



HENTY GOLD LIMITED
A.B.N. 14 008 764 412
PO Box 231
QUEENSTOWN TAS 7467
AUSTRALIA

Tel: (613) 6473 2444
Fax: (613) 6473 1857

EL28/2001 Annual Report and Application for Extension of Term

'Lake Newton'

EL28/2001

Vol. 1 of 1

HELD BY:	BARRICK (HENTY) LTD
MANAGER & OPERATOR:	BARRICK (HENTY) LTD
AUTHOR:	Stuart Stephens Peter Duerden
DATE:	26 March 2008
MAP SHEETS:	1:25k Tyndall (3835) Oceana (3635) 1:100k Sophia
GEOGRAPHIC COORDS (GDA94):	Min East: 379,100mE Max East: 382,100mE Min North: 5,356,200mN Max North: 5,360,200mN
COMMODITY(s):	Au, Basemetals

Summary

Barrick (Henty) Limited requires a two year Extension of term of the Lake Newton exploration lease (EL28/2001) to fully assess potentially economic mineralisation associated with the Lake Newton hydrothermal system.

During the reporting period, May 10, 2007 to May 10, 2008, Barrick (Henty) Limited (formerly Placer Dome Australia Ltd - Henty Mine) performed a desktop study and extensive data review. Drill testing of the Tyndall Creek target was conducted. As a result of the work, Barrick has identified several targets which require follow up work, including drill testing to assess for significant gold mineralisation.

Several recent advances in geological understanding of the Henty mineralisation, including the implication of an important magmatic component of source fluids and seawater mixing processes, have increased the prospectivity of several poorly tested areas within EL28/2001.

Although the Lake Newton alteration identified to date is diffuse and low grade, it indicates the activity of a large, active gold-basemetal rich hydrothermal system with the potential to form economically significant mineralisation.

The main areas of interest are located at the southern extents of the Lake Newton alteration system and are summarised below:

1. Au rich Henty Style A-Zone underlying the barite+basemetal mineralization at the Tyndall Creek (Target 1)
2. Geophysical features within the southern extents of the Newton Creek alteration system, underlying the Henty-Comstock/Lynchford Member exhalative horizon (Target 2)
3. Polymetallic targets associated with the Spillway horizon southern extensions (Target 3)
4. CSAMT conductors and coincident geochemical anomalies (Lake Newton SW1&2, Wendy's Folly)

An ongoing work program involves reprocessing/interpretation of geophysical datasets, solid geology interpretation, detailed mapping and drill core interrogation with the aim of diamond drilling of prioritised targets.

Total expenditure for EL28/2001 by Barrick (Henty) Ltd for the 07/08 reporting date was \$335,382 and significantly more than the estimated expenditure of \$192,500 for the year. An anticipated \$80,000 is expected to be spent during the next year in advancing targets generated in the previous reporting period.

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1.	Tenure.....	1
1.2.	Location and Access.....	1
1.3.	Regional Geology.....	3
1.4.	Previous Exploration.....	4
1.5.	Local Geology.....	5
1.6.	Alteration and Mineralisation.....	8
1.6.1.	Lake Newton Prospect.....	8
1.6.2.	The Spillway Horizon.....	9
1.7.	Exploration Model.....	9
2.	WORK COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, MAY 10, 2007 to MAY 10, 2008.....	10
2.1.	Historical Review.....	11
2.2.	Tyndall Creek Diamond Drilling.....	11
2.3.	SWIR Analysis of Drill Core.....	12
2.3.1.	Henty PIMA Study, Howard 2004 (7M/1991).....	13
2.3.2.	Henty PIMA Study, January 2007 (7M/1991).....	13
2.3.3.	South Henty ASD Program.....	14
2.3.4.	Recommendations.....	15
2.4.	South Henty Geological Modelling.....	15
2.5.	Geophysics Data re-processing.....	19
2.6.	Technical Consultants.....	19
3.0.	EXPLORATION TARGETS.....	19
3.1.	TARGET AREA 1.....	19
3.2.	TARGET AREA 2.....	19
3.3.	TARGET AREA 3.....	20
3.4.	TARGET AREA 4.....	20
3.5.	TARGET AREA 5.....	21
3.6.	TARGET AREA 6.....	21
4.0.	Conclusion.....	26
5.0.	Expenditure 07/08 Reporting Period.....	26
6.0.	Forecast Expenditure 08/09 Reporting Period.....	27
7.0.	References.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map, showing EL28/2001 south of the Henty Mine leases

Figure 2: Geological Map of the Mt Read Volcanics Belt and adjacent areas South Darwin Peak to Hellyer (Corbett, K.D. 2002)

Figure 3: Summary stratigraphic section of the Henty Region

Figure 4: Schematic showing mica composition and wavelength of the ALOH absorption feature variation with acidity of the hydrothermal fluid. (Howard, 2007)

Figure 5: Lake Newton Prospect. Access Map showing aerial photography, existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling

Figure 6: Lake Newton Prospect. Dipole-Dipole IP chargeability image showing existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling

Figure 7: Lake Newton Prospect. Dipole-Dipole IP chargeability image showing existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: E28/2001 'Lake Newton' Exploration Expenditure 2007

Table 2: E28/2001 'Lake Newton' Exploration Budget Forecast 2008

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Application for Extension of Term of Exploration Licence and Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix 2: Summary of Historical Activity

Appendix 3: Logging and Assay results for DDH Z16739 (also reported digitally EL282001_200804__Appendix3loggingdata.txt). Logging metadata information

Appendix 4: EL28/2001 Solid Geology Interpretation

Appendix 5: Barrick 2D CSAMT inversion images

Appendix 6: Re-inverted DDIP images

Appendix 7: Figure 2

1. INTRODUCTION

This report details work completed by Barrick (Henty) Limited over the past year as part of a submission for a two year extension to the 'Lake Newton' EL28/2001 (also known as 'Tyndall Creek').

EL28/2001 is due for relinquishment on 10 May 2008.

The 'Application for Extension of Term', together with an environmental impact statement is provided in Appendix 1.

The license area consists of crown land and land vested in the HEC, both land uses coming under the mines act. The far western edge of the tenement is part of the Mt Dundas Regional Reserve (World Heritage Recommended Area for Protection). The far eastern extent, east of the HEC high-tension power lines is the Tyndall Regional Reserve. Any disturbances in these areas require notification and approval from the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG). Further conditions of exploration are outlined in the Exploration Code of Practice (produced by Mineral Resources of Tasmania (MRT)).

The land vested in the HEC includes Lake Newton and associated pump station, the Henty canal, the high-tension power lines and service tracks.

1.1. Tenure

EL28/2001 was acquired in 2002 by Placer Dome Asia Pacific (formerly AurionGold Exploration and previously Goldfields Exploration) after a successful tender for ETA 552.

Barrick (Henty) Limited acquired the EL in January 2006, following the global takeover of Placer Dome by Barrick Gold Ltd.

1.2. Location and Access

Lake Newton (EL28/2001) lies midway between Queenstown and Tullah on Tasmania's west coast. The EL's northern boundary abuts the Henty Gold Mine leases (Figure 1).

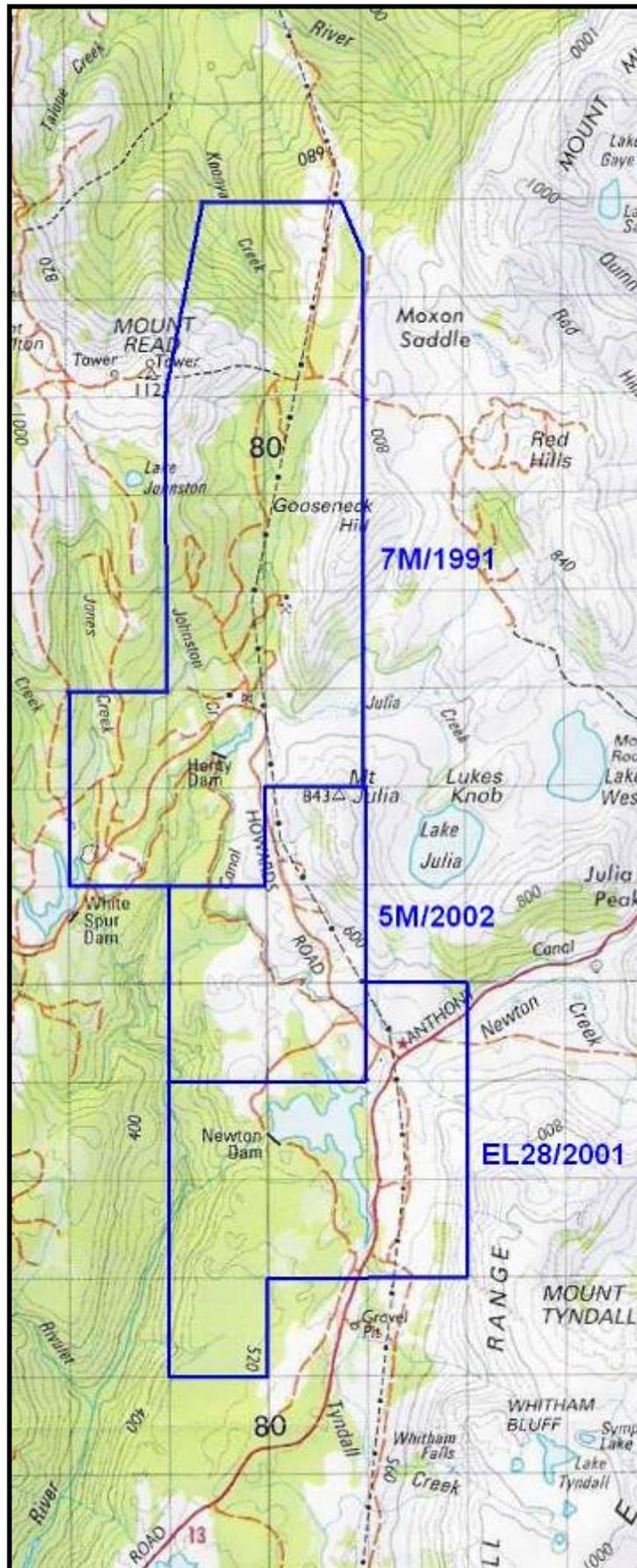


Figure 1. Location Map, showing EL28/2001 south of the Henty Mine leases

1.3. Regional Geology

Basement rocks of western Tasmania comprise sediments multiply deformed during the Late Proterozoic Penguin Orogeny (700±50Ma) (Berry, 1994). A rift phase followed characterised by continental shelf sedimentation and tholeiitic volcanism (Crawford and Berry, 1992).

The first phase of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny (510-490 Ma) is characterised by extensional tectonism which resulted in the rapid deposition of sediments and calc-alkaline volcanics (Mount Read Volcanics), particularly along the eastern margin of the newly formed Dundas Trough (Berry, 1994).

The Mount Read Volcanics (MRV) interfinger with the Dundas Group to the west and are bound by Precambrian rocks of the Tyennan Region to the east.

On the south-eastern side of the Henty Fault, the MRV package can be divided into four main lithostratigraphic groups (Corbett, 1992). These are: the Western Volcano-Sedimentary Sequence (WVSS), the Central Volcanic Sequence (CVC), the Eastern Quartz Phyrlic Sequence (EQPS) and the Tyndall Group (TG).

The WVSS comprises rocks of the Dundas Group and the Yolande River Sequence (Corbett, 1992) which interfinger with the lava rich zones of the CVC and the EQPS sequence. The WVSS was deposited in a marine setting and consists of tuffaceous mass flow deposits, volcano-sedimentary siltstones/mudstones, volcanoclastic turbidites and black graphitic shales (Corbett & Lees, 1987).

The CVC is the central belt of the MRV and interfingers with both the WVSS and EQPS. CVC lithologies are predominantly feldspar-porphyrific rhyolitic to andesitic volcanics and pumiceous volcanoclastics, with lesser intercalated minor sediments and mafic units (Corbett 1992). A useful geochemical subdivision is proposed by Crawford, et al 1992, where the CVC is split into two distinct geochemical suites (Suite 1 and Suite 2, see Section 2.5: Local Geology).

The EQPS occurs along the eastern margin of the MRV belt and interfingers with the CVC to the west. The package comprises rhyo-dacitic lava-dominated volcanics with common quartz-feldspar phyrlic intrusives (Corbett 1992).

The TG comprises a lower association consisting mainly of crystal-rich sandstones and polymictic breccias with minor rhyolitic and andesitic lavas, overlain by the volcanogenic conglomerate and sandstone units of the upper TG.

The last phase of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny (~490Ma) caused the earlier faults to be reactivated as reverse faults and formed open north trending folds along with the uplift and erosion of the Tyennan Block which formed the Owen Group conglomerates (Berry, 1994). The Owen Group appears to conformably overly the TG in the Henty area (Corbett, 1992).

Deposition of the Owen Group ceased in the mid Devonian with the onset of the Tabberabberan Orogeny resulting in tightening of the north trending Cambrian Folds in the Dundas Trough with formation of a NNW striking cleavage (Berry, 1994).

See Figure 2 for map showing the distribution of the Mt Read Volcanics.

1.4. Previous Exploration

The Lake Newton area has been semi-continuously explored mainly for VHMS-style mineralisation over the last forty years.

Good summaries of previous exploration are available in Lewis (1995b), Quayle (1995), Fitzgerald (1987), and Donaldson (1993) and in Appendix 2.

In the 1950s and 60s, Pickands Mather discovered Howards Anomaly gossan using EM, mapping, and soil and rockchip geochemistry.

Between 1966 and 1987 Goldfields Exploration (formerly Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd) explored the region covering the current lease area ('Tyndall' EL9/66). Their work culminated in identifying coincident soil and IP anomalies, which defined barite-haematite veins and silver mineralisation associated with Howards Anomaly. Work also highlighted a distinct 'sulphide zone' associated with the occurrence; follow-up drill testing intersected strong sericite+silica+pyrite+carbonate alteration (inc. HA8 232m @0.2% Zn and 15m@0.1g/t Au). Little follow-up work was conducted and Goldfields were required to relinquish the ground in 1985.

The existing EL (EL9/66) was then split in half in 1985 and subsequently Arimco/EZ was granted the western area ('Yolande River' EL11/85) while CRAE was granted the eastern area ('Lake Margaret' EL5/85). The southern halves of these leases correspond with the western and eastern halves of the current Lake Newton lease.

Exploration commenced on the two separate leases in the late 1980s. CRAE conducted A-horizon soil sampling (400m spacing) and a UTEM survey before signing a joint venture agreement with Aberfoyle in 1989. During the following year Pasminco took control of their JV with Arimco and carried out systematic C-horizon soil sampling, mapping, helimagnetic and UTEM surveys with limited follow-up drill testing.

During the early 1990s exploration was re-invigorated by Pasminco's discovery of several large clasts of high grade polymetallic massive sulphide in a coarse volcanoclastic breccia at the Newton Dam spillway.

This led to systematic coverage by C-horizon ('wacker') geochemical sampling, fixed loop TEM and high resolution helimagnetic surveys (Pasminco/Arimco).

In the last years up to 1995, Pasminco completed sixteen diamond drillholes totalling 4,413m, mainly testing strike extensions of the "Spillway" unit. The source for the massive sulphide clasts was not discovered.

Aberfoyle also escalated their exploration in the early 1990s, following their discovery of the Tyndall Creek sulphide-barite occurrence. Work included diamond drilling of five short holes around the Tyndall Creek occurrence (inc. 2.1m @5%Pb and 7% Zn from TC5 and 3.8g/t Au from TC3) and four deep holes aimed at conceptual targets near the inferred intersection of the Lower Tyndall Group and the Great Lyell Fault.

In 1996 Resolute Samantha Limited acquired both licences discussed above and formed the South Henty EL (EL8/96) the southern half of which covered the current lease area.

Resolute conducted infill C-horizon sampling (wacker), rockchip sampling, IP surveying with follow-up diamond drilling and downhole EM. Their main target was the Lake Newton Prospect magnetic anomaly. A total of 14 drillholes (4984m) were drilled centred on and below the Henty Comstock horizon. No significant mineralisation was encountered at this stratigraphic level; however a significant zone of alteration was intersected in underlying CVC Group lithologies, believed to be an extension of the zone identified underlying Howards Anomaly (Goldfields, 1980s inc. HA7, HA8). Resolute also completed four drillholes intersecting the spillway horizon (SHD2, SHD12, SHD8 and SHD9) where a significant alteration zone was intersected in SHD2 (inc. 0.5m@0.13% Cu, 11.7% Pb, 18.2% Zn, 3.42 g/t

Au, 220 g/t Ag) and SHD8 (3m@0.8 g/t Au). This mineralisation is hosted within pumice breccias of the Upper Newton Creek Dacites. No source for the 'Spillway' unit mineralised clasts was identified.

In 1998, a JV between Resolute and Goldfields Exploration was formed. Goldfields managed the project and completed rockchip sampling, diamond drilling and downhole EM surveys. Exploration work defined a large zoned hydrothermal alteration system at Lake Newton, including a proximal inner core of silica+sericite+pyrite±chalcopyrite, into sericite+carbonate+pyrite, out to a distal facies of sericite+carbonate±sphalerite±galena alteration (Callaghan, 1999).

In 2000, Resolute elected to withdraw from the JV, transferring all of its interest to Goldfields. The following year Goldfields applied for an extension of term for the northern half of EL8/96 whilst the southern area (current EL28/2001) was relinquished (ETA552).

Placer Dome (ex-Goldfields) regained the ground in 2002 through a successful tender for ETA552 and the area became the current E28/2001 'Lake Newton' lease.

In the period 2002 to 2003, two deep diamond drillholes were completed targeting a DHEM anomaly and the southern extension of the Lake Newton alteration system. Exploration defined several zones of massive pyrite with associated silica-sericite-pyrite alteration returning low levels of gold and base metals (Callaghan, 2003).

During 2005-2006 Placer Dome completed one diamond drillhole on EL28/2001 (DDH Z16520) designed to intersect a conceptual target at the intersection of the "Henty-Comstock Horizon" with the Great Lyell Fault. Drilling failed to confirm any significant mineralisation, intersecting the target horizon further away from the Great Lyell Fault than planned (Pollard, 2006). Further work on this lease was put on hold until further examination of existing geochemical and geophysical data had taken place.

1.5. Local Geology

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the South Henty lease has been well documented by previous workers through detailed litho-geochemistry and mapping. The stratigraphic interpretation remains largely unchanged following work completed by Barrick with the exception of separating the Howards Basalt unit into an upper and lower unit. A slightly amended stratigraphic column is suggested for the South Henty area and has been summarised in Figure 3.

In the Lake Newton area the volcanic package comprises a section of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) conformably overlain by lower Tyndall Group stratigraphy.

The CVC is broadly divided into a lower association (Suite 1) and an upper package (Suite 2), based on geochemical divisions (Crawford et al, 1992).

The lower CVC (Suite 1) comprises a package of interlayered feldspar-phyric rhyolitic to dacitic lavas, volcanoclastic breccias, conglomerates and crystal rich sandstones (Williams, 2000).

The overlying upper CVC (Suite 2) is commonly referred to as the Anthony Road Andesites after the andesite members that dominate the package, but is also known as the Anthony Road Volcanics (ARV). Upper CVC units within the tenement area are dominated by a quartz-feldspar porphyry facies interpreted to be a sill in the South Henty area (Street, 1999)

and a comagmatic package of interlayered plagioclase-hornblende phyric andesite units with lesser interlayered sandstone, mudstone and carbonate units (Williams, 2000).

Conformably overlying the CVC package are crystal-rich sandstones, polymictic breccia units and lesser quartz-feldspar felsic lavas of the Lower Tyndall Group. The felsic lavas of the Tyndall Group are characteristically Suite 1 (Williams, 2000).

Structure

Two major structures constrain the Cambrian lithologies in the Lake Newton area, the South Henty Fault to the west and the Great Lyell Fault to the east. The South Henty Fault is a steeply west dipping (60-90°) major regional structure which forms the western boundary of the Yolande River Sequence, CVC and Tyndall Group rocks. The Great Lyell Fault forms the eastern margin of Cambrian lithologies and is a large west dipping fault with several hundred metres of displacement (Corbett & Lees, 1987).

Bedding is generally steeply dipping to the east and occasionally appears overturned, dipping steeply to the west. A tight, shallow north plunging syncline is located near the Great Lyell Fault in the southeast of the lease and may be a southern extension of the Mt Julia syncline (Callaghan, 1999). A major regional S_2 foliation is noted by Callaghan, 2003 which steeply dips towards the southwest and overprints most rocks in the Lake Newton area.

Callaghan, 2003 also notes evidence for extensive ductile deformation in the Howards Anomaly area. In this area the Howards basalt horizon has a strongly developed foliation and down dip stretching lineation in chloritised basaltic breccias grading into brittle faulting and kinking of the earlier foliation. The fault represents the extended limb and hinge of a series of NNW trending asymmetric folds located in the SE corner of the EL which extend southwards. These structures mark the change from dominantly east facing, steeply dipping bedding, strongly influenced by the Henty Fault in the west to flatter lying strata, disrupted by N to NNW trending open to tight folds and associated faulted limbs with wavelengths of approximately 200m in the east (Callaghan, 2003).

Henty Area Stratigraphy				
	Group	Formation	Unit	Lithologies
Late Cambrian-Ordovician	Owen Group		<i>Owen Conglomerate (OC)</i>	Siliciclastic conglomerate and sandstone
			<i>Newton Creek Sandstone (NCF)</i>	Turbiditic micaceous siltstone, quartzwacke and conglomerate
Cambrian	Tyndall Group (Suite 1)	Zig Zag Hill Formation (ZZH)		Rhyolitic volcanoclastic sediments. Bedded sandstone-siltstone units
		Comstock Formation	<i>Mt Julia Member (MJM)</i>	Syn-eruptive Qtz-feld crystal rich sandstone. Massive Qtz-phyric rhyolitic lavas, breccias and intrusions (Mt Julia Rhyolite).
			<i>Upper Howards Basalt Breccia (UHBB)</i>	Quartz+feldspar phyric lava and intrusives
			<i>Lynchford Member (LYM)</i>	Fine grained basaltic andesite dykes, lavas and lithic breccias (Howards Basalt). Commonly haematitic and carbonate alt.
				Syn-eruptive feldspar crystal rich volcanoclastic sandstone. Massive carbonate and marly sediments.
		Central Volcanic Complex (Suite II)	Anthony Road Volcanics	Suite II Porphyry
	<i>Anthony Road Andesite (CVC)</i>			Qtz-feld-hbd porphyry. Intrusive sill. Peperitic top and bottom contacts
	<i>Lower Howards Basalt Breccia (LHBB)</i>			Feld-hbd phyric andesite and breccia, extrusive and intrusive
	Central Volcanic Complex (Suite I)	Newton Creek Dacites		Qtz-feld-hbd porphyry. Intrusive sill. Peperitic top and bottom contacts
				Feld-hbd phyric andesite and breccia, extrusive and intrusive
				Dacitic volcanoclastic pumice breccias
			<i>Spillway Breccia</i>	Dacitic, feld-phyric to aphyric lavas, breccias and intrusions. Peperitic contacts
			<i>Spillway Basalt Breccia</i>	Dacitic to andesitic volcanoclastic sediments/vitric tuff, minor shale, sandstone
	Yolande River Sequence		Footwall pumice breccia	Coarse polymict and dacitic massflows with some sulphide clasts
				Massive to stratified clast-supported monomictic basalt breccia 'fire fountain'
			Footwall pumice breccia	Rhyolitic-dacitic massflows, commonly graded
				Bedded vitric siltstones and sandstones.

Figure 3: Summary stratigraphic section of the Henty Region

1.6. Alteration and Mineralisation

The ongoing exploration review has identified three broad target areas with the potential to host significant Henty-style gold and VHMS mineralisation within the Lake Newton area:

- The Lake Newton Prospect (Cu-Au) (encompassing areas underlying the Howards Anomaly (Ba-Ag) - Tyndall Creek (Zn-Pb-Ba) exhalative mineralised trend)
- The spillway horizon (VHMS-polymetallic massive sulphide)
- CSAMT conductors adjacent to the South Henty Fault associated with the Yolande River Sequence contact

1.6.1. Lake Newton Prospect

Previous workers have defined the prospect as a well zoned, epigenetic, low grade (0.2-0.4 g/t Au), disseminated copper-gold system with an extensive low grade (<1% Pb + Zn) base metal halo (Callaghan, 2003).

Typical results from the inner zone include:

SHD16	615-736m	121m @ 0.2 g/t Au
	770.8-791.8m	21m @ 0.4 g/t Au
SHD22	346.0-392.0m	46m @ 0.2 g/t Au
SHD22	482.0-508.0m	26m @ 0.3 g/t Au

The entire alteration zone extends over a strike length of at least two kilometres, varies between 30 to over 400 metres in width and is open to the south and at depth (Callaghan, 2003).

The alteration system is well zoned from the outer halo moving inwards from a distal carbonate-chlorite halo → carbonate-sericite-(chlorite-sphalerite-galena) → sericite-pyrite-carbonate-(gold-galena-sphalerite) and a proximal zone of sericite-silica-pyrite-(chalcopyrite±gold) (Callaghan, 2003).

The Alteration is dominantly hosted in the polymict to dacitic massflows of the Spillway Horizon and overlying massive dacitic pumice breccias of the Newton Creek Dacites, but also overprints the Spillway Basalt and extends down into the underlying Yolande River Sequence (Callaghan, 2003).

The top of the alteration system also crosscuts units of the lower Tyndall Group, particularly the Howards basalt and Lynchford Member volcanoclastics and varies in composition along strike from south to north. In the south, the Tyndall Creek occurrence, hosted within Lynchford Member units, is interpreted to represent an exhalative expression of the Lake Newton alteration system and consists of small discontinuous lenses of barite-basemetal-sulphide alteration with anomalous gold to 12g/t (rockchips from boulders in Tyndall Creek) and confirmed through limited shallow drilling (3.8g/t Aberfoyle Drillhole TC3). To the north, the lower Tyndall Group alteration varies between weak, disseminated pyrite-sericite (e.g. SHD21) or occasional elevated silver assays from haematite altered volcanoclastics (e.g. Howards Anomaly, HA4 and HA6). The presence of barite and jasper veining at both prospects suggests a near seafloor position within the Lower Tyndall Group during the mineralising event (Callaghan, 2003).

The relative timing of the alteration system can be partly constrained by overprinting relationships of the alteration across the boundary of Suite 2 porphyry units. This overprinting relationship implies a syn- to post-porphyry timing of the hydrothermal event (Callaghan,

2003). As Suite 2 porphyries show consistent peperitic intrusive contacts with overlying Lynchford Member, the porphyry and therefore the alteration post dates at least some units of the Lynchford Member (possibly even the exhalative sulphide lenses within the Lynchford Member).

1.6.2. The Spillway Horizon (Polymetallic Massive Sulphide)

The spillway horizon is a volcanoclastic massflow breccia unit (Ccvag) containing a number of high-grade, polymetallic sulphide clasts, outcropping in the Lake Newton Dam spillway. The source of the massive sulphide clasts is yet to be identified.

The sulphide clasts are well-rounded cobbles and boulders consisting of massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite and chalcopyrite with an average grade of 27% Pb, 31.7% Zn, 700 g/t Ag and 0.92 g/t Au (Herrmann and MacDonald, 1996).

A detailed interpretation of the spillway breccia and sulphide clasts by Allen (1993) suggested that the clasts had not been transported far from their source environment. The sulphides are most likely to have formed in the same source area as the dominantly dacitic hyaloclastite rich mass flow. The proximal sulphide source is likely to have existed within 5km of the outcropping clasts (Allen, 1993). The Spillway Basalt forms a distinct and laterally continuous marker horizon at the base of the massflow breccias (Allen, 1993).

1.7. Exploration Model

Henty mineralisation appears to share a number of features in common with both magmatic hydrothermal systems and exhalative volcanogenic massive sulphide systems.

Massive pyrite and sulphide lenses located at the top of 'A-zone' mineralisation at the Henty Deposit have historically been used as evidence for an exhalative origin for mineralisation (Halley and Roberts, 1997). As a result VHMS exploration has largely focussed on this stratigraphy.

Recent work suggests the importance of a magmatic source of metals involved in the formation of the Henty gold mineralisation, as evidenced by alteration mineralogy, immobile element geochemistry, stable isotopes of carbon and oxygen, sulphur isotopes, metal zonation and ore mineralogy (Callaghan, 1998, Huston and Kamprad, 2001) and more recently through PIMA investigation (Howard, N, 2004).

This conflicting evidence can perhaps be explained by considering a separation in timing between phases of basinal vs. magmatic dominated fluid types during evolution of a single hydrothermal system. Work to improve our understanding of the paragenesis of mineralisation phases within the Henty system is underway and will be integrated into the exploration model.

However, some evidence currently exists for an initial period of dominantly basinal fluid circulation responsible for the convincingly syngenetic exhalative systems documented throughout the Henty area (Henty lenses, Howards Anomaly, Tyndall Creek). Following this initial event a relatively late period of dominantly magmatic fluids is invoked and is supported by overprinting relationships observed within the Lake Newton alteration system (See section

2.5). This model assumes that the Lake Newton system and Henty systems are genetically linked, which appears likely.

This magmatic fluid phase then utilised the existing synvolcanic structural architecture that led to the prior localisation of the exhalative base metal occurrences in the area.

An important depositional control on mineralisation is suspected from the trend in increasing gold grades towards the north of the Henty Deposit. This trend is interpreted as the result of the increased influence of circulating bicarbonate/H₂S-rich seawater controlling the deposition of metals (Callaghan, T. 2001) and constrains the later event to a submarine environment.

Therefore the Henty mineralisation is interpreted as an approximately syngenetic, polyphase hydrothermal system with evidence for a slightly later, magmatic fluid dominated phase responsible for much of the gold mineralisation.

Subsequent deformation during the Late Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny and the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny has resulted in folding and faulting of the Henty sequence, developing strong fabrics in the alteration minerals, and remobilising some metals within late veins.

Evidence for magmatic hydrothermal systems in the district include an interpreted syngenetic, high-sulphidation system at the Basin Lake Prospect, located 7km south of Henty. At Basin Lake, pyrite, tennantite, chalcopyrite and galena mineralisation is observed hosted within an intensely silicified core inside advanced argillic and sericitic alteration zones (Williams, 2000). The system is closely associated with the Suite 2 quartz-feldspar porphyry (upper CVC Group), which Williams interprets to be comagmatic with the upper CVC andesites (Anthony Road Andesites). Evidence for an overlying, associated exhalative system is provided by a zone of barite.

A possible genetic connection between the Basin Lake and Henty systems is supported through carbonate isotope systematics and similar rock associations in the Lake Newton alteration system. The Basin Lake high-sulphidation system may represent a deeper, more acidic version of the Henty gold rich system.

Robust exploration criteria for locating further Henty-style mineralisation include the presence of major, early fluid focussing structures, as is highlighted by the existence of early stage exhalative mineralisation at Henty. Other exhalative occurrences along the Lynchford Member and above the Basin Lake mineralisation also allude to the presence of equivalent structures, which may have focussed gold-rich magmatic fluids. Therefore areas underlying existing exhalative occurrences are considered highly prospective for Henty and Basin Lake style gold mineralisation.

2. WORK COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, MAY 10, 2007 to MAY 10, 2008

During the reporting period, May 10, 2007 to May 10, 2008, Barrick (Henty) Limited (formerly Placer Dome Australia Ltd-Henty Mine) performed a historical work review and diamond drilling of the Tyndall Creek prospect. A targeting exercise was performed which has revealed several areas in the Lake Newton area which warrant further work.

2.1. Historical Review

A compilation of historic exploration data was carried out including a desktop study of EL28/2001 during the 2007 to 2008 period.

All available reports, maps and sections were collected and catalogued as well as the creation of a standardised GIS dataset in MGA94. The collation of three existing drillhole databases was performed which included the standardisation of lithological and attribute codes resulting in a single access database.

The desktop study resulted in the generation of 8 specific targets on the lease relating to the Lake Newton alteration system, Tyndall creek and targets adjacent to the South Henty Fault.

See Figure 5 for target locations.

2.2. Tyndall Creek Diamond Drilling

Two diamond drill holes (Z16732 and Z16739) were attempted, but only one completed during the 2007 to 2008 period, targeting barite-basemetal-Au mineralisation at Tyndall Creek.

The Tyndall Creek barite+basemetal mineralisation consists of small discontinuous lenses of barite-basemetal-sulphide alteration with anomalous gold up to 12g/t (banded barite-galena sampled in boulders from Tyndall Creek). Subsequent shallow drilling by Aberfoyle returned an intersection of 3.8g/t Au (TC3) which has not been followed up. A comprehensive summary of drilling results can be found in Herrmann and MacDonald, 1996 and Sharpe, 1993.

Further encouragement in the target is gained through interpretation of available geophysical datasets, which suggest the Lake Newton alteration system extends southward into the vicinity of the Tyndall Creek area. In particular the CSAMT survey identified a pyritic alteration zone, the southern kilometre of which underlies the barite-base metal mineralisation of Tyndall Creek (Callaghan, 2003). Dipole-dipole chargeable IP features also define the southern continuation of the alteration system (Figure 6).

An unsuccessful attempt to drill from the eastern side of the Anthony Road was made and halted at 67.8m due to poor ground conditions. Z16732 was positioned at 381205mE, 5357345mN (GDA 94). The drillhole was re-positioned to the western side of the target to avoid the faulted ground which caused the first drill hole (Z16732) to be abandoned. Diamond drill hole Z16739 was located on the western side of the Anthony Road at 5364352.68mN, 381464.72mE (GDA 94).

Z16739 was designed to intersect 100m down dip from an intersection of banded barite-galena-sphalerite in drill hole TC5 (7.6m @ 1.0g/t Au). Z16739 was completed to a depth of 330.3m and the entire hole was split and assayed on site for Au and Ag. No significant Au grades were returned with most below detection limit. Ag was sporadically anomalous, results including 1.9m @ 28.7g/t Ag returned from a faulted section at 76.4m.

Drilling failed to adequately identify the source of the IP and CSAMT anomaly and only trace disseminated pyrite was observed. The hole appears to have intersected the Eastern edge of the Anthony Road Andesite sill which has obscured the projected down dip continuation of the Tyndall Creek stratigraphy. It is possible that mineralisation exists above this point or below where the stratigraphy is not disturbed by the intrusion of the sill. It is the conclusion that the

Tyndall Creek target has not sufficiently been tested by this hole. However, the potential target size has been reduced and has suggested a more complex relationship with the Sill than previously thought.

Z16739 Summary Log:

0 - 5.5	Core loss
5.5 – 76.4	Strongly magnetic, poorly sorted, medium grained crystal rich chloritic Lynchford Tuff
76.4 – 82.4	Faulted, broken puggy ground. 0.9m core loss and rubble
82.4 – 96.12	Coarse grained well sorted crystal rich chloritic Lynchford Member
96.12 – 114.0	Laminated fine grained grey siltstone
114.0 – 116.4	Highly siliceous pink chert, moderately broken, mottled pink/grey colour
116.4 – 160.5	Relatively homogenous medium grained crystal rich sandstone. Dark green chloritic
160.5 – 330.3m EOH	Interfingering layers of orange feldspar-phyric porphyry Sill and carbonate jasper porphyry breccia

Hole Id	Northing	Easting	mRL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	mFrom	mTo	Grade
Z16739	5357241.3	380983.9	506.8	050	-50	330.3	NO	SIGNIFICANT	ASSAY

*GDA 94 Zone 55

2.3. SWIR Analysis of Drill Core

Short wave infrared (SWIR) spectroscopy is an effective method of mapping variations in alteration mineralogy. When a rock sample is illuminated with Infra red light from a spectrometer, certain wavelengths of light are absorbed by the minerals in the sample. The resultant spectral signature or 'spectra' of the reflected light contains absorption features which result from the sub-molecular vibration of certain bonds within the minerals. The dominant absorption features are related to the molecules OH, Water, AlOH, FeOH, MgOH, CO₃ and NH₄. Groups of minerals containing these bonds which can be measured and identified using SWIR include phyllosilicates: micas, clays, chlorite, carbonates, sulphates and hydrous silicates (Pontual, 2007).

There are three main types of information that can be collected from spectra which provide information on identification and composition of minerals in a sample: (Howard, 2006)

The **Wavelength** of the minima within a particular absorption feature often provides information on the solid solution composition.

The **Depth** of an absorption feature provides the calculation of a relative abundance of a mineral species.

Ratios of the depth of one particular absorption feature to another can provide relative proportion of mineral species in a mixed sample.

The most useful information collected from spectral studies at Henty is the wavelength of the white mica AlOH absorption feature (AlOH λ). This ranges from 2180nm to 2228nm and varies with solid solution composition of the mica. The pH of the fluid from which the white mica crystallises is the major influencing factor in mica composition. Phengite will be favoured in

near neutral to alkaline fluids while muscovite or paragonite will be favoured in more acid conditions. The $\text{AlOH}\lambda$ can be used to map the strength and pH of the hydrothermal fluid and potentially used as a vector to ore.

Numerous deposits around the world are associated with relatively acidic or high temperature mineralising fluids and show a trend to more muscovitic (or paragonitic) compositions close to ore (Howard, 2006)

Further information regarding SWIR and its application can be found in Merry & Pontual (1997) and Hauff *et. al.* (1999)

2.3.1. Henty PIMA Study, Howard 2004 (7M/1991)

Several phases of Short Wave Infra Red spectroscopy have been carried out on the Henty Leases. The first significant study was carried out by Howard (2004) using a PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyser) and concentrated on the alteration facies of Darwin South.

Howard, (2004) noted a dramatic decrease in the wavelength of the white mica $\text{AlOH}\lambda$ absorption feature ($\text{AlOH}\lambda$) associated with the main alteration zone. A transition of phengitic to muscovitic micas (>2210nm to 2196nm) was observed.

The lowest white mica wavelengths were also found to be associated with the thickest zones of alteration. However, there was no relationship with gold grade and $\text{AlOH}\lambda$ within the main zone (A Zone) alteration facies (MV & MQ).

Exploration drilling following Howard's work had intersected suspected strongly acid mineralogy down dip and along strike from the Darwin South mineralisation. Selected samples were sent to University of Tasmania for SWIR analysis which confirmed the presence of acidic minerals, namely Topaz and Pyrophyllite.

2.3.2. Henty PIMA Study, January 2007 (7M/1991)

A PIMA orientation study was carried out on drill core in early January 2007 to characterise the nature of the Henty alteration. A total of 360 selected samples were taken including 298 on drill core and 62 on pulp samples. The study concentrated on Darwin South and Canal Extension acid alteration zones with a total 1227 readings taken selectively, concentrating on acid altered A Zone with approximately 3m sample spacing.

The study showed again that there is a clear decrease in white mica wavelength towards the centre of the A Zone. The suspected trend of increasing acidity down dip and to the South of the Darwin South ore body was confirmed. This zone contains acidic minerals including pyrophyllite, topaz and dickite.

A strong relationship with gold and intermediate acid mica composition could be correlated. Whilst there was no relationship between $\text{AlOH}\lambda$ and gold grade within particular alteration facies, gold was associated with alteration which contained white mica wAlOH values of ~2200 to 2205nm. In particular, MQ with mica wAlOH of 2203nm to 2206nm is especially prospective for Au grades >10 ppm. See Figure 4.

This has proved a useful vectoring tool to map out mica zonation and indicate a near miss. Mica compositions that are more sodic (acid) and more phengitic (neutral/alkaline) are poorly prospective for gold mineralisation and can be represented in the following diagram.

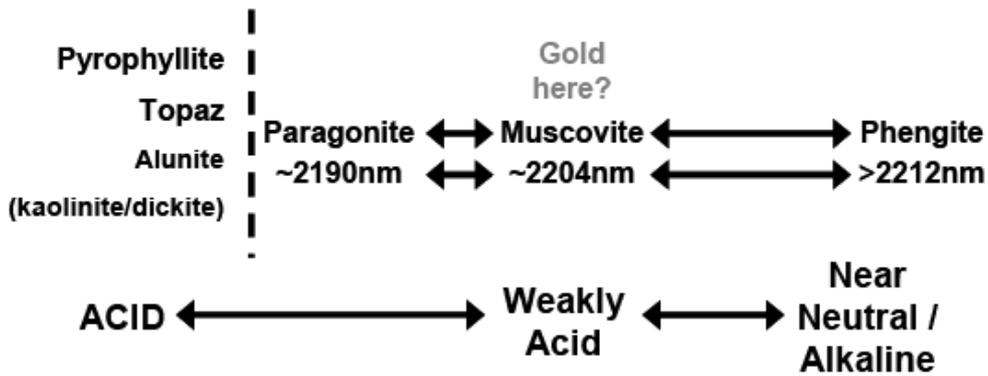


Figure 4. Schematic showing mica composition and wavelength of the ALOH absorption feature variation with acidity of the hydrothermal fluid. (Howard, 2007)

The strong association between gold grade and white mica wavelength/composition indicates that the gold may have dropped out on a pH gradient (Howard, 2007).

2.3.3. South Henty ASD Program (7M/1991, 5M/2002, EL28/2001)

A SWIR data collection program was undertaken as a collaborative with Scott Halley, Mineral Mapping Pty. Ltd, MRT and Chinese geologists. A total of 13,356 spectra were collected from 28 open file holes over the Lake Newton Alteration zone (EL28/2001) and Henty Mine leases 5M/2002 and 7M1991. An ASD Terraspec Spectrometer was used to collect the readings which were taken at 1 metre intervals along the length of the core. Spectral analysis and calculation of spectral indices were conducted by Scott Halley, Mineral Mapping Pty. Ltd.

The data was plotted as down-hole sample information and displayed using Datamine V2 for 3D visualisation. White mica data was displayed with the newly created South Henty geological cross sections registered in 3D (Henty Mine Grid).

The data exhibited good white mica zonation from weakly acid/neutral to a high acidity core. It was also observed that most holes ended within significant acid alteration. From this observation it can be concluded that the Lake Newton alteration system has not been closed off at depth by drilling.

Preliminary examination of the data suggests Au associated with the known Lake Newton alteration may be related to a slightly more acid composition. However more data is required as a degree of remobilisation is suspected in the Lake Newton system which could explain the variable Au-/AIOHλ relationship.

The main outcomes of the study include:

- The white mica wavelength composition of drill holes analysed from the Lake Newton alteration system showed a clear zoned increase in acidity towards the centre of the alteration with most holes found to have stopped within the most intense alteration.
- It could be seen that highest alteration intensity as indicted by white mica wavelength was concentrated along the underside of the Sill (Anthony Road Andesite body) and along interpreted cross cutting structures. When gold grades are displayed, the highest gold accumulations were also concentrated in areas directly below the sill and associated with EW cross cutting structures.

- The relationship between $AlOH\lambda$ and Au identified in the Henty PIMA studies is not directly applicable to the Lake Newton Alteration System. Au appears to occur with slightly more acid white micas than the Henty system. However remobilisation may have an effect in this variation. More data is required on the Lake Newton Alteration.
- SWIR analysis has been useful in providing an unbiased quantitative way of mapping alteration zonation. In most cases, a well developed zonation existed from Int. Chlorite – Fe Chlorite – phengite – muscovite – illite – paragonite with paragonite being the most acid white mica

2.3.4. Recommendations

It is recommended that the remainder of the holes available at MRT be analysed with SWIR and be fully integrated with existing drillhole data. 3D modelling of acidic mineralogy may help to track fluid pathways and prospective zones that share the same mica chemistry as the Henty gold system. A program of approximately 8-10,000m of selected drill core is proposed depending on availability of core.

2.4. South Henty Geological Modelling

Introduction

As part of a desktop study, previous drilling data and geological mapping was reviewed. Cross sections were created and sliced at 200m intervals East-West across EL28/2001 and covered sections from 52500N (HMG) to 48900N (HMG). Data was collected from computerised drillhole information extracted from previously drilled holes, together with surface geology compiled from a series of available fact maps. Structure was interpreted from a series of aeromagnetic images and previous structural studies of the area, (Aliano, 2007).

Simplified sections and a solid geology map were created due to the geological complexity of the area and ambiguity of lithology and stratigraphic codes between various geologists and drillhole databases. The focus of the interpretation was on identifying the location of the intrusive sills and the basaltic units which are interpreted to be marker units for the stratigraphy as a whole.

Geology

Intrusives

There are at least two different intrusive phases evident in the area, an andesitic composition, a hornblende bearing phase and a more acid quartz-feldspar porphyry phase. Both units have been combined in the model as it was difficult to distinguish one phase from the other due to the nature of the computerised data. The hornblende porphyry is likely to be the earlier phase, with the more acid phase on its flanks, (Aliano, 2007). These units occur together and have probably intruded through the same pathways as sills, consistent with the interpretation by Street, 1999. They form a continuous stratiform coherent igneous body ~20-350m thick, which appears to have intruded along the Lower Howards Basalt horizon. Previous studies have recorded a range of compositions from basalt to dacite and given the collective term 'Anthony Road Andesites'. For simplicity, the main intrusive body including the Anthony Road Andesites will be referred to as the 'Sill' in this study.

Basaltic Units

There are three distinct basaltic units identified in the stratigraphy. These are laterally continuous through the area and proved to be significant stratigraphic marker units. They consist of the Spillway Basalt Breccia (SBB) and Howards Basalt Breccia (HBB). The descriptions and stratigraphic relationships remain unchanged from Herrmann and MacDonald, 1996, with the exception of the HBB. This has been divided into an upper (UHBB) and lower (LHBB) unit as a result of the recent interpretation by Aliano (2007). See Figure 3.

The Spillway Basalt Breccia (SBB) is a chloritic mafic unit consisting of closely packed dark green lenticular poorly sorted basaltic clasts. The unit has been texturally interpreted to be formed from a subaqueous fire fountain basalt deposit (Allen, 1993).

The SBB lies within the Central Volcanic Complex and forms a basal marker unit to the Spillway Horizon, a volcanoclastic massflow breccia unit containing a number of high-grade, polymetallic sulphide clasts. It can be traced from South of the Lake Newton area and the Newton Dam Spillway northwards to just south of the Henty Mine. The SBB has been the focus of much exploration activity and due to the association with the Spillway Horizon massive sulphide clasts and empirical proximity of VHMS deposits and other such fire fountain basalt breccias around the world.

The Howards Basalt Breccia (HBB) unit is described in detail in Herrmann and MacDonald (1996). It is a thin, variably green and purplish, haematitic unit which has been previously described as 'Howards Anomaly alteration', Howards Tuff and haematitic chloritic sediments.

The HBB occurs within the Tyndall Group and has been separated into an upper and lower unit. The Basal unit is interpreted to mark the top of the 'Henty-Comstock Horizon' of Herrmann and MacDonald (1996).

The Lower Howards Basalt Breccia lies between the Central Volcanic Complex and the Tyndall Group. This horizon has to a large extent been displaced in the south by the largest of the sills which appears to have intruded along this favourable horizon (Aliano, 2007).

As a result, there remains some of the uppermost western edge of the LHBB which is replaced by the intrusion of the sill at depth. The LHBB also appears to continue down-dip, eastwards from the bottom of the sill. Carbonates and breccia within the sill have been interpreted to be entrained remnants of the LHBB (Aliano, 2007).

The sill, replacing this unit, overlies the Lake Newton mineralized zone.

The uppermost basalt breccia zone lies within the Lynchford Member of the Tyndall Group. It has been labelled the Upper Howards Basalt Breccia. Although it is laterally traceable to the north, it is most prominent within the southern half of the area. It is associated with the known mineralisation at Tyndall Creek. Further north it does not appear to be associated with mineralisation. No basaltic units have been recognized within the Henty mine stratigraphy and appear to taper out just south of the mine (Aliano, 2007).

Structure

Structures were identified using aeromagnetic interpretation, new and existing field mapping and drillhole information.

The Henty Fault is a major fault structure which cuts obliquely across the Mount Read volcanic belt (Corbett and Solomon, 1989). The Henty Fault splays into three main branches in the vicinity of the Henty Gold mine at GDA 5363500mN. The main 3 branches are the Great Lyell Fault, North Henty and South Henty Faults which dominate the South Henty/ Lake Newton Area.

Great Lyell Fault

The Great Lyell fault trends NNW and is steeply dipping at surface. It occurs within the lower most member of the Owen conglomerate, located at the foot of the Tyndall Ranges. Aeromagnetic interpretation suggests that the Great Lyell Fault splays into two faults towards the North before intersecting the Henty Fault in the vicinity of the Henty Mine (5363500mN, 380200mE GDA) The Great Lyell Fault is cross cut by later NNE structures which are believed to have had very little offset and represent disruptions in magnetically continuous units in the aeromagnetic image.

The dip of the Great Lyell fault is believed to shallow significantly with depth and has been intersected in holes NC3 & NC2 where Tyndall Group sediments are juxtaposed on top of Owen Conglomerate at a significant fault. Projection from a surface trace of the Great Lyell Fault through to this structure shows a distinct flattening of the fault at depth in a listric fashion. This was projected through in the geological model, as there was no data to assume otherwise.

Although this listric nature to the faults is consistent with the model of an extensional basin, it is not an essential to the rest of the sectional model that has been constructed (Aliano, 2007).

Great Lyell Fault Influence at the Henty Mine

The Great Lyell Fault splays before and intersects the Henty fault. Reinterpretation of the area has suggested that the Western Splay of the Great Lyell fault may be intersected within the Henty Mine workings and previously identified as the Moa Fault.

The Moa fault is a significant shallow lying fault/s, has a WNW to NW strike and a gentle SW dip which separates the Mount Julia and Darwin ore bodies. Drilling information suggests that the Moa fault intersects and offsets the Henty Fault. At this point the stratigraphic package can be seen in the mine to rotate around the Moa Fault from a strike of 013° north of this point to 158°, south of this point. The same kink in stratigraphy can be observed at surface and the aeromagnetic images. The Moa is thought to have had a controlling influence in mineralisation where the alteration package thickens against the Fault.

A projection of the Moa Fault to surface also appears to coincide with the interpreted Great Lyell Splay visible on the aeromagnetic image.

In addition to the South Henty modelling, the Moa Fault was projected to surface and to the South. It was found that the Moa Fault exhibited a similar flattening at depth to the great Lyell Fault.

As a result of this modelling, it is believed to be the Moa Fault is likely to be the down dip continuation of the Eastern Great Lyell Fault Splay.

Northeast Trending Faults

Aeromagnetic interpretation suggests a series of northeast striking faults; these were interpreted to be near vertical and largely bounded by the Great Lyell and South Henty Faults. There did not appear to be a great deal of movement on these structures, although they were all east side up and east side north. The presence of the structures proved to be an elegant solution to the apparent differences in width of the different geological units from section to section. Examination of the Lake Newton Alteration Zone area has prompted the suspicion that these northeast striking faults might post date mineralisation.

South Henty Alteration and Mineralisation

Through geological modelling, it was observed that the intrusive Sill in most parts forms a bounding cap to the Lake Newton alteration. Higher gold grades appear to be confined to the area beneath the Sill and associated with later E-W cross cutting structures along which gold may have been remobilised. Supporting evidence can also be seen in the spectral data from existing drillholes.

The existing Lake Newton drillholes were re-examined to ascertain the relationships of the gold in the system to geology and alteration. This examination determined that there was not a high degree of spatial correlation between alteration intensity and mineralisation. There was the possibility in the area of remobilisation.

The copper and lead distributions within the drill holes of the area were also examined, in order to gain a better understanding of the nature of the mineralisation and their relationships with each other, gold and the alteration. Zinc was not contoured as it was thought that lead and zinc varied together, so that one would be sufficient to establish relationships.

Conclusions

There is now a better overall understanding of the geology of the South Henty area. Similarities and differences to the Henty system can be evaluated and applied to exploration in the area. Difficulties remain in understanding the details of the geology of the area, firstly because of the lack of data outside certain areas, and secondly because of the need for simplification of, and lack of continuity between drill hole logs.

The following conclusions can be drawn from re modelling and SWIR work:

- Within the general region of the Lake Newton Alteration Zone the widespread Au anomalism may be remobilised along vertical structures defined by magnetic lineaments. Associated base metals also appear to be remobilised along these structures.
- The alteration itself is the best vector for exploration and drilling, as elemental abundances may have been remobilised.
- The alteration zone is open at depth and to the south east and south west. SWIR results of existing drill core indicate that the heart of the alteration zone may not have been intersected to date.
- The alteration zone widens from north to south from about 150m to 350m width.
- Aliano (2007) suggests that the mineralisation in the Lake Newton area does not bear as strong a similarity to porphyry copper gold style as previously thought. Although there is a copper gold association, previous conclusions of a zoned Pb-Zn halo could reflect the mobility of the different elements on remobilisation rather than a primary effect.
- It has been concluded that the Lake Newton Alteration System shows potential to host Henty Style or structurally controlled gold deposits.
- The alteration zone is of significant size in the context of a Henty style ore body.

2.5. Geophysics Data re processing

All available aeromagnetic data was stitched together and resampled resulting in higher resolution aeromagnetic images. Interpretation was carried out by Henty geologists and used to update the South Henty solid geology map.

Existing 1999 Goldfields CSAMT data was reprocessed and new 2D inversions produced (see Appendix 5). Existing DDIP data was also reprocessed and is included in Appendix 6.

2.6. Technical Consultants

A technical report was prepared by independent geologist Paul Klipfel in August 2007 primarily regarding genesis of the Henty deposit and structural/tectonic framework.

3.0. EXPLORATION TARGETS

The main areas of interest which require additional work are shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7 and are discussed below:

3.1. TARGET AREA 1

Henty Style A-Zone underlying the barite + basemetal mineralisation at Tyndall Creek

Applying a Henty model, the Tyndall Creek occurrence suggests proximity to a hydrothermal vent and therefore the potential for a gold rich Henty-style system immediately beneath an exhalative system.

The Tyndall Creek barite + basemetal mineralisation consists of small discontinuous lenses of barite-basemetal-sulphide alteration with anomalous gold up to 12g/t (banded barite-galena sampled in boulders from Tyndall Creek). Subsequent shallow drilling by Aberfoyle returned an intersection of 3.8g/t Au but was never followed-up (TC3).

Further encouragement is gained through interpretation of available geophysical datasets, which suggest the Lake Newton alteration system extends southward into the vicinity of the Tyndall Creek area. In particular the CSAMT survey identified a pyritic alteration zone, the southern kilometre of which underlies the barite-basemetal mineralisation of Tyndall Creek (Callaghan, 2003). Dipole-dipole chargeable IP features also define the southern continuation of the alteration system (Figure 6). Detailed mapping is recommended.

3.2. TARGET AREA 2

Geophysical features within the southern extents of the Newton Creek alteration system, underlying the Henty-Comstock/Lynchford Member exhalative horizon

Several chargeable geophysical features are located along strike, north from Target Area 1. Applying a Henty model, this zone lies beneath the Tyndall Creek-Howards Anomaly exhalative horizon and therefore the potential exists for a gold rich Henty-style system immediately beneath the exhalative system.

Further encouragement is gained through interpretation of existing geophysical datasets, where chargeable IP and CSAMT anomalies are coincident with areas underlying the Lynchford Member horizon.

A hole is recommended to fully test an area of coincident IP chargeability and a highly prospective zone underlying the Lynchford Member.

A ~300m diamond drillhole collared at approximately 381025mE, 5357703mN is currently planned to test the model in this area (Figure 6). The final collar location may be adjusted based on ongoing target definition work.

3.3. TARGET AREA 3

Spillway horizon southern continuation

The northern end of the spillway occurrence appears to have been well tested by Pasminco. However, the southern end is poorly tested and from an initial solid geology-magnetic interpretation there appears to be stratigraphic magnetic trends which constrain the southernmost position of the spillway horizon into an area which remains largely untested (Figure 5). This area is also partly coincident with a trend of IP chargeability (Anomaly P4) and an interpreted CSAMT conductor (Zone 4) (Asten, 2000).

The area will be followed-up through a solid geology interpretation, detailed mapping with possible follow-up drill testing.

Structural mapping techniques will be used to determine the significance of repetition of prospective units throughout the Lake Newton area.

3.4. TARGET AREA 4

Wendy's Folly

The Wendy's Folly prospect area lies close to the western edge of EL28/2001 and centred on GDA 379 360mE, 5358 440mN. The prospect was first identified as a theoretical target, based on an aeromagnetic lineament, Landsat and mapped fault analysis by F.C. Murphy for Pasminco in 1993. Murphy (1993) identified the White Spur Fault as a significant transfer fault in the area, and concluded the intersection of the White Spur Fault with the South Henty Fault would be a zone of dilation.

The prospect is hosted within Central Volcanic Complex rocks and occurs close to the Yolande Group contact stratigraphically below the SBB and a hornblende, andesitic porphyry body. Aliano (2007b) suggests that the intrusive may have a particular affiliation with the SBB horizon similar to the Anthony Road Andesites and LHBB association, which occur higher in the stratigraphy.

Pasminco discovered a strong UTEM anomaly suggestive of sulphides striking North-South in the area. The strongest anomaly was located on line 58400N at 79270E (AGD84) with an interpreted depth of 60m. The anomaly stretches northwards to the next two lines, giving a strike length of over 400 metres.

Wacker sampling by Pasminco indicated that the UTEM anomaly was coincident with carbonate sericite altered felsic volcanics with minor disseminated and stockwork pyrite. Anomalous Pb, Zn and Mn have been noted in fluvioglacial sediments in the area overlying the anomaly on line 58600N (AGD84). Values were 490ppm Pb, 203ppm Zn and 1.34% Mn in a manganiferous sand. 200m to the south of the UTEM anomaly on lines 58100N and 58200N 79300E (AGD84) rock chips were assayed of sandstone with disseminated pyrite-galena-sphalerite containing up to 0.29% Pb, 0.25% Zn and 3g/t Ag. However Cu and Au were not anomalous.

Recommendations

The area should be evaluated on the ground, with an emphasis on alteration and any associated mineralisation including potential pathfinder minerals such as Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Sb.

Reconnaissance mapping of the area should be undertaken from the South Henty Fault to the Spillway Basalt breccia and associated intrusive over the 400m strike length of the UTEM anomaly.

Pasminco's grid should be re-established for the three relevant lines (58400N, 58600N and 58800N), and two new infill lines cut, giving lines at 100m spacings. Rock chip, soil and wacker sampling of the five lines should be undertaken.

3.5. TARGET AREA 5 Lake Newton SW1 & SW2

Two CSAMT anomalies exist on the southern part of the exploration licence. Lake Newton SW 1 is an anomaly visible on the 100-300m depth slices as a feature plunging steeply towards the east. Lake Newton SW 2 is visible on the 150-200m depth slices also plunging steeply east. See Appendix 5. The targets also appear to be coincident with slightly elevated Pasminco C horizon soil geochemistry results on a wide spaced grid.

It is thought that the area might contain Central Volcanic Complex volcanoclastics and a possible exhalative Howards or Spillway equivalent horizon. It may also be related to the Bradshaw's pyrite occurrence to the south of the area.

Mapping and soil geochemistry is recommended and the re-establishment of the Goldfields 1999 CSAMT grid over the two targets with the addition of two intermediate lines. Conduct A horizon soil sampling.

3.6. TARGET AREA 6 Lake Newton / Newton Deeps

Alteration and associated mineralisation were discovered here in the 1990s. A number of deep drill holes penetrated the area, and it was evaluated as a copper gold porphyry related system, but after SHD26 failed to find a focus for the gold mineralisation, drilling was discontinued.

The potential of this target has been reinforced as a result of the modelling of the South Henty area.

Previous workers have defined the prospect as a well zoned, epigenetic, low grade (0.2-0.4 g/t Au), disseminated copper-gold system with an extensive low grade (<1% Pb + Zn) base metal halo (Callaghan, 2003). New interpretations suggest the potential for structurally controlled remobilised Au. Grades as high as 0.5m @ 3.42g/t Au were returned from drill hole SHD2 drilled along an interpreted later E-W fault support this theory.

Typical wide intersections from the bulk of the central altered zone include:

SHD16	615-736m	121m @ 0.2 g/t Au
	770.8-791.8m	21m @ 0.4 g/t Au
SHD22	346.0-392.0m	46m @ 0.2 g/t Au
SHD22	482.0-508.0m	26m @ 0.3 g/t Au

The entire alteration zone extends over a strike length of at least two kilometres, varies between 30 to over 400 metres in width and is open to the south and at depth (Callaghan, 2003).

The system appears well zoned from the outer halo moving inwards from a distal carbonate-chlorite halo → carbonate-sericite-(chlorite-sphalerite-galena) → sericite-pyrite-carbonate-(gold-galena-sphalerite) and a proximal zone of sericite-silica-pyrite-(chalcopyrite±gold) (Callaghan, 2003).

The alteration is dominantly hosted in the polymict to dacitic massflows of the Spillway Horizon and overlying massive dacitic pumice breccias of the Newton Creek Dacites, but also overprints the Spillway Basalt and extends down into the underlying Yolande River Sequence (Callaghan, 2003).

Recommendations

The remaining holes available at MRT should be analysed with SWIR and integrated into a 3D geology map to aid in target definition. Deep drill testing would then be recommended.

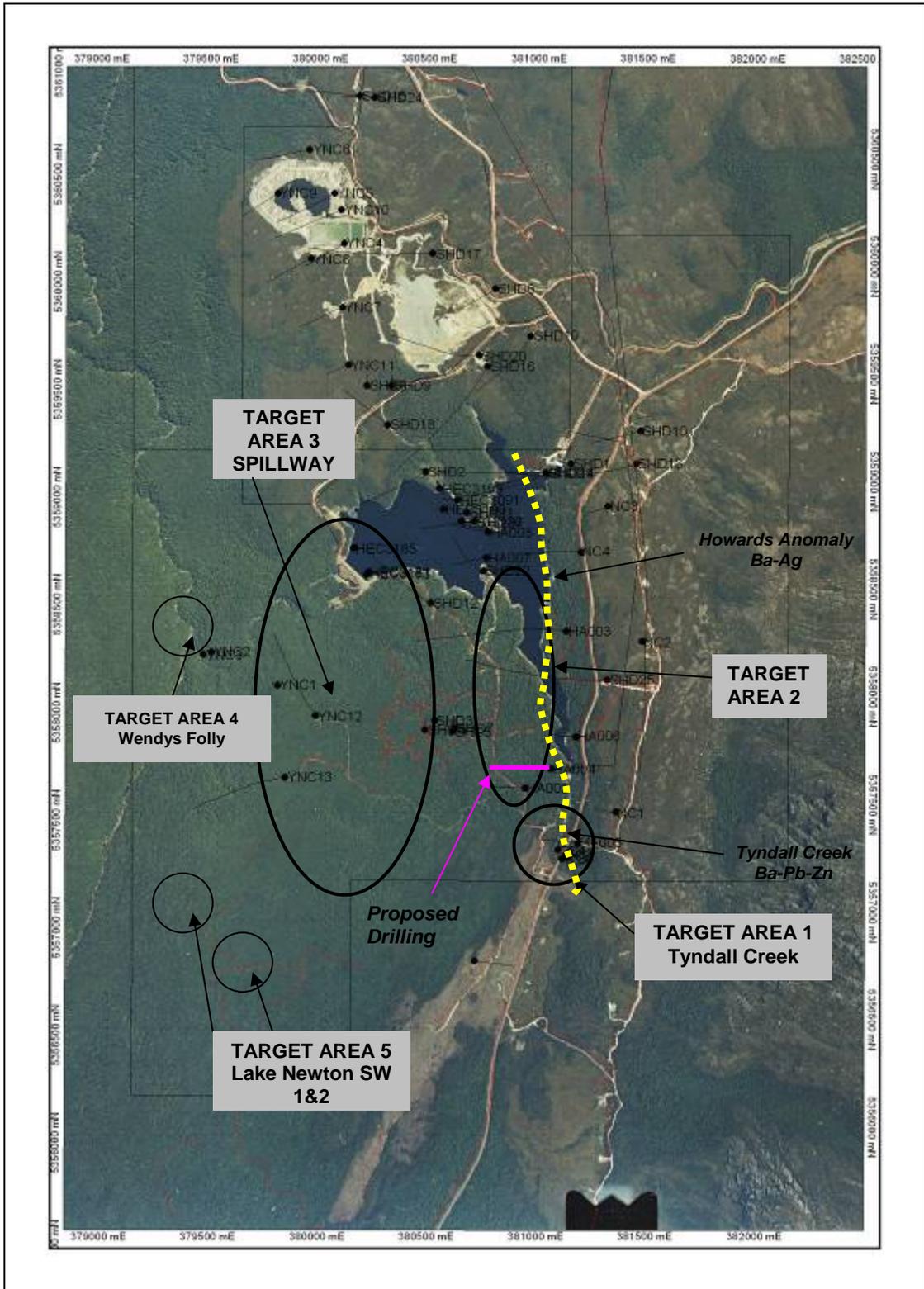


Figure 5: Lake Newton Prospect. Access Map showing aerial photography, existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling.

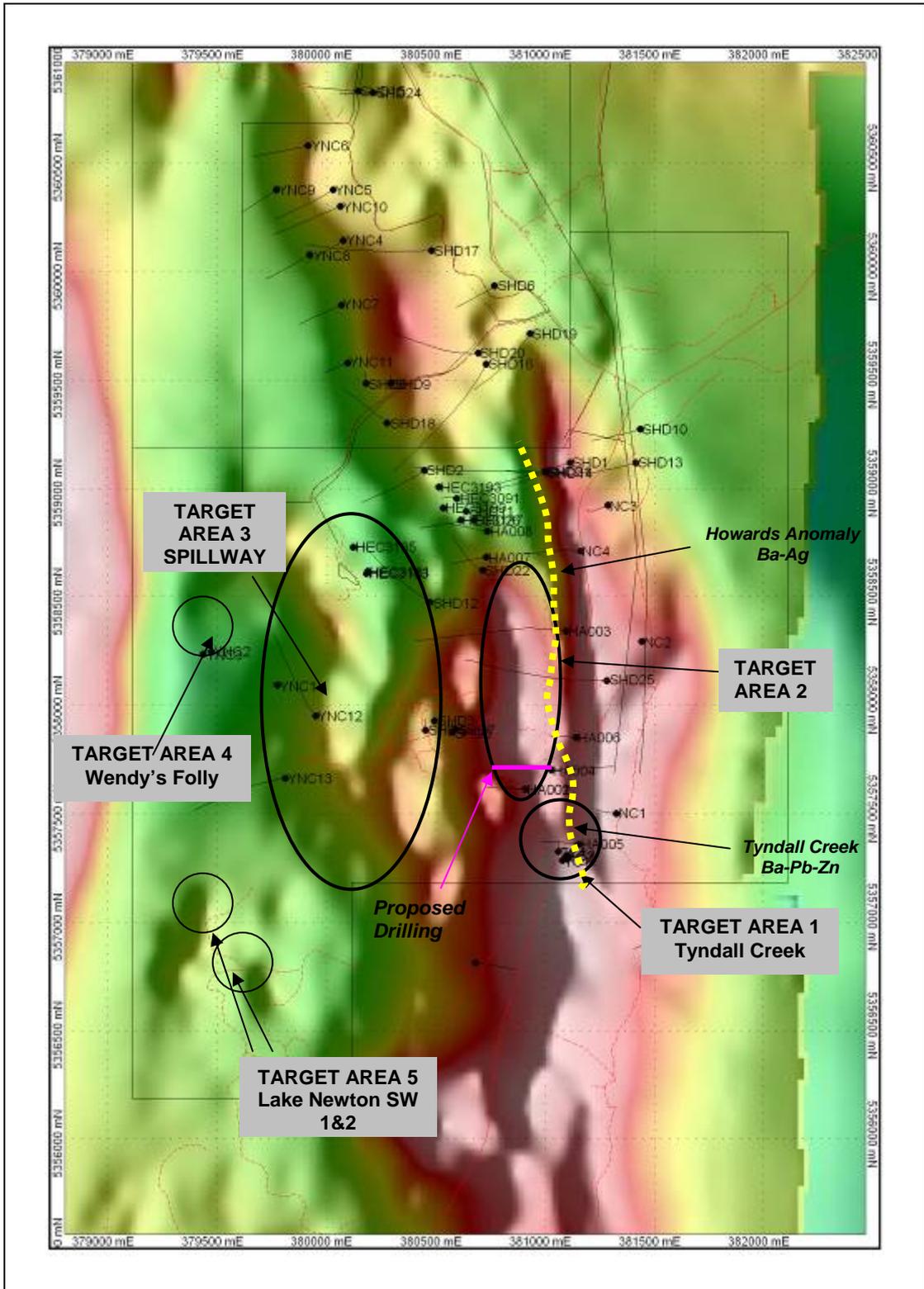


Figure 6: Lake Newton Prospect. Dipole-Dipole IP chargeability image showing existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, and approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling.

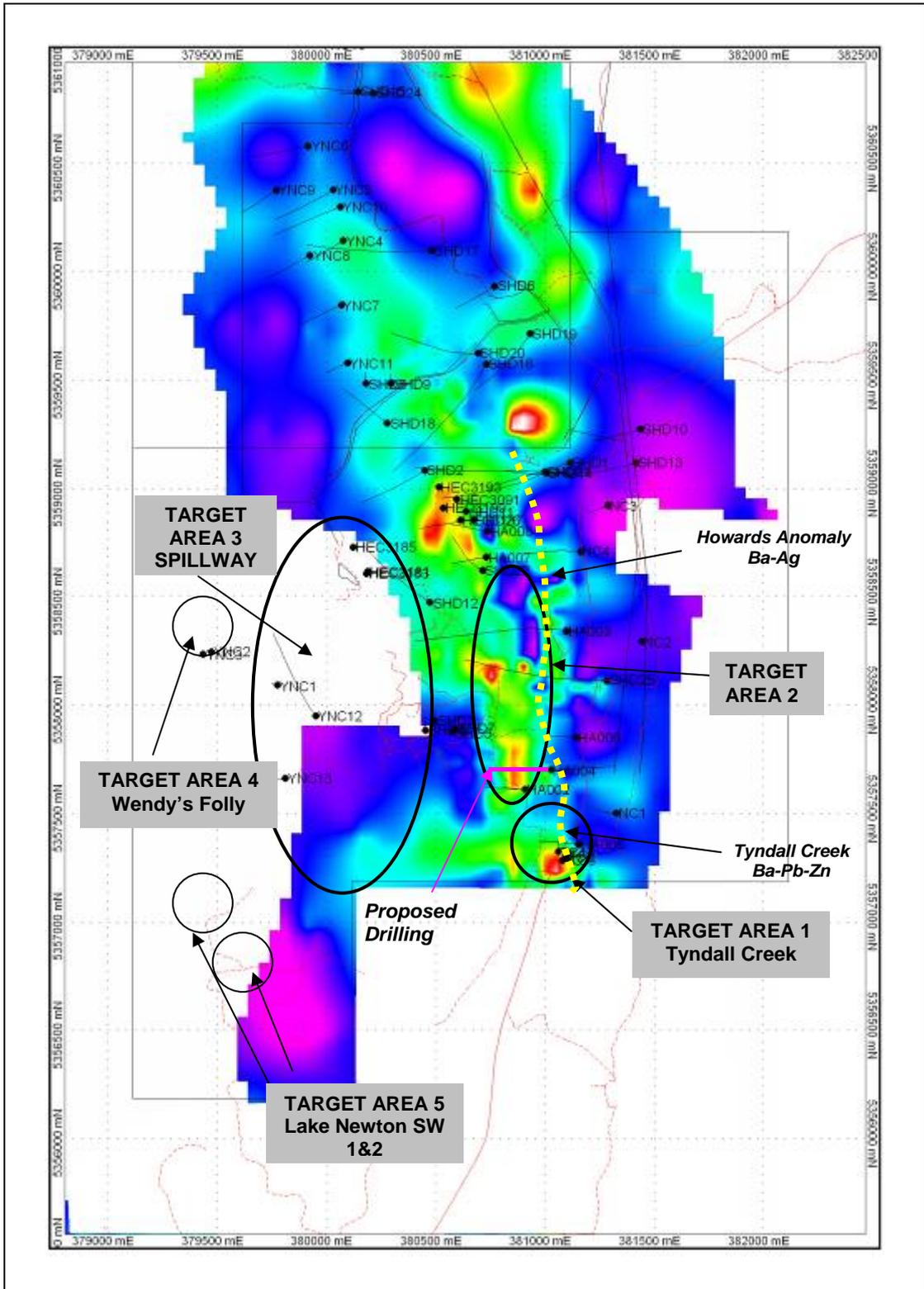


Figure 7: Lake Newton Prospect. Dipole-Dipole IP chargeability image showing existing drilling coverage, mineral occurrences, and approximate position of the Lynchford Member exhalative horizon and proposed drilling.

4.0. Conclusion

During the reporting period, May 10, 2007 to May 10, 2008, Barrick (Henty) Limited (formerly Placer Dome Australia Ltd-Henty Mine) performed a review and compilation of historical datasets. Drillhole geology of the area was integrated with outcrop fact maps culminating in the creation of simplified geology interpretation.

Spectral data collected on holes available at MRT has highlighted the usefulness of this technique in target definition, particularly on the Lake Newton alteration system. However, more data is required with integration into a 3D environment.

Barrick (Henty) Ltd performed diamond drilling at the Tyndall Creek prospect. Significant alteration or mineralisation was not intersected however the drillhole failed to intersect the target horizon so the potential remains.

The work conducted and desktop study performed in the 07/08 reporting period has resulted in the generation of several targets on EL28/2001 which require further work to assess for economically significant mineralisation

Therefore, Barrick request a two year Extension of Term of the Tyndall Creek/Lake Newton lease (E28/2001). The focus of the term extension is to progress the targets previously identified in the 07/08 exploration campaign

5.0. Expenditure 07/08 Reporting Period

Total Expenditure for the 07/08 Reporting Period was \$335,382, substantially more than the forecast figure of 2007.

	Quarter 1 1 Jan to 30 Mar	Quarter 2 1 Apr to 30 Jun	Quarter 3 1 Jul to 30 Sep	Quarter 4 1 Oct to 31 Dec
Salaries	\$ 5,016.00	\$ 65,617.00	\$ 42,000.00	\$ 5,930.00
Oncosts	\$ 1,605.12	\$ 19,880.00	\$ 11,853.00	\$ 1,639.00
Consultants	\$ 9,631.00	\$ 43,359.00	\$ 3,306.00	\$ 2,000.00
Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Drill Access Roads	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Drill Metres	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,732.00	\$ -
Drill Field Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,937.00	\$ -
Drill Consumables	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,340.00	\$ -
Core Assays	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,347.00	\$ 2,000.00
Core Preparation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contract Labour	\$ -	\$ 5,469.00	\$ 11,518.00	\$ 3,452.00
Training	\$ -	\$ 2,594.00	\$ 2,157.00	\$ -
Sub Totals	\$16,252.12	\$136,919.00	\$167,190.00	\$15,021.00
Annual Total				\$335,382.12

Table 1: E28/2001 'Lake Newton' Exploration Expenditure 2007

6.0. Forecast Expenditure 08/09 Reporting Period

An estimated expenditure of \$86,700 is anticipated for the 2008-2009 extension period and is outlined in Table 2.

E28/2001 Exploration Budget 2008		
Activity	Unit	Total
<i>Target Generation</i>		
SWIR analysis of drill core ~8,000m	est.	\$18,300
<i>Target Definition</i>		
Mapping	est.	\$22,000
Rock chip sampling (100)	\$49	\$2,400
Grid Line re-opening	est.	\$22,000
Soil Sampling (400)	\$55	\$22,000
	TOTAL	\$86,700
<i>Drill Test – Pending Target Definition</i>		
Diamond Drilling (~300m)	\$200	\$80,000
Assays (300 samples)	\$25	\$7,500
Drill Site Preparation	est.	\$5,000
	TOTAL	\$92,500

Table 2: E28/2001 'Lake Newton' Exploration Budget Forecast 2008

7.0. References

- Allen, R.L.** (1993). Interpretation of the Volcanic Sequence and Mineralisation, Yolande-Newton Creek Area. Technical report Prepared for Pasminco, Appendix 8 in Quayle 1994.
- Aliano, W.** (2007). "South Henty Model.", Barrick Internal Memo, Barrick (Henty) Ltd. (unpublished).
- Asten, M.** (2000). "CSAMT Surveys and Re-interpretation of IP profiles." Flagstaff GeoConsultants.
- Berry, R. F.** (1994). "Tectonics of Western Tasmania: Late Precambrian-Devonian, Contentious issues in Tasmanian geology." Abstracts No 39. Geological Society of Australia **39**.
- Callaghan, T and Vicary, M.** (2003). Lake Newton EL28/2001 Annual Report, Placer Dome Asia Pacific.
- Callaghan, T. J.** (1999). South Henty EL 8/96 Annual Report, Goldfields Exploration Ltd (Company Report).
- Corbett, K. D.** (1992). "Stratigraphic-volcanic setting of massive sulphide deposits in the Cambrian Mt. Read Volcanics, Tasmania." Economic Geology **87**: 564-586.
- Corbett, K. D.** (2002). Updating the geology of the Mount Read Volcanics belt. Western Tasmania Regional Minerals Program Mount Read Volcanics Compilation, Tasmanian Geological Survey.
- Corbett, K. D. and T. C. Lees** (1987). "Stratigraphic and structural relationships and evidence for Cambrian deformation at the western margin of the Mt Read Volcanics, Tasmania." Australian Journal of Earth Sciences **34**.
- Crawford, A. J. and R. F. Berry** (1992). "Tectonic implications of Late Proterozoic-Early Palaeozoic igneous rock associations in Western Tasmania." Tectonophysics **214**: 37-56.
- Donaldson, J. S.** (1993). Previous Exploration in the Henty-Basin Lake area and completed on the Henty Mine Lease, 7M/91, RGC Exploration Ltd (unpublished report).
- Doyle, M. G.** (1990). The Geology, Mineralisation and Alteration of the Jukes Proprietary Prospect, Western Tasmania. Honours thesis (unpublished), University of Tasmania.
- Dugdale, J.** (1992). Lithostratigraphy of the White Spur area, Western Tasmania. Honours thesis (unpublished), University of Tasmania.
- Findlay, R.** (1998). Structure and Stratigraphy of South Henty. Honours thesis (unpublished), University of Tasmania.
- Fitzgerald, F. G.** (1987). Final Relinquishment Report for EL9/66, 1966-1987, Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (unpublished report).
- Herrmann, W. and MacDonald, G.** (1996). Volcanic facies, Alteration and Exploration Targets in EL 8/96, South Henty, Tasmania, Resolute Ltd (unpublished report).
- Howard, N.** (2007). Results of SWIR spectral study of exploration drill holes at Henty Gold Mine, Western Australia, Barrick internal technical report (unpublished).
- Howard, E.** (2006). Guide to Interpreting Spectral Indices from PIMA Spectra,

Technical report TM2006.018 for Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd (unpublished).

Howard, E. (2004). Alteration Facies at Darwin South, Henty, Tasmania. Honours thesis (unpublished), University of Tasmania

King, S. (2003). Structural Review of the Henty Gold Mine, Tasmania, Solid Geology, technical report prepared for Placer Dome Asia Pacific

Lewis, R. (1995). Lake Margaret EL 8/85, Final Report., Aberfoyle Resources Ltd (unpublished).

Pollard, S. (2006). EL28/2001 Lake Newton Lease Annual Report, Placer Dome Australia Ltd.

Pontual, S. (2006). Implementing Field Based and Hylogging Spectral Datasets in Exploration and Mining Projects in WA, A Workshop Manual, Auspec International, P: 2-6

Quayle, P. M. (1995). Yolande EL 11/85. Annual and Final Report, Pasminco Exploration (unpublished).

Sillitoe, R. H., M. D. Hannington, et al. (1996). "High Sulphidation Deposits in the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Environment." Economic Geology **91**: 204-212.

Sharpe, R. (1993). Lake Margret EL 5/85, Annual Report, Aberfoyle Resources Ltd. (unpublished)

Street, M. (1999). Alteration of the South Henty Prospect. Honours thesis (unpublished), University of Tasmania.

Williams, N. (2000). Basin Lake High Sulphidation Alteration System. Honours thesis, (unpublished) University of Tasmania.

Appendix 1

- Application for Extension of Term of Exploration Licence
- Environmental Impact Statement

Mineral Resources Tasmania

ABN 36 388 980 563

Form No. E2

Mineral Resources Development Act 1995

Section 25

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXPLORATION LICENCE

DETAILS OF LICENCE If licence is to be reduced, attach a map showing area for renewal	Exploration Licence No.: 28/2001 Location: Tyndall Creek Area: 8 km² Area of extension: 8 km² Due date for receipt of form: 10-4-2007		
LICENCE FEES **Includes GST	Application: \$363 + Rent**: 8 km ² @ \$41.25 per km ² = \$693		
DETAILS OF APPLICANT(S) Full name(s) or Company Name(s) of applicant(s) and percentage interest:			
Surname or company name	A.C.N.	Given Name/s	%
Barrick (Henty) Limited	008 764 412	Barrick (Henty) Limited	100
(If insufficient space please attach list)			100
Postal address for Service of Notices:	PO Box 231 Queenstown Tasmania Postcode: 7467		
Email Address	mdaly@barrick.com		
Phone No.: 03 64732405	Fax No.: 03 64731857	Mobile No.: 0438 949 894	
3. Name and address of Tasmanian contact:	Mathew Ward PO Box 231 Queenstown, Tasmania Postcode: 7467		
Email Address	maward@barrick.com		
Phone No.: 03 64732443	Fax No.: 03 64731857	Mobile No.:	

Registry	OFFICE USE ONLY	Cashier
RECEIVED TIME DATE ENTERED IN REGISTER Initial & Date am/pm / / / /	Receipt No.: Cost Allocations: - Application Fee - Rental CASHIER Initial & Date
RECOMMENDATIONS		(Date Stamp Records Only)
ASSESSING GEOLOGIST / / \$..... \$.....
SENIOR GEOLOGIST / / / /
MANAGING GEOLOGIST / / / /
DIRECTOR OF MINES / / / /
Remarks:		

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION COMPLETED Applicants should briefly outline work undertaken and major results during the current year	<i>Office Use</i>
<i>See attached E28/2001 extension report</i>	
<i>If space insufficient please attach separate sheet.</i>	

MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA

MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATIONS FOR EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXPLORATION LICENCE

The purpose of this form is to **outline** works that are, or may be, proposed during the term of the exploration.

EL No.: **28/2001** Applicant: **Barrick (Henty) Limited**

1. Land Status:					
Uncommitted Crown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State Forest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HEC Vested Lands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protected Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Property	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please Specify)					
2. Present Land Use:					
Natural or Undisturbed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Timber Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	HEC Land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grazing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please Specify)					
3. Outline of Proposed Work Program: (work which may be undertaken during the next 12 months)					
Literature Review	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Field Work	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
4. If field work is planned please complete the following:					
Walking Tracks / Grid Lines:			Tracked Vehicles:		
use existing tracks	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	use existing tracks	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
cut new grid lines, tracks*	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	renovate old tracks*	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wheeled Vehicles:			Aircraft:		
use existing tracks	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	renovate old helipad*	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
renovate old tracks*	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	form new helipad*	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
construct new tracks*	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>			
5. Prospecting methods: (which may be used during the next 12 months)					
Geological Survey	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Manual Digging	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Geochemical Survey	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical Digging	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysical Survey	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hand Auger Drilling	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
by foot/vehicle access	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical Drilling	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
by air	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Blasting	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Bulk Sampling	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Earthworks and Land Disturbance planned during the next 12 months: (To be undertaken only with prior written permission)					
Costeans *	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drill-holes *	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Pits *	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vegetation clearing *	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Address for correspondence and lodgement of forms:

Registrar of Mines, Mineral Resources Tasmania, PO Box 56, Rosny Park Tasmania 7018

Enquiries:

Environmental Management Section:

Managing Geologist: (03) 6233 8326

Field Officer: (03) 6233 8367

Registry Section:

Registrar of Mines: (03) 6233 8341

* If Yes answered to any of these questions, details of the work program should be submitted to Mineral Resources Tasmania, on the appropriate form (pink), together with a legible map, preferably at 1:100 000 or 1:25 000 scale clearly showing the location of any proposed grids, tracks costeans, drill pads and so on.

For further explanation of any of the above please attach a separate sheet.



MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA

A Division of the DEPARTMENT of INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY and RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY EXPLORATION LICENCE WORK PROGRAMS

Requests for approval of work programs may be made using this form, or by letter addressing all the points listed below.

EL No.:	EL28/2001	Location:	Tyndall Creek	
Company:	Barrick (Henty) Limited			
Project Supervisor:	Mathew Ward	Position:	Exploration Geologist	
Address:	PO Box 231			
	Queenstown 7467			
Telephone:	64732451	Facsimile:	64731857	
E-mail:	maward@barrick.com			

1. Land status of area of proposed works:
State Forest, HEC

2. Present land use of area of proposed works:
Natural, disturbed, HEC land

3. Description of proposed works: (Attach a legible map) Location of works should be related to AMG not arbitrary datum. Preferably use plans of 1:25 000 scale.
See attached E28/2001 extension report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-opening of old exploration Pasminco cut grid lines where required approx 3km over western portion of the lease • A Horizon soil sampling -200g samples • 300m drillhole conducted pending targeting exercise

4. Soils: Describe type (eg. organic, mineral, sandy, clayey), of soils to be disturbed by any proposed earthmoving operations (such as tracks, pits, costeans drill-sites, etc.)
Glacial gravel, course sandy soils with lesser clayey/organic soils

5. Flora: Describe vegetation which will be affected by proposed operation (Rainforest / Wet Eucalypt / Dry Eucalypt / Light Scrub / Coastal Heath / Coastal Scrub / Wetlands / Buttongrass Plains / Alpine Vegetation)
Areas of sedgeland heath with lesser regrowth rainforest scrub/ti-tree scrub on old exploration tracks

6. Fauna: Any known rare or threatened species or significant populations or wildlife within area of proposed works.
--

No rare or endangered fauna species are known to exist in the project area, none are expected to occur (Goldfields Environmental Management Plan, 1997)

7. Historical:

Any sites of historic or archaeological significance in area of proposed works.

None known

8. Equipment:

List of all mechanical equipment / vehicles, to be taken on site, and their proposed use.

Light 4WD vehicles – general access,

Drill rig LF70

9. Accommodation and Staff Numbers etc.:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| • Number in team: | n/a |
| • Period of project: | n/a |
| • Accommodation type: hotel / hut / tents: | n/a |

10. Hazardous Materials:

Quantities on site

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| • Flammable Liquids | n/a |
| • Explosives | n/a |
| • Noxious Chemicals | n/a |

11. Environmental Impacts:

Program features likely to affect the environment and precautions taken to limit the impact (noise, erosion, waste disposal, water pollution, fire etc.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Significant visual impacts | • Excess flagging tape will be avoided and sample holes to be filled in |
| • Pollution of watercourse from tracks, earthworks, drilling etc. | • Vehicles to keep to existing tracks.
• Sumps to be adequate size and drilling water contained
• New track/reopening constructed based on principles outlined in the 'Mineral exploration code of practice' |
| • Disposal of waste, litter, toilet refuse, etc. | • All litter and equipment will be removed following exploration activities |

12. Rehabilitation:

Proposed methods and extent of land rehabilitation to be completed.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| • Progressively | • Remove rubbish/equipment |
| | • Maintenance of tracks, covering areas which become boggy with geotextiles/gravel |
| | • Maintenance of track and drainage |
| • Prior to abandonment | • Filling of sumps and replacing stockpiled topsoil over drill pads/tracks |
| | • Plugging hole collars below surface |
| | • Seeding/fertilisation of work areas (during Autumn) |

All correspondence should be addressed to: Mineral Resources Tasmania

P O Box 56
ROSNY PARK TASMANIA 7018

Enquiries:

Environmental Management Section:

Managing Geologist: (03) 6233 8326
Senior Geologist (03) 6233 8371
Field Officer: (03) 6233 8367

Registry Section:

Registrar of Mines: (03) 6233 8341

For further information in relation to on ground exploration activities refer to the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice.

If space provided is insufficient please attach a separate sheet.

Appendix 2

Summary of historical activity

Henty Exploration Historical Activity															
Company	Dates	Hist. tenement	Geology	Geochem	Geophysics	Drilling	Comments								
Pickands Mather	late 1950s - '60s	SPL107													
Mt Lyell Mining and Railway company	1966-1967	EL9/66 Tyndall	mapping	soils (A-horizon), streams, rockchips	Dipole-dipole IP (400m spaced), defined 5 main anomalies	HA DD	drilling established low grade Au associated with disseminated pyrite mineralisation hosted in Anthony Rd Andesites.								
Goldfields	1968-1969	EL9/66 Tyndall		costeering IP/geochem anomalies. Limited detailed soils.	fluxgate magnetics defined 3 main anomalies		gridding of Howards Anomaly								
Goldfields	1969-1970	EL9/66 Tyndall			vertical field magnetics		gridding of Newton Creek								
Goldfields	1970-1971	EL9/66 Tyndall				HA1 and HA2									
Goldfields	1971-1972	EL9/66 Tyndall					No work in this period								
Goldfields	1972-1973	EL9/66 Tyndall	mapping	mercury vapor soil test											
Goldfields	1973-1974	EL9/66 Tyndall					No work in this period								
Goldfields	1974-1975	EL9/66 Tyndall	detailed mapping	detailed soils	gradient array IP, ground magnetics defined 7 main anomalies	HA3									
Goldfields	1975-1978	EL9/66 Tyndall					No work in this period								
Goldfields	1978-1979	EL9/66 Tyndall	mapping Tyndall Mine	soil/rock sampling at Tyndall Mine, anomalous Pb,Zn	airmag (Geox)										
Goldfields	1979-1980	EL9/66 Tyndall	detailed mapping, pits dug over soil anomalies petrology (rock, HA4)	detailed soil sampling, rock chips, reassay HA3	gradient array IP, followup pole-dipole IP defined 14 main anomalies, limited detached total field magnetics	HA4									
Goldfields	1980-1981	EL9/66 Tyndall	costeans, mapping, petrology	detailed soil, limited stream sampling, rockchip. Reassayed HA1/2 for Ag, no sig. Ag	limited gradient array IP, detailed ground magnetics found no anomalies	HA5									
Goldfields	1981-1982	EL9/66 Tyndall	alteration study, petrography (Eastoe)	limited detailed soil sampling (A-horizon)	dipole-dipole IP to confirm anomalies	HA6									
Goldfields	1982-1983	EL9/66 Tyndall	data review	reassaying HA2-6. HA2 9m @ 0.2g/t Au			defined silver and sulphide zone at Howards anomaly.								
Goldfields	1983-1984	EL9/66 Tyndall	petrology				HA7-8, broad pyritic zone	discovered Lake Newton sulphide alteration							
	1984-1985	ETA (EL9/66 WAS SPLIT into Lake Margaret and Yolande River)						No work in this period							
CRAE	1985-1986	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE					26linekms, 400m line UTEM - found 4 anomalies								
Arimco/Pasminco	1986-1989	EL11/85 'Yolande River' west of 380000mE						limited recy work							
CRAE	1986-1987	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	mapping	SS, soils, max 0.4g/t Au, rockchips											
CRAE	1987-1988	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	review												
Aberfoyle	1988-1990	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	lithochem, petrology, isotopes	soils	helimag, DHEM		4 deep holes testing conceptual int. of Iv Tyndall Grp with GLF	No work in this period							
Pasminco/Arimco	1990	EL11/85 'Yolande River' west of 380000mE	mapping	soils (C-horizon), rockchips	helimag, UTEM east of Henty River			pasminco assume management							
Pasminco	1991	EL11/85 'Yolande River' west of 380000mE						DISCOVERY OF SULPHIDE CLASTS							
Aberfoyle	1990-1991	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	newton dam spillway sulfide boulders	lithochem, Pb isotopes, Gibson honours project											
Aberfoyle	1991-1992	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	mapping, petrology	lithochem, soils, S isotopes											
Pasminco	1992-1995	EL11/85 'Yolande River' west of 380000mE					YNC3-15 DD	drilling chasing the source of sulphide clasts in Newton ck spillway. Chasing the intersection of the base of the Tyndall group with the GLF							
Aberfoyle	1992-1993	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	1:5000 mapping, sampling, petrology defined barite-sulfide boulders in Tyndall Ck	lithochem, REE geochem	helimag/radiometrics, EM (Tyndall Mine)										
Aberfoyle	1993-1994	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE	minor infill mapping	110 wacker samples, rockchips inc. 3.1ppm Au, 30% Ba (barite stringer mins). SS - max 0.074ppm Au	IP/UTEM surveys over Tyndall Ck. No IP response		DDH TC1-5 short holes. max Au in TC3 - 0.8m @ 3.8ppm Au	Focus on Tyndall Creek							
	1995	EL5/85 'Lake Margaret' east of 380000mE													
	1995	EL11/85 'Yolande River' west of 380000mE													
Resolute	1996-1997	Granted both Lake Margaret and Yolande River, formed EL8/96 'South Henty' (southern end of which was the EL28/2001 area)	1:5000 mapping, relogging, data review	389 soils (wacker C-horizon Tyndall Ck, Henty Canal, access rd prospects, rockchips, Petro, lithochem sampling)	DHEM, 14kms of dipole dipole IP on Tyndall Ck, Henty Canal, access rd prospects		SHD1-13, SHD1 - Henty/Comstock horizon above mushroom airmag low. SHD2, SHD12 - spillway sulphide clasts. SHD10, SHD13 - chasing SHD1 footwall alteration, airmag low, Henty-Comstock horizon. Hole stopped prem. At Newton Ck fault. SHD3, SHD4 - coincident	Main target was the Lake Newton Prospect magnetic anomaly. No significant mineralisation on the Henty horizon.							
Resolute/Goldfields JV	1997-1998	EL8/96 'South Henty'	1:5000 mapping	rockchips, lithochem sampling	DHEM		SHD16 (Goldfields), SHD14 (Resolute)	Goldfields targeting Henty-style							
Resolute/Goldfields JV	1998-1999	EL8/96 'South Henty'	1:5000 mapping in southern part of tenement	rockchips, lithochem sampling, sulphur isotopes, alteration geochemistry study	DHEM, 24kms of CSAMT. Compilation of previous IP										
Resolute/Goldfields JV	1999-2000	EL8/96 'South Henty'	mapping, Honours (Street,M)	sulphur isotope study	processing of CSAMT survey, inversion and imaging of old IP sections (1967), DHEM of SHD20, 21, 22, 16, 2, SHD1, NC4, SHD12		DD SHD20-25	concurrent CSAMT, IP anomaly on lines 5357400N and 5357800N at spillway horizon strat. This anomaly hasn't been adequately tested by pasminco drilling (YNC12,13). Too far west. Coincident base metal soil anomalism????	concurrent CSAMT, IP anomaly on lines 16N & 18N around 380000E 5357000N at spillway horizon strat. This anomaly hasn't been adequately tested should be tested by one short DD	SHD21, SHD22 targeting coincident DHEM/CSAMT anomalies. Narrowly missed conductive anomalies. Body 1 is located on the spillway horizon, isn't fully tested. 2 holes recommended to fully test bodies. Inc one deeper hole to test body 2 (best conductor on	CSAMT survey identified pyritic altn zone over 2kms strike. Southern km remains untested	One short drillhole recommended to test coincident IP and CSAMT anomaly on spillway horizon at 380000E, 5357000N	New CSAMT and old dipole-dipole IP interp. Resulted in identification of 7 conductors >100m deep, 6 polarizable zones, several lithological. 4 drillholes - detailed IP recommended	only evidence for hydrothermal fluids reaching the Lynchford member is at Howards Anomaly in the SE corner??	The CSAMT survey has identified the pyritic alteration zone over a strike length in excess of 2kms. The southern kilometre remains untested. This area of anomalism underlies the barite-basemetal mineralisation of Tyndall Creek and should be drill tested
Resolute withdraws from JV transferring ownership to Goldfields															
MRT granted extension of term for northern half of lease, southern area was relinquished (became ETASS2)															
Placer regained ground through successful tender for ETASS2, area became E28/2001 Lake Newton															
Placer Dome	2001	EL28/2001 'Lake Newton' (Tyndall Creek)		rockchips			An untested CSAMT and IP anomaly exists on the Spillway Horizon at approximately 5357500N, 380000E								
Placer Dome	2002-2003	EL28/2001 'Lake Newton' (Tyndall Creek)				2 x DD SHD26, SHD25	SHD25 targeted southern continuation of Lake Newton altn zone, down dip from Howards Anomaly. Weakly mins altn intersected.	SHD26 targeted DHEM anomaly at Lake Newton, intersected several zones of massive pyrite with ass. Silica-sericite-pyrite altn.	additional exploration should target Lake Newton altn down dip from barite-base metal mins in tyndal ck. This mins is developed in Lynchford tuff. Could be analogous to Bzone mins at henty. Poss Henty style not tested	a continuous IP anomaly on lines 20N, 22N and 24N is coincident with the silver-haematite zone located at the top of the Lake Newton Prospect	DHEM survey of SHD25 is of high importance as there is little DHEM data available in this area, may indicate further drill targets				
Placer Dome	2005-2006	EL28/2001 'Lake Newton' (Tyndall Creek)				1 hole, Z16520 at old drillsite NC4	targeting Henty Fault footwall and the at depth intersection of the Henty-Comstock horizon and the GLF								

Appendix 3

- Logging and Assay results for DDH Z16739
- Logging metadata

Project: HENTY EXPLORATION
 Prospect: TYNDALL CREEK
 Date: 23 AUGUST 2007

Hole ID: Z16739
 Page: 1 of 7
 Logged By: S STEPHENS

DEPTH M	GRAPHIC m g g	LITHOLOGY		ALTERATION			STRUCTURE	COMMENTS
		Form	Rocktype	Type	Style	Strength	Struct	
2		XX	LOSS				BKGR LOSS	BROKEN GRAVELLY RUBBLE OPEN CONGLOMERATE
4								5.5m
6							SMALL PUGG FLTS.	
8								
10		LYM						
12								
14						1		COARSE GRAINED POORLY SORTED CRYSTAL RICH SANDSTONE
16					PK			MODERATE / STRONG MAGNETISM
18			LTUF	AB	CL			LTUF VOLCANICLASTIC
20								RHYOLITIC LITHIC CLASTS UP TO 20cm
22								
24								
26								
28								
30		LYM				1	MDS BROKEN BKGR	CLAY ACT FLT SEAMS
32								
34								
36								
38			LTUF				35.7 PUGG SEAM	IRREGULAR FAULT SEAM
40								
42								
44								
46		LYM						
48								
50								

Project: HENTY
 Prospect: TYNDALL CREEK
 Date: 29 AUG 07

Hole ID: Z16739
 Page: 3 of 7
 Logged By: S STEPHENS

DEPTH	GRAPHIC				LITHOLOGY		ALTERATION			STRUCTURE	COMMENTS	
	1/8"	1/4"	1/2"	3/4"	Form	Rocktype	Type	Style	Strength	Struct		
102											LAMINATED FINE SILTSTONE DK GREY COLOUR BEDDING 20° DCA	
104					LTG	SISH					BEDD MOD BKGK	
106											STR BKGK	
108												
110												
112												
114											114.0 SISH	
116						SISH (CHERT)					MOD BROKEN CP - 116.0	
118						LTUF	CHL -NGT	PV	LOW			116.4 LTUF GREY CHLORITIC COARSE GRAINED XTAL RICH SANDSTONE (LTUF?) GRADED BEDDING YOUNG UP HOLE
120												119.95 LTUF
122												RELATIVELY HOMOGENOUS MED. GRAINED XTAL RICH SANDSTONE DARK GREY/GREEN CHL ALTERED MODERATELY MAGNETIC
124												
126						LTUF	CHL	PV	WK			
128												
130												
132												
134												
136												
138												138.0 LTUF
140												AS ABOVE, SLIGHTLY COARSER GRAINED, MOTTLED PINK SELECTIVE ALBITE ALTERED CLASTS/PATCHES BECOMING MORE APPARENT DH.
142												
144						LTUF	AS	PT	WK			
146												
148												
150												

Project: HENTY EXPLORATION

Hole ID: 716739

Prospect: TYNOALL CREEK

Page: 5 of 7

Date: 11 SEP 07

Logged By: A LINTNER

DEPTH	GRAPHIC				LITHOLOGY		ALTERATION			STRUCTURE		COMMENTS
	vig	lg	mg	cg	Form	Rocktype	Type	Style	Strength	Cont Lower	Struct	
202												Massive Cb brecciated near upper contact with infill similar to that of above lith.
204						CBXX						203.5 Poorly sorted polymict breccia with Cb in fill Zones of feldspar-phyric porphyry.
206												
208						CARB	O	Sy	3			207.1 Banded Cb with zones of jasper-rich breccia & "clasts" of brd feldspar-phyric porphyry. to 15cm Jasper rich near lower contact
210												
212												
214						QFPY	Cb	At	5			213.3 Feldspar-phyric porphyry. Frequent Cb veins perpendicular to C.A. Irregular common patches jasper-rich Cb.
216						CARB	O	Sy	3			215.28 Massive brecciated and banded Cb. Mnr patchy feldspar-phyric porphyry. Mod-mnr hm along bands in in some bx clasts Cb banding/bedding
218												
220												
222												
224												
226												
228												
230						VCBX	Cb	M+	7			228.9 Clast-supported polymict lithic breccia. Poorly-sorted 230.15 Cb matrix. Occ larger clasts Feldspar-phyric porphyry Hm-rich Cb, massive. Occ. jasper clasts. incr to 235.6m 235.6m - 16cm Feldspar/hbd porphyry, occurs along banding in Cb.
232						CARB						
234												
236												
238						QFPY					BK	236.8 Feldspar-phyric hm alt
240						CARB	O	Sy	3			237.85 Extensive Qtz/Cb/Chl veining Banded Cb. Patchy hm alt
242						QFPY	Ab	P+	3			239 feldspar-phyric extensive Qtz/Cb/Chl veining. brecciated to lower contact.
244						CARB	O	Sy	3			240.3 Cb banding. 1mm Banded Cb $\alpha=27^\circ \beta=185^\circ$
246						CBXX						
248						CARB	O	Sy	3			243.5 243.8 Volcaniclastic br. Mixed lithic clasts, mnr py to 2mm Banded to massive Cb
250						QFPY	Ab	Pv	3			240.1 Extensive Qtz veins to 25cm Mnr py blebs to 2mm
						CARB	O	Sy	3			247.55 Banded Cb. Sy hm alt also.
												249.55

Project:

Prospect: Tyndall Creek

Date: 1/10/07

Hole ID: Z16739

Page: 7 of 7

Logged By: A LINTNER

DEPTH	GRAPHIC				LITHOLOGY		ALTERATION			STRUCTURE	COMMENTS
	vig	fg	mg	sg	Form	Rocktype	Type	Style	Strength	Struct	
302					LTA	VCCG	Ab	P+	3		Patchy Cb alt also. Mnr interstitial Chl.
304					LTA	QFPY	Cb	sy	1	305-25m fol 3, 2, 10 α 31°	Epidote alt feldspars Patchy Hm alt.
306					LTA	CARB	0	+	3		306-05 Banded Cb w Hm alt, mnr bands (g?) incr. to lower contact.
312					LTA	VCCS	0	+	3		311-15 Grey-green f.g. sst. frequent Cb/Hm bands throughout. Patchy mnr DS Py.
316					LTA	QFPY	Ab	P+	3		315-3 315-5 Patches alt to massive epidote(?) / Cb. Patchy Hm alt + some chalcite alt to Hm also
320					LTA	QFPY	0	P+	1		318-5 318-9 Massive epidote replaces most of lith. Marcasite (Cb) at lower contact. Gunmetal grey, acicular mineral is a metallic lustre - hardest
322					LTA	VCCG					Foliated gravel conglomerate Med - strong Hm & Cb. Cb/marcasite(?) vein = dusting of blue min at 319.9m
324					LTA	CBXX	0	P+	3		322-9 324 Epidote veins throughout to 5.8cm. I Cb & Chl.
326					LTA	VCCG	0	P+	3	327-3m fol 2, 8, 17, 60 α 35°	Foliated gravel conglomerate. Med - strong Hm & Cb. replacing clasts & matrix extensive veining
332											330-3 EOH
334											
336											

marcasite? titanite?

Survey name	Station	Quality	East	North	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	LocalA	LocalB	LocalC	Tool°	Trax°	Mag.Str.	Mag.Dip	Mag.X	Mag.Y	Mag.Z	Roll Angle	DLS	
* Metres *	Metres	Metres	Metres	Metres	Degrees	Degrees	Metres	Metres	Metres	Centigrade	Centigrade	nT	Degrees	nT	nT	nT	Degrees	deg./30m		
Z160739 15	?:MEASURED		0	0	0	-50.4	52.3	0	0	0	9	9	64891	-73	18984	0	-62052	255.8	0	
Z160739 30	?		7.56	5.86	-11.55	-50.4	52.1	9.57	-0.02	0	10	10	62635	-73.6	17682	0	-60087	255.3	0.3	
Z160739 60	?		23.13	16.86	-34.72	-50.7	57.4	28.61	0.78	-0.11	10	10	64623	-73.1	18780	0	-61834	211.9	3.4	
Z160739 90	?		39.06	27.17	-57.95	-50.8	56.8	47.52	2.35	-0.36	16	16	63900	-73.7	17944	0	-61328	272.9	0.4	
Z160739 123	?		56.54	38.63	-83.49	-50.6	56.7	68.36	3.96	-0.61	11	11	62973	-73.3	18062	0	-60328	278.7	0.2	
Z160739 156	?		73.97	50.38	-108.92	-50.3	55.3	89.34	5.3	-0.67	10	10	60806	-73.2	17610	0	-58200	327.8	0.9	
Z160739 183	?		88.5	59.86	-129.61	-49.8	58.4	106.63	6.67	-0.55	15	15	63523	-73.5	18077	0	-60896	326.3	2.2	
Z160739 213	?		104.54	70.95	-152.4	-49	52.4	126.11	7.69	-0.09	16	16	62210	-75.3	15772	0	-60177	168.8	4	
Z160739 240	?		118.73	81.62	-172.74	-48.7	53.7	143.86	7.91	0.61	12	12	62111	-73.2	17950	0	-59461	344.6	1	
Z160739 270	?		135.1	93.11	-195.1	-47.7	56.1	163.84	8.81	1.73	13	13	62372	-73.4	17791	0	-59780	258.9	1.9	
Z160739 300	?		152.02	104.23	-217.24	-47.4	57.2	184.03	10.34	3.16	12	12	62633	-74	17285	0	-60201	242.4	0.8	
Z160739 330	?		169.01	115.51	-239.24	-46.9	55.6	204.37	11.79	4.79	14	14	61752	-73.7	17284	0	-59284	258.4	1.2	

Z16739 TYNDALL CREEK ASSAYS

SampleNo	dFrom	dTo	Comments	Au	Ag
Z16739038	4.50	6.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739039	6.00	7.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739040	7.00	8.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739041	8.00	9.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739042	9.00	10.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739043	10.00	11.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739044	11.00	12.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739045	12.00	13.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739046	13.00	14.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739047	14.00	15.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739048	15.00	16.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739049	16.00	17.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739050	17.00	18.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739051	18.00	19.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739052	19.00	20.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739053	20.00	21.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739054	21.00	22.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739055	22.00	23.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739056	23.00	24.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739057	24.00	25.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739058	25.00	26.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739059	26.00	27.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739060	27.00	28.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739061	28.00	29.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739062	29.00	30.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739063	30.00	31.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739064	31.00	32.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739065	32.00	33.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739066	33.00	34.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739067	34.00	35.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739068	35.00	36.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739069	36.00	37.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739070	37.00	38.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739071	38.00	39.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739072	39.00	40.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739073	40.00	41.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739074	41.00	42.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739075	42.00	43.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739076	43.00	44.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00

Z16739077	44.00	45.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739078	45.00	46.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739079	46.00	47.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739080	47.00	48.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739081	48.00	49.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739082	49.00	50.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739083	50.00	51.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739084	51.00	52.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739085	52.00	53.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739086	53.00	54.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739087	54.00	55.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739088	55.00	56.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739089	56.00	57.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739090	57.00	58.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739091	58.00	59.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739092	59.00	60.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739093	60.00	61.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739094	61.00	62.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739095	62.00	63.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739096	63.00	64.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739097	64.00	65.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739098	65.00	66.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739099	66.00	67.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739100	67.00	68.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739101	68.00	69.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739102	69.00	70.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739103	70.00	71.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739104	71.00	72.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739105	72.00	73.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739106	73.00	74.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739107	74.00	75.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739108	75.00	76.40	LTUF	0.00	0.70
Z16739109	77.30	78.00	FTXX	0.00	22.20
Z16739110	78.00	78.90	FTXX	0.00	33.70
Z16739111	78.90	79.30	FTXX	0.00	2.10
Z16739112	79.30	80.30	FTXX	0.00	1.00
Z16739113	80.30	81.30	FTXX	0.00	0.60
Z16739114	81.30	82.40	FTXX	0.00	0.50
Z16739115	82.40	83.00	LTUF	0.00	0.50
Z16739116	83.00	84.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739117	84.00	85.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739118	85.00	86.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739119	86.00	87.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00

Z16739120	87.00	88.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739121	88.00	89.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739122	89.00	90.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739123	90.00	91.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739124	91.00	92.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739125	92.00	93.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739126	93.00	94.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739127	94.00	95.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739128	95.00	96.12	LTUF	0.00	0.80
Z16739129	96.12	97.00	SISH	0.00	0.80
Z16739130	97.00	98.00	SISH	0.00	0.80
Z16739131	98.00	99.00	SISH	0.00	0.70
Z16739132	99.00	100.00	SISH	0.00	0.20
Z16739133	100.00	101.00	SISH	0.00	0.10
Z16739134	101.00	102.00	SISH	0.00	0.10
Z16739135	102.00	103.00	SISH	0.00	0.50
Z16739136	103.00	104.00	SISH	0.00	1.10
Z16739137	104.00	105.00	SISH	0.00	0.20
Z16739138	105.00	106.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739139	106.00	107.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739140	107.00	108.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739141	108.00	109.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739142	109.00	110.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739143	110.00	111.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739144	111.00	112.00	SISH	0.00	0.00
Z16739145	112.00	113.00	SISH	0.00	0.80
Z16739146	113.00	114.00	SISH	0.00	0.60
Z16739147	114.00	115.20	SISH	0.00	0.40
Z16739148	115.20	116.40	SISH	0.00	0.20
Z16739149	116.40	117.00	LTUF	0.00	0.10
Z16739150	117.00	118.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739151	118.00	119.00	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739152	119.00	119.95	LTUF	0.00	0.00
Z16739153	119.95	121.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739154	121.00	122.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739155	122.00	123.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739156	123.00	124.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739157	124.00	125.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739158	125.00	126.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739159	126.00	127.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739160	127.00	128.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739161	128.00	129.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00
Z16739162	129.00	130.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00

Z16739163	130.00	131.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739164	131.00	132.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739165	132.00	133.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739166	133.00	134.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739167	134.00	135.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739168	135.00	136.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739169	136.00	137.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739170	137.00	138.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739171	138.00	139.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739172	139.00	140.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739173	140.00	141.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739174	141.00	142.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739175	142.00	143.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739176	143.00	144.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739177	144.00	145.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739178	145.00	146.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739179	146.00	147.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739180	147.00	148.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739181	148.00	149.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739182	149.00	150.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739183	150.00	151.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739184	151.00	152.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739185	152.00	153.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739186	153.00	154.00	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739187	154.00	155.25	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739188	155.25	156.50	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739001A	156.50	157.50	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739002A	157.50	158.50	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739003A	158.50	159.50	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739004A	159.50	160.50	ltuf	0.00	0.00		
Z16739005A	160.50	161.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.40		
Z16739006A	161.50	162.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.50		
Z16739007A	162.50	163.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.30		
Z16739008A	163.50	165.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.30		
Z16739009A	165.00	166.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739010A	166.00	167.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739011A	167.00	168.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739012A	168.00	169.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739013A	169.00	170.13	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739014A	170.13	171.10	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739015A	171.10	172.00	carb	0.00	0.20		
Z16739016A	172.00	173.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739017A	173.00	174.00	carb	0.00	0.00		

Z16739018A	174.00	175.55	carb	0.00	0.30		
Z16739019A	175.55	176.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.50		
Z16739020A	176.50	177.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739021A	177.50	178.50	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739022A	178.50	179.20	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739023A	179.20	180.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739024A	180.00	181.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739025A	181.00	182.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739026A	182.00	183.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739027A	183.00	184.00	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739028A	184.00	184.90	carb	0.00	0.00		
Z16739029A	184.90	186.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739030A	186.00	187.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739031A	187.00	188.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739032A	188.00	189.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739033A	189.00	190.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739034A	190.00	191.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739035A	191.00	192.00	qfhp	0.00	0.00		
Z16739036A	192.00	193.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739037	193.00	194.00	carb-porph jspr bx	0.00	0.00		
Z16739189	194.00	194.45	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739190	194.45	195.50	ANDS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739191	195.50	196.50	ANDS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739192	196.50	197.50	ANDS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739193	197.50	198.30	ANDS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739194	198.30	199.00	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739195	199.00	200.00	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739196	200.00	201.00	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739197	201.00	202.00	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739198	202.00	203.00	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739199	203.00	203.50	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739200	203.50	204.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739201	204.00	205.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739202	205.00	206.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739203	206.00	207.10	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739204	207.10	208.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739205	208.00	209.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739206	209.00	210.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739207	210.00	211.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739208	211.00	212.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739209	212.00	213.30		0.00	0.00		
Z16739210	213.30	214.00		0.00	0.00		
Z16739211	214.00	215.25		0.00	0.00		

Z16739212	215.25	216.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739213	216.00	217.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739214	217.00	218.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739215	218.00	219.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739216	219.00	220.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739217	220.00	221.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739218	221.00	222.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739219	222.00	223.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739220	223.00	224.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739221	224.00	225.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739222	225.00	226.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739223	226.00	227.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739224	227.00	228.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739225	228.00	228.90	Lithic bx	0.00	0.00
Z16739226	228.90	230.15	Lithic bx	0.00	0.00
Z16739227	230.15	231.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739228	231.00	232.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739229	232.00	233.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739230	233.00	234.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739231	234.00	235.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739232	235.00	236.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739233	236.00	236.80	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739234	236.80	237.85	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739235	237.85	239.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739236	239.00	240.30	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739237	240.30	241.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739238	241.00	242.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739239	242.00	243.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739240	243.00	243.50	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739241	243.50	243.80	V'clastic BX	0.00	0.30
Z16739242	243.80	245.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739243	245.00	246.10	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739244	246.10	247.00	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739245	247.00	247.50	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739246	247.50	248.50	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739247	248.50	249.35	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739248	249.35	250.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739249	250.00	251.05	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739250	251.05	251.65	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739251	251.65	252.60	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739252	252.60	252.90	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739253	252.90	254.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739254	254.00	255.30	CARB	0.00	0.00

Z16739255	255.30	256.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739256	256.00	257.10	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739257	257.10	257.40	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739258	257.40	258.05	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739259	258.05	258.30	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739260	258.30	258.80	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739261	258.80	259.55	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739262	259.55	260.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739263	260.00	261.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739264	261.00	261.85	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739265	261.85	262.50	CBXX	0.00	0.00
Z16739266	262.50	263.30	CBXX	0.00	0.10
Z16739267	263.30	264.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739268	264.00	264.70	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739269	264.70	265.50	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739270	265.50	266.50	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739271	266.50	267.10	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739272	267.10	267.80	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739273	267.80	268.00	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739274	268.00	268.80	QFHP	0.00	0.00
Z16739275	268.80	269.30	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739276	269.30	269.55	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739277	269.55	270.65	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739278	270.65	271.00	QFHP	0.00	0.00
Z16739279	271.00	272.00	QFHP	0.00	0.00
Z16739280	272.00	272.45	QFHP	0.00	0.00
Z16739281	272.45	273.15	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739282	273.15	273.60	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739283	273.60	274.35	HBPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739284	274.35	275.00	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739285	275.00	276.20	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739286	276.20	277.40	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739287	277.40	278.00	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739288	278.00	279.00	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739289	279.00	279.35	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739290	279.35	280.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739291	280.00	280.90	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739292	280.90	281.15	QFPY	0.00	0.00
Z16739293	281.15	282.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739294	282.00	283.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739295	283.00	284.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739296	284.00	285.00	CARB	0.00	0.00
Z16739297	285.00	286.00	CARB	0.00	0.00

Z16739298	286.00	287.10	CARB	0.00	0.00		
Z16739299	287.10	288.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739300	288.00	289.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739301	289.00	290.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739302	290.00	291.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739303	291.00	292.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739304	292.00	293.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739305	293.00	294.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739306	294.00	295.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739307	295.00	296.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739308	296.00	297.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739309	297.00	297.50	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739310	297.50	297.75	Cb+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739311	297.75	298.95	QFPY + Hm and Ab	0.00	0.00		
Z16739312	298.95	300.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739313	300.00	301.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739314	301.00	302.00	QFPY - epidote alt phenocrysts	0.00	0.00		
Z16739315	302.00	303.00	QFPY - epidote alt phenocrysts	0.00	0.00		
Z16739316	303.00	304.00	QFPY - epidote alt phenocrysts	0.00	0.00		
Z16739317	304.00	305.00	QFPY - epidote alt phenocrysts	0.00	0.00		
Z16739318	305.00	306.05	QFPY - epidote alt phenocrysts	0.00	0.30		
Z16739319	306.05	307.00	CARB+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739320	307.00	308.00	CARB+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739321	308.00	309.00	CARB+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739322	309.00	310.00	CARB+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739323	310.00	311.15	CARB+Hm	0.00	0.00		
Z16739324	311.15	312.00	VCSS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739325	312.00	313.00	VCSS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739326	313.00	314.00	VCSS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739327	314.00	315.00	VCSS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739328	315.00	315.30	VCSS	0.00	0.00		
Z16739329	315.30	315.60	QFPY + epidote	0.00	2.80		
Z16739330	315.60	316.00	VCCG	0.00	0.20		
Z16739331	316.00	317.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739332	317.00	318.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739333	318.00	318.50	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739334	318.50	318.90	QFPY	0.00	0.00		
Z16739335	318.90	320.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739336	320.00	321.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739337	321.00	322.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739338	322.00	322.90	VCCG	0.00	0.00		
Z16739339	322.90	324.00	CBXX	0.00	0.00		
Z16739340	324.00	325.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00		

Z16739341	325.00	326.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00
Z16739342	326.00	327.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00
Z16739343	327.00	328.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00
Z16739344	328.00	329.00	VCCG	0.00	0.00
Z16739345	329.00	330.30	VCCG	0.00	0.00

Henty Drillhole Report

Hole Z16739

----- Hole Status -----

xCollar	yCollar	zCollar	Brg	Dip	Hole Lth	Logger	Description	Geo	Dat	Last
381464.7	5364352	506.84	47.	50.4	330.	SS		SS		26/03/2008
2	.68	2		30						

Survey

Depth Azmth Dip Valid Comments

Depth	Azmth	Dip	Valid	Comments
0.00	47.2	50.4	y	planned azimuth at
15.0	45.5	50.4	y	collar 054 mag
0				
30.0	45.3	50.4	y	magnetic rocks near
60.0	50.6			surface affecting Az
0	50.7	y		
90.0	50.0	50.8	y	
0				
123.	49.9	50.6	y	
156.	48.5	50.3	y	
00				
183.	51.6	49.8	y	
213.	45.6	49.0	y	
00				
240.	46.9	48.7	y	
00				
270.	49.3	47.7	y	
300.	50.4	47.4	y	
00				
330.	48.8	46.9	y	
00				

Alteration

dFrom	dTo	Stren1	Stren2	Style	Style	min1	min2	min3	min4	comments
		1	2							
0	76.4		P	AB						very weak alb alt and faded patches and
76.4	82.4									
116.4	119.95		P	CL	MG					Weak
119.9	138		P							Weak
138	160.5		P							Weak, also clasts altered
160.5	165			MT						Mgt
165	168									Hm/Mgt/epidote alt
168	170.13			MT						Mgt
170.1	175.55			B						Weak
175.5	179.2			MT						
179.2	184.9			MT						

184.9	198.3	B	Mgt also along banding		
207.1	213.3	S	Weak		
213.3	215.25	P	Moderate		
215.2	228.9	S	Weak		
228.9	230.15	MT	Strong		
237.8	239	S	Weak		
239	240.3	P	Weak		
240.3	243.5	S	Weak	e	Mod
243.8	246.1	S	Weak		
246.1	247.55	P	Weak		
247.5	249.35	S	Weak		
249.3	251.05	MT	Moderate		
251.0	251.65	S	Weak		
251.6	252.6	MX	Moderate		
252.9	254	MX	Intense		
255.3	257.1	MX	Intense		
257.1	257.4	P	Moderate		
257.4	258.05	S	V Weak		
258.3	258.8	P	Moderate		
258.8	259.55	MT	Moderate		
259.5	261.85	P	3		
261.8	263.3	MX	7		
263.3	264.7	S	3		
264.7	267.1	P	5		
267.1	267.8	S	3		
268.8	269.3	S	1		
269.3	269.55	P	3		
269.5	270.65	S	3		
270.6	272.45	P	3		
272.4	273.15	S	1		
273.6	274.35	P	3		
276.2	277.4	S	1		
279.3	280.9	S	1		
297.7	298.95	P	7		
298.9	301	P	3		
301	306.05	S	1		
306.0	311.15	MT	3 + Cb		
311.1	315.5	P	3		
318.9	322.9	P	1		
322.9	324	P	3		
324	330.3	P	3		

Rocktype

252.9	254.0	LTG	CB	SP	Subrounded polymict clasts to 12
254.0	255.3	LTG	CA	SP	Banded Cb, mod Hm, mnr bxn in
255.3	257.1	LTG	CB	SP	Polymict intermediate-mafic clast-
257.1	257.4	LTG	QF	IR	Feldspar/Hbd phyric intermediate to
257.4	258.0	LTG	CA	SP	Banded Cb. Patchy Hm alt
258.0	258.3	LTG	QF	IR	Feldspar/Hbd-phyric
258.3	259.5	LTG	CB	SP	Banded Cb, incr Chl
259.5	261.8	LTG	CA	SP	Polymict, poorly sorted breccia. Mnr
261.8	263.3	LTG	CB	SP	Massive to banded Cb. Py blebs to
263.3	264.7	LTG	CA	IR	Polymict breccia with mnr local
264.7	267.1	LTG	QF	BK	Feldspar/Hbd-phyric porphyry. Mnr
267.1	267.8	LTG	CA	BK	Banded Cb with streaky Chl and Hm
267.8	268.0	LTG	QF	GR	Dominantly feldspar-phyric porphyry
268.0	268.8	LTG	QF	BK	Hbd dominated porphyry, decrease
268.8	269.3	LTG	CA	BK	Banded Cb, mod Hm alt
269.3	269.5	LTG	QF	IR	Dominantly feldspar phenocrysts
269.5	270.6	LTG	CA	BK	Banded Cb with mnr to mod Hm
270.6	272.4	LTG	QF	SP	Feldspar dominated porphyry, mnr
272.4	273.1	LTG	CA	SP	Banded Cb. Qtz Cb vein at lower
273.1	273.6	LTG	QF	GR	Feldspar phenocrysts dominant.
273.6	274.3	LTG	QF	SP	Decrease feldspar phenocrysts, Hbd
274.3	276.2	LTG	QF	BK	Feldspar phenocrysts dominant.
276.2	277.4	LTG	CA	BK	Banded Cb with irregular patches of
277.4	279.3	LTG	QF	SP	Feldspar-phenocryst dominated
279.3	280.9	LTG	CA	BK	Banded Cb with Chl and Hm along
280.9	281.1	LTG	QF	BK	Feldspar-phenocryst dominated
281.1	287.1	LTG	CA	GR	Banded Cb with mod Hm
287.1	297.5	LTG	CB	GR	Cb and Hm alteration overprints
297.5	297.7	LTG	CA	SP	Banded Cb, mnr Hm
297.7	298.9	LTG	QF	GR	Mnr feldspar phenocrysts. Strong
298.9	301.0	LTG	VC		Sub-rounded to subangular,
301.0	306.0	LTG	QF		Feldspar phenocrysts alt to epidote.
306.0	311.1	LTG	CA		Banded Cb with Hm alt, mnr bands
311.1	315.3	LTG	VC		Grey-green fine grained sandstone.
315.3	315.5	LTG	QF		Patches alt to massive epidote +-Cb
315.5	318.5	LTG	VC		Patchy Hm alt in matrix and clasts.
318.5	318.9	LTG	QF		Massive epidote replaces most of
318.9	322.9	LTG	VC		Foliated gravel Cg. Mod-strong Hm
322.9	324.0	LTG	CB		Epidote veins throughout to 5.8 cm.
324.0	330.3	LTG	VC	EH	Foliated gravel conglomerate. Mod-

Structure

depth structure width coreAngle dipAzth stDip comments

25 BKGR	5.00			mildly broken ground with clay seams
54.5 FAUL	10.0	5		clay rich fault very low angle to CA
76.4 LOSS	900.			core loss
77.3 PUGG	1,60			significant puggy fault
	0.0			
78.9 FLT2	400.			gravelly faulted material
79.3 PUGG	3,10			significant puggy fault
	0.0			
96 BKGR	14,0			moderately broken ground, no orientation shots
97.8 VEIN	20.0			carb-gal-pyr vein
180. FOL2	1.0	50	172	
180. FOL2	1.0	50	160	
67				
183 FOL2	1.0	41	162	
183. FOL2	1.0	45	185	
25				
183. FOL2	1.0	45	198	
185 FOL2	1.0	45	232	
193. FOL2	1.0	45	196	
05				
193. FOL2	1.0	45	175	
195. FOL2	1.0	50	198	
8				
198. FOL2	1.0	43	232	
199. FOL2	1.0	44	226	
1				
201. FOL2	1.0	38	201	
205 FOL2	1.0	36	211	
205. FOL2	1.0	30	207	
210. FOL2	1.0	40	205	
2				
212. FOL2	1.0	35	225	
212. FOL2	1.0	35	238	
9				
218. FOL2	1.0	30	197	
218. FOL2	1.0	30	195	
8				
219. FOL2	1.0	27	201	
220. FOL2	1.0	32	205	
9				
222. FOL2	1.0	28	192	
223. FOL2	1.0	36	190	
25				
225. FOL2	1.0	28	196	
227. FOL2	1.0	25	198	
1				
228. FOL2	1.0	20	175	
228. FOL2	1.0	38	180	
5				
230. FOL2	1.0	51	178	

231.	FOL2	1.0	31	180
2				
235.	FOL2	1.0	22	180
236	FOL2	1.0	20	175
240.	FOL2	1.0	28	180
240.	FOL2	1.0	23	200
8				
243.	FOL2	1.0	28	220
245.	FOL2	1.0	28	190
7				
254.	FOL2	1.0	41	185
254.	FOL2	1.0	36	180
8				
277.	BKGR	250.		
303.	FOL3	1.0	31	210
25				
327.	FOL2	1.0	35	174
3				

Henty Mine Metadata

This file is created from data in an in-house Microsoft Access Drill Database
 The drilling was performed by Spalding Diamond Drilling
 The data has been exported to Microsoft Excel for the creation of the .txt file.

Collar Data		
Hole	Drill Hole ID	
X	Easting	GDA94
Y	Northing	GDA 94
Z	Elevation	GDA 94
Bearing	Azimuth	GDA94
Dip	Dip	
Length	Length of Hole	
Target	The target the hole was designed to hit	
Logger	Name of Geologist Logging Hole	
Date	Date hole logging was completed	
Coord	Geodetic Datum	GDA94

Downhole Survey Data		
Hole	Drill Hole ID	
Depth	Depth in hole	
Bearing	Azimuth of hole	GDA94
Dip	Dip of hole	
Valid	Is reading reliable?	
Comments	Comments about reading or test	

Assay Data		
Hole	Drill Hole ID	
SampleNo	Sample ID	
dFrom	Sample interval start	
dTo	Sample interval end	
Comments	Comments about sample	
Au	Grade of sample in g/t	

Rocktype Data		
Hole	Drill Hole ID	
dFrom	Rocktype interval start	
dTo	Rocktype interval end	
Formation	Rock formation	
Rocktype	Rocktype	
contact lower	Description of contact	
comments	Comments on type and contents of rocktype	

Structural Data		
Hole	Hole ID	
dfrom	Depth of start of structure	
Width	Width of structure	
core angle	Angle of structure to core axis	
stDip	Dip of structure	
Comments	Comments about structure	

LOGGING CODES

RockType	Description
ABSI	Albite/silica alteration
ANDS	Anthony Road Andesite
AS	Albite Silica
AVSS	Andesite derived sandstone
CARB	Carbonate
CB	Carbonate
CTUF	Comstock Tuff
DACI	CVC dacite lava
DCBX	CVC dacite lava breccia
DVCG	CVC Dacitic volcanoclastic conglomerate
DVSH	CVC Dacitic volcanoclastic siltstone/shale
DVSS	CVC Dacitic volcanoclastic sandstone
DYKE	Minor intrusive
EP	Epiclastic
FP	Feldspar Porphyry
FT	Fault
FTXX	Undiff. rock in fault zone
HF	Henty Fault
HFLT	Henty Fault Zone
HS	Henty Fault Sequence
HW	Undifferentiated Hangingwall (CVC)
LAVA	Undiff. extrusive
LOSS	Lost core due to fault or core ground away
LTUF	Lynchford Tuff
MA	Moderate Alteration
MALT	Moderate mixed alt. types
MOTL	pervasive albite mottled volcanoclastic
MP	Massive Pyrite
MPYR	Massive pyrite
MQ	Massive Quartz
MQCB	Brecciated MQ w CB matrix
MQMN	Vis. sulphide MQ
MQMQ	Trace sulphide MQ
MSUL	Massive sulphide
MV	Quartz-Sericite Alteration
MVMN	+5% sulphide MV
MVMQ	MV with small pods MQ
MVMV	<5% sulphide MV
MYQP	quartz-pyrophyllite alteration

MZ	Quartz-Sericite-Sulphide Alteration
MZMQ	Poddy MQ in MZ
MZMV	Mixed MZ and MV
MZMZ	Low sulphide MZ as diss. pyrite
MZSS	High sulphide MZ
NC	Newton Creek Formation
PF	Puggy Fault
PYRO	Pyroclastic Unit
QFPY	Qtz/feldspar porphyry
QP	Quartz Porphyry
RHBX	Rhyolite Breccia
RHFP	Feldspar-phyric rhyolite
RHQP	Quartz-phyric rhyolite
RHYL	Rhyolite
SC	Silica-Carbonate Alteration
SICB	Silica/carbonate alteration
SICG	Sedimentary conglomerate
SIFS	Si dominant H/W alt, Ser, + - Fluorite
SISH	Sedimentary shale
SISL	Sedimentary siltstone
SISS	Sedimentary sandstone
TUFF	undifferentiated volcanoclastic tuff
VC	Volcanoclastic
VCBX	Volcanoclastic Breccia
VCCG	Volcanoclastic conglomerate
VCSH	Volcanoclastic shale (ash bed) or siltstone
VCSS	Volcanoclastic sandstone
VCXL	Volcanoclastic crystal rich
VCXX	Volcanoclastic undifferentiated
VEIN	Mineral vein
XX	Undifferentiated
zz	Albite/silica alteration

Henty Mine - Formation Codes

Formation	Description
CT	Comstock Tuff
CVC	Central Volcanic Complex
HF	Henty Fault
LTG	Lower Tyndall Group
LYM	Lynchford Member
MJM	Mount Julia Member
NCF	Newton Creek Formation

OC	Owen Conglomerate
UTG	Upper Tyndall Group
ZZH	Zig Zag Hill Formation

Henty Mine - Mineralogy Codes

mineralogy	Description
AB	Albite
AS	Arsenopyrite
AU	Visible Gold
CB	Carbonate
CL	Chlorite
CP	Chalcopyrite
CY	Clay
FL	Fluorite
FU	Fuchsite
GL	Galena
GR	Graphite
HB	Hornblende
HE	Hematite
KF	K-Feldspar
LI	Limonite
MG	Magnetite
MU	Muscovite
PO	Pyrrhotite
PY	Pyrite
QZ	Quartz
SL	Sphalerite
SR	Sericite
SU	Sulphide

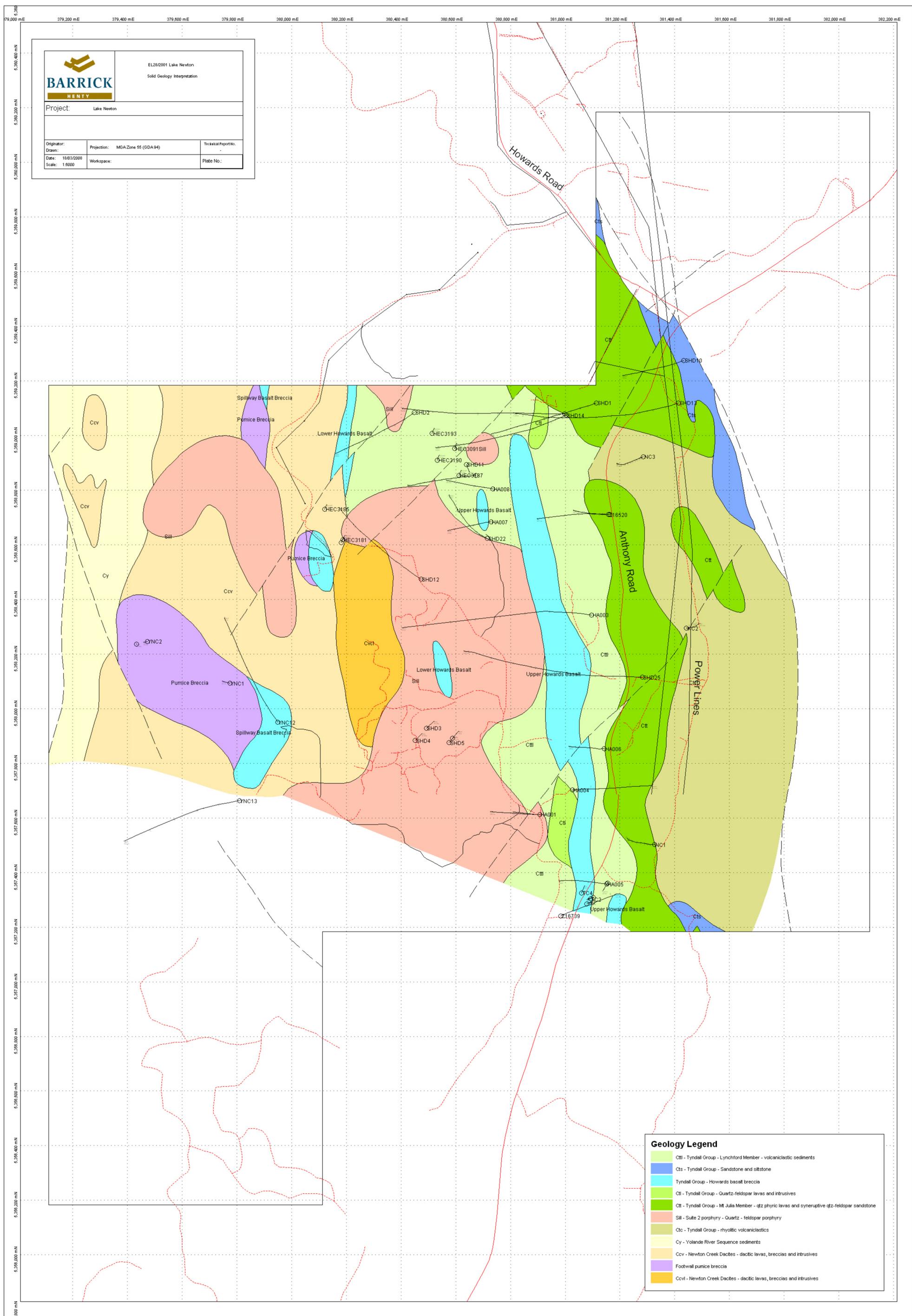
Henty Mine - Structure Codes

structure	Description
ANTI	Antiform fold axis
AXIS	Fold axis
BAND	Banding
BDCL	Bedding - Cleavage intersection
BEDD	Bedding
BKGR	Broken ground
BOUD	Boudinaged
CLEA	Cleavage
CONF	Conformable Contact
CONT	Contact

DISC	Discing
DRAG	Drag fold axis
DYKE	Dyke
FAUL	Fault, small
FISS	Fissile
FLT1	Fault, very large poss regional
FLT2	Fault, large local significance
FLT3	Fault, mod local significance
FOL1	Foliation strong
FOL2	Moderate foliation
FOL3	Weak foliation
FOLD	Folded
FRAC	Fracture Set
FWHF	Henty Fault Footwall
FWMQ	MQ Footwall
GRCO	Gradational Contact
HEAL	Healed Fault
HFLT	Henty Fault
HWHF	Henty Fault Hangingwall
HWMQ	MQ Hangingwall
JOIN	Joint
JTST	Joint Set
LENS	Lens
LINE	Lineation
LOSS	Core Loss
PFT1	Puggy fault, v large poss regional
PFT2	Puggy fault, large local significance
PFT3	Puggy fault, mod local significance
PUGG	Puggy Fault, small
RUBB	Rubble Zone
SHER	Shear
SLIC	Slickensides
STRI	Stringer
SYNC	Synform fold axis
UNCO	Unconformable Contact
VEIN	Vein
XBED	Cross Bedding

Appendix 4

- EL28/2001 Solid Geology Interpretation



EL28/2001 Lake Newton
Solid Geology Interpretation

Project: Lake Newton

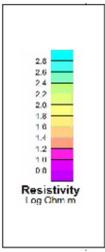
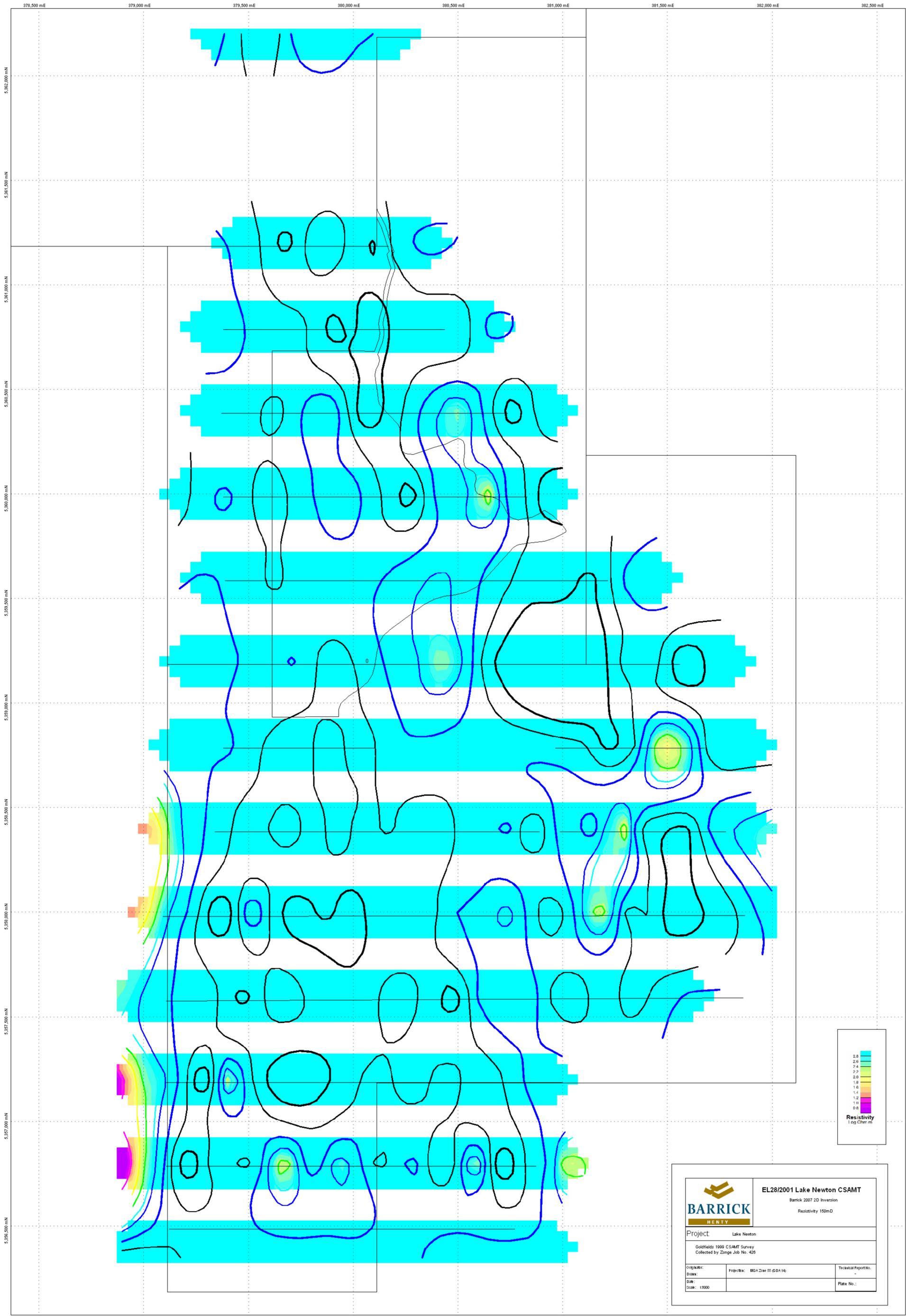
Originator:	Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)	Technical Report No.:
Drawn:		
Date: 18/03/2008	Workspace:	Plate No.:
Scale: 1:5000		

Geology Legend

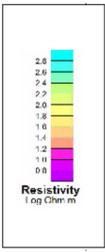
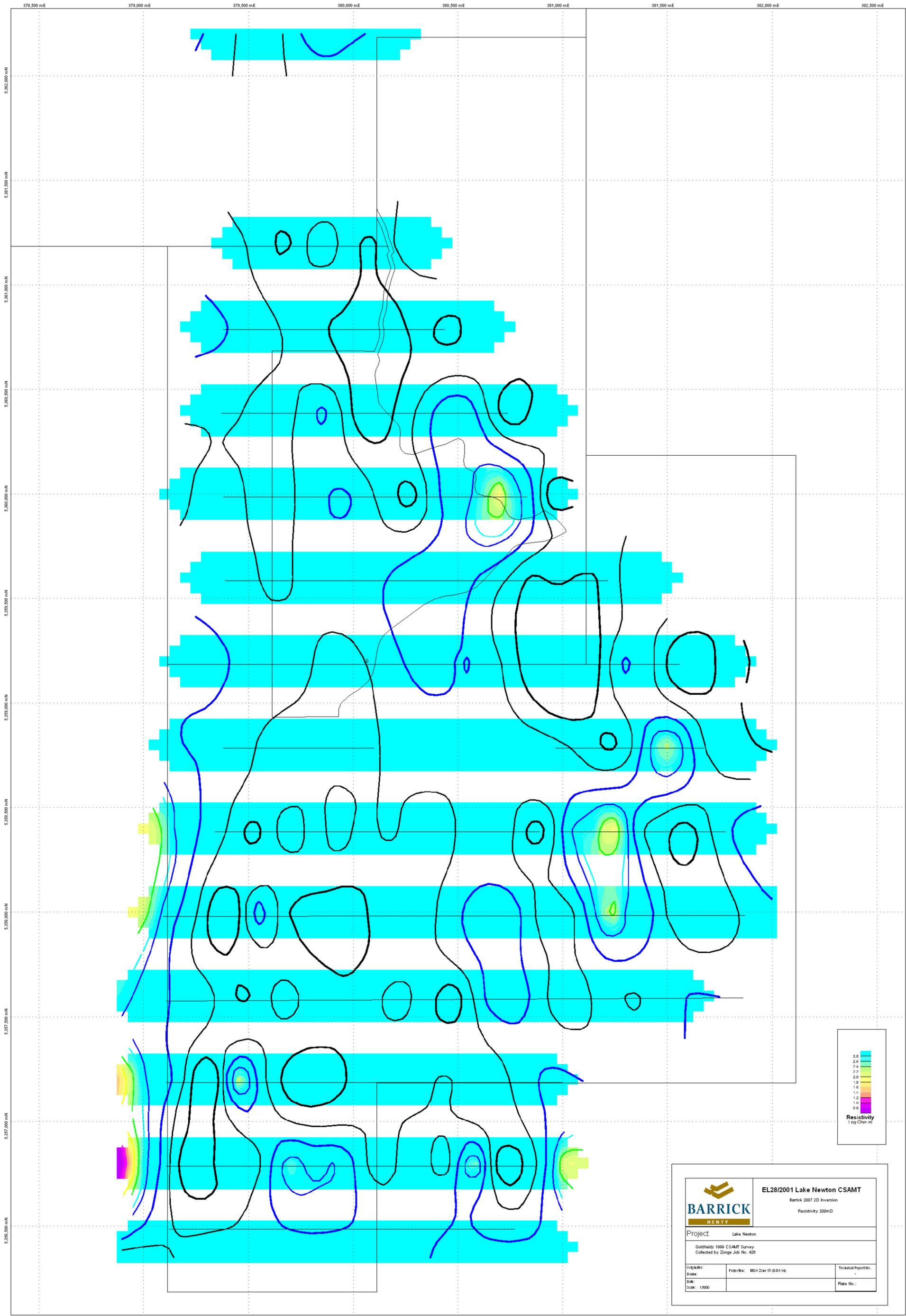
Ctl	Tyndall Group - Lynchford Member - volcaniclastic sediments
Cts	Tyndall Group - Sandstone and siltstone
	Tyndall Group - Howards basalt breccia
CtI	Tyndall Group - Quartz-feldspar lavas and intrusives
Ct	Tyndall Group - Mt Julia Member - Qtz phyrlic lavas and syneruptive Qtz-feldspar sandstone
Sil	Suite 2 porphyry - Quartz - feldspar porphyry
Cc	Tyndall Group - rhyolitic volcanics
Cy	Yolande River Sequence sediments
Ccv	Newton Creek Dacites - dacitic lavas, breccias and intrusives
	Footwall pumice breccia
CcvI	Newton Creek Dacites - dacitic lavas, breccias and intrusives

Appendix 5

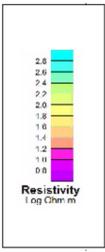
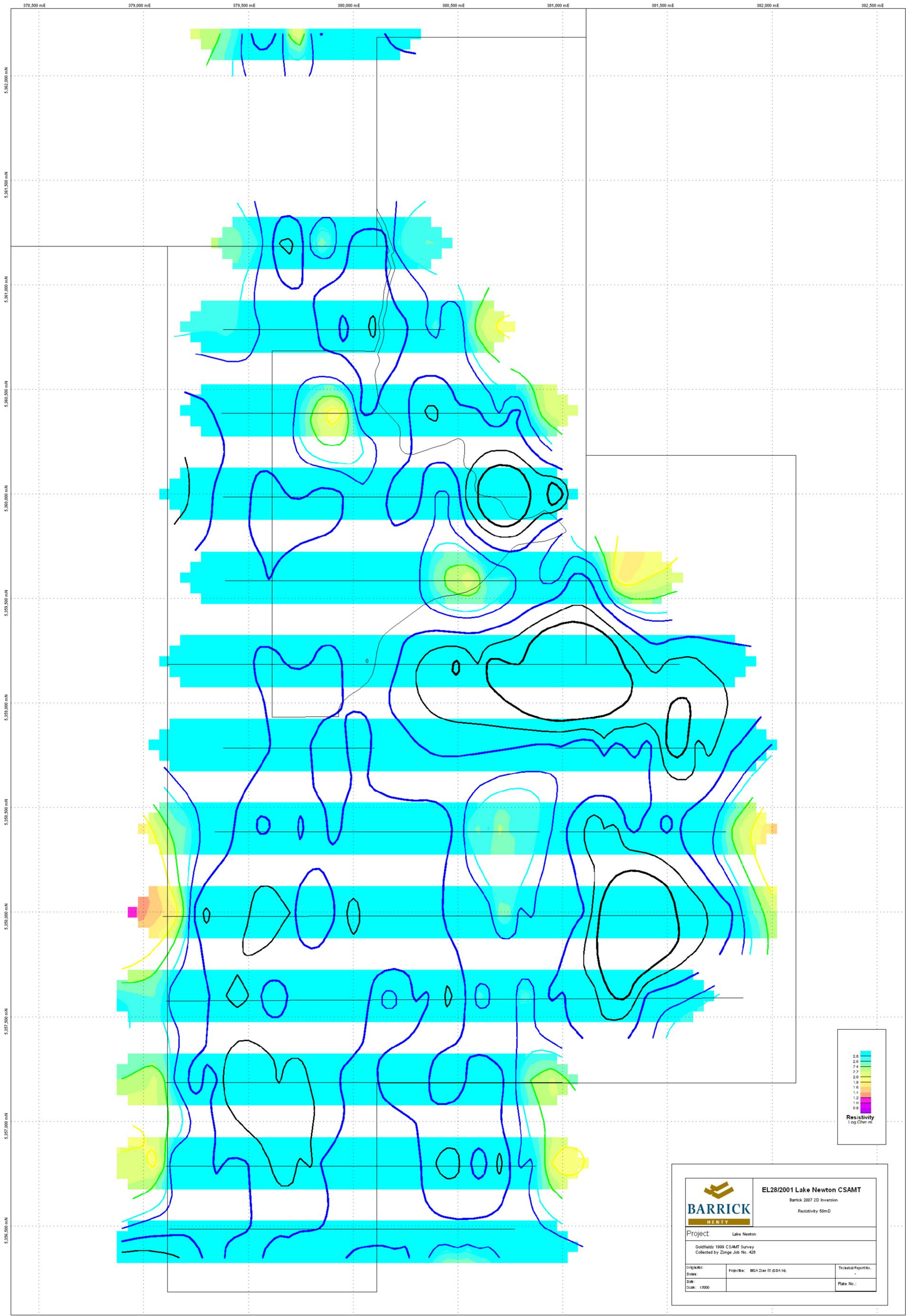
- Barrick 2D CSAMT inversion images



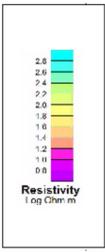
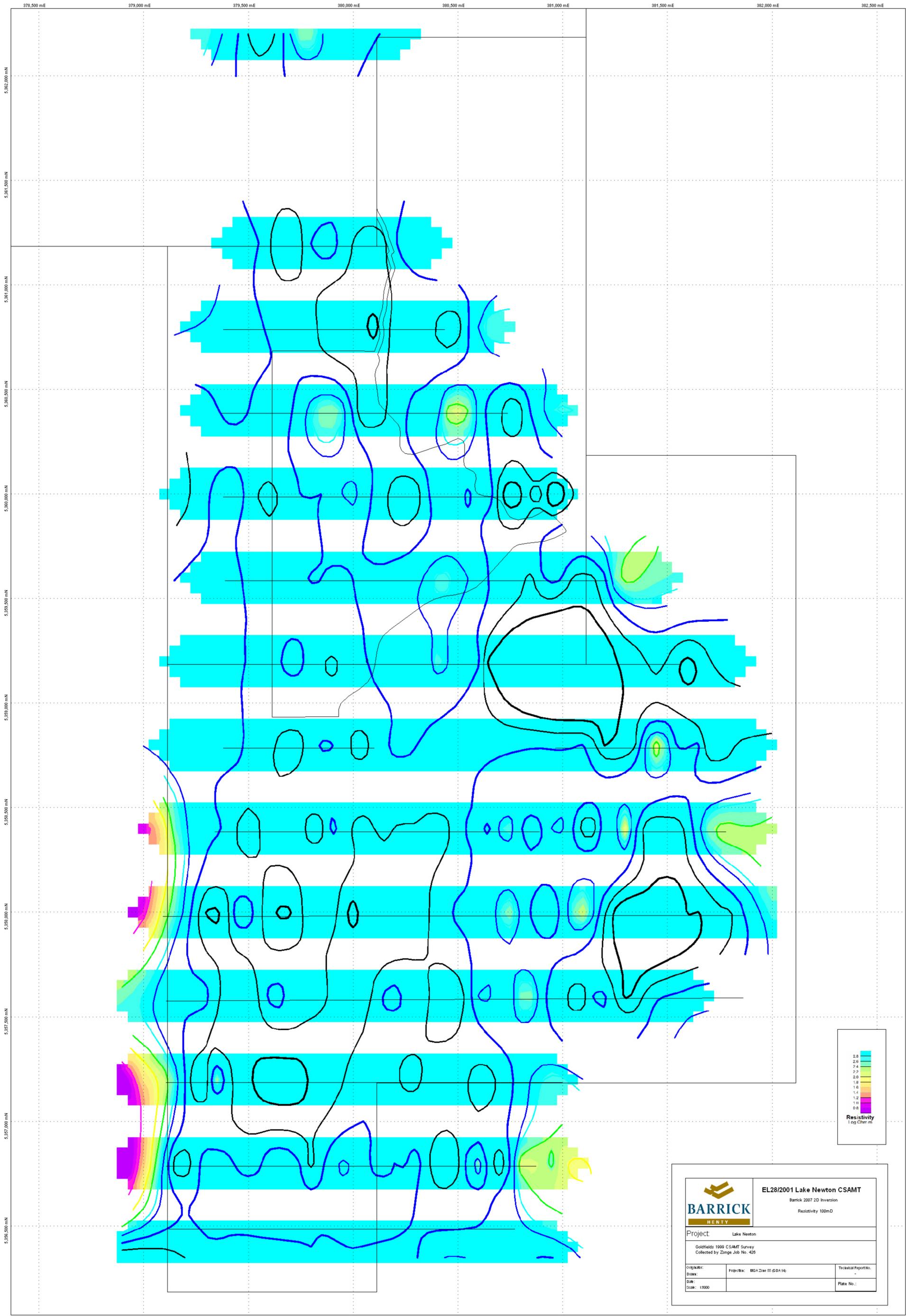
	EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 150mD	
	Project: Lake Newton	
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428		
Original: Date: Scale: 1:800	Project: BGA 2007 05 GDA 96	Technical Report No.: Plate No.:



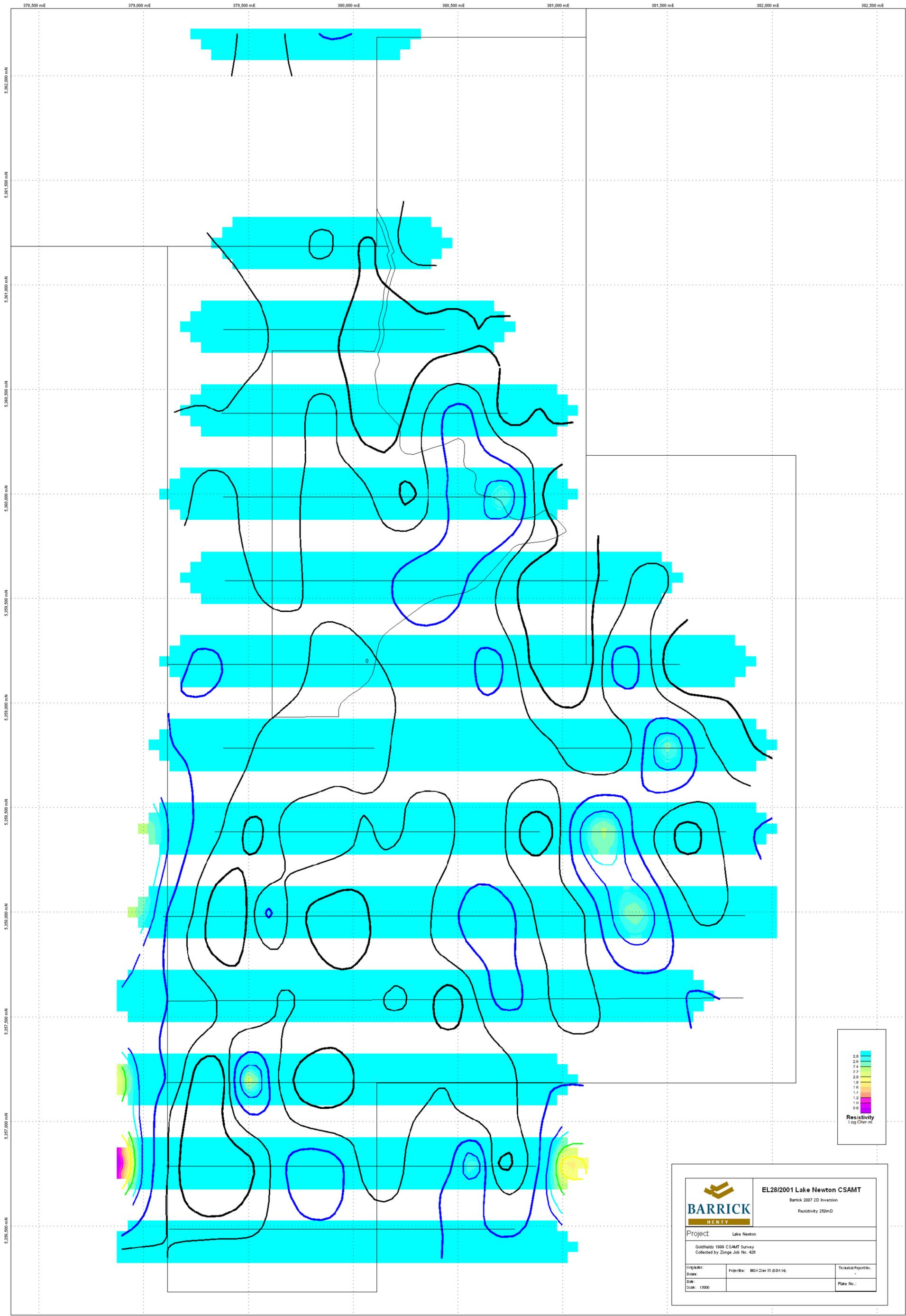
		EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 200mD	
		Project: Lake Newton	
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428			
Original: - Date: - Scale: 1:800	Project: BGA/2001/05/GDA/96	Technical Report No.: -	Plate No.: -



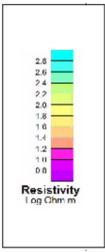
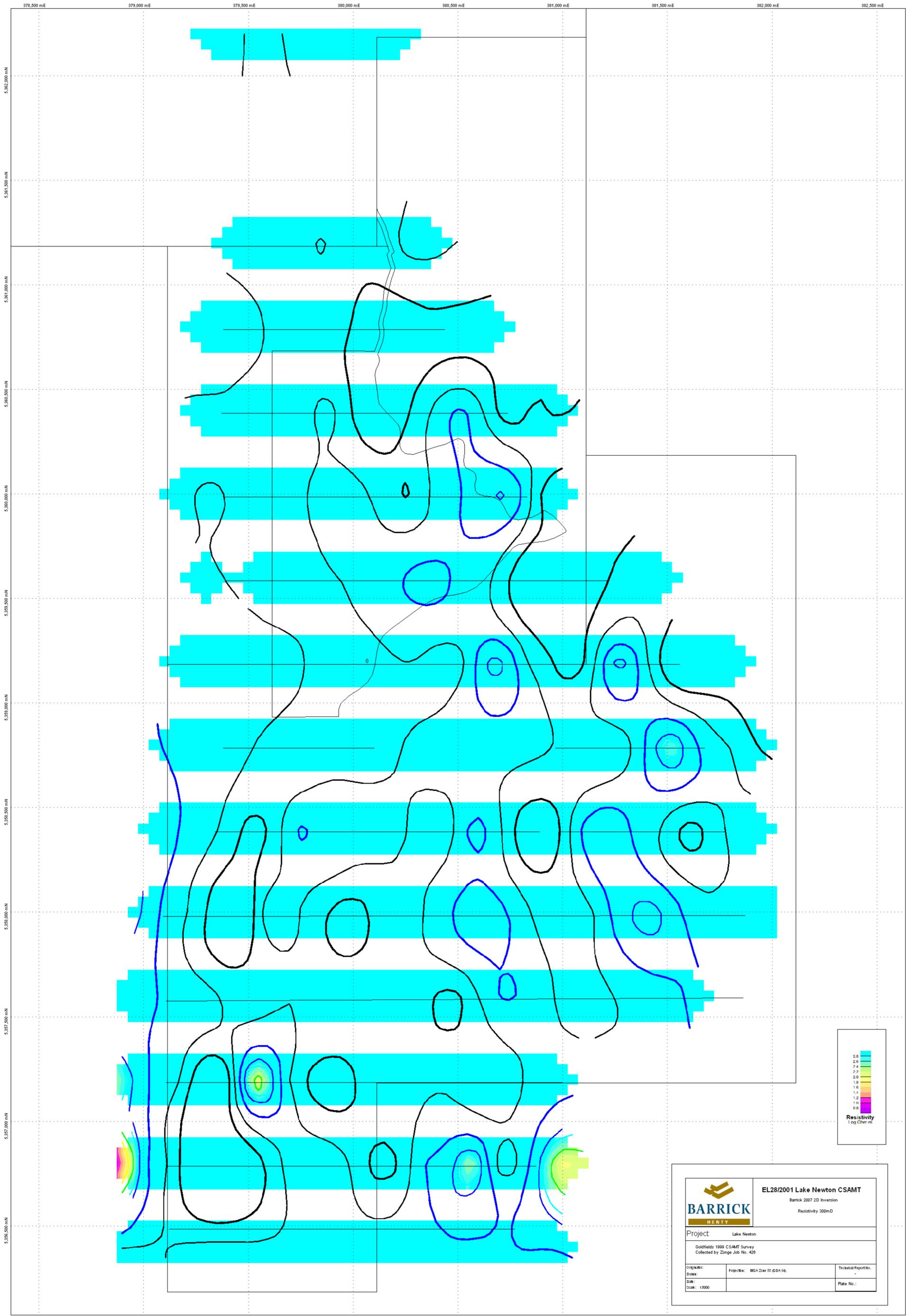
		EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 50mD	
		Project: Lake Newton	
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428			
Original:	Project: BGA-Div 55 GDA 94	Technical Report No.:	
Date: 1900		Plate No.:	



	EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 100mD	
	Project: Lake Newton	
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428		
Original: - Date: - Scale: 1:8000	Project: BGA 2007 05 GDA 96	Technical Report No.: - Plate No.: -



		EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 250mD	
Project: Lake Newton			
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428			
Original:	Project:	Technical Report No.:	
Date:	BGA Draw 55 GDA 94	-	
Scale:	1:8000	Plate No.:	



		EL28/2001 Lake Newton CSAMT Ramick 2007 2D Inversion Resistivity 300mD	
		Project: Lake Newton	
Goldfields 1999 CSAMT Survey Collected by Zonge Job No. 428			
Original: - Date: - Scale: 1:800	Project: BGA 2007 05 GDA 94	Technical Report No.: -	Plate No.: -

2.8

2.6

2.4

2.2

2.0

1.8

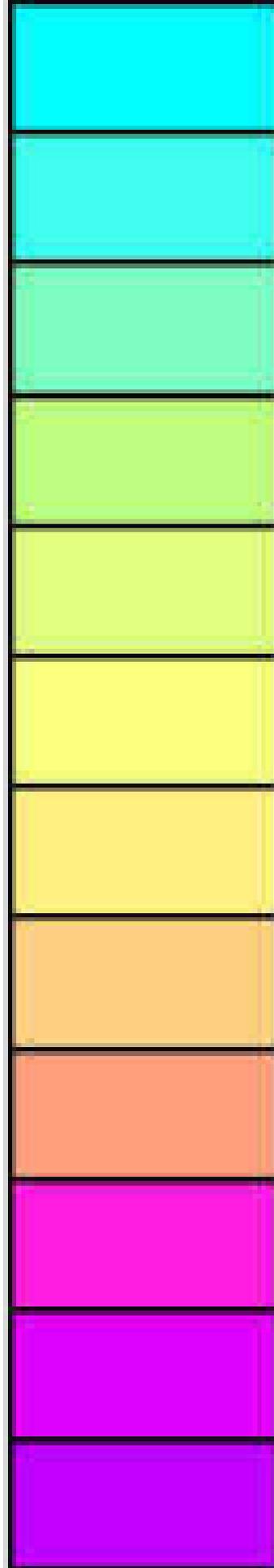
1.6

1.4

1.2

1.0

0.8

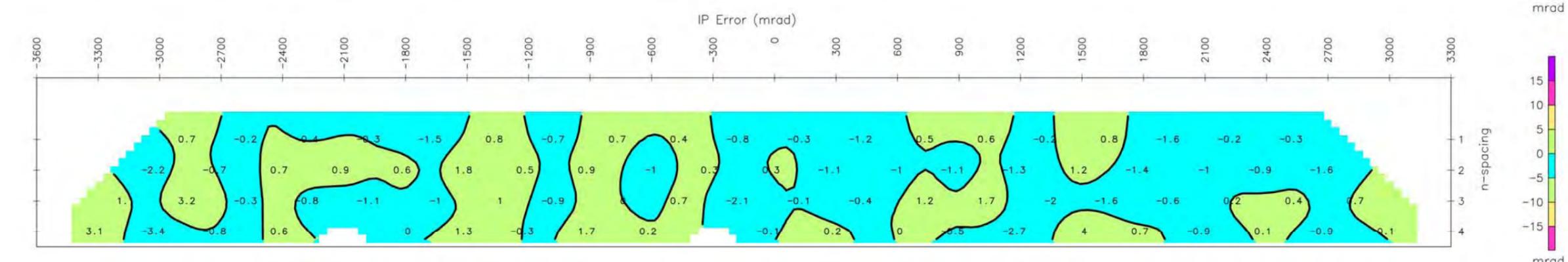
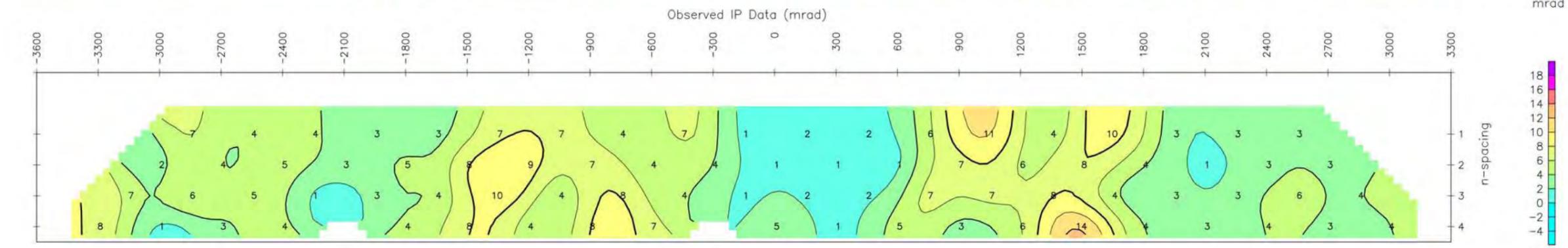
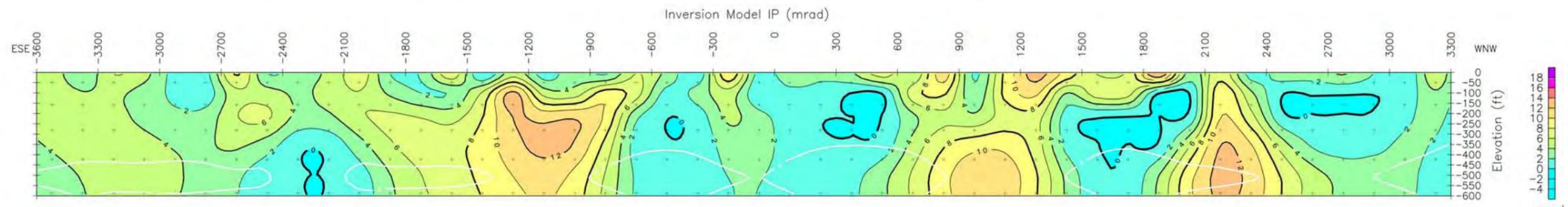


Resistivity
Log Ohm m

Appendix 6

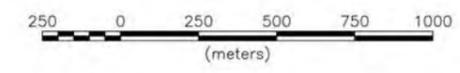
- Re-inverted DDIP images

Line 14N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



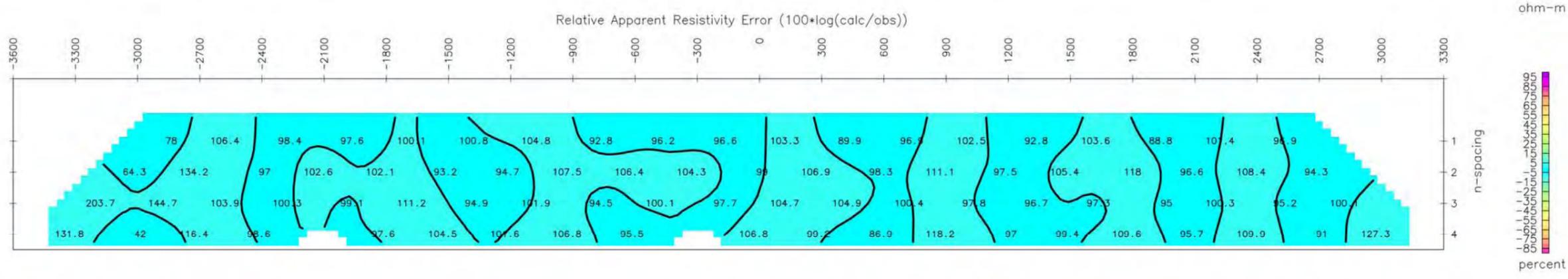
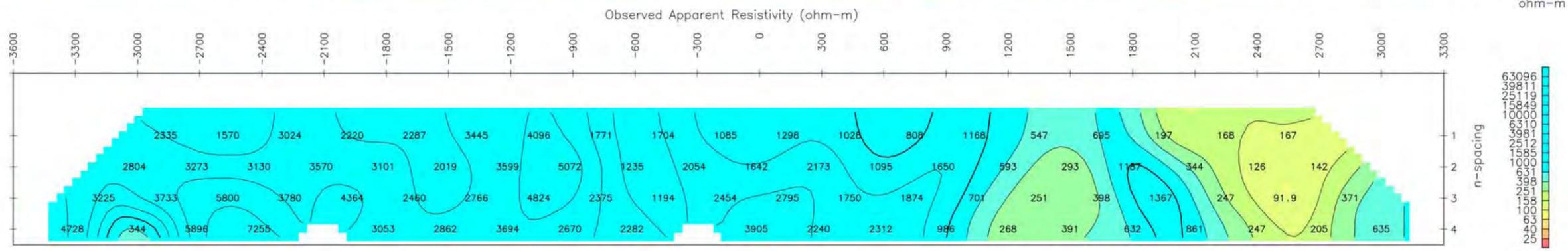
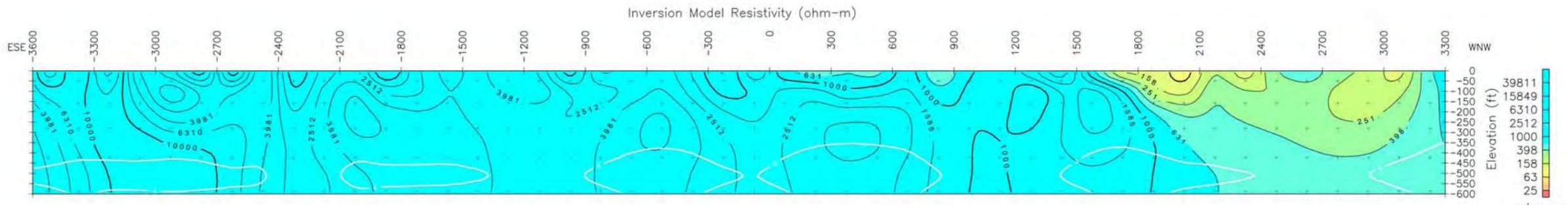
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

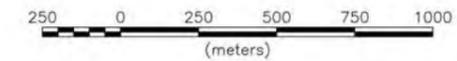
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 14N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



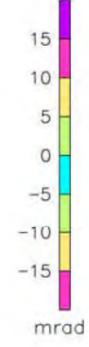
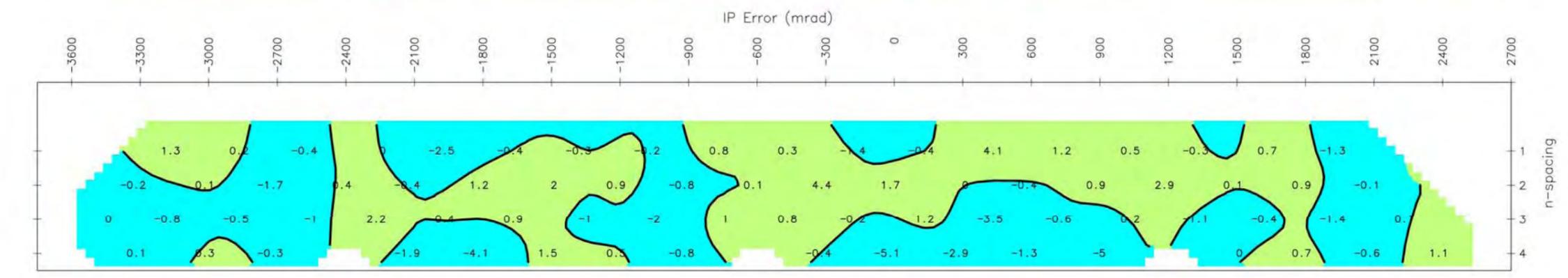
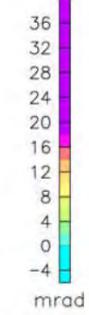
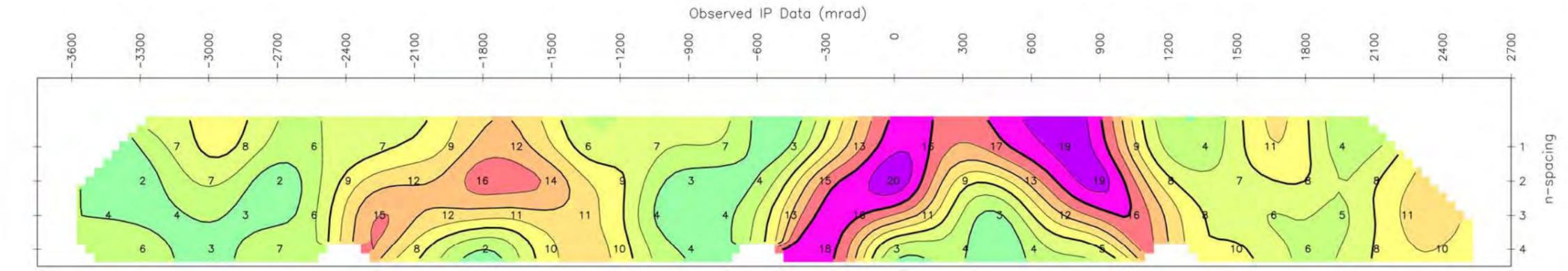
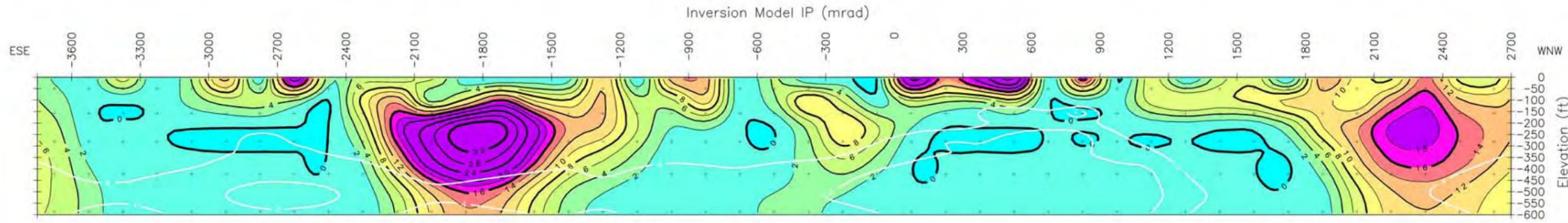
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

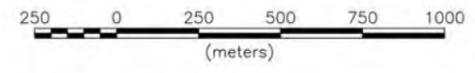
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 16N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



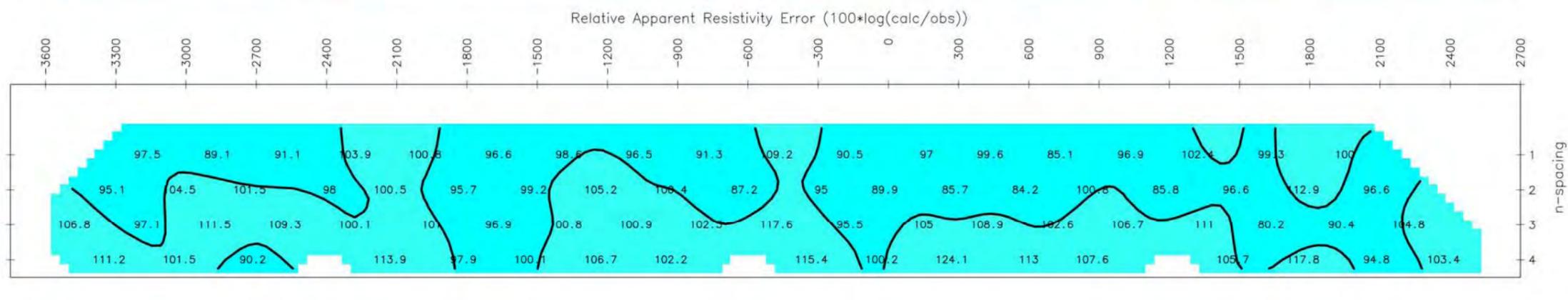
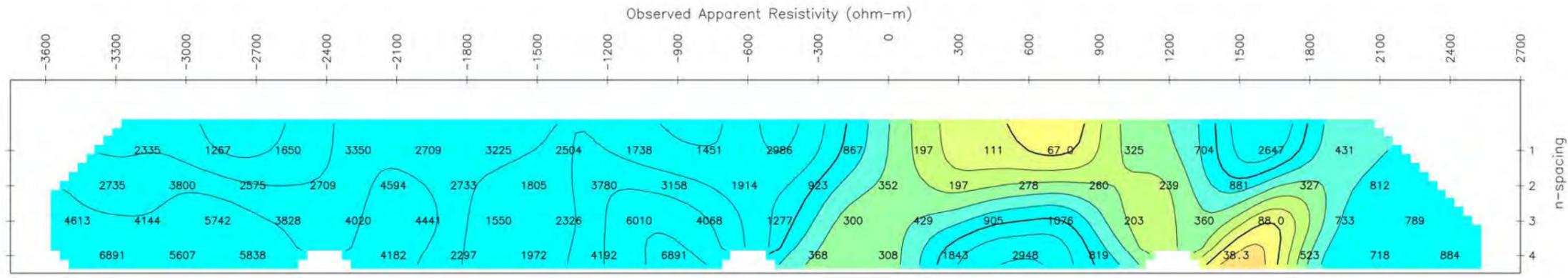
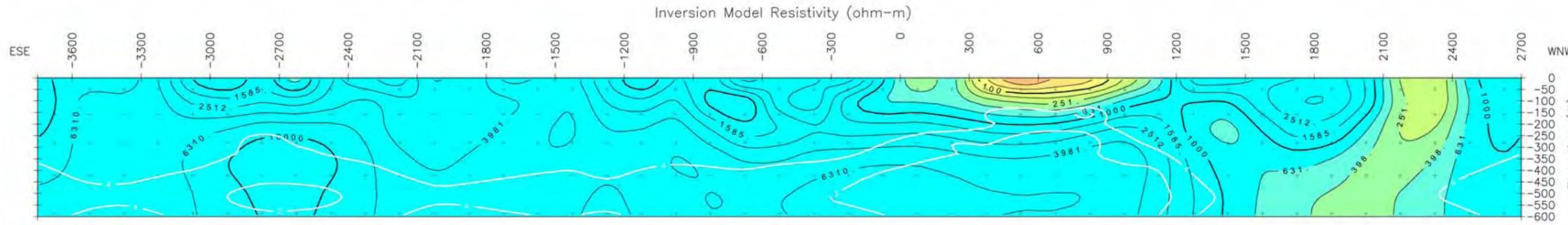
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

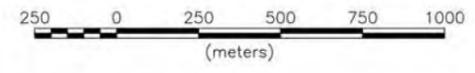
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 16N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



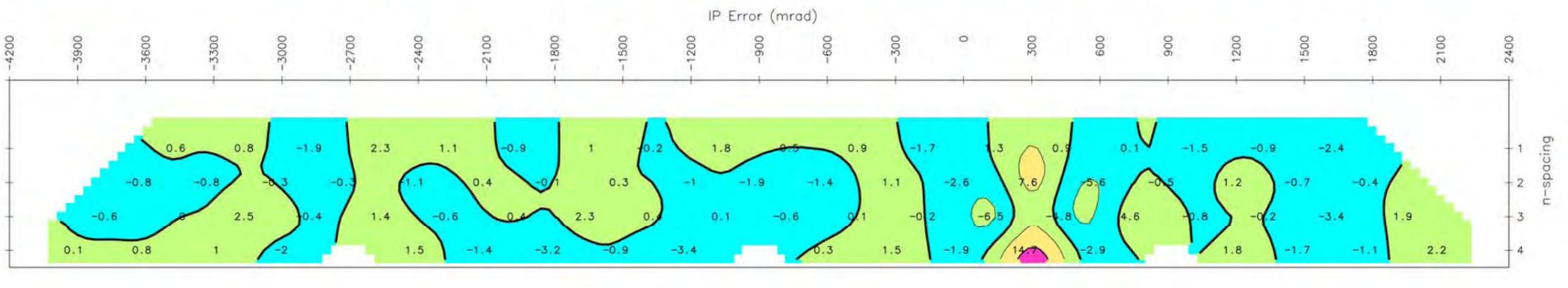
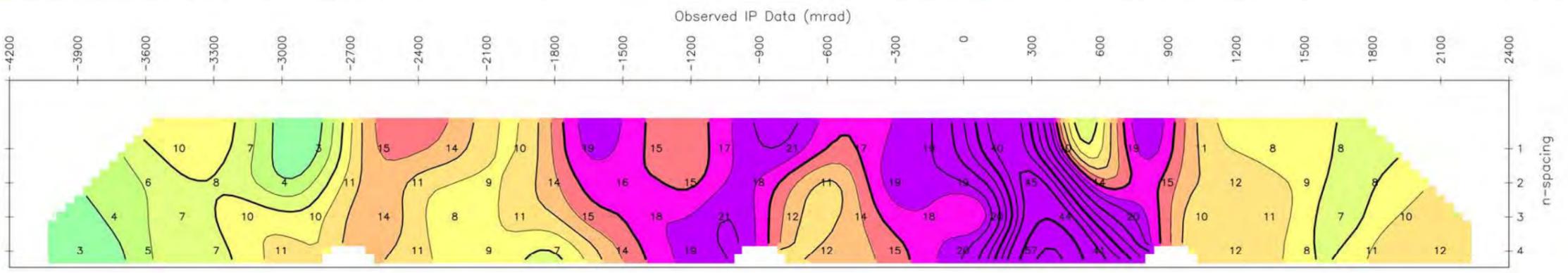
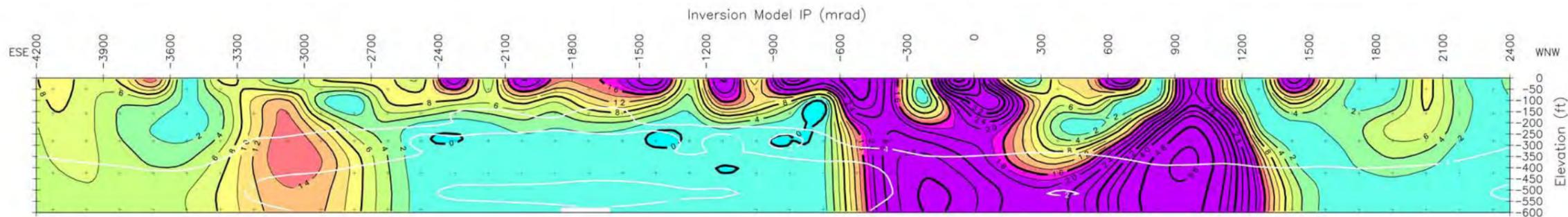
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

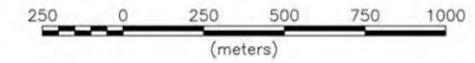
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 18N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

LAKE NEWTON LEASE

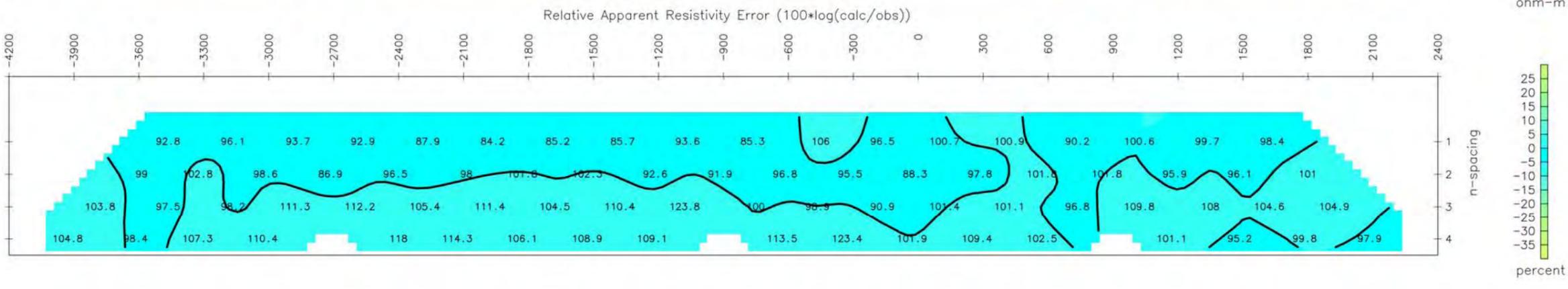
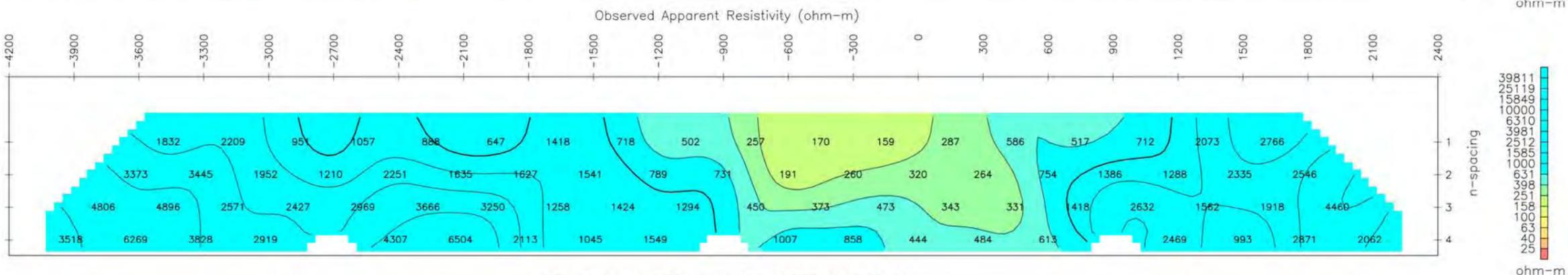
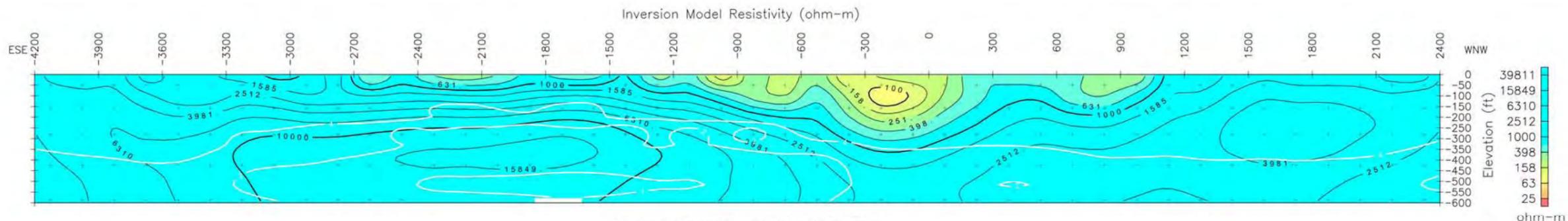
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

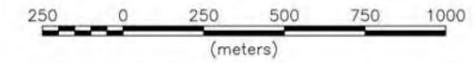
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 18N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

LAKE NEWTON LEASE

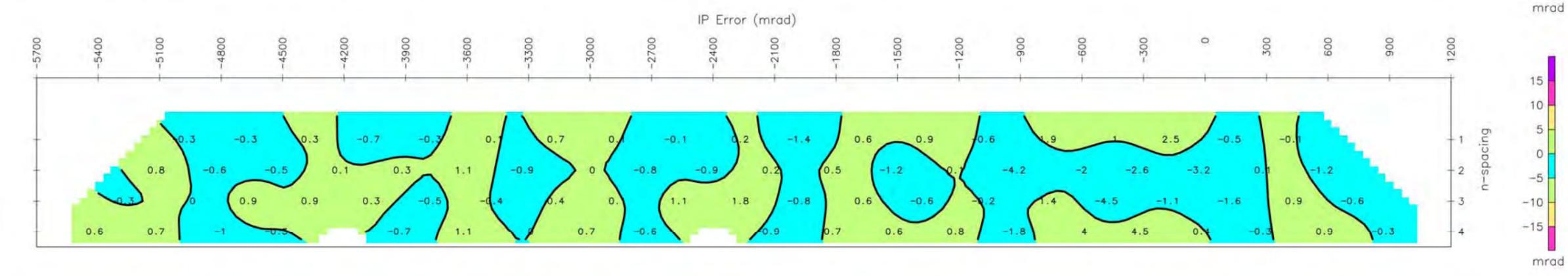
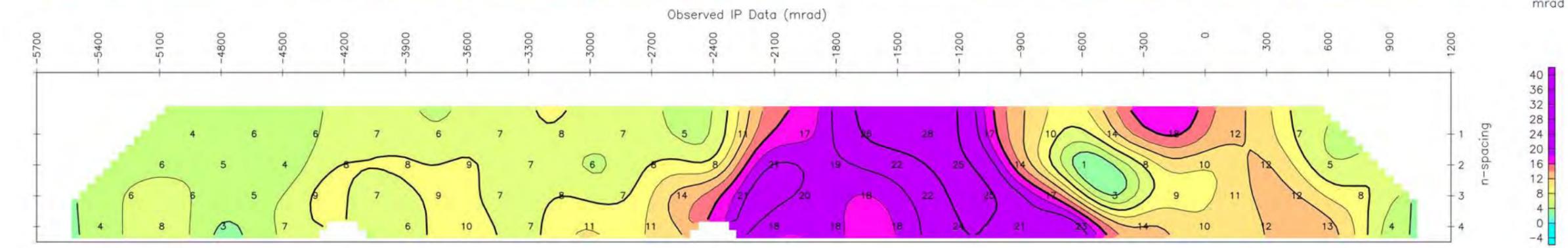
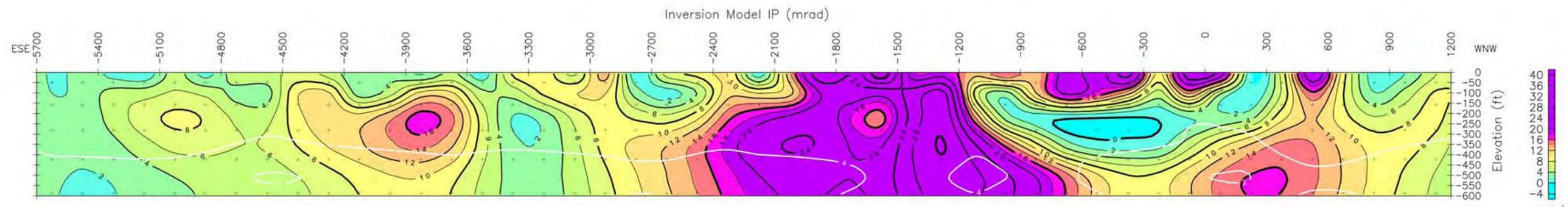
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

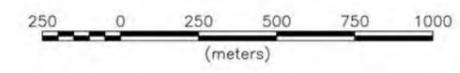
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 20N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity

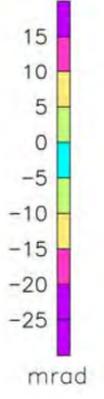
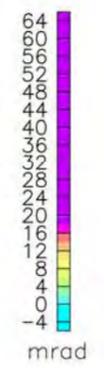
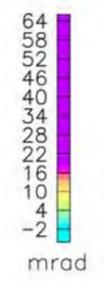
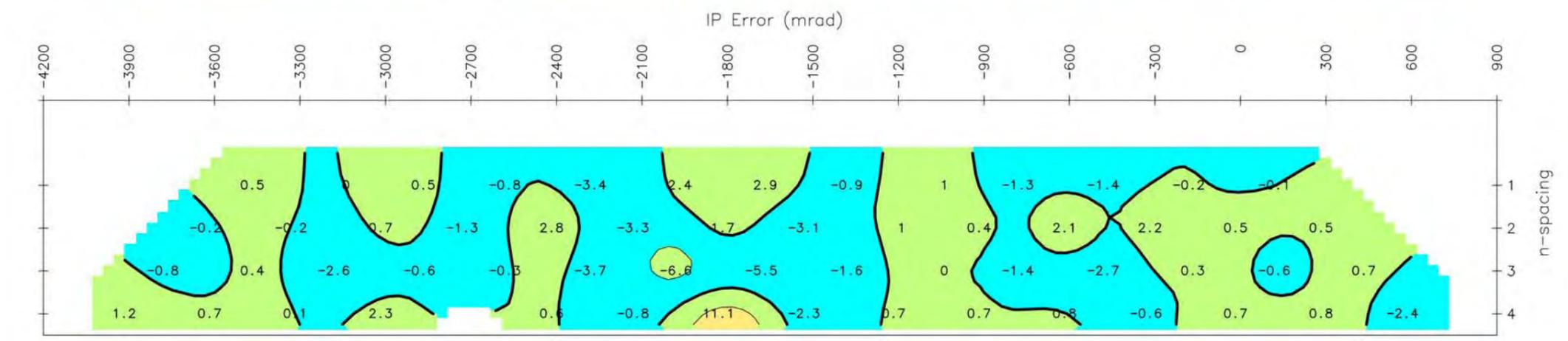
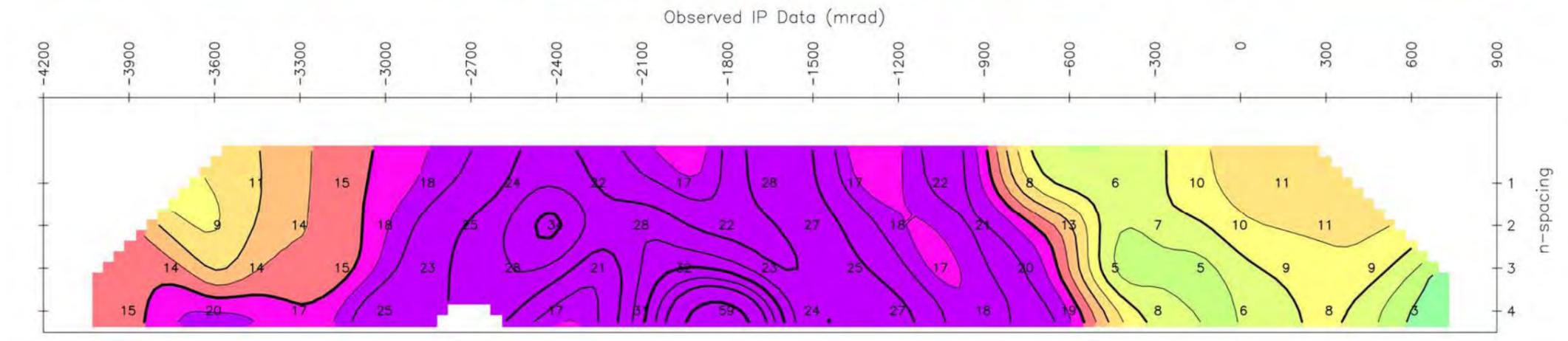
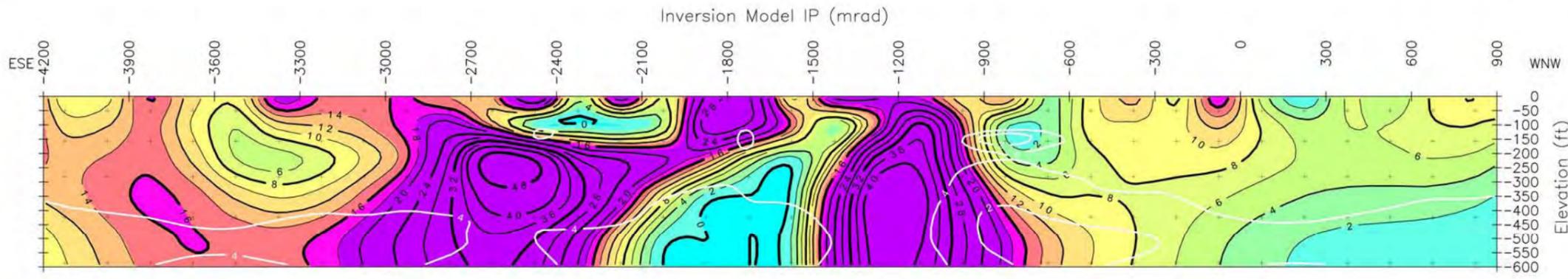


BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

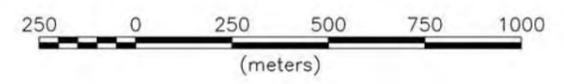
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



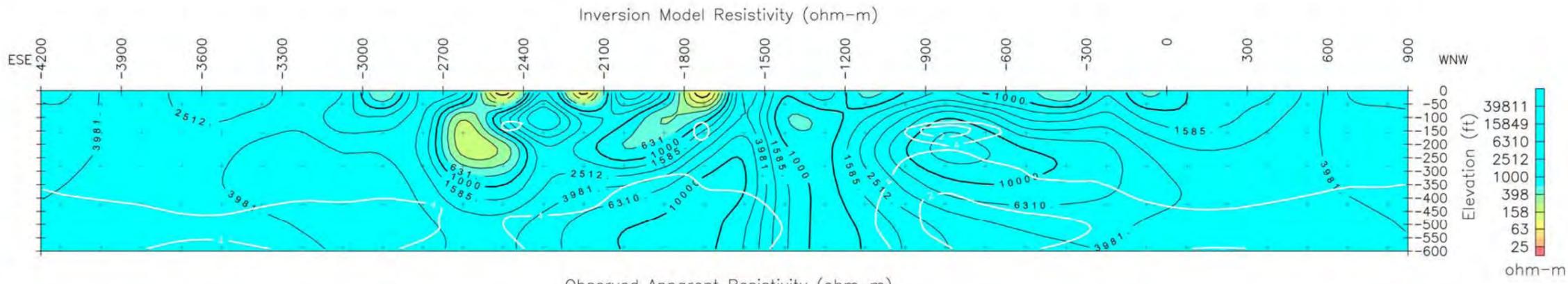
Line 22N

DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

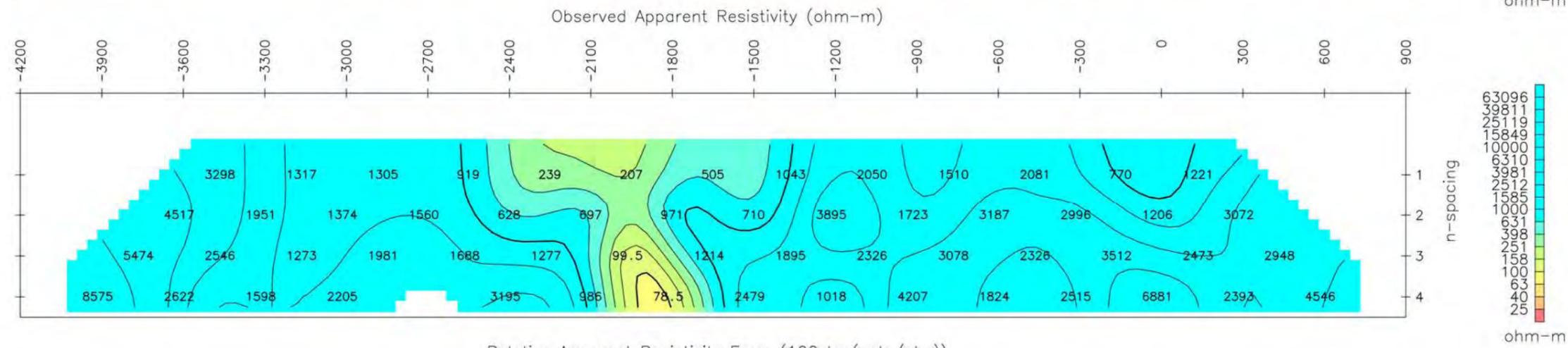
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD				
HENTY GOLD MINE				
LAKE NEWTON LEASE				
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY				
Dipole-Dipole IP Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g		Associated to Tyndall Grid		

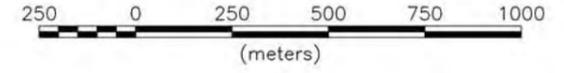
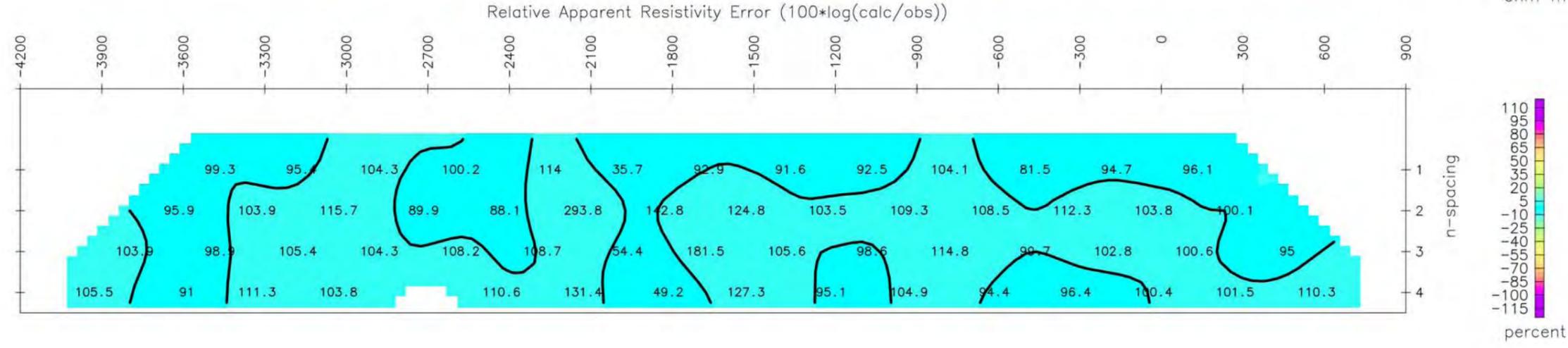


Line 22N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity

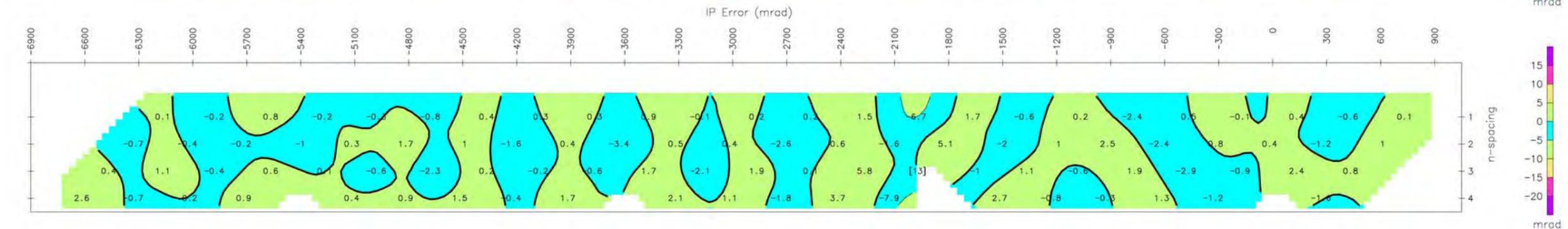
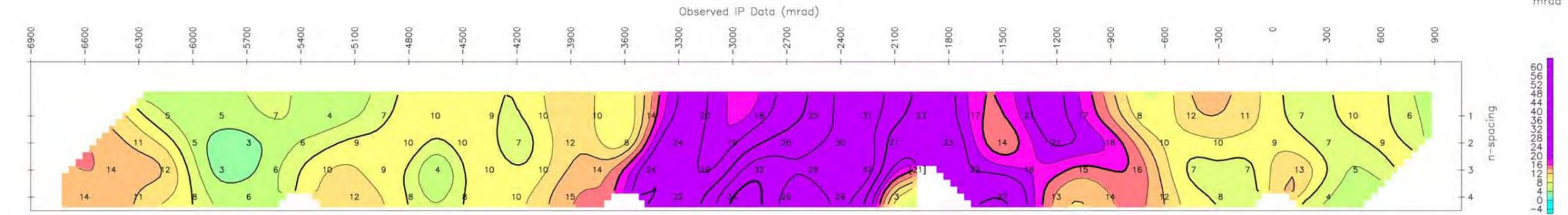
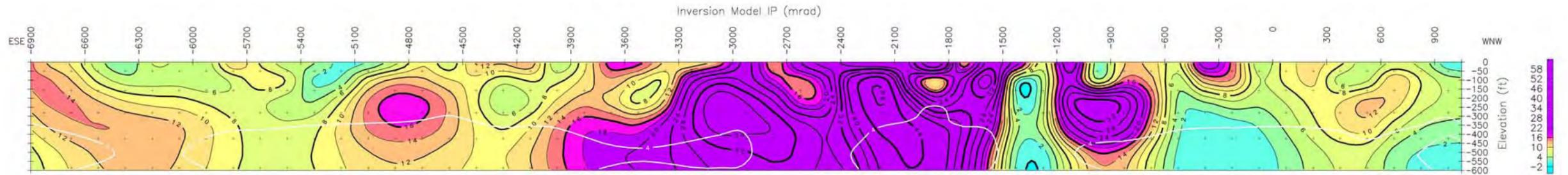


BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
LAKE NEWTON LEASE
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

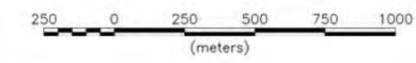
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



Line 24N

DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

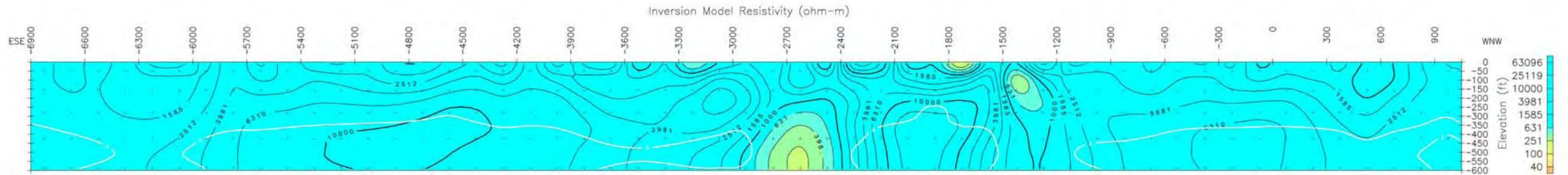
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

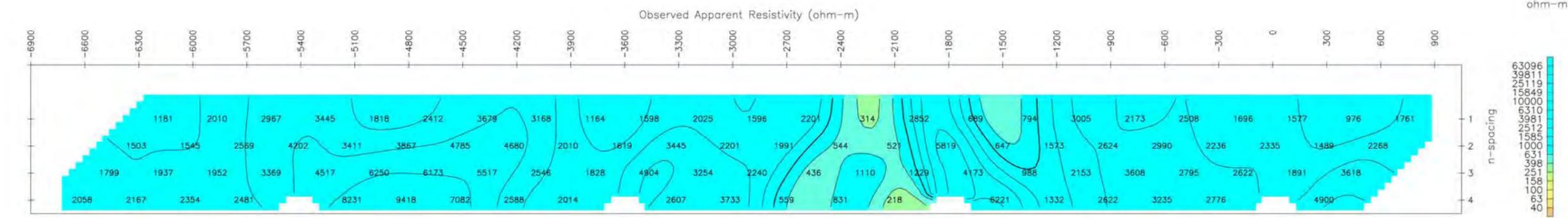
Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

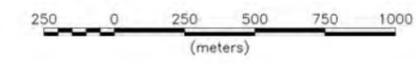
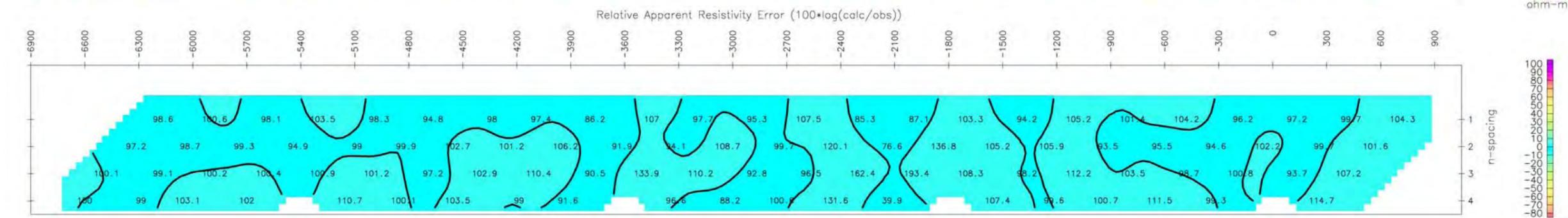


Line 24N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

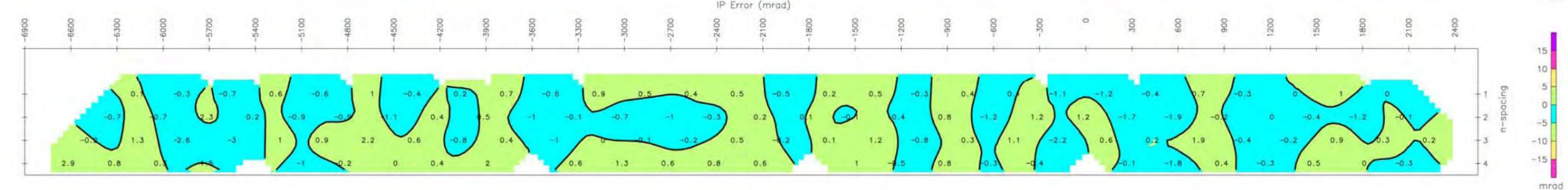
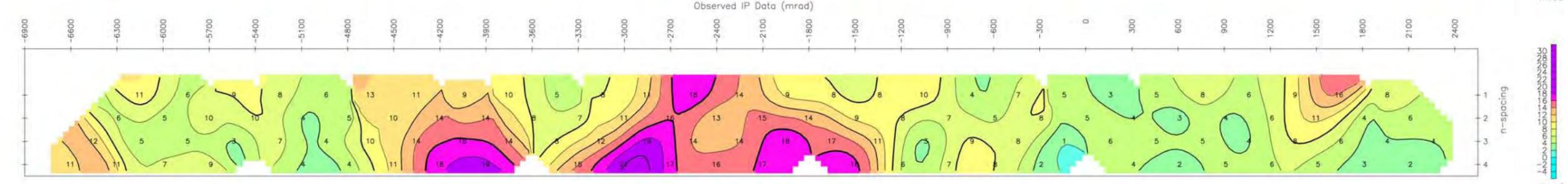
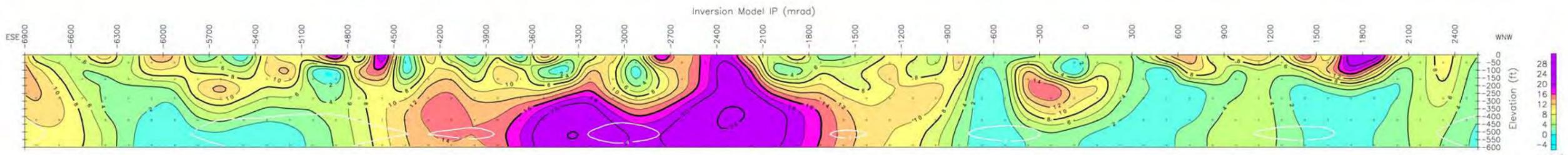
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

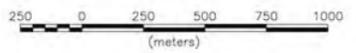
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



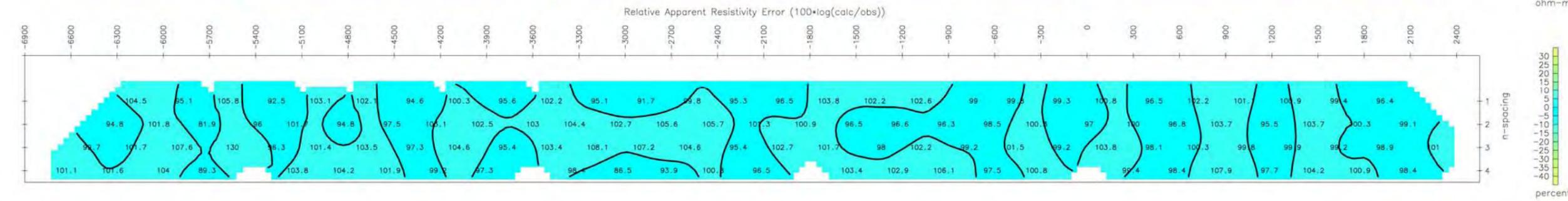
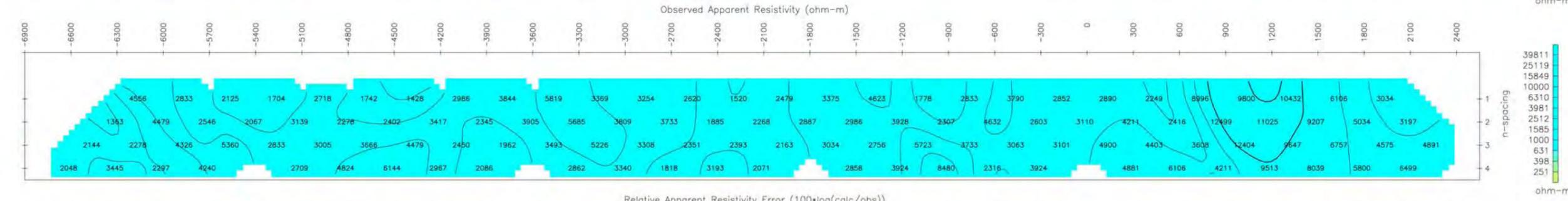
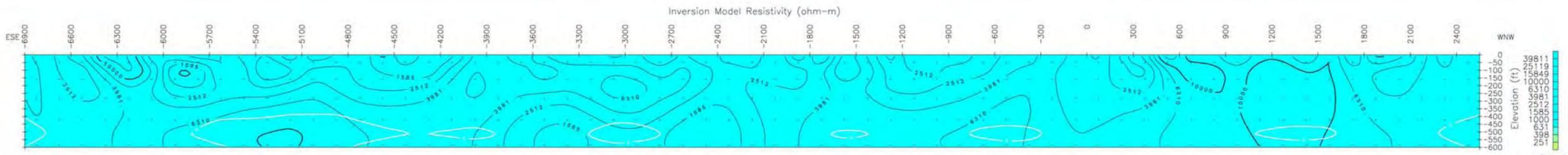
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 428

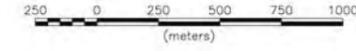
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 26N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

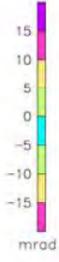
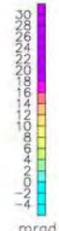
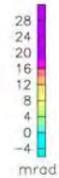
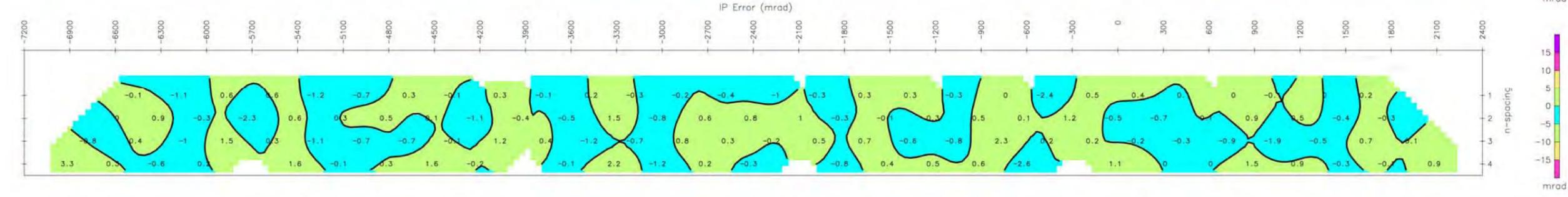
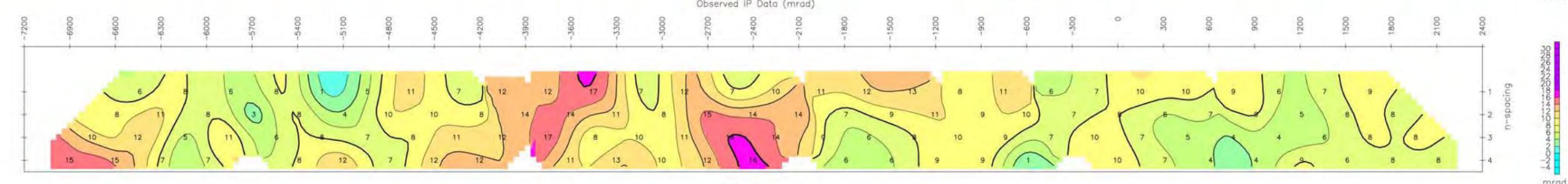
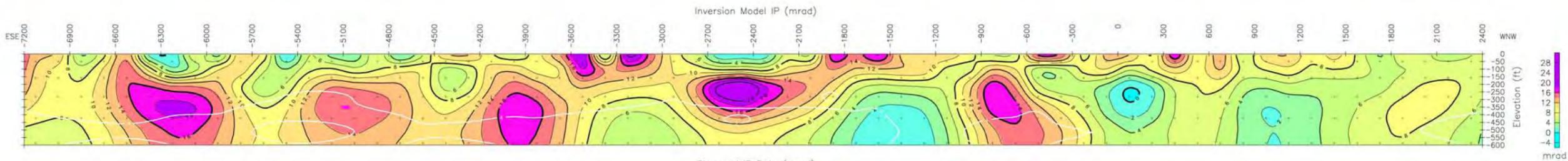
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD
HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

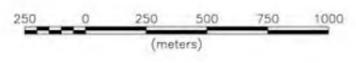
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 428

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dp=0.5, dx=1, dz=1
 White contours show Sensitivity

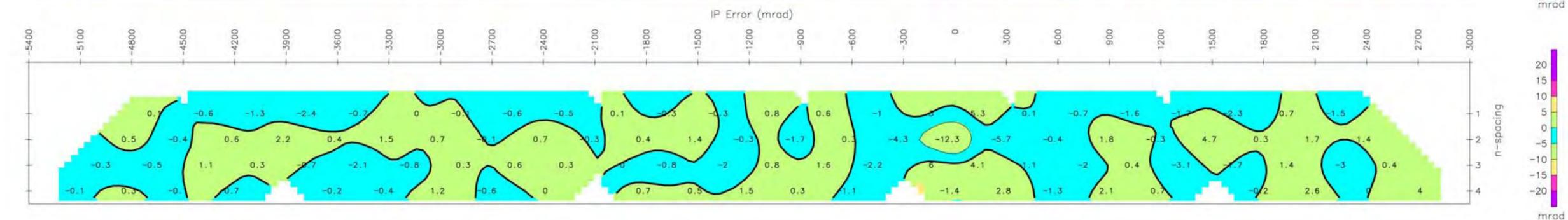
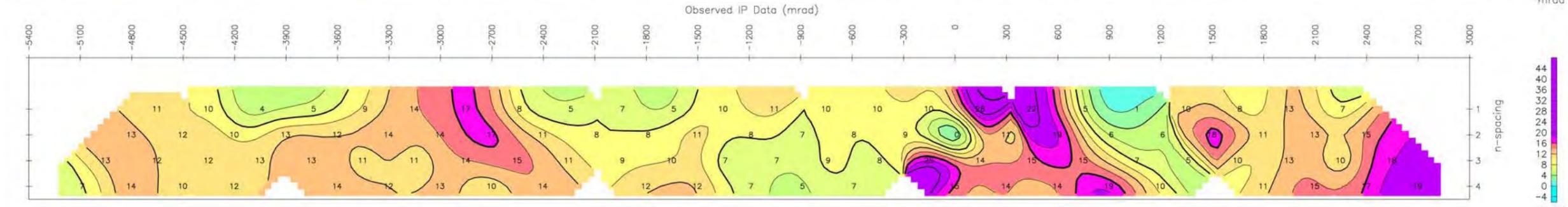
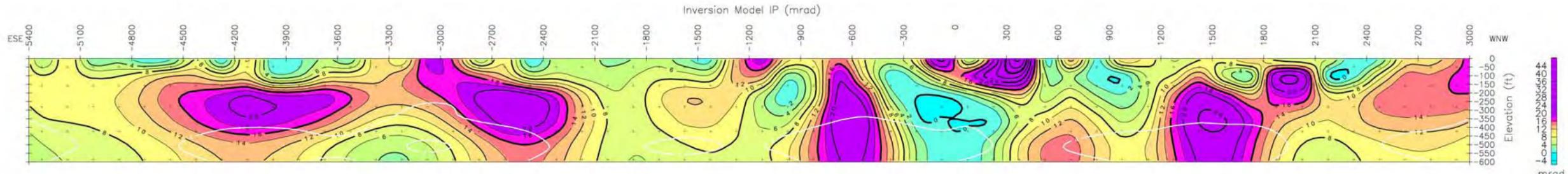


BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

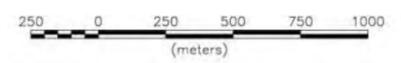
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

LAKE NEWTON LEASE

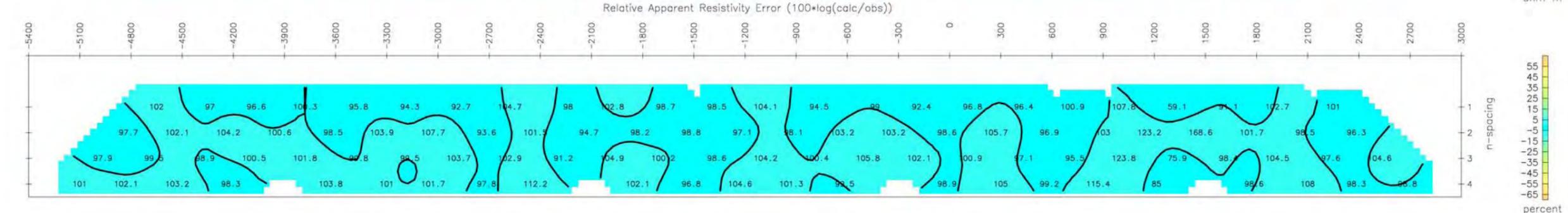
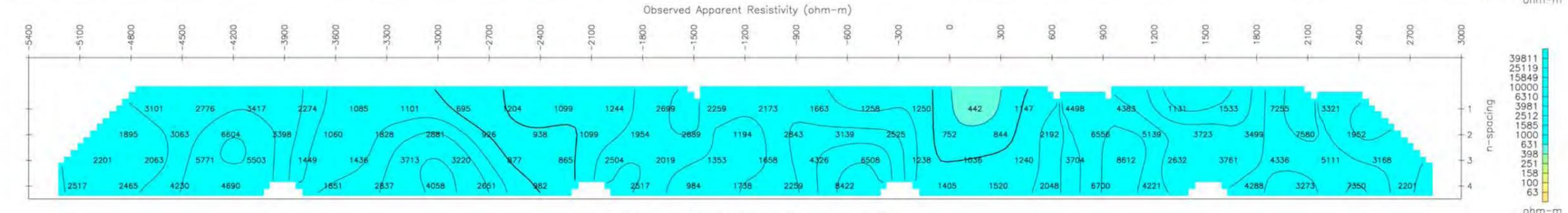
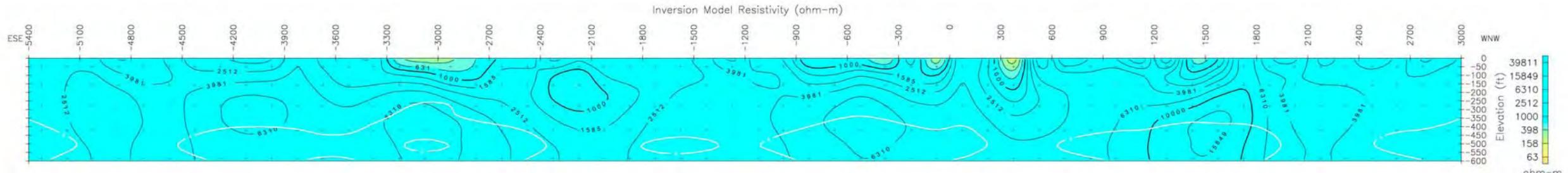
IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

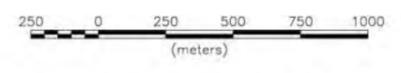
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 30N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

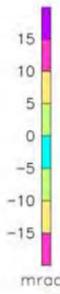
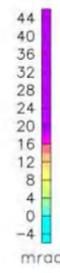
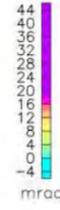
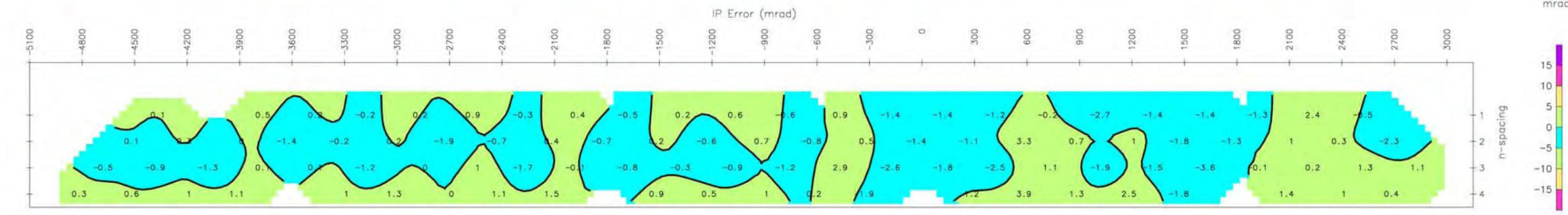
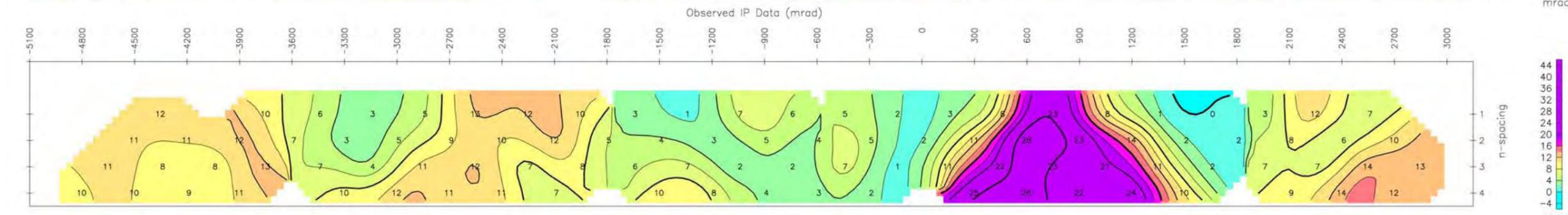
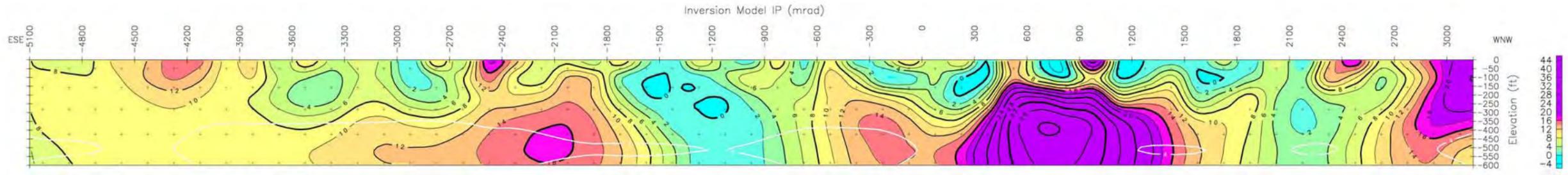
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

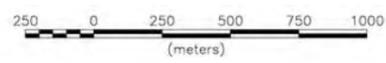
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

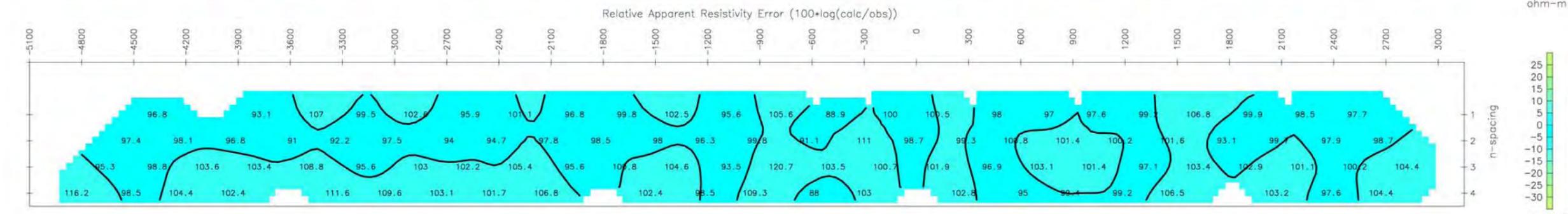
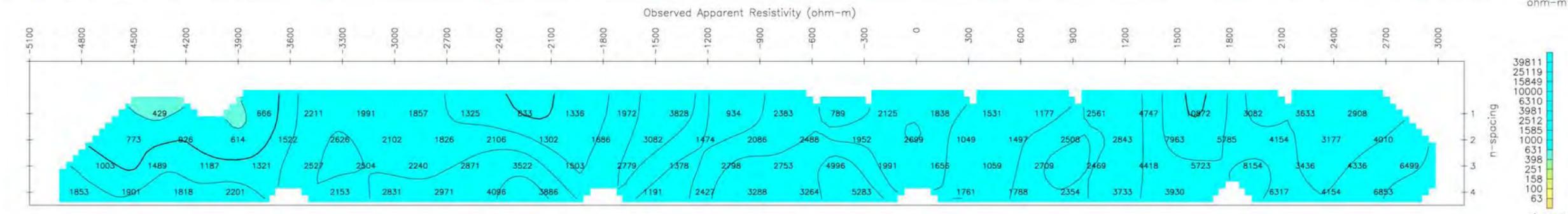
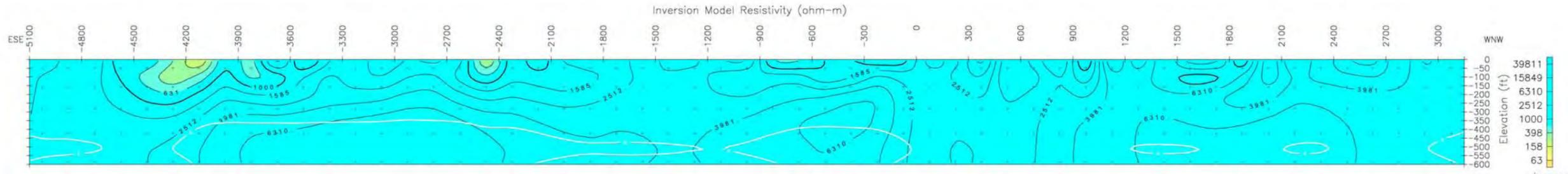
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

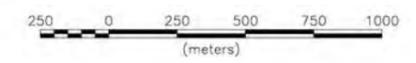
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



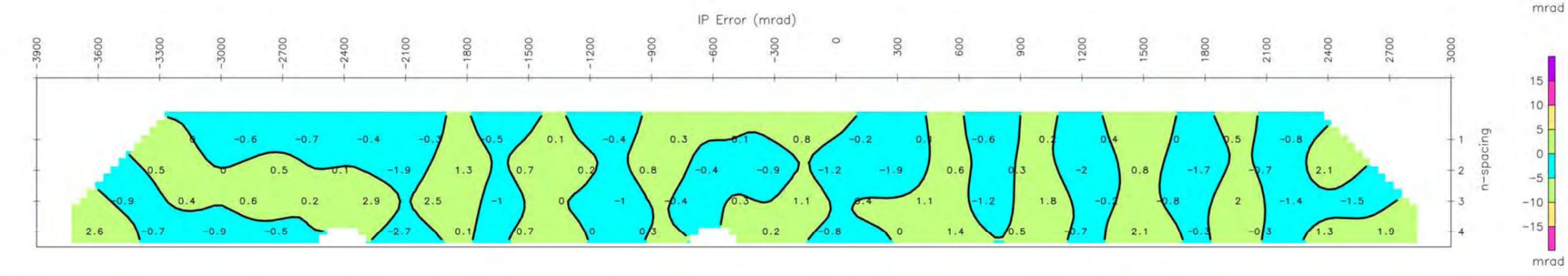
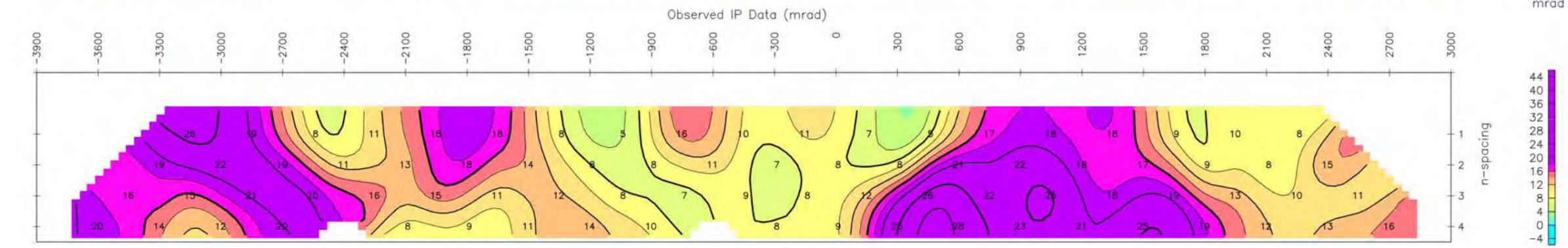
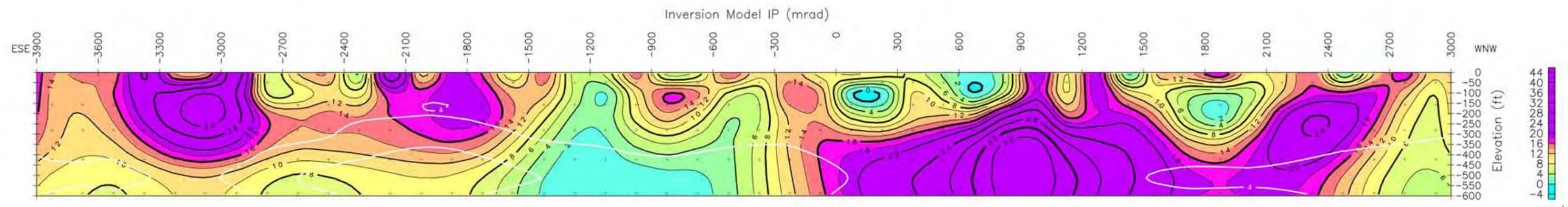
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

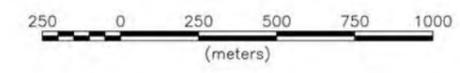
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 34N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



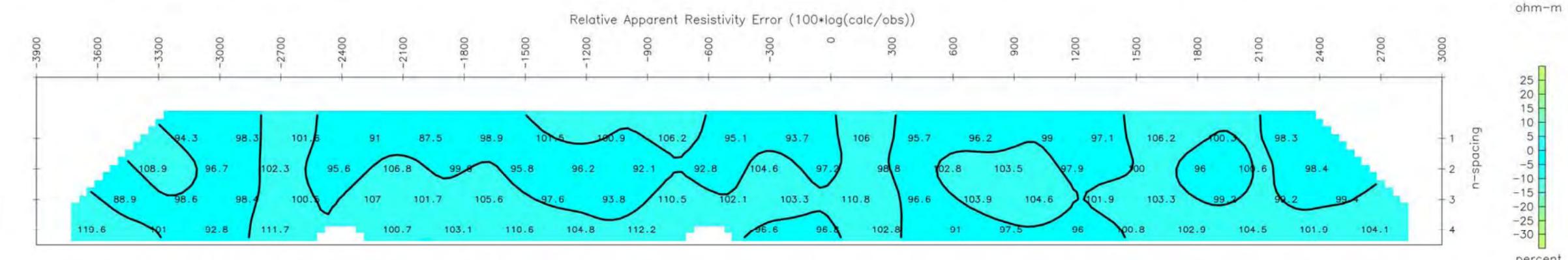
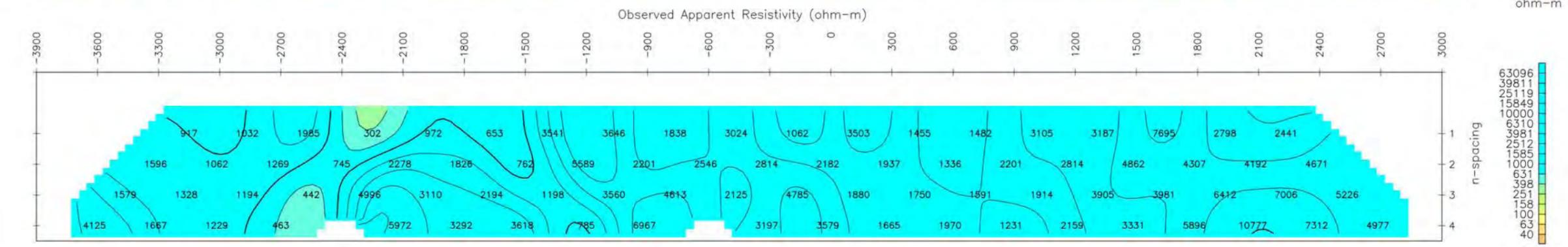
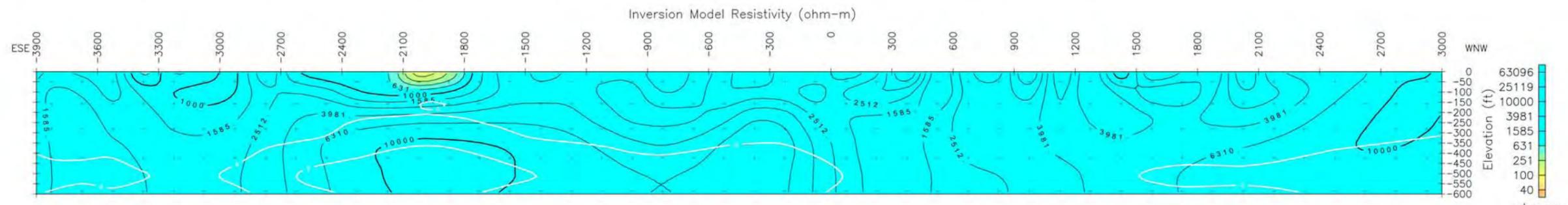
BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

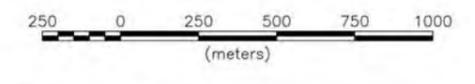
REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Line 34N



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity

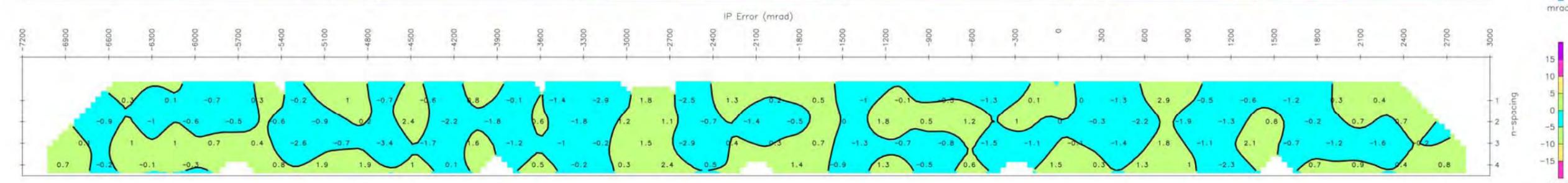
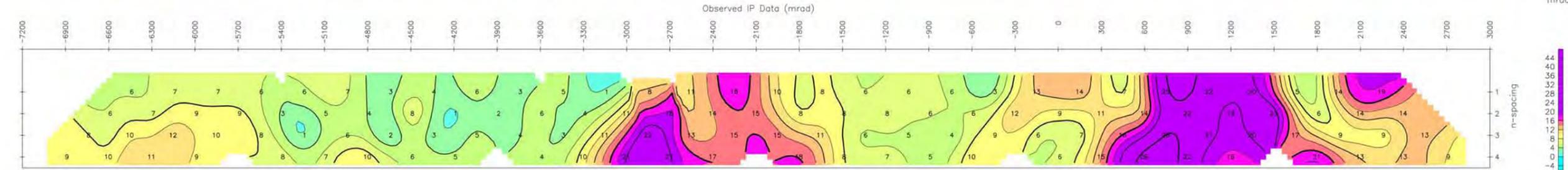
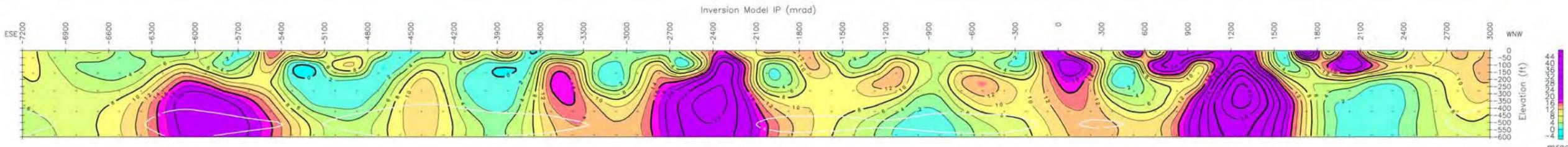


BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

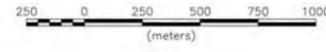
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

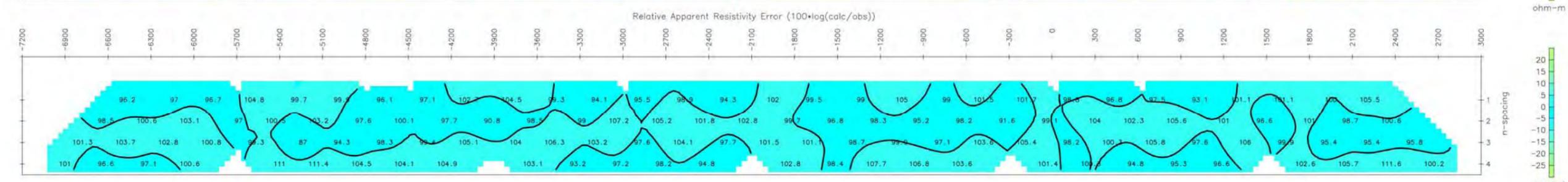
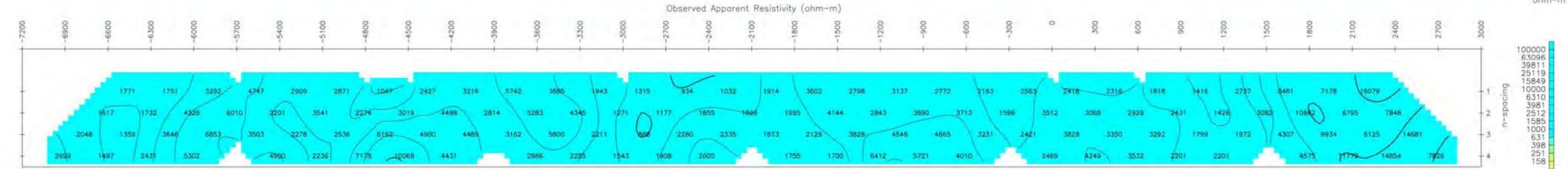
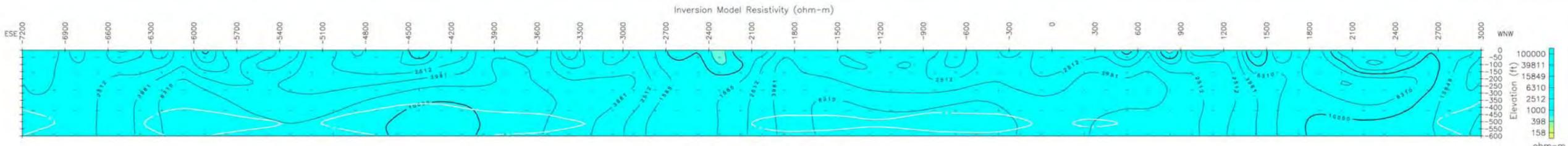
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

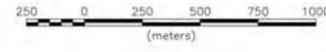
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity

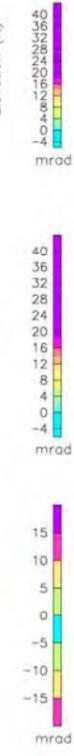
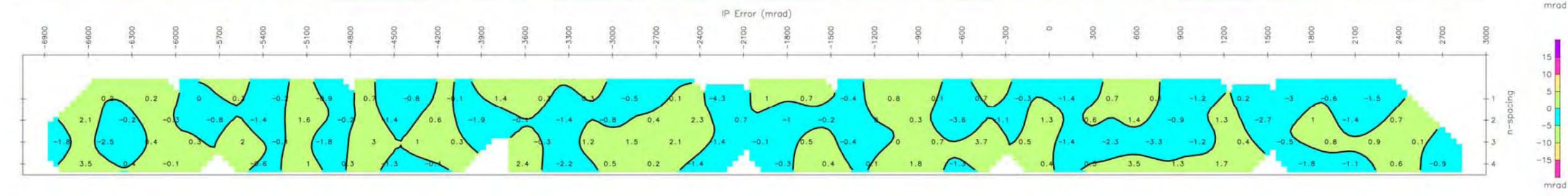
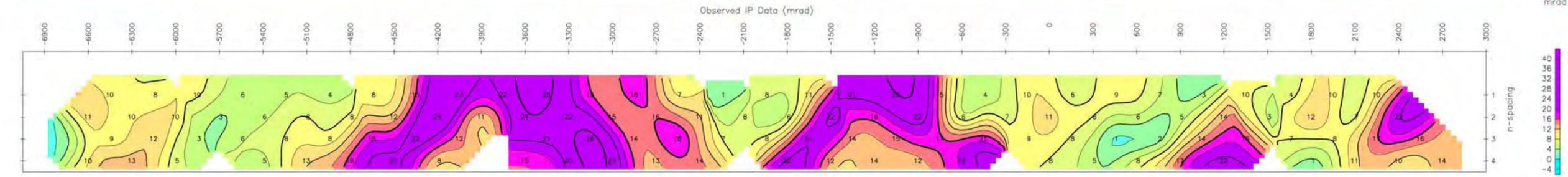
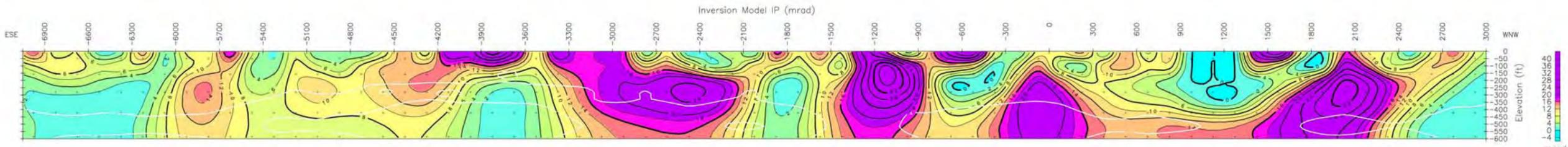


BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE
 LAKE NEWTON LEASE
 IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 Dipole-Dipole IP Data

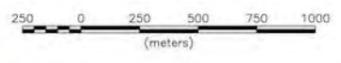
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

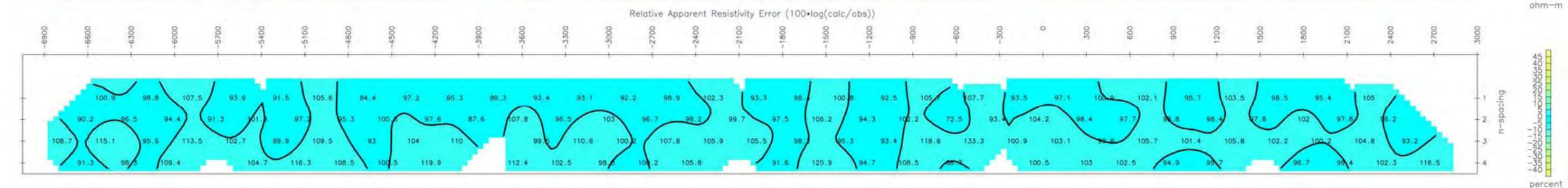
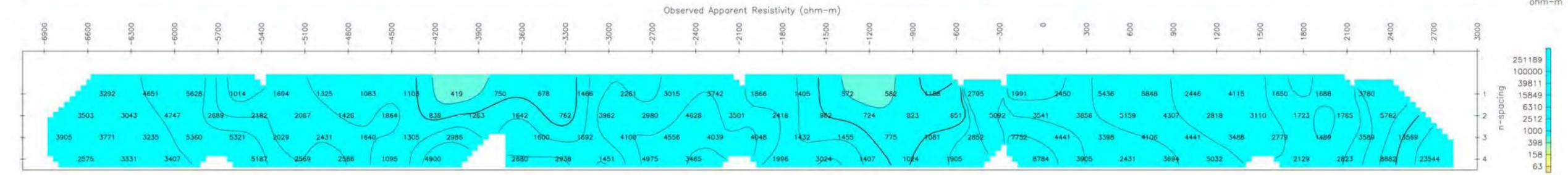
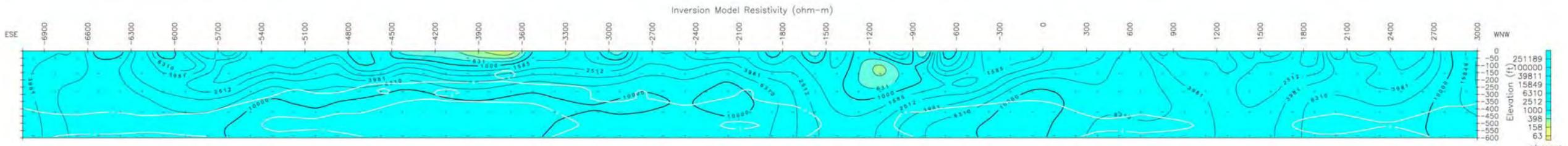
LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

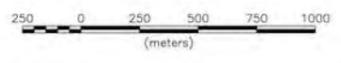
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid



DATA ACQUISITION
 Contractor : McPhar Geophysics Ltd 1967
 Method : Dipole-Dipole
 Dipole Spacing : 300ft

Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 IPSmth=0.1, dpW=0.5, dxW=1, dzW=1
 White contours show Sensitivity



BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

HENTY GOLD MINE

LAKE NEWTON LEASE

IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

Dipole-Dipole IP Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
YW	YW	May 2007	1:5000	Job 426

REF: ZONGE TS2DIP V3.02g Associated to Tyndall Grid

Appendix 7

- Figure 2

BEDROCK GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MT READ VOLCANICS BELT AND ADJACENT AREAS SOUTH DARWIN PEAK TO HELLYER

Compiled by K.L. Corbett 2002
for Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program

Scale: 1:100000
IGD66 - AMG Zone 55

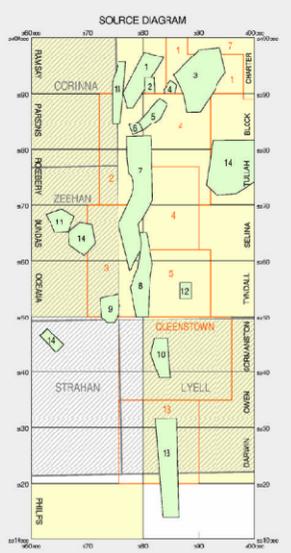
TERTIARY	Tn	Basalt.
	Ts	Sediments-graves, sands, clays.
JURASSIC	Jd	Quartzite.
TRIASSIC-PERMIAN-CARBONIFEROUS	Tr	Sedimentary rocks undifferentiated.
DEVONIAN	Dg	Grenite.
EARLY DEVONIAN-SILURIAN	SD	Marine sedimentary rocks undifferentiated.
ORDOVICIAN	Og1	Limestone.
	Og2	Sandstone and conglomerate (Pioneer Sandstone and correlates). Household Unconformity.
1 EARLY ORDOVICIAN	OD1	Upper sandstone sequence - usually shallow marine.
LATE CAMBRIAN	OC1	Conglomerate.
	OC2	Interbedded sandstone and pebble to boulder grade conglomerate (OC2), typically silicified, shallow marine to non-marine.
	OC3	Marine sandstone-siltstone-conglomerate sequences (OC3s). Gravelly and matrix fossiliferous in places. Varies from polymict to silicified.

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN	Cmb1	Upper sequence of quartz-rich (quartz-feldspar) volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate, with minor lapilliferous, local flows of felsic, andesitic and basaltic lava. Lenses of limestone and massive siltstone in lower part in places, also granite clasts (Tyndall Group and correlates).
	Cmb2	Volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary sequences of sandstone, mudstone, conglomerate and breccia, typically turbiditic. Varies from volcanically-derived to polymict to silicified (Western Volcano-Sedimentary Sequence).
	Cmb3	Felsic volcanic rocks, mostly feldspar-phyric (Central Volcanic Complex and similar rocks).
	Cmb4	Felsic volcanic rocks, mostly quartz-feldspar-phyric (Eastern Quartz-Phyric Sequence and correlates).
	Cmb5	Andesitic to basaltic volcanic rocks and intrusives.
	Cmb6	Ultramafic intrusives related to ophiolites.
	Cmb7	Units of micaceous-silicified sandstone of Devonian derivation.
	Cmb8	Black shale and siltstone.
	Cmb9	Quartz-feldspar +/- silicite porphyry, locally massive to locally brecciated, with pebbles of quartzite.
	Cmb10	Units dominated by pumice breccia, usually submarine rhyolite flows.
	Cmb11	Grenite rocks.
	Cmb12	Basal sequences of alloclastic sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate (Black Range Basal).

? EARLY CAMBRIAN	EC1	Ultramafic-mafic complexes.
	EC2	Mafic greyswacke-mudstone-sandstone +/- chert sequences. (Cleaves-Moran Association and correlates).
? NEOPROTEROZOIC	EC3	Mafic greyswacke and mudstone with minor tholeiitic basalt. (Crimson Creek Formation).
	EC4	Shallow marine quartz sandstone and siltstone with carbonate and chert units (Crimson Creek Group).
	EC5	Quartzose turbidite sequences with minor ophiolite. (Climax Formation and correlates).
? MESOPROTEROZOIC	EC6	Quartzite-phyllite-schist sequences of Tynnon Region.

CAMBRIAN INTRUSIVE ROCKS	CI1	Gabbro.
	CI2	Grenite rocks.
	CI3	Quartz-feldspar +/- biotite porphyry.
	CI4	Doleritic intrusives related to ophiolites.
	CI5	Andesitic-basaltic volcanic rocks and intrusives.
	CI6	Ore deposits.
	CI7	Forms of hydrothermal alteration in Cambrian volcanic rocks.

- Geological boundary - approximate
- Geological boundary - inferred
- Fault - approximate
- Fault - inferred
- Field axial face - antiform
- Field axial face - synform
- Field axial face - overturned antiform
- Field axial face - overturned synform
- Domestic level locality
- Occurrence of sulphide clasts in Cambrian unit
- Operating mine
- Prospect or abandoned mine
- Geological Site No. for intermediate-mafic rocks (from Crowe et al 1992, Economic Geology 87, 1-18)
- Beeding facing known, unknown, overturned.



- PUBLISHED SOURCES**
- 1:250,000 digital series geological maps of RW and SW Tasmania.
 - 1:25,000 digital series geological maps.
 - 1:50,000 series geological maps.
 - MT Read Volcanics Project 1:25,000 map series
- UNPUBLISHED SOURCES**
- Mapping by R. Pickett or Pasmico East - TCR 94 - 3567, 3568.
 - B. Sc. Honours thesis of J. Hinchey (1993).
 - B. Sc. Honours thesis of P. Buxton (1997).
 - Mapping by Aberley Resources - TCR 91 - 8537.
 - Work by Mt. Pasmico - TCR 94-3567.
 - Mapping by A. McNeill or Pasmico East - TCR 02 - 4567.
 - B. Sc. Honours thesis of R. O. Reid (1980).
 - MT Read thesis by G. G. G. (1997).
 - Mapping by R.L. Allen for Pasmico.
 - Mapping by Goodfellow Expl. - M. Vicky, T. Callaghan.
 - Mapping by H. Pickett or Pasmico East - 1:25,000 - 3567.
 - M.Sc. mapping by K.D. Corbett (2001).
 - B. Sc. Honours thesis by P. Greenhill (1995).
 - Mapping by Pasmico East by L. V. V. (1997).
 - Mapping by WTRMP by K.L. Morrison (2002) & K.D. Corbett.
 - Significant changes to boundaries and/or designations for WTRMP Report by Corbett (2002).
- Stratigraphic subdivisions of the Middle and Late Cambrian rocks (ages) (lower part of Corbett, Berry and Selwyn AMRA Project PART 1: The nature and interpretation of Western Tasmania, Final Report, March 1997, CODEC/University of Tasmania).
- Base information from Land Information Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. Geological data for this map were compiled at 1:100,000 based on 1:250,000 digital topographic information. The map is available only as text copy or image products. Map produced by the Data Management Branch, Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.



While every care has been taken in the preparation of this map, the Department does not accept any liability for any errors or omissions. No warranty should be taken as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. The Department is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map. The map is available only as text copy or image products. Copyright reserved.

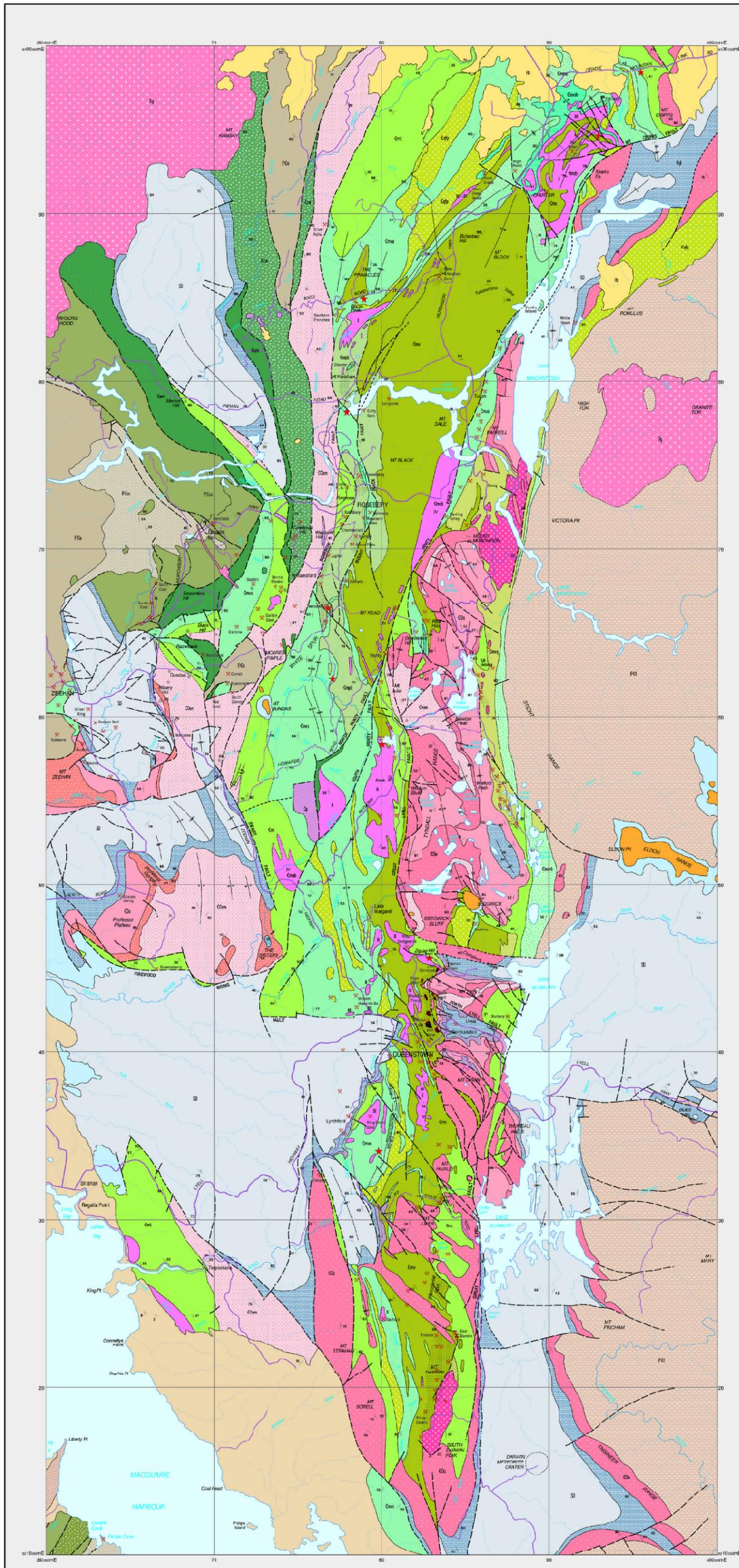


Figure 4

Figure 2: Geological Map of the Mt Read Volcanics Belt and adjacent areas South Darwin Peak to Hellyer

