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EAST-AVEBURY AND SAXON NICKEL SULPHIDE DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCE REPORT

March, 2007

Volume 1 of 1.

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IMPORTANT NOTES

This report has been prepared using information available to the Author at the time of writing.

This report is not intended for the use as a public document nor, in whole or in part, in a public document.

MAP CONVENTIONS

Coordinates in this report are in AMG, AGD66 or Avebury Mine Grid.

Avebury mine grid is similar to AMG, AGD66 but is a plane projection rather than a mercator grid.

RL's in this report are MSL plus 2000m.

Cross sections are drawn looking west.

Longitudinal Projections are drawn looking north.

AMG to Mine Grid conversion

$$E_{\text{mine}} = (E_{\text{AMG}} - 354420) \div \text{SF} + 54420$$

$$N_{\text{mine}} = (N_{\text{AMG}} - 5357436) \div \text{SF} + 57436$$

where SF (scale factor) = 0.999832552

SUMMARY

The East Avebury and Saxon Nickel Sulphide deposits are located on EL28/1988 held by Allegiance Metals Ltd. The deposits are hosted in serpentinised and metasomatised ultramafic intrusives 1km along strike to the East of the Avebury Mine. The Intrusives are located 50-100m below surface and are hosted in basaltic volcanoclastic greywackes and conglomerates. Mineralisation consists of coarse pentlandite disseminations and stringers hosted on or near the margins of the ultramafic intrusives.

The East Avebury and Saxon deposits have been the focus of exploration and preliminary resource definition drilling through the latter half of 2006. The deposits have been drilled out on a 50m x 100m to 100m x 100m pattern over a 200m strike length and approximate 200m dip extension. The deposits remain open to the east, west and down dip.

Three lenses of mineralisation have been delineated to date, East Avebury North, East Avebury South and Saxon. Three dimensional wire-frame models of the mineralisation were used to constrain Ni, S, Co, As and SG interpolations into a block model. An inverse distance squared algorithm was used for the estimation. The Resource is in the Inferred Classification because of the low numbers of samples used in the estimation and the broad drill spacing. Drilling is ongoing and significant additions are anticipated.

Table 1. East Avebury - Saxon Inferred Resources						
Cut Off Ni %		Tonnes	Ni %	As ppm	Co ppm	Tonnes Ni
0.85	East Avebury Nth	390,000	1.07	314	411	4,000
	East Avebury Sth	80,000	1.12	591	593	1,000
	Saxon	20,000	0.88	488	288	
	Total	490,000	1.07	365	436	5,000
0.70	East Avebury Nth	650,000	0.95	264	337	6,000
	East Avebury Sth	370,000	0.83	398	333	3,000
	Saxon	410,000	0.77	458	262	3,000
	Total	1,430,000	0.87	354	315	12,000
0.40	East Avebury Nth	950,000	0.85	291	292	8,000
	East Avebury Sth	610,000	0.73	428	274	4,000
	Saxon	760,000	0.64	384	246	5,000
	Total	2,320,000	0.75	357	272	17,000

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1 Introduction

EL 28/1988 is a licence in two parts, divided by the excised Avebury Mine Lease ML 3M/2003. The eastern part of the EL covers the East-Avebury Saxon Deposit which is the focus of this report. The western part extends to Trial Harbour (Figure 1). Most of the ground around the Avebury ML is held by Allegiance Metals as the remainder of EL28/88, EL37/2003 and EL22/97.

In accordance with a joint venture agreement, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd hold a Net Smelter Royalty on production from any future operations on the licence.

This estimate includes all drilling data available required for the estimation of the East Avebury and Saxon Inferred Resources at the end of February 2007. A small portion of the North Avebury Mineral Resource extends onto the western margin of EL28/1988 (Figure 1). Details of this Resource Estimate are documented in a separate report for ML3M/2003 (Callaghan, 2007).

The EL is located 8km southwest of Zeehan on the Trial Harbour Road (Figure 1). The licence is accessed via an all weather 4WD road through the Avebury ML. The road has been continually upgraded by Allegiance metals during previous drilling campaigns.

The East Avebury and Saxon Nickel Sulphide Deposits are directly analogous to the Avebury deposits. They are hosted in the same ultramafic intrusives, in similar structural stratigraphic settings and have identical mineralogy.

There have been no previous estimates of Mineral Resources from this area.

This report was completed in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2004 (The JORC Code) by Tim Callaghan of Allegiance Metals, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than five years experience in the estimation, assessment and evaluation of mineral resources of this style.

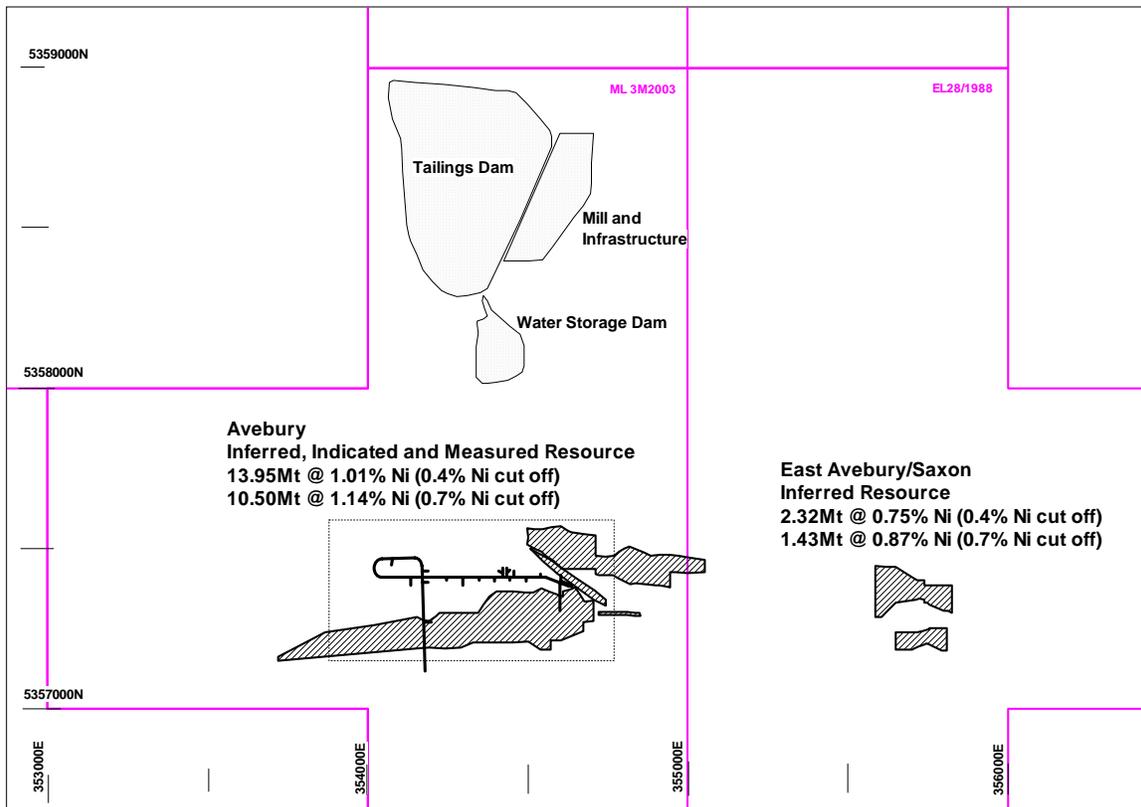


Figure 1. Avebury Nickel Deposit, location and land tenure.

2 Regional Geology – Zeehan District.

The Zeehan district has seen complex deformation, igneous activity and sedimentation from the Late Proterozoic to the present. Basement rocks in Tasmania are dominated by the Late Precambrian Tyennan Element in the east and the Rocky Cape Association of similar age in the northwest. The Zeehan Basin on the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough was a major control on the pre-Carboniferous geology of the Zeehan District.

Around 700Ma a shallow rift basin developed between the northwest and eastern basement blocks. Siliciclastic sediments of the Forest Conglomerate, Donaldson Formation, Timbs Group and Oonah Formation were deposited in the deepening basin. Sag phase siliciclastic sedimentation and carbonate deposition followed and are represented by the Black River Dolomite, Savage Dolomite, Success Creek Group and upper Timbs Group. The Success Creek Group unconformably onlaps the Oonah Formation in the Zeehan district and is marked by a structural and low grade metamorphic contrast between the two groups (Corbett, 1989). The hiatus in deposition and increased complexity of the Oonah formation is a result of the late Precambrian Penguin Orogeny.

Continued rifting in the early Cambrian (580-550Ma) resulted in the deposition of a thick pile (>5km) of tholeiitic volcanics and associated sediments, carbonate and chert of the Crimson Creek Formation. The Crimson Creek tholeiites have a within plate geochemical signature (Brown and Jenner, 1989). Correlates of the Crimson Creek Formation occur elsewhere in NW Tasmania outside of the Dundas Trough (Brown, 1986, Brown and Jenner, 1989).

During the Middle Cambrian (515-510Ma) a sequence of mafic-ultramafic complexes were emplaced on the western margin of the Dundas Trough. Ultramafic detritus in clastic rocks suggests they were emplaced high into or above the Crimson Creek Formation and were subject to Middle Cambrian Erosion (Corbett, 1989). Berry and Crawford, (1988) proposed an obduction model for the emplacement of the mafic-ultramafic complexes and associated sedimentary sequences where a forearc terrain was thrust over a passive continental margin.

Basaltic suites of genetically related island arc-ocean island affinities have been distinguished within the western margin of the Dundas Trough (Brown and Jenner, 1989). These have been demonstrated to be genetically related to the spatially associated ultramafic complexes and include a high magnesium boninite and low titanium tholeiites (Brown and Jenner, 1989).

Post collision extensional tectonics produced troughs into which the Cambrian Dundas Group and Mt Read Volcanics were deposited. The Dundas Group forms a complex sequence of locally derived sediments and volcanics along the western margin of the Dundas Trough. The Mt Read Volcanics occupy the

eastern margin of the trough with proximal volcanics juxtaposed along the boundary with the Tyennan Block grading into extensive volcano-sedimentary sequences to the west.

The Late Cambrian Delamarian orogeny resulted in localised uplift and erosion of the Tyennan Block and subsidence of the Dundas Trough. The Ordovician to Devonian Wurawina Supergroup unconformably fills structural and erosional basins. The succession is divided into the Late Cambrian to Middle Ordovician coarse siliciclastic Denison Group, the Ordovician carbonates of the Gordon Group, and fine siliciclastics of the Silurian to Devonian Eldon Group (Banks and Baillie, 1989).

The Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny has resulted in polyphasal deformation with intersecting fold trends forming dome and basin structures and overprinting relationships (Williams, 1978). Folds are generally upright to steeply inclined with plunging hinge lines. Many faults are steep thrusts and reactivation of Cambrian structures is common. Folding within the Zeehan Basin produced dominantly NNW trending fold hinges. Localised WNW trending folding is located in the Zeehan-Linda zone, possibly associated with the large Firewood Siding and Tenth Legion thrust faults (Williams, 1978).

Several small to medium sized post tectonic I and S type granitoids intrude the early lithologies. Granitoids were implaced at shallow levels and are dominantly granite or biotite adamellite. Geophysical modeling has indicated the presence of a large ENE-trending ridge of granite linking the Heemskirk and Granite Tor plutons (Leaman and Richardson, 2003).

A number of styles of mineralization are associated with the Devonian granitoids including tin-tungsten and lead-zinc-silver.

Cassiterite mineralization is associated with stratabound massive sulphide bodies replacing carbonates of the Oonah Formation (Mt Bischoff, Queen Hill), Success Creek and Crimson Creek Groups (Renison, Montana). Disseminated cassiterite is associated with greisenised granite in the southern part of the Heemskirk Granite.

Skarn tin tungsten deposits occur adjacent to granite bodies (Tenth Legion, St Dizier, Kara).

Lead-zinc-silver vein mineralization occurs in haloes around granite bodies. These deposits are typically small such as the numerous deposits of the Zeehan-Dundas field. The Magnet Mine was the largest known of this type at 630,000t @ 7.3%Pb, 7.3% Zn and 427g/t Ag.

Post deformation sedimentation resumed in the Permian with thick, essentially flat lying sequences of mudstone, sandstone and minor carbonates of the

Parameener Supergroup. Minor Jurassic Dolerite sills are present in the Dundas Trough.

Tertiary faulting, basin formation and alkali-olivine basalt extrusion formed the large Macquarie Harbour Graben west of Strahan and basalt flows north of Mt Heemskirk. Surficial Quaternary deposits are widespread and erosion and deposition continues to modify the landscape.

3 East Avebury Geology

The East Avebury and Saxon Nickel Sulphide deposits are hosted in moderately to steeply dipping Middle Cambrian ultramafic intrusives belonging to the McIvor Hill Mafic-Ultramafic Complex located on the western margin of the Late Precambrian to Early Devonian Dundas Trough on the West Coast of Tasmania.

The ultramafics are hosted in volcanoclastic sediments of the Early Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation and possibly the Cambrian Lower Dundas Group. The host sequence strikes east-west and dips 60-80 degrees to the south although local variations are common. Drilling density is sparse (100m x 10m) and appreciable variation in the geological interpretation is expected as further data is acquired.

The Crimson Creek Formation is dominated by voluminous well bedded feldspar-lithic greywacke and lesser pyrrhotitic black shale. The thick greywacke sequence transgresses conformably into a complex sequence of polymictic basaltic to rhyolitic conglomerate, basaltic volcanoclastic sandstone, greywacke, siltstone and limestone that is possibly a correlate the Cambrian Lower Dundas Group. The conglomerates include sub-rounded to angular clasts of feldspar phyric basalt and andesite, quartz phyric rhyolite, siltstone, chert and quartzite in a dominantly basaltic matrix. The Crimson Creek Formation and Dundas Group are in unconformable and faulted contact with the siliciclastics and carbonates of the Late Cambrian-Ordovician Wurrawina Supergroup to the south.

The ultramafic intrusives consist of serpentinitised and metasomatised peridotite or dunite (Radke 2006) intruding both the Crimson Creek Formation volcanoclastic greywacke and the complex sequence of polymictic conglomerate, carbonate and sandstone. The intrusive is both concordant and discordant to bedding. Much of the ultramafic does not outcrop but is located between 50 to 150m below surface except between 355650 and 355700mE where it is probably outcropping. It thickens considerably down dip. Intrusive margins are frequently brecciated with numerous sills and dykes extending into the host sequence and xenoliths of country rock incorporated into the contact zone.

The interpreted intrusive relationship of the ultramafic rocks and the host volcanoclastics and sediments is not consistent with the widely accepted allochthonous model of emplacement for the mafic-ultramafic complexes. Other similar inconsistencies have been observed at Melba Flats (Allegiance personnel) and at Black Hill (Brown, 1986).

The whole sequence was moderately hornfelsed during the intrusion of the Heemskirk biotite-adamellite Batholith at the end of the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny. The Heemskirk Batholith is located 2-3km northwest of the East Avebury Deposit. Pervasive phlogopite-biotite alteration of the greywacke and actinolite alteration of basaltic rocks has resulted from contact metamorphism.

Locally intense metasomatism of the host sequence has formed an actinolite-diopside dominated assemblage with zones of intense boron metasomatism characterized by veins and nodules of axinite and tourmaline. Alteration intensity intensifies around the ultramafic-sediment contact.

Like the Avebury deposits to the east, variable metasomatism of the ultramafics has formed two distinctly different gangue mineral assemblages. Essentially unmetasomatised ultramafic is a fine grained black rock composed predominantly of antigorite with minor disseminated chromite, magnetite and sulphides. Metasomatised ultramafics have been converted to pale grey or green, coarsely crystalline tremolite/actinolite and diopside with minor magnetite, chromite and sulphides. Both gangue mineral assemblages may host ore grade nickel sulphide mineralisation. Unlike the Avebury deposits, magnesite-dolomite alteration of the ultramafic is common near the upper contact of the ultramafic with the calcareous sediments of the Dundas Group.

Petrographic studies (Radke, 2006) indicate the main sulphide minerals to be pentlandite with lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite, millerite and nickel arsenides. However the dolomite-altered ultramafic tends to be more poly-metallic with nickel arsenides, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and bornite present (Radke, 2006).

Within the serpentinite and tremolite-diopside ultramafic skarn pentlandite occurs as coarse disseminations and stringer veins associated with secondary magnetite. Most of the sulphides are coarse grained and recrystallised post foliation due to the thermal and metasomatic effects of the Devonian granite intrusions. Sulphide contents are generally low with mineralised ultramafic comprising between 0.5 to 3% sulphides.

Mineralisation in both serpentinitised ultramafic and ultramafic skarn generally consists of pentlandite and pyrrhotite as individual grains from 5-500µm and patches to >10mm. Sulphides are frequently associated with magnetite forming crystalline intergrowths and veins within massive granular magnetite-chromite.

Occasionally niccolite, maucherite and gersdorffite form replacive intergrowths around pentlandite-pyrrhotite rims or as individual niccolite grains associated with silicates. Similar to the Avebury deposit, the majority of the Resource has a low arsenic concentration of less than 100ppm.

The East Avebury deposit is hosted on the margins of the northern lobe of the ultramafic intrusive which is the western strike extension of the ultramafic hosting the Nth Avebury and Central Avebury deposits 1km to the west (figures 1 and 2). Mineralisation is concentrated in two sub-vertical tabular sheets striking east-west for approximately 250m and extending over a vertical distance of approximately 200m. The width of the mineralised zones varies between 3 and 15m although the thickest mineralisation and best grades are concentrated

4 Sampling Programs.

4.1 Drilling Techniques.

A total of 15 surface diamond drill holes for 5840.6m have been drilled into the East Avebury and Saxon deposits. The majority of the drilling was completed by Boart Longyear or Almac Drilling in several drilling campaigns between 1996 and 2007. The first two holes ZA2 and ZA3 were helicopter supported holes completed by CRA in the mid 1990's.

All coring through mineralization has been at NQ size. All NQ core was recovered as double tube with a wire line system.

4.2 Core Handling and Storage.

All drill core is stored at one of Allegiance Metals' core sheds in Zeehan.

The core was recomposed, measured for recovery and photographed during the geotechnical logging procedure. Recoveries were generally 100% with minor losses in broken zones. There is no relationship between core loss and mineralization.

All core logged from A070 onwards was logged directly into a laptop and stored in excel format geological and geotechnical logging sheets. All drill logs are located in Allegiance Metals' Zeehan office.

Core has been logged by Michael McKeown, Lindsay Newnham, Tim Callaghan and David Evans, all experienced geologists.

The digital data was downloaded from excel into an Access Database. The database is located in Allegiance's Zeehan office with copies in the Sydney office.

4.3 Sampling

After logging the core was marked up for splitting generally on 1m sample intervals while respecting significant geological boundaries. The core is sawn longitudinally by diamond saw with the half core bagged, ticketed and dispatched to the laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Samples are generally of 2kg in weight.

4.4 Surveying.

The collar coordinates, azimuth and dip of all drill holes were determined by theodolite traverse undertaken by licensed surveyors Peter Diprose and Ian

Green. The early helicopter supported holes were surveyed by CRA geologists with a differential GPS.

Hole dips were checked with a combination of readings by licensed surveyor and down hole clinometer.

All coordinates in this report are recorded as Avebury Mine Grid. All RL's are recorded as actual heights above mean sea level plus 2000m.

Magnetite in the ultramafics significantly to severely deforms the local magnetic field. All drill holes from 2005 onwards (A070) were gyroscopically surveyed.

Drilling crews made down hole surveys every 30 to 50m using either an Eastman Single Shot camera or a digital down hole survey tool. Both of these instruments record the local magnetic field for azimuth readings. Only the dips from either of these instruments could be reliably used.

Prior to 2005, surface exploration programs used a combination of Maxibor readings and a correction method using measured down hole bearings as reported in McKeown (2003).

Considering the block size used for the estimate (10 x 10 x 10), the mining techniques proposed and the classes of Mineral Resource estimates made for this report the potential errors from down hole surveys are considered acceptable.

5 Sample preparation and Assaying

Sample preparation, assaying and QA/QC programs for all drill holes prior to A070 are documented in McKeown, (2003). This document only covers QA/QC procedures for diamond drill holes A070 onwards.

5.1 Assay Procedures

All samples were submitted to Burnie Research Laboratories (BRL) for analyses by pressed powder XRF (X-ray Fluorescence). Sampling Procedures for BRL are displayed in Figures 3. BRL use matrix matched calibration standards derived from Avebury ore samples.

Independent laboratory checks were made with Amdel Laboratories in South Australia using a four acid digest, ICP_AES analysis.

5.2 QA/QC

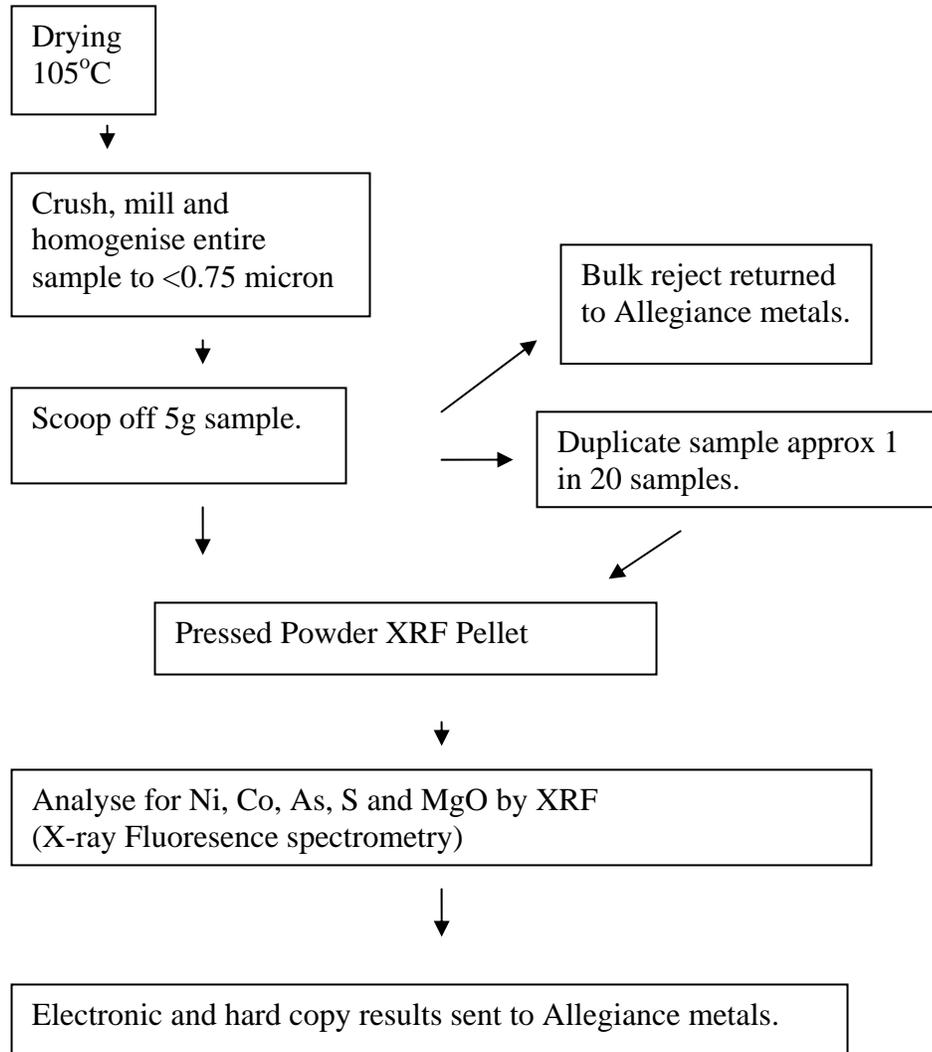
The East Avebury core has been submitted along with the Avebury core and has undergone the same QA/QC program. Details of the QA/QC procedures can be found in the ***Avebury Nickel Sulphide Deposit Mineral Resource Report, March 2007*** (Callaghan, 2007).

Routine checks on laboratory QA/QC have been made through the following procedures:

- 1 Submission of matrix matched external standards.
- 2 Submission of previous pulps for re-assaying.
- 3 Independent Laboratory Checks.

There was no appreciable bias detected from the QA/QC procedures (Callaghan, 2006, 2007).

Figure 3. Burnie Research Laboratories Sample Preparation Flow sheet.



6 Specific Gravity.

The Avebury Nickel Sulphides are hosted by two distinct gangue mineralogies with distinct SG properties. These are either a serpentinite host (SERP) with an SG of 2.8, or an ultramafic skarn host (SKSP) with an SG of 3.2. The SG for the SERP ore at East Avebury may be closer to 2.9 than 2.8 but to maintain consistency with the Avebury SG figures 2.8 has been used for this estimate.

Bulk specific gravity (SG) measurements were made on mineralised whole core using an immersion technique at BRL for drill hole A161. A total of 185 measurements were made corresponding to individual 1m assay lengths. Summary statistics are located in Table 2. SG data is located in Appendix 1.

	SKSP	SERP	WASTE
Mean	3.16	2.91	3.17
Standard Error	0.05	0.02	0.07
Median	3.23	2.86	3.24
Mode	3.26	2.81	3.26
Standard Deviation	0.36	0.26	0.29
Sample Variance	0.13	0.07	0.08
Kurtosis	-0.58	1.34	-0.72
Skewness	0.13	0.93	0.03
Range	1.50	1.43	1.06
Minimum	2.50	2.28	2.66
Maximum	4.00	3.71	3.72
Sum	170.47	325.98	60.28
Count	54	112	19

The SG measurements for East Avebury are consistent with those of the Avebury deposit (Callaghan, 2006, Callaghan 2007). There is no apparent correlation between Ni grade and SG. The variance in measured values is attributable to varying magnetite contents.

Tonnage calculations for the block model were made using an indicator method where the composited rock types were assigned either a 0 for SERP or a 1 for SKSP per 1m interval. A ratio of the two rock types for each block was interpolated from these data points using inverse distance squared weighting. The blocks were then assigned an SG via the following formula:

$$SG_{(block)} = 2.8 + SKSP/SERP_{(block)} \times (3.2 - 2.8)$$

Where $SKSP/SERP_{(block)}$ = the interpolated SKSP/SERP ratio for each block. Every block is then assigned an SG value between 2.8 and 3.2 depending on the interpolated ratio of SERP to SKSP.

7 Mineral Resource Estimation

Mineral Resource estimation has been completed by Tim Callaghan. The estimate was made using SURPAC Software licenced to Allegiance Metals' Zeehan Office.

Resource geometry, style of mineralization and ground conditions for the majority of the East Avebury and Saxon mineralization are amenable to bulk mining methods such as bench stoping or room and pillar mining. The 10 x 10 x 10m resource blocks are slightly larger than the optimum selective mining unit (smu) for the proposed mining equipment and mining techniques.

Deleterious elements in the concentrate include As and high MgO:FeO ratios.

7.1 Geological Domaining

The East Avebury and Saxon Nickel Sulphide Deposits comprise three separate mineralized bodies, East Avebury North, East Avebury South and Saxon. All geological domains for the estimation of Ni, As, Co and S and are hosted entirely within ultramafic intrusives.

Digital solid models of domains have been created using Surpac Software from 50m spaced cross sections. Solid models have been 'snapped' to drill holes where possible to accurately capture and model data and eliminate sectional projection inaccuracies. Cross sections of mineralised domains overlain on geology and drill data are displayed in the Enclosures and an example in Figure 2.

In many cases geological boundaries between the ultramafic intrusion and the host volcanics define the outer margin of domains. These hard boundaries are relatively easy to identify.

Similar to the Avebury Resource, Internal domain boundaries have been defined by a 0.4% Ni contour. The 0.4% Ni contour defines a natural break from the background Ni content of the ultramafic. Although visually subjective, this boundary is generally identifiable in drill core by the presence of visible, coarsely crystalline, disseminated pentlandite.

On a global scale continuity of domains between and on sections is reasonable although drilling density is broad spaced (approximately 100m by 50m to 100m by 100m). Local variations in domain thickness and metal concentrations are present and must be taken into account for resource classification.

Arsenic has been introduced at a late stage associated with cross cutting structures. There is poor correlation between As and Ni within the Avebury ultramafics (Appendix 3).

7.2 Compositing of Data.

Data used for this estimation has been derived solely from diamond drill holes and includes Ni, As, Co, S, MgO and FeO analyses.

Drill hole intercepts of Ni domain solid models have been flagged with Surpac Software and relevant intervals stored in the access database. Drill hole data has been composited on 1m lengths.

Composites of less than 0.25m were not included in statistical studies or in the resource estimate.

Composited data is listed in Appendix 2.

7.3 Sample Statistical Studies.

Descriptive statistics, histograms and scatter plots of 1m composite samples for each Ni Domain are located in Appendix 3.

The East Avebury North data has an essentially normal although slightly positively skewed distribution (Figure 4). A minor sub population above 1.8% Nickel accounts for 6% of data. There is a strong relationship between Nickel, Cobalt and Sulphur suggesting that the Ni domains are appropriate for the estimation of Cobalt and Sulphur. There is very poor correlation between Nickel and Arsenic (Appendix 3). Nickel domains are unsuitable for the estimation of arsenic. However due to the low sample density and classification of the resource they have been used for this preliminary estimate. Separate domains for arsenic will be constructed for future estimates after further infill drilling is completed.

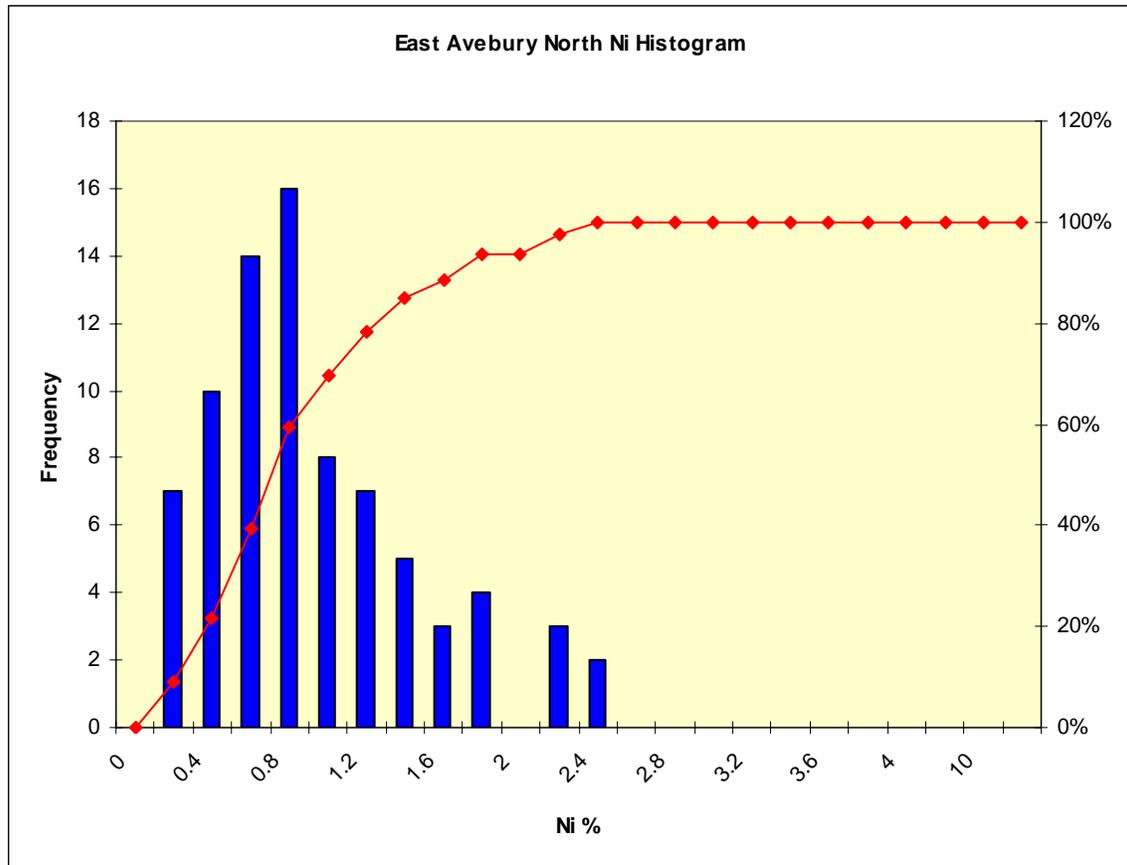


Figure 4. East Avebury Nth 1m composite Ni histogram

The other Ni domains demonstrate similar statistical characteristics (Appendix 3) with the following exceptions:

- The Saxon deposit has a high number of low grade Ni samples.
- East Avebury North has a skewed arsenic distribution (figure 5) with large population of arsenic values below 300ppm (75%) and a high As tail. Both East Avebury South and Saxon have a complex As distribution with significant As concentrations above 300ppm (60 and 40% respectively).

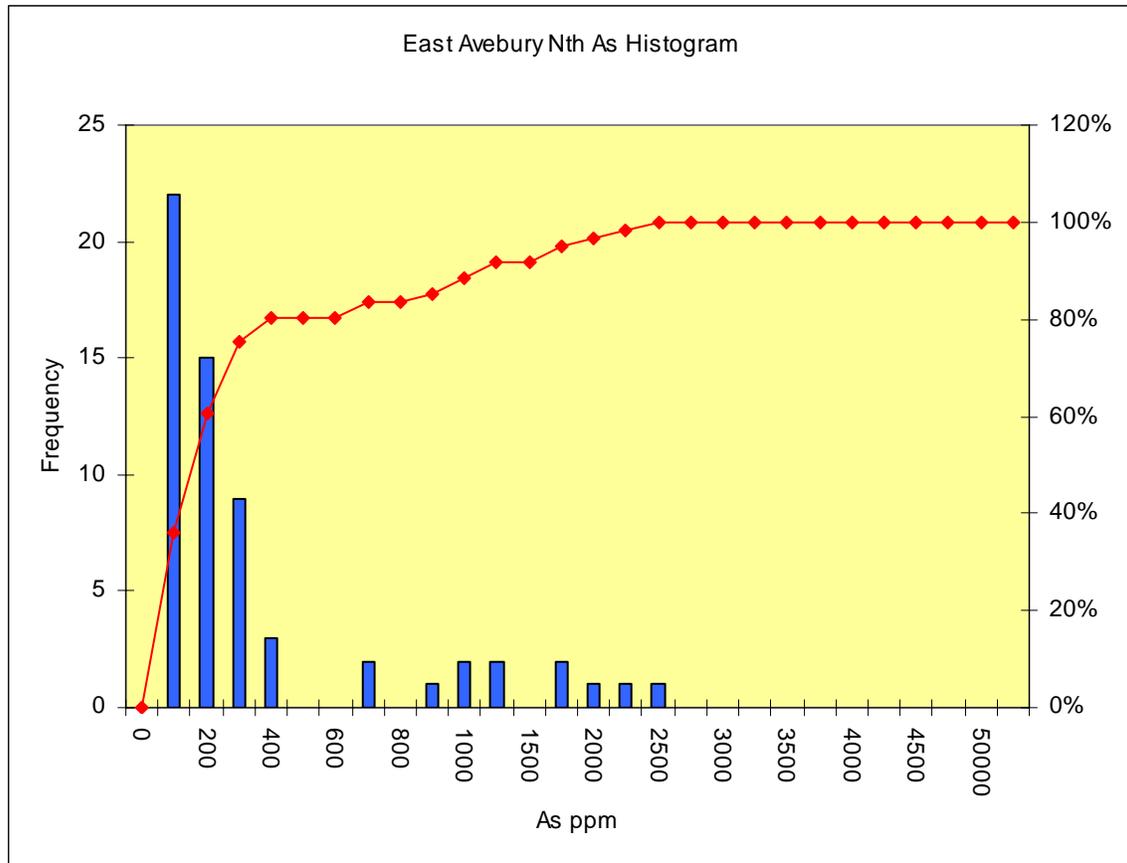


Figure 5. East Avebury Nth 1m composite As histogram

7.4 Resource Estimation

Resource estimation procedures are summarized below:

- Wire-framed block model resource estimate using SURPAC Software.
- 10 x 10 x 10m parent blocks with sub blocking to 2.5m x and z orientations and 1.25m in the y orientation. Sub blocks are not interpolated separately from parent cells.
- Discretisation points $y = 3$ $z = 3$ $x = 3$
- Interpolations constrained by 3D wireframe domain models.
- Ni, Co, As interpolated for each parent block by Inverse Distance Squared. Insufficient sample numbers prevented the calculation of variograms for the East Avebury Saxon deposits (89 samples for East Avebury North and 49 for East Avebury South and Saxon respectively).

- No top cut was applied for the Ni considering the slightly skewed populations for the 1m composites.
- Arsenic cut to 1000ppm for all domains. The Arsenic values in the interpolation were cut to 1000ppm so that the estimated arsenic values for the blocks globally approached the median value in an attempt to reduce the effect of the highly skewed populations. As 1000ppm is the approximate 90th percentile of the East Avebury North 1m composited data. The top cut should be around 2000ppm for the East Avebury South and Saxon deposits however considering the low number of samples used for the estimation it was not considered necessary. The Arsenic interpolation in this estimate is poor and should be considered as indicative only until further infill drilling is completed.

	East Avebury Nth	East Avebury Sth	Saxon
Ellipse	yes	yes	yes
Minimum Samples	3	3	3
Maximum samples	15	15	15
Major radius	200	200	200
Major Azm	90	90	90
Major Plunge	0	0	0
Dip Maj	-75	-75	-75
Maj/Semi	1	1	1
Maj/Min	2	2	2
Algorithm	ID ²	ID ²	ID ²

8 Results

Mineral Resources are reported at different cut-off grades for each mineralised domain.

Table 1. East Avebury - Saxon Inferred Resources						
Cut Off Ni %		Tonnes	Ni %	As ppm	Co ppm	Tonnes Ni
0.85	East Avebury Nth	390,000	1.07	314	411	4,000
	East Avebury Sth	80,000	1.12	591	593	1,000
	Saxon	20,000	0.88	488	288	
	Total	490,000	1.07	365	436	5,000
0.70	East Avebury Nth	650,000	0.95	264	337	6,000
	East Avebury Sth	370,000	0.83	398	333	3,000
	Saxon	410,000	0.77	458	262	3,000
	Total	1,430,000	0.87	354	315	12,000
0.40	East Avebury Nth	950,000	0.85	291	292	8,000
	East Avebury Sth	610,000	0.73	428	274	4,000
	Saxon	760,000	0.64	384	246	5,000
	Total	2,320,000	0.75	357	272	17,000

- Visual checks of Block Grades on drill hole data in plan and section.

A visual check of block grades compared to the location of input sample grades was made on level plans and sections. The estimate is good to reasonable for the majority of the resource with interpolated high grade blocks corresponding with zones of high grade input data and vice versa. Some smoothing is evident as was expected from the interpolation parameters applied.

Overall the estimate is acceptable for most domains.

- Manual Sectional Resource estimate.

A global resource estimate was made using a polygonal sectional technique. Polygons were drawn around drill hole intersections in mineralized domains using the 'half-way' rule. The area of each polygon was measured with a planimeter. The tonnes attributed to each polygon were calculated by multiplying the measured area by the section spacing (50m unless stated otherwise) and an SG of 3.

The Ni grade of each drill hole intersecting a polygon was assigned as the grade of that polygon.

Polygons and mineralized domains are located in the Enclosures.

A Global Resource of 2.6Mt @ 0.75% Ni was estimated by this technique. The grade is consistent with the Inverse Distance Squared Estimate, however the tonnage is 13% higher than the block model.

This is the first estimate of Mineral Resources from the East Avebury –Saxon Area. The resource can only be considered as an Inferred Resource because of the broad drill spacing of 100 x 50 to 100m x 100m. As the East Avebury deposit is directly analogous to the Avebury Deposit, it must be assumed that there will be similar variation in the geological interpretation and grade distribution resulting from infill drilling. Consequently the Resource Estimate is acceptable for conceptual Mine planning but is not suitable for detailed reserve definition. Infill and extension drilling is ongoing and resource extensions are anticipated.

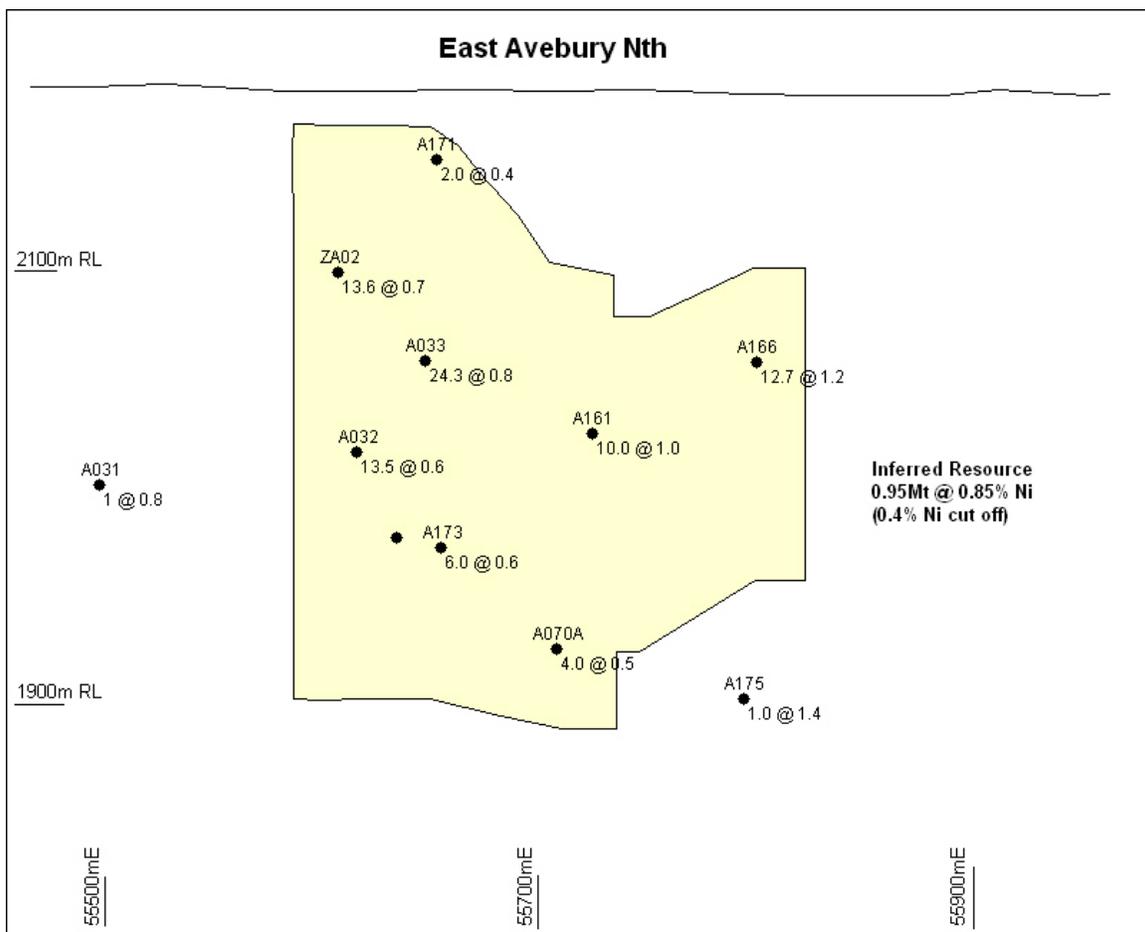


Figure 6. East Avebury North Long Projection.

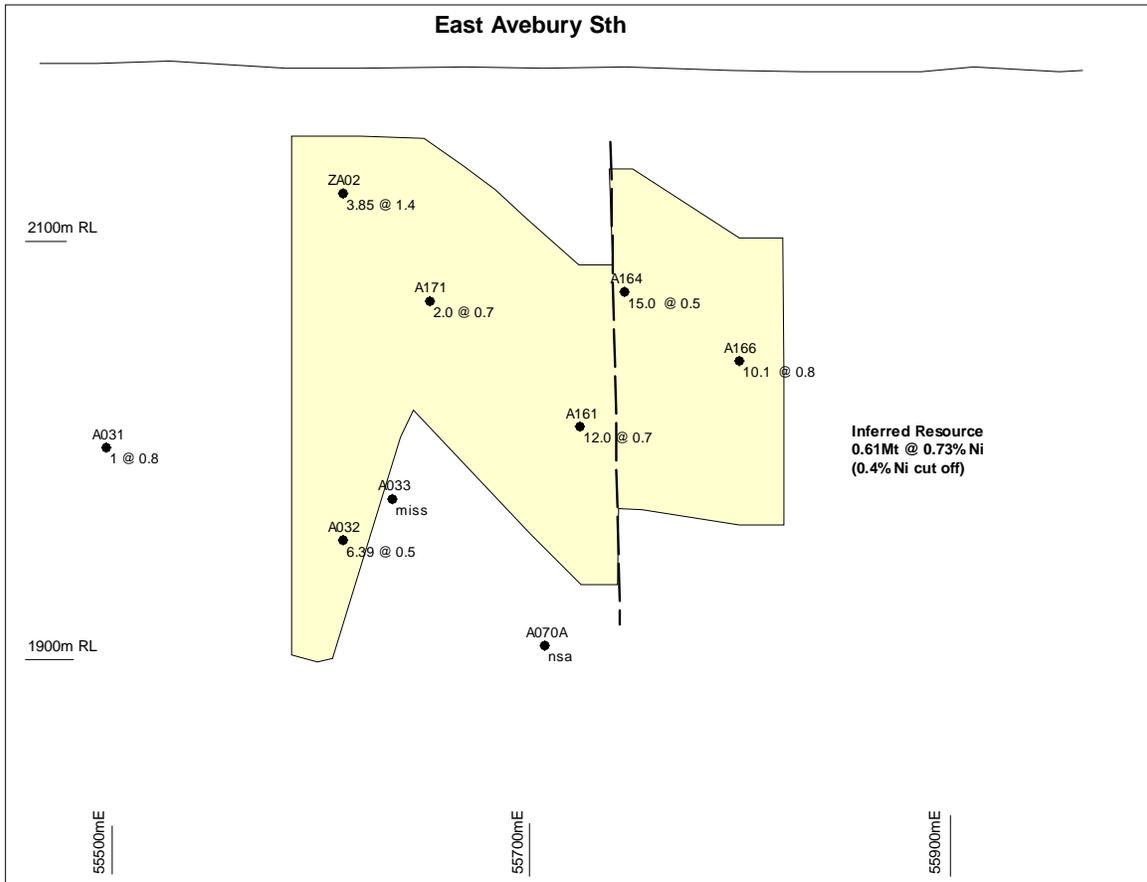


Figure 7. East Avebury South Long Projection.

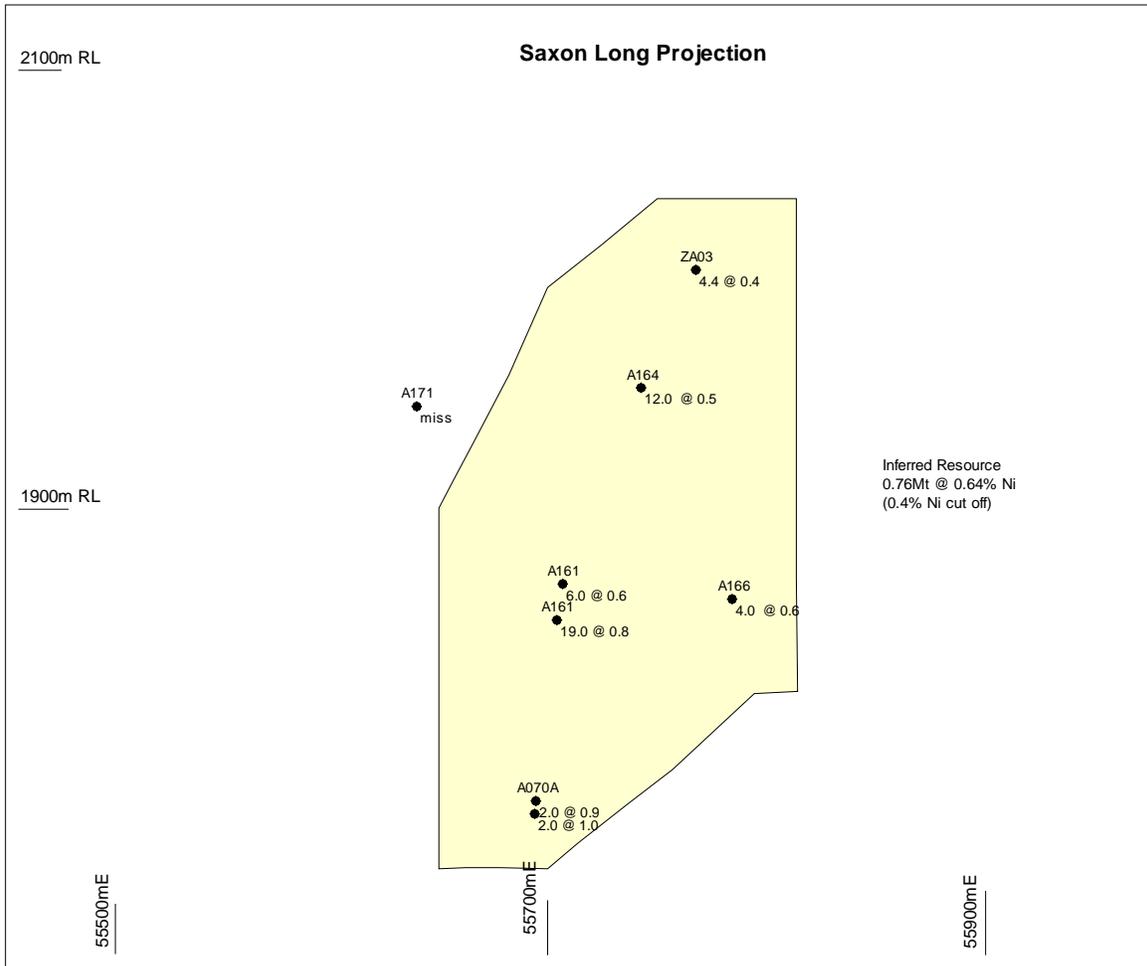


Figure 8. Saxon Long Projection.

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Appendix 1

East Avebury SG Data

East Avebury SG Data - SKSP

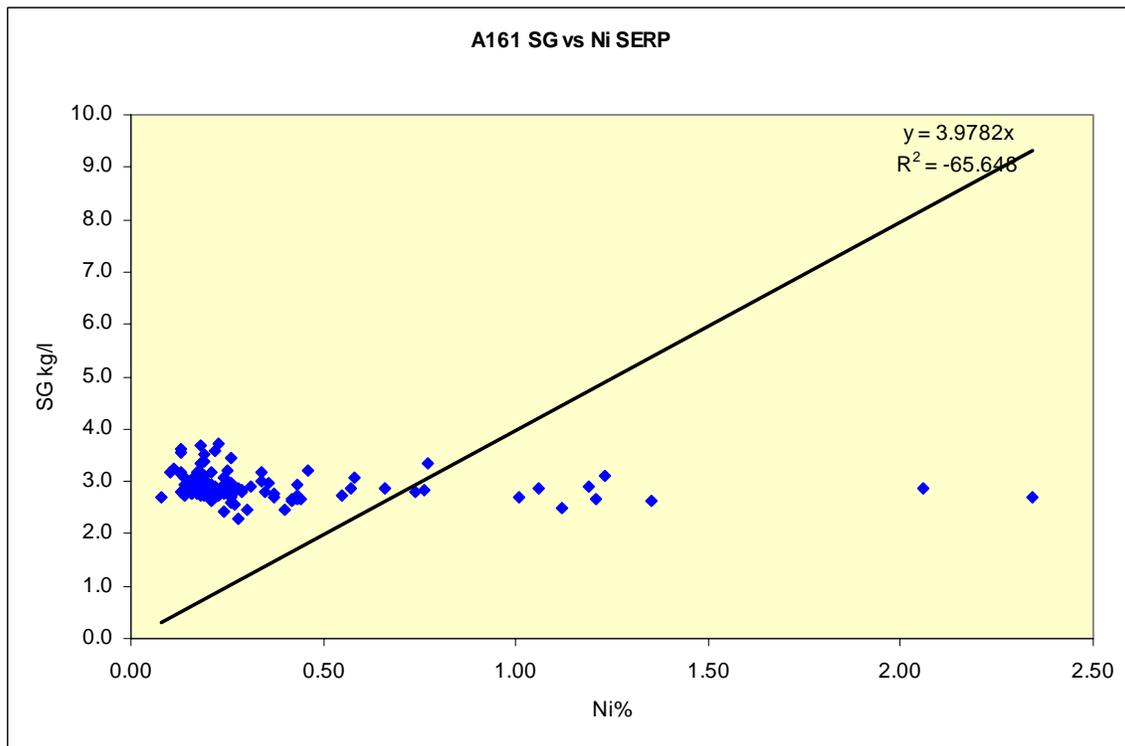
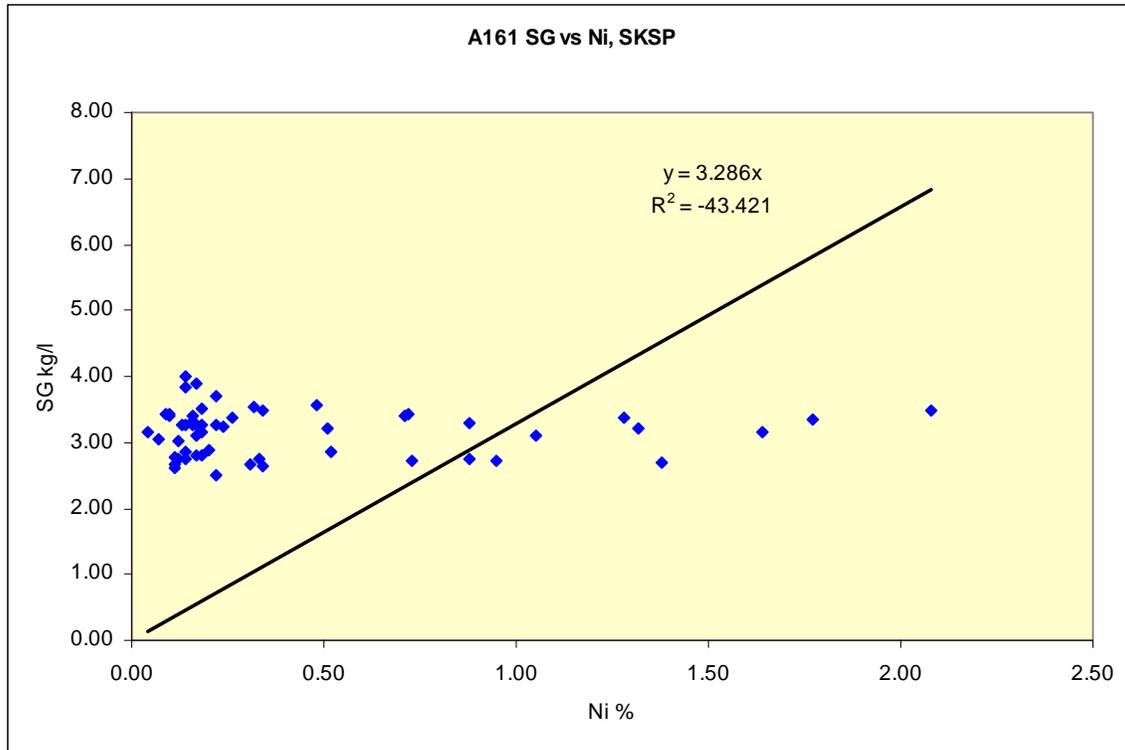
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Ni %	SG	Strat	Rock
East_Aveb	A161	208.2	209	0.95	2.73	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	209	209.8	0.33	2.74	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	219	220	0.34	2.64	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	220	221	0.17	3.10	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	221	222	0.20	2.89	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	222	223	0.52	2.87	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	223	224	0.73	2.71	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	224	225	0.88	2.74	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	225	226	0.18	2.80	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	226	227	0.11	2.68	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	227	228	0.22	2.50	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	232	233	0.14	2.75	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	233	234	1.38	2.70	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	349.7	350.7	0.10	3.41	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	350.7	351.3	0.14	3.84	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	351.3	352	0.31	2.68	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	352	353	0.11	2.60	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	353	354	0.12	2.75	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	354	355	0.16	3.26	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	355	356	0.16	3.33	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	400	401	0.17	2.81	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	401	402	0.26	3.37	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	402	403	0.14	3.27	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	403	404	0.16	3.39	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	404	405	0.07	3.05	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	405	406	0.22	3.26	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	413	414	0.17	3.26	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	414	415	0.12	3.01	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	415	416	0.14	2.86	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	416	417	0.04	3.16	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	417	418	0.11	2.77	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	426	427	0.10	3.44	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	427	428	0.18	3.27	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	428	429	0.34	3.47	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	429	430	0.17	3.90	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	462	463	1.77	3.36	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	463	464	0.88	3.30	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	464	465	1.05	3.11	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	465	466	0.32	3.55	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	466	467	2.08	3.47	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	467	468	0.72	3.42	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	470.3	471	0.71	3.40	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	471	472	0.51	3.22	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	472	473	0.18	3.16	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	473	474	0.14	4.00	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	474	475	0.24	3.24	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	475	476	1.64	3.15	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	476	477	1.32	3.22	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	477	478	1.28	3.38	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	478	479	0.48	3.57	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	479	479.6	0.18	3.52	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	479.6	480.2	0.09	3.43	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	480.2	481.2	0.13	3.27	Csu	SKSP
East_Aveb	A161	485.5	486.5	0.22	3.69	Csu	SKSP

East Avebury SG Data - SERP							
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Ni %	SG	Strat	Rock
East_Aveb	A161	214.3	215	0.37	2.78	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	215	216	2.34	2.68	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	216	217	1.35	2.64	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	217	218	2.06	2.88	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	218	219	1.01	2.69	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	228	229	0.30	2.46	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	229	230	0.27	2.56	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	230	231	0.24	2.44	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	231	232	0.28	2.28	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	234	235	0.76	2.84	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	235	236	0.44	2.67	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	236	237	0.40	2.46	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	237	238	1.12	2.49	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	238	239	0.66	2.86	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	239	240	0.43	2.93	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	240	241	0.08	2.68	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	241	242	1.06	2.86	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	242	243	1.21	2.65	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	243	244	0.42	2.62	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	244	245	0.43	2.66	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	245	245.6	0.22	2.71	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	356	357	0.18	2.78	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	357	358	0.37	2.70	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	358	359	0.26	2.70	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	359	360	0.19	2.81	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	360	361	0.24	3.06	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	361	362	0.22	2.75	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	362	363	0.16	2.78	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	363	364	0.29	2.79	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	364	365	0.22	2.87	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	365	366	0.24	2.86	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	366	367	0.19	2.90	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	367	368	0.27	2.88	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	368	369	0.22	2.91	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	369	370	0.34	3.16	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	370	371	0.28	2.87	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	371	372	0.29	2.82	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	372	373	0.17	2.78	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	373	374	0.14	2.74	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	374	375	0.14	3.08	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	375	376	0.26	3.45	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	376	377	0.24	2.91	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	377	378	0.18	3.03	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	378	379	0.18	2.82	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	379	380	0.10	3.18	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	380	381	0.11	3.24	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	381	382	0.13	3.15	Csu	SERP

East Avebury SG Data - SERP							
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Ni %	SG	Strat	Rock
East_Aveb	A161	382	383	0.17	2.83	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	383	384	0.17	2.82	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	384	385	0.16	2.84	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	385	386	0.18	2.76	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	386	387	0.21	2.64	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	387	388	0.21	2.85	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	388	389	0.24	2.77	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	389	390	0.17	3.00	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	390	391	0.15	2.91	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	391	392	0.18	3.34	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	392	393	0.17	2.87	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	393	394	0.18	2.91	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	394	395	0.18	3.17	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	395	396	0.20	2.96	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	396	397	0.17	3.02	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	397	398	0.19	3.50	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	398	399	0.19	3.11	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	399	400	0.17	3.19	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	406	407	0.14	2.93	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	407	408	0.16	2.77	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	408	409	0.19	2.81	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	409	410	0.20	2.72	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	410	411	0.21	2.94	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	411	412	0.19	2.72	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	412	413	0.16	3.03	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	418	419	0.43	2.72	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	419	420	0.18	2.74	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	420	421	0.17	2.82	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	421	422	0.16	2.96	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	422	423	0.20	2.86	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	423	424	0.17	2.79	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	424	425	0.13	2.81	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	425	426	0.18	3.02	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	430	431	0.13	3.63	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	431	432	0.58	3.06	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	432	433	0.31	2.89	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	433	434	0.21	2.95	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	434	435	0.21	3.18	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	435	436	0.26	2.98	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	436	437	0.19	3.38	Csu	SERP

East Avebury SG Data - SERP							
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Ni %	SG	Strat	Rock
East_Aveb	A161	437	438	0.13	3.54	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	438	439	0.18	3.69	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	439	440	0.22	3.59	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	440	441	0.23	3.71	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	441	442	0.25	3.20	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	442	443	0.13	3.16	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	443	444	0.46	3.20	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	444	445	0.77	3.35	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	445	446	0.74	2.80	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	446	447	0.55	2.73	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	447	448	0.57	2.85	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	448	449	0.42	2.66	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	449	450	0.26	2.60	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	450	451	0.23	2.74	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	451	452	0.26	2.73	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	452	453	0.35	2.81	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	453	454	0.26	2.87	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	454	455	0.24	2.85	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	455	456	0.24	3.07	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	456	457	0.27	2.81	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	457	458	0.24	2.95	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	458	459	0.34	3.02	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	459	460	0.36	2.98	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	460	461	1.19	2.89	Csu	SERP
East_Aveb	A161	461	462	1.23	3.12	Csu	SERP

East Avebury SG Data - Waste Rock							
Project	BHID	From m	To m	Ni %	SG	Strat	Rock
East_Aveb	A161	207.2	208.2	0.07	2.81	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	209.8	210.8	0.11	2.66	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	213.3	214.3	0.10	2.85	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	245.6	246.6	0.04	3.02	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	334.6	335.6	0.03	3.23	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	339.3	340.3	0.03	2.84	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	348.7	349.7	0.11	3.26	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	468	469	0.17	3.25	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	469	469.7	0.13	3.28	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	469.7	470.3	0.17	2.88	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	481.2	482.2	0.13	3.46	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	482.2	483.2	0.08	3.55	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	483.2	484.4	0.06	3.24	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	484.4	485.5	0.09	3.26	Csu	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	486.5	487.5	0.14	3.72	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	487.5	488.5	0.07	2.96	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	488.5	489.5	0.12	3.36	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	489.5	490.4	0.15	3.54	Cba	VBLM
East_Aveb	A161	490.4	491.4	0.07	3.11	Cba	VBLM



Appendix 2

1m composited drill hole data

East Avebury and Saxon Deposits

East Avebury Nth 1m composite samples						
BHID	From	To	Ni	As	S	Co
A032	227.51	228.51	0.676	108.8	0.7192	270.55
A032	228.51	229.51	0.608	627.5	0.585	231.35
A032	229.51	230.51	0.3	130	0.25	84
A032	230.51	231.51	0.635	277.4	0.4845	171.77
A032	231.51	232.51	0.6062	350	0.447	158.9
A032	232.51	233.51	0.6291		0.4734	158.55
A032	233.51	234.51	0.6974		0.5329	171.75
A032	234.51	235.51	0.468	130	0.3433	119.7
A032	235.51	236.51	0.5179	130	0.3977	125.4
A032	236.51	237.51	0.6702		0.5453	162.85
A033	166.69	167.69	1.47		1.55	335
A033	167.69	168.69	1.64		1.63	395
A033	168.69	169.69	0.2056	150.3	0.3428	100.8
A033	169.69	170.69	1.6386	160	1.9966	439.65
A033	170.69	171.69	0.3105		0.2802	108
A033	171.69	172.69	0.65		0.61	205
A033	172.69	173.69	0.62		0.6325	197.5
A033	173.69	174.69	0.7675		0.7075	251.25
A033	174.69	175.69	1.015	110	0.9625	318.75
A033	175.69	176.69	0.8775	110	0.7625	271.25
A033	176.69	177.69	0.5475		0.4825	160
A033	177.69	178.69	1.0675		0.9225	306.25
A033	178.69	179.69	0.8556		0.7311	247.71
A033	179.69	180.69	0.1389		0.0978	45.78
A033	180.69	181.69	0.1452		0.0852	47.04
A033	181.69	182.69	0.3186		0.2418	92.22
A033	182.69	183.69	0.5882		0.478	170.5
A033	183.69	184.69	0.8386		0.695	250.6
A033	184.69	185.69	0.5764		0.4604	178.24
A033	185.69	186.69	0.61	190	0.53	185.5
A033	186.69	187.69	0.93	190	0.83	282.5
A033	187.69	188.69	1.44	225	1.255	415
A033	188.69	189.69	2.05	260	1.79	570
A033	189.69	190.69	0.562	260	0.5132	157.2
A070A	341.7	342.7	0.74	2000		280
A070A	342.7	343.7	0.44	1700		120
A070A	343.7	344.7	0.45	1150		160
A070A	344.7	345.7	0.4	1000		160

East Avebury Nth 1m composite samples							
BHID	From	To	Ni	As	S	Co	
A161		215	216	2.34	100	3.6	760
A161		216	217	1.35	100	1.7	440
A161		217	218	2.06	100	2.5	640
A161		218	219	1.01	100	1.6	340
A161		219	220	0.34	50	0.3	100
A161		220	221	0.17	50	0.1	40
A161		221	222	0.2	50		60
A161		222	223	0.52	50	0.3	160
A161		223	224	0.73	50	0.6	240
A161		224	225	0.88	150	0.6	260
A166	175.3	176.3	0.82	955	2.91		458
A166	176.3	177.3	1.005	1655	3.43		512
A166	177.3	178.3	1.302	2230	4.01		594
A166	178.3	179.3	1.54	2460	4.72		648
A166	179.3	180.3	1.089	1155	3.6		504
A166	180.3	181.3	1.147	855	3.63		554
A166	181.3	182.3	1.139	340	3.85		582
A166	182.3	183.3	1.276	245	3.99		680
A166	183.3	184.3	1.292	275	3.98		698
A166	184.3	185.3	1.67	325	5.01		770
A166	185.3	186.3	1.713	700	3.42		618
A166	186.3	187.3	0.751	260	0.83		196
A171		43	44	0.41	50	0.2	380
A171		44	45	0.42	50	0.1	280
A173		227	228	0.7	250	0.4	240
A173		228	229	1.24	300	1	400
A173		229	230	0.35	50	0.1	200
A173		230	231	0.57	100	0.4	260
ZA02		95.2	96.2	2.4	20		110
ZA02		96.2	97.2	2.195	21.2		117.5
ZA02		97.2	98.2	0.35	32		185
ZA02		98.2	99.2	0.179	30.2		88.7
ZA02		99.2	100.2	0.16	30		78
ZA02		100.2	101.2	0.35	65		135
ZA02		101.2	102.2	0.405	76.5		152.5
ZA02		102.2	103.2	0.9	180		310
ZA02		103.2	104.2	0.9	180		310
ZA02		104.2	105.2	0.628	156		214
ZA02		105.2	106.2	0.376	114		131.2
ZA02		106.2	107.2	0.1	60		43
ZA02		107.2	108.2	0.424	43.8		148.3

East Avbeury Sth - 1m composited data						
BHID	From	To	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm
A032	370.41	371.41	0.4		0.42	155
A032	371.41	372.41	0.48		0.5	185
A032	372.41	373.41	0.3		0.37	130
A032	373.41	374.41	0.652	1280	0.514	202
A032	374.41	375.41	0.46	384	0.382	152
A032	375.41	376.41	0.6096	849.3	0.8036	202.1
A161	233	234	1.38	100	1.4	460
A161	234	235	0.76	100	0.6	300
A161	235	236	0.44	50	0.2	160
A161	236	237	0.4	350	0.3	120
A161	237	238	1.12	50	1.2	400
A161	238	239	0.66	100	0.7	260
A161	239	240	0.43	100	0.3	120
A161	240	241	0.08	50		
A161	241	242	1.06	50	1.6	360
A161	242	243	1.21	100	2	460
A161	243	244	0.42	50	0.7	220
A161	244	245	0.43	100	0.7	240
A164	138	139	1.42	600	1.3	220
A164	139	140	1.17	700	1.5	180
A164	140	141	0.96	550	0.7	60
A164	141	142	0.15	300		
A164	142	143	0.29	400	0.3	
A164	143	144	0.62	400	1.1	20
A164	144	145	0.25	400	0.3	
A164	145	146	0.14	350		
A164	146	147	0.7	1300	0.9	100
A164	147	148	0.14	450	0.2	
A164	148	149	0.42	900	0.7	20
A164	149	150	0.19	800	0.2	
A164	150	151	0.45	950	0.6	
A164	151	152	0.18	450	0.1	
A164	152	153	0.64	600	0.9	100
A166	198	199	0.93	450	1	160
A166	199	200	0.2	200		
A166	200	201	0.27	250	0.1	
A166	201	202	0.94	150	1.1	220
A166	202	203	0.35	100	0.3	40

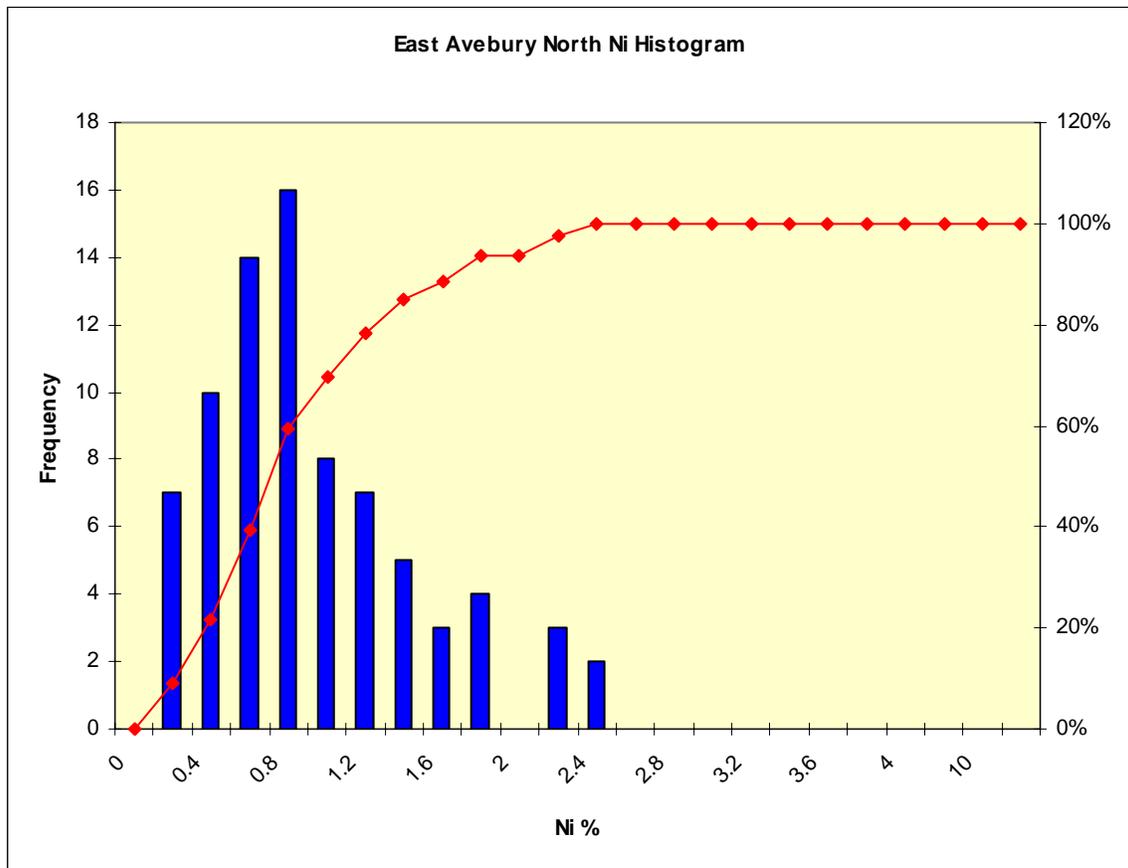
East Avbeury Sth - 1m composited data							
BHID	From	To	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm	
A166	203	204	0.31	100	0.5	80	
A166	204	205	0.59	150	1.2	260	
A166	205	206	2.5	850	4.9	900	
A166	206	207	1.22	1000	2.3	440	
A166	207	208	0.44	3000		60	
A171	157	158	0.88	2550	0.7	80	
A171	158	159	0.5	800	0.5	40	
ZA02	68.85	69.85	1.83	20000		1350	
ZA02	69.85	70.85	2.0425	23230		1477.5	
ZA02	70.85	71.85	0.907	5737.5		378	
ZA02	71.85	72.85	0.7	2550		180	

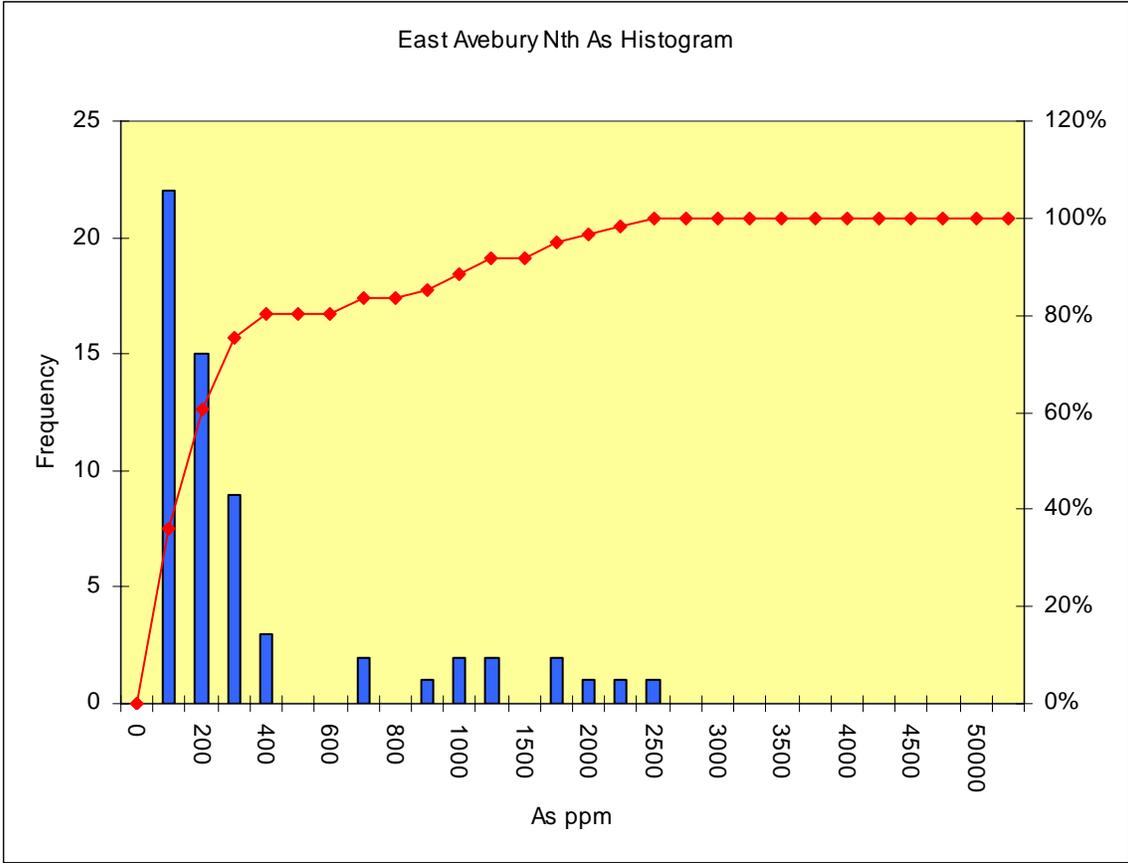
Saxon - 1m Compositd Data						
BHID	From	To	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm
A070A	570.63	571.63	0.482	221	0.1	353.8
A070A	571.63	572.63	0.1357	50		160
A070A	572.63	573.63	0.1429	50		160
A070A	573.63	574.63	0.117	71.5		108.4
A070A	574.63	575.63	0.0944	78.5		117.4
A070A	575.63	576.63	0.1692	159.5	0.3	176.2
A070A	576.63	577.63	0.4635	452	0.363	260.8
A070A	577.63	578.63	1.0836	915	0.652	534.2
A161	460	461	1.19	100	2.6	480
A161	461	462	1.23	350	2.2	480
A161	462	463	1.77	450	3.1	540
A161	463	464	0.88	3800	0.5	160
A161	464	465	1.05	5350	0.5	180
A161	465	466	0.32	550	0.2	100
A161	466	467	2.08	5600	1.1	420
A161	467	468	0.72	650	0.4	220
A161	468	469	0.17	100	0.3	120
A161	469	470	0.142	80	0.1	154
A161	470	471	0.548	325	1.57	336
A161	471	472	0.51	1200	0.5	240
A161	472	473	0.18	50	0.1	160
A161	473	474	0.14	50	0.1	60
A161	474	475	0.24	250	0.3	160
A161	475	476	1.64	250	2.1	520
A161	476	477	1.32	100	1.3	360
A161	477	478	1.28	500	1.2	440
A161	478	479	0.48	100	0.5	260
A164	301	302	0.7	300	0.9	280
A164	302	303	0.34	150	0.6	140
A164	303	304	0.4	100	1.2	160
A164	304	305	0.42	50	0.7	220
A164	305	306	0.41	50	0.7	220
A164	306	307	0.53		0.8	240
A164	307	308	0.41	100	0.8	200
A164	308	309	0.37	100	0.8	180
A164	309	310	0.33	1350	0.5	80
A164	310	311	0.78	250	1.3	320
A164	311	312	0.37	50	0.5	160
A164	312	313	0.4	150	0.9	180
A166	456	457	0.87	1350	2.8	500
A166	457	458	0.08	150	0.2	60
A166	458	459	0.58	200	1.4	260
A166	459	460	0.74	300	1.8	420
ZA03	184	185	0.382	3234		189.7
ZA03	185	186	0.532	6390		238
ZA03	186	187	0.16	1900		120
ZA03	187	188	0.16	1900		120
ZA03	188	189	0.14	1200		115
ZA03	189	190	0.826	955		300.5

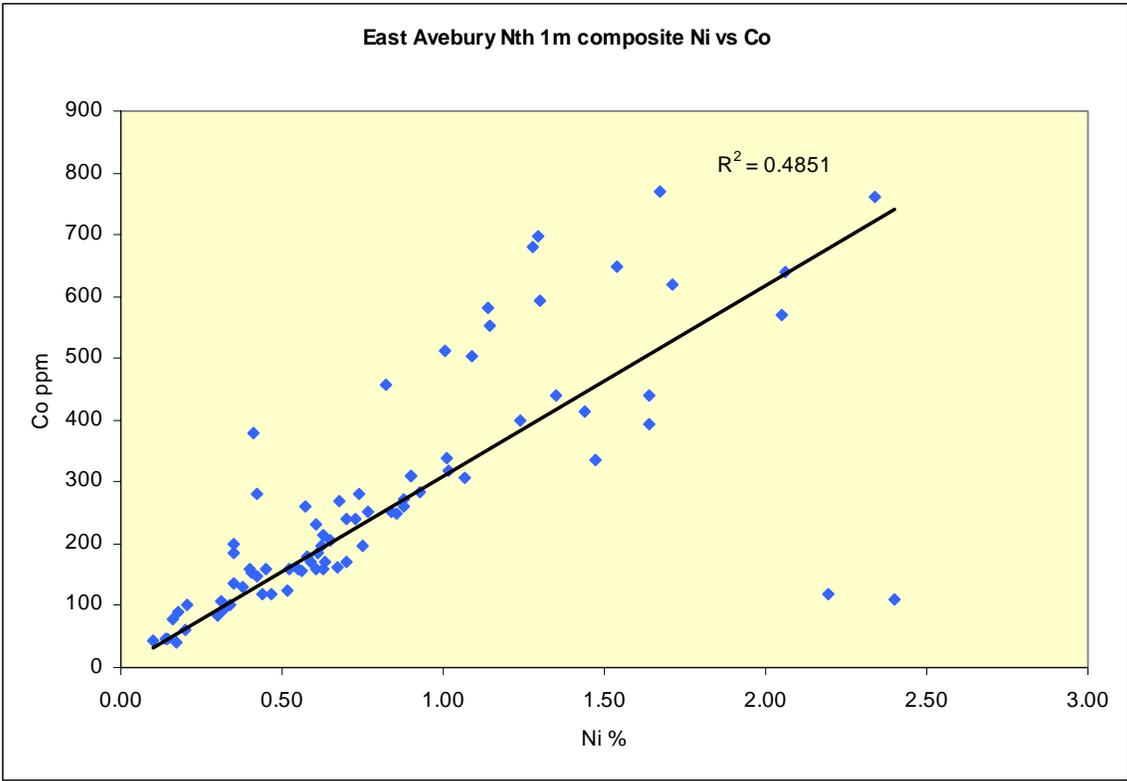
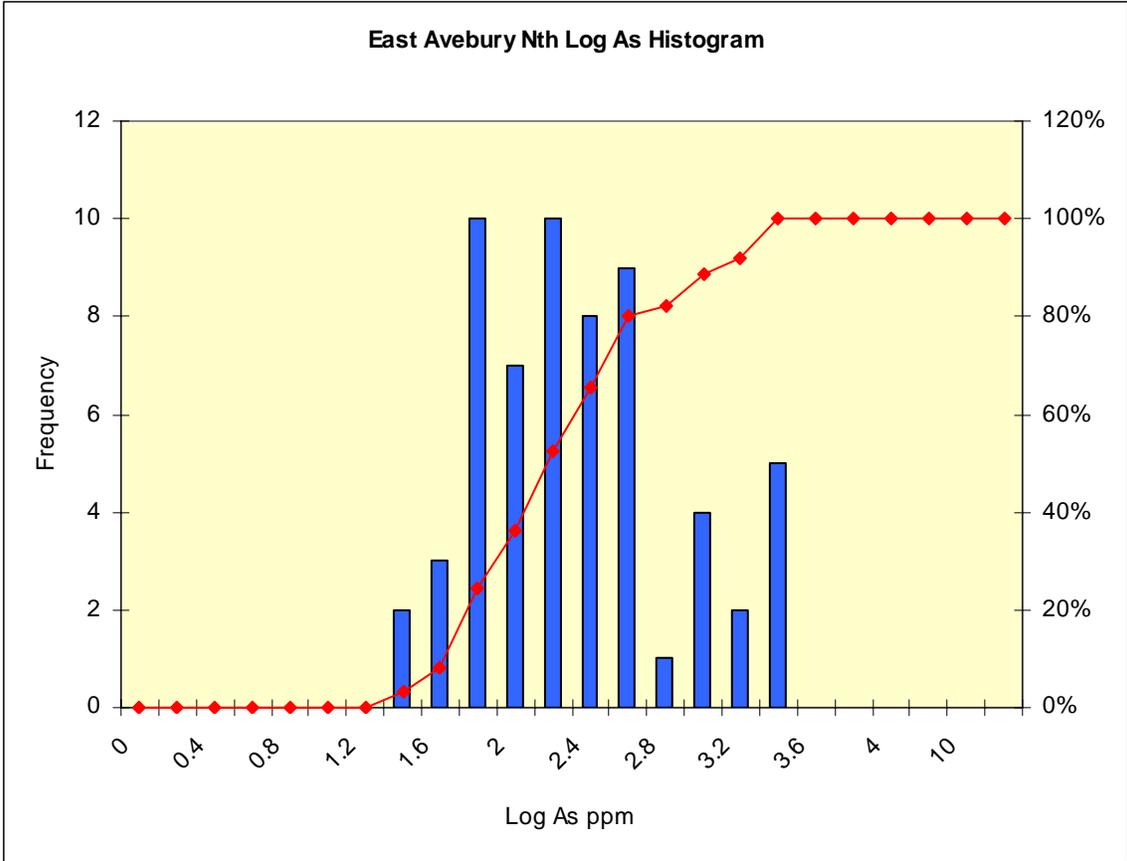
Appendix 3

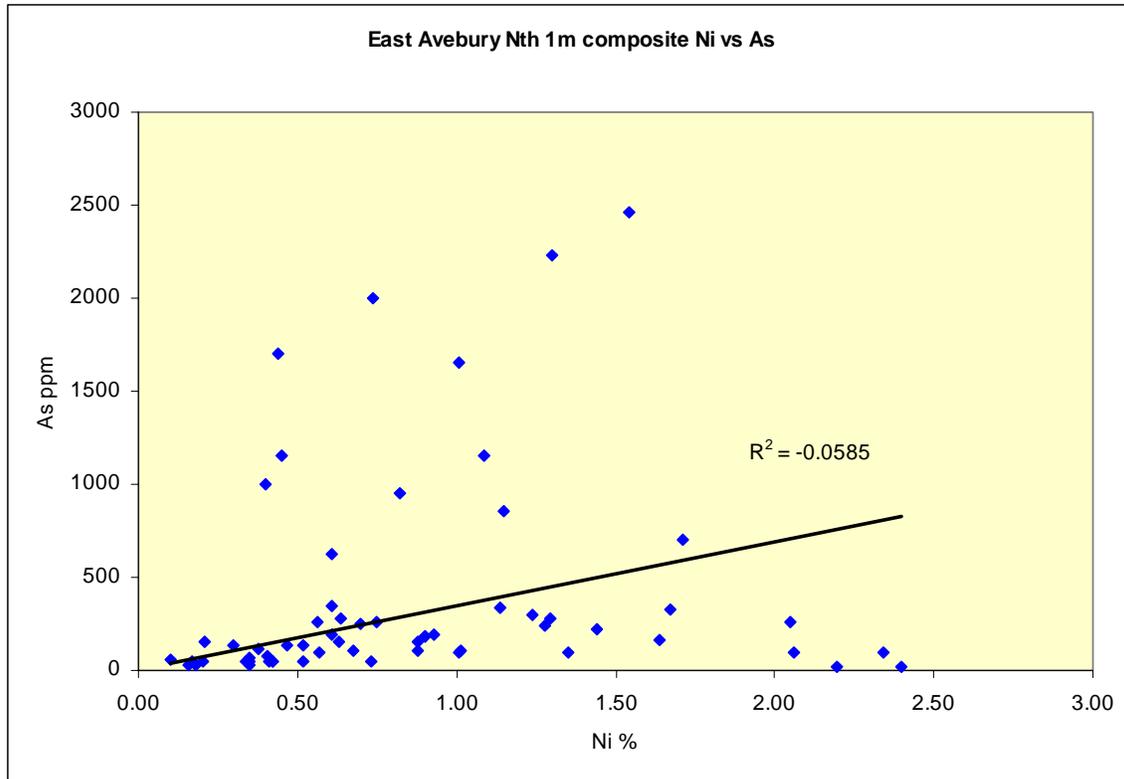
Basic statistics of
1m composited drill hole data
East Avebury and Saxon Deposits

East_Avebury_Nth 1m Composite Statistics				
	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm
Mean	0.82	382	1.32	275
Standard Error	0.06	73	0.18	21
Median	0.67	150	0.63	214
Mode	0.35	50	0.1	160
Standard Deviation	0.54	567	1.37	187
Sample Variance	0.30	321716	1.89	34971
Kurtosis	0.81	4.69	0.34	0.22
Skewness	1.12	2.30	1.30	1.05
Range	2.30	2440	4.92	730
Minimum	0.10	20	0.09	40
Maximum	2.40	2460	5.01	770
Sum	65.10	23323	80.25	21743
Count	79	61	61	79

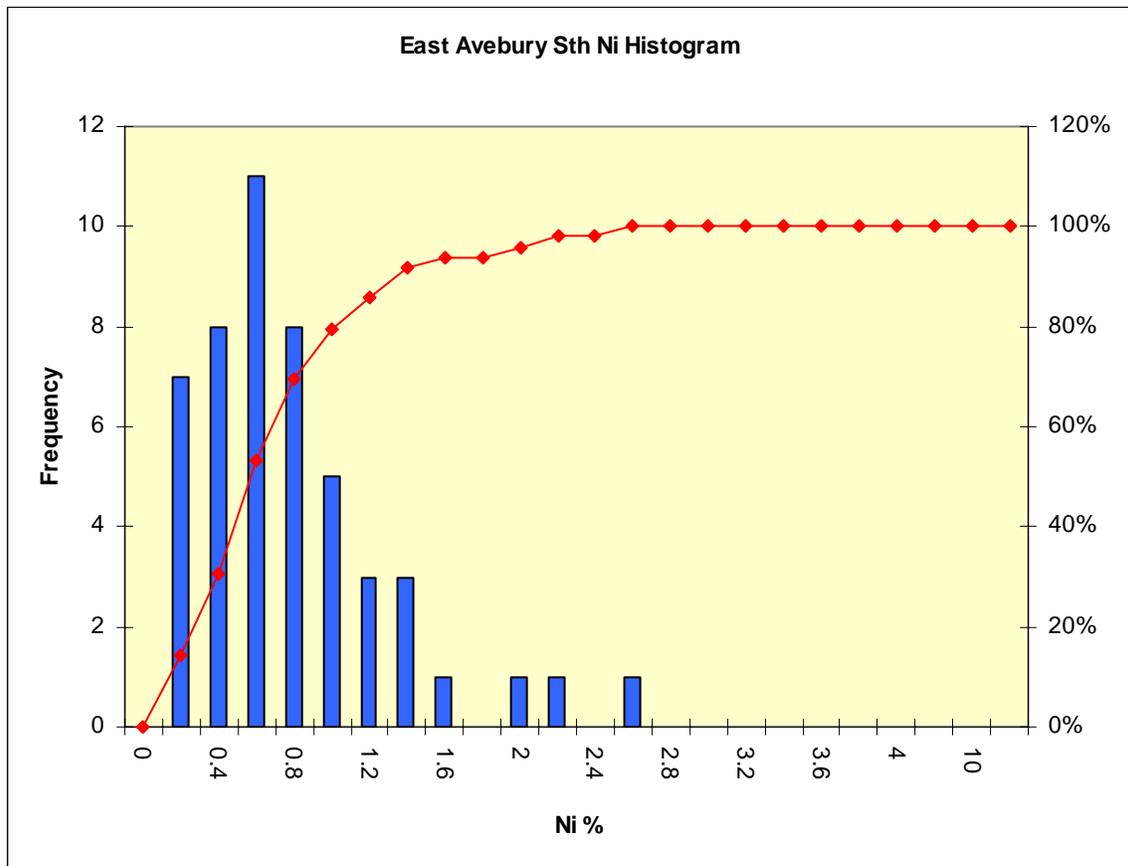


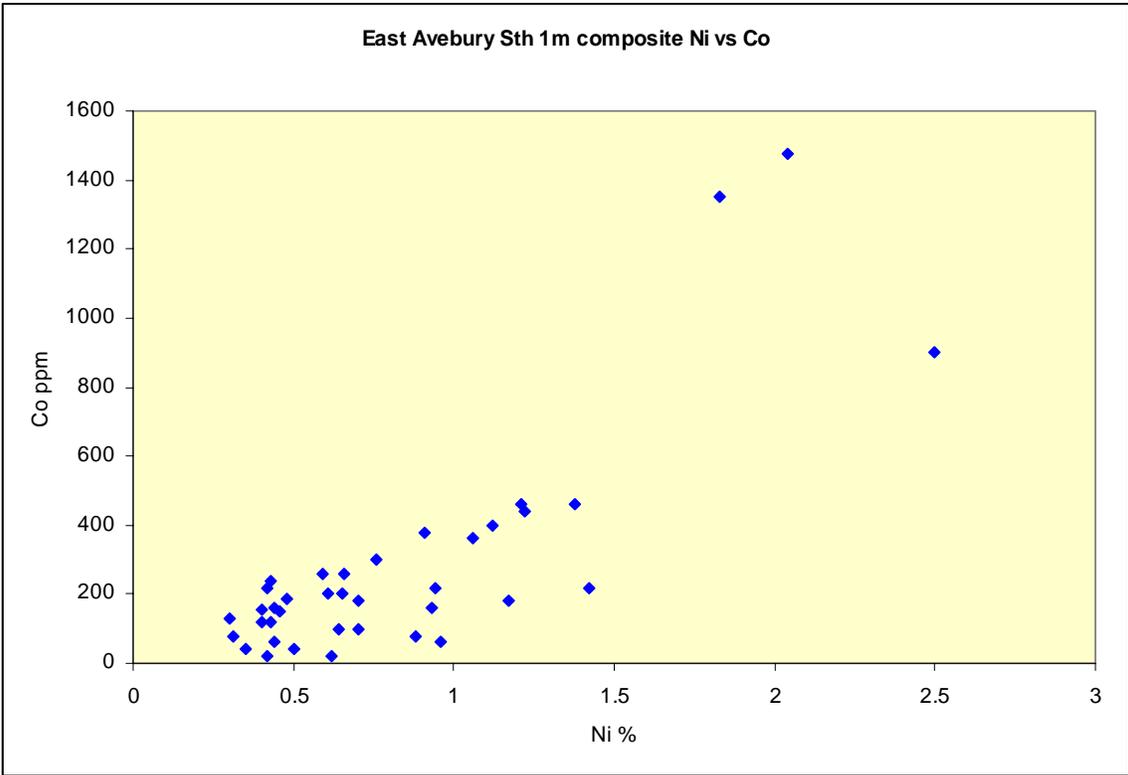
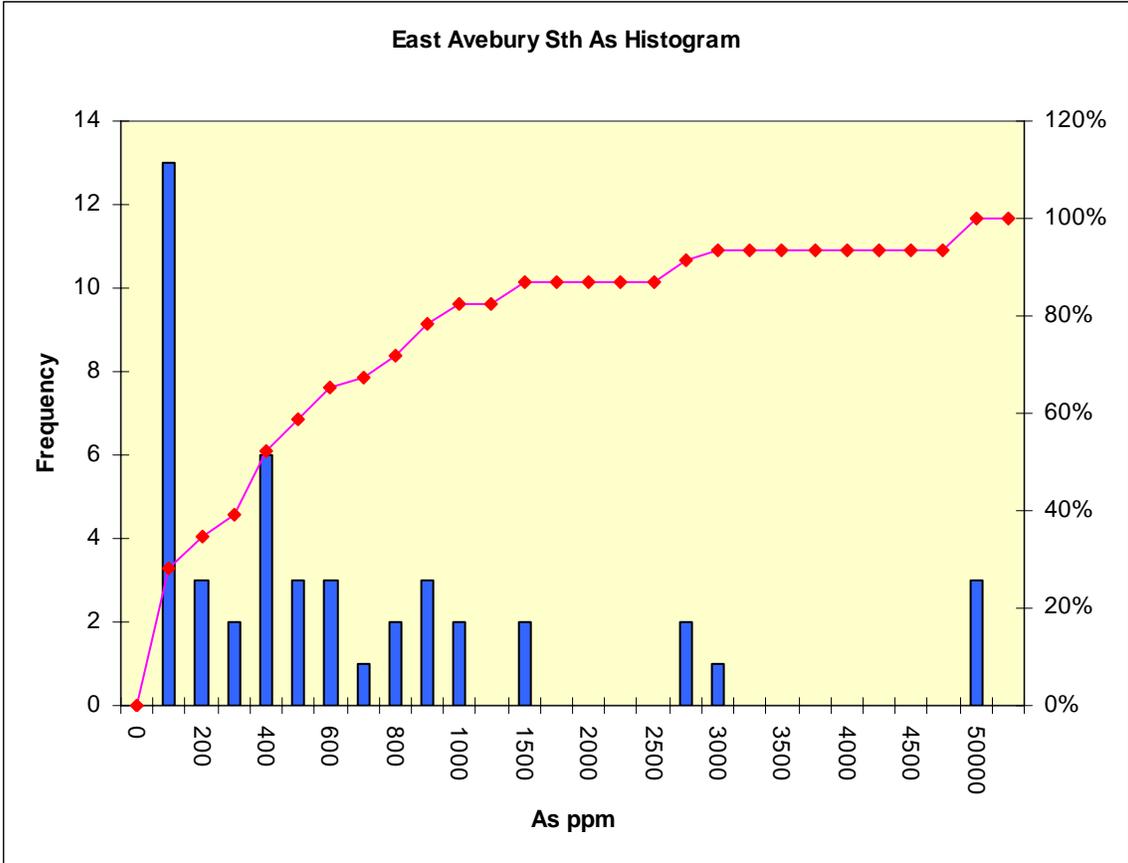


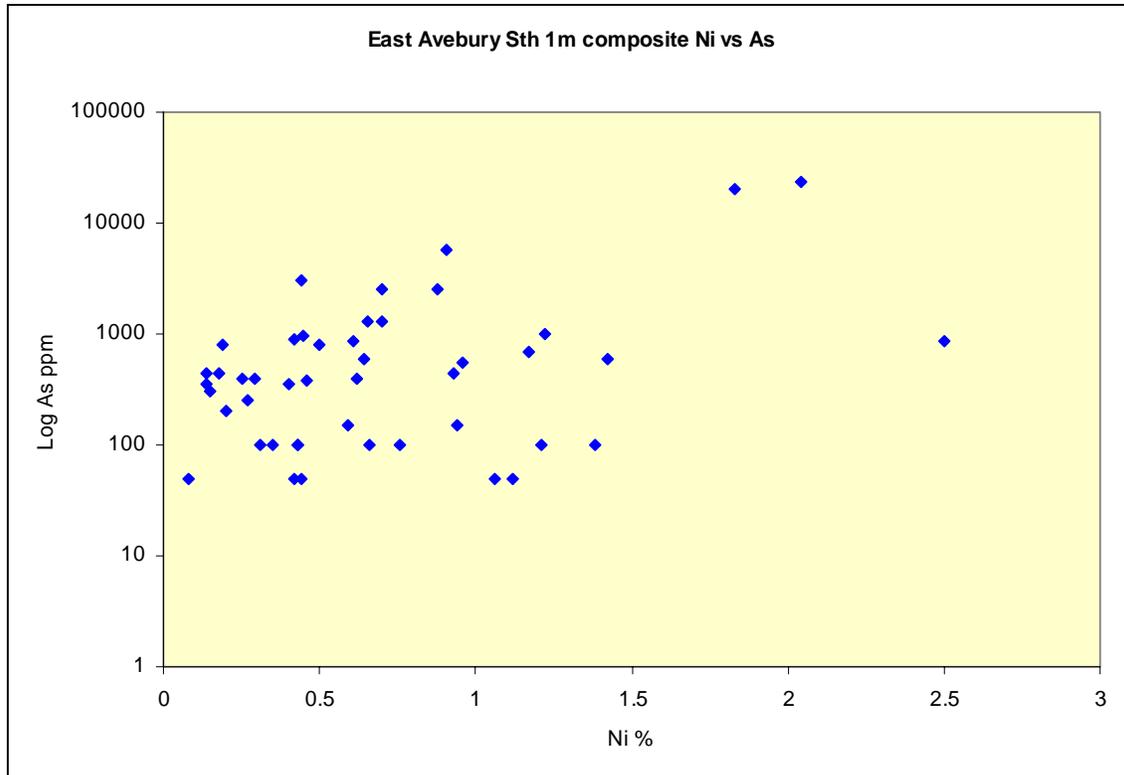




East_Avebury_Sth 1m Composite Statistics				
	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm
Mean	0.69	1608	0.85	276
Standard Error	0.07	655	0.13	52
Median	0.50	400	0.70	183
Mode	0.4	100	0.7	220
Standard Deviation	0.51	4441	0.83	319
Sample Variance	0.26	19725828	0.69	101752
Kurtosis	2.85	18.55	14.05	7.78
Skewness	1.57	4.33	3.23	2.73
Range	2.42	23180	4.80	1458
Minimum	0.08	50	0.10	20
Maximum	2.50	23230	4.90	1478
Sum	33.62	73981	34.09	10492
Count	49	46	40	38







Saxon 1m Composite Statistics				
	Ni %	As ppm	S %	Co ppm
Mean	0.58	877	0.92	244
Standard Error	0.07	217	0.12	19
Median	0.42	250	0.70	200
Mode	0.14	50	0.5	160
Standard Deviation	0.47	1506	0.78	135
Sample Variance	0.22	2267643	0.60	18224
Kurtosis	1.58	5.91	1.12	-0.32
Skewness	1.37	2.54	1.31	0.86
Range	2.00	6340	3.00	480
Minimum	0.08	50	0.10	60
Maximum	2.08	6390	3.10	540
Sum	28.51	42082	35.99	11964
Count	49	48	39	49

