BEACONSFIELD MINE JOINT VENTURE

ABN 27 000 679 023 007

ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL **BEACONSFIELD GOLD NL**

BEACONSFIELD RL 1/1999

ANNUAL REPORT

2008/09

Ken Morrison
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Cover Photo Pyrite veinlet stockwork in carbonate leached carbonaceous sandstone, a common style of gold-arsenic mineralised structures at Pease Creek and North Pease Creek.

1. SUMMARY

RL 1/1999 lies north along strike from the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture's mining lease CML 1767P/M which encompasses the Beaconsfield Gold Mine centred on the Tasmania Reef, containing a total endowment exceeded 2 million ounces of gold prior to discovery in 1877.

RL 1/1999 arose from the relinquishment of the preceding exploration licence EL 7/88 and was specifically tailored to retain title over a small and currently uneconomic resource beneath up to 30m of gravel cover at Pease Creek 3km north of Beaconsfield. The tenement was originally granted for a period of 3 years from 3rd January 2000, but was extended for a period of 2 years following application by Morrison (2002). It was extended for two further periods of 2 years until 7th January 2009, following application by Hills (2004; 2006). The current JORC (2004) compliant Identified Mineral Resource at Pease Creek is 264,000t @ 1.6g/t Au, for 14,000 ounces (Hills and MacDonald, 1999).

Three RC percussion drill holes (300 metres) were completed during 2008, testing for evidence for a westerly extension to the Pease Creek mineralisation into Salisbury Hill Formation host rocks which carry greater potential for structural dilation and thicker reef development than the intersections encountered previously. Results were generally disappointing with a best intersection of 2m @ 0.38 ppm gold and 1200 ppm arsenic from 62m in PCRC-2.

Further work is planned in 2009 to clarify uncertainties regarding correlation between the 2008 drilling results and the B41 discovery intersection to the east. Additional RC percussion drilling is likely in 2009 to test the potential for strike conformable mineralisation in the hanging wall of the Cabbage Tree Thrust. An effective test of this target will require a combined EL 27/2000-RL 1/1999 drilling program.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

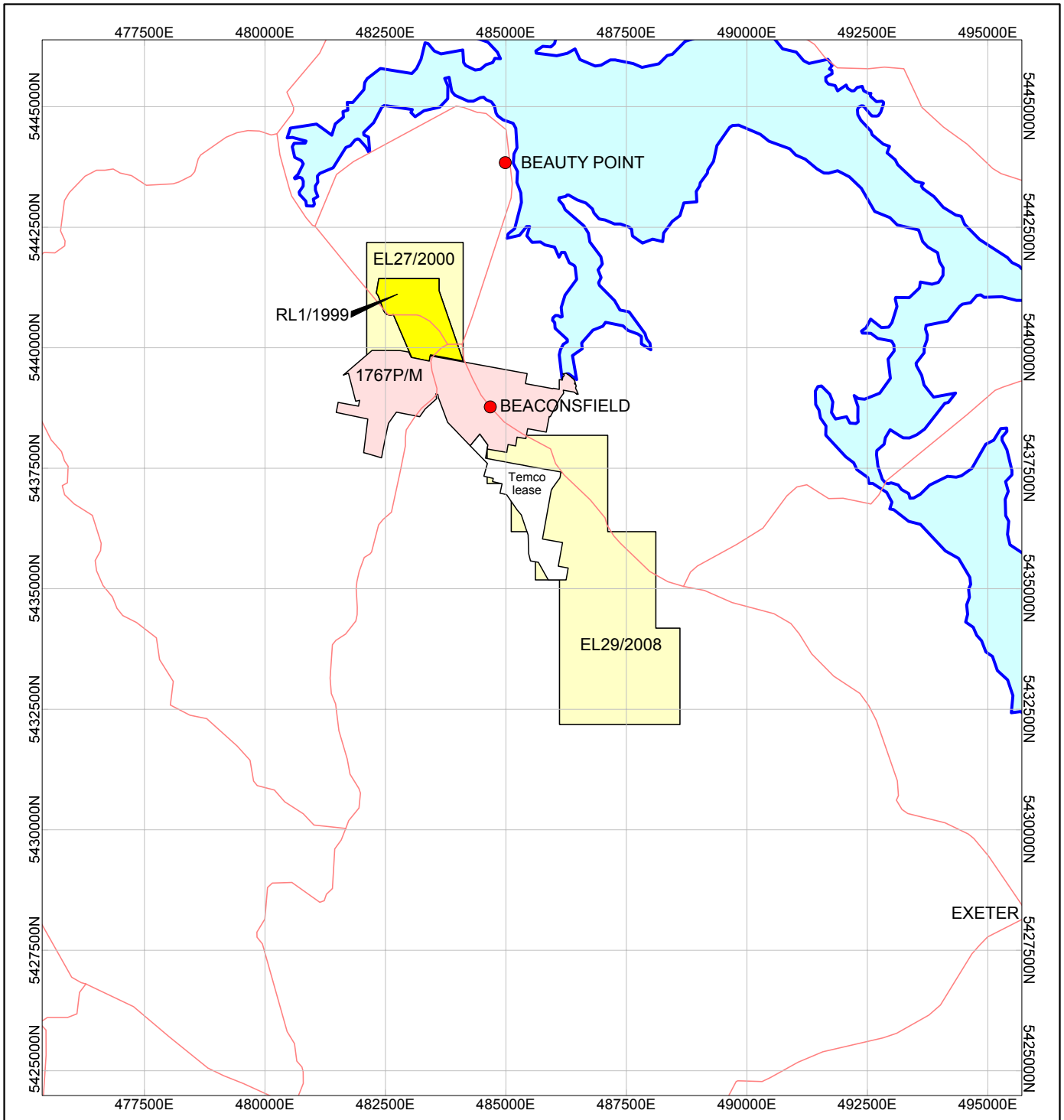
Beaconsfield lies approximately 40 kilometres by road northwest of Launceston in northern Tasmania on the western side of the Tamar River.

The RL 1/1999 "Beaconsfield" lies immediately north-west of the town of Beaconsfield (Figure 1). The licence shares its southern boundary with CML 1767P/M, the mining lease held by the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture over the Tasmania Reef.

Access to the Licence is via the West Tamar Highway. Access within the Licence is good with a number of gravel tracks (generally 2WD standard).

2.2 TENURE AND LAND USAGE

RL 1/1999 was granted to Beaconsfield Operations Pty Ltd on behalf of the Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture on 7th January 2000 to allow the Pease Creek prospect to be further considered as a potential additional source of ore to compliment production from the nearby Beaconsfield Gold Mine. The licence replaced EL 7/88 which was in place when the Pease Creek prospect was discovered by RC and diamond drilling between 1997 and 1999. Application to extend the tenure of RL 1/1999 was most recently sought by Hills (2006) and granted until 7th January 2009 by the Minister for Economic Development, Energy and Resources on 30th January 2007.



2500 0 2500

(meters)

GDA94 / Map Grid of Australia zone 55

BEACONSFIELD GOLD NL

Figure 1

RL 1/1999

Location Map

Author: KM / PM	Date: Dec 2008

mapken20081008_updated_fig1.map

RL 1/1999 largely occupies Crown Land and multiple use State Forest. A small portion of the area is used for residential, rural residential and agriculture purposes.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The 2 square kilometres of RL 1/1999 largely consists of an elevated surface at 50 - 70 metres A.S.L. underlain by Tertiary gravel. The area is covered by dry sclerophyll regrowth, in part swampy, vegetation though most of the area has been disturbed in the search for high quality gravel for construction purposes in the past 30 – 40 years.

3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

(Largely copied from Hills (2007) verbatim)

3.1 EXPLORATION WITHIN RL 1/1999

The first phase of exploration within the bounds of what is now RL 1/1999 was undertaken by Bates (1979) and consisted of limited mapping and drilling of two fences of RAB holes drilled across the line of the North Tasmania workings on the southern boundary of the licence. A result of 1m @ 1.5 g/t Au from RB35 on Line 3 at Brandy Creek/North Tasmania was particularly significant. Work by Hamlyn (1982) included grid based mapping at 1:2000 and mapping of North Tasmania Adits 1, 2 and 3 and the London Adit also at North Tasmania. Hicks (1989) completed mapping at 1:5000 scale (using airphotos as the base), regional BLEG sampling, an aeromagnetics/radiometrics survey and RC and RAB drilling programme. Most of the drilling occurred in the vicinity of the Tasmania reef but some holes were drilled at Brandy Creek following up the earlier RB35 intersection. Later work in the North Tasmania area including reopening the North Tasmania Inclined Shaft to 24 metres and mapping and sampling the London Adit (Blanchard and McGain, 1991).

In 1995 a series of 25 RC holes (BRC1 to BRC25) for 1409 metres (including a total of 140 m of diamond tails on BRC24 and BRC25) were drilled in the Pease Creek area (McKeown, 1995). This was essentially a ‘wildcat’ programme and represented the first attempt at exploration north of the Yorktown Road.

Diamond drilling of the North Tasmania reef was proposed by Newnham (1996). This programme was completed with 4 diamond holes (B37 to B41) but failed to locate economic mineralisation (Hills, 1997). A high resolution helimagnetic survey and subsequent enhancement and interpretation of the data also covered the current licence (MacDonald, 1998).

Following establishment of an Exploration Agreement with Diamond Ventures NL (DDV) on 8th November 2002, work commenced on further ground reconnaissance of the tenement. DDV collected several hundred grid based “C” horizon soil samples from the strike extension of Cabbage Tree Hill over the summer of 2002/03 (Bucknell, 2003). This work led to the identification of targets for follow-up RAB percussion drilling which was undertaken at Pease Creek South and Lyons without success (Bucknell & Morrison, 2003a; Morrison, 2004).

3.2 PEASE CREEK

Anomalous gold mineralisation reported by McKeown (1995) from BRC15 of the order of 2m @ 0.163 g/t Au was followed up with a 10 hole programme in 1997 (BRC26 to BRC35) for 697 metres. The results of the 1997 RC drilling were quite encouraging, with BRC29 in particular

showing promise. That hole returned 2m @ 2.89 g/t Au from 73m and was terminated at 75m. A diamond tail was added and extended the zone of mineralisation 13.0m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 68m. A diamond tail was also added to the BRC34 extending it beneath BRC29 and intersected lower tenor mineralisation of 3.0m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 145.6m. BRC29 was twinned with a diamond drill hole (B41) which returned a spectacular result of 10.0m @ 5.3g/t Au from 66.5m including 3.5m @ 11.06g/t Au from 71.0m in August 1997 (Hills, 1997).

Drilling at Pease Creek continued until late 1997 with hole B42 to B44, B44A and B46 plus a diamond tail on BRC28. Total diamond drilling to that point totalled 1145m. Up to that point a number of intercepts had been obtained with the general tenor of mineralisation around 5m @ 1.5 – 2.0g/t Au and tentative thoughts on likely mineralisation scenarios had been expressed with little defensible evidence. Results of all previous work at Pease Creek were reported by Hills (1997) and MacDonald (1998).

Activity during 1998 was confined to a helimagnetic survey which was undertaken to explore the entire area of EL 7/88 prior to compulsory relinquishment in October 1998. A detailed report was prepared by White (1998). A number of anomalous features were delineated but little additional light was cast over the Pease Creek Prospect (MacDonald, 1998). A number of unanswered questions remained in regard to the nature of mineralisation at Pease Creek and an application for extension sought and was ultimately granted to allow further investigations to take place.

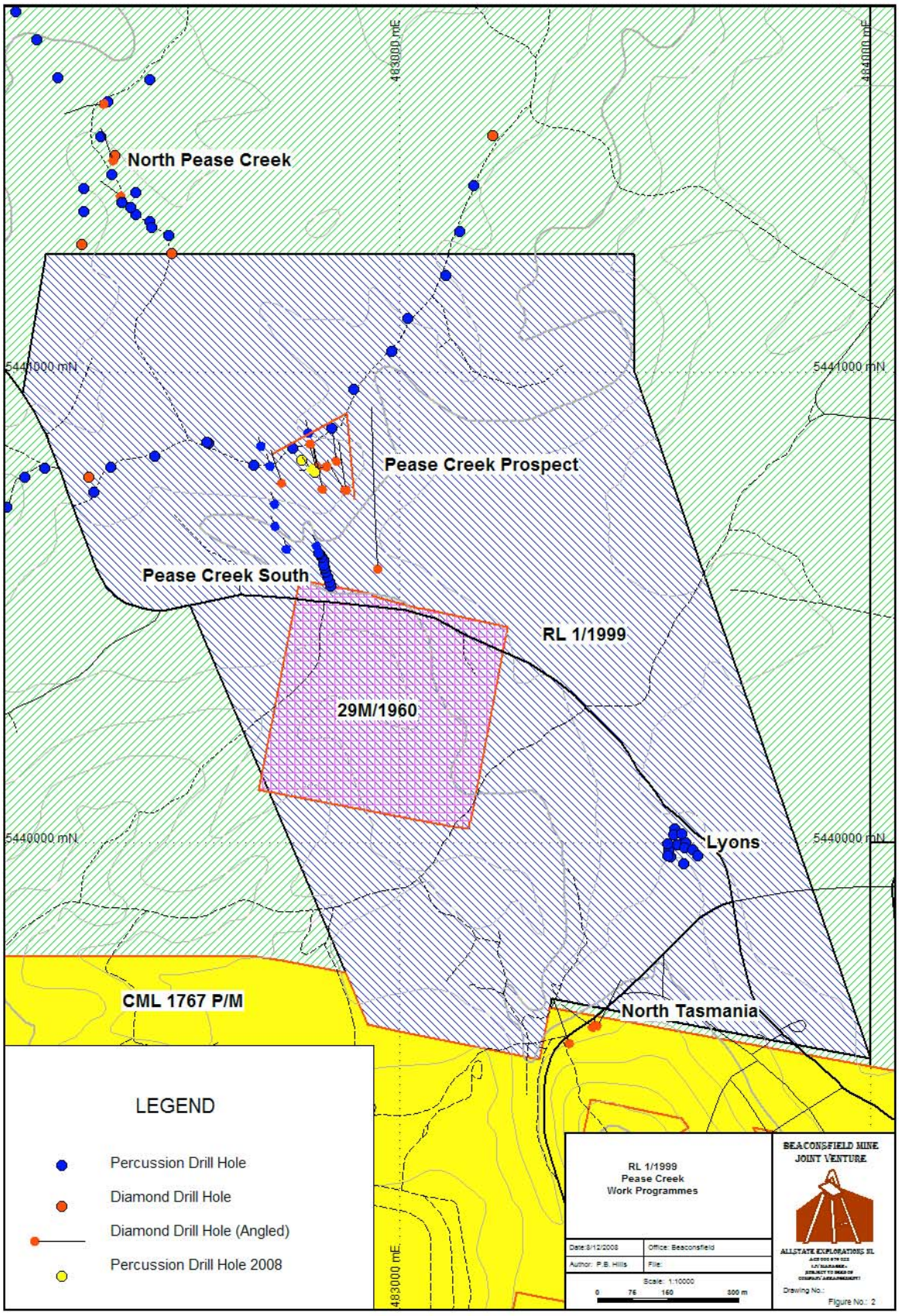
A single diamond drill hole, B51, was drilled during 1999 (Hills and MacDonald, 1999). The purpose of the hole was to follow up on the possible strike extension of low grade mineralisation encountered in earlier drilling. Mineralisation of similar tenor to that encountered in previous drilling was intersected by B51 some 100m NE along strike and 150m down dip of the previous eastern-most hole, B44. The effect of B51 was to provide some areal extent to the previous limits of known mineralisation which in turn allowed a low grade Inferred Resource of 264,000t @ 1.6g/t Au (14,000 ounces) to be estimated. This Inferred Resource provided the basis for the application for the Retention Licence currently extant.

Diamond Ventures NL targeted the Pease Creek Prospect with a single diamond drill hole oriented at 90º to previous drilling to test for north-south striking mineralised veins, but found none (Bucknell & Morrison, 2003b).

The location of all contemporary drilling undertaken on and adjacent to RL 1/1999 is illustrated in Figure 2.

In September 2004, Beaconsfield Gold NL undertook an orientation seismic survey over the Pease Creek Prospect as part on their exploration effort for adjacent licence EL 27/2000. The primary aim of the survey was to determine whether the tool could be used to map the base of the Tertiary sediments and thereby assist with the planning of future drilling programmes elsewhere on the BGNL tenements. Pease Creek was chosen because of its well understood Tertiary profile resulting from previous drilling. The work was undertaken Hydro Tasmania and a report on the study is contained in Morrison and Muir (2004) as an appendix.

Morrison and Muir (2004) also reinterpreted airborne geophysical data from the 1998 helimag survey (White, 1998) and the earlier fixed wing magnetic and radiometric survey (Bishop, 1988). The fixed wing data generated a number of parallel trends parallel to the Tasmania Reef which were subsequently the target of an orientation scale soil geochemistry programme on the BGNL tenements adjacent to the Pease Creek Prospect using A-horizon mobile metal ion analysis.


North Pease Creek
Pease Creek Prospect
Pease Creek South
RL 1/1999
29M/1960
Lyons
CML 1767 P/M
North Tasmania
483000 mE
484000 mE
5441000 mN
5440000 mN
LEGEND
Percussion Drill Hole
Diamond Drill Hole
Diamond Drill Hole (Angled)
Percussion Drill Hole 2008
RL 1/1999
Pease Creek
Work Programmes
BEACONSFIELD MINE
JOINT VENTURE
ALLSTATE EXPLORATIONS NL
Figure No.: 2

BGNL continued RC and diamond drilling on their adjacent properties EL 12/1999 and EL 27/2000 immediately north of the Pease Creek Prospect throughout 2005 and early 2006 (Morrison, 2005; 2006). To date, 27 holes comprising 3,930.7m of RC and diamond drilling has been completed.

Hills (2007) contains a comprehensive overview of past exploration philosophy and results, much of which is copied in the current report.

4. GEOLOGY

(Copied from Hills (2006) verbatim)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Beaconsfield Gold Mine in Northern Tasmania is focussed on a mineralised shear structure of Middle Devonian age, the Tasmania Reef, which crosscuts an easterly dipping Ordovician stratigraphy. This deposit provides the model upon which the geology of the Pease Creek Prospect is interpreted.

4.2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The West Tamar region sits at the boundary between eastern and western Tasmania. On-lapping Cambrian to Silurian sedimentary sequences, the Dundas Group and overlying Wurawina Supergroup, of western Tasmanian affinity, overlain by Devonian turbidites, the Corn Hill Formation, of eastern Tasmanian affinity, are exposed in a narrow window immediately west of the Tamar River (MacDonald et al., 2001; Reed et al., 2001; 2002; Rickards et al., 2002). Imbricate thrust faulting in a regional compressional regime during the Tabberabberan Orogeny in Devonian time resulted in at least three imbricated thrust-bounded slices of the Palaeozoic stratigraphy now exposed in the Beaconsfield district (MacDonald et al., 2001). Dilational shear zones within the thrust slices provided a focus for mineralising fluids generally presumed to be derived from the oceanic crustal basement during the later stages of the Tabberabberan Orogeny. One such mineralised shear zone is host to the Tasmania Reef and similar shear zones are the principal target for exploration of the Beaconsfield tenements including RL 1/1999.

4.3 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Across RL 1/1999, and particularly in the vicinity of the Pease Creek Prospect, a lack of outcrop in scrubby sclerophyll vegetation is exacerbated by Tertiary and Quaternary cover. However, the broad regional stratigraphy outlined above has been confirmed by mapping and drill core.

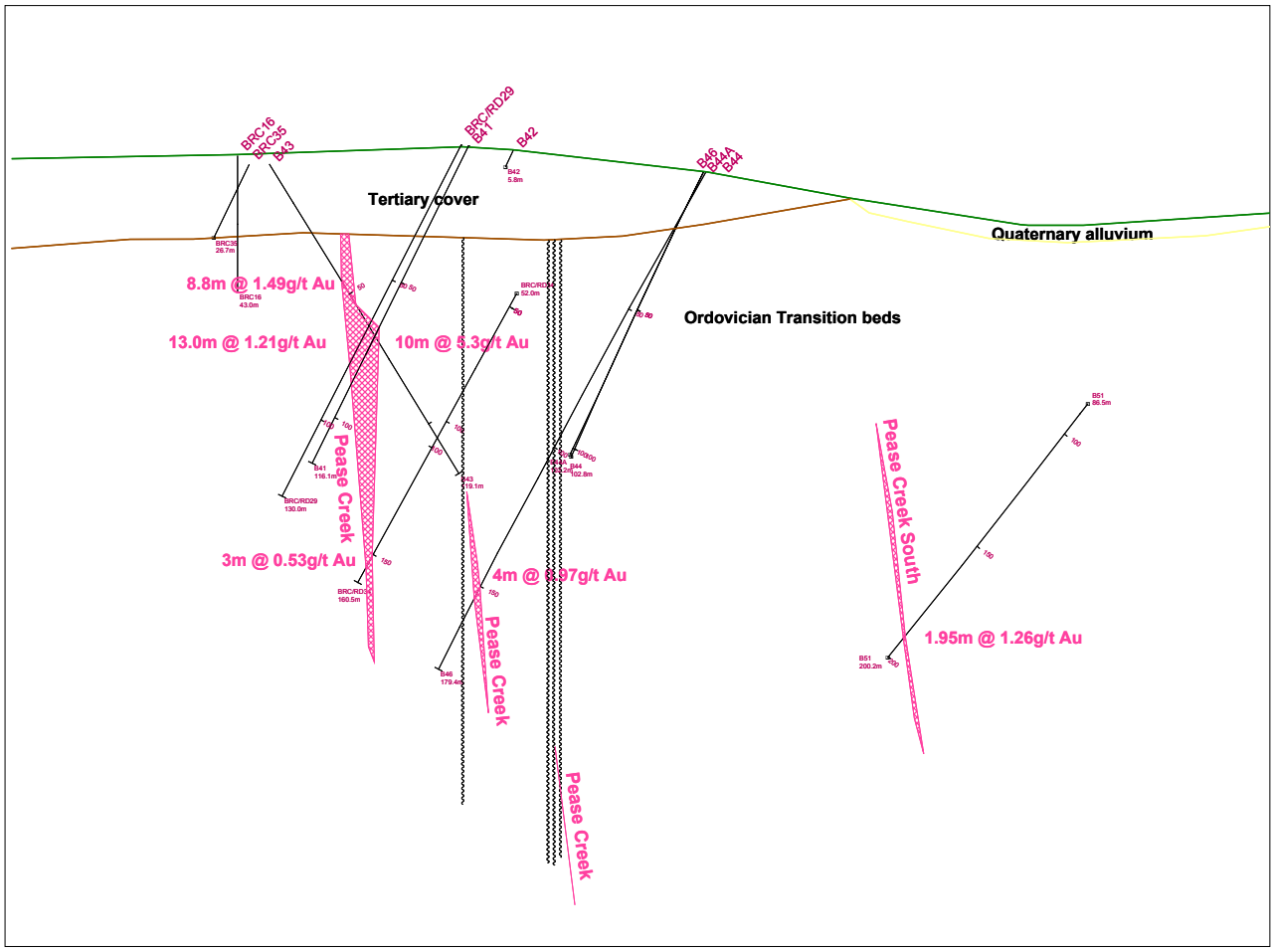
4.4 STRUCTURE

The Pease Creek structure as illustrated is modelled on the Tasmania Reef 3 km to the south. Dilational shears within the brittle Denison Group correlates developed parallel to southwest directed thrusting and formed a locus for subsequent quartz + ankerite + sulphide mineralisation. By analogy with the Tasmania Reef, the shears at the Pease Creek Prospect are presumed to be near vertical, with a predominantly dextral transcurrent sense of movement. Evidence for the faults is somewhat circumstantial but fits well with:

- Crush zones logged in B42 and B46 in particular;
- The lack of a mineralised intercept in B46; and
- The logic of depicting mineralisation approximately parallel to the Tasmania Reef.

At a meso- or micro- scale, the structural geology of the Pease Creek Prospect is poorly known but as at the macro scale, is considered to be analogous to that observed at the Tasmania Reef.

Figure 3 taken from Hills & MacDonald (1999) depicts a typical composite cross section interpretation of the Pease Creek Prospect looking northeast.



4.5 MINERALISATION

Again the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield is considered the type example for the Pease Creek prospect. Quartz + ankerite + sulphide veining is the host to gold mineralisation. In most drill hole intercepts the mineralisation is of substantially lower tenor than that observed in the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield. However, the similarities, despite deep oxidation at Pease Creek see the latter as a further example of the Tasmania Reef style of mineralisation.

5 EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

(Copied from Hills (2006) verbatim)

The Tasmania Reef is a quartz + ankerite + gold + arsenopyrite + chalcopyrite + sphalerite + galena reef of mesothermal type. The reef strikes in a northeasterly direction and dips moderately to the southeast. It is hosted within the carbonaceous sandstones, grits and pebbly conglomerates of the Salisbury Hill Formation and the calcareous sandstones and siltstones and interbedded limestones of the Eaglehawk Gully Formation.

The reef occupies a dilational shear zone, the principal control on which appears to be the relative rheology of the host rock. Dilation and consequently reef development is most pronounced in the most brittle strata. The reef does not 'make' in the Cabbage Tree Conglomerate at the base of the Salisbury Hill Formation, nor within the Flowery Gully Limestone which stratigraphically overlies the Eaglehawk Gully Formation. Within the host stratigraphy, local variations in the rheological index (expressed as the ratio E:UCS1) appears to be the critical factor in reef thickness. It is not simply a matter of whether the rock is strong, nor is it simply related to elasticity.

Chemically the host rocks are bimodal. The lower part of the mine sequence, corresponding approximately with the Salisbury Hill Formation, is carbonaceous and indicates a reduced assemblage, whilst the upper part of the mine sequence contains carbonate, indicating an oxidised assemblage.

Gold distribution within the reef is most probably related both to the rheology and chemistry of the host rocks.

The Tasmania Reef structure has undergone an apparent dextral offset of around 40 metres although there is also evidence for a normal strike slip component to this displacement. The deformation responsible for the formation of the Tasmania Reef is considered to be the Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny with the Tasmania Reef structure opening under a roughly northeast/southwest principal stress regime.

There is evidence of mineralisation in a number of other orientations than that of the Tasmania Reef which strikes northeast – southwest and dips southeast at an average of 60º.

The North Tasmania reef strikes more towards 080º, dipping moderately southwards. This vein is quite sulphidic, particularly rich in chalcopyrite.

Mineralisation in the Moonlight-cum-Wonder workings has a wide range of orientations (including sub-horizontal and both north-south and east-west striking) along a trend which strikes north-north-westerly, parallel to the regional strike. This model was the prime target of diamond drilling at the Pease Creek Prospect by Diamond Ventures NL (Bucknell and Morrison, 2003b).

The old workings at Salisbury Hill 6 km south-southeast from the Tasmania Reef, dip shallowly to the west and are hosted within quartz sandstones and grits in the hangingwall to a thrust? contact with ultramafics.

Any rocks older than Middle Devonian may be mineralised and the nature and orientation of the mineralisation may vary. Empirically however, the perceived trap for gold mineralisation at Pease

[1] E = Tangential Young's Modulus (GPa), UCS = Uniaxial Compressive Strength (MPa)

Creek is structurally dilational zones formed under a northeast/southwest principal stress regime in the Middle Devonian and the ideal trap rocks are the Salisbury Hill and Eaglehawk Gully Formation rocks which host the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield.

6 WORK COMPLETED-2008/09

A fence of three 100 metre reverse circulation percussion drill holes was sited approximately 25 metres west of the best previous Pease Creek intersection, in diamond drill hole B41 (Figure 2). The holes were part of a 14 hole program in January-February 2008, which tested three targets one mine lease CML 1767 P/M in addition to the Pease Creek drilling. The holes were drilled by Spaulding Drillers using a track mounted G&K 850 supported by a track mounted vehicle carrying auxiliary and booster compressors. Drill logs and assay reports are attached in Appendix A. (The assay results are embedded in reports which also include some non Pease Creek results).

PCRC-1, -2 and -3 drilled through 24-26 metres vertical thickness of unconsolidated to semi consolidated Tertiary sand, gravel and clay, then into Ordovician sandstones and granule sandstones correlated with the lower Eaglehawk Gully Formation in the Beaconsfield Mine Sequence. The fence of drill holes was located so that, barring a major fault displacement, the strike extension of the B41 intercept of 10 metres @ 5.3 ppm Au near base of oxidation would be tested but despite the horizontal distance to B41 being only 25 metres, minor gold intersections only were encountered in two holes. PCRC-2 intersected 2m @ 0.38 ppm Au and 1200 ppm As from 62 metres down hole (base oxidation @ 45m) and PCRC-3 intersected 2m @ 0.38 ppm Au and 46 ppm As from 52 metres down hole (base oxidation @ 68m). It is possible that both intersections are on the same structure with the difference in arsenic values being due to oxidation of sulphides in PCRC-3. This interpretation would require a much shallower dip on the structure than is proposed for the main Pease Creek reef on Figure 3, in which case the high arsenic intersection in PCRC-2 is the more likely strike extension of the Pease Creek reef. Either way, the new drilling gives no support for the prediction that, by analogy with the Central Zone in the Beaconsfield Mine, the structure should widen and carry increased gold tenor towards the west (down stratigraphy) where the host rocks are coarser grained and more brittle. Further 3D modelling of all Pease Creek drilling to date is needed to better understand the results from the new drill holes.

Additional drilling collared from within CML 1767 P/M and designed to test the North Tasmania Reef position, passed into the southern portion of RL 1/1999 at depth. B54 and H3, drilled from the surface and underground respectively, have not yet been logged or sampled so any findings relevant to the prospectivity of RL 1/1999 will be reported in the next Annual Report.

7 INFERRED RESOURCE

(Copied from Hills (2006) verbatim)

Full details of the method of estimation of the JORC (1999) compliant Inferred Resource were presented by Hills and MacDonald (1999) and are not reiterated here.

The Resource was estimated using polygonal techniques and details of that Resource and reproduced in Table 1.

Polygon	Area (m)	E.H.T. (m)	ρ (t/m^{-3})	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Grams Au (g)	Ounces (oz)
BRD29	1910	6.6	2.8	35,083	1.21	42,450	1,365
BRD34	3280	1.5	2.8	13,868	0.53	7,350	236
B41	1680	5.0	2.8	23,332	5.30	123,659	3,976
B43	2420	3.8	2.8	25,546	1.49	38,063	1,224
B44	4010	2.7	2.8	30,203	1.53	46,211	1,486
B44A	2110	2.9	2.8	17,074	1.42	24,245	780
B46	5820	2.1	2.8	34,548	0.97	68,059	2.188
B51	13140	2.3	2.8	84,622	0.98	82,929	2,666
Total				**264,275**	**1.64**		**13,920**

Table 1 *Polygonal resource estimation*.

In summary, the Pease Creek Inferred Mineral Resource remains as it was at 15th September 1999, being **264,000 t @ 1.6 g/t Au (14,000 ounces Au).**

8.0 EXPENDITURE

8.1 PAST & CURRENT EXPENDITURE

2002 – 03	$49,249
2003 – 04	$29,494
2004 - 05	Nil
2005 – 06	Nil
2006 – 07	Nil
2007 – 08	Nil
2008 – 09	**$49,050**
Total	**$127,793**

8.2 FUTURE EXPLORATION & EXPENDITURE

Modelling of the recent drilling and a reinterpretation of post mineralisation faulting at Pease Creek is needed to complete an update of the prospect status. The current priorities for future drilling are to infill the untested Mine Sequence rocks linking the Pease Creek and North Pease Creek prospects and to test the immediate hanging wall to the Cabbage Tree Thrust for thrust parallel or back thrust structures with mineralised veins analogous to those at Salisbury, south of Beaconsfield. This would initially involve percussion drilling on both RL 1/1999 and EL 27/2000, with a minimum program budgeted in the range of $50,000 - $100,000, depending on the early results achieved.

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Appendix A

Drill Logs & Assay Reports

Beaconsfield Gold NL
RC Percussion Drill Hole Log

Tenement: RL 1/1999	Collar: 5440812N, 482793E AGD66	Total Depth: 100 m
Prospect: Pease Creek	RL: 66.53 m	Water Table: ?
Hole No: PCRC-1	AZM: n/a	Base of Oxid'n: m
Date Drilled: 31 Jan 2008	Dip: -90	Sample No's: 0-2 to 98-100
Driller: Spaulding-M Young	Hole Diam: 143 mm	Geologist: K Morrison

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
0-7	Gravel	Ter	Grey white minor yellow brown oxidised quartz gravel, minor sand.
7-20	Clay/Sand	Ter	Colour layered yellow brown, red brown gritty clay, clayey sand.
20-24	Clay	Ter	Dark, light brown silty, gritty humic stained clay. Base Tertiary @ 24m.
24-28	Sandstone	Oeg	Cream pale grey decomposed quartz sandstone.
28-41	Sandstone	Oeg	Grey yellow brown partly oxidised well sorted medium quartz sandstone, rare disseminated detrital black non magnetic opaques, minor milky white vein quartz @ 32-35 m. Base oxidation @ 41 m.
41-44	Granule Sandstone	Oeg	Grey medium-coarse quartz sandstone, coarser and darker colour down hole, rare white quartz matrix supported granules towards base in coarser sandstone(interpreted as PEBS),
44-53	Sandstone	Oeg	Black carbonaceous medium quartz sandstone, common fine pyrite dusting on fragment surfaces, and occasionally as fracture fill veinlets, especially @ 48-49 m.
53-63	Sandstone	Oeg	Grey, with minor darker carbonaceous content, coarse quartz sandstone with cream non calcareous clay matrix and fracture coating, consistent 0.1% disseminated euhedral pyrite content (note contrasting pyrite style with black sandstone).
63-66	Sandstone	Oeg	Black heavily pyritic medium-coarse quartz sandstone. Pyrite is very fine and occurs as surface coatings, undulose veinlets, fracture fill and clots with small pits, cavities.
66-74	Sandstone	Oeg	Rock type a/a but less pyrite except @ 69-71, 73-74 m where pyrite occurs with vuggy vein quartz.
74-90	Granule Sandstone	Oeg	Black medium-coarse quartz sandstone with patchy fine pyrite a/a, and occasional vein quartz granule in sandstone (especially @ 85-87 m), abundant milky white vein quartz @ 84-85 m.

Best Assays (ppm)		
Depth (m)	Au	As

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
90-96	Sandstone	Oeg	Grey speckled non calcareous carbonate rich (?ankerite) medium quartz sandstone minor quartz veinlets, localised patchy limonite (?Fault).
96-100	Granule Sandstone	Oeg	Black carbonaceous coarse quartz sandstone, small cavities and pits, occasional PEBS quartz granules, no sulphides, no carbonate.
EOH			

Best Assays (ppm)		
Depth (m)	Au	As

Beaconsfield Gold NL
RC Percussion Drill Hole Log

Tenement: RL 1/1999	Collar: 5440786N, 482819E AGD66	Total Depth: 100 m
Prospect: Pease Creek	RL: 66.87 m	Water Table: ?
Hole No: PCRC-2	AZM: n/a	Base of Oxid'n: 45 m
Date Drilled: 1 Feb 2008	Dip: -90	Sample No's: 0-2 to 98-100
Driller: Spaulding-M Young	Hole Diam: 143 mm	Geologist: K Morrison

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
0-2	Sand	Ter	White leached clayey quartz sand (fat sand).
2-21	Sand	Ter	Alternating layers of grey fawn and yellow brown clayey quartz sand, minor heavily corroded sandstone fragments.
21-25	Clay/Sand	Ter	Dark brown, grey brown humic acid stained clay, sandy clay. Base Tertiary @ 25 m.
25-29	Sandstone	Oeg	Pale grey tan well sorted medium quartz sandstone with pits, possible bioturbation structures.
29-45	Sandstone	Oeg	Alternating bands of grey quartz sandstone a/a and dark brown humic acid cemented medium quartz sandstone with patchy limonitic oxidation. Base oxidation @ 45 m.
45-59	Sandstone	Oeg	Black carbonaceous medium quartz sandstone with minor patchy humic acid overprint. Abundant fine pyrite @ 55-57 m, minor milky white vein quartz @ 50-51 m.
59-82	Sandstone	Oeg	Fining up sequence of fresh grey well sorted medium quartz sandstone with coarse base, cream non calcareous clay matrix, weak humic staining down to 74 m. Patchy fine euhedral pyrite, enriched @ 74-76, 81-82 m, minor vuggy milky white vein quartz @ 63-64 m.
82-100	Sandstone	Oeg	Pale greenish grey uniform massive well sorted medium quartz sandstone with minor small pits, minor disseminated pyrite.
EOH			

Best Assays (ppm)		
Depth (m)	Au	As
62-64	0.38	1200

Beaconsfield Gold NL
RC Percussion Drill Hole Log

Tenement: RL 1/1999	Collar: 5440787N, 482818E AGD66	Total Depth: 100 m
Prospect: Pease Creek	RL: 66.89 m	Water Table: ?
Hole No: PCRC-3	AZM: 324	Base of Oxid'n: 68 m
Date Drilled: 4 Feb 2008	Dip: -60, -64 @ 50 m, -66.5 @ 100 m.	Sample No's: 0-2 to 98-100
Driller: Spaulding-M Young	Hole Diam: 143 mm	Geologist: K Morrison

Depth (m)	Litho	Unit	Description
0-24	Sand	Ter	Alternating layers of fawn, yellow brown, pale grey clayey quartz sand.
24-29	Clay	Ter	Black dark grey humic clay.
29-30	Sand	Ter	Fawn clayey sand. Base Tertiary @ 30 m.
30-42	Sandstone	Oeg	Pale grey white leached massive uniform well sorted medium quartz sandstone with non calcareous clay matrix, patchy limonite oxide. Minor vein quartz from 30-38 m.
42-43	Sandstone	Oeg	Sandstone a/a with hematite, humic acid overprint at Redox contact.
43-49	Sandstone	Oeg	Dark brown humic acid stained medium quartz sandstone a/a.
49-68	Sandstone	Oeg	Grey well sorted medium quartz sandstone a/a with minor patchy limonite, minor fine pyrite disseminated and on fracture surfaces. Base oxidation @ 68 m.
68-78	Sandstone	Oeg	Pale greenish grey fresh uniform medium quartz sandstone with cream non calcareous clay matrix, minor disseminated pyrite. Grading down hole to darker more pyritic sandstone.
78-100	Granule Sandstone	Oeg	Gradational change from unit above. Grey dark grey medium quartz sandstone with occasional matrix supported clear, white rounded quartz granule (interpreted as PEBS). Increasingly carbonaceous and pyritic with depth, especially @ 82-89, 93-96 m.
EOH			

Best Assays (ppm)

Depth (m)	Au	As
52-54	0.38	46

Amdel Limited
PO Box 338
Torrensville Plaza SA 5031
ABN 30 008 127 802

Telephone (08) 8416 5300
Facsimile (08) 8234 0321

Mr Ken Morrison
Beaconsfield Mine Joint Venture
5 West Street
BEACONSFIELD TAS 7270

FINAL ANALYSIS REPORT

Your Order No:	TBA	Our Job Number:	8AD0520
Sample rec'd:	26/03/08	Results reported:	15/04/08
No. of samples:	379		

Results apply to sample(s) as submitted by the client.

Report comprises a letter and report pages: 1 to 1

Approved:

for
Robert Chapman,
Manager, Adelaide Geoanalytical

Report Codes:
N.A. - Not Available
L.N.R. - Listed But Not Received

Distribution Codes:
CC - Carbon Copy
EM - Electronic Media

I.S. - Insufficient Sample MM - Magnetic Media

*** Please Note ***

1) The results for elements 'Al, Ba, Cr, Ti, W, Zr, Sn' by code IC3E digest are acid soluble only, and results may be semi-quantative.
'K' values > 1% by code IC3E may bias low due to the insolubility of potassium perchlorate.

2) For scheme IC4, Total 'Fe' is analysed but is calculated and reported as 'Fe2O3'

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
NCRC-1 000-002	<0.01	--	7
NCRC-1 002-004	0.05	--	10
NCRC-1 004-006	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-1 006-008	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 008-010	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 010-012	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 012-014	<0.01	--	4
NCRC-1 014-016	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 016-018	<0.01	--	3
NCRC-1 018-020	<0.01	--	4
NCRC-1 020-022	<0.01	0.02	<2
NCRC-1 022-024	0.01	--	5
NCRC-1 024-026	0.03	--	2
NCRC-1 026-028	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 028-030	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 030-032	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 032-034	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 034-036	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 036-038	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 038-040	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 040-042	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 042-044	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 044-046	<0.01	<0.01	<2
NCRC-1 046-048	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 048-050	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 050-052	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 052-054	0.01	--	2
NCRC-1 054-056	<0.01	--	3
NCRC-1 056-058	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 058-060	0.02	--	9
NCRC-1 060-062	0.02	--	5
NCRC-1 062-064	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 064-066	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 066-068	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 068-070	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-1 070-072	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-1 072-074	0.02	--	16
NCRC-1 074-076	0.02	--	21
NCRC-1 076-078	0.04	--	39
NCRC-1 078-080	0.03	--	49
NCRC-1 080-082	<0.01	--	55
NCRC-1 082-084	0.03	--	31
NCRC-1 084-086	0.03	--	31
NCRC-1 086-088	0.03	--	48
NCRC-1 088-090	0.01	--	90
NCRC-1 090-092	0.05	--	55
NCRC-1 092-094	0.02	--	27
NCRC-1 094-096	<0.01	--	65
NCRC-1 096-098	<0.01	--	140
NCRC-1 098-100	0.03	--	41
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
NCRC-2 000-002	<0.01	--	17
NCRC-2 002-004	0.02	--	17
NCRC-2 004-006	0.02	--	10
NCRC-2 006-008	<0.01	--	6
NCRC-2 008-010	0.02	--	3
NCRC-2 010-012	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 012-014	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 014-016	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 016-018	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 018-020	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 020-022	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 022-024	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 024-026	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 026-028	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 028-030	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 030-032	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-2 032-034	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 034-036	<0.01	--	7
NCRC-2 036-038	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 038-040	0.02	--	2
NCRC-2 040-042	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 042-044	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-2 044-046	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 046-048	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 048-050	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-2 050-052	0.07	--	<2
NCRC-2 052-054	0.05	--	3
NCRC-2 054-056	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-2 056-058	0.09	--	6
NCRC-2 058-060	0.03	--	10
NCRC-2 060-062	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-2 062-064	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-2 064-066	0.18	--	24
NCRC-2 066-068	4.21	--	125
NCRC-2 068-070	0.13	--	29
NCRC-2 070-072	0.13	--	23
NCRC-2 072-074	0.03	--	70
NCRC-2 074-076	0.04	--	55
NCRC-2 076-078	<0.01	--	24
NCRC-2 078-080	0.01	--	43
NCRC-2 080-082	0.02	--	30
NCRC-2 082-084	<0.01	--	23
NCRC-2 084-086	<0.01	--	24
NCRC-2 086-088	0.01	--	18
NCRC-2 088-090	0.01	--	23
NCRC-2 090-092	0.01	--	16
NCRC-2 092-094	0.01	--	36
NCRC-2 094-096	0.01	--	22
NCRC-2 096-098	<0.01	0.01	36
NCRC-2 098-100	<0.01	--	40
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
NCRC-3 000-002	<0.01	--	16
NCRC-3 002-004	0.02	--	7
NCRC-3 004-006	0.02	--	4
NCRC-3 006-008	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 008-010	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 010-012	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 012-014	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 014-016	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 016-018	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 018-020	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 020-022	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 022-024	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 024-026	0.04	--	<2
NCRC-3 026-028	0.07	0.07	<2
NCRC-3 028-030	0.07	--	<2
NCRC-3 030-032	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 032-034	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 034-036	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 036-038	0.09	--	<2
NCRC-3 038-040	0.18	--	<2
NCRC-3 040-042	0.09	--	<2
NCRC-3 042-044	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-3 044-046	0.09	--	<2
NCRC-3 046-048	0.21	--	9
NCRC-3 048-050	0.13	--	<2
NCRC-3 050-052	0.05	--	<2
NCRC-3 052-054	0.05	--	<2
NCRC-3 054-056	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 056-058	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-3 058-060	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-3 060-062	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-3 062-064	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-3 064-066	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-3 066-068	0.02	--	8
NCRC-3 068-070	<0.01	--	25
NCRC-3 070-072	0.03	--	20
NCRC-3 072-074	0.01	--	21
NCRC-3 074-076	<0.01	--	33
NCRC-3 076-078	<0.01	--	18
NCRC-3 078-080	<0.01	--	27
NCRC-3 080-082	<0.01	--	20
NCRC-3 082-084	<0.01	--	26
NCRC-3 084-086	0.02	--	32
NCRC-3 086-088	<0.01	--	15
NCRC-3 088-090	0.02	--	20
NCRC-3 090-092	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-3 092-094	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 094-096	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 096-098	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-3 098-100	<0.01	--	12
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
NCRC-4 000-002	<0.01	--	18
NCRC-4 002-004	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-4 004-006	0.10	--	<2
NCRC-4 006-008	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-4 008-010	<0.01	--	2
NCRC-4 010-012	<0.01	--	3
NCRC-4 012-014	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-4 014-016	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-4 016-018	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-4 018-020	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-4 020-022	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-4 022-024	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-4 024-026	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-4 026-028	0.04	--	<2
NCRC-4 028-030	0.08	--	<2
NCRC-4 030-032	0.10	--	<2
NCRC-4 032-034	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-4 034-036	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-4 036-038	0.14	--	<2
NCRC-4 038-040	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-4 040-042	<0.01	0.03	9
NCRC-4 042-044	0.03	--	10
NCRC-4 044-046	0.03	--	12
NCRC-4 046-048	0.02	0.03	2
NCRC-4 048-050	0.04	--	3
NCRC-4 050-052	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-4 052-054	0.06	--	8
NCRC-4 054-056	0.06	--	5
NCRC-4 056-058	0.06	--	3
NCRC-4 058-060	0.06	--	<2
NCRC-4 060-062	0.09	--	<2
NCRC-4 062-064	0.13	--	<2
NCRC-4 064-066	0.03	0.03	6
NCRC-4 066-068	0.08	--	4
NCRC-4 068-070	0.22	--	8
NCRC-4 070-072	0.08	--	3
NCRC-4 072-074	0.20	--	6
NCRC-4 074-076	0.21	--	42
NCRC-4 076-078	0.14	--	8
NCRC-4 078-080	0.10	--	21
NCRC-4 080-082	0.04	--	5
NCRC-5 000-002	0.01	--	31
NCRC-5 002-004	0.01	--	23
NCRC-5 004-006	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 006-008	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 008-010	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 010-012	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 012-014	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 014-016	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 016-018	0.01	--	<2
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
NCRC-5 018-020	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 020-022	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 022-024	0.04	--	<2
NCRC-5 024-026	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-5 026-028	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 028-030	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-5 030-032	0.02	--	<2
NCRC-5 032-034	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 034-036	0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 036-038	<0.01	--	<2
NCRC-5 038-040	<0.01	--	4
NCRC-5 040-042	0.02	--	12
NCRC-5 042-044	0.03	--	7
NCRC-5 044-046	0.05	--	7
NCRC-5 046-048	0.10	--	11
NCRC-5 048-050	0.10	--	11
NCRC-5 050-052	0.10	--	18
NCRC-5 052-054	0.13	--	18
NCRC-5 054-056	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-5 056-058	0.06	--	11
NCRC-5 058-060	0.03	--	<2
NCRC-5 060-062	0.03	0.03	<2
NCRC-5 062-064	0.03	--	<2
PCRC-1 024-026	<0.01	--	23
PCRC-1 026-028	0.01	--	20
PCRC-1 028-030	0.02	--	28
PCRC-1 030-032	0.01	--	14
PCRC-1 032-034	0.01	--	75
PCRC-1 034-036	0.03	--	31
PCRC-1 036-038	0.02	--	19
PCRC-1 038-040	0.01	--	12
PCRC-1 040-042	<0.01	--	12
PCRC-1 042-044	<0.01	--	28
PCRC-1 044-046	<0.01	--	36
PCRC-1 046-048	0.01	--	10
PCRC-1 048-050	0.01	--	12
PCRC-1 050-052	<0.01	--	16
PCRC-1 052-054	<0.01	--	12
PCRC-1 054-056	<0.01	--	14
PCRC-1 056-058	0.01	--	22
PCRC-1 058-060	<0.01	0.02	17
PCRC-1 060-062	<0.01	--	10
PCRC-1 062-064	<0.01	--	18
PCRC-1 064-066	<0.01	--	75
PCRC-1 066-068	<0.01	--	13
PCRC-1 068-070	<0.01	--	8
PCRC-1 070-072	<0.01	--	29
PCRC-1 072-074	<0.01	--	9
PCRC-1 074-076	<0.01	--	5
PCRC-1 076-078	0.01	--	10
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
PCRC-1 078-080	<0.01	<0.01	7
PCRC-1 080-082	<0.01	--	13
PCRC-1 082-084	<0.01	--	3
PCRC-1 084-086	<0.01	--	5
PCRC-1 086-088	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-1 088-090	<0.01	--	2
PCRC-1 090-092	0.02	--	<2
PCRC-1 092-094	0.03	--	<2
PCRC-1 094-096	0.04	--	<2
PCRC-1 096-098	0.02	--	3
PCRC-1 098-100	0.14	--	18
PCRC-2 026-028	0.01	--	6
PCRC-2 028-030	0.02	--	8
PCRC-2 030-032	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-2 032-034	<0.01	--	4
PCRC-2 034-036	<0.01	--	18
PCRC-2 036-038	<0.01	--	11
PCRC-2 038-040	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-2 040-042	0.01	--	4
PCRC-2 042-044	<0.01	--	3
PCRC-2 044-046	0.04	--	15
PCRC-2 046-048	<0.01	--	2
PCRC-2 048-050	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-2 050-052	0.01	--	<2
PCRC-2 052-054	<0.01	--	6
PCRC-2 054-056	<0.01	--	12
PCRC-2 056-058	<0.01	--	20
PCRC-2 058-060	<0.01	--	24
PCRC-2 060-062	0.02	--	31
PCRC-2 062-064	0.38	--	1200
PCRC-2 064-066	0.02	--	55
PCRC-2 066-068	0.01	--	80
PCRC-2 068-070	<0.01	--	19
PCRC-2 070-072	<0.01	--	16
PCRC-2 072-074	<0.01	--	15
PCRC-2 074-076	<0.01	--	85
PCRC-2 076-078	<0.01	--	27
PCRC-2 078-080	0.01	--	140
PCRC-2 080-082	<0.01	--	42
PCRC-2 082-084	<0.01	--	28
PCRC-2 084-086	<0.01	--	13
PCRC-2 086-088	<0.01	--	2
PCRC-2 088-090	0.01	--	3
PCRC-2 090-092	<0.01	--	6
PCRC-2 092-094	<0.01	--	5
PCRC-2 094-096	0.01	--	14
PCRC-2 096-098	<0.01	--	4
PCRC-2 098-100	<0.01	--	4
PCRC-3 030-032	0.02	--	90
PCRC-3 032-034	<0.01	--	8
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
PCRC-3 034-036	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-3 036-038	<0.01	--	5
PCRC-3 038-040	<0.01	--	4
PCRC-3 040-042	0.01	--	6
PCRC-3 042-044	0.01	--	7
PCRC-3 044-046	<0.01	--	<2
PCRC-3 046-048	<0.01	--	3
PCRC-3 048-050	<0.01	--	11
PCRC-3 050-052	<0.01	--	17
PCRC-3 052-054	0.38	--	46
PCRC-3 054-056	0.02	--	16
PCRC-3 056-058	<0.01	--	26
PCRC-3 058-060	<0.01	--	29
PCRC-3 060-062	<0.01	--	10
PCRC-3 062-064	<0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 064-066	0.02	--	13
PCRC-3 066-068	0.01	--	27
PCRC-3 068-070	<0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 070-072	0.01	--	8
PCRC-3 072-074	<0.01	--	13
PCRC-3 074-076	0.01	--	15
PCRC-3 076-078	<0.01	--	9
PCRC-3 078-080	<0.01	0.01	9
PCRC-3 080-082	0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 082-084	0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 084-086	<0.01	--	22
PCRC-3 086-088	0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 088-090	0.02	--	41
PCRC-3 090-092	0.01	--	28
PCRC-3 092-094	<0.01	--	22
PCRC-3 094-096	<0.01	--	14
PCRC-3 096-098	0.02	--	20
PCRC-3 098-100	0.04	--	19
LWRC-4 000-002	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 002-004	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 004-006	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 006-008	<0.01	--	2
LWRC-4 008-010	<0.01	--	9
LWRC-4 010-012	0.01	--	3
LWRC-4 012-014	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 014-016	0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 016-018	<0.01	--	6
LWRC-4 018-020	<0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 020-022	<0.01	--	5
LWRC-4 022-024	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 024-026	0.01	--	5
LWRC-4 026-028	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 028-030	<0.01	--	3
LWRC-4 030-032	<0.01	--	6
LWRC-4 032-034	<0.01	--	<2
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1

Job: 8AD0520
O/N: TBA

Final ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Rpt	As
LWRC-4 034-036	<0.01	--	2
LWRC-4 036-038	0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 038-040	<0.01	<0.01	3
LWRC-4 040-042	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 042-044	<0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 044-046	<0.01	--	3
LWRC-4 046-048	0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 048-050	<0.01	--	6
LWRC-4 050-052	0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 052-054	0.01	--	9
LWRC-4 054-056	0.01	--	7
LWRC-4 056-058	<0.01	--	5
LWRC-4 058-060	0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 060-062	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 062-064	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 064-066	<0.01	--	5
LWRC-4 066-068	<0.01	--	3
LWRC-4 068-070	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 070-072	<0.01	<0.01	6
LWRC-4 072-074	0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 074-076	0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 076-078	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 078-080	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 080-082	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 082-084	0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 084-086	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 086-088	0.01	--	4
LWRC-4 088-090	<0.01	--	<2
LWRC-4 090-091	<0.01	--	<2

UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	0.01	0.01	2
SCHEME	FA1	FA1	XRF1