GREATLAND

Warrentinna Project

Annual Report for E30/2004
for the Period 26 November 2006 to 30 October 2007

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ABSTRACT

This report details the exploration activities carried out within E30/2004 for the period 26 November 2006 to 30 October 2007. The lease is located in northeastern Tasmania and forms the company's Warrentinna project. The tenement is primarily prospective for gold mineralisation, however other mineralisation styles are present.

There are approximately 85 localities of mine workings within this tenement, many of which were visited and/or mapped and rock chip sampled during this period. Prospect scale mapping largely validated available geological and digital location data. Faulting at the Malabar Corridor is implied from contrasting bedding orientations and lithology. Similar evidence infers a NE trending fault extends across the tenement. The condition of adits in the tenement is discussed. Many of the prospects are discussed.

A total of 112 rock chip samples were collected. Rock chip samples from the Derby mine area return the highest gold grades. The highest gold rock chip collected this period was 474 g/t Au (avg. 463.9 g/t Au) as a rare quartz rich mullock cobble near the Derby Shaft., from where the highest gold in situ channel rock chip collected this period was 4.67 g/t Au over 0.4m at Derby, and from Forester goldfield at Linton North as a 0.1m wide quartz-sulphide vein (Sample 07524) averaging 14.36 g/t Au from a trench. At Golden Mara the best rock chip gold is from a sulphidic mullock sample (63 g/t Au). While the best in situ channel rock chip collected from Golden Mara was 1m at 2.56 g/t Au across workings at the extreme north end of the Branxholm Reef (Sample 07506). Gold (to 1 g/t) is confirmed to occur with tungsten at Gorge Creek Prospect.

Work carried out included soil sampling at the Warrentinna and Forester goldfields. A total of 293 soil samples were collected this period. Within the Forester Goldfield at Linton North, 44 soil samples collected from around old trenches (rock chipping 14.36 g/t Au) showed no gold expression in nearby soils (maximum 36.4 ppb, generally <5ppb). Further north by 200m, results

from 50 soil samples tested 600m along the North Linton Anomaly followed up silver rock chip samples (to 48 g/t Ag). Silver soil anomalism (to 1.6ppm Ag) is confirmed, intensifying to the NE limit of the grid. Gold is at low levels (up to 18.3 ppb), increasing to the south. Low results for the now extensive soil sampling around the narrow but locally high grade gold veins at Linton is not encouraging, in spite of a new silver zone discovery.

Warrentinna goldfield soil sampling results (192 samples) from this period come from two areas, a larger one extending 1.8km north of previous Golden Mara –Derby sampling, and an 800m extension to the south. The northern area returned gold to 330ppb, from the rehabilitated Golden Dyke workings (700m north of Derby Mine), with multi-element anomalies extending between Derby Mine and Golden Dyke. Drilling is to be proposed for this area, as at the Branxholm and nearby Reefs of Golden Mara.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE WARRENTINNA PROJECT FOR THE PERIOD 26 NOVEMBER 2006 to 30 OCTOBER 2007

- Extensive Rock chipping
- Geological Mapping (Reconn mapping tenement wide, aiming at locating major fault and fold structures)
- Soil Sampling (Forester and Warrentinna Goldfields)

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Digital Data - Contents Listing

File Name Prefix	File body Name	File type	Work Type	Contents Description
EL302004_2007_A	01_Reportbody.pdf	pdf	report body	Report abstract, contents, discussion, fig1-2, etc
EL302004_2007_A	02_fig3tofig7.pdf	pdf	Prospect Geology figures	Project geology; inset detail
EL302004_2007_A	03_App1Geologyloc.txt	txt	Geology	Geological location notes
EL302004_2007_A	04_App2SurfaceGeochem.txt	txt	Surface Geochem - rocks	Surface Geochem - all rock chip data
EL302004_2007_A	05_App3SurfaceGeochem.txt	txt	Surface Geochem - soils	Surface Geochem - all soil data

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

1.0 Introduction

This report details the exploration activities conducted within E30/2004 for the period 26 November 2006 to 30 October 2007. The lease is located in northeastern Tasmania and forms the company's Warrentinna project (Figure 1). The tenement is primarily prospective for gold mineralisation.

Work completed during the period included a detailed assessment of previous exploration, compilation of available data for the many gold prospects, geological mapping, rock and soil sampling.

2.0 Tenement Details

The Warrentinna project comprises E30/2004 which was granted to Greatland Pty Ltd on 26 November 2004. The tenement covers an area of approximately 115km^2. Tenement details are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Tenement Details

Tenement	Holder	Date Applied	Date Granted	Size
E30/2004 Warrentinna	Greatland Pty Ltd 100%	5 Apr 2004	26 Nov 2004	115km^2

Small excisions, in three areas totalling 104ha, exist over small Mining Leases within the project area. During tenure a previously excised mining lease (64M/1979 Linton) of approximately 40 ha was amalgamated into the current licence.

3.0 Location and Access

The Warrentinna tenement is located 60km northeast of Launceston in northeastern Tasmania (Figure 2). It extends from near Branxholm in the south, to Winnaleah in the east, and Waterhouse in the north. The bulk of land within the tenement is logged state forest, with only the northern and southern extremities covering private farming land.

The project lies within the Tasmania NE (SK55-21) 1:250,000 map sheet, and straddles the 1:100,000 map sheets of Forester (8415) and Cape Portland (8416).

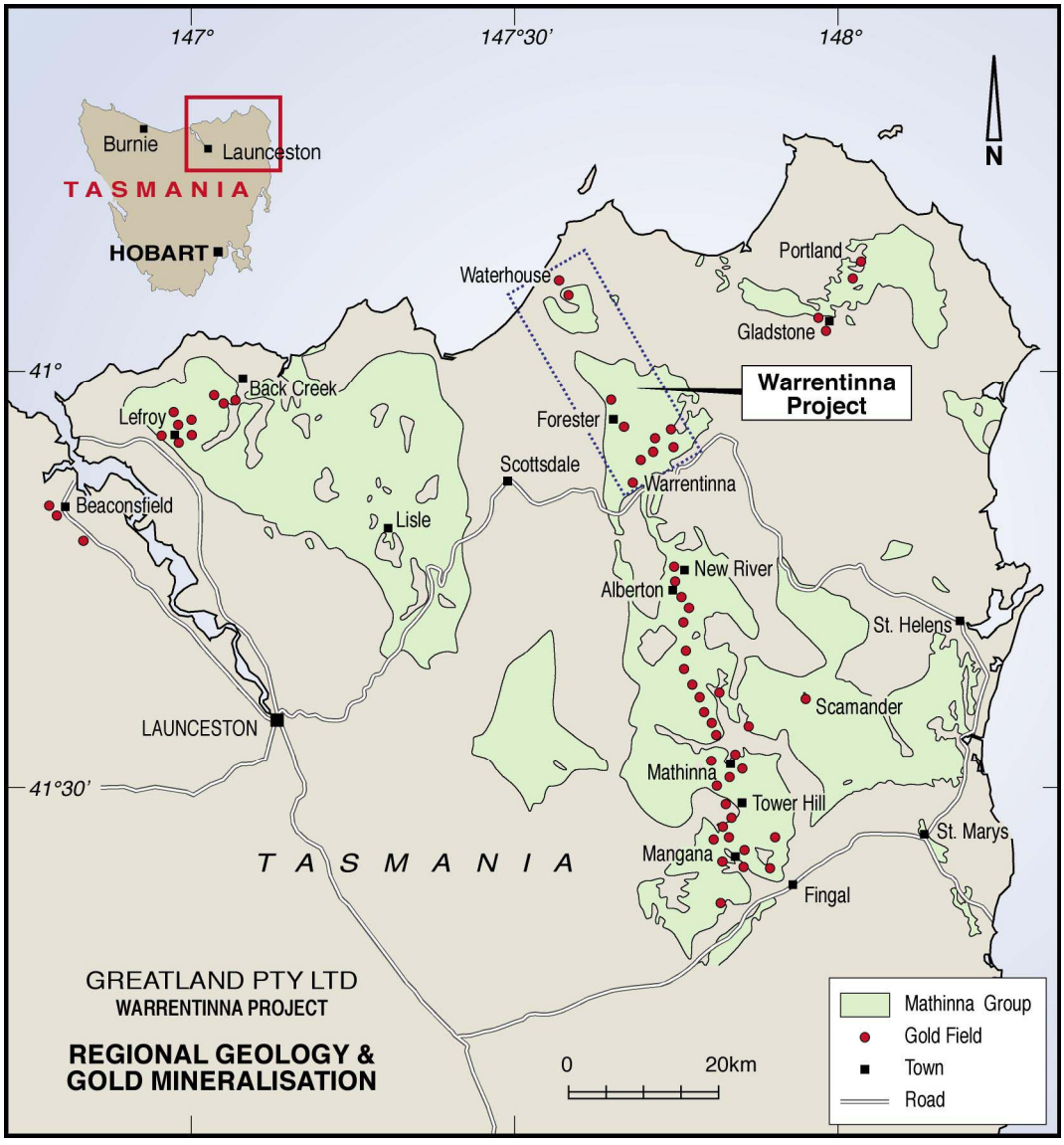

Figure 1 – Regional Geology and Gold Mineralisation

From Launceston, access to the project area is by sealed road to Branxholm via Scottsdale, then into the tenements via the formed Warrentinna-Forester road. Logging tracks and local roads provide good access within the project area.

4.0 Geology and Mineralisation

Both regional and project scale geology and mineralisation have been described in Askins and Baxter (2005). A summary is presented here.

The Warrentinna project covers northwest striking rocks of the Mathinna Group which comprise metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones and mudstones of late Cambrian to Early Devonian age. The Mathinna Group metasediments, together with intrusive Devonian granites, cover much of the northeastern parts of Tasmania and are considered equivalent to rocks of the Melbourne Trough which host the bulk of Victoria's gold mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation in northeastern Tasmania generally occurs as quartz veins hosted by the Mathinna Group rocks, and also in local placer deposits derived from their erosion. However, there is recorded gold mineralisation in quartz veining in granitoids rocks, for example, at Golconda and Scamander. Northeastern Tasmania is also recognised as being well endowed with granite related tin mineralisation.

The historic goldfields of Warrentinna, Forester, and Waterhouse lie in the project area (Figure 2). Most gold production from these fields was between 1880 and 1940, and from high-grade lodes. Official records show the largest producer was the Golden Mara mine in the Warrentinna field with 3,368oz at an average grade of 1oz/tonne. There is no significant recorded alluvial production but it was extracted at Jordon's and Golden Cora, and as a by-product to tin dredging. Many of the historically mined gold occurrences were poorly located and inadequately documented.

The Mathinna Group sediments were deposited between the Cambrian to early Devonian and show evidence of multiple regional deformation events. Deformation spans the Silurian to early Devonian periods and resulted in pervasive low grade metamorphism of the sediments and folding of the stratigraphy.

During the Devonian the sediments were subject to granite intrusion spanning a 40 Ma period from 391 +/- 2.5 Ma to 348 +/-10 Ma; initially I-type dominant and later S-type dominant. Contact metamorphic effects are present in the sediments, as a result of granite intrusion, up to 5km from contacts. Gold appears to have been emplaced during this 40Ma period of granite intrusion, and tin mineralisation is commonly associated with the S-type granites.

5.0 Previous Exploration

Details for previous exploration are presented in Askins and Baxter (2005) with a summary presented in the previous report (McLean and Baxter, 2006). Only previous exploration completed by Greatland Pty Ltd is summarised below.

Greatland Pty Ltd started with a review of recent geological studies. Previous exploration data files for the Warrentinna lease were updated and validated. Historical data from the numerous old workings within the project area was compiled, and exploration targets were reviewed and prioritised. Field mapping at the Warrentinna, Forester and Waterhouse goldfields largely validated available geological and digital exploration data.

Results of soil sampling from the Warrentinna goldfield during 2006 confirmed the intense nature of gold in soils at this area peaking at 1308ppb Au. Anomalism remained open and further sampling was recommended. At the Forester goldfield results have confirmed a 5km long Malabar Corridor peaking at 66.5ppb Au.

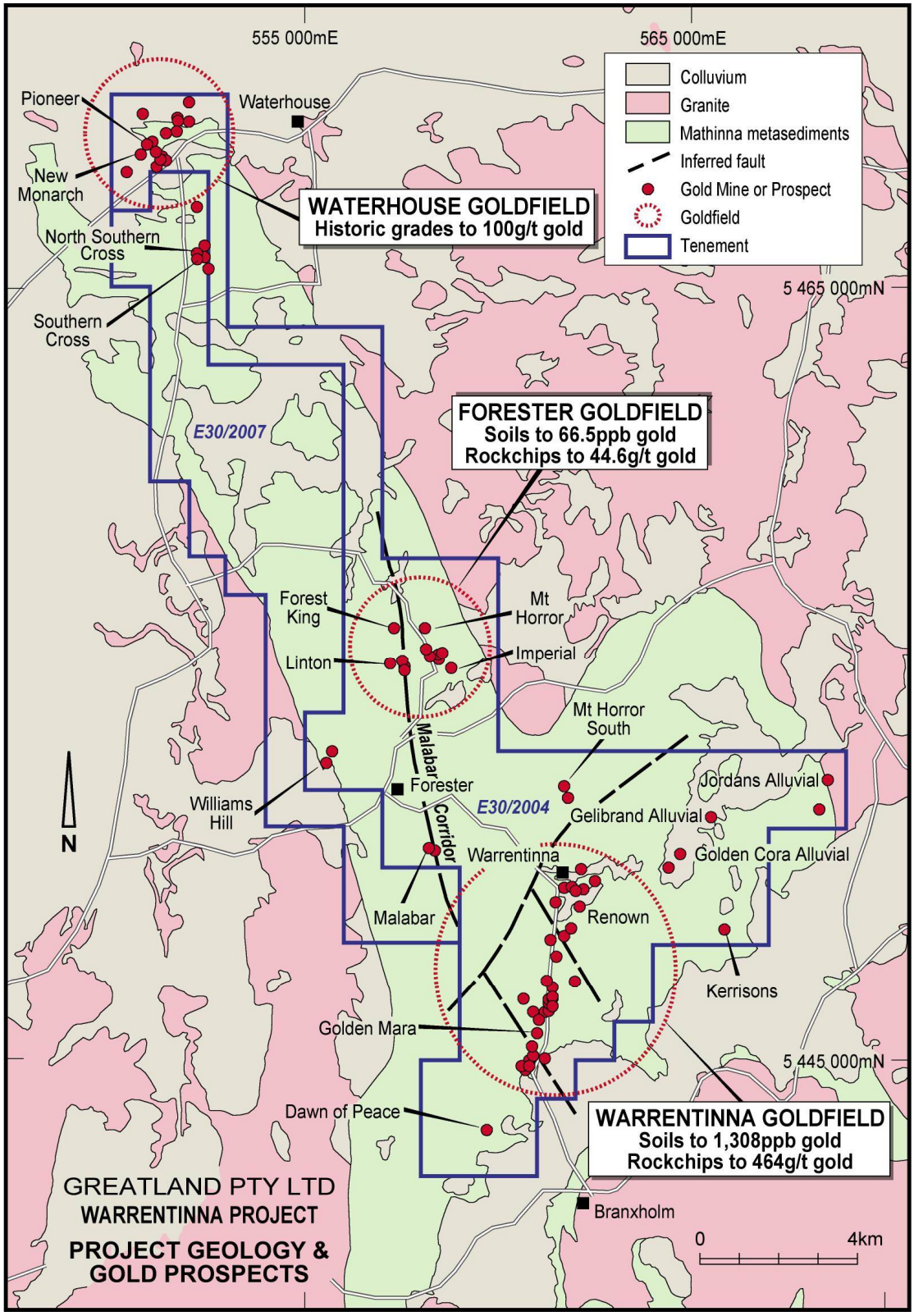

Figure 2 – EL30/2004 Geology and Main Prospect Locations

6.0 Work Carried Out During the Period

6.1 Geological Mapping

There are approximately 85 localities of mine workings within this tenement (figure 3). Some prospects referred to in previous reports could not be located. The following prospects are considered likely to be completely rehabilitated as a result of forestry activities- Imperial, Burrows, workings 100m west of main Derby Reef and Golden Dyke (although traces of subsidence remain). Others not visited or not found(*), include Dawn of Peace, Pearces, Golden King, Golden Crest , Rebel, Kerrisons, Malabar*, Williams, Mt Horror Arsenic adits*, Jordan's, Alliance, Railway.

Field mapping was undertaken at the Warrentinna and Forester goldfields during the period. Prospect scale mapping largely validated available geological and digital exploration data. A few prospects were misplotted on the MRT MIRLOCH dataset (eg Forest King, Williams Hill, Mt Horror, Imperial) or differently named (e.g. Gorge Creek as Mt Horror tungsten Prospect). AMG map grid locations of principal mine workings were gathered (Appendix 1), and trends, field relationships confirmed. Many prospects were rock chip sampled.

Minor undocumented workings north of Linton were located. A new area of silver sulphide bearing quartz veining was located in float north of Linton. Gold bearing sulphidic quartz float was located some 200-300m from the nearest workings of the Golden Dyke and Derby Mines (respectively). Of adits referred to by Herrmann (1987), the Mt Horror No1 adit, Renown West and Volunteer East Adit portals are still open. The Renown and Malabar Adits are not yet located. The open Mt Horror North (22m deep) adit was located 140m north of the Mt Horror No1 Adit portal. The Derby Adit is flooded and partially collapsed. Bailey's Adit is partially collapsed and in a dangerous condition.

The relationship between surface mapping and underground workings at Golden Mara was accurately established.

The Malabar Corridor is a very narrow but greater than 5km long zone of anomalous stream and soil arsenic that passes near both the Malabar and Linton gold workings. Locally it can be recognised as a brittle-ductile shear. Apart from these two mine locations no anomalous gold has been located along this corridor in stream, soil or rock chip (except perhaps near Base Road- Carters Road intersection, where one Herald drill hole was negative). There is possibly a contrast in dominant rock type and discordance in bedding across the Corridor near Linton, suggesting it may be part of a significant structure.

Another structural discordance trending NE, that aligns with a possible offset in granite SW of the tenement, has been tentatively mapped as a fault traversing the tenement. There are locally markedly different bedding orientations across this zone. Minor NW trending faults are also inferred in the Warrentinna Goldfield largely on the basis of marked changes in soil geochemistry and a correlation of old workings across the faults.

6.2 Rock chipping

Analytical Method for Routine Rock Chips (codes:B/SAAS, B/OES, B/EOES):

Routine rock chips include most closed spaced or follow up sampling and channel samples. Some 2-3kg is entirely is entirely pulverised to -75 micrometre (80% passing) and homogenised. Digested by Aqua Regia with 10g aquilot extracted for solvent extraction flame AAS gold to detection level 0.01ppm. Other elements (similar to drill core) are by OES reported to detection levels 1-2ppm. To every 30-50 samples is inserted a commercially prepared gold standard pulp sample from a suite of samples of similar grades and rock types. To every 100 or so samples is inserted a multi-element standard.

Table 2: Rock Chip Sampling Statistics

Prospect*	No. Samples	SampleType	Au(ppm) Maxima	SampleID Maxima	Other Element
Golden Mara	22	mullock	59.7	07226	
Linton & Linton Nth	21	mullock	44.56	07483	105 ppm Ag 1,954 ppm Pb
Derby/Mara	32	mullock	463.9	07453	149 ppm Ag
Malabar Corridor	10	Qtz float	0.18	07465	
Mt Horror adit	3	10cm channel	4.22	07457	
Gorge Creek	4	grab	1.06	07493	902 ppm Bi
Mt Horror Asp	4	grab	0.11	07532	
other	16				
TOTAL	**112**				

The highest gold rock chip collected this period was 474 g/t Au (avg. 463.9 g/t Au) as a rare quartz rich mullock cobble scattered near the Derby Shaft. Resampling of the same cobble returned up to 130 g/t.

The highest gold in situ channel rock chip sample collected this period was 4.67 g/t Au over 0.4m at Derby, and from Forester goldfield at Linton North as a 0.1m wide quartz-sulphide vein (Sample 07524) averaging 14.36 g/t Au from a trench(45.6 g/t Au as grab mullock).

At Golden Mara the best rock chip grade (of 22 this period from a known total of 33 samples that average < 1g/t) is from a sulphidic mullock sample (63 g/t

Au). While the best situ channel rock chip collected this period was 1m at 2.56 g/t Au across workings on the Branxholm Reef (Sample 07506). Data is presented as Appendix 2.

6.3 Soil Sampling

During the period a total of 293 soil samples were collected, mostly from the Forester and Warrentinna goldfields. Samples were taken with a mechanical or hand auger from a depth of between 0.3 and 1.5m at a nominal sample density of 50m to 200m x 50m or better. A bulk 1kg sample was collected at each sample. Most sample lines were located within forestry plantation, ranging from open mature pines to immature plantation with thick regrowth. Sample lines were designed to infill and extend coverage of soil sampling completed by Greatland Pty Ltd in the previous year. Single line reconnaissance soil samples were also taken near the MT Horror Arsenopyrite Prospects, North Renown Prospect, and north extension of Malabar Corridor. Data is presented as Appendix 3.

Table 3: Soil Sampling Statistics

Prospect	**No. Lines**	**No. Samples**	**Au ppb maxima**	**SampleID**	**Other maxima**
Derby-Golden Mara	12	192	330	WT66379	
North Renown	1	9	9.6	WT66309	
Mt Horror Asp	1	4	3.1	WT6558	
North Linton	10	79	36.2	WT6546	
N. Malabar Corridor	1	9	26.4	WT6521	
TOTAL		**293**			

All samples were sent to Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide/Perth and analysed for Au by an Aqua Regia digest with a graphite furnace AAS finish (Lab Code B/EETA) to a detection limit of 0.1ppb, and for Ag, As, Bi, Pb, Sb, Sn and W by Aqua Regia digest with an ICP-MS finish (Lab Code B/MS) to detection limits of 0.01, 0.5, 0.01, 1, 0.02, 0.05 and 0.05ppm respectively, and for Cu and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with an AAS finish (Lab Code B/AAS) to detection limits of 1 and 1ppm.

At Linton North, 44 soil samples (-80#) were collected from around and north of old trenches from where rock chips of 15-45 g/t Au were returned. These trenches showed no gold expression in nearby soils. Gold results are low (maximum 36.4 ppb, generally <5ppb) with the best samples vectoring north to the area where Herald unsuccessfully drilled two holes in 1996.

Further north by 200m, results from 50 soil samples tested 600m along the North Linton Anomaly. This followed up a wide-spaced poorly defined silver soil anomaly and later rock chips that showed elevated silver and arsenic with sulphides in vein quartz. The anomaly (at up to 100m width) trends NNE with Silver anomalism (to 1.6ppm Ag) intensifying to the NE limit of the grid. Gold is at low levels (up to 18.3 ppb) and shows an intensity increase to the south of the area where Herald unsuccessfully drilled two holes in 1996.

A single reconnaissance line 700m north of previous sampling across the suspected northern projection of the Malabar Trend returned a single spot anomaly (26.5 ppb Au) at 50m sample spacing.

Warrentinna goldfield soil sampling results from this period come from two areas, a larger one extending 1.8km north of previous Golden Mara –Derby sampling, and an 800m extension to the south. No significant gold results were returned in the south area, in spite of traversing near known prospects. The northern area returned some very high but strongly variable gold values suggesting coarse gold, and a possible proximal source (330ppb, duplicating

as 2 g/t, in WT6379) from the rehabilitated Golden Dyke workings (700m north of Derby Mine). Located 200m further west, the “West” Golden Dyke Prospect has the best persistence, being strongly anomalous for up to 500m in length, and may show a soil expression for 1.5km.

The highest Greatland gold grade from Warrentinna goldfield to date was collected last year as 1308.4ppb Au. But this is located near a previous gold battery site, and may be influenced by mine contamination. The next highest is 330 ppb Au at Golden Dyke (but repeats poorly –possibly reflecting rehabilitated mullock contamination). The next highest, at 227.2 ppb is from between Golden Mara and North Mara. The highest Greatland soil gold grade from Forester goldfield to date is 53.3 ppb Au.

7.0 Discussion

7.1 Golden Mara

The Golden Mara Mine (mined 1890-1914) encompasses shafts and narrow-reef stopes spanning an area of 300m by 150m, to a maximum 89m shaft depth. Inspection of the workings in agreement with a mapping report by Blake (1934) concludes that most NNE (020) trending (mostly SE dipping) veins are tensional and linked to or merging into, mineralised NE trending shear veins (striking 030-035). The 050 trending Branxholm Reef is along a broad NW dipping shear in contrast to the other reefs (except Ascot Reef). Bedding at Golden Mara generally strikes 160-170/steep W, as seen in East Volunteer Adit and Rileys Reef, although it is close folded and gently buckled. Quartz veining is relatively rare. The NE trending, NW dipping Branxholm Reef (050/75NW) dipping shows sporadic narrow stope development above 15m depths with little evidence of significant production, although on this reef

Herald (1996) returned 7m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 21m in hole WAR003R (approx 2-3m true width). The deepest shaft of the field is the 89m Mara Shaft, accessing into the Little Branxholm, Blue and Coronella Reefs. The Coronella reef is tensional south of Coronella Shaft (25m depth), and shear hosted (at ~040/66-80E) to the north.

The Golden Mara Reefs are well mapped by Blake (1934), in his plans referred to by Herrmann (1987), so mapping presented during this period is restricted to AMG grid location and characterisation of various reefs for sampling (figure 5). Note that most visible stopes are narrow at less than 1m, particularly those of Branxholm Reef. The NW dipping shear zone hosting the Branxholm Reef (and Ascot Reef?) contrasts with the dominantly SE dipping reefs.

The Branxholm Reef where intersected by the East Volunteer Adit is shear hosted, with a very low vein quartz content, channel sampling only returned 0.09 g/t Au. Channel sampling across accessible portions of workings at the extreme north end of the Branxholm Reef (70m to the NE) returned 1-3 g/t Au over the full width of workings (0.4-1.2m) in sheared but not visibly mineralised shaley sandstone. The only (Herald) drill hole through this reef (Turner, 1996), located 100m SE of the 1-3 g/t samples has returned 7m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 21m in hole WAR003R (approx 2-3m true width).

The projection of a moderate NE plunging intersection of the Branxholm and Little Branxholm Reef appears to be traversed by mine development, however, 1920 longitudinal sections (Stubs, 1920 –Plan 664A) suggest a gentle southerly shoot orientation about ‘slide’ intersections. This is suggestive of shears along general bedding trends (160/60W), or shoot development at acute reef intersections (e.g. striking 020 and 035 with SE dips).

7.2 South of Golden Mara

A 4.5m deep shaft, and minor trenches to 60m NNE were located 300-350m south of Golden Mara. Silicified altered sandstone peppered with disseminated pyrite (scorodite stained?) is noted in the mullock, it sampled as very arsenic rich (14,300ppm) and antimony bearing (46ppm) but only 0.25 g/t Au (Sample 07514). The trend near the portal of the nearby partially collapsed Baileys adit appears to run along a steeply dipping narrow shear zone. Near the portal, an acutely intersecting zone was also prospected by various trenches and a 5m shaft/cross-cut.

7.3 Derby- North Mara

The Derby and North Mara workings (mined intermittently1890-1921) extend as trenches, shafts, stopes and small open cuts over a linear 800m distance, suggestive of a dominant single line of shear reef across which bedding trends are discordant. General prospect access and visibility is currently poor due to very thick plantation regrowth and heavy windfall/windrow. Workings are characterised by long narrow slot open cuts of 3-5m depths along the main reef. Maximum development depth reached is 61m in the North Mara Shaft. Vein quartz is rare. The most recent (1921) North Mara refurbishment and assessment was negative, with reef widths being considered too narrow (Blake, 1934). The slot open cuts and open stopes are marginally wider than seen at Golden Mara, extending over distances of 80m at North Mara and 120m at Derby. At least three reefs have been worked at Derby across a 40m width. Here, visible stopes are sub-vertical to 60 degree west dipping. Interestingly, Herald (Turner, 1996) drilled this area with -60degree west dipping holes.

The Derby Adit portal is partially collapsed and completely flooded. It is probably also blocked below the 7.5m accessible depth of the connecting air shaft 100m from the portal.

Rock chip samples from the Derby mine area return the highest rock chip grades. An isolated mullock sample (07453) recorded 450 g/t Au from near the Derby shaft and confirms the previous high sample from rare quartz mullock in this area, still showing no visible gold. A nearby in situ channel across a stope at 0.9m width returned 2.5 g/t Au (sample 07454). Sample 07452 (0.4m @ 4.67 g/t Au) is a channel the 50-60 degree west dipping shear structure located 30m west of the steep-vertical main reef line (all these samples are within 20m of Herald drill collars). A discordance of bedding across the main reef suggests a strong shear control.

About 400m north of the Derby Shaft and 270m north of the nearest known workings, five float samples including rare float of sulphidic vein quartz returned consistently anomalous results across 100m, at up to 11.9 g/t Au (Sample 07536). This is within an area of multi-element soil anomalism. Although showing less evidence for multiple reef lines than at Golden Mara, combined soil, rock chip and previous drill hole grades demonstrate the most consistent anomalism within the tenement. There is 700m of untested anomalous geochemistry north of Derby to the now rehabilitated Golden Dyke workings (figure 4).

7.4 Golden Dyke

The north trending Golden Dyke reef as mapped by Blake (1934) was eventually located and only evidenced by a single small subsiding hole (but >6m deep) in pinus plantation. Disturbed, selective sandstone mullock sampling returned 0.13 g/t Au. A further 230m to the west, a parallel mapped reef was located as a more than 1m wide subsiding rehabilitated stope. Selective quartz mullock sampling returned 13.2 g/t and <0.001 g/t Au. Subcrop of Fe-stained sandstone 140m NNE returned 0.15 g/t Au.

7.5 Mt Horror Arsenopyrite (and Twelve Foot Reef)

The workings of Mt Horror are included in the Forester Goldfield. North trending Mt Horror Arsenopyrite lodes, south of Mt Horror, are reported and

sampled by Reid (1925). They, like the Twelve Foot reef (Rayment,1969), located 100m further south, occur as wide 2-3m quartz veins containing poddy massive arsenopyrite lenses. The Twelve Foot reef is reported and sampled by Rayment (1969). No significant gold was reported in either study. The region of the lodes have subsequently been sampled by Herrmann (1987) and Herald (1996), with the highest values being 0.4 g/t Au from an adit. Short adits mapped by Blake (1934) were not located in a visit this during period (a nearby silicified float boulder returned 0.11 g/t Au), but two short trenches in silica altered hornfels located 500m south of the reported adit positions were sampled at less than 0.4 g/t Au. Four 100m spaced soil samples spread down slope of these workings returned low gold values.

7.6 Mt Horror No.1 Reef

At 55m an accessible SE trending adit has drives north and south along a narrow brittle-ductile shear hosted quartz vein a few cm wide, striking 240/70SE. It has been stoped upwards in the greater than 12m NE drive to connect with a now partially collapsed shaft near surface. The vein quickly disappears along the shear in the 8m SW drive. The vein was reported to be up to 20cm wide (Nye, 1923). Nye (1923) quotes gold grades of 19.01 and 7.53g/t Au for two samples (125mm and 75mm wide respectively) taken in the northeastern drive. He notes that the vein petered out in a south westerly direction at 7.6m from the adit and at 12.2m in the north easterly direction. The vein also stops in the winze at 4.6m below the level of the drive. A sample of 0.1m width across the entire vein where intersected by the adit returned 4.2 g/t Au and over 4000ppm As, with low silver. Similar sampling by Herrmann (1987) returned <0.008 g/t Au, and at an undetailed locality of Herald (1996) 18.7 g/t Au. No signs of the surface-only workings known as the Intermediate Lode, reported 50m to the north (Nye, 1923) were located.

7.7 Mt Horror No.2 Reef

Several trenches and shallow shafts over some 50m were reported (Nye, 1923) , along with a 5m adit, to define this reef as striking 075/60SE. A collapsed adit portal(?) was located in a gully flank 190m NW of No.1 adit portal. Sampling of sparse mullock returned 0.28 g/t Au. Similar sampling by Herrmann (1987) returned 1.81 g/t Au. No other evidence of this reef was obvious.

7.8 Mt Horror (North)

A sandstone bedding parallel NE trending 22m long adit with no other development was located 140m north of No.1 Adit portal. No evidence of other exploration or significant quartz veining was identified.
This may be the “other” lode mentioned by Nye (1923), and is shown on Plan 664/L (Blake, 1934), where a vein trending 115 degrees in a trench was not intersected in an adjacent adit.

7.9 Imperial and Burrows

These workings could not be located for this report, or by Herrmann (1987). The areas are re-planted in pines and may have been rehabilitated. Nye (1933) states the main Imperial reef to have been traced for some 30m with a strike of about 70°, dipping 75-80' to the south with a thickness averaging 150-220mm. Two trial crushings at Imperial (of ten tons each) gave average gold content of about 23g/t. Burrows is shown on Plan 664/L as dipping 70 degrees south, defined by one 5.5m deep shaft and two pits spanning about 70m.

7.10 "North Renown"

An unamed working plotted by Blake (1934) 900m north of Renown, across the valley, was located as a 7-8m deep shaft with a cross- cut to the north just visible. The dump is dominated by fresh shale, but selective sampling of grey laminated arsenopyrite-pyrite bearing quartz mullock returned 0.49 g/t Au and more than 4000ppm As. Some suspected minor pit workings were located both east and west of the shaft. A water-race once used for alluvial mining is preserved on the creek flats below.

7.11 Renown

The Renown Mine was located as a single open cut/ collapsed declined shaft to 050/45 excavating down bedding in fresh meta-sediment, with shallow pits extending 30m upslope trending 050 degrees. The associated adit was not inspected (mapped and sampled by Herrmann 1987).

A collapsed adit 65m WNW (562200mE, 5449100mN AGD66) of 20-40m length (judging from spoil), trending 025degrees into heavily weathered sediments beneath a basalt capping may have been prospecting for alluvial gold.

The open roadside "West Renown" adit, well described and sampled by Herrmann (1987) was not visited. However, Herrmann (1987) reported that;

"The country rocks here are massive sandstone and interbedded sandstone-siltstone-slate which generally dip moderately to the south and are folded about broad, open folds with shallow to moderate plunges to the south and variable wavelength from about 10m to 40m. No stoping or driving has been carried out, it seems to have been a prospecting adit only. A weak to moderate intensity of quartz stringer veining is locally present especially within or near the contacts of massive sandstone units. …. chip samples over a 15m

section of this style of veining all assayed <0.008g/t Au as did high grade selective samples of the vein material only."

7.12 Gorge Creek (Tungsten) Prospect

The Gorge Creek (Mt. Horror) Tungsten Prospect was located. Herrmann (1987) reported two small open cuts, and created exposure over 150m east-west, with mine clearing activities most visible between 1980-1982, as seen on air photos. The area was held as a mining lease at least as far back as 1968 (MC119M/1968). In 1968 the prospecting workings were mapped and quartz veining randomly sampled by a single 68kg sample grading 4.8% WO_3 (Noldart ,1968). Noldart (1968 b) reported two small areas of prospecting pits some 100m apart showing wide spaced quartz veins to 20cm width trending 070/15-30N.

All areas are now largely rehabilitated, with no significant exposure remaining. Some remnants of the (1968?) mill remain. A single hornfels sandstone hosted 20cm wide quartz vein trending 120/20 NE was sampled. A complex but trace sulphide mineralogy is noted (minerals of interest – wolframite, scheelite, pyrite, chalcopyrite?, arsenopyrite, bismuthinite?) in quartz float. Bismuthinite-wolframite bearing, tension-gash quartz vein float returned 0.3-1.06 g/t Au in four samples. Tungsten results are low (100-300ppm). This supports previous company sampling in confirming that these tungsten bearing veins are weakly auriferous.

Six percussion holes were drilled in alluvial gravel discharging from the Gorge Creek Tungsten Prospect in 1969 by AustraliaWide Mining (Rayment, 1969). Some quartz veins containing scheelite, wolframite and gold were exposed by dozing, both east and west of MC119 at Gorge Creek, establishing that 25-150mm wide, sparse wolframite vein zones extend at least 500m east-west. The results were generally poor, although small alluvial reserves of tungsten were delineated (Rayment, 1969). Visible gold was noted in only one alluvial

concentrate sample, from hole AW3 (not assayed). Previous rock chip grab sampling of Herrmann (1987) and Herald (Turner,1996) has returned samples up to 1.2 g/t Au.

Taheri and Bottril (1994) note that only at Gorge Creek and nearby Mt Horror arsenopyrite prospects is Au seen to be related to tungsten.

7.13 The Malabar Corridor

The informally named Malabar Corridor is a narrow but at least 5km long trend of anomalous stream and soil arsenic results extending from at least the Malabar Prospect in the south to north of the Linton Lodes of the Forester Goldfield. It was first characterised by Herald (1996), and is further detailed here. It trends just east of due south. It has not been traced far north of the Linton Lodes, where it has no expression in wide spaced stream sediment sampling. South to the Malabar workings it is no longer recognised as a stream sediment anomaly.

Appears to parallel regional cleavage, and generally very acute to bedding. There may be a gross discordance of bedding across the zone, with general sub-parallel strikes to the west, but variable and discordant strikes to the east, around the Forester Goldfield. There is a trend near the Forester Goldfield for the stratigraphy to be dominated by thick bedded sandstones to the east, and thin bedded sandstones/shales to the west. These observations suggest the Malabar Corridor may be a significant fault contact.

Is expressed as a steeply west dipping shaley shear zone (the “cross course”) near the western margin Linton No.2 Lode offsetting the mineralised veins (dextral separation?). It is also visible as a brittle-ductile shear zone greater than 2m wide outcropping in the floor of a quarry on Base Road as targeted by Herald (1996) drill hole LIN001R.

Prospectivity in this narrow but long corridor of anomalous stream and soil arsenic results is tempered by the low level of gold anomalism detected to date in soils away from the Linton gold workings. The best rock chip away from known workings is H154 (Turner, 1996), at 0.27 g/t Au and >2000ppm As, and other samples north along Carters Road.

7.14 Linton

At Linton, exploration by the Linton Prospecting Association from 1922 located three north dipping Linton (No.1-3 Reefs), each as individual 75-300mm wide silver bearing sulphidic quartz veins, cross cutting bedding with no reported parallel shearing (figure 7). These three east trending principal veins spread over a distance of 180m north-south. Adits (from 1922) into each zone have now been developed into open cuts over lengths of less than 50m, by trial mining (1987-2006). Detailed soil sampling has to date not shown evidence for a significant strike extent to veining. A north trending shear (part of the Malabar Corridor – see above) occurs at the west of Linton No.2. Mined veins strike dominantly at ~120 and 70-80 degrees NE-SW. A SW trending, 182m long adit intersected the No.1 Reef 42m below surface, reportedly only intersecting two other narrow quartz veins on the way to No.1 lode (one assayed at ~0.6g/t Au).

Exploration and limited mining was undertaken by Gary Fisher (1979?-2006) on ML64/1979, (Ramsden, 1999), with trial parcels sent to Lefroy Mine (pers. com. Gary Fisher), as well as on site processing. This mining has opened up Linton No.1, No.2 and No.3, as opencuts to 30 x 8m x 6m deep (Linton No.1). The No1 adit level is also intersected at the base of the open cut in No2 Reef.

Herald (Turner,1996) completed a significant amount of work here, including soil sampling, mapping, rock chipping and percussion drilling. Systematic sampling failed to identify potential for significant tonnage on north-south trends, although individual narrow east-west veins, particularly at Linton No.3 (shoot), can return high grades averaging (from 6 samples) 145 g/t Au at

75mm width over 12m (Ramsden, 1999). Herald intentionally drilled sub-parallel to veins at Linton No.2, unsuccessfully seeking a north-south trending shear hosted “feeder” system.

The collapsed adit portal to No.2 Adit is located at 557650mE, 5455420mN. Adit mullock now forms part of the access road. The best rock chips for this period include 7 g/t Au from selected ore of a stockpile at Linton mill site (Sample 07460), and 3.33 g/t Au from Linton No.3 Shoot (Sample 07228).

7.15 “Linton North”

Near the junction of Lobster Drive and Linton Road, Herrmann (1987) sampled in T7525 over 1.5m width and T7526 over 3m width values of 0.176 and 0.032g/t Au with 3lg/t Ag in the former. A subsequent reexamination of this outcrop by Herrmann revealed a single larger vein (70-100mn thick trending 290/50N?) within the interval of T7525. A high grade sample of this larger vein (T7622) returned 0.15g/tAu and 48g/t Ag. Just north of this area Sulphide bearing quartz vein float was located this period in three float boulders spread over 150m, at 1km north of the Linton Mine site. The quartz is locally smokey and coarsely crystalline with pyrite and an unusual sulphide (freibergite?). No laminated quartz has been identified. Follow up soil sampling this period identified confirms the area as broadly anomalous in silver (to 1.6 ppm), and weakly in Sb, As and Au (figure 6). There are no known adjacent workings (or outcrop). Rock chip sample numbers 07472-07476 of this float, returned 13-47 ppm Ag (with low Au).

Some 200m north of No 1 Lode (and 500m south of the occurrences above) is a 1.3m deep debris filled pit, elongate for 5m to 150 degrees, from which dump material returned 45 g/t Au and 105 g/t Ag (Sample 07483). Trace scorodite(?) was located in the west pit wall, along with a 10cm wide unmetamorphosed, coarsely druzy quartz vein, trending 150/80SW. The vein contains a disseminated coarse, pyrite-galena-freibergite(?) assemblage (totalling 5-8%) and returned 14.36 g/t Au over the 10cm width of the quartz

vein. Another, similarly oriented trench not visibly mineralised but 10m long, was located 35m further south. These pits lie on the northern projection of the Malabar Corridor (see above).

Greatland have extended soil coverage one kilometre further north of Linton. The most anomalous Greatland gold soil geochemistry, still weak when compared to Warrentinna Goldfield comes from 300m north of Linton, close to the Herald maxima, where drilling of 2 holes returned little significant result. Further north, an area of rare sulphidic quartz float consistently anomalous in silver (to 46.8 g/t Ag) has been shown by detailed soil sampling to be gold poor.

The occurrence of high Ag/low Au (low Sb) sulphides at Linton is interesting, little prior systematic silver sampling has been undertaken. Taheri and Bottril (1994) noted both Au rich and Ag rich gold in Linton gold samples.

7.16 Forest King

One very narrow trench 2m long trending 160 degrees was located 100m west of No1 lode, perhaps it is that mentioned by Nye (1923). No clear evidence of workings were seen at the separate locality rock chip sampled (0.029 g/t Au) by Herald (1996), reported as being Forest King. The area is now dozed and disturbed by track construction. Nye (1923) mentions a long N-S trench with 3 inch wide asp-qtz reef at 030/30W at Forest King. The Forest King workings were mapped by Blake (1934) in this same position.

7.17 Williams Hill

Two 1991 diamond-drill holes (25 and 41 m deep) are located near Williams Hill, to test for gold mineralisation in quartz veins. The results from the two intervals analysed, were negative (Poltock, 1991).

7.18 Waterhouse

The NE trending Waterhouse Goldfield is arsenopyrite-pyrite dominated with appreciable silver. Most mining was shallow (<30m), the deepest shaft (the Pioneer) being approximately 30m in depth. It appears to be relatively sulphide rich, providing a high grade supergene zone in oxidized portions of the reef with shallow but locally intense supergene enrichment.

At the Waterhouse Goldfield (mined 1869-1873), the Pioneer line of workings was located. It was the first discovered and deepest reef of the goldfield, with shafts to a maximum of 30m. Mullock on shafts reveal fresh metasediments were reached in a number of shafts and small open cuts, all of which are now collapsed and partially or completely infilled. Open cuts are collared in saprock of the same lithology, although sand dune sediments surround the area. Quartz veining is common. Herald (Turner, 1996) completed a significant amount of work here.

7.19 Kerrisons

A map of Blake (1934) as Mineral Resource Tasmania (MRT) Plan 664P shows workings over about 250m east-west, showing stopes trending NE. The deepest mapped shaft exceeds 13.5m in depth. Herrmann (1987) was informed the workings had been completely rehabilitated. Herald report (Turner, 1987) collecting mullock at 2.7 g/t Au (sample H937) but do not otherwise document the sample. Herald stream sediments were also high but may be due to mine contamination.

7.20 Alluvial Gold Prospects

Reported or mapped alluvial gold workings are known near the Renown Mine, at Golden Cora, Gellibrand Plains and at Jordans/Winneleah. Mellor (1982) reported on the drilling of 10 holes across most of the paleochannel at

Gellibrand Plains, returning low tin and gold values. Five further holes were proposed but not completed. At Golden Cora a sluiced open cut of some 50m length, and underground prospecting (mining?) to a maximum depth of 12m spanning some 250m is documented (MRT Plans 664 G-J). Golden Cora and Gellibrand Plains are currently subjected to mining leases for stone and gravel and are excluded from the current EL. Old workings are significantly disturbed.

Small amounts of alluvial gold were reported draining from Jordan's by Blake (1936). Near the Renown Mine, Blake (1934) mapped a water race, small opencut, adits and shaft workings to a maximum depth of 14m spanning a distance of one kilometre in clay rich terrace gravels partially capped by basalt. Opposite on the north bank of the current Boobyalla River there are remnants of a much lower level waterace. Herrmann (1987) reports anecdotal evidence for recent small scale payable alluvial operations near here, having also panned gold and cassiterite(?) from adit gravels.

8.0 Environment

A total of approximately 7 line km of new grid was established along 8 lines at the Warrentinna goldfield. Most lines were located within forestry plantation ranging from open mature pines to eucalypt plantation. There was no need for line cutting or pruning. No other clearing was carried out. Additional soil sampling along roads and tracks was undertaken. No grid pegs were placed. A total of 293 hand auger soil samples from between 0.3 and 1.5m deep were collected at generally 50m spacing along these lines. Holes were backfilled progressively.

9.0 Conclusions

Faulting near the Malabar Corridor is implied from contrasting bedding and lithology orientations. Similar evidence infers a NE trending fault extends across the tenement.

Rock chip samples from the Derby mine area return the highest gold grades. At the Warrentinna Goldfield, soil sampling to 200 x 50m spacing has indicated multi-element anomalies extending between Derby Mine and Golden Dyke. Drilling is to be proposed for this area, as at the Branxholm and nearby Reefs of Golden Mara. This is supported by encouraging, but still narrow interval, rock chip sampling.

Low value results for the now extensive soil sampling data around the narrow but locally high grade gold veins at Linton in the Forester Goldfield is not encouraging, in spite of a new silver zone discovery.

10.0 Expenditure

A total of $213,516 has been expended directly on EL30/2004 over the previous four quarters.

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Keywords

MINERALS: gold, silver, galena, bismuthinite, arsenopyrite , freibergite(?), wolframite.

DEPOSITS/OCCURENCES: Branxholm 1, Mara **2**, Golden Mara,**11** South Of Golden Mara **13**,Derby- North Mara **13**,Golden Dyke **14**, Mt Horror Arsenopyrite (And Twelve Foot Reef) **14**,Mt Horror No.1 Reef **15**, Mt Horror No.2 Reef**16**, Mt Horror (North) **16**, Imperial And Burrows **16**, "North Renown "**17**, Renown **17**,Gorge Creek (Tungsten) Prospect **18**,The Malabar Corridor **19**, Linton **20**, "Linton North"**21**, Forest King **22**, Williams Hill**22**, Waterhouse **23**, Kerrisons**23**,

Mathinna Beds,rock chips, soil samples, mine workings, adits,

APPENDIX I

Gold Prospect Data

APPENDIX II

Rock Sample Data

APPENDIX lll

Soil Sample Data