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EL27/2007 AND EL40/2007

EXPLORATION REPORT, 2010

BALFOUR DISTRICT

NW TASMANIA

Prepared for: Balfour Management Pty Ltd.

Tim Callaghan, December 2010

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EXECTUTIVE SUMMARY

Exploration of the Balfour district during 2010 has concentrated on the Roaring 41 South Prospect (R41S) in the northwest of EL40/2007. The exploration model for the prospect is Tennant Creek style Proterozoic magnetite-copper-gold mineralisation.

A ground magnetic survey was completed over the prospect in summer 2010 to verify the coincident aeromagnetic and ground gravity anomaly identified in 2009. Modeling of the ground magnetic data suggested a potential target consisting of a 100m by 100m wide, steeply southwest dipping prism of 10% magnetite at 60m depth.

A botanical and archaeological survey was required before granting of a drilling permit. No significant archaeological features were observed but one threatened plant species was identified in the work area.

Contract Diamond drillers E-Drill mobilized to site and completed two diamond drill holes for 511m in June-July 2010. Drillhole R41S_01 intersected 5m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 54m depth associated with fault/breccia hosted magnetite-siderite-pyrite mineralisation. Drillhole R41S_02 failed to intersect a source of the magnetic anomaly despite being drilled through the centre of the modeled anomaly to a depth of 259.8m.

Both holes have been lined with pvc and a down hole electromagnetic and 3 component magnetic survey was completed in November 2010. Modeling of DHEM and Magnetic data suggests the mineralised body is of limited extent and is located near surface and does not extend below 100m depth. The modeled body is interpreted to plunge NW with limited strike extent.

To fully test the prospect, several short holes of 100m length could be drilled along strike to test the known magnetite body down plunge to the northwest. A deeper hole testing the interpreted NW plunge of the known magnetite body of similar length to R41S_01 (250m depth) would further test the prospect at depth under the broader, surface magnetic high extending NW.

A 500m diamond drilling program is estimated to cost approximately $130 000.

The value of this program should be assessed against other possibly more productive exploration properties held by the JV partners.

Drill sites from the 2009 Specimen Hill drilling program were rehabilitated during Autumn and Winter.

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1 INTRODUCTION

A Joint Venture agreement to explore for tin and tungsten mineralisation on EL27/2007 and EL40/2007 between Pleiades Resources Pty Ltd (PRPL) and King Island Scheelite Ltd (KIS) was signed in February 2009. The EL's are located in NW Tasmania near the historic mining district of Balfour. The Balfour district covers a 35km line of intermittent copper mineralisation exploited since the early 1900's with significant tin-tungsten mineralisation located west of the copper lineament.

The EL's cover a Tertiary peneplain vegetated by open button grass plains to the west and wet sclerophyll and rainforest to the east where the topography is incised by the Frankland River drainage system. Access to the EL's is relatively easy via the Western Explorer Road and historic mining/exploration access roads (Figure 1).

A ground based gravity survey was completed in January 2009 by Haines Surveys Pty Ltd. An interpretation of the gravity survey and open file helicopter borne magnetic data acquired by MRT in 2002 identified several areas worthy of follow up.

The principal exploration target for 2009 was the known tin-tungsten mineralisation of the Specimen Hill Prospect. The geophysical interpretation (Bissett, 2009) has modeled a near surface granite cupola west of the Specimen Hill prospect and a buried magnetic body beneath the prospect. The Balfour Joint Venture drilled 4 diamond drill holes into the Specimen Hill Prospect, intersecting numerous thin tin-tungsten mineralised veins. However vein densities were low and a granitic source for the mineralisation is considered to be too deep to warrant continued exploration (Callaghan, 2009). The Specimen Hill Drill sites were rehabilitated during 2010.

A secondary target consisting of a coincident gravity-magnetic high in the NW of the tenements termed Roaring 41 South (R41S) was subject to ground geological investigation involving mapping, gridding and rock chip sampling in 2009. A ground magnetic survey and subsequent drilling program was completed in 2010. Massive magnetite-pyrite-siderite-chlorite hosted copper gold mineralisation was identified from the first drillhole R41S_01. Additional work including a down hole magnetic survey and possibly further diamond drilling is planned.

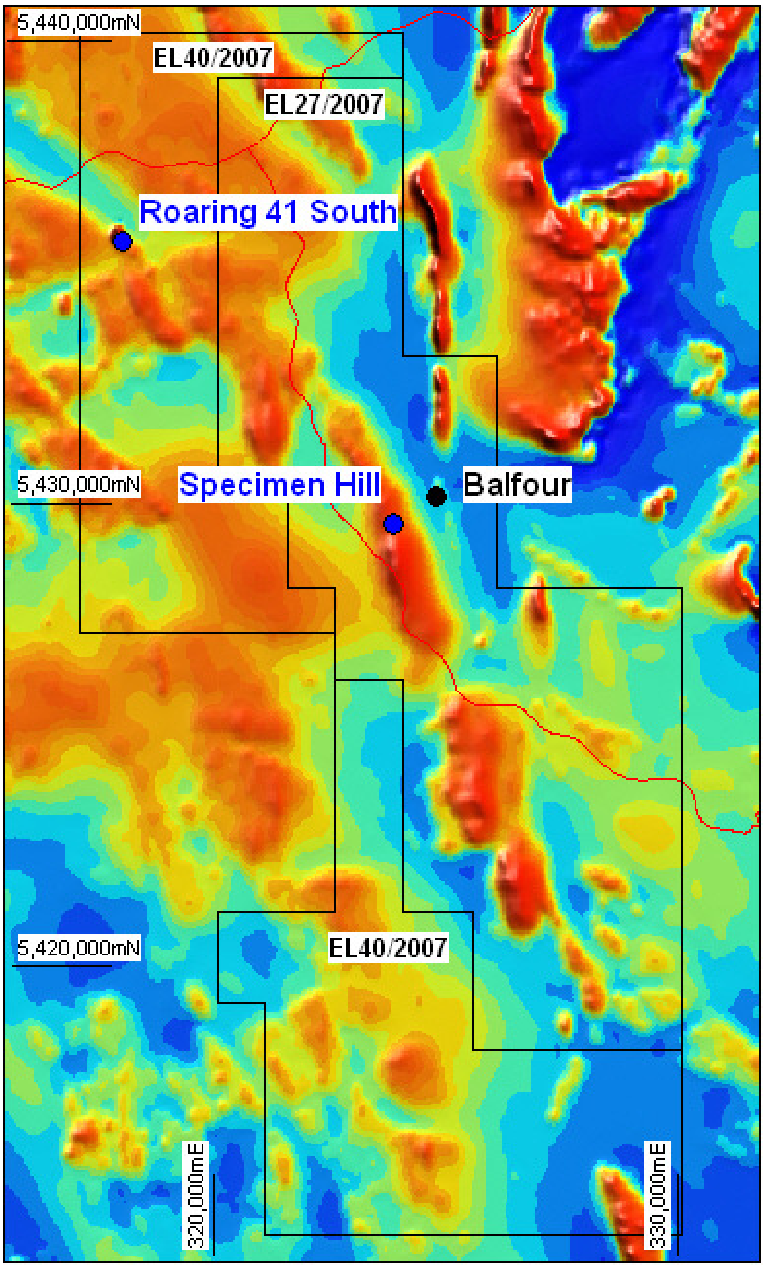

Figure 1. Balfour Tenement Location plan and Total Magnetic Intensity Image.

2 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Geology of NW Tasmania has been studied by many Geologists with the most recent Mineral Resources Tasmania report (Everard *et al*, 2007) summarized in this section.

The Geology of NW Tasmania is structurally dominated by the Smithton Syncline formed through Proterozoic extension and Paleozoic compression (Everard *et al*, 2007). The NW Tasmanian Geology is separated from the geology of Western Tasmania by the 510Ma Arthur Lineament, a major east dipping NNE trending thrust lineament (Figure 2). The N-NW trending Balfour thrust/shear is associated with partial inversion of the Rocky Cape and Togari Groups west of the syncline axis. The NNE trending Roger River Fault is a basin wide, long lived structure located in the east of the syncline that has controlled basin sedimentation since the Proterozoic.

The Smithton Syncline is flanked and underlain by the Early Neoproterozoic (1000-750Ma) Rocky Cape Group. The Rocky Cape Group is considered to represent autochthonous basement (Seymour *et al* 2006) and consists of over 10km of marine shelf siliciclasic sandstone, siltstone, black shale and minor dolomite. The Lower Rocky Cape Group is comprised of the Pedder River Siltstone, conformably overlain by the Lagoon River Quartzite followed by the 3500m thick Balfour Sub Group which has been divided into four formations, Skinners Flat Siltstone, Cassiterite Creek Quartzite, Emmett's Creek Shale and the Looney's Flat Siltstone.

The Balfour Sub Group is overlain by the Cowrie Siltstone, a planar, black carbonaceous and locally pyritic siltstone and shale sequence.

The Rocky Cape Group is unconformably overlain by the late Neoproterozoic (750-520Ma) Togari Group and its correlates (Ahrberg Group, Timbs Group, Success Creek Group, Crimson Creek Formation). The Togari Group in the Smithton Basin can be subdivided into four main phases of sedimentation. The basal member is the discontinuous Forrest Conglomerate Quartzite and overlying Black River Dolomite. The Black River Dolomite consists of fossiliferous dolomite, chert, shale, siltstone and polymictic conglomerate and varies from 300m thick in the west to over 800m in the east. The overlying Kanunnah Subgroup (700 – 570Ma) is a thick sequence of mafic rift volcanics and associated volcaniclastic and siliciclastic sediments.

The Smithton Dolomite overlies the Kanunnah Subgroup and is comprised of a 1500m thick sequence of unfossiliferous dolomite and limestone. A renewal of deepwater siliciclastic sedimentation resulted in the deposition of the Salmon River Siltstone. The last two phases of the Togari Group are only found near Rocky Cape.

Early Deformation (D1) of the Rocky Cape and Togari Groups is evident as minor microstructures in the Rocky Cape Group. The next two phases of deformation (D1 and D2) are associated with the 510Ma Tyennan Orogeny. D2 is represented as open upright east west trending folds west of the Roger River Fault. The Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny is expressed as the prominent D3 phase of deformation. D3 is represented as NW trending NE vergent folding and axial planar cleavage associated with NE directed thrusting that partially inverted the stratigraphy of the Rocky Cape and Togari Groups (Everard *et al*, 2007). One thrust hosts the copper mineralisation of the Balfour District. Late D3 transpression resulted in clockwise rotation of early D3 folding to an N-S trend adjacent to the Roger River Fault. Late NE trending strike slip faults in the Balfour area are associated with Sn-W mineralisation at Specimen Hill. D4, also of Devonian age is expressed as upright north trending folds in the core of the Smithton syncline and as NE trending reverse faults in the Temma area.

Devonian-Silurian post orogenic granitoids outcrop on the coast north of the Pieman River and have been interpreted to extend eastwards at approximately 2km depth below the Balfour -Temma district (Leaman, 1988).

Post Proterozoic cover rocks are generally restricted to minor, thin Tertiary to Recent, gravels, sands, and chert. Minor remnants of Tertiary basaltic flows are located at the Balfour Township, the Clump and near Temma. The basalts range from basanite, through alkali olivine basalts to tholeiite (Everard *et al*, 2007).

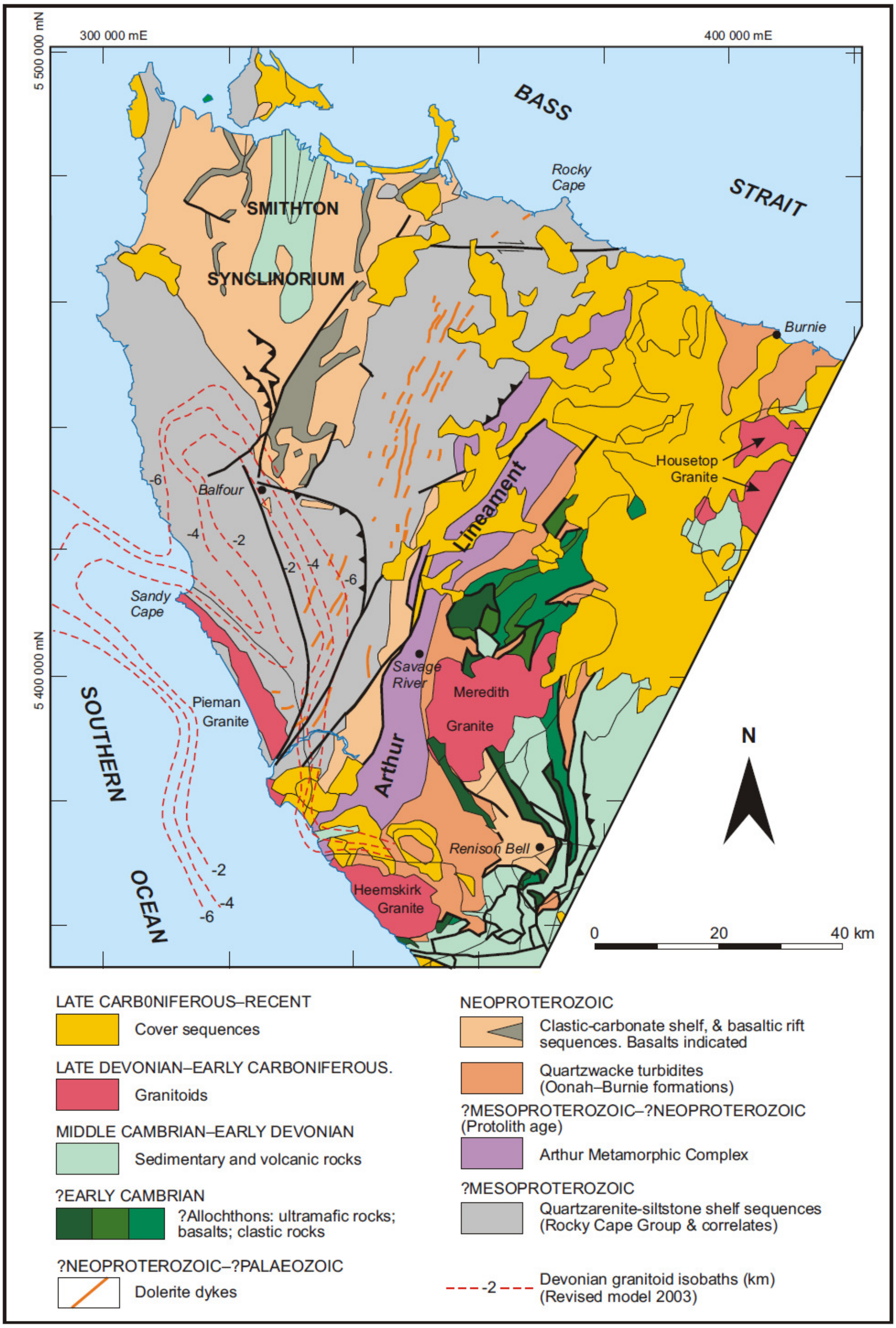

Figure 2. Regional Geology Northwest Tasmania (Everard *et al*, 2007).

2.1 District Mineralisation

Known mineralisation of the Balfour District consists of fault vein related copper deposits, Sn-WO_3 vein mineralisation and associated placers and massive magnetite bodies (Figure 3).

Copper Mineralisation.
Copper mineralisation of the Balfour District is located along a 35km long lineament from the Clump in the north to the Toner River in the south with over 60 occurrences noted (Figure 3). Most of the mineralisation is hosted in pyritic carbonaceous and/or chloritic shale of the Balfour Sub Group. The mineralisation consists of veins, disseminations, replacements, breccia infillings and semi-massive pods occupying dilational zones in a persistent NNW striking, west dipping reverse fault. Primary mineralogy consists of quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-carbonate and chlorite and is hosted in pyritic and chloritic shale and siltstone. Murray's Reward was the largest producer in the field and contained supergene pods of covellite and digenite. Drilling by ACI in the 1970's identified a small pre-JORC resource of 0.5Mt @ 0.8% Cu. Geochemical, isotopic and geological evidence suggest the deposits were formed by granitic or meteoric hydrothermal fluids remobilizing copper into the fault structures (Taheri and Botrill, 2003). The possible source of the copper is unknown but is likely to be the native copper contained in the Spinks Basalt of the Kanunnah Subgroup.

Tin-Tungsten Mineralisation
Sn-WO_3 mineralisation of the Balfour District is constrained mainly to within 2km of the Specimen Hill Prospect just west of Balfour. The association of tin-tungsten mineralisation with Devonian granites is well established in Tasmania, although the nearest outcropping granite is the Interview Granite located 30km SW. Interpretation of the regional gravity data has identified a potential granite ridge within 2km of the surface immediately west of Balfour. The Haines survey suggests the granite may be within 200m of the surface although the lack of thermal metamorphism suggests it may be further away.

There are at least ten Sn-WO_3 occurrences in the Balfour Field, all but one are located within a 2km radius of the main Specimen Hill Prospect. The southern outlier is an unnamed prospect at 324,900mE, 5,429,300mN. The Sn mineralisation is restricted in comparison to the extensive Cu mineralisation along the Balfour Lineament.

The Balfour Field produced at least 125t of Sn metal from the early 1880's until 1942 with minor production continuing until the 1980's. The majority of the production was from alluvial workings in Cassiterite Creek and its tributaries and from Emmett's Creek.

Massive Magnetite-Sulphide
Several massive magnetite-sulphide bodies are located 18km west and northwest of Balfour near Temma. The mineralisation occurs as magnetite dominated lodes with lesser hematite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-sphalerite-galena-pyrite-Fe rich amphibole and Fe-Mn carbonates. The deposits appear to be fault related and are hosted within the Rocky Cape Group sediments. The primary lode assemblage is recognized as being pyrometasomatic skarn (Weber, 1983).

The only significant modern exploration of the lodes near Temma was completed by Geopeko (Herrmann and Sumpton, 1982, Weber, 1983). Metals appear to be erratically distributed and include maximum values of 2.2g/t Au, 22g/t Ag, 0.4% Cu and 1.8% Pb.

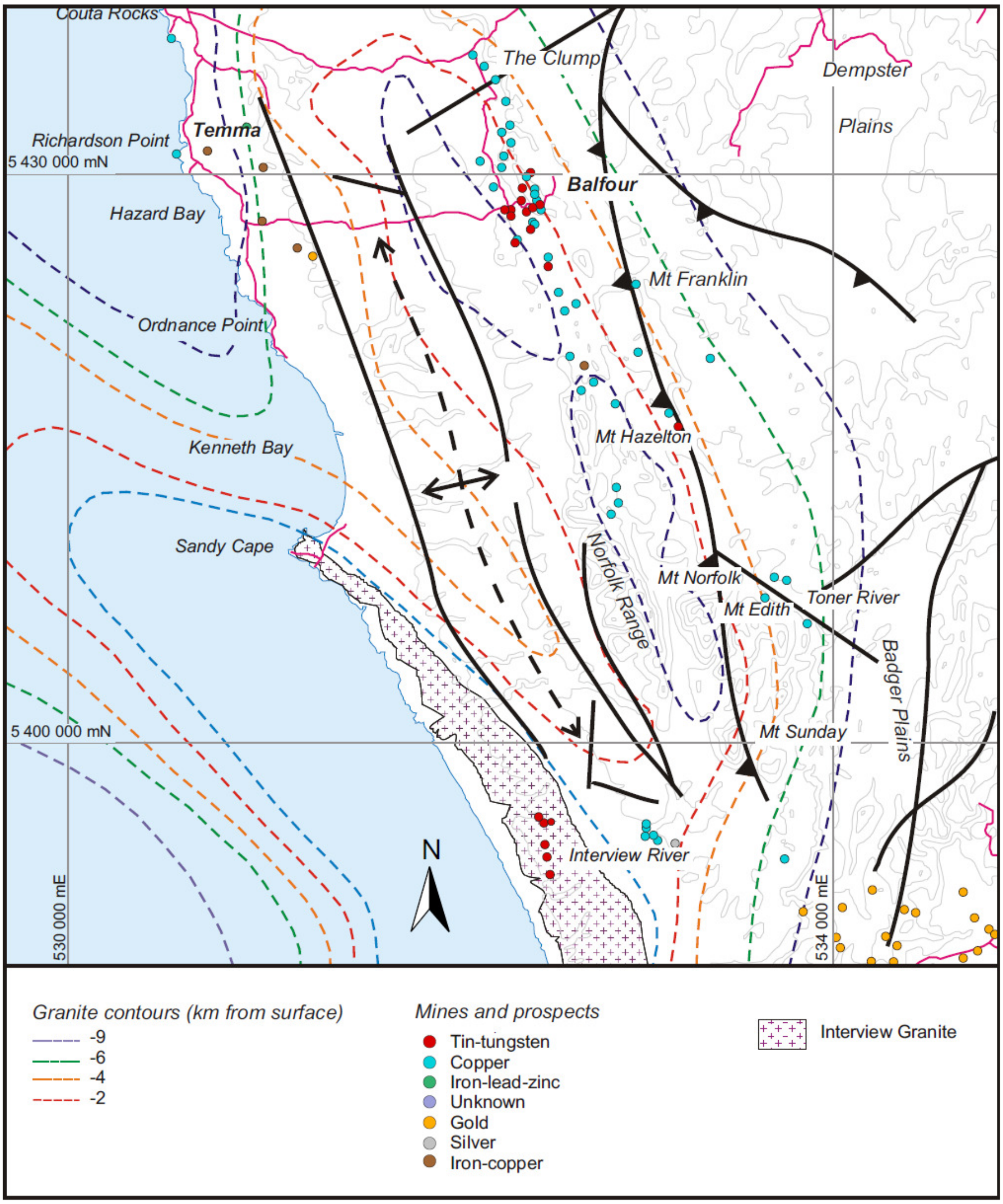

Figure 3. Granite Contours, Structure and Mineral deposits of the Balfour District, (Bottrill and Taheri, 2003).

3 WORK COMPLETED, ROARING 41 SOUTH 2010

The Roaring 41 South prospect (R41S) is a coincident aeromagnetic-gravity anomaly located over Proterozoic Rocky Cape Group sediments approximately 2km west of the Clump Prospect in the Balfour District in NW Tasmania (Figure 4).

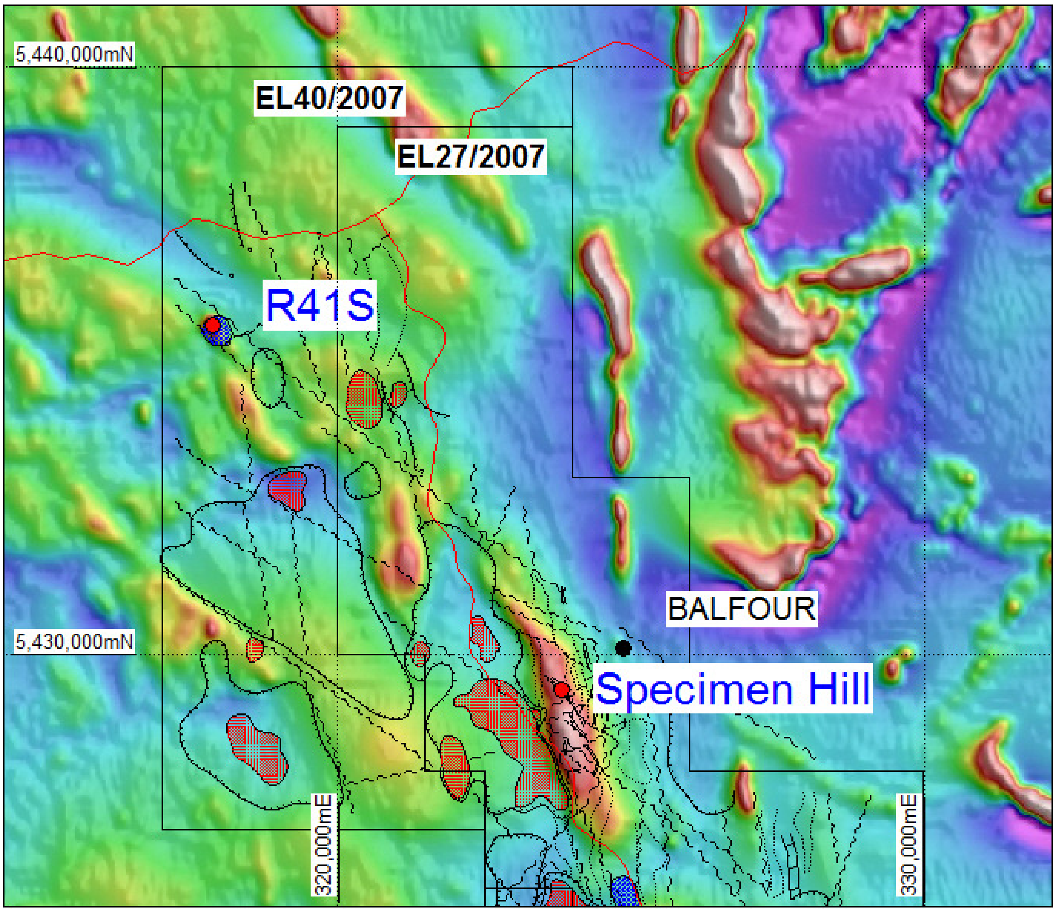

Figure 4. R41S location, gravity interpretation and TMI Image.

The anomaly is a single point gravity and magnetic high associated with a broader low level gravity and magnetic feature constrained by the dominant NW strike of the NE dipping Rocky Cape Group. The gravity anomaly was detected in an EL wide ground gravity survey completed for Pleiades Resources in early 2009.

Field mapping and sampling surveys completed in late 2009 failed to identify a source for the anomaly. Outcrop over the anomaly is reasonably good with a prominent quartzite ridge striking NW through the prospect with silicified, laminated siltstone located on the northern margin.

Work completed in 2010 includes a ground magnetic survey and drilling of two diamond drill holes. A 3 component down hole magnetic and electromagnetic survey was completed in November 2010.

3.1 Ground Magnetometer Survey.

In early 2010 a ground magnetic survey was completed over the area of interest with the aim of:

a) Confirming the aeromagnetic feature
b) Provide more resolution of the anomaly to assist drill targeting.

A 600m by 600m tape and compass grid was placed over the anomaly with 100m spaced north-south lines. Lines were located by hand held GPS.

A G856 magnetometer and base station was hired from Southern Geosciences and the survey completed by Ian Rogers Exploration Services on Tuesday 15th December.

The data was downloaded and corrections made for magnetic field drift over the course of the survey. The data was transformed according to the following formula before being imported into Mapinfo and imaged.

Magnetic residual = Field Reading-Base Station Reading +2000.

The survey successfully confirmed the aeromagnetic feature and provided the required detail to pinpoint the source area of greatest magnetic susceptibility (Figure 5).
Modeling of the anomaly was completed by consultant Geophysicist Andrew Bissett (see report in (Appendix 1). A steeply south-southwest dipping body of 0.3SI units (equating to a mass of approximately 10% magnetite) was modeled at a depth of 60m (Figure 6).

Two Diamond drill holes were proposed to test the anomaly, the first drilled from the northeast to the southwest at what was considered to be a high angle to bedding. The second hole was drilled from southwest to northeast to intersect the modeled magnetic body at a high angle.

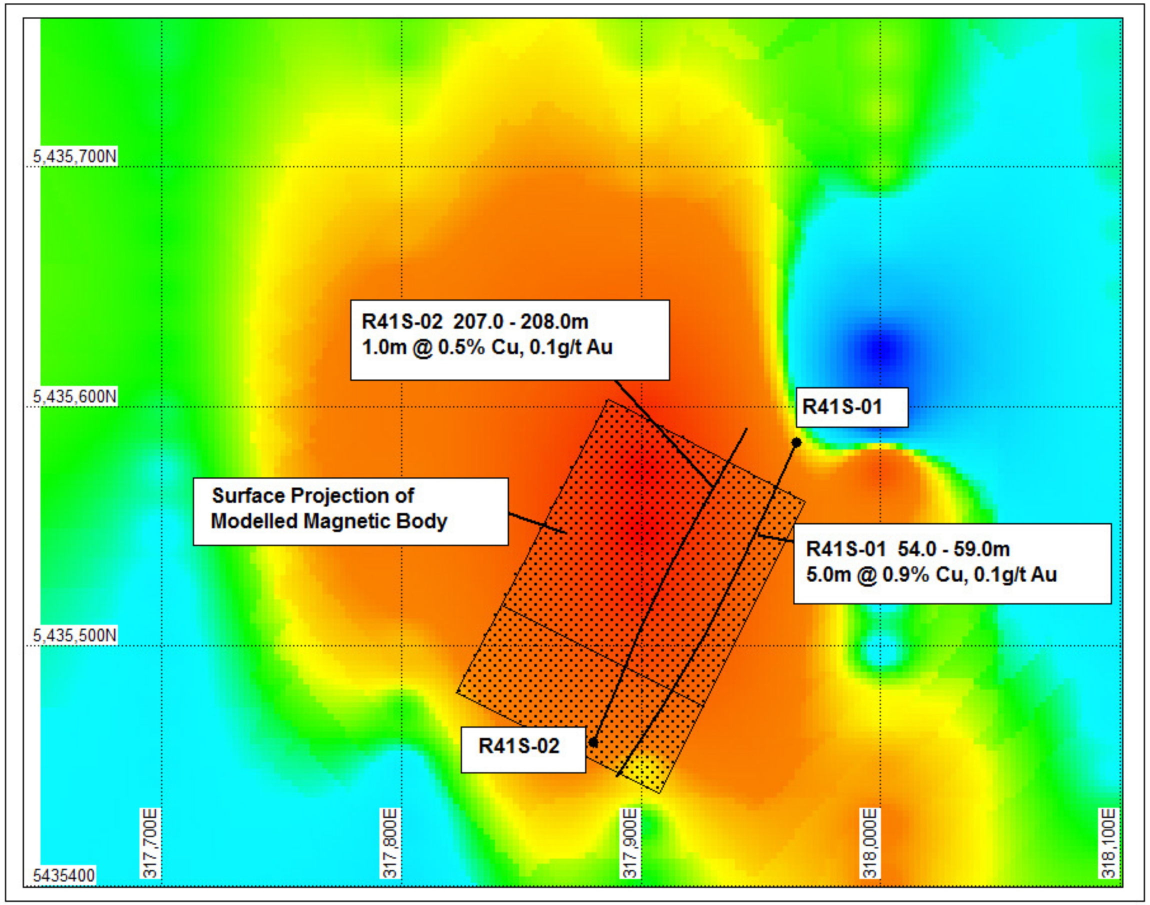

Figure 5. Ground Magnetic Image of R41S, modeled magnetic body and drill hole locations.

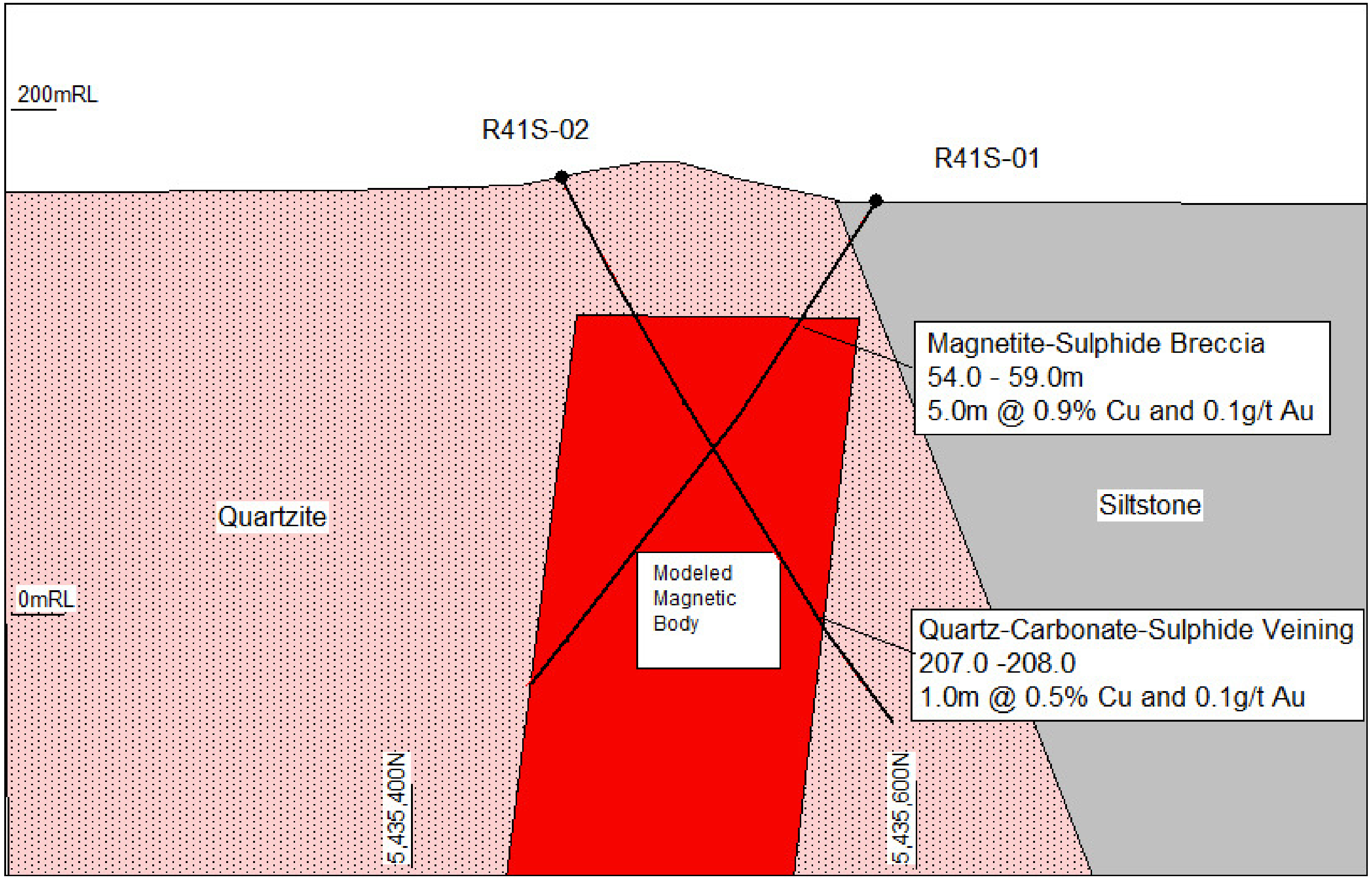

Figure 6. Cross section 317,900mE with modeled magnetic body and recent diamond drilling. The 100m by 100m modeled body was not intersected in R41S_02 and only 5m of massive magnetite was intersected in R41S_01. The main source of the anomaly is probably deeper than the modeling suggests.

3.2 Diamond Drilling

E-drill were contracted to drill two diamond drill holes testing the R41S anomaly. A track mounted rig supported by a rubber tracked Marooka was used for the program to minimize the environmental impact (Figure 4). The rig was mobilized to site on the 10th June 2010 and demobilized 6th July 2010.

Rig and Marooka movements were restricted to mobilization, de-mobilisation and a few essential core and fuel pickups. Drill crews and geology staff accessed the site by foot over an approximately 2km journey through undulating button grass plains.

Prior to exploration commencing a flora and fauna and archaeological survey was requested from Mineral Resources Tasmania. Botanist Phil Milner completed the flora and fauna survey (Appendix 2) and the archeological survey was completed by Jim Wheeler of Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (Appendix 3).

No significant archaeological concerns were raised from the Archeological survey. One rare plant species *(Epacris curtisiae)* was recorded in the vicinity of the access track. The rig was guided onto site to avoid impact on the species during mobilisation.

Hole collar coordinates and drill intersections are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Roaring 41 South Drill hole details

BHID	Hole Details	From	To	Length	Cu %	Au g/t
R41S_01	317,965E 5,435,585N 165RL Azm 205° Dip -55° Depth 251.2m	54.0m	59.0m	5.0m	0.9	0.1
R41S_02	317,880E 5,435,460N 172RL Azm 25° Dip -60° Depth 259.1m	207.0m	208.0m	1.0m	0.5	0.1

Figure 7. E-Drill UDR250 set up on diamond drill hole R41S_02.

Full drill logs are located in Appendix 4 and detailed cross sections in the enclosures. Assay samples of 1m lengths of half core were submitted to Burnie Research Laboratories and analysed for Sn and WO_3 by XRF, Cu, Pb and Zn by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry and Au by Fire Assay.

Summary drill logs are listed below:

R41S_01 SUMMARY LOG

0.0m to 53.4m	Pale grey laminated siltstone, weak chlorite alteration with sparse pyritic quartz veining.
53.4m to 55.0m	Fault zone with intensely chloritised siltstone breccia. Quartz veining with 1-2% pyrite-chalcopyrite disseminations.
55.0m to 56.0m	Massive magnetite vein with 5% coarse disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Patchy siderite veins and clots to 10%.
56.0m to 57.1m	Fault zone with intensely chloritised siltstone breccia. Quartz siderite veining with 1-2% pyrite-chalcopyrite disseminations. Minor magnetite veining.
57.1m to 57.8	Intensely silicified pale grey quartzite. Faulted and brecciated with pyrite-magnetite veining and 1% chalcopyrite.

57.8m to 58.6m	Massive, vughy crystalline pyrite-siderite vein with minor chalcopyrite.
58.6m to 64.2m	Broken and faulted siltstone with disseminated coarse pyrite and minor quartz veining.
64.2m to 148.8m	Interbedded grey sandstone, quartzite and siltstone.
148.8m to 154.8m	Large fault breccia zone with intense chlorite alteration and siderite veining/matrix. 2-3% pyrite. No base-metals.
154.8m to 251.2m	Massive and laminated grey green siltstone with interbedded pale grey sandstone. Graded beds. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration. Minor diagenetic pyrite.
	EOH.

R41S_02 SUMMARY LOG.

0m to 27.0m	Pale grey and dark grey laminated and massive siltstone. Pervasive biotite-chlorite alteration and garnet hornfels spotting. Minor quartz veining.
27.0m to 40.0m	Pale grey and dark grey intensely silicified sandstone/quartzite. Minor biotite alteration.
40.0m to 48.5m	Pale grey and dark grey laminated and massive siltstone with minor black shale. Pervasive biotite-chlorite alteration.
48.5m to 63.9m	Pale grey and dark grey intensely silicified sandstone/quartzite. Minor biotite alteration.
63.9m to 103.4m	Pale grey and dark grey laminated and massive siltstone/sandstone with diagenetic pyrrhotite-pyrite in basal layers. Several thin (0.5m) carbonate altered feldspar-pyroxene phyric mafic dykes with clastic flow brecciation and fuchsite alteration.
103.4m to 126.2m	Pale grey and dark grey laminated and massive siltstone/sandstone with diagenetic pyrrhotite-pyrite in basal layers.
126.2m to 131.9m	Massive brittle fault breccia. Numerous puggy shears. Chlorite alteration with coarse pyrite disseminations.
131.9m to 192.8m	Pale grey and dark grey intensely silicified sandstone/quartzite. Strongly silicified.
192.8m to 194.6m	Broken chloritic fault zone.
194.6m to 259.8m	Dark grey-green laminated siltstone. Numerous thin quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins. Thin (1.7m) carbonate altered

feldspar-pyroxene phyric mafic dykes with clastic flow brecciation and fuchsite alteration at 228.4m.

EOH

Both drill holes intersected extensive siliciclastic siltstones, sandstones and quartzite of the Rocky Cape Group. The R41S drilling campaign has successfully identified the source of the magnetic anomaly in drillhole R41S_01. Mineralisation consists of disseminated and vein pyrite-chalcopyrite associated with fissure related magnetite-siderite veining. The magnetite-siderite-sulphide veins have an intense associated chloritic halo with disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

Chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation is associated with the magnetite-siderite veins with a best assay from R41S_01 of 5m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.01g/t Au. There was no associated anomalous Sn, WO_3 or Pb and Zn.

Drillhole R41S_02 did not intersect the massive magnetite veining despite being drilled only 50m to the NW and scissoring the first hole. Significant differences between the two holes were noted including the higher grade thermal alteration assemblage of biotite-garnet in R41S_02 and the presence of numerous thin feldspar-pyroxene phyric mafic dykes which were not observed in R41S_01. The mafic dykes are strongly carbonate altered with fuchsite alteration of chromite spinels. One sample of the mafic dyke was sent to McArthur Ore deposit Assessments for petrographic analysis (Appendix 5).

Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken down both holes. As expected a major increase in magnetic susceptibility was noted (696.8 x 10^{-3}SI units) where the massive magnetite was intersected in R41S_01. Generally magnetic susceptibility was low (0.1-0.5 x 10^{-3}SI units) where no pyrrhotite was present to moderate (0.5-1.0 x 10^{-3}SI units) where diagenetic, disseminated pyrrhotite was present.

3.3 Down Hole Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys

Both drill holes were pvc lined and down hole magnetic surveying was completed by Outer Rim Geophysics in November 2010. Down hole magnetic modeling was completed by Gerrard McNeill of Austhaigeophysics with the final report provided in late December. Geophysical data and reports are located in Appendix 6 and on the attached data disc.

Gerard reports that the down hole EM data is of good quality. R41S_01 had a very strong conductive response between 40 and 55m. Gerard has modeled the data in line with the known geological interpretation. The anomalous conductivity can be modeled with a small near surface vertical lens intercepting the hole where the known magnetite body was located. Of more importance to the depth potential of the prospect. no significant off hole response was noted in R41S_02.

The down hole magnetic data was also considered to be of moderate to good quality. As expected, R41S_01 had a very strong magnetic response between 40 and 55m. Gerard considers the source to be from several small,, shallow magnetic bodies, again of limited extent. R41S_02 is lacking any real anomalous response, again indicating the small magnetic bodies do not extend down plunge. Gerard summarises - “If there was a significant source, similar to that intersected in R41S_01 within 100m of R41S_02 then it would be apparent”.

Inversion of the ground magnetic data suggests there is some shallow strike continuity of the body, particularly to the east (25m) where it is possibly outcropping.

3.4 Specimen Hill Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the 2009 drill sites at Specimen Hill was completed late autumn through the winter of 2010. The Specimen Hill area had been extensively rehabilitated by Mineral Resources Tasmania several years prior. The 2009 drill sites re-used pre-existing (although rehabilitated) exploration tracks as much as possible to minimize environmental disturbance.

After completion of the drilling program the tracks were re-contoured and had topsoil spread by Mark Beatty Earthmoving Contractors. The sites on the western side of the hill were covered with Jute geo-textile and tea tree slash placed to shelter re-growth and encourage re-seeding. A seed mix and fertilizer were also added to the sites to encourage growth. Rehabilitation work was completed by Saltmarsh Environment Services.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

Magnetite-siderite bodies are well known in the Temma district 10-15km's west and north of R41S. Some of these have been historically investigated, mainly by Geopeko in the early 1980's (Hermann and Sumpton, 1982, Weber, 1983) and later by Pacific Nevada (Newnham, 2000) and currently by Shree Minerals Pty Ltd. Exploration models for Geopeko and Pacific Nevada were based on Proterozoic Iron oxide copper-gold deposits, principally Tennant Creek Style replacement ironstones and breccia pipes. Shree are exploring for iron ore deposits NW of the EL at the Nelson Bay River Prospect.

The Temma Ironstones consist of magnetite-siderite-quartz, Fe rich amphibole, pyrite and chlorite lodes with a wall rock assemblage of biotite and garnet often replaced by retrograde chlorite alteration. The bodies are considered to be pyrometasomatic replacement of mafic intrusives and host sediments (Weber, 1983, Newnham, 2000).

The Nelson Bay River prospect is the largest of the three ironstones tested historically with a strike extent in excess of 3km. A drillhole into the Nelson Bay River Prospect, NR001 intersected 5.6m @ 0.4% Cu but the majority of the drill intersections into the ironstones and their alteration assemblage contained very low levels of base and precious metals.

Given the known mineralisation and host sequence, Tennant Creek Style iron-oxide copper gold mineralisation is a feasible exploration model for the R41S prospect and the other ironstones of the Temma district.

The Tennant Creek deposits were quite variable in size and grade although were generally small to moderate tonnage (Table 2).

TABLE 2. TONNAGE AND GRADE OF THE MAJOR GOLD PRODUCING MINES IN THE TENNANT CREEK GOLDFIELD (Wedekind et al 1989)

Mine	Mt	Au g/t	Cu %	Bi %
Warrego	6.95	6.6	2	0.32
Nobles Nob	2	19.5		
Juno	0.45	56.1	0.33	0.57
Peko	3.7	3.5	4.01	0.2
White Devil	0.28	22		
Orlando	0.68	8.8	4.01	0.1
Argo	0.3	13.6	0.8	0.6
Gecko	4.9	0.8	3.8	
Eldorado	0.15	22.7		
TC8	0.04	67	1.2	0.5

Although mineral zonation between orebodies is variable, the Tennant Creek deposits tend to form flattened lozenge shaped bodies consisting of a magnetite-chlorite-sulphide core and a carbonate-talc rich outer halo. The deposits are generally of small size, 1-200m in depth, 100m in length and 30-50m in width (Figure 8). Geopeko exploration within the Tennant Creek Field focused on discrete, small to modest size magnetic bulls eye anomalies, identical to the R41S anomaly.

It is important to note that of the 650 known ironstones in the Tennant Creek Field, 200 are mineralised and only 30 of these host over 30kg of gold (Wedekind et al, 1989). This suggests that perseverance of testing magnetic targets was important for exploration in the Tennant Creek Field.

Modeling of DHEM and 3 component magnetics suggests the bodies are of limited size and do not extend to depth. A NW plunge is likely to the known mineralisation.

The size of the R41S modeled anomaly suggests both drill holes have not fully tested the magnetic source, with minor extensions interpreted along strike and down plunge to within 100m of surface.

On the negative side, the gold grades of the magnetite-pyrite zone intersected in R41S_01 are one to two orders of magnitude lower than the Tennant Creek mineralisation (0.1g/t verses 1-60g/t). A small tonnage resource within the Arthur-Pieman Conservation area would need to be of high value to be of economic interest.

The higher metamorphic grade mineral assemblage (biotite-garnet) in R41S_02 suggests it is closer to a larger intrusive or pyrometasomatic skarn, despite not intersecting any significant magnetite hosted mineralisation.

To fully test the prospect, several short holes of 100m length could be drilled along strike to test the known magnetite body along strike and down plunge to the northwest. A deeper hole testing the interpreted NW plunge of the known magnetite body of similar length to R41S_01 (250m depth) would further test the prospect at depth under the broader, surface magnetic high extending NW.

A 500m diamond drilling program is estimated to cost approximately $130 000.

The value of this program should be assessed against other possibly more productive exploration properties held by the JV partners.

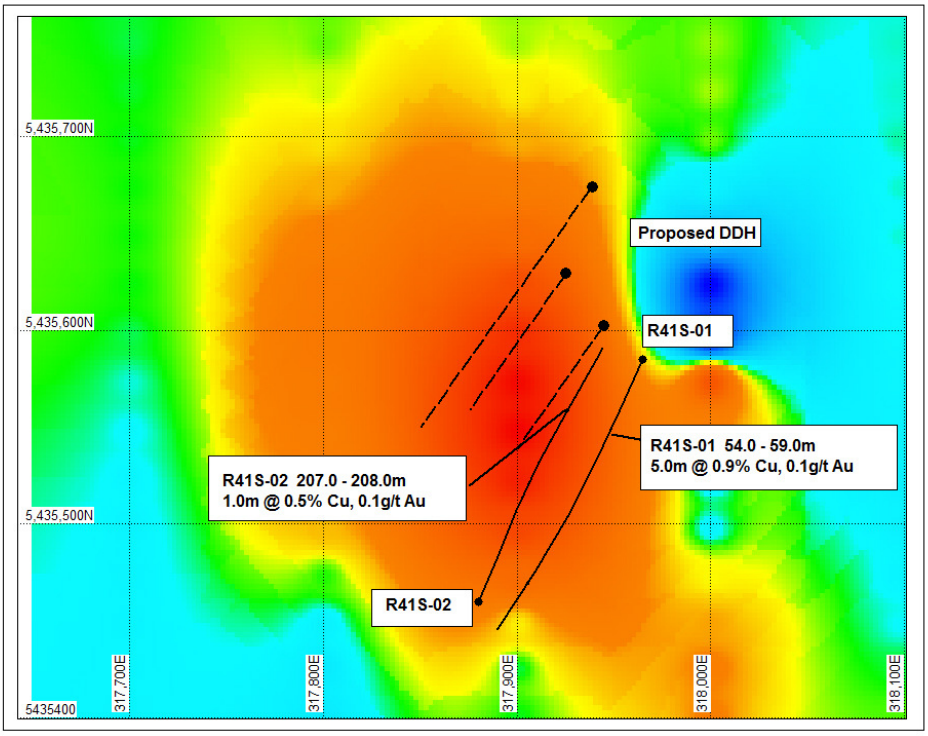

Figure 8. Proposed follow up DDH, R41S.

Table 1. Proposed DDH					
Hole Id	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Azm**	**Dip**	**Length**
R41S_03	317 950	5 435 600	025	-50	125m
R41S_04	317 925	5 435 630	025	-50	125m
R41S_05	317 940	5 435 675	025	-65	250m

3.170

FIG. 5

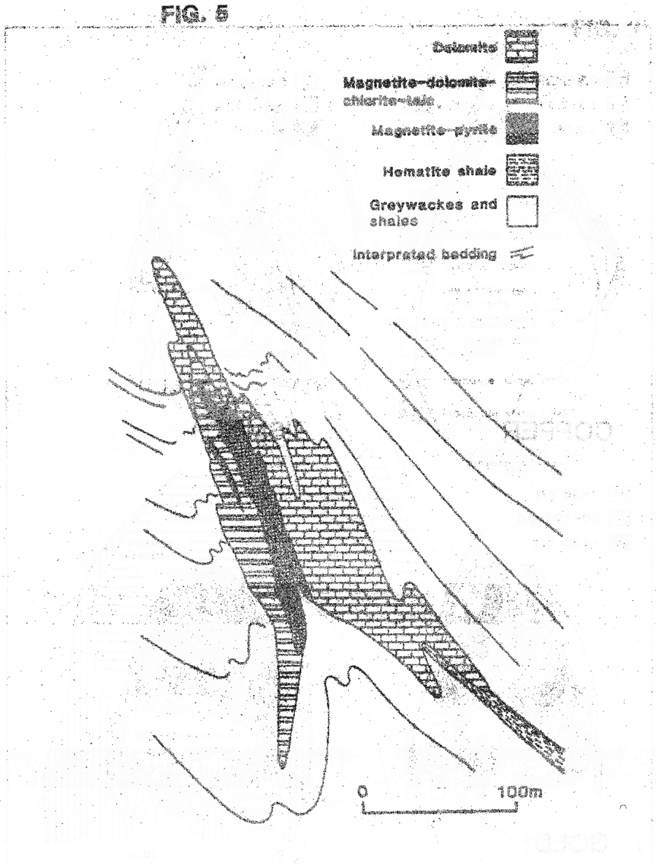

Fig 7 : Cross section of Argo gold mine , 1800E (from Geopeko data).

Figure 9. Cross section of the Argo Gold Mine, Tennant Creek. Note the approximately 40m width of the magnetite bearing alteration and the carbonate-chlorite association. The modeled source for the R41S anomaly is a 100m by 100m prism.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Tim Callaghan has no material interest or entitlement in the securities or assets of Balfour Management Joint Venture or any associated companies.

LIMITATIONS AND CONSENT

The report has been prepared for the Balfour Management Joint Venture using information collected by and historic information available to the Author at the time of writing. The opinions stated herein are given in good faith and with the belief that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations reasonable.

This report is not intended for the use as a public document nor, in whole or in part, in a public document without written consent to the form and context in which it appears.

All coordinates in this report are recorded in AMG66 Zone 55

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Appendix 1

Magnetometer Survey

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

ROARING 41 STH, GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The Roaring 41 South prospect (R41S) is a coincident aeromagnetic-gravity anomaly located over Proterozoic Rocky Cape Group sediments approximately 2km west of the Clump Prospect in the Balfour District in NW Tasmania.

Pleiades Pty Ltd acquired regularly spaced gravity observations over the Balfour Project area in north-west Tasmania with the intention of establishing a relationship between known tin/tungsten mineralisation at Balfour and the possible association of deep granitic bodies with near surface expressions. Data was collected and supplied by Haines Surveys with corrections included for terrain and earth curvature.

The R41S anomaly is located on the far NW extent of the EL and data spacing was much broader than the Balfour data with a line spacing of 250m and data collected on 50m stations.

The anomaly is a single point gravity and magnetic high associated with a broader low level gravity and magnetic feature constrained by the dominant NW strike of the NE dipping Rocky Cape Group.

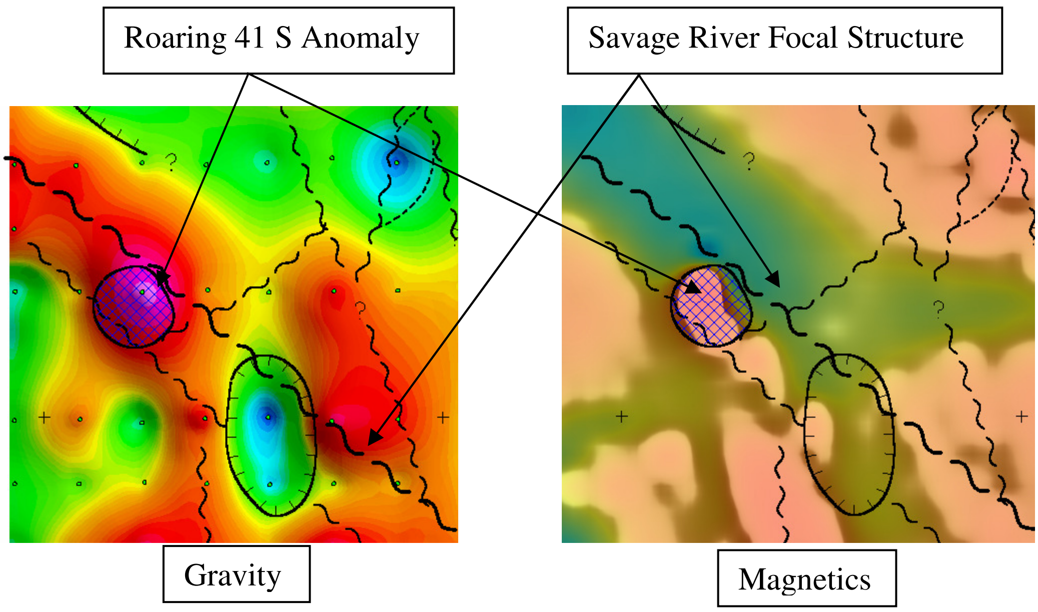

Figure 1 and 2. R41S gravity-Aeromagnetic Anomaly (Bissett 2009).
The anomaly is limited in spatial extent with only a single gravity station being recorded over the anomaly however that one station is anomalously high, which coupled with the very strong bulls-eye magnetic response and it's proximity to a major structural corridor represents a priority target for base metals mineralisation.

Mapping and Sampling

Field mapping and sampling has failed to identify a source for the anomaly. Outcrop over the area is reasonably good. A prominent quartzite ridge strikes NW through the prospect with silicified, laminated siltstone located on the northern margin.

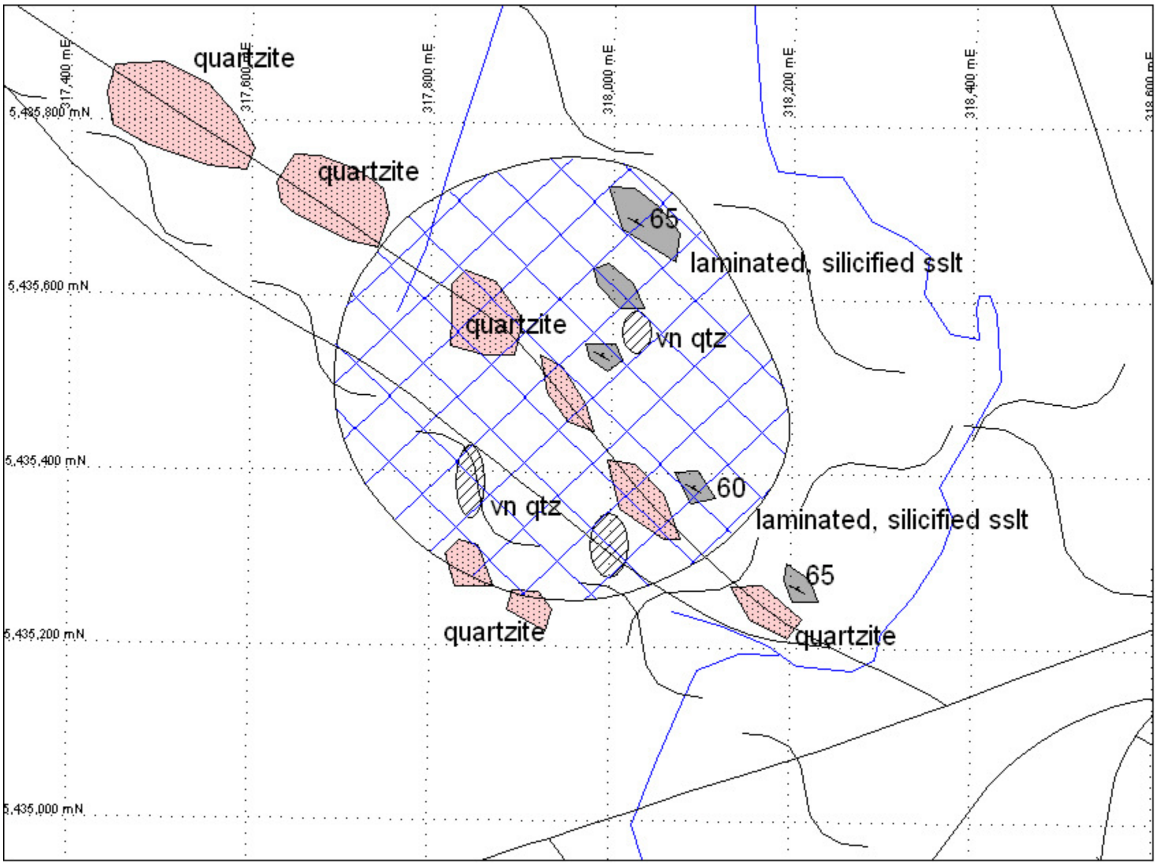

Figure 3. R41S outcrop geology.

Five rock chips samples were submitted for analysis at Burnie Research Laboratories Most samples contained very low values in all elements at or close to detection limits with the exception of one siltstone sample (B001) which contained 300ppm As and 246ppm Pb and 121ppm Zn.

Ground Magnetic Survey

A ground magnetic survey was completed over the area of interest and was designed to:
:
a) Confirm the aeromagnetic feature
b) Provide more resolution of the anomaly to assist drill targeting.

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A 600m by 600m tape and compass grid was placed over the anomaly with 100m spaced north-south lines. Lines were located by hand held GPS.

A G856 magnetometer and base station was hired from Southern Geoscience and the survey completed by Ian Rogers Exploration Services on Tuesday 15th December.

The data was downloaded and corrections made for magnetic field drift over the course of the survey. The data was transformed according to the following formula before being imported into Mapinfo and imaged.

Magnetic residual = Field Reading-Base Station Reading +2000.

Imaged results are presented in Figure 4 and 5.

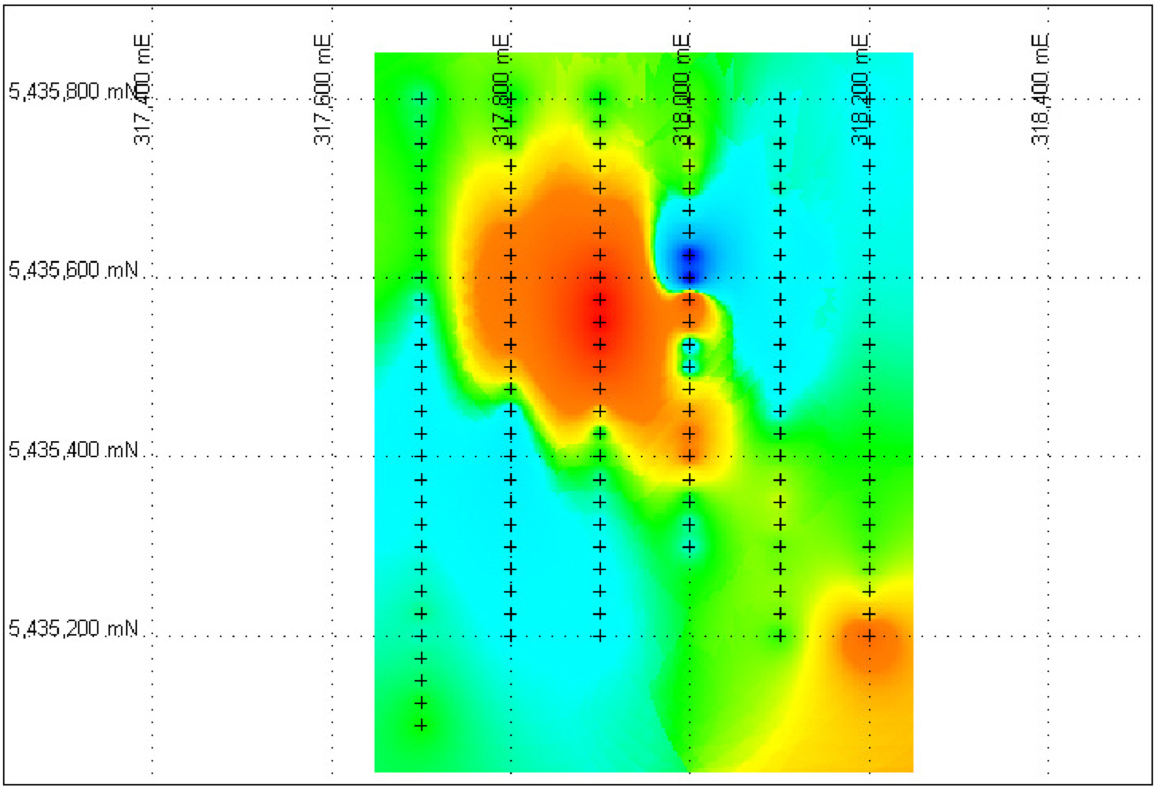

Figure 4. Ground Magnetic Image of R41S.

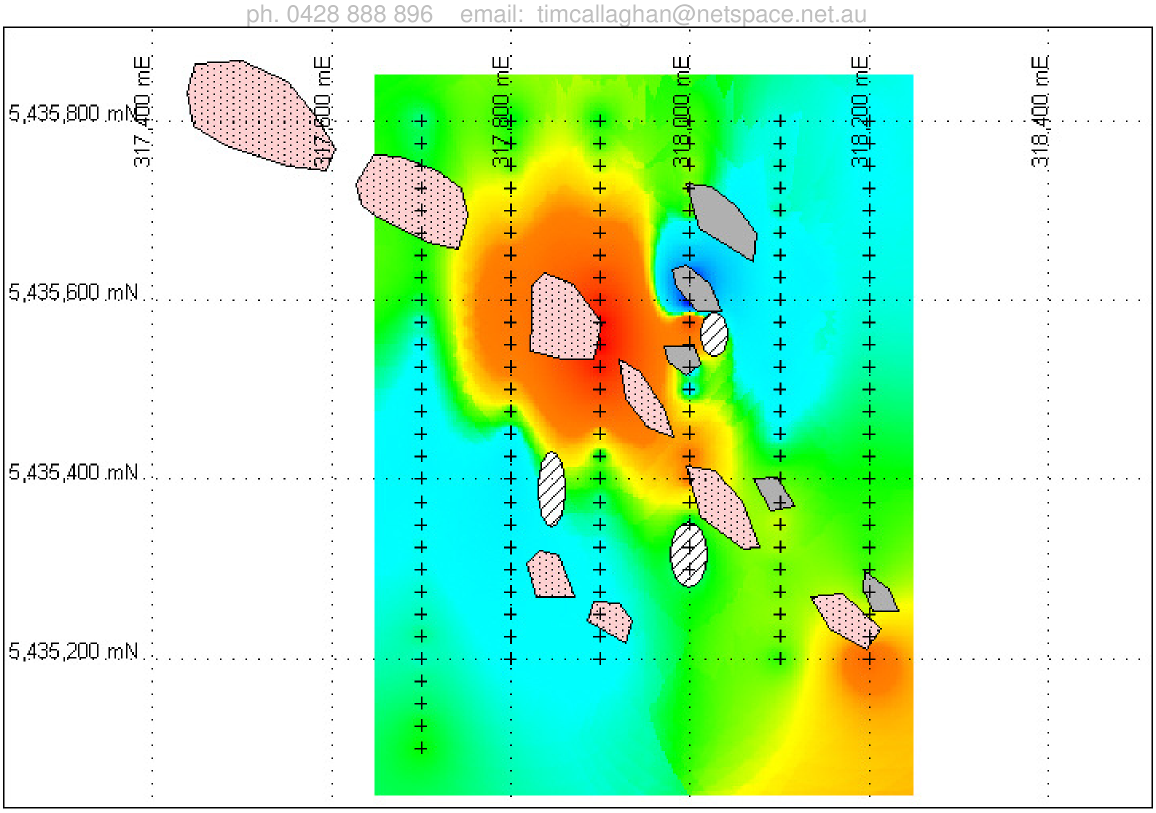

Figure 5. Ground Magnetic Image with Outcrop Geology. 9Stippled Pink polygons are outcropping Lagoon River Quartzite.

The survey has successfully confirmed the aeromagnetic feature and provided the required detail to pinpoint the source area of greatest magnetic susceptibility.

Discussion

The ground magnetic survey has removed the possibility of erroneous data as an explanation for the anomaly and provided confidence in its location. Despite the lack of evidence for significant alteration or mineralisation at surface, the prospect remains intriguing as to what a coincident gravity-magnetic high may represent. Several possibilities include but may not be limited to:

- Basaltic dyke or diatreme not exposed at surface
- Increased detrital magnetite in a palaeoplacer at the base of the Lagoon River Quartzite.
- Temma Style Magnetite-Sulphide mineralisation

The small size of the anomaly and the lack of a geochemical signature downgrades the potential for significant near surface mineralisation. However elevated As and slightly anomalous Pb-Zn were present in the siltstones adjacent to the anomaly. The Increased magnetic response of the Lagoon river quartzite is obvious from the NW strike of the ridge and the aeromagnetic image which suggests detrital magnetite or diagenetic pyrrhotite may be a feature of this unit.

Follow up investigation may include:

a) Soil Geochemistry (test for geochemical anomalism).

b) Drill Testing (if the source is not outcropping).

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Monday, 01 March 2010

Hi Tim,

In answer to your questions via email I offer the following comments.

1. Modelling of R41S ground magnetic data indicates a sub-surface body of susceptibility around 0.3SI units, which equates to about 10% magnetite. The body is deeper than was suggested by the initial modeling and is located around 60m depth.

Ultra low level geochemical techniques like Ionic Leach or Mobile Metal Ion would be a useful adjunct for further testing of the buried body. The highly leached near surface environment would make standard soil geochemistry ineffective.

A single location was identified as having some possible magnetic float at surface.

2. A brief explanation of method used to calculate the residual is included. Like all interpretations, they are subjective and even more so when dealing only with gravity data. My original interpretation really only made use of gravity data and little else despite there being a plethora of additional data sets.

Gravity interpretation is subjective at the best of times and what I provided should have been a starting point from which to springboard additional work. A deep intrusive contact is going to be very hard to define accurately using gravity, however a bulk low density mass should still manifest as a gravity low. Gravity should get you into the right area.

The question of, is this a real intrusion at depth or not is hard and I have to sit on the fence with this one. Certainly earlier work has alluded to the presence of deeper granitic intrusions and to some degree the interpretation sought to support this finding. However your question is - do they come to within 200m of surface or are we simply seeing a deepening of the Lagoon River Quartzite? A correct answer would be that both can cause the effects observed, assuming a low density value for the quartzite.

The indeterminate nature of gravity interpretation usually means that most exploration programs will make use of an additional vector to provide that extra targeting focus. In this instance no additional information has been used to support the gravity work.

I also note the lack of any thermal/metasomatic alteration effects in recent drilling which could lessen the likelihood of this being an intrusive event.

I originally thought that something like a ground EM survey could define the contact of a highly resistive granitic body however this region has a number of other highly resistive units that are not likely to provide any electrical contrast should they be immediately adjacent to the intrusive contact (e.g. Cassiterite Creek Sandstone, Lagoon River Quartzite). Other more conductive lithologies like siltstones and shales would provide excellent electrical contrast against the more electrically resistive units.

It still may be worthwhile running a couple of long lines of ground EM using large loops, if a contractor is passing by the prospect. The EM would certainly show any contact between a highly resistive intrusion and more conductive lithologies (siltstones, shales) but is it more likely the contact lithology will be a quartzite or sandstone? If so then such a survey would yield no useful information. Another problem would be that assuming the intrusion is there, if it was under a significant depth of shales/siltstones, most of the transmitted EM field may be absorbed by these units and never reach the intrusion.

In general, a difficult exploration problem made all the more complex by the amount of work already done in this region. I could go on about it more but I think this is all you wanted by of explanation.

I trust this at least goes some way to answering your questions.

Regards

Andrew Bisset

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Roaring 41S Magnetic Anomaly

Ground magnetic data was recently acquired across the R41S anomaly.

Base station data confirms consistent, almost linear diurnal variation in local magnetic field. Readings were collected over a period of approximately 2 hours with total variation at the base station around 11nT. This gives confidence that no spurious magnetic effects (solar flares) are contributing to the observed magnetic anomalies.

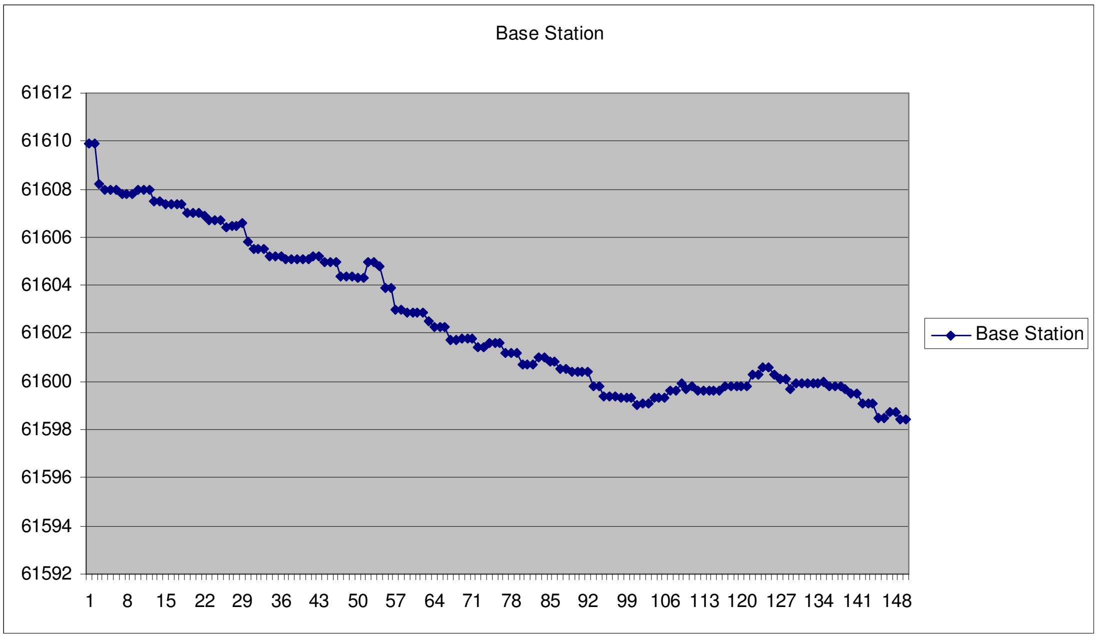


Figure 1: Base station readings plotted as nT against reading number

Ground survey lines are oriented north south across the magnetic anomaly and confirm the airborne anomaly. Airborne and ground data are plotted together in Figure 2.

Modelling of ground data was completed resulting in a single body at approximately 60m depth with susceptibility of around 0.3 SI units (30,000 x 10^{-5} SI units). It is estimated that this susceptibility would equate to a magnetite content of around 10%. The body is steeply dipping to the SSW. The depth extent of the model is arbitrary and should not be taken as a definitive estimate of how extensive this body

Modelling results are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

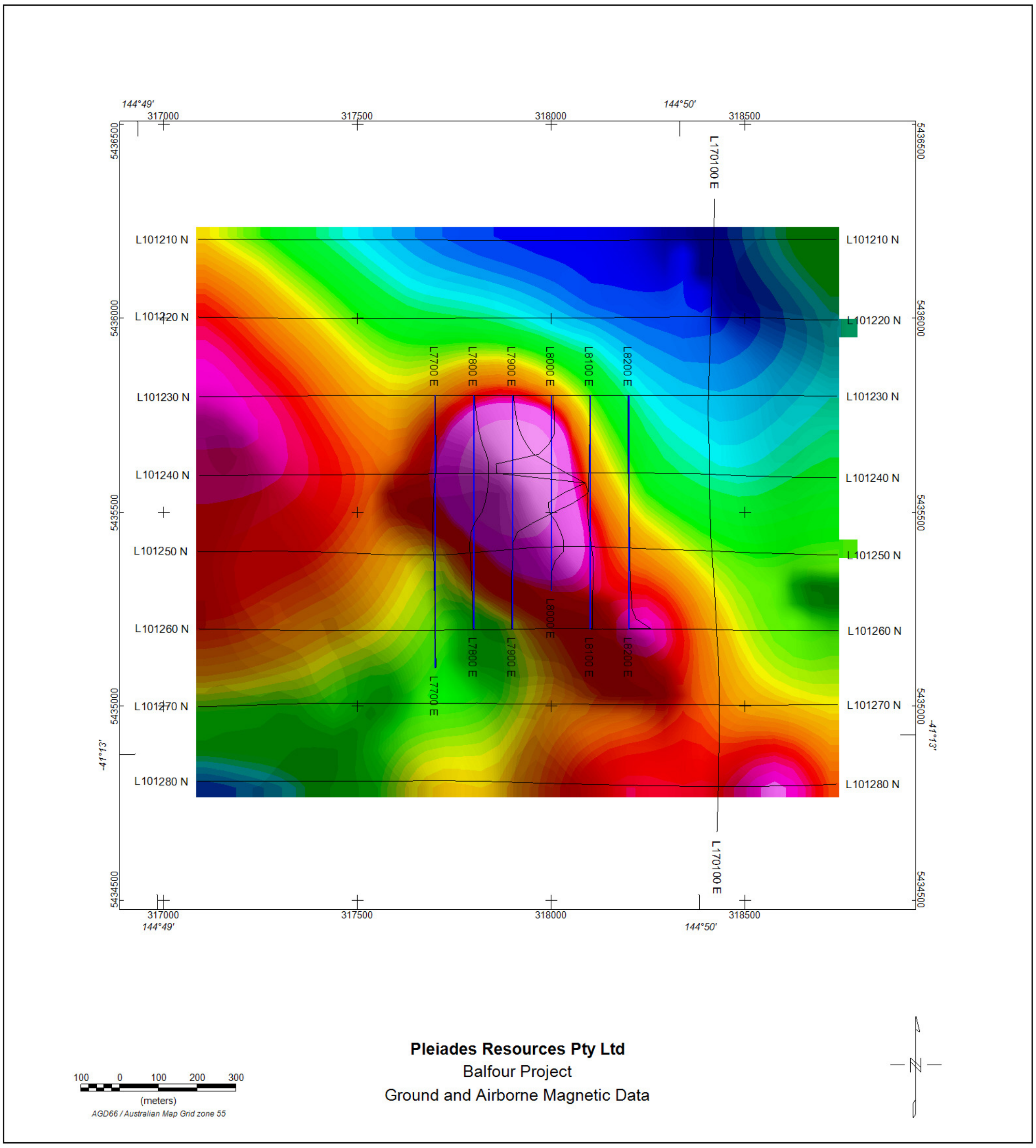


Figure 2: Figure showing airborne flight paths (black lines) and ground magnetic data traverses (blue lines). Profiles of ground magnetic data (black lines) are plotted over a backgoround image of TMI generated from the airborne data.

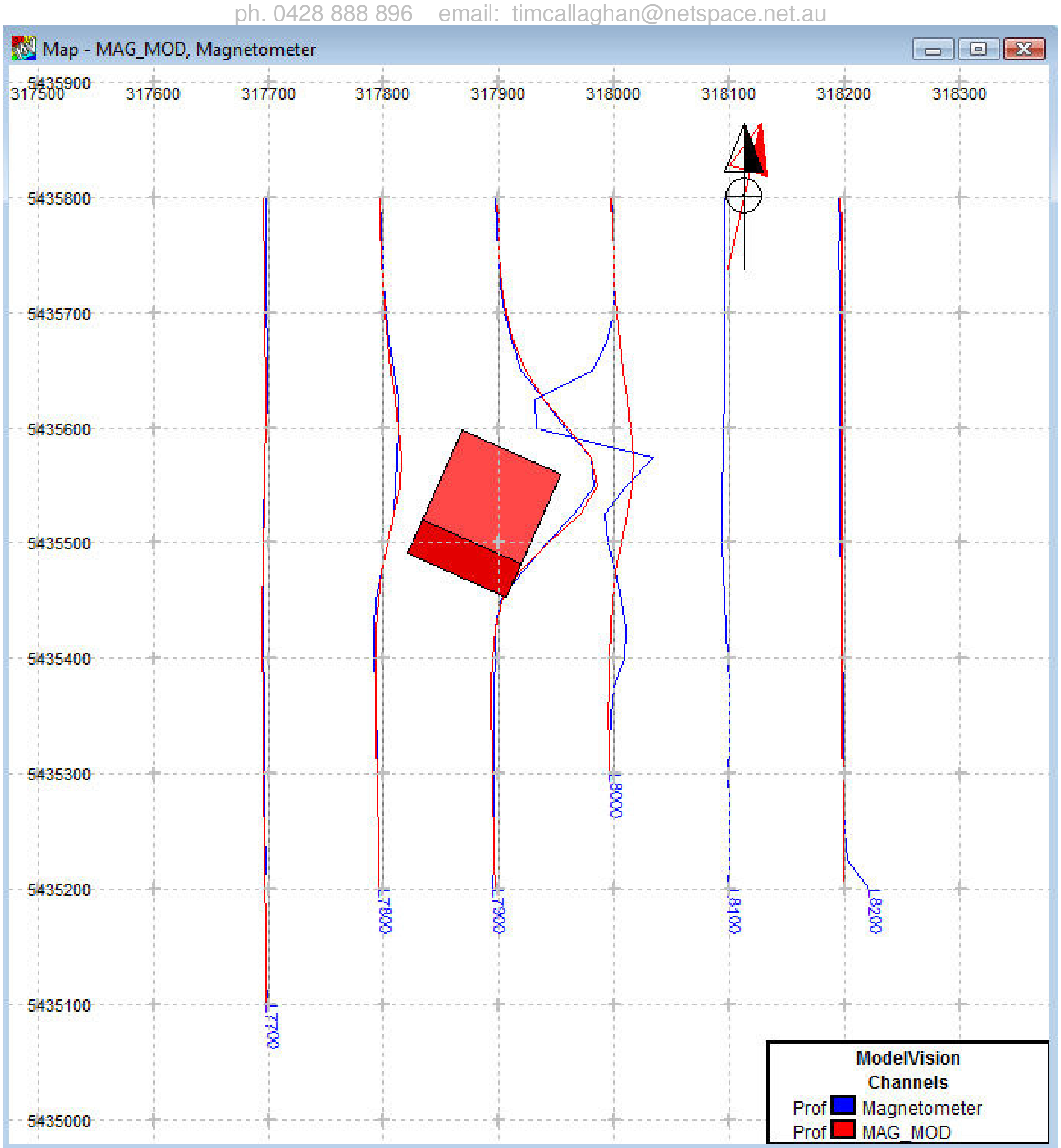
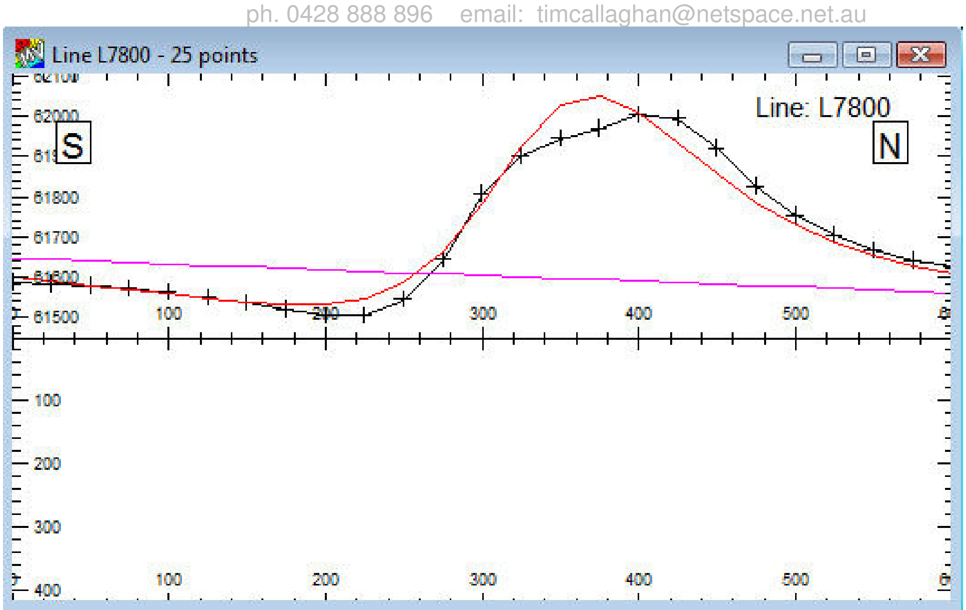
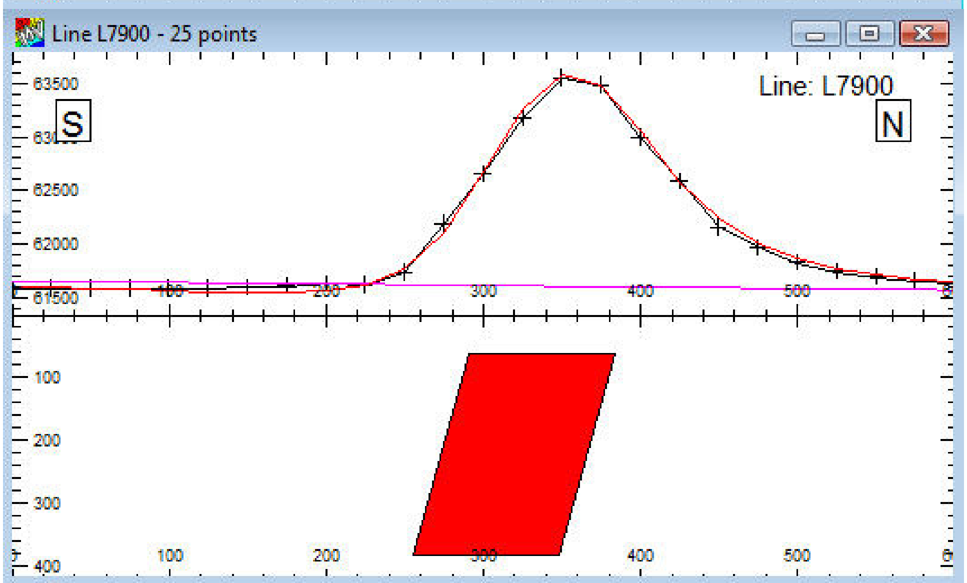


Figure 3: Plan view of ground magnetic traverses over R41S anomaly. Figure shows ground profile data (blue lines) and modelled profile data (red lines) along with the resultant magnetic body (0.32 SI Units). Note the departure along line 8000.

Individual profiles for lines 7800, 7900 and 8000 are shown below.


Line L7800 - 25 points
Line: L7800
S
N
62000
61800
61700
61500
100
200
300
400
500
100
200
300
400


Line L7900 - 25 points
Line: L7900
S
N
63500
62500
62000
61500
300
400
500
100
200
300
400
100
200
400
500

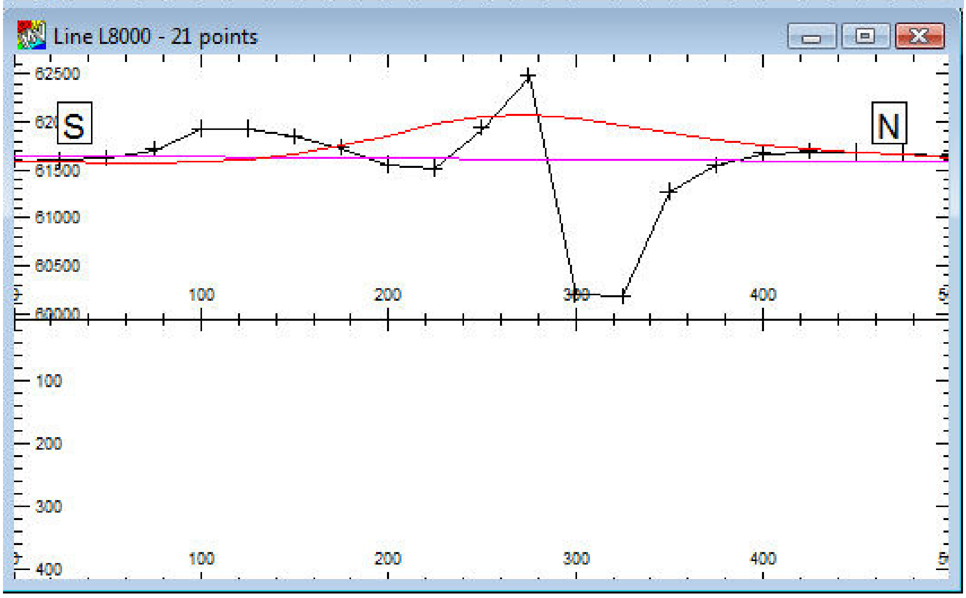

Line L8000 - 21 points
S
N
62500
61500
61000
60500
100
200
300
400
100
200
300
400
100
200
300
400

Figure 4: Profiles showing modelling results along three traverses. Each plot shows regional (pink), actual readings (black) and modelled data (red)

The traverse along Line 8000 shows a somewhat unusual response in the magnetic profile. The profile below is a north south plot of ground data showing a reversely oriented dipolar anomaly. This does not fit with the broader magnetic target in the area and it may be a result of taking readings directly over highly magnetic material either as float or subcropping. If there is an opportunity to revisit the field location then it would be worthwhile ground truthing for magnetic float around 318000mE, 5435600mN and 25m north and south of this location.

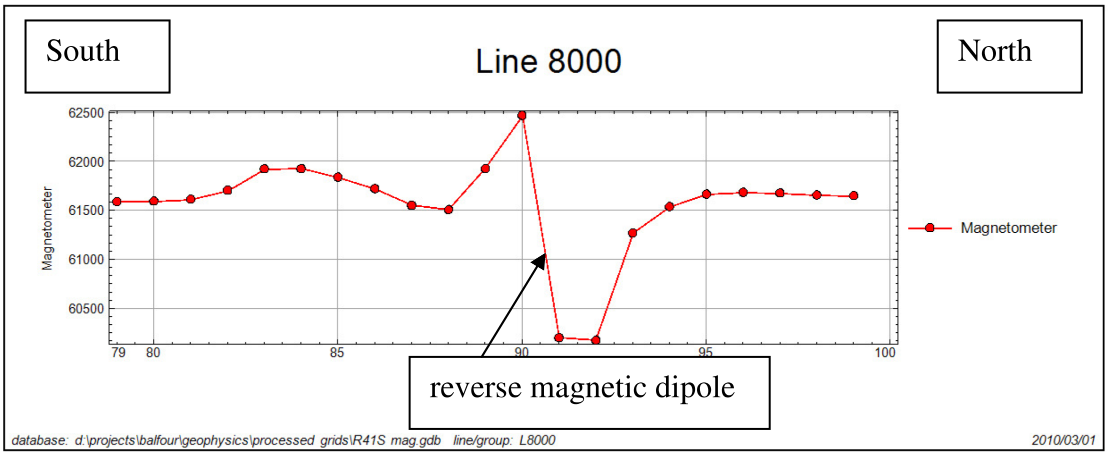


Figure 5: Line 8000 plot of ground TMI data.

Residual Gravity Anomalies

Residual gravity anomalies can be calculated in a variety of ways. The idea is to calculate and remove the effects of deeper, more regional trends leaving only the near surface density changes that may be of interest.

In this instance, the method used was to upward continue the Bouger Anomaly to a height of 200m above the earth's surface and then subtract this from the original survey data.

The method of upward continuation is to simulate the observations at a set distance above where they were actually taken, and in so doing, removing all of the effects of near surface density changes. Depending on how high the data is upward continued, the resultant grid now reflects broad regional trends from deeper bodies that are not of interest.

Once the regional field can be quantified (through upward continuation), removing these is a case of subtracting the upward continued grid from the standard survey grid to yield a residual grid. The process is demonstrated below.

Figure 6 is the original gravity grid.
Figure 7 is the same grid upward continued to a height of 200m.
Figure 8 is the result of subtracting the upward continued grid from the original grid.

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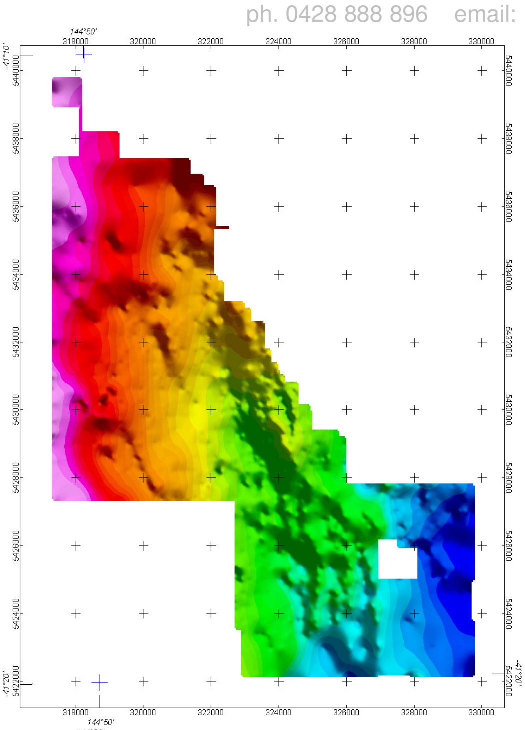

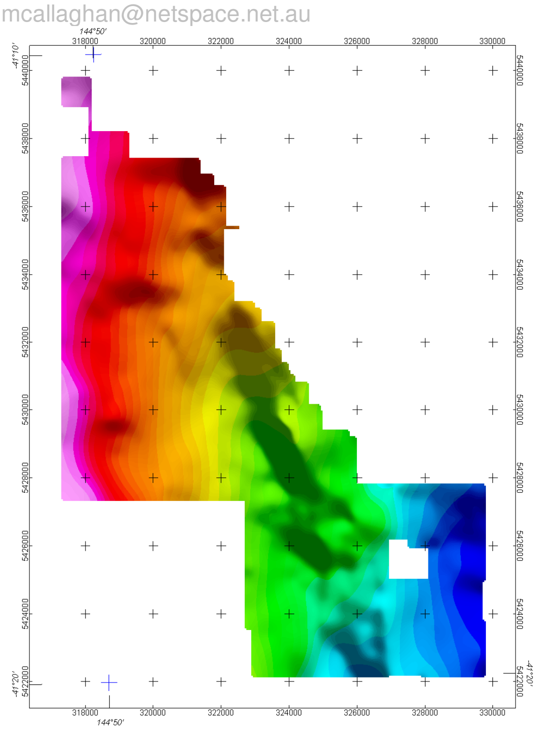

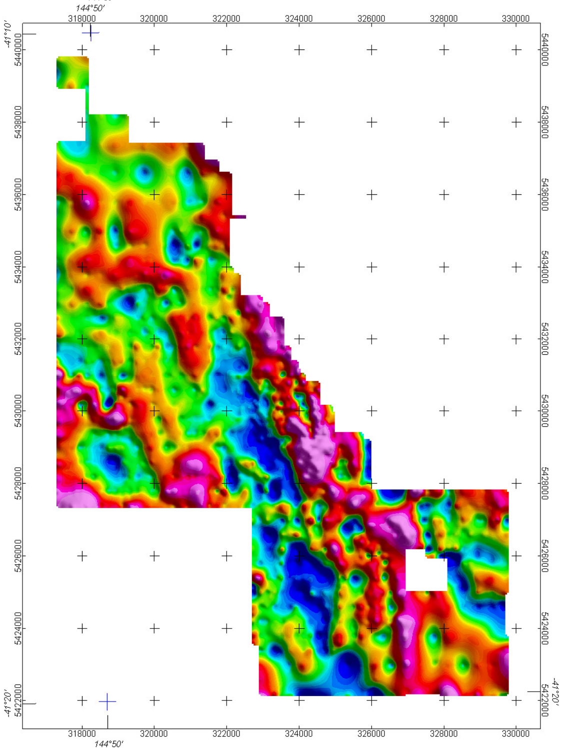

Appendix 2

Botanical Survey
Phil Milner

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BALFOUR EXPLORATION PROGRAM EL40/2007

NELSON BAY RIVER TARGET AREA R41S

BOTANICAL SURVEY

FOR BALFOUR JOINT VENTURE

2nd January 2010

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1. Introduction:

The Balfour Joint Venture (BJV) are exploring for tin/tungsten deposits within Precambrian sediments in the north-west of Tasmania with an exploratory drilling program focused on the Specimen Hill mineralization near Balfour. In addition to the Specimen Hill program the BJV plan to test a coincident gravity magnetic anomaly in the north-west of EL_2007 named R41S which is located on the plains adjacent to the Nelson Bay River. R41S will involve a single drill hole with cross-country access for plant, equipment and personnel across the buttongrass plain to the drill pad site. A temporary above ground water line is proposed to be laid out across the buttongrass plain from the Nelson Bay River bridge to service the proposed drill site. A botanical survey is required as part of the MRT license conditions in order to determine any likely impacts from the works program on threatened vegetation communities and any threatened species, and in particular *Epacris curtisiae* which may be present in the locality.

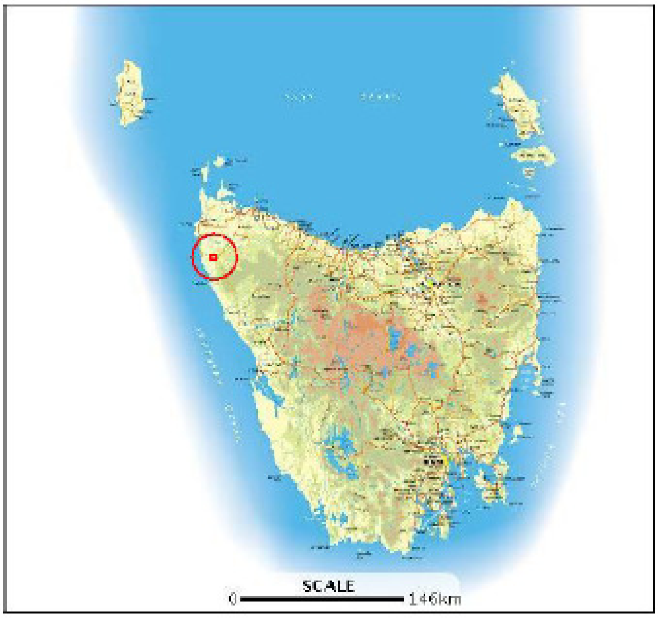
2. Objectives:

The objectives of this survey were to:

- Undertake a desktop survey to confirm the known biological records and the natural values which may be present in the exploration target area or in the vicinity.
- Undertake a field survey of the exploration target area to observe and record the natural values present, including the vegetation types and plant communities, the flora and in particular any threatened species. Determine the presence and extent of the listed rare species *Epacris curtisiae* within the exploration target area. The survey to include the presence of any species of threatened fauna or of their potential habitat.
- Determine the possible impacts of the proposed exploration program on the natural values and any threatened species present and make recommendations on how those impacts can be minimized.

3. Location of Study Area:

The exploration target area is located on an open buttongrass plain about 2km south of the Heemskirk Road, (Edith Creek to Temma Road). The site is about 8km north-west of Balfour within the Arthur-Pieman Protected Area. The coastline is approximately 11km to the west.
The proposed drill site location is at GRID REF: 318059E – 5435781N (Datum GDA94)



4. Site Description:

The exploration target area is to be accessed from the Heemskirk Road, south of the Nelson Bay River bridge and will follow an existing 4WD track for a short distance before heading cross-country over the relatively flat buttongrass plain towards three small hills adjacent to the drill site, an overall distance of about 2 km.

5. Desktop Survey of Natural Values:

The DPIPWE database "The Natural Values Atlas" was accessed for the known biological records of the locality and environs. Records of threatened species known to occur within a 5,000 metre radius of the location were also accessed. Data sourced included the vegetation types and plant communities, the occurrence of any threatened vegetation communities, the locations of any species of threatened plant, and threatened fauna known or with potential to occur in the vicinity.

6. Desktop Survey Results:

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:

The following vegetation communities are mapped in accordance within the TasVeg mapping program as occurring within 1,000 metres of the proposed drill site.

VEGETATION COMMUNITY	TasVeg Code	Mapping Colour	EXTENT IN STUDY AREA
Buttongrass Moorland (undifferentiated)	MBU	Yellow with diagonal lines	The predominant community in the study area
Western Wet Scrub	SWW	Pink with yellow "x"	Forms a mosaic with the other two communities

Lowland Sedgy Heathland	SHL	Light brown	Forms a mosaic with the other two communities

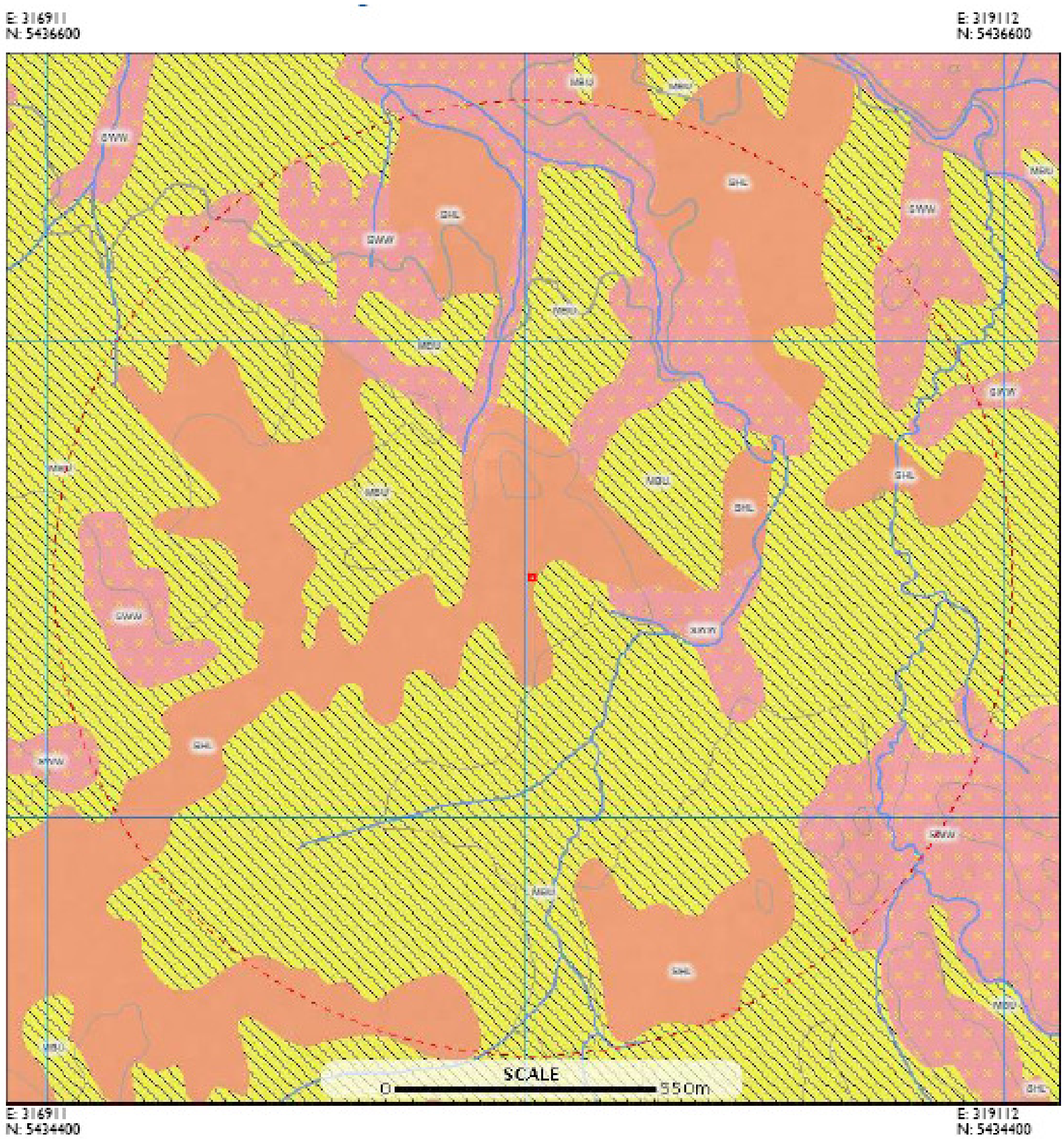


FIGURE 1… Vegetation Communities according to the TasVeg mapping program within 1,000 m.

Vegetation Community Codes: MBU Buttongrass Moorland (undifferentiated)
SWW Western Wet scrub
SHL Lowland Sedgy Heathland

THREATENED VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:

None of the three vegetation communities which are mapped within a 1,000 metre radius of the proposed drill site are listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002.*

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE:
All three vegetation communities mapped in the locality are widespread in western Tasmania and widespread in the Arthur – Pieman Protected Area.

THREATENED FLORA:
Two species of threatened flora listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* are recorded on the “Natural Values Atlas” database as occurring within 5,000 metres of the proposed drill site.
No species were recorded within 500 metres.

- *Deyeuxia densa* the Heath Bent Grass has one 1983 record from the locality. It is listed as a rare species under the Tasmanian Act.
- *Epacris curtisiae,* the Northwest Heath is also listed as being rare under the Tasmanian Act. There are 11 records for the species mainly adjacent to the Heemskirk Road to the north and to the north north-east of the site. The nearest record is 1500 metres to the north of the proposed drill site. The species is endemic to Tasmania and is known to occur on undulating terrain in association with more common heathy species within buttongrass moorlands. It occurs only in the far north-west of the state with key locations within the nearby Meridith Range Regional Reserve.

THREATENED FAUNA:
Two species of threatened fauna which are listed under the above threatened species Acts are recorded on the “Natural Values Atlas”database as occurring within 5,000 metres of the proposed drill site.
No species of threatened fauna have been recorded within 500 metres of the site.

- The Giant Freshwater Lobster *Astacopsis gouldi.* There are 35 records for the species from the Frankland River about 4km north-east of the proposed drill site dated from surveys undertaken between 1998 and 2008. The Frankland River is a tributary of the Arthur River and this catchment forms the western and southern most extremity of the Lobster’s range. The Nelson Bay River is a separate catchment and the Lobster is not recorded from this river system. The Lobster is listed as a vulnerable species under both State and Commonwealth Acts.
- The Spotted-tailed Quoll *Dasyurus maculatus* subsp. *maculatus* is listed as being rare under the Tasmanian Act and vulnerable under the Commonwealth Act. There are three records from within 5,000 metres of the site in about 1988, 1990 and 1996.

The following species of threatened fauna have the potential to occur in the study area based on habitat mapping within the known geographical range of each species.

- The Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax* subsp. *fleayi.* The Tasmanian subspecies is listed as endangered under both State and Commonwealth Acts. The species requires large trees in old-growth forest for successful nesting.
- The White-bellied Sea-eagle is considered to be vulnerable in Tasmania and is listed under bthe State Act. It can be observed around the coast but also extends inland along the larger rivers as well as over lakes and other water bodies.
- The White (Grey) Goshawk *Accipiter novae-hollandiae* is listed as endangered in Tasmania. It requires mature wet forested habitat.
- The Masked Owl *Tyoto novae-hollandiae* subsp. *castinops.* The Tasmanian subspecies is listed as endangered under the State Act. The bird requires large tree hollows for nesting and old-growth forest as habitat.
- The Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azurea* is endangered in Tasmania and in this state is restricted to riparian habitat along western and north-western rivers.
- The Australian Grayling *Prototroctes maraena* is a fish which is listed as being vulnerable under both State and Commonwealth Acts.

- The Eastern Dwarf Galaxia *Galaxiella pusilla* is also a fish which is listed under both State and Commonwealth Acts.

7. Field Survey:

Methodology: The field survey was undertaken on foot and initially followed a 4WD track from the Heemskirk Road for a distance of about 150 metres before heading cross-country over the buttongrass plain towards the proposed drill site. A general survey was undertaken across the plain to determine whether the rare Northwest Heath *Epacris curtisiae* was present and if so the best strategy to access the drill site while minimizing impact on the species. The proposed drill site was also surveyed and including a surrounding area of about 100 metres diameter.
The field survey was undertaken on Tuesday 22nd December 2009.

Limitations: Although this survey was conducted in early summer when many species are flowering no botanical survey can guarantee that all flora will be observed and recorded in a single survey in any one year due to seasonal and annual variation in abundance and the possible absence of flowers and fertile material required for identification. Ephemeral species which may have been present includes species of orchids, lilies, herbs, grasses and other graminoids. However all significant species known to occur in the study area and environs have been considered in this report.

8. Field Survey Results:

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES: The existing 4WD track skirts around the periphery of the buttongrass vegetation where it meets a low forest community dominated by *Eucalyptus nitida* the Western Peppermint. The understorey is typical of a wet forest community however the canopy trees do not have the stature and habit of the dominant Eucalypt in a wet forest community. The track was followed for only 150 metres or so

and then the proposed access route branched off across the buttongrass vegetation.The community observed over the proposed access route fits within the definition of Western Buttongrass Moorland (MBW) where the Buttongrass *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* makes up less than 30% of the cover and low shrubby or heathy species making up the balance. The community becomes more scrub-like along drainage lines and wetter locations with *Leptospermum spp.* and *Melaleuca sp.* up to 3 metres tall and more heath-like or woodland-like on the drier rises and hillocks. Trees were all but absent from large areas of the community or in some locations with just a few small individuals or small copses of emergent trees of *Eucalyptus nitida* and particularly so, on or adjacent to the small hillocks in the vicinity of the proposed drill site.
The vegetation around the drill site itself is more heath-like in composition with little if any *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* present and the overall height below 500mm.
The area as a whole had a relatively high level of species diversity with the predominant shrubby species being the Swampheath *Sprengelia incarnata,* the Smooth Parrotpea *Dillwynia glaberrima,* the Shiny Teatree *Leptospermum nitidum,* Manuka *Leptospermum scoparium,* Swamp Honeymyrtle *Melaleuca squamea* and the Bluntleaf Heath *Epacris obtusifolia.* Other species present in lesser numbers included Wiry Bauera, *Bauera rubioides,* the Necklace She-oak *Allocasuarina monilifera,* Scented Paperbark *Melaleuca squarrosa,* Slender Heath-myrtle *Baeckea leptocaulis* and Twiggy Waxflower *Philotheca virgata.* .
Western Buttongrass Moorland is well reserved in Tasmania with over 100,000ha within the public reserve system.

THREATENED VEGETATION COMMUNITIES: No vegetation community listed under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* was observed during the survey.

THREATENED FLORA: No species of threatened flora was present within an area of 100 metres diameter at the proposed drill pad location.
Epacris curtisiae was observed as occasional small groups as the survey crossed the buttongrass plain which will be used as the cross-country access to the drill site.
The species was recorded at the following locations:
GRID REF: 316443E – 5436452N (+/- 6m) 6 mature plants
GRID REF: 316523E – 5436426N (+/- 4m)
GRID REF: 317292E – 5436080N (+/- 3m)
GRID REF: 317881E – 5435763N (+/-3m)
Datum: GDA94
Given the relative uniformity of the vegetation between the proposed drill site and the Heemskirk Road it is highly probable that the species is present as occasional small groups within this whole area of Western Buttongrass Moorland. The access strategy for the exploration program will need to consider the extent and nature of occurrence of this species in order to avoid impacting on the species.

FLORA OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE: Non-threatened flora of interest observed during the survey included Yellow Candles *Stackhousia viminea,* the Veined Sun-orchid *Thelymitra cyanea,* the Potato Orchid *Gastrodia sesamoides,* two species of

Bladderwort *Utricularia dichotoma* and *U. lateriflora* and Rosy Sundew *Drosera spatulata.*

THREATENED FAUNA: No species of threatened fauna, or tracks and traces of threatened fauna were observed during the field survey.

THREATENED FAUNA HABITAT: No potential habitat for any of the threatened species of fauna referred to in this report was observed during the survey. No old-growth forest or large trees with hollows were present in the survey area. The Nelson Bay River which is one km to the north of the drill site is outside the known range of the Giant Tasmanian Lobster *Astacopsis gouldi,* and a targeted survey would be required to determine if the river at this upstream location would be suitable habitat for the Eastern Dwarf Galaxia or the Australian Grayling. The river at this point is not considered to be suitable habitat for the Azure Kingfisher. The location of the temporary pump to supply water to the drill site will result in minimal impact on the river and the riparian vegetation.
It is quite possible that the area includes habitat and territory of the Spotted-tailed Quoll and the Tasmanian Devil however no evidence was observed of the presence of either species.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS: No environmental weeds were observed during the field survey.

PHYTOPHTHORA: No symptomatic evidence of the presence of the root pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* was observed during the survey. The Swampheath *Sprengelia incarnata* is considered to be an indicator species for the presence of the disease and this plant was prevalent and healthy within the study area.

9. Survey Conclusions

No vegetation community listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* was observed during the field survey.
No vegetation community of conservation significance such as old-growth Eucalyptus forest was present in the survey area.
One species of threatened flora listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* was recorded during the survey. The Northwest Heath *Epacris curtisiae* is listed as rare under the Act.
No species of threatened fauna or evidence of their presence was observed during the field survey and the proposed exploration program will not impact on potential habitat for any species of threatened fauna which has the potential to occur in the locality.
No environmental weeds were observed in the area surveyed.
There was no evidence of any infestation of Phytophthora within the survey area.

10. Recommendations:

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:

Limit clearing of drill pad site to the minimum specification in order to minimize the environmental impact on the surrounding vegetation.

Utilize the existing 4WD track from Heemskirk Road for initial access and locate the cross-country access from this track to the proposed drill site to follow higher ground and to avoid low lying and wet areas where ever possible to minimize ground disturbance. Also ensure that the route followed is not visible from the Heemskirk Road so as not to encourage other off-road vehicles into the area.

The laying of the temporary water pipe line and the route to be followed from the Nelson Bay River bridge to the drill site should also be sited as discreetly as possible so as not to encourage public access.

THREATENED VEGETATION COMMUNITIES:

No threatened vegetation community was present in the survey area and no specific action is required.

THREATENED FLORA:

The threatened species *Epacris curtisiae* the Northwest Heath was recorded as occasional groups on the buttongrass plain during the field survey and as access to the drill site will be cross-country over the plain the following actions are recommended to avoid impacting on this species.

The field officer over-seeing the exploration program should be able to recognize *Epacris curtisiae* in the field and should walk ahead of the vehicles and equipment during the initial establishment of the access route to ensure that any groups of the plant are avoided. All subsequent crossings of the buttongrass plain to the drill site should follow the same route.

The same approach should be followed in relation to the laying of the temporary water supply pipe line.

Epacris curtisiae was not recorded on or adjacent to the drill pad site and no specific action is required in this location.

THREATENED FAUNA:

No species of threatened fauna or evidence of their presence was observed during the survey and no specific action is required.

THREATENED FAUNA HABITAT:

No potential habitat for any of the threatened species of terrestrial fauna referred to in this report was observed during the field survey and no specific action is required.

Ensure that the water pump is carefully sited on the Nelson Bay River to avoid damage to riparian vegetation, the stream bank and potential habitat for the two fish species.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS:
No environmental weeds were observed during the field survey and in order to prevent the inadvertent introduction of such weeds wash-down procedures should be followed of all vehicles, machinery and equipment before leaving the Heemskirk Road to remove any soil, mud or gravel which could contain soil-borne weed seeds.

PHYTOPHTHORA:
No symptomatic evidence of Phytophthora infection was observed during the field survey.
Accepted protocols in regard to hygiene and wash-down procedures for all machinery, equipment and vehicles should be followed to ensure that the pathogen is not inadvertently introduced into the area by way of extraneous soil, gravel or mud adhered to tyres, equipment and work boots.

Philip Milner

Vegetation Consultant

Appendix 1: Vegetation Communities and Species Recorded

1. Western Buttongrass Moorland (TasVeg Code MBW)

Western Buttongrass Moorland is a widespread community in western and south-western Tasmania and usually occurs on acidic soils on siliceous substrates where the topography is gently undulating to steeply sloping. Poor fertility, and a relatively high fire frequency inhibit the vegetation from achieving the structure of scrub or forest. The community has a variable cover of shrubs less than 2m tall overtopping the tussocks of Buttongrass which typically occupies less than 25% of the cover.

EMERGENT TREES	Common Name	EXTENT in SURVEY AREA
Eucalyptus nitida E	Western Peppermint	very occasional
MEDIUM SHRUBS to 2 metres		
Allocasuarina monilifera E	Necklace Sheoak	occasional
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia	occasional
Baeckea leptocaulis E	Slender Heathmyrtle	common
Dillwynia glaberrima	Smooth Parrotpea	common
Hakea epiglottis E	Beaked Needlebush	uncommon
Leptospermum nitidum E	Shiny Teatree	very common
Leptospermum scoparium	Manuka	very common
Melaleuca squamea	Swamp Honeymyrtle	very common
Melaleuca squarrosa	Scented Paperbark	occasional
Philotheca virgata	Twiggy Waxflower	common
Sprengelia incarnata	Swampheath	very common
SMALL SHRUBS <1m		
Aotus ericoides	Goldenpea	occasional
Bauera rubioides	Wiry Bauera	common
Boronia pilosa	Hairy Boronia	occasional
Bossiaea cinerea	Showy Bossia	occasional
Comesperma retusum	Mountain Milkwort	occasional
***Epacris curtisiae* E r**	**Northwest Heath**	**occasional**
Epacris impressa	Common Heath	uncommon
Epacris obtusifolia	Bluntleaf Heath	very common
Hibbertia procumbens	Spreading Guineaflower	occasional
Persoonia juniperina	Prickly Geebung	uncommon
Pimelea linifolia	Slender Riceflower	occasional
Sphaerolobium minus	Eastern Globepea	uncommon

CLIMBERS		
Cassytha glabella	Slender Dodder-laurel	uncommon

APPENDIX 1 (cont)
Western Buttongrass Moorland (MBW)

HERBS		
Drosera binata	Forked Sundew	uncommon
Drosera spatulata	Rosy Sundew	occasional
Stackhousia viminea	Yellow Candles	localized
Stylidium graminifolium	Triggerplant	uncommon
Utricularia dichotoma	Fairies Aprons	localized
Utricularia lateriflora	Tiny Bladderwort	localized
ORCHIDS		
Gastrodia sesamoides	Short Potato-orchid	one only
Thelymitra cyanea	Veined Sunorchid	occasional
GRASSES & GRAMINOIDS		
Gahnia grandis	Cutting Grass	occasional
Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus	Buttongrass	very common
Leptocarpus tenax	Slender Twinerush	common
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purpleflag	very common
Xyris marginata	Alpine Yelloweye	common
FERNS & ALLIED PLANTS		
Gleichenia dicarpa	Pouched Coralfern	occasional
Lindsaea linearis	Screwfern	occasional
Lycopodium deuterodensum	Conifer Clubmoss	localized
Selaginella uliginosa	Swamp Spikemoss	occasional

E = Species endemic to Tasmania
r = A species listed as rare under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Act.

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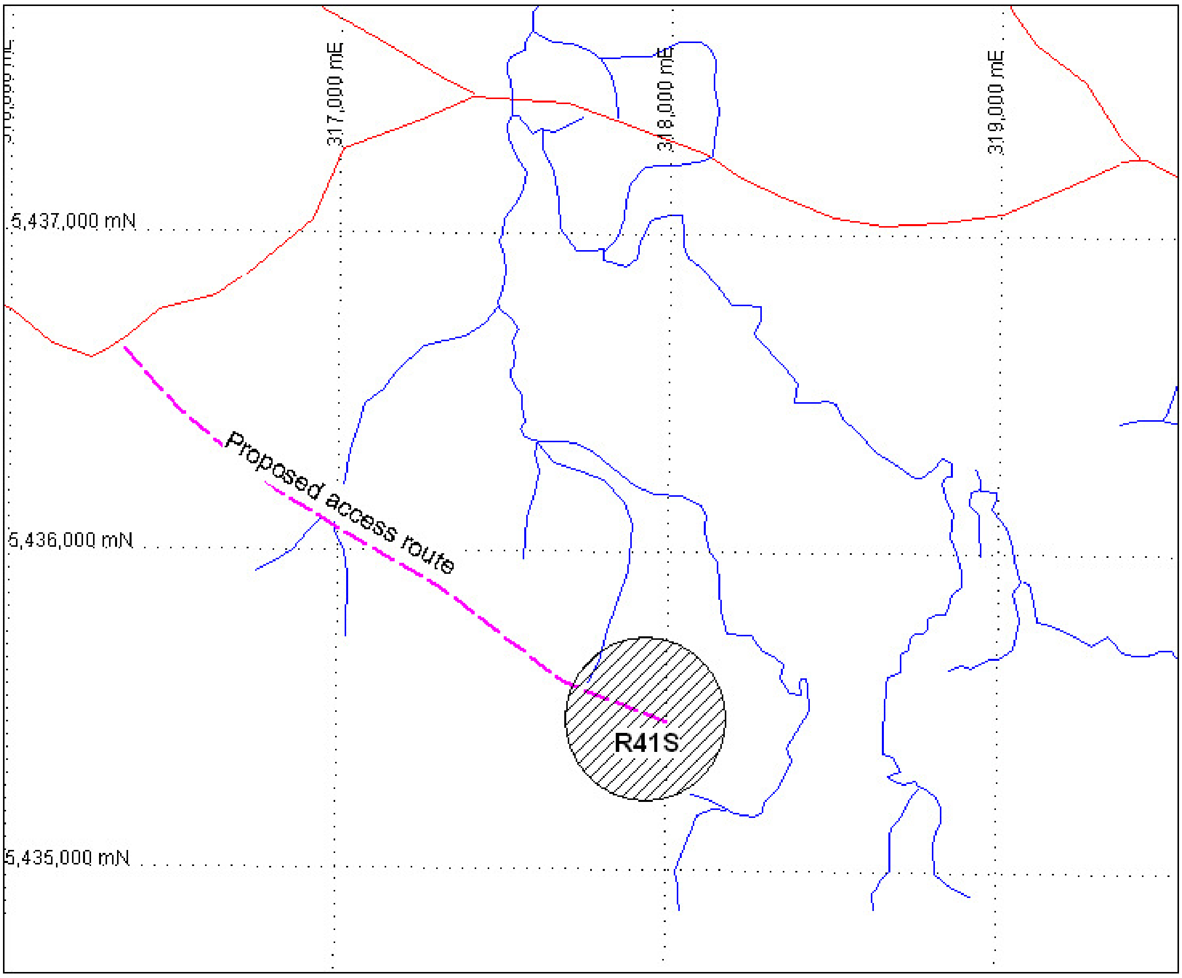

MAP 1. Nelson Bay River Exploration Target Area and proposed access route.

PHOTO 1. View across Western Buttongrass Moorland community

PHOTO 2. Clumps of Buttongrass *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus* and *Leptospermum sp.* in flower

PHOTO 3. Hillock in the vicinity of the exploration target area.

PHOTO 4. Vicinity of proposed drill pad site.

Appendix 3

Archaeological Survey

Jim Wheeler Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions

(see attached file)

Appendix 4

Diamond Drill logs
R41S_01
R41S_02

Tim Callaghan Resource and Exploration Geology - Drill Log

BHID

R41S01

Collar

Project	BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Date	Geologist
R41S	R41S01	317965	5435585	165	251.2	18/06/2010	TC

Surveys

Project	BHID	Depth	Azm_Amg	Dip
R41S	R41S_01	0	205	-55
R41S	R41S_01	50	205	-55.4
R41S	R41S_01	100	205	-51.6
R41S	R41S_01	150	209	-49.7
R41S	R41S_01	200	212	-47.4
R41S	R41S_01	250	214	-44.6
Raw data (uncorrected)				

Hole Sizes

From	Size
0	HQ
50.8	NQ

Drilled By

Edrill

Analyses By

BRL

Comments

Significant Intersections

53.4 - 58.6m Massive magnetite vein associated with siderite veining and coarse Py with minor Cpy.

54.0 - 59.0m 5.0 @ 0.9%Cu and 0.07g/t Au.

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Drill Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Alteration	Colour	Visual S%	L.Cont.	Struct	BCA	Description
R41S	R41S_01	0	18.9	Lrbl	SSLT		A2	0.00	Gd	Bd	30	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated siltstone. Minor low angle fine qtz veins. No appreciable sulphides.
R41S	R41S_01	18.9	26.6	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	G2	0.05	Ft	Bd	50	Pale grey and green, finely laminated siltstone. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration Fine disseminated Py and minor quartz veining. Faulted lower contact.
R41S	R41S_01	26.6	28.6	Lrbl	FALT	Ch	A2	0.00	Ft	Ft	80	broken core and puggy fault.
R41S	R41S_01	28.6	53.4	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	G2	0.01	Ft	Bd	60	Pale grey and green, finely laminated siltstone. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration Bleached with minor fault zones and minor quartz veining. Faulted lower contact. Very minor pyrite associated with qtz veins.
R41S	R41S_01	53.4	55	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	G5	2.00	Ft			Intensely chloritised siltstone. Quartz veining with 1-2% py-cpy. Fault zone.
R41S	R41S_01	55	56		MMAG	MtSi	A5	5.00	Ft			Massive magnetite vein with 5% Py and trace cpy. 10% patchy siderite.
R41S	R41S_01	56	57.1	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	G5	2.00	Ft			Intensely chloritised siltstone. Quartz veining with 1-2% py-cpy. Fault zone. Minor magnetite veining.
R41S	R41S_01	57.1	57.8	Lrl	QZIT	SiCh	A2	1.00	Ft			Pale grey, intensely silicified quartzite. Chloritic siltsone interbeds. Faulted. Magnetite-pyrite veining. 1% Cpy.
R41S	R41S_01	57.8	58.6		VEIN		A2	20.00				Massive, vughy, pyrite-siderite vein. Minor Cpy. Vughy and crystalline pyrite.
R41S	R41S_01	58.6	64.2	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	A5	1.00		Bd	60	Broken and faulted dark grey laminated siltstone. Numerous puggy Fault zones. Dissemianted coarse py to 1%. Patchy chlorite alteration. Minor qtz veining.
R41S	R41S_01	64.2	126	Lrl	SAND	Ch	A2	0.10		Bd	30	Interbedded, pale grey and pale green siltstone and medium grained sandstone. weak chlorite alteration. Minor disseminated py around 77m. Sandstone 60% siltstone 40%.
R41S	R41S_01	126	144.4	Lrl	QZIT	Si	A2	0.20	Gd	Bd	60	Laminated pale grey sandstone and quartzite. Medium grained, wavy bedding on mm scale. Minor disseminated Po-py and trace cpy from 128 - 133m.
R41S	R41S_01	144.4	145.7	Lrl	QZIT	Si	A2	0.01	Bk			Pale grey, intensely silicified quartzite. Very hard and polished. Broken.
R41S	R41S_01	145.7	148.8	Lrl	SAND	Ch	A2	0.10	Ft	Bd	60	Interbedded, pale grey quartzite and pale green medium grained sandstone. Patchy spotty carbonate alteration and carbonate veins. Broken core.
R41S	R41S_01	148.8	154.8		FALT	ChCb	B2	3.00	Ft	Ft	20	Massive, fault breccia. Broken and rotated clasts of sandstone/quartzite. Pervasive chlorite alteration. Intense siderite veining and breccia matrix. Minor silicification. 2-3% Py euhedra and veins. No visible basemetals.

Drill Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Alteration	Colour	Visual S%	L.Cont.	Struct	BCA	Description
R41S	R41S_01	154.8	184.6	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Bk	Bd	80	Massive and laminaterd, interbedded dark grey/green siltstone with pale grey sandstone interbeds. Graded beds and cross bedding, up hole facing. Pervasive chlorite alteration. Minor disseminated py in sandstones.
R41S	R41S_01	184.6	188.8	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Ft	Bd	80	As above but broken core with minor pug zones.
R41S	R41S_01	188.8	191.5		FALT	Ch	A4	0.00	Ft	Ft	15	Broken, puggy fault zone. Low bca. Brittle faulting with numerous clay seams.
R41S	R41S_01	191.5	216.2	Lrbl	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Bk	Bd	80	Massive and laminaterd, interbedded dark grey/green siltstone with pale grey sandstone interbeds. Graded beds and cross bedding, up hole facing. Pervasive chlorite alteration. Minor disseminated py in sandstones.
R41S	R41S_01	216.2	249.7	Lrl	SAND	Ch	A2	0.10	Ft	Bd	60	Laminated pale grey sandstone . Medium grained, wavy bedding on cm scale. Minor disseminated Py and Po to 5mm. Well bedded massive unit.
R41S	R41S_01	249.7	250		FALT	Ch	Cy	0.00	Ft	Ft	60	Puggy Brittle fault.
R41S	R41S_01	250	251.2	Lrl	SAND	Ch	A2	0.10	Ft	Bd	60	Laminated pale grey sandstone . Medium grained, wavy bedding on cm scale. Minor disseminated Py. Well bedded massive.
												EOH

Assay Sheet

Project	BHID	From m	To m	Sn	WO3	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au	Bi	Mo	Ag ppm	Rock
R41S	R41S_01	20	21	-0.01	50	8	55	89	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	21	22	-0.01	30	5	14	52	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	22	23	-0.01	10	7	13	49	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	23	24	-0.01	20	2	28	55	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	24	25	-0.01	20	16	13	33	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	36	37	-0.01	10	2	3	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	37	38	-0.01	-10	6	-1	22	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	38	39	-0.01	-10	2	-1	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	53	54	-0.01	20	1444	10	83	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	54	55	-0.01	-10	12800	-1	113	0.1				
R41S	R41S_01	55	56	-0.01	-10	8857	-1	103	0.08				
R41S	R41S_01	56	57	-0.01	-10	5955	-1	239	0.04				
R41S	R41S_01	57	58	-0.01	-10	5459	-1	112	0.04				
R41S	R41S_01	58	59	-0.01	-10	13500	-1	175	0.07				
R41S	R41S_01	59	60	-0.01	10	496	-1	156	0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	60	61	-0.01	-10	290	-1	168	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	61	62	-0.01	-10	315	-1	94	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	62	63	-0.01	-10	275	-1	91	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	63	64	-0.01	-10	230	-1	247	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	64	65	-0.01	-10	255	9	63	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	77	78	-0.01	10	10	-1	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	78	79	-0.01	40	8	-1	20	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	79	80	-0.01	60	27	-1	22	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	80	81	-0.01	-10	11	-1	39	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	81	82	-0.01	-10	6	-1	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	82	83	-0.01	-10	3	1	15	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	128	129	-0.01	-10	18	6	17	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	129	130	-0.01	-10	5	8	11	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	130	131	-0.01	-10	6	1	12	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	131	132	-0.01	-10	16	11	13	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	132	133	-0.01	10	19	6	14	-0.01				

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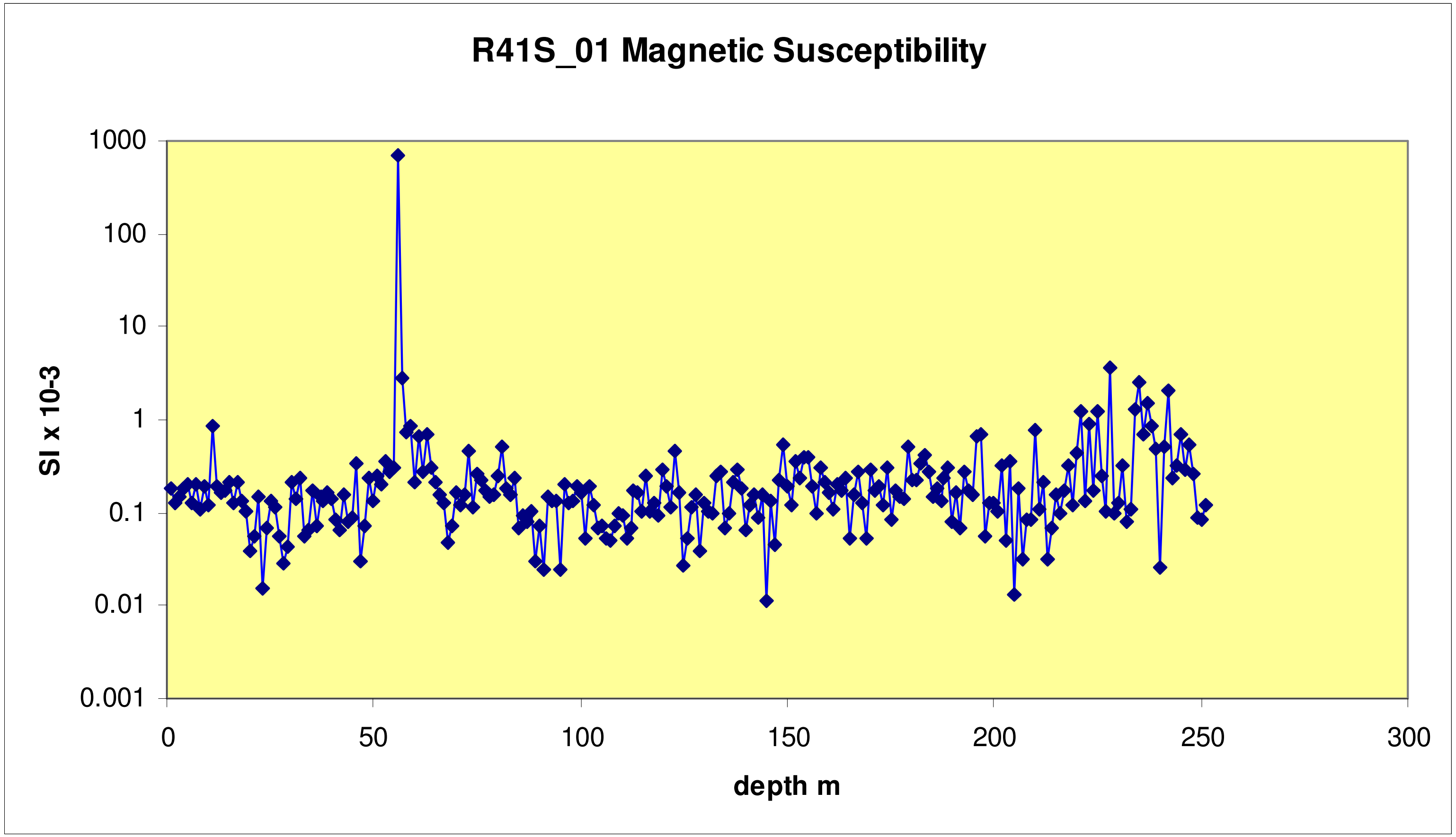
Assay Sheet

Project	BHID	From m	To m	Sn	WO3	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag	Bi	Mo	As ppm	Rock
R41S	R41S_01	136	137	-0.01	-10	12	13	12	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	137	138	-0.01	-10	7	2	19	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	138	139	-0.01	-10	9	21	20	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	139	140	-0.01	-10	24	-1	17	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	145	146	-0.01	-10	14	20	13	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	146	147	-0.01	-10	39	10	13	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	147	148	-0.01	50	76	-1	15	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	148	149	-0.01	-10	845	-1	24	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	149	150	-0.01	-10	108	1	28	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	150	151	-0.01	-10	60	-1	35	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	151	152	-0.01	-10	27	4	32	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	152	153	-0.01	-10	51	8	29	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	153	154	-0.01	-10	30	-1	36	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	154	155	-0.01	-10	188	-1	28	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_01	155	156	-0.01	-10	18	13	18	-0.01				


R41S_01 Magnetic Susceptibility
SI x 10-3
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
depth m

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Magnet Susceptibility

Project	BHID	From	To	Mag_sus	units
R41S	R41S01	0	1	0.18	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	1	2	0.13	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	2	3	0.152	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	3	4	0.182	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	4	5	0.207	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	5	6	0.129	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	6	7	0.206	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	7	8	0.11	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	8	9	0.19	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	9	10	0.12	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	10	11	0.85	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	11	12	0.193	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	12	13	0.167	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	13	14	0.171	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	14	15	0.216	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	15	16	0.129	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	16	17	0.217	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	17	18	0.136	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	18	19	0.104	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	19	20	0.039	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	20	21	0.057	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	21	22	0.146	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	22	23	0.015	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	23	24	0.068	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	24	25	0.135	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	25	26	0.115	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	26	27	0.055	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	27	28	0.028	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	28	29	0.042	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	29	30	0.211	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	30	31	0.144	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	31	32	0.232	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	32	33	0.056	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	33	34	0.065	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	34	35	0.176	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	35	36	0.072	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	36	37	0.152	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	37	38	0.135	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	38	39	0.164	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	39	40	0.142	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	40	41	0.083	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	41	42	0.064	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	42	43	0.158	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	43	44	0.081	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	44	45	0.087	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	45	46	0.331	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	46	47	0.03	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	47	48	0.074	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	48	49	0.239	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	49	50	0.134	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	50	51	0.25	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	51	52	0.202	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	52	53	0.354	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	53	54	0.269	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	54	55	0.3069	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	55	56	696.8	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	56	57	2.86	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	57	58	0.729	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	58	59	0.857	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	59	60	0.218	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	60	61	0.66	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	61	62	0.27	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	62	63	0.691	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	63	64	0.305	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	64	65	0.211	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	65	66	0.157	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	66	67	0.13	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	67	68	0.048	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	68	69	0.073	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	69	70	0.165	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	70	71	0.119	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	71	72	0.156	x 10 -3

R41S	R41S01	78	79	0.156 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	79	80	0.247 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	80	81	0.499 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	81	82	0.186 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	82	83	0.158 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	83	84	0.241 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	84	85	0.069 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	85	86	0.092 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	86	87	0.08 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	87	88	0.106 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	88	89	0.03 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	89	90	0.072 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	90	91	0.024 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	91	92	0.145 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	92	93	0.136 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	93	94	0.137 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	94	95	0.024 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	95	96	0.203 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	96	97	0.13 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	97	98	0.132 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	98	99	0.188 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	99	100	0.167 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	100	101	0.052 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	101	102	0.189 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	102	103	0.123 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	103	104	0.069 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	104	105	0.072 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	105	106	0.053 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	106	107	0.05 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	107	108	0.074 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	108	109	0.098 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	109	110	0.094 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	110	111	0.052 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	111	112	0.068 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	112	113	0.169 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	113	114	0.168 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	114	115	0.105 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	115	116	0.25 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	116	117	0.104 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	117	118	0.125 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	118	119	0.092 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	119	120	0.288 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	120	121	0.194 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	121	122	0.114 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	122	123	0.46 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	123	124	0.168 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	124	125	0.027 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	125	126	0.054 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	126	127	0.116 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	127	128	0.157 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	128	129	0.038 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	129	130	0.127 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	130	131	0.102 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	131	132	0.1 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	132	133	0.244 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	133	134	0.281 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	134	135	0.07 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	135	136	0.097 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	136	137	0.21 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	137	138	0.296 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	138	139	0.181 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	139	140	0.065 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	140	141	0.118 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	141	142	0.158 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	142	143	0.09 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	143	144	0.16 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	144	145	0.011 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	145	146	0.137 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	146	147	0.045 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	147	148	0.22 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	148	149	0.532 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	149	150	0.19 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	150	151	0.119 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	151	152	0.362 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	152	153	0.239 x 10 -3

R41S	R41S01	158	159	0.21 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	159	160	0.161 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	160	161	0.108 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	161	162	0.198 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	162	163	0.171 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	163	164	0.242 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	164	165	0.054 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	165	166	0.159 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	166	167	0.271 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	167	168	0.128 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	168	169	0.053 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	169	170	0.291 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	170	171	0.176 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	171	172	0.188 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	172	173	0.122 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	173	174	0.307 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	174	175	0.084 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	175	176	0.169 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	176	177	0.149 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	177	178	0.143 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	178	179	0.51 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	179	180	0.222 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	180	181	0.223 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	181	182	0.334 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	182	183	0.407 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	183	184	0.281 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	184	185	0.145 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	185	186	0.179 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	186	187	0.137 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	187	188	0.235 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	188	189	0.308 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	189	190	0.082 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	190	191	0.165 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	191	192	0.07 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	192	193	0.276 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	193	194	0.175 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	194	195	0.155 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	195	196	0.677 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	196	197	0.69 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	197	198	0.055 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	198	199	0.124 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	199	200	0.124 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	200	201	0.104 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	201	202	0.317 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	202	203	0.05 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	203	204	0.352 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	204	205	0.013 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	205	206	0.179 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	206	207	0.031 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	207	208	0.083 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	208	209	0.085 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	209	210	0.763 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	210	211	0.108 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	211	212	0.217 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	212	213	0.031 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	213	214	0.068 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	214	215	0.159 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	215	216	0.098 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	216	217	0.169 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	217	218	0.33 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	218	219	0.119 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	219	220	0.441 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	220	221	1.212 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	221	222	0.131 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	222	223	0.88 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	223	224	0.177 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	224	225	1.229 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	225	226	0.252 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	226	227	0.101 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	227	228	3.594 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	228	229	0.098 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	229	230	0.124 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	230	231	0.328 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	231	232	0.082 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S01	232	233	0.109 x 10 -3

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Tim Callaghan Resource and Exploration Geology - Drill Log

BHID R41S02

Collar

Project	BHID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Date	Geologist
R41S	R41S02	317880	5435460	172	259.1	1/07/2010	TC

Surveys

Project	BHID	Depth	Azm_Amg	Dip
R41S	R41S_02	0	25	-60
R41S	R41S_02	50	21.6	-59.4
R41S	R41S_02	100	22.5	-57.8
R41S	R41S_02	150	27.4	-55.5
R41S	R41S_02	200	29.7	-52.9
R41S	R41S_02	249	30	-48.5
Raw data (uncorrected)				

Hole Sizes

From	Size
0	HQ
41.7	NQ

Drilled By

Edrill

Analyses By

BRL

Comments

207.0 - 208.0 1.0m @ 0.5% Cu and 0.1g/t Au

Significant Intersections

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Drill Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Alteration	Colour	Visual S%	L.Cont.	Struct	BCA	Description
R41S	R41S_02	0	10.7	Lrbl	SSLT	ChBi	A4	0.00	Gd	Bd	10	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone. Minor fine qtz veins. Patchy, bedding controlled weak chlorite alteration.
R41S	R41S_02	10.7	10.9		VEIN	ChBi	G5	2.00	Vn	Vn	60	Quartz stockwork veining with strong chlorite alteration selvedge. Disseminated euhedral pyrite to 2mm in qtz veins.
R41S	R41S_02	10.9	20	Lrlb	SSLT	ChBi	A4	0.00	Gd	Bd	10	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone. Minor fine qtz stockwork qtz veins to 2cm width. Pervasive biotite? minor chlorite alteration. Hornfels spotting in some silty layers. Possibly cordierite or garnet?
R41S	R41S_02	20	24		LOSS							4m of core loss in Cavity? Possibly weathered carbonate vein?? Or fault zone. Limonite on joint surfaces. No pug or evidence of brittle/ductile faulting.
R41S	R41S_02	24	27	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.00	Gd	Bd	10	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone. Minor fine qtz stockwork qtz veins to 2cm width. Pervasive biotite? minor chlorite alteration. Hornfels spotting in some silty layers. Possibly cordierite or garnet?
R41S	R41S_02	27	40	Lrl	QZIT	SiBi	A3	0.20	Sp	Bd		Pale grey and dark grey, intensely silicified sandstone/quartzite. Pervasive silica alteration. Minor Biotite. Vughy quartz veins with chlorite selvedge 31-33m.
R41S	R41S_02	40	42.1	Lrlb	SSLT	Bi	A4	0.50	Sp	Bd	30	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone with lesser black shale. Minor disseminated Py-Po and Po-Py veining. Possible fine cpy? Pervasive Bi alteration?
R41S	R41S_02	42.1	42.4		VEIN	Si	A3	0.10	Sp	Vn	30	Dark grey quartz vein. Laminated. Minor very fine disseminated Po-Py.
R41S	R41S_02	42.7	48.5	Lrlb	SSLT	Bi	A4	0.50	Sp	Bd	30	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone with lesser black shale. Minor disseminated Py-Po. Pervasive Bi alteration? Pervasive Bi alteration?
R41S	R41S_02	48.5	59.8	Lrl	QZIT	SiBi	A2	0.20	Sp	Bd	10	Pale grey and dark grey, intensely silicified sanstone/quartzite. Pervasive silica alteration. Minor pervasive biotite. Variable bedding angle.
R41S	R41S_02	59.8	63.9	Lrl	QZIT	SiBi	A2	0.20	Sp	Bd	60	Pale grey and dark grey, intensely silicified sandstone/quartzite. Pervasive silica alteration. Minor pervasive biotite. Variable bedding angle. Siderite stockwork veining to 5cm width. Minor disseminated Py and qtz veining.
R41S	R41S_02	63.9	72	Lrlb	SSLT	ChBi	A4	0.00	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone. Minor fine qtz stockwork qtz veins to 2cm width. Pervasive biotite? minor chlorite alteration.

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Drill Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Alteration	Colour	Visual S%	L.Cont.	Struct	BCA	Description
R41S	R41S_02	72	96.8	Lrlb	SSLT	ChBi	A4	0.05	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds. Facing uphole.
R41S	R41S_02	96.8	96.9		IBPF	Ch	G3	0.00	Sp			Pale-grey-green basaltic dyke. Dark green fuchsite altered chromites. Fine grained porphyritic texture. Chlorite altered pyroxene. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration.
R41S	R41S_02	96.9	98.8	Lrlb	SSLT	ChBi	A4	0.05	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds. Facing uphole.
R41S	R41S_02	98.8	99.4		IBPF	Ch	G3	0.00	Sp			Pale-grey-green basaltic dyke. Dark green fuchsite altered chromite. Medium grained porphyritic texture. Chlorite altered pyroxene. Pervasive weak chl alteration. Brecciated, clastic flow texture?
R41S	R41S_02	99.4	102.8	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds. Facing uphole.
R41S	R41S_02	102.8	103.4		IBPF	Ch	G3	0.00	Sp			Pale-grey-green basaltic dyke. Dark green fuchsite altered chromites. Fine grained feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic texture. Chlorite altered pyroxene. Pervasive weak chl alteration.
R41S	R41S_02	103.4	110.5	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.10	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds. Facing uphole. Minor qtz-py vein with chloritic selvedge at 103.6m.
R41S	R41S_02	110.5	111.7	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G3	0.50	Ft	Bd	70	Pale green-grey laminated siltstone. Intense chlorite alteration with sparse Po disseminations to 0.5%. Faulted lower contact with strong chlorite alteration and trace cpy.
R41S	R41S_02	111.7	118	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds. Facing uphole.
R41S	R41S_02	118	118.3		FALT	ChSi	G5	2.00	Ft	Ft	80	Dark green, intensly chlorite altered brittle ductile fault. Vugy qtz veining and silicification. 2-5% coarse Py in veins.
R41S	R41S_02	118.3	126.2	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	A4	0.05	Gd	Bd	70	Pale grey and dark grey, finely laminated and massive siltstone and sandstone. Trace disseminated Po-Py in basal sandy layers of graded beds.
R41S	R41S_02	126.2	131.9		FALT	Ch	G5	0.20	Ft			Faulted and broken siltsone-sandstone. Pervasive strong chlorite alteration. Numerous brittle-ductile chloritic shears. Coarse Py with chlorite alteration.

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Drill Log

Project	BHID	From	To	Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Alteration	Colour	Visual S%	L.Cont.	Struct	BCA	Description
R41S	R41S_02	131.9	185	Lrl	QZIT	Si	A3	0.01		Bd	10	Massive, grey quartzite/sandstone. Minor siltstone interbeds. Strong silicification. Low bedding angle.
R41S	R41S_02	185	187.3	Lrlb	SHAL		A5	0.00	Vn	Bd	10	Dark grey-black shale. Low bedding angle with sandstones.
R41S	R41S_02	187.3	187.5		VEIN	CbSi	B4	0.00	Vn	Vn	45	Siderite-qtz-calcite vein. Granular texture. Strong chloritic alteration selvedge. No sulphides or magnetite.
R41S	R41S_02	187.5	192.8	Lrl	SAND	Ch	A3	0.00	Ft	Bd	15	Grey-green, massive, medium grained sandstone. Pervasive weak chlorite alteration. Minor shale-siltstone interbeds
R41S	R41S_02	192.8	194.6		FALT	Ch	G5	0.00	Ft			Very broken, chloritic fault zone. Core loss. Pervasive intense chlorite alteration. Minor qtz veining.
R41S	R41S_02	194.6	201	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G4	0.20	Ft	Bd	15	Dark grey-green, finely laminated siltstone. Wavy, folded bedding, low bca. Pervasive moderate chlorite alteration. Minor qtz veining with coarse euhedral Py.
R41S	R41S_02	201	201.2		FALT	ChSi	G4	0.00	Ft	Ft	80	Mylonitic fault zone. Strongly foliated. Laminated qtz veing with chloritic selvedge and laminae.
R41S	R41S_02	201.2	204	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G4	0.20	Ft	Bd	15	Dark grey-green, finely laminated siltstone. Wavy, folded bedding, low bca. Pervasive moderate chlorite alteration. Minor qtz veining.
R41S	R41S_02	204	224	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G3	0.30		Bd	30	Dark grey-green , finely laminated siltstone. Wavy, folded bedding, low bca. Bleached zones of laminated siltstone. Numerous thin qtz-carbonate veins and qtz-pyrite veins. Minor zones of broken core.
R41S	R41S_02	224	228.4	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G2	0.00		Bd	25	Pale green, chloritic siltstone. Fime laminated berdding. Low bca.
R41S	R41S_02	228.4	230.1		IBPF	Ch	G3	0.00	Sp			Pale-grey-green basaltic dyke. Dark green fuchsite altered chromites. Fine grained feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic texture. Chlorite altered pyroxene. Pervasive weak chl alteration. Non magnetic. Cross cuts bedding. Flow foliation and brecciation.
R41S	R41S_02	230.1	259.1	Lrlb	SSLT	Ch	G2	0.00		Bd	5	Pale green, chloritic siltstone. Fime laminated berdding. Low bca. EOH

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Assay Sheet													
Project	**BHID**	**From m**	**To m**	**Sn**	**WO3**	**Cu ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Au**	**Bi**	**Mo**	**As ppm**	**Rock**
R41S	R41S_02	10	11	-0.01	-10	83	86	157	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	14	15	-0.01	-10	13	80	112	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	15	16	-0.01	20	32	161	219	0.11				
R41S	R41S_02	16	17	-0.01	-10	13	-1	61	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	31	32	-0.01	-10	23	32	63	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	32	33	-0.01	-10	14	39	63	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	41	42	-0.01	-10	16	11	42	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	42	43	-0.01	-10	12	-1	41	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	43	44	-0.01	-10	20	12	32	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	48	49	-0.01	-10	10	-1	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	49	50	-0.01	-10	8	5	40	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	50	51	-0.01	-10	4	25	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	51	52	-0.01	10	16	33	42	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	59	60	-0.01	-10	7	8	31	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	60	61	-0.01	-10	18	-1	24	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	61	62	-0.01	-10	6	12	16	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	62	63	-0.01	-10	3	-1	10	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	63	64	-0.01	-10	67	-1	19	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	98	99	-0.01	-10	35	10	31	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	103	104	-0.01	-10	34	20	52	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	110	111	-0.01	-10	57	2	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	111	112	-0.01	-10	33	28	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	117	118	-0.01	-10	7	17	16	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	118	119	-0.01	-10	16	22	27	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	126	127	-0.01	10	13	18	20	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	127	128	-0.01	-10	27	29	19	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	128	129	-0.01	-10	65	12	26	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	129	130	-0.01	-10	22	1	28	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	130	131	-0.01	-10	63	3	26	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	131	132	-0.01	10	65	-1	44	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	187	188	-0.01	-10	124	1	37	-0.01				

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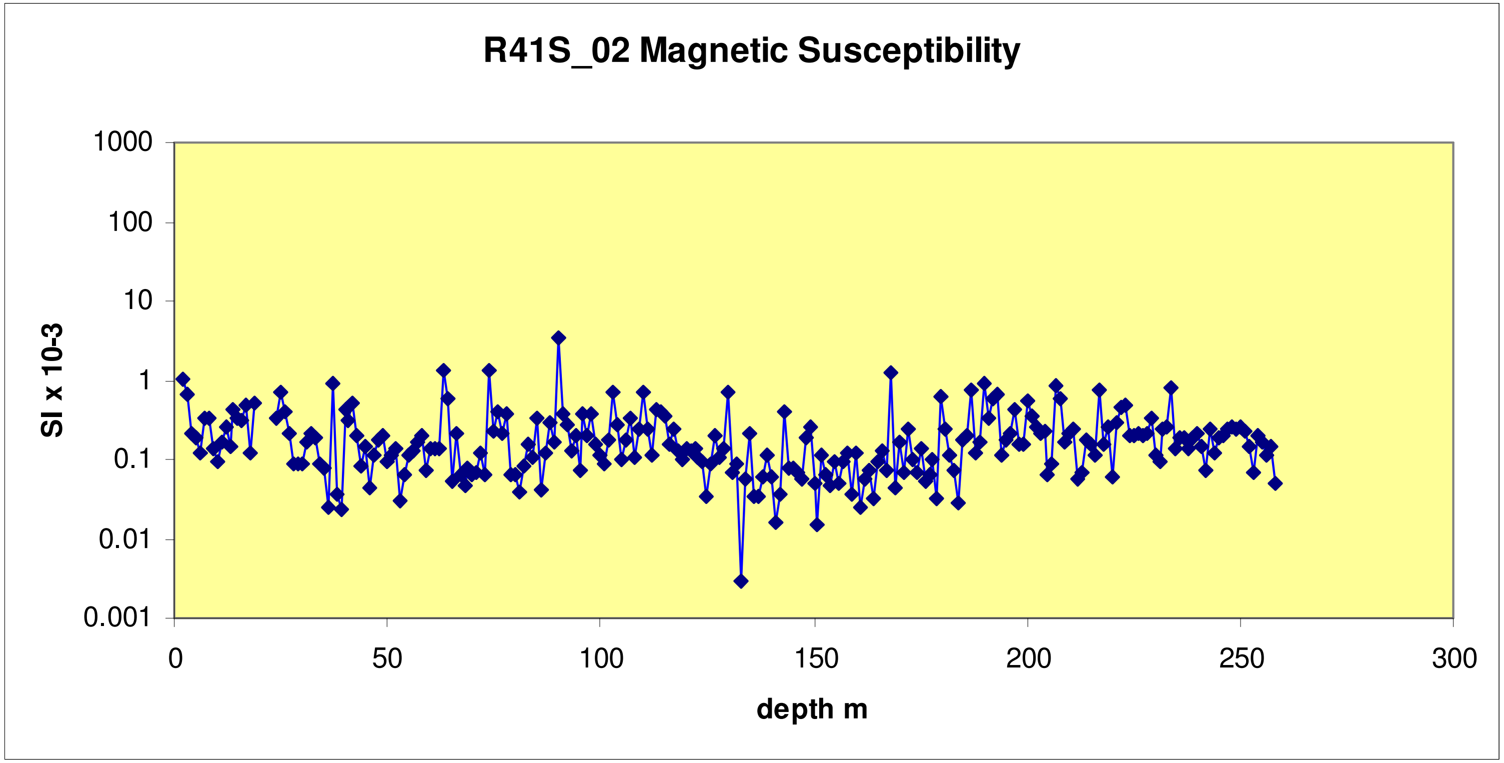
Assay Sheet

Project	BHID	From m	To m	Sn	WO3	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au	Bi	Mo	As ppm	Rock
R41S	R41S_02	193	194	-0.01	-10	218	-1	179	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	194	195	-0.01	-10	54	-1	77	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	195	196	-0.01	-10	22	2	44	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	200	201	-0.01	-10	15	1	88	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	201	202	-0.01	-10	74	4	71	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	202	203	-0.01	-10	23	-1	47	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	203	204	-0.01	-10	58	-1	49	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	204	205	-0.01	-10	776	-1	82	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	205	206	-0.01	-10	343	-1	50	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	206	207	-0.01	-10	436	-1	77	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	207	208	-0.01	-10	4922	-1	69	0.12				
R41S	R41S_02	208	209	-0.01	-10	74	56	74	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	217	218	-0.01	-10	53	-1	29	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	218	219	-0.01	-10	13	14	22	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	219	220	-0.01	10	18	6	36	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	220	221	-0.01	-10	5	-1	30	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	221	222	-0.01	-10	7	-1	38	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	222	223	-0.01	-10	16	12	67	-0.01				
R41S	R41S_02	223	224	-0.01	-10	31	-1	42	-0.01				


R41S_02 Magnetic Susceptibility
SI x 10-3
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
depth m

Magnet Susceptibility					
Project	**BHID**	**From**	**To**	**Mag_sus**	**units**
R41S	R41S02	0	1	0.09	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	1	2		x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	2	3	1.01	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	3	4	0.672	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	4	5	0.218	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	5	6	0.19	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	6	7	0.118	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	7	8	0.331	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	8	9	0.331	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	9	10	0.137	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	10	11	0.096	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	11	12	0.166	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	12	13	0.261	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	13	14	0.145	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	14	15	0.43	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	15	16	0.328	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	16	17	0.303	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	17	18	0.489	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	18	19	0.124	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	19	20	0.517	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	20	21		x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	21	22		x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	22	23		x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	23	24		x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	24	25	0.327	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	25	26	0.69	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	26	27	0.412	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	27	28	0.218	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	28	29	0.09	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	29	30	0.09	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	30	31	0.089	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	31	32	0.166	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	32	33	0.211	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	33	34	0.193	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	34	35	0.087	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	35	36	0.079	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	36	37	0.025	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	37	38	0.912	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	38	39	0.037	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	39	40	0.024	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	40	41	0.439	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	41	42	0.308	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	42	43	0.521	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	43	44	0.204	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	44	45	0.085	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	45	46	0.142	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	46	47	0.044	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	47	48	0.111	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	48	49	0.181	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	49	50	0.195	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	50	51	0.096	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	51	52	0.111	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	52	53	0.134	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	53	54	0.031	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	54	55	0.065	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	55	56	0.114	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	56	57	0.127	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	57	58	0.169	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	58	59	0.195	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	59	60	0.075	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	60	61	0.133	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	61	62	0.137	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	62	63	0.14	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	63	64	1.32	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	64	65	0.579	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	65	66	0.054	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	66	67	0.213	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	67	68	0.063	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	68	69	0.048	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	69	70	0.08	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	70	71	0.064	x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	71	72	0.07	x 10 -3

R41S	R41S02	78	79	0.367 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	79	80	0.066 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	80	81	0.063 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	81	82	0.04 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	82	83	0.085 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	83	84	0.156 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	84	85	0.108 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	85	86	0.324 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	86	87	0.041 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	87	88	0.124 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	88	89	0.289 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	89	90	0.161 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	90	91	3.371 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	91	92	0.381 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	92	93	0.278 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	93	94	0.125 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	94	95	0.203 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	95	96	0.075 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	96	97	0.387 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	97	98	0.198 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	98	99	0.375 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	99	100	0.155 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	100	101	0.112 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	101	102	0.089 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	102	103	0.18 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	103	104	0.692 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	104	105	0.276 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	105	106	0.098 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	106	107	0.171 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	107	108	0.323 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	108	109	0.107 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	109	110	0.242 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	110	111	0.691 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	111	112	0.245 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	112	113	0.113 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	113	114	0.414 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	114	115	0.403 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	115	116	0.347 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	116	117	0.151 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	117	118	0.238 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	118	119	0.132 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	119	120	0.097 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	120	121	0.134 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	121	122	0.131 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	122	123	0.137 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	123	124	0.104 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	124	125	0.092 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	125	126	0.034 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	126	127	0.086 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	127	128	0.206 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	128	129	0.106 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	129	130	0.141 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	130	131	0.693 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	131	132	0.067 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	132	133	0.088 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	133	134	0.003 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	134	135	0.056 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	135	136	0.208 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	136	137	0.034 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	137	138	0.034 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	138	139	0.06 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	139	140	0.115 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	140	141	0.06 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	141	142	0.016 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	142	143	0.036 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	143	144	0.413 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	144	145	0.079 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	145	146	0.076 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	146	147	0.068 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	147	148	0.055 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	148	149	0.185 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	149	150	0.265 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	150	151	0.05 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	151	152	0.015 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	152	153	0.116 x 10 -3

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R41S	R41S02	158	159	0.12 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	159	160	0.037 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	160	161	0.12 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	161	162	0.025 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	162	163	0.057 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	163	164	0.073 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	164	165	0.032 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	165	166	0.096 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	166	167	0.128 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	167	168	0.073 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	168	169	1.235 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	169	170	0.043 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	170	171	0.165 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	171	172	0.07 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	172	173	0.242 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	173	174	0.1 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	174	175	0.067 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	175	176	0.139 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	176	177	0.054 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	177	178	0.065 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	178	179	0.102 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	179	180	0.033 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	180	181	0.614 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	181	182	0.246 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	182	183	0.117 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	183	184	0.072 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	184	185	0.029 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	185	186	0.178 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	186	187	0.204 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	187	188	0.742 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	188	189	0.124 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	189	190	0.17 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	190	191	0.926 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	191	192	0.339 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	192	193	0.602 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	193	194	0.678 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	194	195	0.113 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	195	196	0.178 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	196	197	0.209 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	197	198	0.432 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	198	199	0.152 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	199	200	0.156 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	200	201	0.542 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	201	202	0.344 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	202	203	0.251 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	203	204	0.216 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	204	205	0.228 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	205	206	0.065 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	206	207	0.088 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	207	208	0.838 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	208	209	0.597 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	209	210	0.168 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	210	211	0.207 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	211	212	0.248 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	212	213	0.058 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	213	214	0.067 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	214	215	0.178 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	215	216	0.155 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	216	217	0.114 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	217	218	0.772 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	218	219	0.155 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	219	220	0.259 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	220	221	0.062 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	221	222	0.285 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	222	223	0.456 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	223	224	0.48 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	224	225	0.206 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	225	226	0.203 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	226	227	0.213 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	227	228	0.205 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	228	229	0.217 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	229	230	0.326 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	230	231	0.114 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	231	232	0.092 x 10 -3
R41S	R41S02	232	233	0.243 x 10 -3

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Appendix 5

Petrographic Analysis

McArthur Ore Deposit Assessments

(See data disc)

Appendix 6

Downhole EM and Magnetic Reports

(See data disc)