



Rio Tinto Exploration Pty. Limited

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A member of the Rio Tinto Group

Annual Report
For the Period 13 November 2006 to 12 November 2007
EL 22/2006
Yambacoona Mineral Sands Project
Yambacoona, King Island
Tasmania

Exploration Report No. 28098

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LIST OF PLANS

Plan No.	Title	Scale
pTi07_016	Tenement Location	1:250 000
pTi07_017	Thorium Image over Tenement	1:300 000
pTi07_018	Uranium Image over Tenement	1:300 000
pTi07_019	Hand Auger Hole Location Plan	1:25 000

KEYWORDS

King Island, Pleistocene, Quaternary, Sand-Placer, Sandstone, Sand, Heavy Minerals, hand augering, rutile, ilmenite, leucoxene, zircon, monazite

1. SUMMARY

EL 22/2006 Yambacoona was granted to Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (RTX) on 13 November 2006. The Exploration Licence (EL) is 179km² in area and occupies the north-western portion of King Island. The initial term of the EL is for five years. RTX holds a 100% in the title.

The EL covers Pleistocene sand units which form a sand plain between Lower Palaeozoic and Proterozoic granitic rocks to the south on the main part of King Island and isolated basement granitic highs along the north coast of King Island. This sand plain is interpreted to have been formed during the Pleistocene by a series of marine transgressions and regressions. Heavy minerals might have been concentrated in lower and upper shore face sand units in the resultant sedimentary package.

During the reporting period radiometric airborne survey data has been processed and used to generate targets indicative of mineral bearing sand. These target areas have been followed up on the ground and tested with the drilling of 23 hand auger holes to depths of 2.0 to 4.2 metres. Sand samples from this augering have been tested with heavy liquid separation with grades of 1.5 to 4.0% being encountered. SEM modal mineralogy has indicated zircon content of 7 to 12%, rutile content of 3 to 9.6%, leucoxene content of 3.2 to 19.6% and ilmenite content of 17.4 to 24.5%.

It is planned during the second of tenure, to carry out a drilling programme using a Toyota mounted reverse circulation air core drilling rig in order to provide a more adequate test of the mineral bearing sand unit.

2. INTRODUCTION

EL 22/2006 Yambacoona was granted to RTX on 13 November 2006. The EL occupies an area of 179km² in the north-western portion of King Island. The initial term of the EL is for five years. RTX holds a 100% interest in the title. Plan pTi07_016 shows the location of the tenements.

The EL is located in the north-west corner of King Island, which is situated on the western side of Bass Strait between Victoria and Tasmania. King Island is part of the State of Tasmania. Primary access to the EL is north from the town of Currie on the west coast of King Island. REX provides a daily air service from Melbourne to Currie airport using a SAAB turbo prop aircraft. Access within the tenement is via generally good council maintained roads and farm tracks on freehold farms. Dairy and beef cattle grazing are the dominant forms of land use within the tenement area.

The tenement was applied for to search for heavy mineral concentrations within shallow marine or shore face sand units within the Pleistocene sand units which occupy the north western portion of King Island. It is in this shallow marine environment that beach placer deposits, analogous to those present in the Quaternary deposits of eastern or Western Australia, could have accumulated in a marginal marine setting (Force, 1991).

There has been no known mineral exploration in this part of King Island previously, although mineral sand exploration has been undertaken along the east coast, in particular at Naracoopa and Elephant Bay where deposits have been identified.

The following published geological map relate to EL 22/2006:

1:250 000 Geological Map Series King Island SK 55-01

This report details the exploration carried out during the period between 13 November 2006 and 12 November 2007 by RTX to satisfy statutory requirements of the Tasmanian Mineral Resources Development Act (1995).

3. LICENCE DETAILS

Table 1: Licence Details

Tenement Name	Tenement No.	Tenement Owner	Application Date	Grant Date	Current Area (km ²)
Yambacoona	22/2006	Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited	5/05/06	13/11/06	179.00

4. GEOLOGY

Sedimentary units within the EL form part of the Pleistocene sand plain occupying the northern part of King Island between the Proterozoic-Palaeozoic granitic complex to the south of the island and isolated granitic outliers along the northern tip of King Island. This sand plain is interpreted to have been formed during the Pleistocene by a series of marine transgressions and regressions. Heavy minerals might have been concentrated in lower and upper shore face sand units in the resultant sedimentary package. Quaternary carbonate sand dunes occupy the western coastal margin of the tenement area.

The relationship of these stratigraphic units is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Stratigraphy of EL 22/2006

Age	Formation	Rock Types
Quaternary	Undifferentiated	Carbonate dune sand. Gypsiferous clay
Pleistocene	Undifferentiated	Sand, silt, peat
Middle Palaeozoic	Undifferentiated	Undifferentiated granitic rocks
Proterozoic	Undifferentiated	Undifferentiated granitic rocks

5. AIRBORNE RADIOMETRIC INTERPRETATION

Airborne magnetic and radiometric data flown by Mineral Resources Tasmania over King Island in 2001 was acquired and image processed by Geolmage of Taringa, Brisbane. The details of the survey are tabulated below.

Table 3: Details of Airborne Geophysical Survey

Specifications	King Island Project 822
Contractor	Kevron Geophysics Pty Ltd Surveys
Flight Line Spacing	200 metres
Flight Line Direction	E-W
Year Flown	2001
Flying Height	80 metres
Crystal Volume	34cu inch

Plans pTi07_017 and pTi07_018 display the thorium and uranium channels respectively from the survey detailed above. Both these images show the presence of pronounced thorium and uranium channel anomalies in the south-west corner of the tenement area. As these anomalous areas are located in an area mapped as Pleistocene sediment, it was reasoned that the

anomalous areas could be underlain by quartz sand enriched in heavy mineral including the known slightly radioactive heavy minerals; zircon and monazite.

It was decided on this basis that a programme of low impact hand auger sampling be undertaken in this anomalous area.

6. HAND AUGER SAMPLING

A total of 23 hand auger holes were sunk in the south west portion of the tenement. The hand auger used in the programme is an American made AMS auger with a 2¼ inch (5.1cm) diameter sampler. Samples were collected over the standard rod length of 1.2m with hole depth varying from 1.2 to 4.2 metres. Sample material from each 1.2 metre interval was emptied onto a small plastic tarpaulin and homogenised by see-sawing the tarpaulin by two personnel at either end. The sample was then brought to a central mound and a portion taken from the mound with a small trowel and placed in a calico bag. The remaining sample was placed along side the auger hole for later infilling of the hole on completion. All holes were filled to surface. In this way the environmental impact of the auger drilling was negligible. Grass growth over the very small area of disturbed soil of the actual hole would be quite rapid and any slight evidence of the surface disturbance would quickly disappear. Digital photographs of all sites were taken.

All UTM coordinates listed in this report are in Geodetic Datum GDA 94 Zone 55. Surface elevations (ASL) of the hand auger holes were derived from a digital terrain model created from the five metre contours and spot heights obtained from the 1:25 000 scale digital mapping data. Plan pTi07_019 shows the location of the hand auger holes in the south-west portion of the tenement.

A total of 56 samples were collected from the auger drilling each being about 1kg in weight. The samples were dispatched to AMDEL in Adelaide for heavy liquid separation. Each sample was soaked in water for several hours and disaggregated by stirring at high pulp density with a dispersant. The sample was then wet sieved at 0.85 and 0.045mm. The 0.85mm and -0.85+0.045 fractions were collected, dried and weighed and the 0.045 fraction discarded. A riffled and weighed portion of the -0.85+0.045mm fraction was separated centrifugally in a heavy liquid (tetrabromoethane) of specific gravity (sp.gr.) 2.96. The <2.96 sp.gr. product discarded and the >2.96 sp.gr. product was collected, washed of separating medium, dried and weighed. The AMDEL report for this work is included in Appendix 2.

Once the results of the heavy liquid separation were received, 38 of the resultant heavy mineral fractions were selected for SEM modal mineral assemblage determination. This work was completed by the Rio Tinto Technology SEM facility located at Clevedon in the UK. Chemical criteria for the categorisation of the respective mineral species are detailed in Table 5.

Table 4: SEM Mineral Categorisation Criteria

Mineral Category	Chemical Criteria
Rutile	TiO ₂ ≥90, SiO ₂ <5
Altered Ilmenite	TiO ₂ ≥55<70, SiO ₂ <5, FeO≥15, CaO<30
Ilmenite	TiO ₂ ≥43<55, SiO ₂ <5, FeO≥15, CaO<15
Low Ti-Ilmenite	TiO ₂ ≥33<43, SiO ₂ <5, FeO≥15, CaO<15
Leucoxene	TiO ₂ ≥70<90, SiO ₂ <5
Zircon	ZrO ₂ > 40, SiO ₂ ≥15, TiO ₂ <10
FeOxide/Mag/Siderite	TiO ₂ <3, SiO ₂ <5, FeO≥20, Cr ₂ O ₃ <15
Chromite	Cr ₂ O ₃ ≥15, SiO ₂ <15
Monazite	Ce ₂ O ₃ +La ₂ O ₃ ≥15, P ₂ O ₅ ≥15, SiO ₂ ≥15, Al ₂ O ₃ <15
Hemoilmenite	FeO≥20, Cr ₂ O ₃ <15, TiO ₂ ≥15<33, SiO ₂ <5
Titanite	SiO ₂ ≥15, CaO≥15, TiO ₂ ≥15
Ti-Magnetite	TiO ₂ ≥3<15, FeO≥20, SiO ₂ <5
Perovskite	TiO ₂ ≥50, CaO≥30, SiO ₂ <5
Ti-Silica	TiO ₂ ≥10, SiO ₂ ≥5, CaO<15
KySill	SiO ₂ ≥30, Al ₂ O ₃ ≥55
Quartz	SiO ₂ ≥80
Xenotime	P ₂ O ₅ ≥60
Other Silicates	SiO ₂ ≥15
Hercynite	Al ₂ O ₃ ≥45, FeO≥15, MgO<15, SiO ₂ <10
Mg-Spinel	Al ₂ O ₃ ≥45, FeO<15, MgO≥15, SiO ₂ <10
Epidote	SiO ₂ >32<45, CaO>20<28, FeO>5<20, MgO<5, K ₂ O<3, Na ₂ O<3, Al ₂ O ₃ >18<28
Grossular	SiO ₂ >35<45, CaO>28, MgO<10, K ₂ O<3, Na ₂ O<3, Al ₂ O ₃ >14<25
Almandine	SiO ₂ >32<42, CaO<15, FeO+MnO+MgO>30, MgO<15, Al ₂ O ₃ >15<25, K ₂ O<3
Clinopyroxene	SiO ₂ >45<60, MgO>13<25, Al ₂ O ₃ <8, CaO>8<25, FeO<15, K ₂ O<3
Amphibole	SiO ₂ >38<52, K ₂ O<3, Na ₂ O<5, MgO>4<18, Al ₂ O ₃ >5<16
Tourmaline	SiO ₂ >30<40, Al ₂ O ₃ >25<40, MgO>15, K ₂ O<5, CaO<5, MnO<5
Orthopyroxene	SiO ₂ >45<60, SiO ₂ >45<60, CaO<8, Al ₂ O ₃ <8, K ₂ O<3, Na ₂ O<3
Olivine	SiO ₂ >30<45, SiO ₂ >45, CaO<5, Al ₂ O ₃ <5

The hand auger drilling has identified heavy mineral bearing sand in the south west corner of the EL with encouraging levels of valuable heavy mineral including zircon (4.7 to 12.9%), rutile (1.9 to 11.7%), leucoxene (2 to 19.6%), altered ilmenite (4.6 to 13.9%) and ilmenite (6.2 to 12.1%). The relatively high proportion of trash mineral in the form of tourmaline, garnet, epidote, Ti-silica and other minerals category at between 38.8% and 82.5% is of some concern but the target sand formation covers a fairly wide area and probably extends in a northerly direction beyond the area of the known thorium/uranium radiometric anomaly located in the south west portion of the EL.

Table 5: Hand Auger Sampling; Locations & Results

Site_ID	Zone_GDA94	Easting	Northing	ASL	Samp_No	From	To	THM_pct	Fines_pct	Rutile_pct	Ilmenite_pct	Alit_ilm_pct	Leucoxene_pct	Zircon_pct	TiSilica_pct	Monazite_pct	Tourmaline_pct	Garnet_pct	Epidote_pct	Others_pct
YAG01	55	235651	5599950	20.9	6155685	0	1.2	2	4.72	3.6	9.3	4.9	4	8.6	12.4	1.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	29.4
YAG01	55	235651	5599950	20.9	6155686	1.2	2.2	1.85	2.86	3.4	7.8	4.6	2.9	6.5	11.8	1.7	10.9	10.6	7.4	32.4
YAG01	55	235651	5599950	20.9	6155687	2.2	3.2	2.42	3.91	3.6	9.4	5.5	3.4	8.5	11.7	1.3	9.6	9.1	7.4	30.5
YAG01	55	235651	5599950	20.9	6155688	3.2	4	2.24	7.6	3.8	11	6.7	4.6	9.7	12.8	1.8	8.9	9.2	6.2	25.3
YAG02	55	235018	5599951	19.5	6155689	0	1.2	2.23	5.26	3	8.7	5.9	4.3	8.9	12.8	1.3	7.8	10	8.9	28.4
YAG02	55	235018	5599951	19.5	6155690	1.2	2.2	3.68	2.92	3.4	12.1	4.9	3.8	10.7	11.6	1.5	4.8	10	9.1	28.1
YAG02	55	235018	5599951	19.5	6155691	2.2	3.2	3.26	4.33	4.2	9.8	5.8	4.7	8.2	11.8	1.7	7.2	10.2	8.5	27.9
YAG02	55	235018	5599951	19.5	6155692	3.2	4.2	2.4	8.1	6.5	10.5	8.3	10.2	9.5	12.1	1.2	8.6	5.4	4.1	23.6
YAG03	55	234410	5599973	16.6	6155693	0	1.2	3.11	6.88	4	9.9	5.4	4.4	9.2	12.6	1.9	6.7	9.3	9	27.6
YAG03	55	234410	5599973	16.6	6155694	1.2	2.2	2.7	7.05	7.1	8.2	7.3	11.4	13.3	15	2.1	6.6	4.3	4	20.7
YAG03	55	234410	5599973	16.6	6155695	2.2	3.2	1.46	16.01	6.6	10.6	10.3	11.4	12.1	14.9	1.4	8.4	2.8	3	18.5
YAG03	55	234410	5599973	16.6	6155696	3.2	3.5	1.56	13.4	4.1	9.3	7.4	3.7	7.8	10.2	1.3	6.9	7.6	8.2	33.5
YAG04	55	234403	5599628	9.6	6155697	0	1.2	1.14	24.75	10.8	6.4	8.3	19.6	12	12.2	2	9.1	2.5	2.1	15
YAG04	55	234403	5599628	9.6	6155698	1.2	2.2	0.72	40.16	7.9	8.2	8	12.6	9.7	11.7	1.1	9.4	2.1	4.5	24.8
YAG05	55	233973	5599928	10.8	6155699	0	1.2	1.54	9.35	11.7	7.4	12.3	16.9	12.9	11.9	1.6	11	0.4	0.1	13.8
YAG05	55	233973	5599928	10.8	6155700	1.2	2.2	1.06	14.47	7.3	11.4	13.9	9.8	11.2	14.6	1.5	8.6	3.8	1.6	16.3
YAG06	55	234821	5600387	22.9	6155701	0	1.2	2.06	4.82	3.4	9	5.6	3.4	7.7	11.7	1.1	5.2	7.7	12.4	32.8
YAG06	55	234821	5600387	22.9	6155702	1.2	1.6	0.76	18.12	2.5	7.5	5.3	2.9	5.5	9.5	1.1	4.6	5.6	10	45.5
YAG07	55	236301	5600225	29.7	6155703	0	1.2	1.66	3.79	2.7	8.1	5.1	1.9	4.7	9.7	1	7.6	11.5	9.9	37.8
YAG07	55	236301	5600225	29.7	6155704	1.2	2.2	1.9	3.01	3.2	7	4.5	2.5	4.7	8.6	1	8.6	9	9.4	41.5
YAG07	55	236301	5600225	29.7	6155705	2.2	3.2	2.34	4.88	2	7.1	4.6	3.8	5.8	10	1	8.3	8.3	8.7	40.4
YAG07	55	236301	5600225	29.7	6155706	3.2	4.2	2.18	6.77	2.5	8.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	10.8	0.6	9.4	8	8.7	38.8
YAG08	55	233552	5598606	30.6	6155707	0	1.2	0.17	45.07											
YAG08	55	233552	5598606	30.6	no sample	1.2	2.2													
YAG09	55	236850	5599830	15.4	6155708	0	1.2	1.94	7.1	3.3	9.2	6.6	6.6	7.9	10.9	1	12.3	8.4	6.9	26.9
YAG09	55	236850	5599830	15.4	6155709	1.2	2.2	1.95	7.28	1.9	6.2	4.5	3	5.3	8.6	1.3	8.9	10.1	9.6	40.6
YAG10	55	237425	5600024	18.2	6155710	0	1.2	1.81	10.38	3.2	9.5	5.5	5.4	10.2	13.7	1.7	8.2	8.2	5.8	28.6
YAG10	55	237425	5600024	18.2	6155711	1.2	2	3.03	7.9	1.6	5.4	2.7	2	5.8	7.6	0.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	55.8

Site_ID	Zone_GDA94	Easting	Northing	ASL	Samp_No	From	To	THM_pct	Fines_pct	Rutile_pct	Ilmenite_pct	Allt_ilm_pct	Leucoxene_pct	Zircon_pct	TiSilica_pct	Monazite_pct	Tourmaline_pct	Garnet_pct	Epidote_pct	Others_pct
YAG11	55	238400	5600344	17.7	6155712	0	1.2	1.4	14.55	4.3	8.2	8.4	9.8	8.3	10.6	1.5	14	5.8	4.7	24.4
YAG11	55	238400	5600344	17.7	6155713	1.2	2.2	1.09	14.53	4.3	8.1	7.6	9.2	7.5	10	1	14	6.4	6.1	25.8
YAG12	55	240327	5601032	22.2	6155714	0	1.2	0.78	7.08											100
YAG12	55	240327	5601032	22.2	6155715	1.2	2	0.73	11.7	3.9	8.9	5.5	6.2	7.7	10.4	1	8.7	7.2	6.8	33.7
YAG13	55	240303	5600864	20.5	6155716	0	1.2	1.11	17.62	3.2	8.6	5.2	4.4	7.3	8.4	0.7	11.2	11.3	8.1	31.6
YAG13	55	240303	5600864	20.5	6155717	1.2	2	1.17	22.38	2.7	5.5	3.9	3.8	5.3	6.3	1.2	10.3	5.7	6.5	48.8
YAG14	55	235418	5598985	11.7	6155718	0	1.2	0.68	19.64	7.6	2.9	4	17.4	7.6	10.9	2.2	26	0.3	0.2	20.9
YAG15	55	235371	5601075	27.7	6155719	0	1.2	1.1	14	2.2	8.7	4.2	4.6	6.4	9.4	1.1	7.3	6.6	10	39.5
YAG15	55	235371	5601075	27.7	6155720	1.2	2.2	0.56	5.37	2	6.7	4.7	3.8	4.7	7.8	0.8	7	5.2	11.4	45.9
YAG15	55	235371	5601075	27.7	6155721	2.2	3.2	0.45	2.76											
YAG16	55	241585	5602402	27.8	6155722	0	1.2	0.59	10.36											
YAG16	55	241585	5602402	27.8	6155723	1.2	2.2	0.9	7.95											
YAG16	55	241585	5602402	27.8	6155724	2.2	3	0.93	5.82											
YAG17	55	240717	5601292	22.7	6155725	0	1.2	0.66	9.57											
YAG18	55	239478	5600899	25.7	6155726	0	1.2	0.87	7.13											
YAG18	55	239478	5600899	25.7	6155727	1.2	2.2	0.79	9.02											
YAG19	55	239005	5600391	19.2	no sample															
YAG20	55	239240	5601768	30.5	6155728	0	1.2	0.8	9.82											
YAG20	55	239240	5601768	30.5	6155729	1.2	2.2	0.88	12.47											
YAG20	55	239240	5601768	30.5	6155730	2.2	3	0.89	9.04											
YAG21	55	236688	5601142	35.2	6155731	0	1.2	0.77	5.37											
YAG21	55	236688	5601142	35.2	6155732	1.2	2.2	0.64	4.28											
YAG21	55	236688	5601142	35.2	6155733	2.2	3.2	0.96	4.67											
YAG21	55	236688	5601142	35.2	6155734	3.2	3.5	0.67	5.87											
YAG22	55	237215	5601695	37.1	6155735	0	1.2	0.92	6.51											
YAG22	55	237215	5601695	37.1	6155736	1.2	2.2	1.11	5.12	2.4	6.4	3.9	2.8	4.5	6.8	0.8	8.2	9.4	10.5	44.3
YAG22	55	237215	5601695	37.1	6155737	2.2	3.2	0.79	8.54											
YAG23	55	238473	5601368	34.9	6155738	0	1.2	0.99	7.41	3.2	5	5.5	6.6	6.7	11.6	1.2	11.1	7.2	9.8	32.1
YAG23	55	238473	5601368	34.9	6155739	1.2	2.2	1.08	8.71	3.1	8.4	6.2	5.5	6	11.2	0.8	10.1	8.3	7.7	32.7
YAG23	55	238473	5601368	34.9	6155740	2.2	3	1.58	3.39	3.5	8.6	4.9	3.5	6.9	10.9	1	11.1	7.5	7.4	34.7

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Radiometric airborne survey data has been used to generate targets indicative of mineral bearing sand. These target areas have been followed up on the ground and tested with the drilling of 23 hand auger holes to depths of 2 to 4.2 metres. Sand samples from this augering have returned grades of 1.5 to 4%. SEM modal mineralogy has indicated zircon content of 7 to 12%, rutile content of 3 to 9.6%, leucoxene content of 3.2 to 19.6% and ilmenite content of 17.4 to 24.5%.

A more comprehensive programme of drilling is justified in order to fully test the sand formation over a wider area and assess fully the mineralogical content of the sand units. This may involve the drilling of 50 drill holes to depths of 60 metres over the tenement area. The drilling equipment to be used will most likely be a Toyota Land Cruiser mounted reverse circulation drilling rig. This type of drilling rig can traverse farm tracks and paddocks with minimal impact to the surface particularly if the programme is implemented in the drier months of January to May.

All drill holes will be in-filled with surplus sample material immediately on completion of the drill hole so that the visual impact on the surface will be negligible after the drilling rig and support vehicles are moved from the drill site.

Total meterage is likely to be in the order of 2000 metres. Drill hole diameter will be NQ size (75.8mm). Precise locations of proposed drill holes have as yet not been determined but will be included in a "Work Programme" to be submitted to the MRT towards the end of 2007. Selected drill sites will be checked in the field and discussions held with landowners about access to the selected drill sites and other issues that may have an impact on the landowner's farming activities.

8. ENVIRONMENT

The impact of the hand auger drilling programme has been negligible. The auger holes which were only 5.7cm in diameter were filled to the surface immediately on completion with the surplus sample material. Grass growth over the very small area of disturbed soil of the actual hole would be quite rapid and any slight evidence of the surface disturbance would quickly disappear. Digital photographs of all sites except YAG19 (which was mistakenly not taken by the hand auger field team) after completion were taken. These are included in Appendix 4.

9. EXPENDITURE

Cost Element	Expenditure
Cont Exploration - Ext	\$37,012.81
Field & Transport	\$4,610.03
Gen Office Supp & Comm	\$1,205.92
Laboratory Analysis	\$6,618.43
Payroll & Benefits	\$22,762.55
Sundry Prof & Other	\$3.90
Tenement Payments	\$160.00
Travel & Accommodation	\$3,929.91
Total	\$76,303.55

REFERENCES

Force, E.R. 1991 Geology of Titanium-Mineral Deposits. USGS, Special Paper 259.

LOCALITY

King Island SK55-01 1:250 000

LIST OF DPO'S

DPO	Sample No	No of Samples	Laboratory	Laboratory Report File Name
214068	6155685 to 6155740	56	AMDEL	Table 1-N2442h107
214069	6155685-706, 6155708-713, 6155715-720, 6155736, 6155738-740	38	RTTS	DPO214069 part a, b, c, d, e, f, g & h

APPENDIX 1
Hand Auger Logs
King Island sampling.pdf

APPENDIX 2

**AMDEL HL Results
Table 1-N2442hl07.txt**

APPENDIX 3

**SEM Modal Mineralogy Reports
SEM modal mineralogy.txt**

APPENDIX 4

Photos of Auger Hole Sites

**YAG01_2914, YAG02_2915, YAG03_2916, YAG04_2917,
YAG05_2918, YAG06_2919, YAG07_2920, YAG08_2921,
YAG09_2923, YAG10_2924, YAG11_2925, YAG12_2926,
YAG014_2927, YAG15_2928, YAG16_2929, YAG17_2930,
YAG18_2931, YAG20_2932, YAG21_2933, YAG22_2934,
YAG23_2938**