



Lake Rosebery EL 41/2010

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30th May 2013**

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Rosebery Report No:

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DIGITAL DATA

Product	Format
<i>Drill Hole data, Collar-survey-lith-assay</i>	.csv
<i>Seismic data, acquisition and processing reports</i>	.xls .sgy .pdf
<i>SWIR data, Raw and interpreted</i>	.csv
<i>Report and Appendix</i>	.pdf

1. SUMMARY

Activities during the period focused on extending the Rosebery Resource to the north. Five drill hole intercepts were completed during the period. Results in the Rosebery host position lacked significant mineralisation and interpretations from logging, geochemical and SWIR assessments have inferred structural relationship which may have terminated the Rosebery host in this area.

The 3D seismic survey was completed and the data has been processed. Initial interpretations show high amplitude reflectors within the Rosebery host horizon. Data is still to be interpreted by MMG geologists and questions still remain about the accuracy of the depth calibration.

In the next 12 months exploration will focus on understanding these intersections along with the seismic results to assist with further geological interpretations. Drilling is not expected to continue in the short term and the main focus is to concatenate and add to existing data to further understand the geology north of the Rosebery mine.

A total of \$7.8m has been spent on this tenement in the first two years of tenure.

2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration activities undertaken on EL 41/2010 Lake Rosebery during the period April 2012 to May 2013 are detailed herein.

Access to the tenement is via the Rosebery Mine lease 28M/1993 south of Lake Rosebery (Figure 1). A network of 4WD tracks gives access for near mine extension of the Rosebery ore body. The Pieman Road enables access to areas north of Lake Rosebery through a series of unsealed Hydro Electric Commission roads.

MMG's main exploration target within EL 41/2010 is Cambrian hosted Rosebery style Zn–Pb–Cu–Au rich VMS subsurface seafloor replacement style mineralisation and/or Hellyer type seafloor mound-type mineralisation hosted in the Mount Read Volcanic (MRV) belt. The tenement covers a generally N-S striking section of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC).

MMG recognise the potential of the Lake Rosebery tenement for near mine resource extension of the Rosebery deposit and its potential to provide additional mill feed for the Rosebery Mine through small resources previously identified, including Langdon's Mine and Cutty-Sark prospects. MMG Exploration intends to continue deep exploration diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and geologic mapping to resolve old and new geologic interpretations.

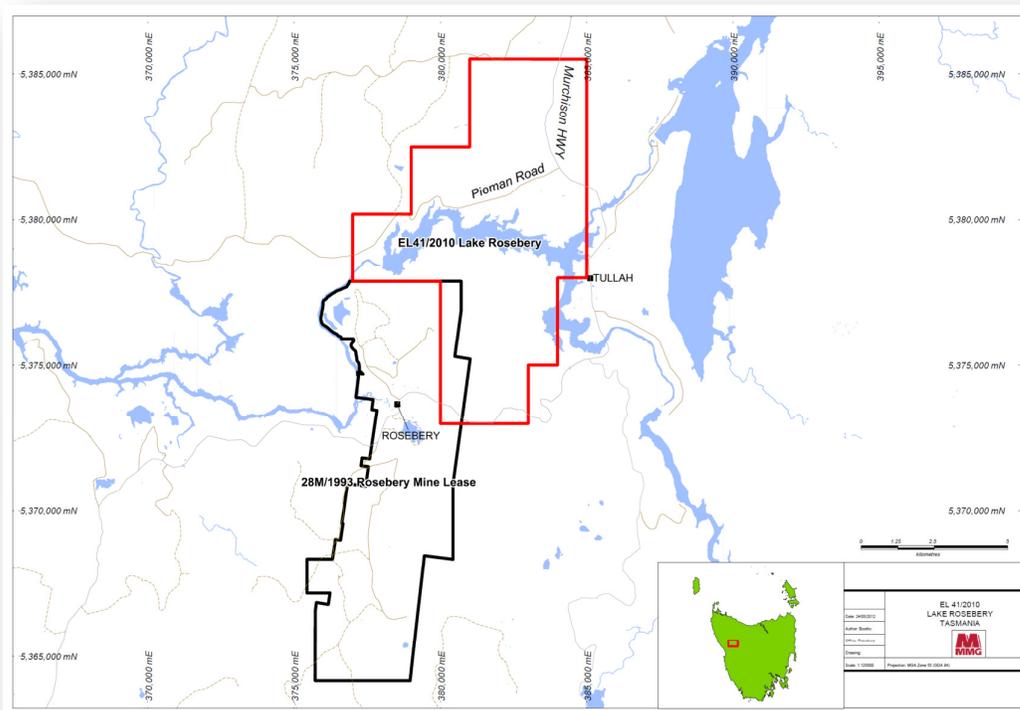


Figure 1. Location of EL41/2010 Lake Rosebery

3. LAND TENURE

EL 41/2010 Lake Rosebery (58 sq. km- Figure 2) was granted to MMG Exploration Pty. Ltd. in 2011 for a period of 5 years. EL 41/2010 covers ground relinquished by Bass Metals Ltd (EL 54/2004) previously. MMG hold two additional licenses surrounding EL 41/2010 including Mt Kershaw (EL48/2004) to the North-West and Rosebery Mine lease to the South-East.

Land covered by EL 41/2010 is crown land designated as State Forest or informal reserves including parts of the Boco Creek and Mackintosh Forest Reserve areas. A small section of the Murchison Regional Reserve lies in the South of the tenement. All of the area contained within the tenement boundary is available for exploration under the Mineral Resources Development Act, 1995.

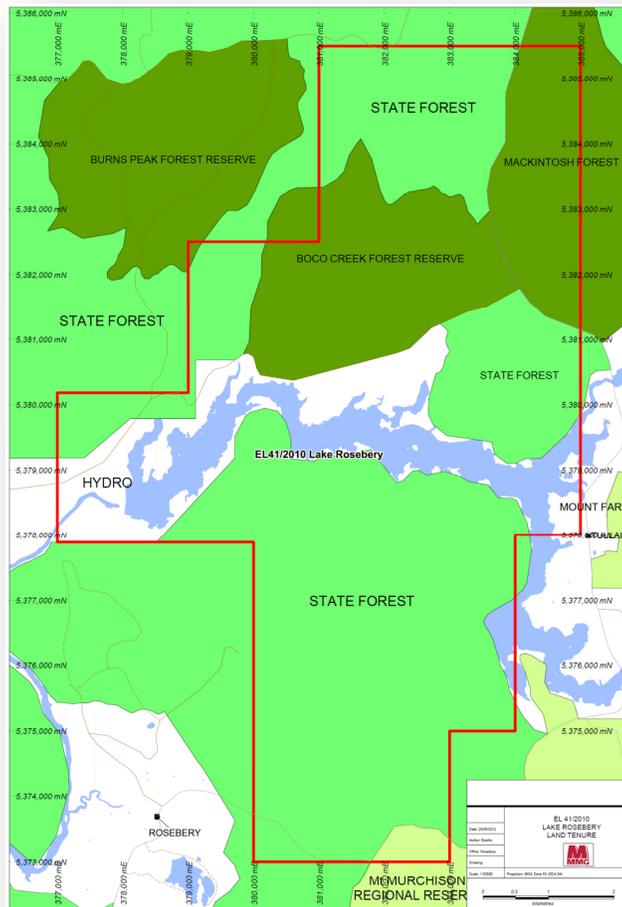


Figure 2. Land Tenure EL41/2010 Lake Rosebery

4. GEOLOGY

Regional

The basement lithologies in western Tasmania are Precambrian in age, comprising predominantly greenschist-facies meta-sediments with minor basalt and dolerite. Higher-grade amphibolite and eclogite facies are also present as isolated occurrences within the Precambrian packages.

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation developed on this Precambrian continental crust, and is subdivided into the Eo-Cambrian tholeiitic Crimson Creek Formation (CCF) and the mid- to late-Cambrian predominantly calc-alkaline, Mt Read Volcanics (MRV).

The CCF was deposited in shallow but rapidly subsiding basins (Brown, 1986). The CCF consists of basaltic lavas and volcanoclastics, turbidites, carbonates, chert and minor evaporites.

Ultramafic cumulates and volcanic equivalents were thrust onto the CCF in the mid Cambrian (Crawford and Berry 1992). These rocks generate strong magnetic anomalies and outcrop within the Huskisson Syncline.

The MRV form a 200km long by 20km wide broadly north-south trending belt adjacent to and in some areas on-lapping with and intruding Precambrian basement rocks. The volcanics include intermediate to felsic lavas, sub-volcanic porphyries and granites, volcanoclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV host six economically significant volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits. Regional structures that subdivide the MRV are the Rosebery and Henty Faults.

The Mt Kershaw license is located at a regionally significant point within the central part of the MRV, where the main trend changes from north-south to northeast-southwest. The area also coincides with a regional lithological change where lithologies correlated with the Rosebery-Hercules sequence are juxtaposed with lithologies broadly correlated to the Sock Creek and Que-Hellyer sequences.

The MRV are overlain by a late Cambrian – early Ordovician marine and fluvial sequence of quartzwacke, polymict sandstones, siltstones, shales and polymict conglomerates (Rosebery Group/Stitt Quartzite to the west of the MRV and Owen Group to the east; Corbett, 2002).

Cambrian volcanism and sedimentation was followed by predominantly basement derived Ordovician to Devonian age sedimentation, which includes sandstone and limestone.

At least two phases of regional compression were associated with the mid-Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny (Keele, 1991). The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event.

Deformation was followed by the extensive intrusion of Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids. The carbonate replacement and skarn Sn mineralisation at Renison Bell Mount Bischoff and Mt Lindsay, the Pb Zn Ag vein deposits of Zeehan and, possibly, the Tullah Fields are associated with the Devonian granites.

In the Quaternary extensive unconsolidated glacial and fluvioglacial deposits up to >100m thick accumulated (Augustinius and Nichol, 1999). These deposits now obscure parts of the Palaeozoic geology.

Local Geology

The Lake Rosebery licence occurs along strike to the north from the Rosebery deposit and is mapped as containing the northern continuation of the Rosebery stratigraphy. The Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) is host to this deposit and is subdivided into four units: the footwall pyroclastics, the host rocks, the hangingwall epiclastics and the upper lava-rich sequence (Mt Black Volcanics). Major N-S trending fault zones including the Rosebery Fault, Mt Black Fault and Henty Fault, cut the MRV in the licence area.

Central Volcanic Complex

The CVC is dominated by proximal volcanic rocks (rhyolite and dacite flows, domes and cryptodomes and massive pumice breccias) and andesite and rare basalt (lavas, hyaloclastites and intrusive rocks) deposited in a shallow marine environment (Seymour et al., 2006).

The Footwall Pyroclastics

The Footwall Pyroclastics consists of a uniform sequence of feldspar porphyritic, vitric crystal lapilli tuffs which lie below the ore horizon at both the Rosebery and Hercules deposits (Smith & Huston, 1992).

The Host Rocks

Units at Rosebery and Hercules consists predominantly of sericitic siltstone with minor crystal tuffs, bedded carbonates and up to 60m of pyritic black shale. The host rocks and black shale represent a period of quiet sedimentation.

The Hangingwall Epiclastics

This unit disconformably overlies base metal mineralisation and the black shale of the host rock unit. It consists of small to large graded mass flow units which contain polymict lithics including black shale, sandstone and basalt clasts

The Mt Black Volcanics

Overlain by the Mt Black thrust fault, the Mt Black Volcanics predominantly consist of massive to brecciated lavas of dacitic to andesitic composition with volcanoclastic units throughout.

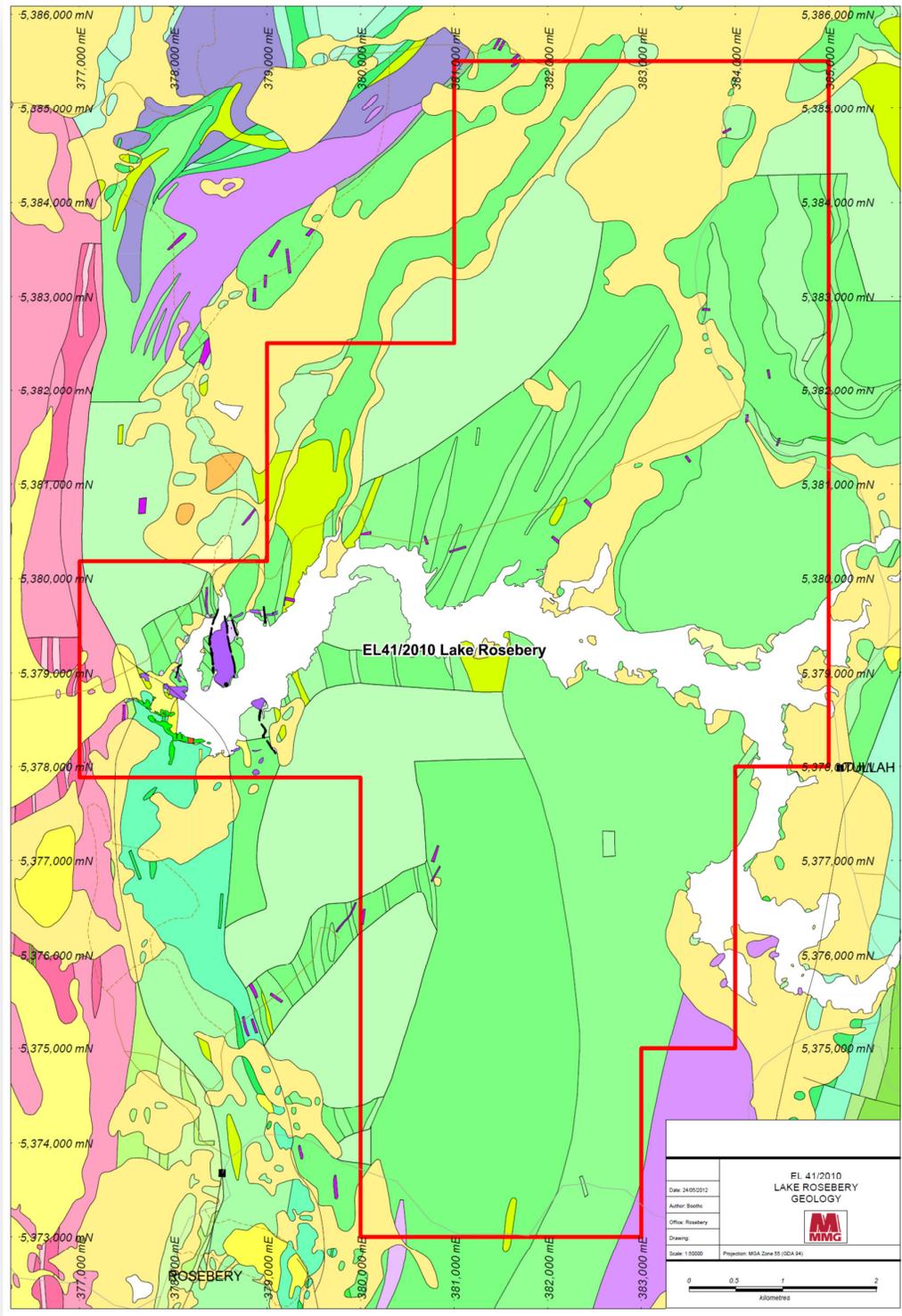


Figure 3. Geology of EL41/2010 Lake Rosebery (Legend in Appendix 1)

CURRENT EXPLORATION

Work Completed in the 2012-2013 Period

DRILLING

Deep exploration drilling was conducted on two sections 3800mN and 3600mN (Figure 4).

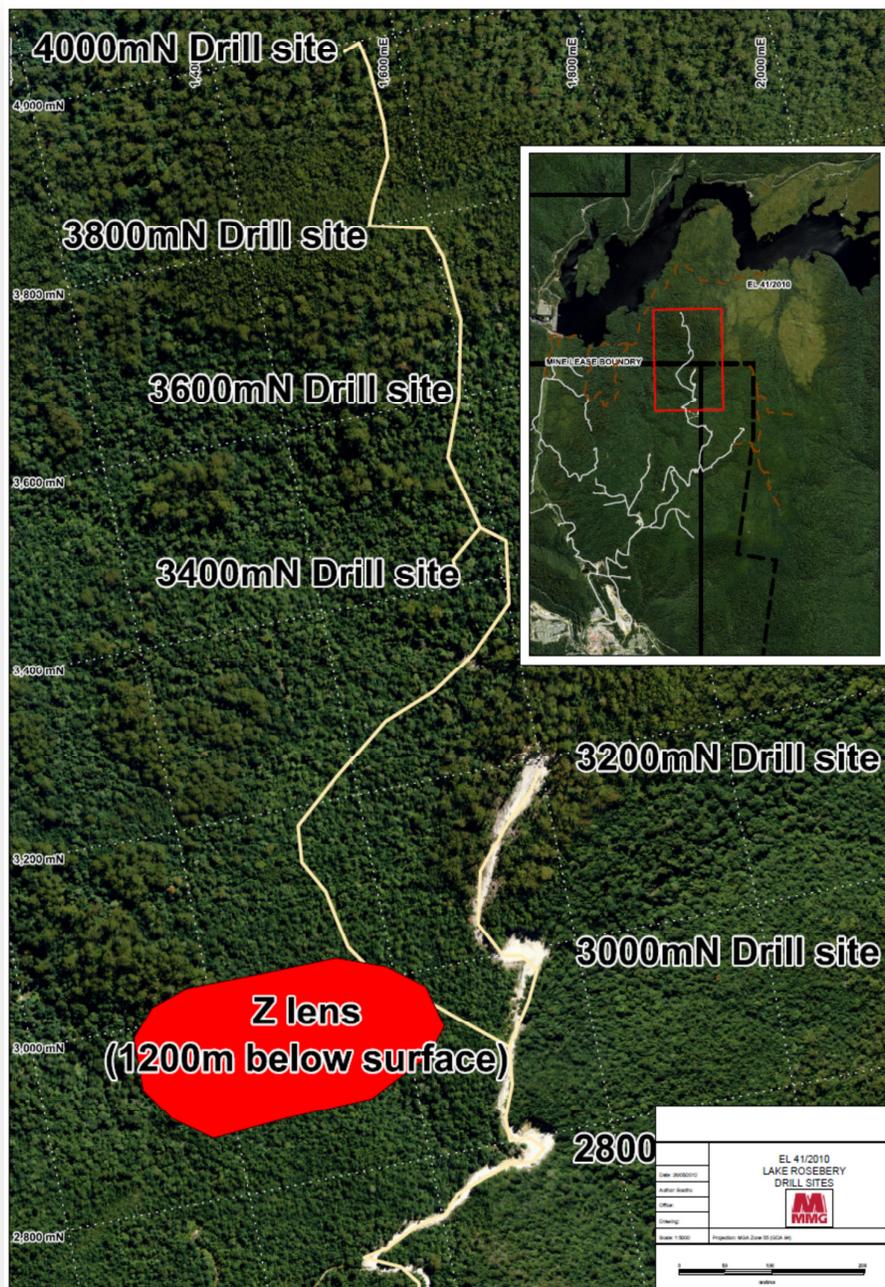


Figure 4. Drill site Locations

3800mN

411R-D4 was drilled to follow up the 9.8m of semi-massive to massive, baritic Zn-Pb-Cu sulphide intercepted in 411R-D1 (reported in 2011-12 report). Results were encouraging but the hole swung 100m to the south so a new string (413R) was drilled to test down dip of 411R-D1. These holes intercepted weaker stringer mineralisation only, but over considerable lengths. The closest hole 413R-D4 was only 50m from 411R-D1.

BHID	DEPTH	STATUS	RESULTS/OBSERVATIONS														
411R-D4		Complete	1.5m of semi-massive sulphide. Significantly less Au-Ag-Ba associated with mineralisation. Footwall pumice breccia was tested for approximately 200m. Rosebery Host position was barren. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Meters</th><th>PB</th><th>Zn</th><th>Cu</th><th>Fe</th><th>Au</th><th>Ag</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.5</td><td>4.3</td><td>8.8</td><td>0.2</td><td>4.1</td><td>0.4</td><td>73</td></tr></tbody></table>	Meters	PB	Zn	Cu	Fe	Au	Ag	1.5	4.3	8.8	0.2	4.1	0.4	73
Meters	PB	Zn	Cu	Fe	Au	Ag											
1.5	4.3	8.8	0.2	4.1	0.4	73											
413R	601.7m	Complete	Parent Hole was never extended														
413R-D1	576.8m	Complete	Hole deviated off plan and was abandoned														
413R-D2	646m	Complete	Hole deviated off plan and was abandoned														
413R-D3	1573.2	Complete	32.1m sphalerite stringer zone. Mineralisation not very coherent. Multiple small intersections ranging from 20-25 and 3-6% Zn. Rosebery Host position was barren.														
413R-D4	1525.2	Complete	A small zone with similar stringer mineralisation to D3 hole. Rosebery Host position was barren. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Meters</th><th>PB</th><th>Zn</th><th>Ag</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2.45</td><td>0.4</td><td>1.1</td><td>48</td></tr></tbody></table>	Meters	PB	Zn	Ag	2.45	0.4	1.1	48						
Meters	PB	Zn	Ag														
2.45	0.4	1.1	48														

Table 1: Results and observations from 3800mN (cross sections Appendix 2, logs in appendix 8)

Lead isotope and mineralogy reports were completed for 411R-D1 and are outlined in appendix 6 and 8 respectively.

3600mN

The UDR 1500 returned to 3600mN to test the new footwall mineralisation within the Rosebery-Marion oak fault zone (**R-M zone**). Weaker mineralisation was intersected similar to the 413R holes. The information obtained from these holes enabled the lithological units within the new R-M zone to be logged with some confidence.

BHID	DEPTH	STATUS	RESULTS/OBSERVATIONS																									
414R		Complete	Hole did not continue past casing.																									
414R-D1		Complete	Hole passed through a barren Rosebery host position. The lower footwall host intersected stinger zone mineralisation over approximately 40m. A 5m barite rich zone was present at the beginning of the mineralised zone. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Meters</th> <th>Pb</th> <th>Zn</th> <th>Cu</th> <th>Fe</th> <th>Ag</th> <th>Au</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.7</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>201</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>1.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Meters	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ag	Au	0.7	1.4	3.0	0.1	0.5	201	2.0	1.3	0.5	1.8								
Meters	Pb	Zn	Cu	Fe	Ag	Au																						
0.7	1.4	3.0	0.1	0.5	201	2.0																						
1.3	0.5	1.8																										
414R-D2		Complete	Hole passed through a barren Rosebery host position. The lower footwall host intersected stinger zone mineralisation over approximately 40m. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Meters</th> <th>Pb</th> <th>Zn</th> <th>Ag</th> <th>Au</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.9</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>119</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>202</td> <td>1.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.2</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>19</td> <td>0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>49</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Meters	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	2.9	0.3	1.3	119	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.9	202	1.3	7.2	1.1	2.2	19	0.4	0.6	1.8	3.0	49	0.3
Meters	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au																								
2.9	0.3	1.3	119	0.6																								
0.8	0.8	1.9	202	1.3																								
7.2	1.1	2.2	19	0.4																								
0.6	1.8	3.0	49	0.3																								

Table 2: Results and Observation from 3600mN (Cross sections Appendix 3, logs in appendix 8)

SUMMARY

ROSEBERY SEQUENCE

Drilling has shown mineralisation within the Rosebery host position diminishes to the north. This has also been confirmed by trace element geochemistry and the reduction in thallium towards the North (Figure 5). Observations show good continuity in lithologies from the Mt Black Fault (MBF) down to the “mine” black shale, but from 3400mN – 3800mN inconsistencies have been observed where quartz phyrlic lithologies analogous to hanging-wall (HW) are in place.

Rigorous whole rock geochemistry was conducted on all holes to the north. Compositional analysis was completed by Dr Scott Halley where immobile element geochemistry was used to constrain lithologies (Figure 6).

The litho-geochemistry and trace element geochemistry is discussed in Appendix 6.

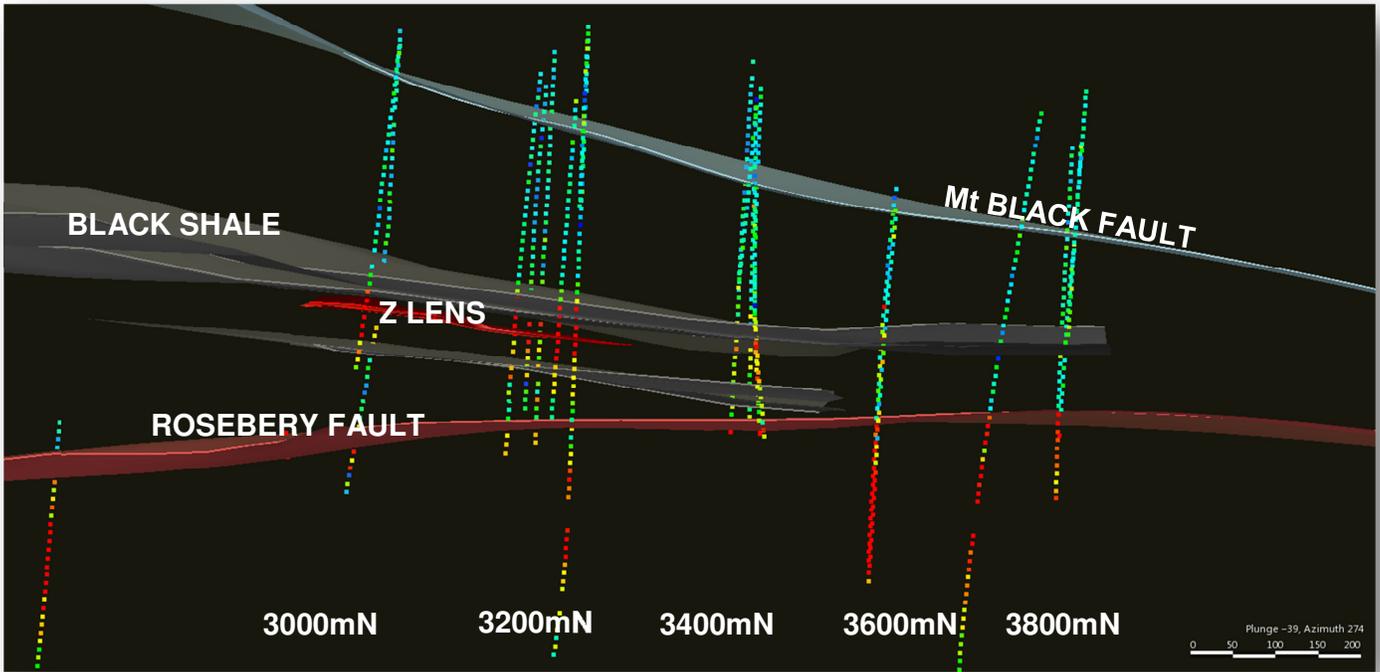


Figure 5: Thallium geochem data, red is >2 ppm

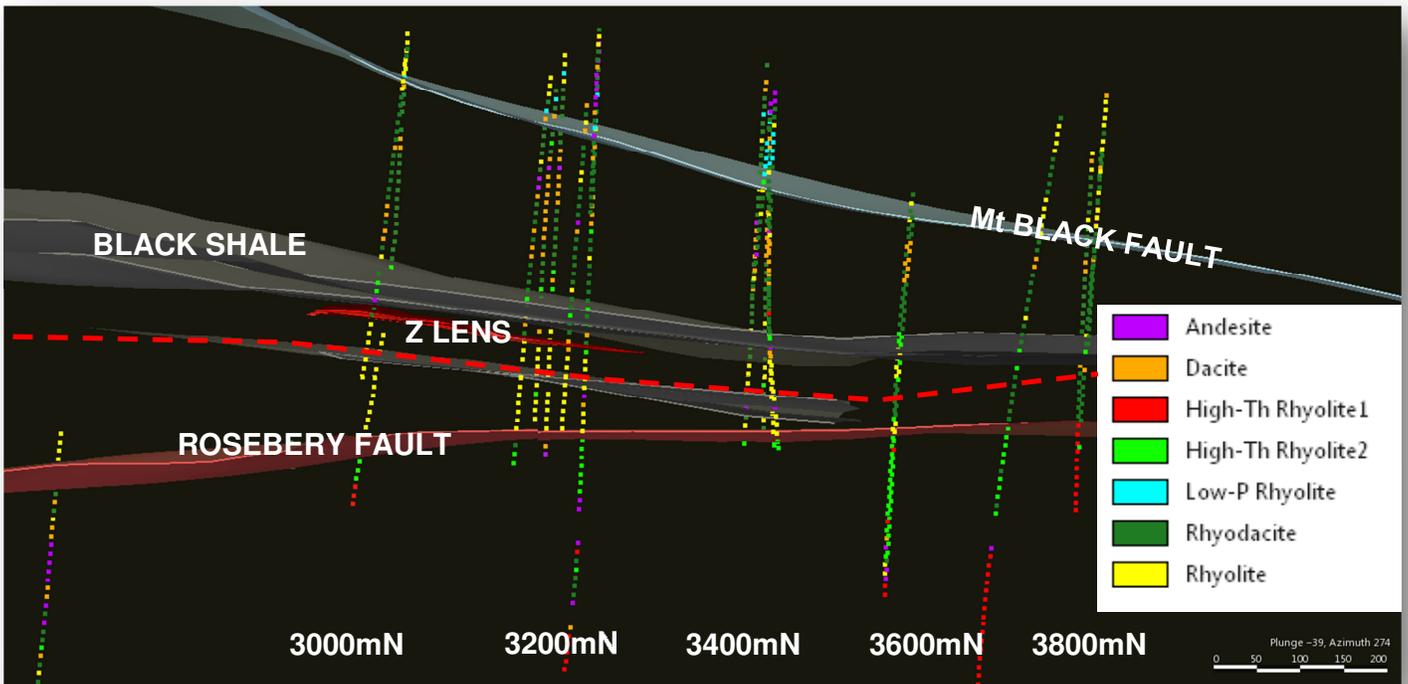


Figure 6: Immobile element rock composition. The red dashed line is an interpreted structural contact.

This change in lithologies can be traced up-dip and has previously been interpreted as a possible sub-basin with interfingering units. More recent interpretations by Rod Allen suggest this zone is structurally controlled by annealed, near bedding parallel faults. This theory would also explain the repetitions of

black shales and footwall (FW) sequences. The zone is still ambiguous and ongoing work is needed to confirm these lithological relationships.

A deep 2300m hole on the margins of the EL has just been completed. Logging and geochemical analysis are currently incomplete and information will be provided during the new reporting period. No significant mineralisation was intercepted and no follow up drilling has been planned from this location (3100mN).

ROSEBERY-MARIONOAK ZONE

Drilling within this zone has shown mixed results. Besides the 1.5m of marginal ore intersected in 411R-D4, all follow up drilling at 3800mN and 3600mN has failed to intersect mineralisation of the same tenor as the 411R-D1 massive sulphide intersection. Although the lack of massive sulphide is disappointing, this drilling has enabled the constraint of the stratigraphic location for this new zone of mineralisation (Figure 7).

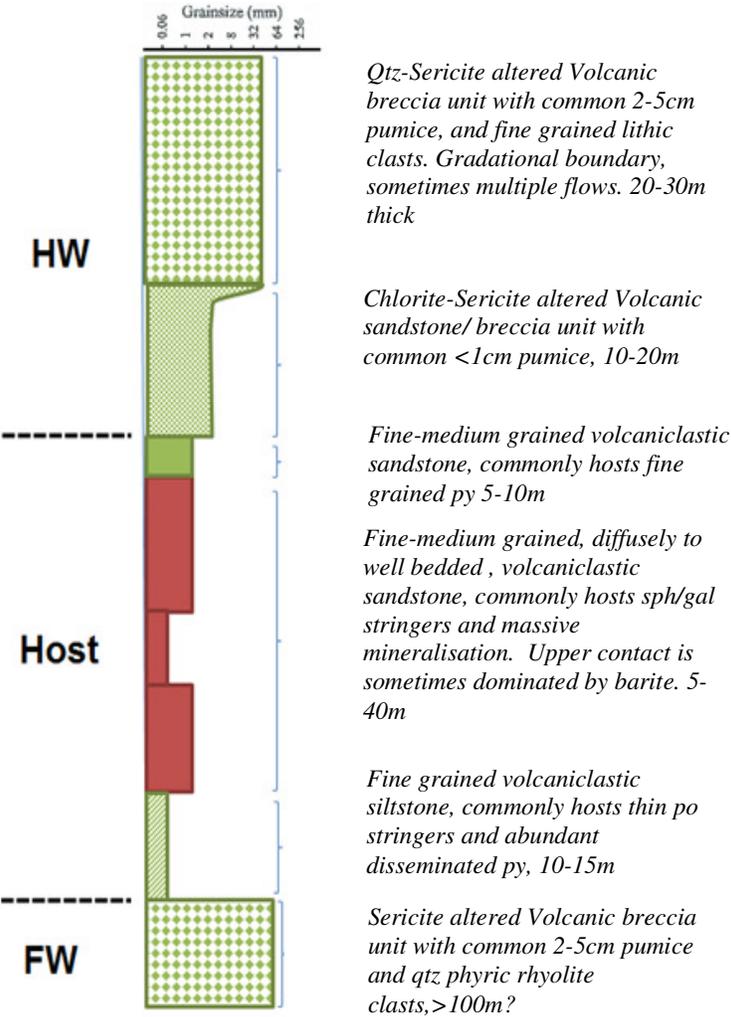


Figure 7: Generalised lithology diagram for the Rosebery-MarionOak Zone

Re-logging and geochemical analysis of all holes below the Rosebery Fault was a major priority and is now complete. The pumice/rhyolite breccia located in the footwall to the mineralisation was identified in several holes and immobile element geochemistry was used to confirm the logging.

Two 400m drill holes are planned from the Northern Exploration Decline (NED) in the coming weeks to test the geology 1000m to the South of the 411R-D1 mineralisation. These holes will be drilled from the Rosebery Mine lease.

NORTH ROSEBERY STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION

The recent drilling in the north has provided the structural information needed to confirm the orientation of the Mt Black and Rosebery Fault positions in the North (Figure 8).

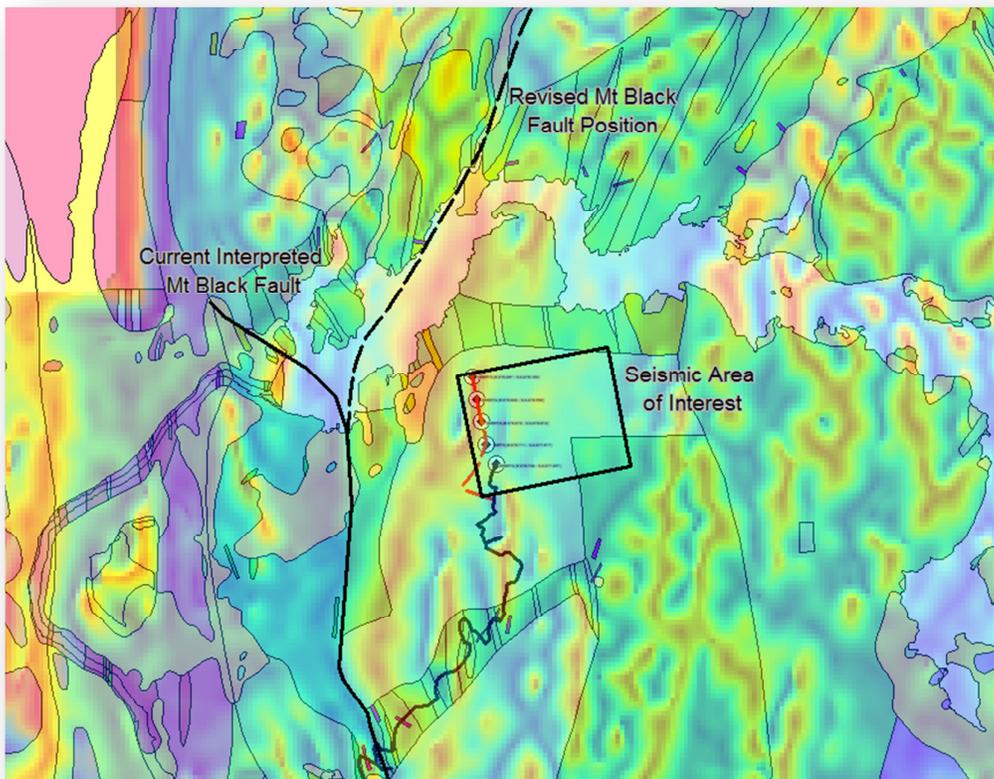


Figure 8: Magnetic tilt image overlain by 25K geology showing North trending Mt Black fault interpretation

The data shows the Mt Black Fault conforming to existing surface mapping and plunging into the Rosebery fault rather than the revised position. The dip of the fault increases to the north and undoubtedly pinches out the Rosebery sequence under or near Lake Rosebery at depth. Figure 11 is a diagrammatic sketch of the current interpreted fault architecture.

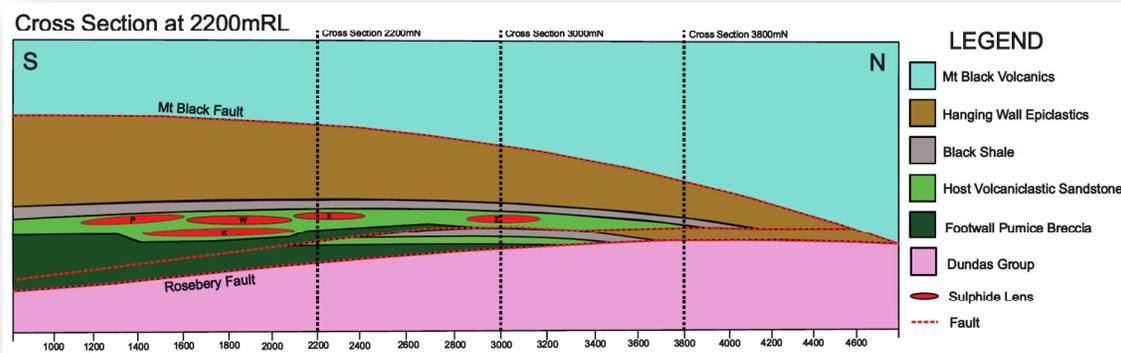


Figure 9: Generalised structural architecture diagram of North Rosebery (draft)

Figure 9 shows the possible orientation of the discrete sub-parallel fault identified by Rod Allen. Ongoing re-logging and geochemical analysis of existing holes up-dip of 2200mRL is needed before the true structural relationship of this fault can be resolved.

SHORT WAVE INFRARED (SWIR)

Drill core from the recent northern drilling was selected for a 10,000m SWIR trial in late 2012. Dr Scott Halley provided us with an ASD and was contracted to process and interpret the data.

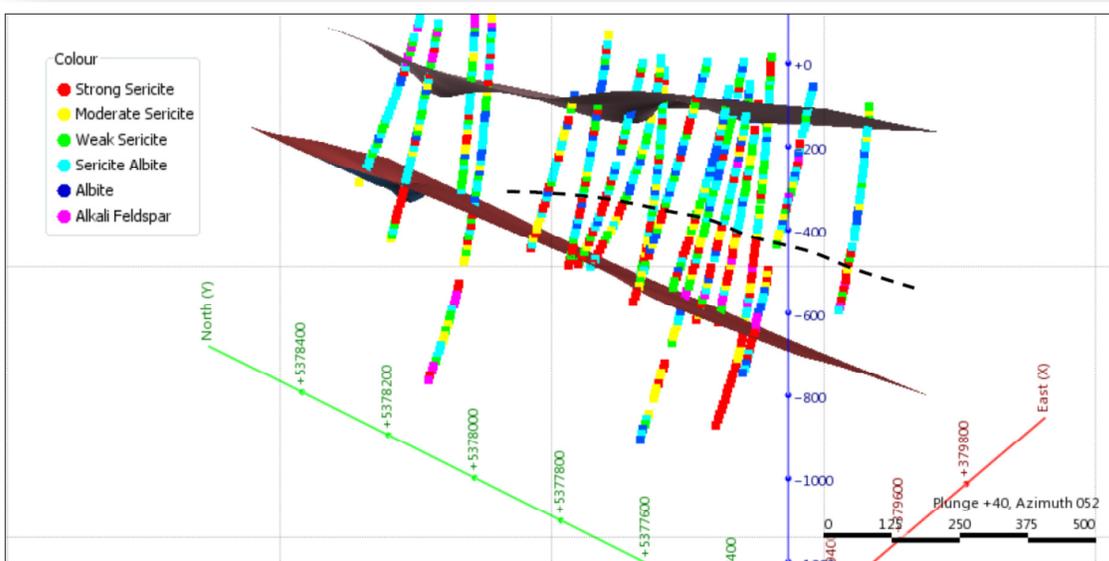


Figure 10: 3D alteration model of North Rosebery 3000mN-3800mN

Figure 10 shows the clear delineation of Na depleted (Sericite) rocks in the Rosebery host position. This trend is also prevalent below the Rosebery fault which is also significant. Although this technique is viable in mapping alteration signatures the thallium in the geochemistry data is a much more reliable signal as a vector to mineralisation. Further information can be found in appendix 6.

3D SEISMIC

SUMMARY

A large 1 square kilometre 3D seismic survey commenced in January 2012 and was completed in August 2012. Figure 11 outlines the survey location with the red North-South lines hosted explosive sources (1.5m hole with 220gm of explosive) every 10-20m and the blues West-East lines hosted

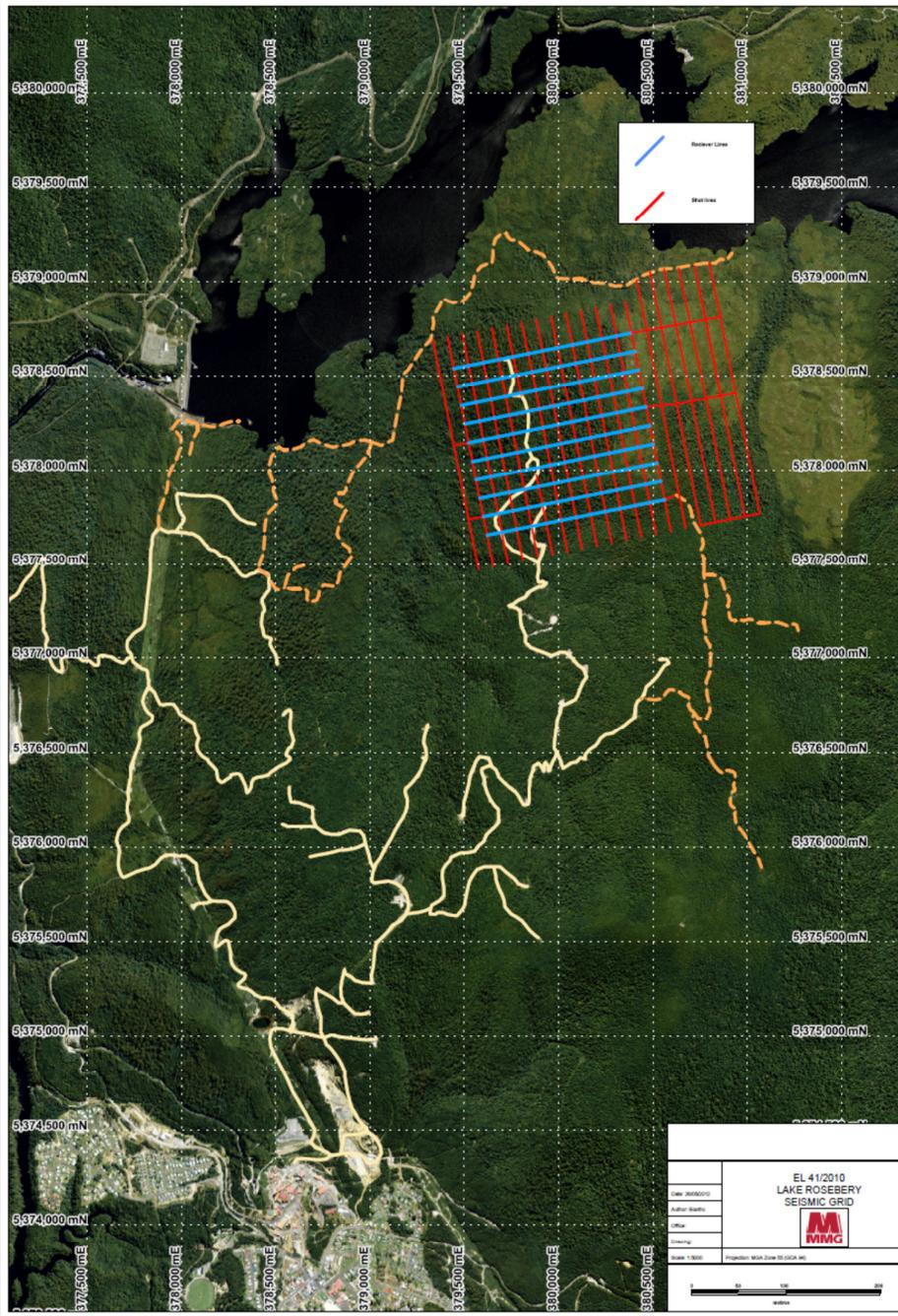


Figure 11: 3D seismic grid location

receivers (geophones) every 10m. In all nearly 2000 measurements were taken. Results were finalised in April 2013.

The aim of the survey is to model structures of the Rosebery sequence at depth and to help identify possible drill targets. A 2010 UTAS honours project by Kyen Knight identified rock velocities around the Rosebery ore body were suitable to resolve the major structures and geological units. In November 2011 a Vertical Seismic Profile (VSP) was conducted at 3200mN on the northern edge of the Rosebery mine lease in which the data was interpreted as positive by the seismic contractor (HiSeis) but later found to be insufficient for modelling due to tube waves. A second VSP was initiated during the survey but was incomplete due to equipment failure.

In the case of Rosebery where the target structures are steeply dipping and at depth, data within the area of interest is limited (figure 12).

RESULTS

Pre-processing of the data was required to remove all bad traces and prepare the data for processing. Final processing of the Rosebery 3D dataset involved a number of key steps that are discussed in brief in the table below.

The main processing effort was put into the testing of various migration algorithms. Along with this, two significantly different processing streams were carried out to emphasize certain characteristics of the seismic data. The first stream aimed to enhance subtle amplitude events through the utilization of an Automatic Gain Control (AGC). This was designed to aid structural interpretation by enhancing subtle structures within the cube. The other aimed to maintain relative amplitude differences in order to emphasize amplitude anomalies, such as those expected to result from mineralisation.

PRODUCT	SUMMARY
POST-STACK	Found to be unsatisfactory. Due to this particular algorithm being less rigorous in nature, results are achieved much faster but quality suffers in the presence of lower quality data.
PRE-STACK	Known to be a more rigorous migration algorithm, the results of this processing were found to be far superior compared to the post-stack migrated cube, particularly at depth and in the area of interest.
AMPITUDE-CONSISTANT PROCESSING (ACP)	Applied to the data in order to maintain relative amplitude variations for the purpose of direct targeting of massive sulphides. Based on physical rock property measurements, the target mineralisation is expected to provide a large acoustic impedance contrast, manifesting in anomalously large amplitudes in comparison to surrounding rock.

Table 3: Seismic products produced by HiSeis

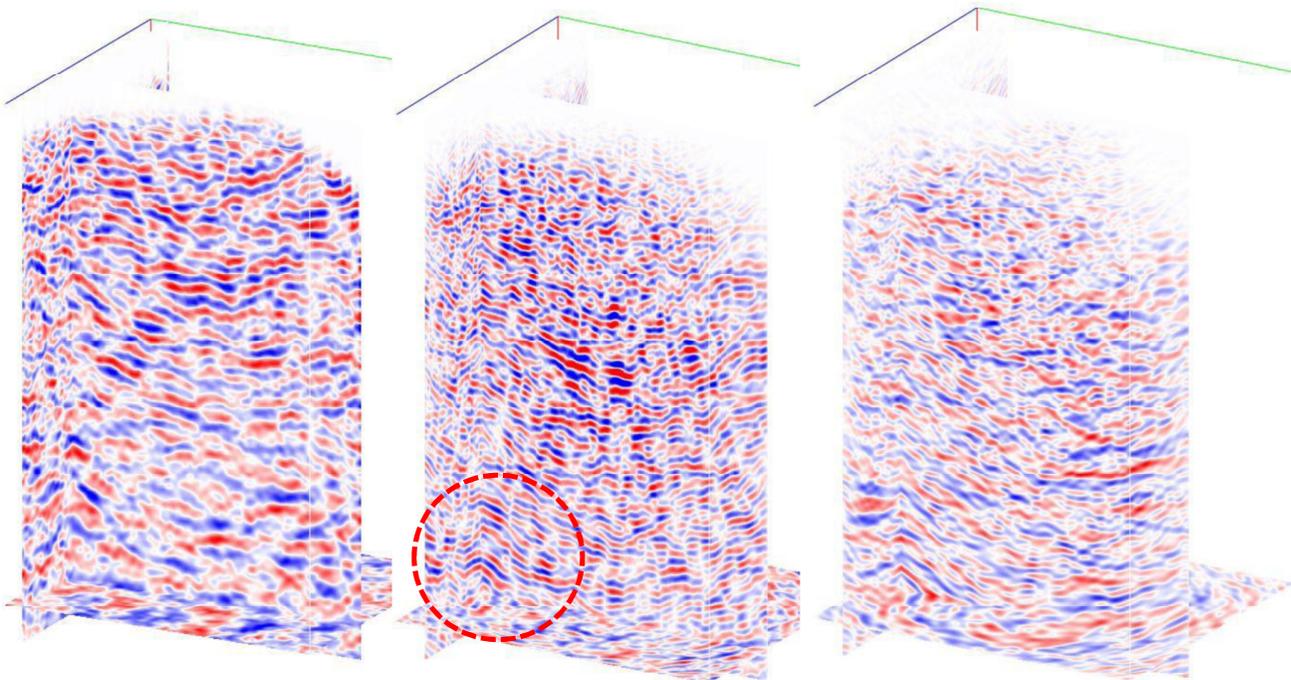


Figure 12: 3D Seismic Cubes: Post stack, Pre stack (dashed circle defines area of interest), ACP

Note: Due to the incomplete VSP surveys, velocity modelling was based on drill core petrophysics provided by Kyen Knight. This data is valid but creates some uncertainty about the depths of reflectors (+/-10s meters). HiSeis recalibrated the final products by aligning a high amplitude reflector with Z lens. Although this calibration was only minor, this technique is at least questionable.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

In the area of interest, initial interpretations by HiSeis (appendix 4) have indicated a high amplitude reflector to the north and slightly down dip of Z lens and high amplitude, reflectors below the Rosebery fault in the vicinity of the new footwall host position (Figure 13).

Due the limited fold in the area of interest and lack of confidence in depth control it is difficult to consider a 2000m drill hole to test the along strike anomaly at this stage. Interpretation of the data by MMG is still to be finalised which will include a geochemical analysis and consideration of a new VSP survey.

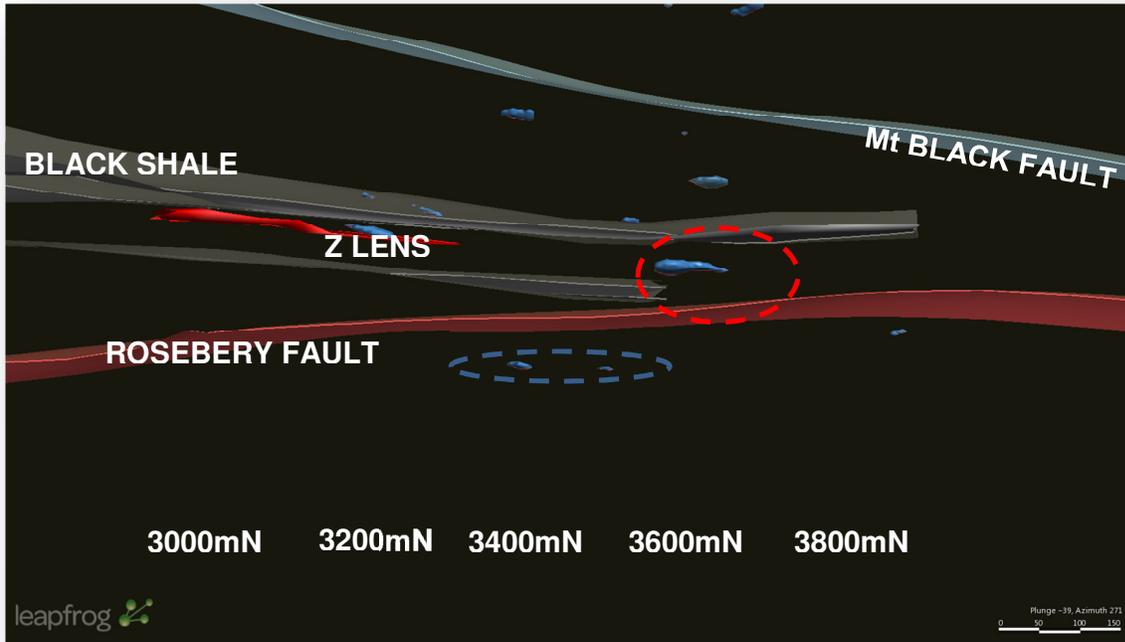


Figure 13: 3D Geology Section S-N looking up-dip. Showing High amplitude anomalies in blue. Red circle delineated along strike anomalies and the blue circle defines interesting anomalies below the Rosebery Fault.

5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Date: 2011-

Company: MMG Ltd

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting base metal deposits.

Work Completed: Diamond drill holes testing along strike of the Rosebery deposit. Initiation of a 3D seismic Survey

Results and Conclusions: 9.8m of massive sulphide intersected below the Rosebery Fault

Report: Booth and McGilvray 2011.

Date: 2005- 2010

Company: Bass Metals Ltd

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting base metal deposits.

Work Completed: Review of ASTER data, 3d modelling, Rock chip sampling, Soil Sampling, MMI, Drill hole planning

Results and Conclusions: ASTER data failed to identify anomalous areas. Rock Chip and soil samplings identified some anomalies but were not followed up conclusively. Planned drill hole never drilled.

Report: Bates 2010, 2009, 2007. Turnbull and Bates 2006. Jones 2005.

Date: 1987- 2000

Company: Pasminco Exploration

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting base metal deposits.

Work Completed: Auger soil sampling, geological mapping, downhole geophysics, surface geophysics & diamond drilling.

Results and Conclusions: Low grade Zn intersected at Chester and alteration zone interpreted to extend SW from Chester Mine. Results from Pinnacles, Burns Peak and Farrell included. Lots of data presented and numerous anomalies defined.

Report: Lorrigan, 1990. Kirsner, 1992. Fitzgerald, 1993. Parfrey & McNeill, 2000.

Date: 1988- 1989

Company: Climax Mining Ltd

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting base metal deposits.

Work Completed: Auger soil sampling, minor ground magnetics & four diamond drill holes (MBD1-MBD4) to test Billiton UTEM anomalies.

Results and Conclusions: No significant mineralisation intersected but continued exploration around Cutty Sark recommended.

Report: Hine & Scott, 1989.

Date: 1988

Company: Aberfoyle Resources Ltd

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting VHMS deposits

Work Completed: Diamond drilling of hole M02 to test a deep CSAMT and UTEM conductor.

Results and Conclusions: No significant results.

Report: McNeill & Wallace, 1988.

Date: 1986

Company: Billiton Australia

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting base metal deposits.

Work Completed: Geological mapping, ground geophysics, rock chip sampling & auger soil geochemistry. Work at Langdons and Cutty Sark and Mt Black.

Results and Conclusions: Auger Pb-Zn anomalies defined at Langdons.

Report: Randell, J.P., Purvis, J.G. & Hungerford, N., 1986.

Date: 1972-1975

Company: Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd

Exploration Philosophy: Targeting VHMS deposits and exploring Rosebery & Hercules mine trends.

Work Completed: Licence along strike both north and south from the Rosebery mine. Geochemistry, geophysics, geological mapping & diamond drilling.

Results and Conclusions: Concluded that the mine stratigraphy continues several kilometres north and south of Rosebery.

Report: Reinhardt, 1972. Williams, 1975.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL

There was no environmental or rehabilitation activities conducted on EL 41/2010 during this reporting period. Flora and fauna surveys were completed prior to any works starting.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geology interpretation to the north of Rosebery has advanced over the previous 12 months. It is intended in the coming year of tenure to concatenate all existing data to confirm structural and stratigraphic interpretations. A 3D mine district model is near completion and will aid in determining the architecture within the R-M zone and Rosebery host position.

Drilling over the next 12 months will be targeted on the ML where the R-M zone can be intercepted with shorter drill holes. Extracting more structural and geochemical data from historical holes up-dip of the recent drilling will also be a focus.

The completion of the 3D seismic was a significant milestone but with current uncertainty about depth conversions a new VSP survey should be considered.

8. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on EL 41/2010 Lake Rosebery for the year ending 30st April 2013 was approximately **\$5 million** mainly relating to drilling and Seismic surveys. Total expenditure since the lease was granted is outlined in the table below.

TOTAL COSTS	\$7,809,245
PERSONNEL	\$571,433
CONTRACT FIELD SUPPORT	\$476,345
GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS	\$30,000
TRACK CUTTING & GRIDDING	\$121,482
GEOCHEMICAL & ASSAYING	\$44,268
DRILLING	\$4,472,542
GEOPHYSICS	\$1,705,779
STORES & SUPPLIES	\$19,528
VEHICLES, PLANT & MAINTENANCE	\$27,315
LAND & ENVIRONMENT	\$142,492
EQUIPMENT HIRE	\$53,315
DEPRECIATION, OFFICE & SUNDRY	\$144,740

Table 4: Expenditure

Work programme for the 2013-14 period will include detailed assessment of the recent seismic and drilling data. Further geochemical work on historical drilling will also be a priority. Expenditure for the tenement will be a minimum of \$50,000

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