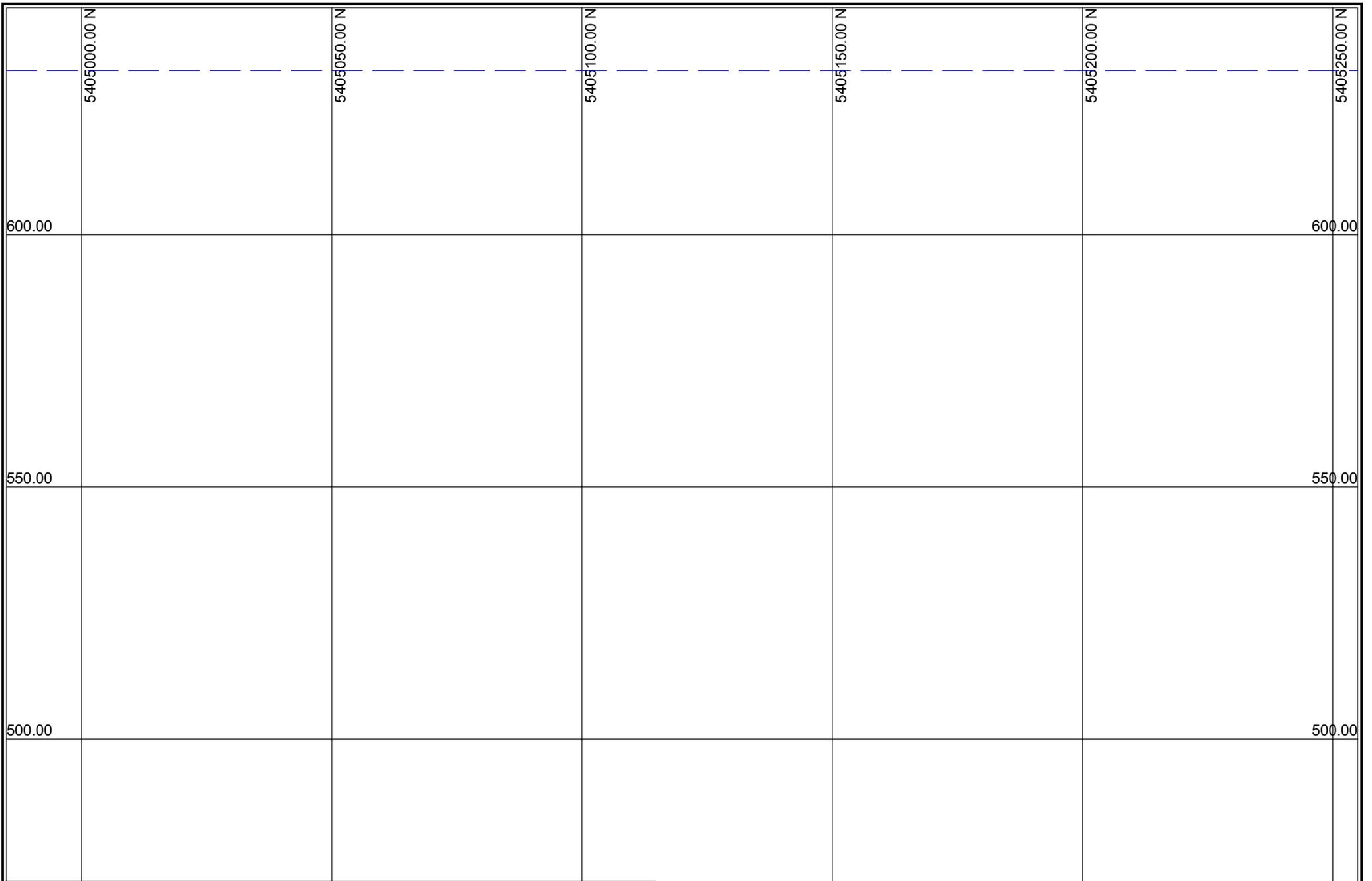
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Firetower Prospect

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MINE MAP

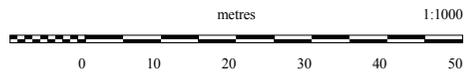


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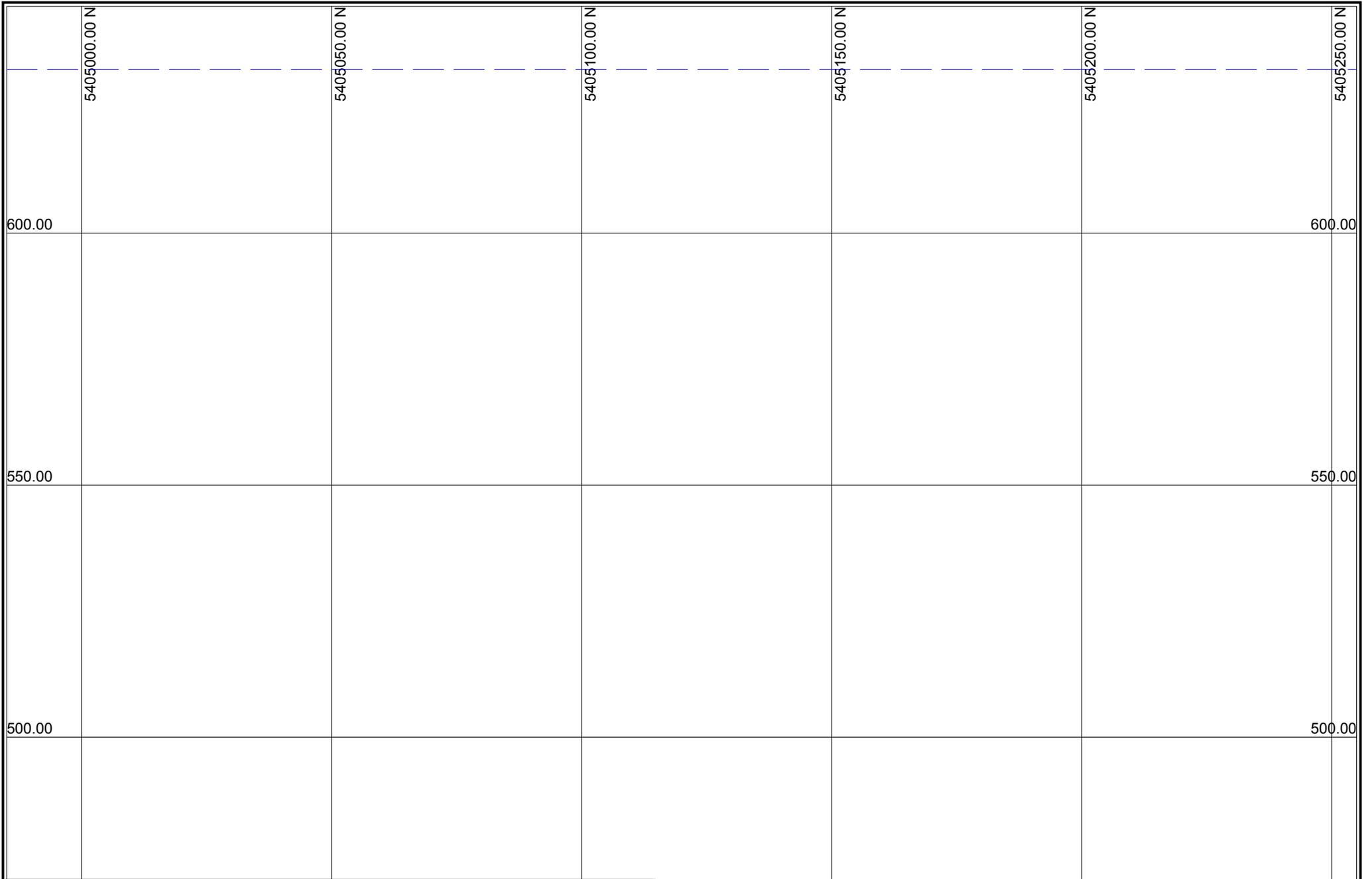
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Firetower Prospect

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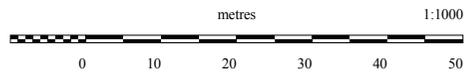


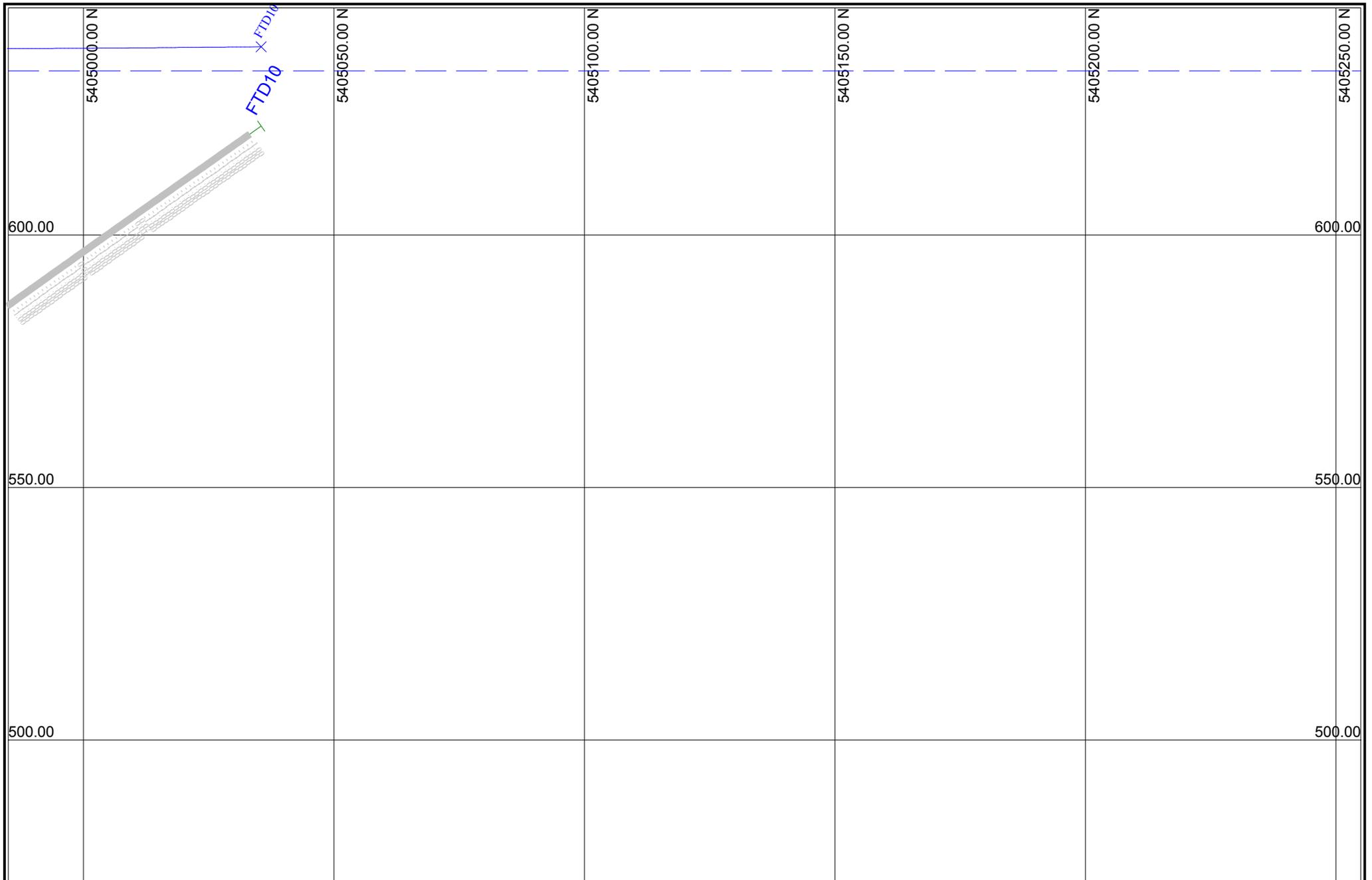
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FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

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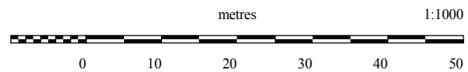
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Firetower Prospect

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446 300mE



MINEMAP

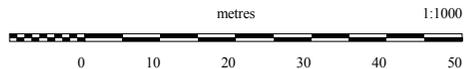


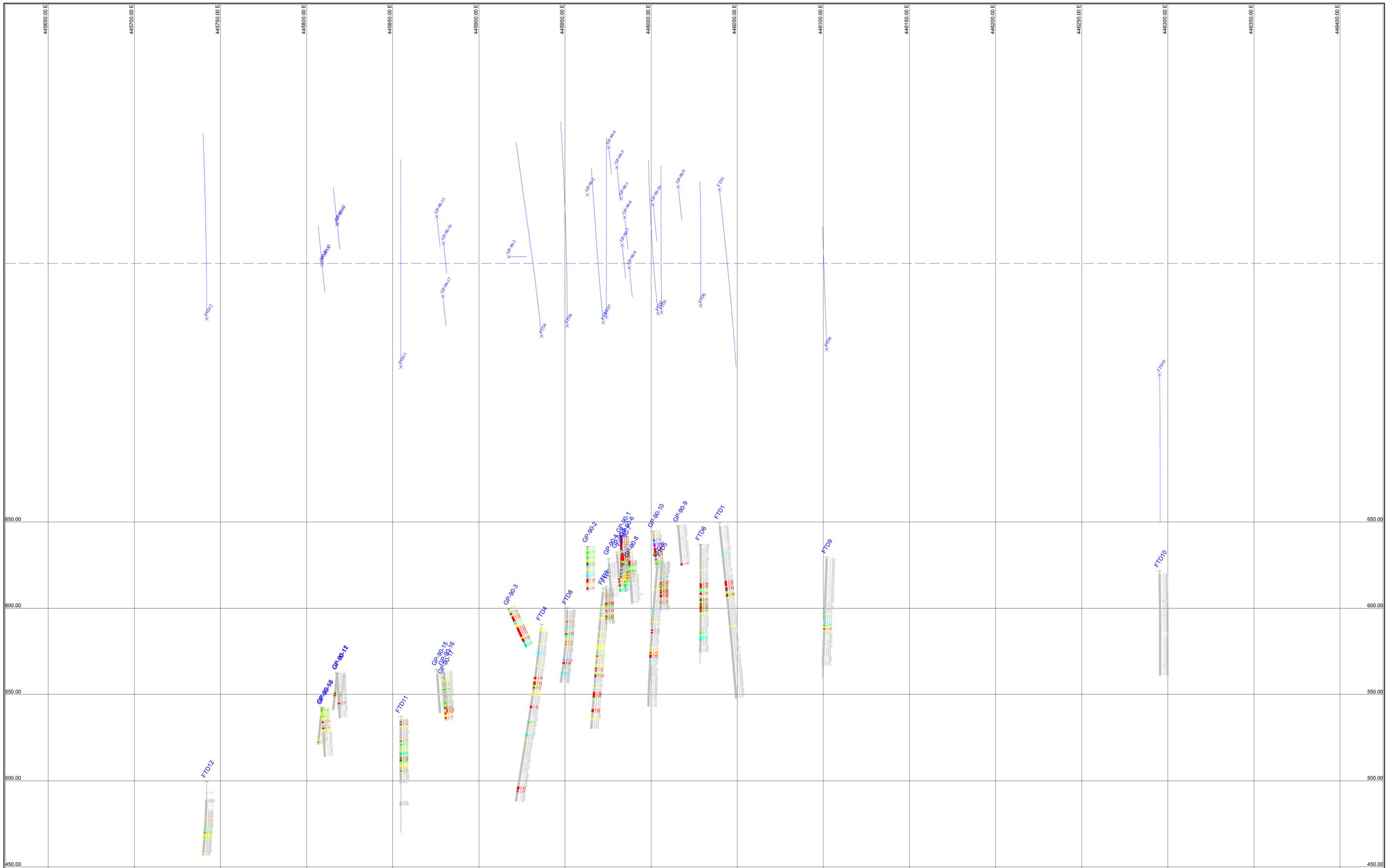
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Firetower Prospect

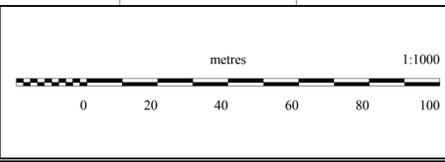
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446 325mE





Drillhole Legend			
Column	AU PPM	AU PPM	
[Grey]	<= 0.25	[Grey]	<= 0.25
[Yellow]	<= 0.50	[Yellow]	<= 0.50
[Cyan]	<= 0.75	[Cyan]	<= 0.75
[Green]	<= 1.00	[Green]	<= 1.00
[Red]	<= 10.00	[Red]	<= 10.00
[Magenta]	<= 100.00	[Magenta]	<= 100.00



GREATLAND PTY LTD

FIRETOWER PROJECT
Firetower Prospect

Drawn: CB	Scale: 1:1000	5 405 100mN <small>Maptek</small>
Date: 2/10/2005	Datum: AGD66-55	