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EL28/2001 Annual Report

'Tyndall Creek'

EL28/2001

Vol. 1 of 1

HELD BY:	**UNITY MINING LTD.**
MANAGER & OPERATOR:	**UNITY MINING LTD**
AUTHOR:	**C. Timms**
DATE:	**APRIL 2011**
MAP SHEETS:	**1:25k Tyndall (3835) Oceana (3635)** **1:100k Sophia**
GEOGRAPHIC COORDS (GDA94):	**Min East: 379,100mE** **Max East: 382,100mE** **Min North: 5,356,200mN** **Max North: 5,360,200mN**

COMMODITY(s): Au, Basemetals

Summary

EL 28/2001 (Newton Creek) was purchased by Bendigo Mining Ltd. (BML) from Barrick Australia in July 2009. The tenement was part of the sale package that included the Henty Gold Mine. Bendigo Mining Limited became Unity Mining Limited (UML) in December 2010.

Following the sale, UML immediately embarked on a review of the targets previously proposed by Barrick. An early conclusion of this review was that there was a gold target at Tyndall Creek which had not been adequately tested by previous drilling. It was proposed that a hole be drilled to address this. However, because the Tyndall Creek prospect was within 200m of the tenement boundary, and there was a 200m gap between the EL28/2001 boundary and the neighbouring tenement to the south, it was deemed prudent to apply for the ground to the south before commencing the drill hole. The application to have the ground included in EL 28/2001 was approved on 12 February 2010. Drillling of drill hole TC6 commenced on 12 April 2010 and finished on 5 May 2010. After further assessment of GIS data a magnetic discontinuity target was identified and a further drill hole planned. TC7 was drilled during March 2011. The licence was included in a LIDAR survey of all of UML's tenements in Tasmania.

In addition to drilling at Tyndall Creek, during the lease period UML has:

- recut old gridlines and commenced cutting of new gridlines on the south western margin of the lease
- commenced a c-horizon soil sampling program and
- commenced an analysis of the LIDAR data with emphasis on structure and coincident geochemical anomalies, with the view to generate drill hole targets.

Expenditure on the tenement since May 10 2011 has been $96,740.

UML will be applying for a 12 month extension to EL28/2001. The application will be submitted prior to the expiry date.

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1 Introduction

This report details work completed by Unity Mining Limited (UML) on EL 28/2001 over the past year.

EL28/2001 is due for relinquishment on 10 May 2012.

UML intend to submit an application for extension of the entire tenement for 12 months before the expiry date.

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

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

1.1 Tenure

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

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

In July 2009 Bendigo Mining Limited (BML) purchased the Henty Gold Mine and EL 28/2001 from Barrick Australia. BML subsequently applied for, and were granted, a variation to the tenement, which enlarged the area to the south by 1.4 sq km (Figure 1).

1.2 Location and Access

Lake Newton (EL28/2001) occurs midway between Queenstown and Tullah on Tasmania's West Coast. The EL's northern boundary abuts the Henty Gold Mine lease 5M/2002 (Figure 1). Local access to the tenement is off the Howards and Anthony Roads.

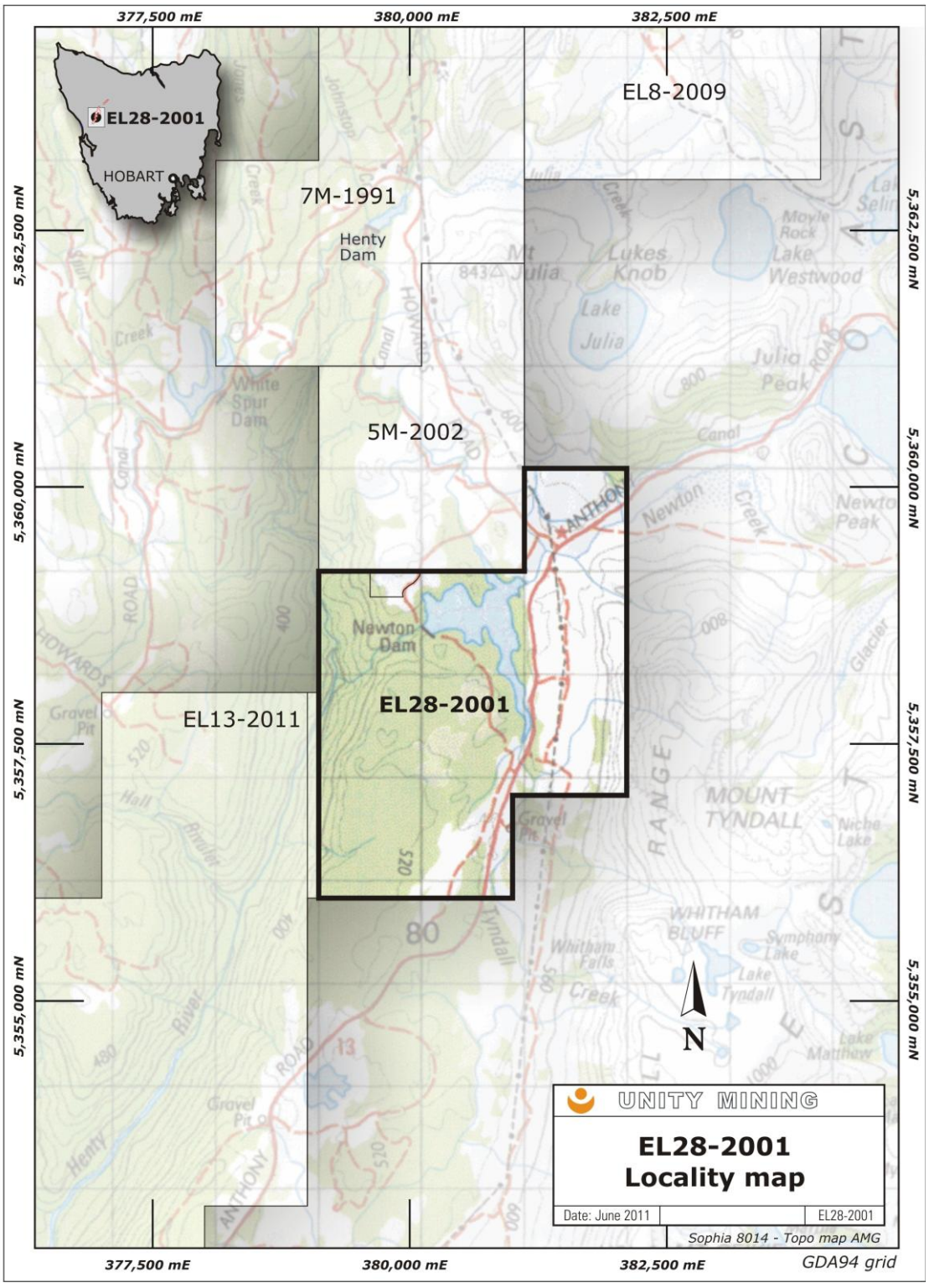

Figure 1: Location of EL28/2001 (map in GDA 94 projection).

1.3 Regional Geology

This section is taken from the Annual Report for this tenement for the period April 2008-April 2009 (Barrick 2009):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Local Geology

1.4.1 Stratigraphy

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

In the Lake Newton area the volcanic package comprises a section of Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) conformably overlain by lower Tyndall Group stratigraphy. The CVC is broadly divided into a lower association (Suite 1) and an upper package (Suite 2), based on geochemical divisions (Crawford et al, 1992). The lower CVC (Suite 1) comprises a package of interlayered feldspar-phyric rhyolitic to dacitic lavas, volcaniclastic breccias, conglomerates and crystal rich sandstones (Williams, 2000).

The overlying upper CVC (Suite 2) is commonly referred to as the Anthony Road Andesites after the andesite members that dominate the package, but is also known as the Anthony Road Volcanics (ARV). Upper CVC units within the tenement area are dominated by a quartz-feldspar porphyry facies interpreted to be a sill in the South Henty area (Street, 1999) and a comagmatic package of interlayered plagioclase+hornblende-phyric andesite units with lesser interlayered sandstone, mudstone and carbonate units (Williams, 2000).

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

1.4.2 Structure

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

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

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

The geology of the tenement is shown in Figure 2, the legend in Figure 3, with the stratigraphy outlined in Figure 4.

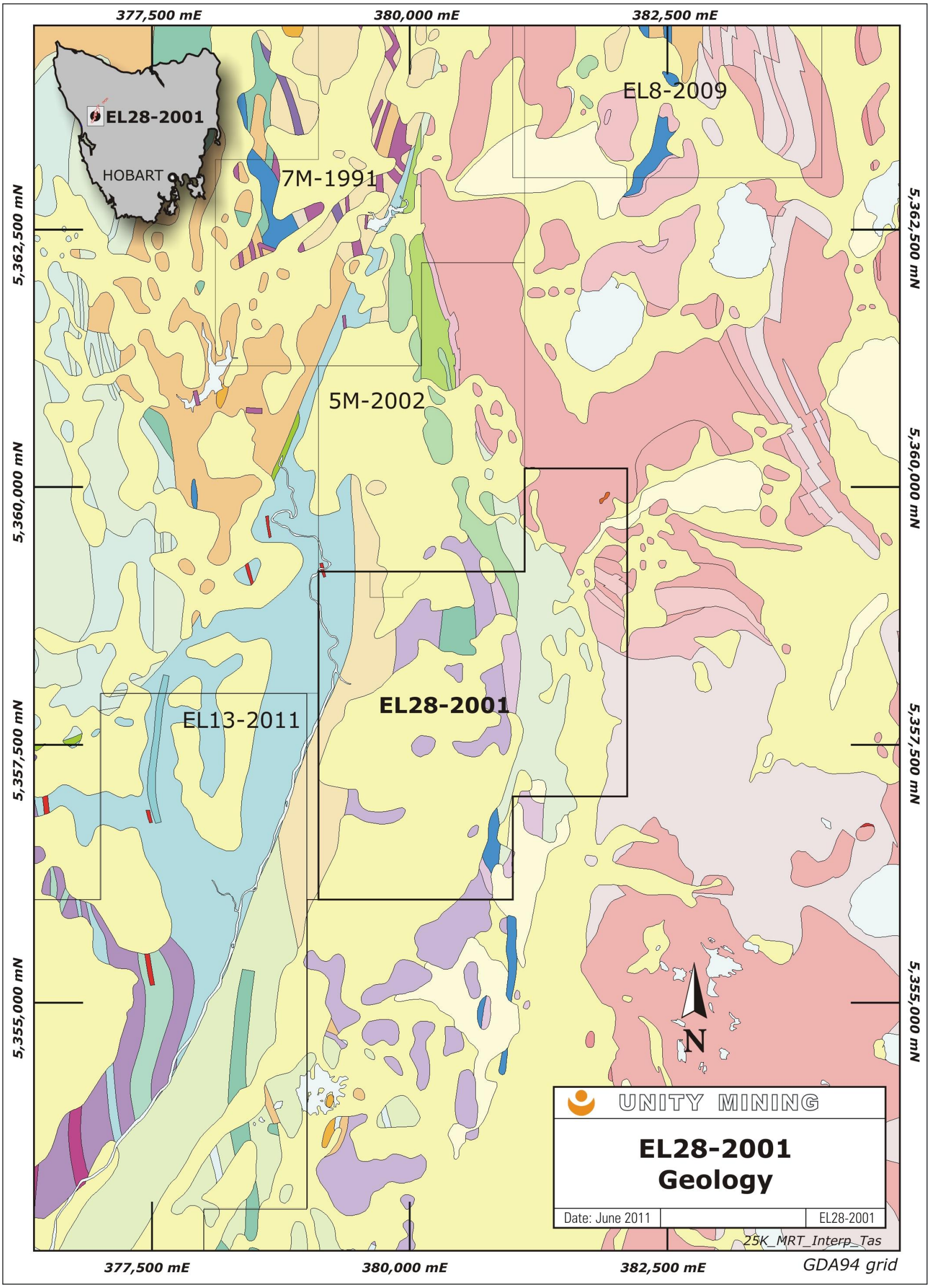

Figure 2: Geology of EL 28/2001 from the MRT 1:25,000 Map series.

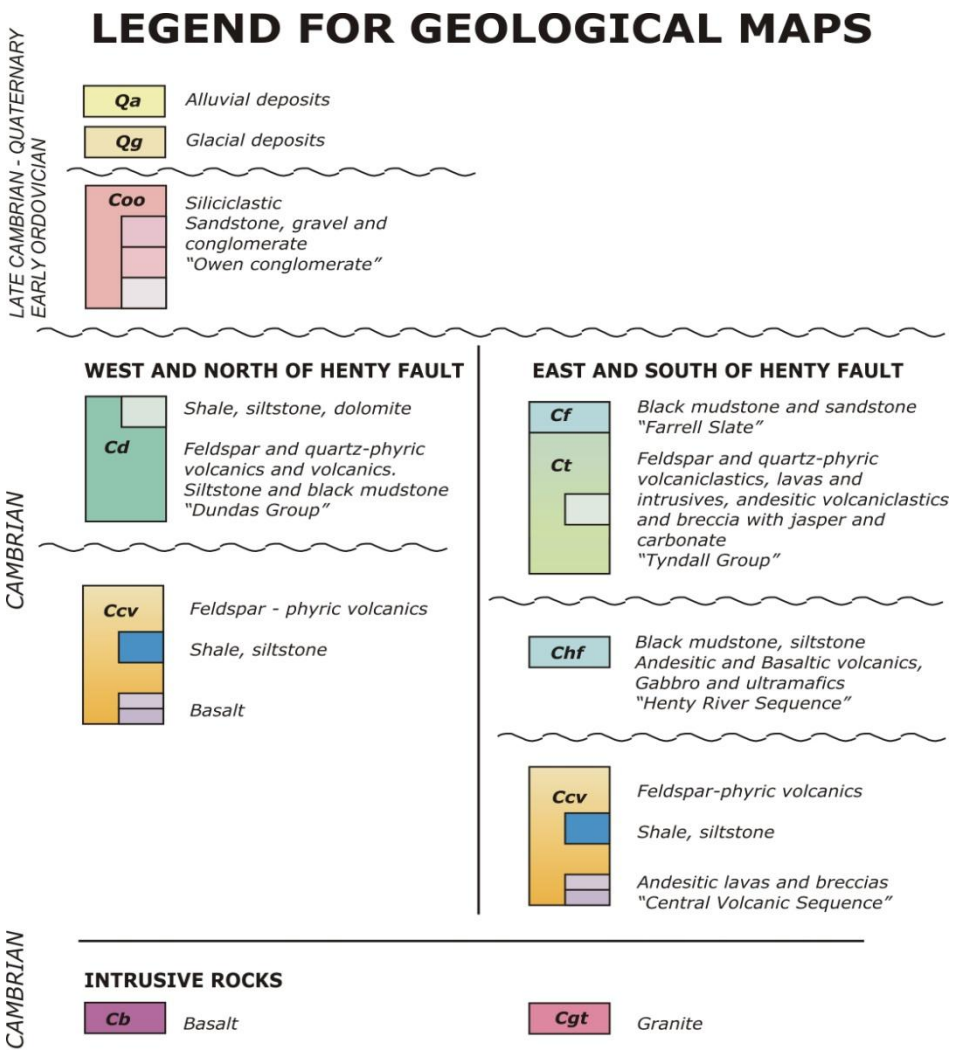

Figure 3: Geological legend

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

Figure 4: Henty area stratigraphy

1.5 Alteration and Mineralisation

There are a number of alteration and mineralisation occurrences within the tenement area. The most significant are:

- The Lake Newton Prospect (Cu-Au).
- Howards Anomaly (Ba-Ag) - Tyndall Creek (Zn-Pb-Ba)
- The spillway horizon (VHMS-polymetallic massive sulphide)

There is an excellent description of each of these in the Annual Report for EL28/2001 for the period April 2008-2009 (quoted below).

1.5.1 Lake Newton Prospect (including Howards Anomaly- Tyndall Creek)

Previous workers have defined the prospect as a well zoned, epigenetic, low grade (0.2-0.4 g/t Au), disseminated copper-gold system with an extensive low grade (<1% Pb + Zn) base metal halo. The entire alteration zone extends over a strike length of at least two kilometres, varies between 30 to over 400 metres in width and is open to the south and at depth. The alteration system is well zoned moving inwards from a distal carbonate-chlorite halo → carbonate-sericite-(chlorite-sphalerite-galena) → sericite-pyrite-carbonate-(gold-galena-sphalerite) and a proximal zone of sericite-silica-pyrite-(chalcopyrite±gold) (Callaghan, 2003). Typical results from the inner zone include:

SHD16	615.0-736.0m	121m @ 0.2 g/t Au
	770.8-791.8m	21m @ 0.4 g/t Au
SHD22	346.0-392.0m	46m @ 0.2 g/t Au
SHD22	482.0-508.0m	26m @ 0.3 g/t Au

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

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

The relative timing of the alteration system can be partly constrained by overprinting relationships of the alteration across the boundary of Suite 2 porphyry units. This overprinting relationship implies a syn- to post-porphyry timing of the hydrothermal event (Callaghan, 2003). As Suite 2 porphyries show consistent peperitic intrusive contacts with the overlying Lynchford Member units, the porphyry, and therefore the alteration, post dates at least some units of the Lynchford Member (possibly even the exhalative sulphide lenses within the Lynchford Member).

1.5.2 The Spillway Horizon (Polymetallic Massive Sulphide)

The spillway horizon is a volcaniclastic mass flow breccia unit (Ccvag) containing a number of high-grade, polymetallic sulphide clasts, outcropping in the Lake Newton Dam spillway. The source of the massive sulphide clasts is yet to be identified. The sulphide clasts are well-rounded cobbles and boulders consisting of massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite and chalcopyrite with an average grade of 27% Pb, 31.7% Zn, 700 g/t Ag and 0.92 g/t Au (Herrmann and MacDonald, 1996).

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

1.6 Previous Exploration

The area of the tenement has been explored intensively, mostly for VHMS-style mineralisation during the last forty years (summarised in Appendix 1).

In the two years between April 2007 and April 2009 Barrick had two brief but intense exploration campaigns. Both of these were largely project generation and data compilation, with only one soil sampling campaign and one drill hole completed. Core from the Newton Creek alteration zone was analysed using short wave-length spectroscopy. A 3D model of the geology of the lease area was commenced.

The drilling completed by Barrick was designed to test the down-dip extension of low-grade gold mineralisation at the Tyndall Creek Prospect. The first hole drilled was abandoned due to ground conditions (Z16732). The second (Z16739) has been interpreted to have drilled down dip and not tested the target. No gold was found in either hole.

After a review of the targets generated by Barrick, Unity Mining concluded that further testing of the Henty stratigraphic position at Tyndall Creek was warranted. Two drill holes were completed during the previous reporting period, TC6 and TC7, as documented in the Annual Report for this tenement for the period April 2010-April 2011 (Unity, 2011). The results are briefly summarised below.

TC6 was 383.3m long and drilled from the east to test at depth the baritic/haematitic horizon anomalous in base metals and gold. The highest Au assay was 0.5m at 0.2g/t on the contact of altered volcaniclastic sandstone with altered tuff, potentially a correlative of the Lynchford Tuff. TC7 was drilled from the same drill pad as TC6, but drilled to the east to test a discontinuity and interpreted fault visible in the magnetic interpretation of the area. TC7 is hosted in principally in jasper-bearing interbedded shale and carbonate rock, with the end of hole at 575m in andesitic lithologies. There were no were no significant assays in this hole (Unity, 2011).

2 Work Completed during the Reporting Period 2011 to 2012

Following the lack of success in drill holes TC 6 and 7, UML decided to re-evaluate this area and the rest of the EL in light of the newly collected LIDAR data. The Tyndall Creek drill hole site was also rehabilitated during May 2011.

Elevated base metal values in soils are found adjacent to the Henty Fault in the western part of EL 28/2001. Work began on gridding, mapping and soil sampling in the South Western portion of the tenement in June of 2011 and has been ongoing during the reporting period.

The results of the MMI soil study conducted by Barrick in 2008 had never been properly assessed due in some respect to the sale of the tenement to Bendigo Mining[1] during 2009. A first pass geochemical analysis of these results has commenced in relation to the mapped geology and structures of the study area.

Drill core and pulp samples from several historic and recent holes on the Tyndall Creek tenement have been analysed as part of a wider rare earth element (REE) study. Also several grab samples from the South Henty Soil grid lines have been sent off for assay and thin section analysis.

2.1 Tyndall Creek Drill Site Rehabilitation

During the drilling of TC7, it was noted by the supervising geologist and the drilling contractors, Boart Longyear, to be making water. Several plugs were set at various intervals down hole to stop the flow of water with the final plug stopping the flow. However, the HWT casing got stuck during removal and a large amount of water was pumped down to free it. The hole began making a small amount of water that was attributed initially to the pumped down water, but then to failure of the plugs as water was continued to flow out the collar.

An excavator from Williams Earthmoving was employed to excavate the collar and expose the casing. Boart Longyear then connected steel collar pipe from the surface to drill rods that had been abandoned in the hole and cement slurry pumped into the drill rod column. The hole was grouted down the length to the last plug which was successful in stopping the flow of water (Figure 5). Over 4500 litres of grout was used.

Further rehabilitation was undertaken in June of 2011. The drill site was filled in and profiled using a Williams Earthmoving excavator, as UML has decided to not use this site for any further drilling activities (Figure 6).

[1] Bendigo Mining Limited became Unity Mining Limited (UML) in December 2010

Figure 5: Grouting of TC7

Figure 6: Tyndall Creek after drill site rehabilitation. Previously excavated material was used to infill the site and care was taken not to disturb mature native trees on the site periphery.

2.2 Soil Sampling

During the review of all geospatial data in the tenement, it was noted that there were gaps in the soil geochemistry data for the south western margin of the tenement adjacent to the South Henty Fault (Figure 7). This area is also of interest because of altered sediments intersected adjacent to the fault, in drill holes completed on 5M/2002, the Mine Lease to the north in 2011. Gridding, soil sampling and mapping of cut lines has commenced It was hoped to have this grid finished by the summer field season but there have been delays, mainly due to the availability of track cutters and sampling personnel and weather constraints during the winter (and summer!).

2.3 Lidar

UML commissioned Fugro Spatial Solutions to carry out an airborne Lidar 2m-resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) over its tenements in Western Tasmania, including Tyndall Creek during March of 2011 (Figure 8; data files in Appendix 2). A contract geologist has been commissioned to give a structural interpretation of the DEM data in conjunction with all available geospatial, geochemical and geophysical data sets. This analysis will be used to generate a drill target/s. This document was not available at the time of writing this report.

2.4 MMI Geochemical analysis

During 2008 Barrick undertook a 3km line length MMI sampling program over the Wendy's Folly prospect. This region is of interest as it has been identified as it is the junction of the White Spur and South Henty Faults, thus a potential region of dilation. Wacker and chip sampling in this region have returned elevated results for base metal values and Ag (Barrick, 2009). The MMI results showed elevated response for Au and Base metals however, these results were not followed up due to the sale of the Henty Mine and associated exploration tenements including EL 38/2001, in mid 2009.

A preliminary study of the MMI response ratios for Ag, Au, Co, Cu, Pb, and Zn elements has been undertaken during the report period. The results of which indicate elevated results in proximity to the South Henty Fault (Figure 9).

2.5 Other

Samples from the following drill holes, HA003, HA004, HA007, HA008, NC4, SHD2, SHD26, YNC12 and YNC13, were taken as part of a Rare Earth Element study. Overall the results were low, at or around the crustal abundance (Appendix 3).

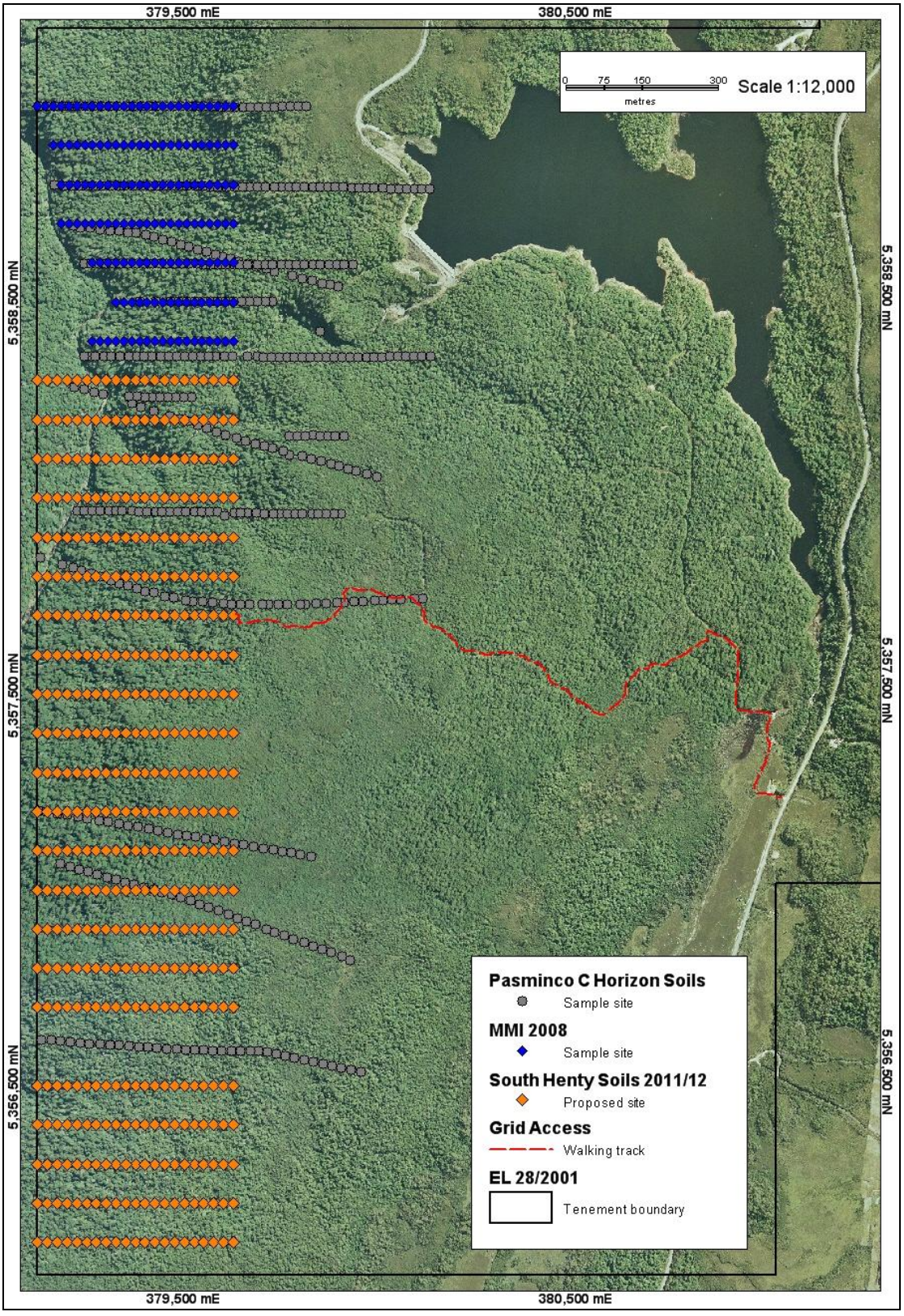

Figure 7: South Henty soil sampling location map, showing historic soil sample sites and access track to cut grid. GDA 94 projection.

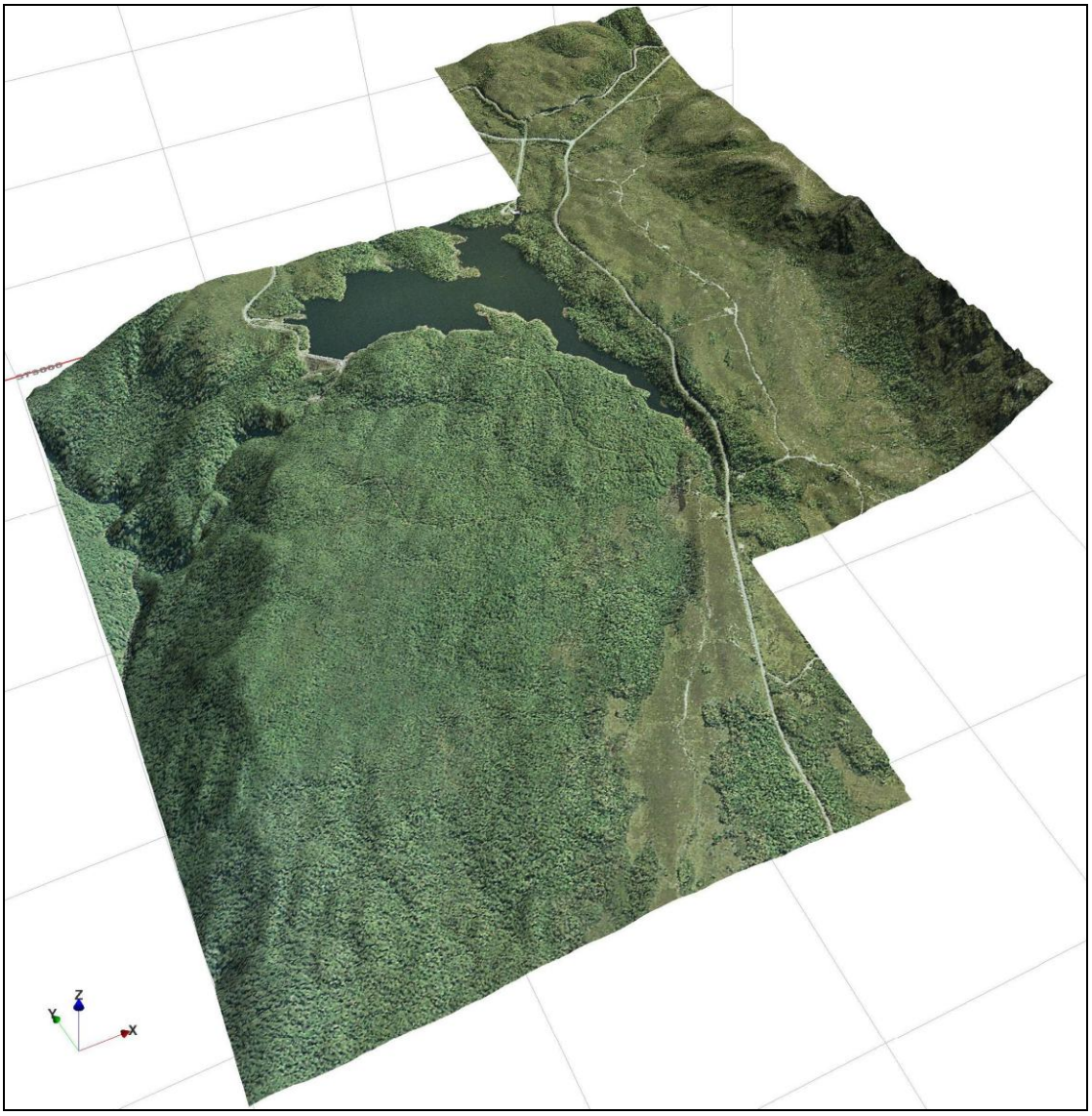

Figure 8: Aerial photo of EL 28/2001 draped over 3D LIDAR DEM image. Green Y arrow indicates GDA94 north direction.

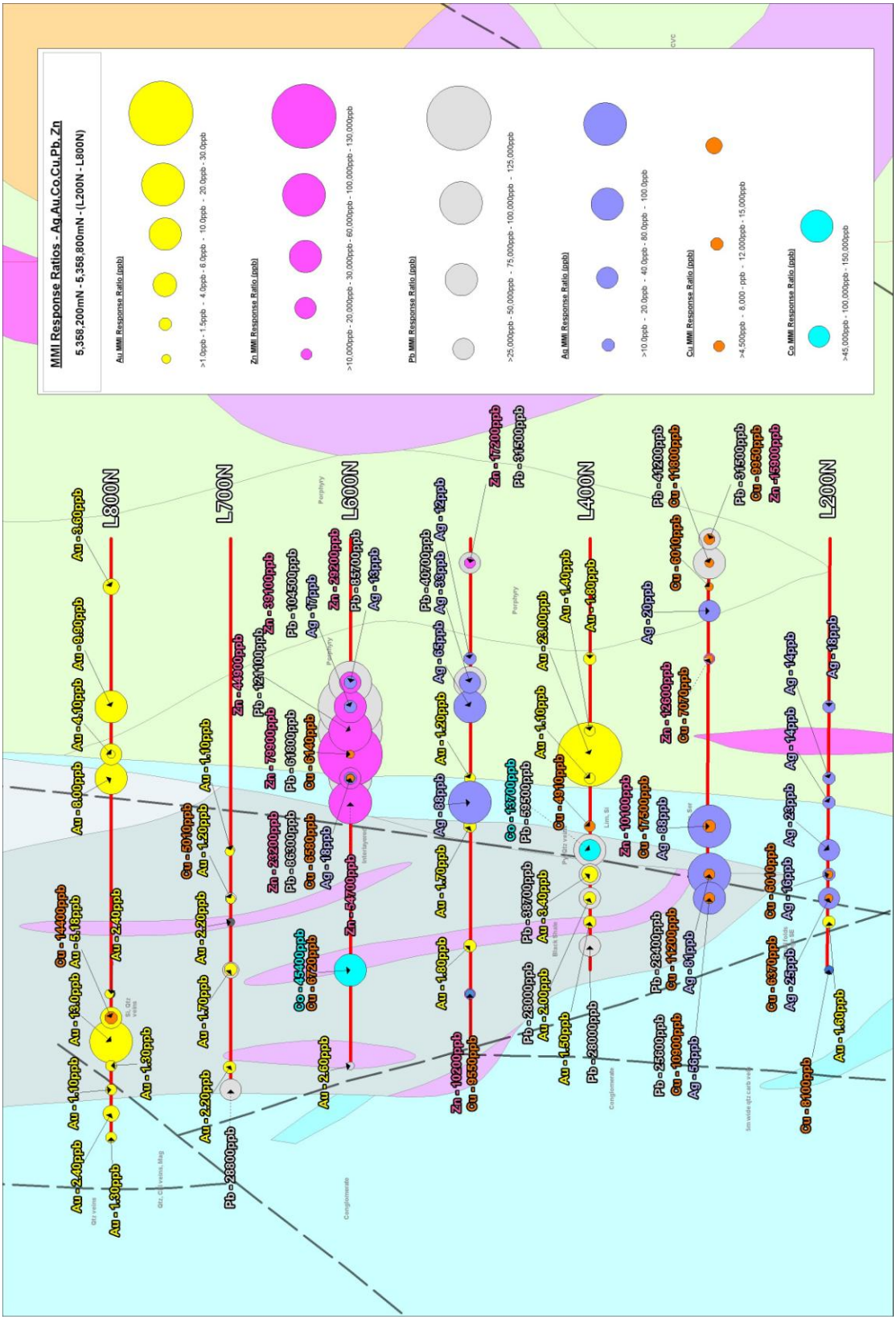

Figure 9: MMI Response ratio map for Ag, Au, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn elements overlain on interpretive geology and structures. Note elevated MMI results on eastern margin of South Henty Fault splay (most eastern grey line trending NNE).

3 Conclusion

Work on this tenement during the reporting year has been held up do to combination of weather and contractor availability. However, work on the South Henty soil grid has commenced again with the first batch of samples awaiting assay. It is expected that the remainder of this grid, will be cut, pegged and sampled by early May. While further analysis remains to be done on these geochemical results, it is expected that several drill targets will be identified and ready to drill mid to late 2012 as a result of the analysis of the existing LIDAR, other geophysical and geochemical data sets.

4 Expenditure 2011/12 Reporting Period

Total Expenditure for the 2011/12 Reporting Period is set out in the below tables.

Expenditure EL 28/2001 May 2011-April 2012	$
TC7 hole grouting and cement	3,650
Tyndall Creek site rehabilitation	1,150
Personnel	55,000
Geochemistry	3,960
Gridding, pegging and sampling of South Henty Grid to April 2012	24,180
Administration	8,800
Subtotal (inc. GST)	96,740

Table 1: E28/2001 'Tyndall Creek Exploration Expenditure 2011/12.

This does not include the following estimated costs of work to be completed before the tenement expiry data. Table 2 shows these projected costs and the estimated overall total cost, which indicates UML will have met its tenement obligation for expenditure.

Projected expenditure before tenement expiry date	$
LIDAR study and report	11,000
Gridding, pegging and sampling of South Henty Grid April to May 2012	48,000
Personnel	3,000
Geochemistry	15,450
Subtotal projected (inc. GST)	77,450
Subtotal (spent)	96,740
Total (inc. GST)	**174,190**

Table 2: E28/2001 'Tyndall Creek Exploration Projected Expenditure 2011/12

5 Forecast Expenditure 2012/13 Reporting Period

UML intends to follow up the LIDAR review and soil geochemistry with a view to drill one or two targets in mid – late 2012, most likely in the in the Wendy's Folly and Lake Newton prospects.

Forecast Expenditure May 2012-April 2013	$
Personnel	60,000
Drilling, site prep and rehab.	150,000
Geochemistry	10,000
TOTAL	220,000

Table 3: E28/2001 'Lake Newton' Exploration Budget Forecast 2012/13

6 References

Barrick (Henty) Ltd	**EL 28/2001 Annual Report and Application for Extension. April 2009.**
Unity Mining Ltd	**EL 28/2001 Annual Report and Application for Extension. April 2011.**