

Unity Mining Limited

Henty Gold Mine

EL11/2010 Annual Report

“Moxon Saddle”

EL11/2010

Vol. 1 of 1

September 2013

All maps in this report are MGA 94 Zone 55

Held by:	Unity Mining Limited
Manager & Operator	Unity Mining Limited
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Date:	August 2013
Map Sheets:	1:25k Selina (3836) 1:100k Sophia
Geographic Co-ord. (MGA 94):	Min East: 380 992mE Max East: 382 500mE Min North: 5 366 000mN Max North: 5 368 183mN
Commodity(s):	Au, Basemetals

ABSTRACT

EL 11/2010 (Moxon Saddle) was acquired by Unity Mining Ltd. (UML) in August 2010, after the exploration licence was relinquished by Bass Metals in August 2009.

Activity on the lease during the reporting period included a helicopter-supported drillhole (MX005) to test the prospectivity of the Tyndall Group and Central Volcanic Complex rocks for “Henty-style” gold mineralisation and VHMS base-metal sulphide mineralisation. No significant mineralisation was intersected.

Expenditure on the tenement for the 12 months since the tenement anniversary has been \$156 256. Expenditure for the following reporting period is estimated to be at least \$25 000.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

EL11/2010 expires on 15th of September 2015, with renewal due on the 12th of August 2014. This report details work completed by Unity Mining Limited (UML) on EL 11/2010 over the past year.

The licence area consists of non-allocated crown land in the southwest, and land classed as Crown and Regional Reserve, Nature, Recreation and Conservation Area in the northeast. Vegetation in the area contains wet sclerophyll, rainforest and alpine communities. The exploration lease abuts the UML mining lease 7M/1991 along its western border. Conditions of exploration are outlined in the Exploration Code of Practice (produced by Mineral Resources of Tasmania (MRT)).

1.1 Location and Access

The tenement is located 2km north-east of the Henty Mine and 6km west of Rosebery, in western Tasmania (See Figure 1), and is centered on a 2km long section of the Henty Fault with units of the Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) on either side. Several sub-economic deposits of base and precious metals have been reported. Vehicle access is via the 4WD Red Hills track and gridlines were cut in 2001-02 across the tenement.

1.2 Regional Geology

Mt Read Volcanics

The MRV are a belt of volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks of Mid-Cambrian age that host world-class polymetallic VHMS deposits (e.g. Rosebery, Hellyer), volcanogenic Cu-Au deposits (e.g. Mt Lyell) and high grade volcanogenic Au deposits (e.g. Henty).

1.3 Local Geology

Moxon Saddle Geology

The Moxon Saddle EL covers a 2km section of a 50km north-south trending exposure of Mount Read Volcanics (MRV) from Slate Spur to the South Stitt River, and is mapped as containing lavas, intrusives, volcanoclastics, minor pyroclastics and epiclastic sediments (see Figures 2 and 3). The Henty fault traces NNE-SSW across the northwest corner of the licence and is defined by poorly outcropping chloritic schist. To the west of the fault, the geology is dominated by rocks of the Central Volcanic Complex, principally feldspar-phyric pyroclastic rocks, including pumice-bearing, crystal vitric and vitric tuff, breccia and minor shale and sandstone. These have been intruded by the basaltic/andesitic Henty Dyke Swarm, and other mafic intrusives.

East of the Henty Fault the immediate footwall contains massive quartz-phyric rhyolite lava and quartz-bearing volcanoclastic sandstone and conglomerate of the Tyndall Group. It also contains minor volcanic, intrusive and ignimbritic rocks of mixed felsic and andesitic provenance (Seymour *et al*, 2006). Minor alteration, with pervasive silica, hematite, pyrite cubes and quartz- hematite veins are present. The licence to the east of the Tyndall Group (TG) rocks is dominated by Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) rocks, principally feldspar-phyric lavas, pyroclastics and volcanoclastics. These are north along strike from the Red Hills Prospect, where an uneconomic resource of 1 million tonnes @ 5.9% Pb + Zn and 2 g/t Au has been delineated by previous exploration (Purvis *et al*, 1983).

In the very northeast of the licence are epiclastic sediments of the Newton Creek sandstone and the Owen Conglomerate Formations.

1.4 Exploration Rationale

The MRV hosts world-class Cambrian VHMS deposits such as Rosebery (32.7Mt @14.5%Zn, 4.4% Pb, 0.58% Cu, 145g/t Ag, 2.2g/t Au), Hellyer (16.5Mt @13.9% Zn, 7.2% Pb, 0.38% Cu, 169g/t Ag, 2.55g/t Au) and Mt Lyell (311Mt @ 0.97% Cu, 0.31g/t Au). To the

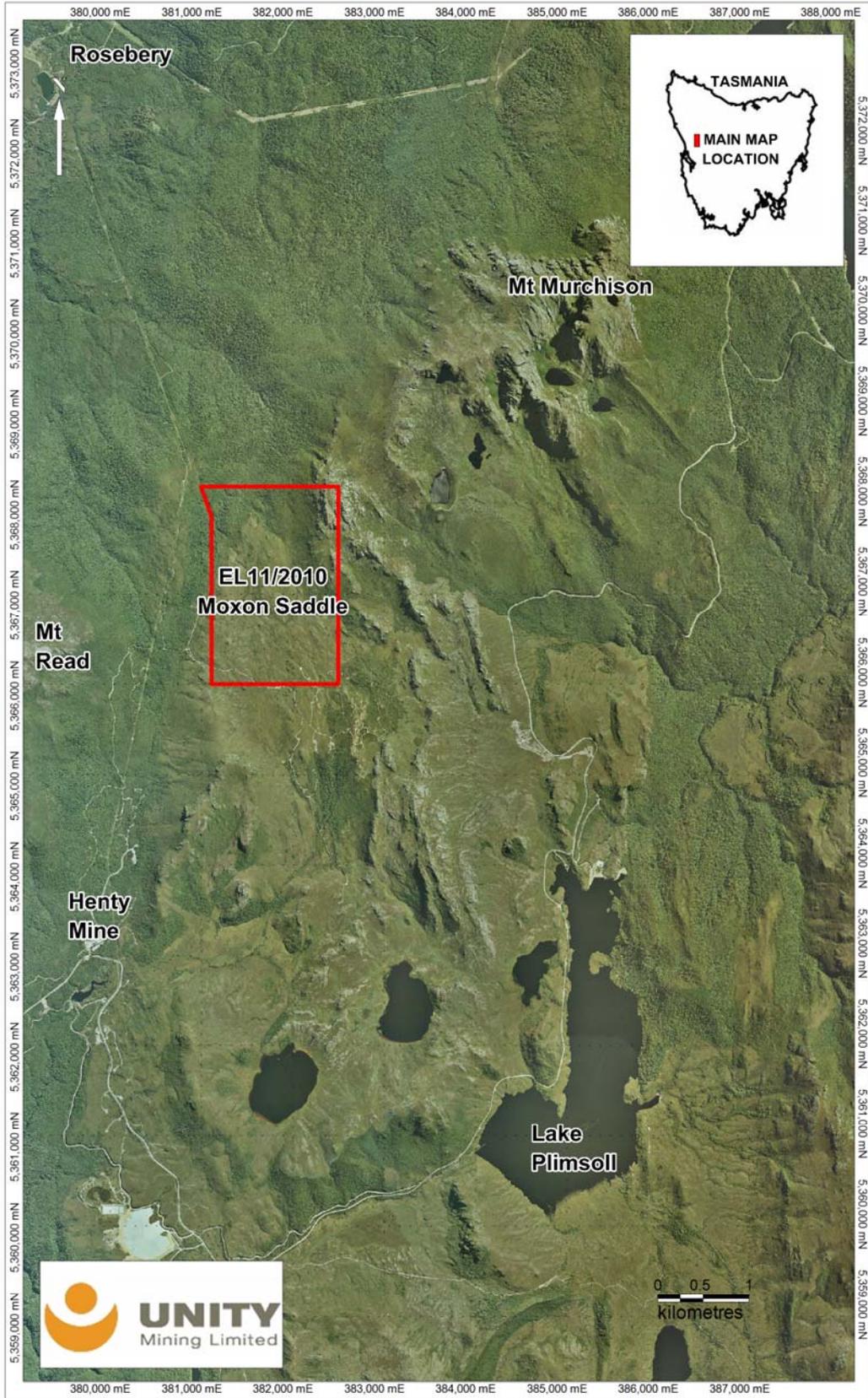


Figure 1: Location of EL11/2010.

south-west of the licence is the Henty Gold mine (2.83Mt @12.5g/t Au). Hosted in MRV, the Henty mineralisation is considered to represent a hybrid deposit related to Cambrian VHMS mineralisation and possible Cambrian granite-related mineralization (Bates, 2009). As holder of the neighbouring mining lease 7M/1991, and exploration leases Red Hills EL8/2009 and Tullah ERA831, it made sense for Unity Mining to acquire the Moxon Saddle exploration lease for operational and geology synergy. The lease is host to MRV stratigraphy and the Henty Fault, and is considered prospective for both Henty-style Au mineralisation and base-metal VHMS deposits.

Structure

CVC rocks in the northwest of the licence are divided from Tyndall Group and CVC rocks to the southeast by the Henty Fault, a major structure spatially associated with gold mineralisation at the Henty Gold Mine. A number of other structures have been inferred from magnetic imagery in conjunction with LIDAR/aerial photography.

2.0 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

1973: The Consolidated Syndicate

The Consolidated Syndicate carried out drill hole HFZ2 west of the Henty Fault on EL9/66, testing the area north of the old Moxon copper shaft. Results were discouraging. This collar now lies within the Moxon Saddle tenement.

1988-1991: BHP Minerals Ltd

The tenement was held as part of EL102/87, which covered 95 sq km in three separate parts at Queenstown (74 sq km), Sterling (19 sq km) and Moxon Saddle (2 sq km). Blanket TEM surveys were completed. In 1990 GEOTERREX carried out an induced polarisation survey over the prospect.

1992-1997 BHP Minerals Ltd, with exploration carried out by RGC Exploration Ltd

Work carried out included a review of previous exploration, detailed geological mapping, reprocessing of the 1990 IP survey, limited soil sampling over IP anomaly, re-assaying of HFZ1 drillhole for Au, and the drilling of MX001 and MX002. MX001 confirmed the source of an IP anomaly to be the contact between a thin black shale unit and volcanoclastic sediment containing visible sphalerite and galena microveins, which assayed 14.1 metres at 0.26% Pb. BHP concluded that exploration potential was low and the tenement was relinquished.

1998- 2002 Pasminco Exploration

Pasminco Exploration acquired Moxon Saddle as part of EL6/1998, which comprised 31 sq km at Beatrice/West Sedgwick, and 2 sq km at Moxon Saddle. Exploration efforts were centred on Beatrice, with no work carried out at Moxon Saddle. The tenement was relinquished.

2002 Goldfields Exploration

Goldfields Exploration acquired EL6/1998 and completed further geological mapping and C horizon soil sampling. The results of the sampling program were described as disappointing and no further work was planned in this area (Vicary and Callaghan, 2002). At Red Hills drill hole RH23 tested a shallow target with no significant results. This hole, although then on Red Hills EL19/94, now falls within the Moxon Saddle tenement. The tenement was relinquished in late 2002.

2002-2004 Unknown

No reporting found for this period.

2004 Saracen Metals

Main exploration focus was Mt Block.

2005-2009 Bass Metals

Bass Metals acquired the Moxon Saddle Prospect as part of EL55/2004 (Lake Macintosh Group). They completed a review of historic data and field checking program, and a review in context of Sterling Valley- and Henty-style exploration models. During 2008 Henty Gold commissioned an IP survey over ground adjacent to the Moxon Saddle Prospect on Mining Lease 7M/1991, with 2 lines overlapping onto Moxon Saddle. This data was shared with Bass Metals. Bass relinquished the lease in 2009 due to its lack of targets for Henty-style gold mineralisation.

2010-2012 Unity Mining Limited (UML)

Unity Mining is the current lease holder. In early 2011, UML commissioned Fugro Spatial Solutions to carry out an airborne Lidar 2m-resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) over its tenements in west Tasmania, including Moxon Saddle. A contract geologist was commissioned to give a structural interpretation of the regional-scale aerial magnetic imagery in conjunction with the DEM data. This report interprets a fault-wedge dilation zone favourable for mineral deposition within the boundaries of EL11/2010. A review of existing geology, geochemistry and drilling data was carried out.

3.0 WORK COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The decision was taken to drill a diamond hole into the interpreted fault wedge extension zone, collaring in the Tyndall Group rhyolite and targetting the TG-CVC boundary (on government maps as the Moxon Fault) and the rocks of the Red Hills CVC.

3.1 Site Preparation

Reconnaissance mapping was carried out to identify a suitable location to site a helicopter-supported drill rig, as the Red Hills Track only accesses the periphery of the tenement. Once a site was chosen, Rogers Exploration Services were contracted to cut and mark a 1.2km track to allow walking access to the site, the first 400m of which was along an old electricity 4WD track. A timber bridge was constructed over a creek along the access track for safety during wet weather, as this creek rises rapidly after heavy rain. A rectangular site approximately 12m by 8m was cut for the drill-rig on the predominantly buttongrass plains of Moxon Saddle (Figure 4).

3.2 Diamond Drilling

Edrill Australia was contracted to drill a helicopter-supported diamond hole (MX005), using an LF70 rig. The helicopter lift occurred on 29/1/2013, with drilling of a 446.5m hole carried out from 30/1/2013 to 20/2/2013. Approximately half of the hole was drilled by a single day shift (Monday-Friday), and when another crew became available this moved to a double shift day-night (Monday-Friday) arrangement. PQ core was drilled to fresh rock at 3m, and a collar pipe was installed and cemented into the ground. HQ was then drilled to 60m to maintain steepness of the hole, with NQ from 60m to the end of the hole at 446.5m. At 430m, the hole started to make abundant water, and upon finishing a Van Ruth packer was inserted at 126m with cement put down hole above it. This was successful on the first attempt at stopping the flow of water, and inspections since have indicated that groundwater discharge has been effectively sealed. A metal hole cap was screwed onto the collar pipe upon completion. Casing of the hole with PVC piping had been planned to enable future downhole geophysics, but due to the insertion of the packer to stop the water flow, this did not take place. The exit-from-site helicopter lift took place on the 25/2/2013, with the core taken back to the Henty Gold Mine for logging and assaying, and the rig and gear lifted approximately 1km north for drilling Unity Mining diamond drillhole MXUD02, on the adjacent Tullah EL34/2010.

Drillhole trajectories of MX005 were measured with a Ranger Discoverer® electronic magnetic survey instrument operated by the Edrill crews. Initial readings of hole azimuth and dip were taken at 15m and 30m, then generally at 30m intervals as the hole progressed, unless ground conditions dictated otherwise. Upon completion and removal of the drill rig, the collar position was measured by Unity personnel using a Garmin® GPSmap 62s, with a stated Easting/

Northing error of $\pm 3\text{m}$. The RL value was calculated from LIDAR data in Mapinfo® GIS Software, using the GPS Easting/Northing co-ordinates.

The collar of MX005 is shown in the following table:

Hole ID	Collar Location and Orientation					Depth (m)
	Easting*	Northing*	RL (m AHD)	Planned Azimuth (deg.)*	Planned Dip (deg.)*	
MX005	381569	5367729	770	86.5	-55	446.5

*Projection UTM MGA94 Zone 55 co-ordinates system.

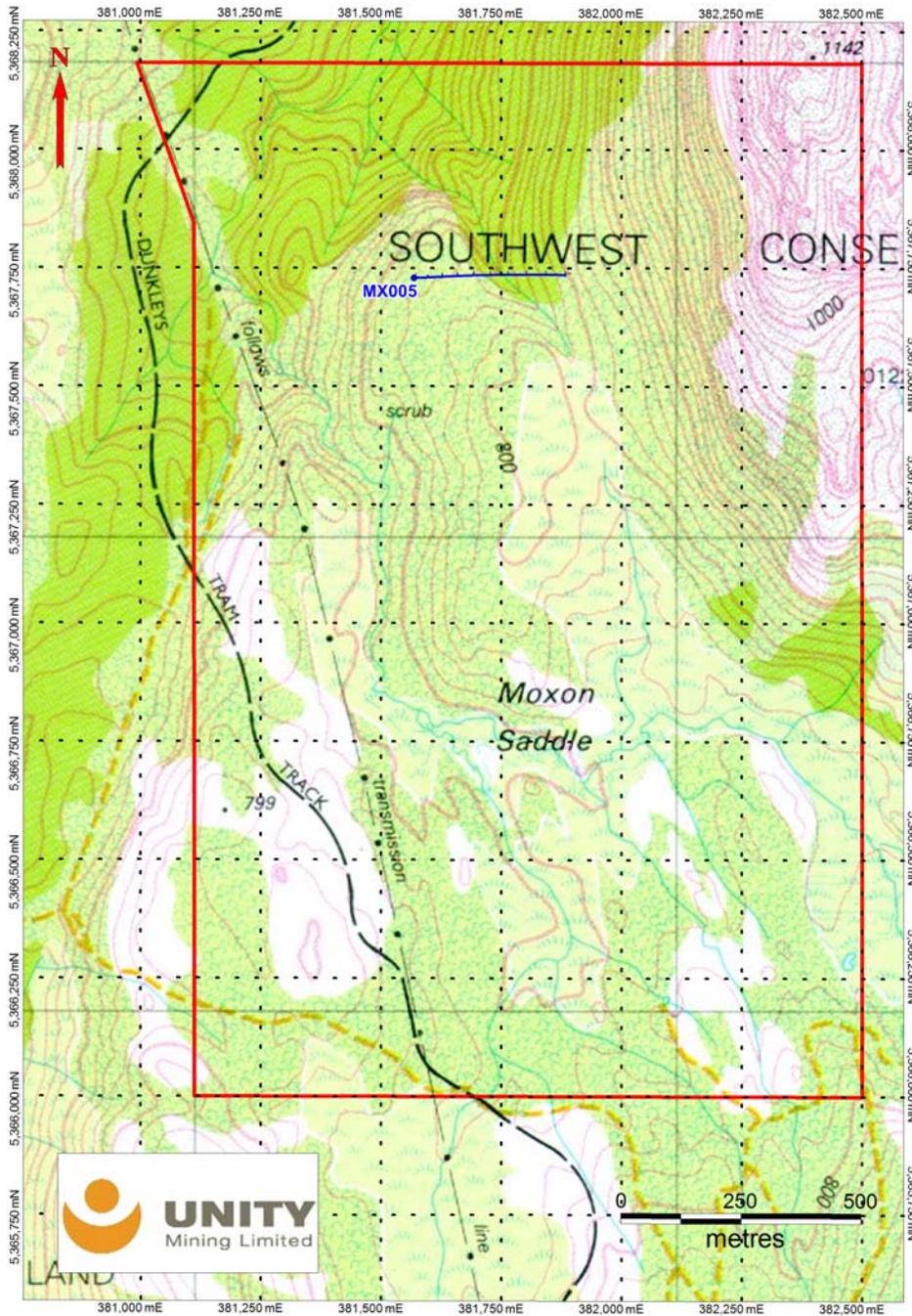


Figure 4: Location of MX005 drillhole (MGA94 Zone 55 coordinates). Base topographical map is TasMap 1:25k Selina (3836).

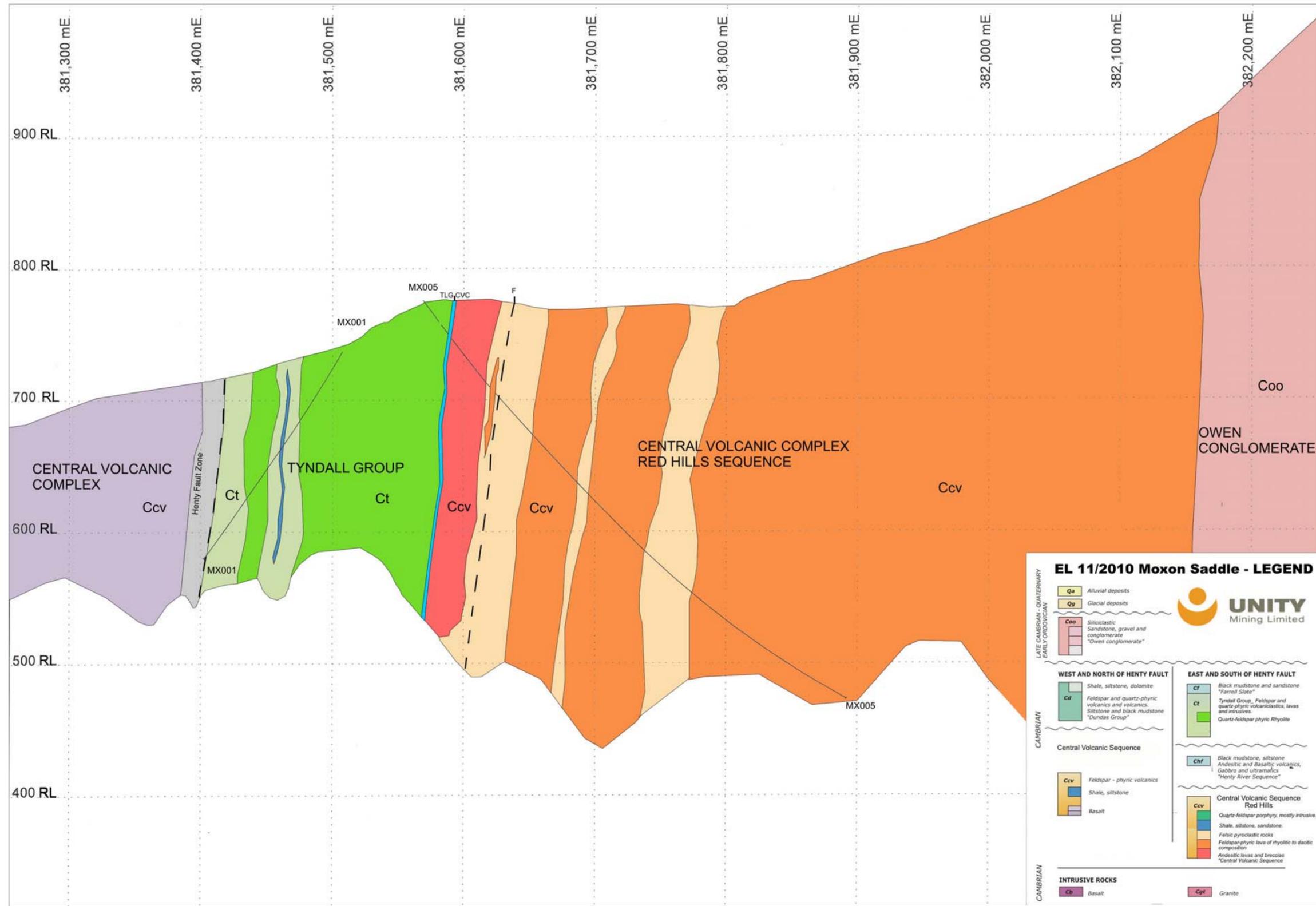


Figure 5: Idealised cross-section of 5367760N, showing MX005 drilled during the reporting period and MX001 (BHP Minerals/RGC Exploration – 1997) which was drilled west to test an IP anomaly, and finished in the Henty Fault. Projection is MGA95 Zone 55.

3.3 Drillhole Logging and Data Management

All core was airlifted by helicopter to the White Spur Quarry on Howards Rd, and was transported by UML personnel to the Henty Gold Mine core shed for marking up and geological logging. Detailed logging was carried out in hard copy graphical format, recording stratigraphy, lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation and other attributes. Summary data of the hole were also entered into UML's Henty mine geology digital database.

Digital photographs of the entire drillhole core were completed prior to diamond sawing in preparation for sampling. Photographs were taken in order from collar to end of hole, typically with two core trays per frame. Images in JPEG format are stored securely on UML's mine computer network.

3.4 Sample Preparation and Assaying

Core to be assayed was cut by diamond saw as half core samples at the Henty Gold Mine core shed. These samples were bagged and labelled prior to dispatch to ALS Burnie Research Laboratory at Wivenhoe, Tasmania. Six 20cm long half core samples were also cut for thin-section petrography work to be carried out. Quarter core duplicates of these six samples were sent for multi-element analysis. Remaining core, both sawn and whole core samples, was retained in trays and stacked on pallets, shrink-wrapped with plastic and placed in secure storage at Henty Mine's paste fill facility on Howards Rd.

Sample preparation and assaying undertaken at ALS Burnie Research Laboratory were as follows:

Preparation:	Sample pulverised in LM5 mill to 85% passing 75 micron or better.
Au-AA25 fire assay method:	30g pulverised sample fired, muffled and digested in aqua regia; AAS finish for gold
ME-MS61 method:	1g pulverised sample in four acid (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric) "near total" digestion, then analysed by ICP-AES, with over-range Bi, Hg, Mo, Ag and W by ICP-MS.
Ti-XRF-05:	10g minimum sample mixed with liquid binder (polyvinyl alcohol) and pressed into a pellet, dried to remove the solvent, then analysed by WDXRF spectrometry for titanium.

For QAQC purposes, the sample batch included a selection of gold standard sample pulps and feldspar blanks which were inserted into the batch at approximately one per twenty core samples. Repeat assaying was carried out (i.e. laboratory duplicates) in each batch. Assay data was transferred by e-mail from the laboratory as comma-delimited text files and in PDF format. Master pulps returned from the laboratory are stored at the Henty Gold Mine core shed.

3.5 Petrography

Six samples covering a spread of rock types throughout the drill hole were selected for petrographic assessment. 20cm half core samples were cut at 106.3m, 126.1m, 259.1m, 287.0m, 354.8m and 386.5m. These were submitted to Professor Anthony Crawford at the University of Tasmania for thin section microscopic assessment in April 2013. A copy of the petrographic report is included in Appendix 6.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1 MX005

MX005 was collared in TG quartz-feldspar-phyric rhyolite and drilled in an easterly direction into the Red Hills Complex CVC. The TG/CVC contact was intersected at 31.35m (Figure 5), with no strong indicators of a faulted contact (Moxon Fault), as shown on the government map sheet (Map 3 – Geology of the Henty River – Mt Read Area 1986) for this area. The hole passed from quartz-phyric rhyolite into feldspar-phyric carbonate and jasperoid-rich andesite, becoming more chlorite rich and carbonate poor down hole. This unit interfingers at 72.4m into principally volcanoclastic conglomerate with rhyolite, feldspar and pumice clasts, with thinner units of dacite. A sandy fault (?) was intersected between 85.5-85.8m. At 125.0m it interfingers with feldspar-phyric dacite lava, a thick (100+m) unit of lava with minor breccia lenses, before a volcanoclastic conglomerate, grading to patches of sandstone, is intersected at 252.0m. At 294.4m this unit grades into another thick unit of dacite lava, which grades into a rhyodacitic lava at 368.8m. This unit, although logged as lava and having the appearance of lava in core, was described in the petrography report as a volcanoclastic granule to pebble conglomerate.

Strong albitic/silicic alteration was restricted to the zones proximal to quartz veins. Although most of the rocks had trace disseminated and veinlet pyrite, base-metal (Cu, Zn and Pb) sulphides were restricted to minor sulphide aggregates within quartz veins between 399m and 435m. No anomalous gold was found in assay.



Figure 6: Core photo of MX005, showing the interpreted TG/CVC contact.

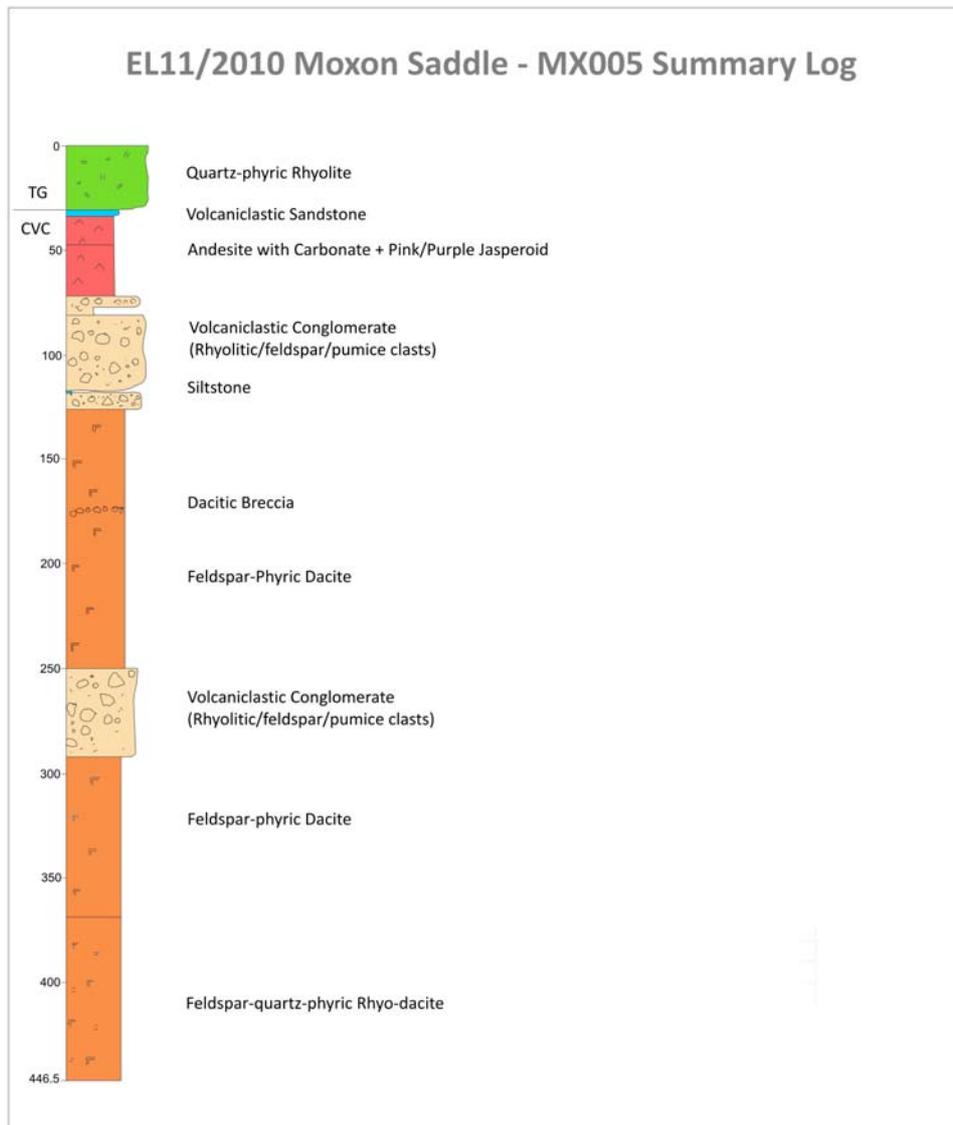


Figure 7: Pictorial summary log of MX005.

5.0 CONCLUSION

MX005 drillhole failed to intersect significant mineralisation, or alteration that could be described as “Henty-style”. The contact between the TG and CVC rocks, shown as a faulted contact on government (and other) maps, did not appear to be faulted in core.

6.0 ENVIRONMENT

Unity Mining understands that EL11/2010 contains environmentally sensitive areas, including part of the Mount Murchison Regional Reserve, and has policies in place to minimise the impact of exploration activities to the environment. All work is carried out in accordance with the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice. When required, track cutters and earthmoving contractors experienced in western Tasmania with a thorough knowledge of the local flora are employed.

Access track cutting was done by Rogers Exploration Services, using personnel experienced in western Tasmania with knowledge of local flora. The track was marked with fluorescent flagging tape which was removed on completion of the program. All personnel entering and leaving the area were required to wash boots and gaiters with anti-phytophthora solution. An above ground sump was used during drilling to limit earthworks disturbance at the drill site.



Figure 8: Dual photos of abandoned MX005 drill site pad and collar.

7.0 EXPENDITURE 2012/2013 REPORTING PERIOD

Total Expenditure for the 2012/2013 Reporting Period was:

Expenditure EL 11/2010 September 2012-September 2013	\$
Personnel (1/40 expenditure)	21000
Track Cutting and Bridge Construction	7896
Helicopter Lifts	22920
Drilling	103040
Thin Section Petrography	900
Tenement	500
TOTAL	156256

8.0 FORECAST EXPENDITURE 2013/14 REPORTING PERIOD

Upcoming exploration work:

Forecast Expenditure September 2013-September 2014	\$
Personnel	22000
Track Cutting	2000
Geochemistry	3000
Tenement	500
Probable drillhole	80000
TOTAL	107500

9.0 REFERENCES

Bates, S. 2009. Moxon Saddle Project (Lake Macintosh Group) Tasmania EL55/2004. *Unpublished Final and Relinquishment report, July 2009.*

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KEYWORDS

Unity Mining, Moxon Saddle, EL11/2010, exploration, Henty Fault, VHMS deposit, Henty-style

APPENDIX 1 – MX005 COLLAR

Hole ID	Hole Type	Max Depth	Orig Grid ID	Orig East	Orig North	Orig RL	Orig Survey Method	Orig Survey Date	Lease ID	Date Started	Date Completed	Comments
MX005	Diamond	446.5	MGA94_55	381569	5367729	770	GPS - handheld Garmin with stated accuracy of ± 3m	10/02/2013	EL 11/2010	30/01/2013	21/02/2013	Hole made water profusely. Packer set at 126m with grout on top successfully stemmed flow at completion of hole.

APPENDIX 2 – MX005 METADATA

Hole ID	Hole Type	Hole Diameter	From (m)	To (m)	Drilling Contractor	Rig	Date Started	Date Completed	Company	Hole Purpose
MX005	Diamond	PQ	0	3	Edrill	ED0047	30/01/2013	30/01/2013	Unity	Exploration
MX005	Diamond	HQ	3	60	Edrill	ED0047	30/01/2013	4/02/2013	Unity	Exploration
MX005	Diamond	NQ	60	446.5	Edrill	ED0047	4/02/2013	21/02/2013	Unity	Exploration

APPENDIX 3 – MX005 DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

Hole ID	Depth	DHSurvey Method	Dip	NAT Grid ID	NAT Azimuth	MAG Azimuth	Date Surveyed	DHSurvey Instrument	Validated	Comments
MX005	15	Single Shot Camera	53.6	MGA94_55	88.4	76.0	31/01/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	30	Single Shot Camera	52.9	MGA94_55	86.0	73.6	1/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	60	Single Shot Camera	52.1	MGA94_55	87.9	75.5	4/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	95	Single Shot Camera	48.7	MGA94_55	87.8	75.4	6/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	At 95m to avoid bad ground
MX005	120	Single Shot Camera	47.9	MGA94_55	87.0	74.6	6/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	150	Single Shot Camera	47.2	MGA94_55	87.0	74.6	8/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	180	Single Shot Camera	46.4	MGA94_55	86.2	73.8	11/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	210	Single Shot Camera	45.4	MGA94_55	87.2	74.8	12/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	240	Single Shot Camera	44.4	MGA94_55	87.4	75.0	13/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	270	Single Shot Camera	42	MGA94_55	85.9	73.5	14/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	300	Single Shot Camera	39.8	MGA94_55	86.0	73.6	17/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	330	Single Shot Camera	37.7	MGA94_55	86.9	74.5	18/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	360	Single Shot Camera	35.4	MGA94_55	86.8	74.4	19/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	390	Single Shot Camera	33.1	MGA94_55	87.2	74.8	19/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	
MX005	429	Single Shot Camera	30.1	MGA94_55	88.5	76.1	20/02/2013	Ranger	TRUE	Hole making water, survey delayed from 420m

APPENDIX 4 – MX005 DOWNHOLE ASSAYS

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm	Core Size	Stratigraphy/lithology/alteration
AA3253	30	31	0.005	0.01	2.7	5.1	68	0.49	0.11	1.4	HQ	TG quartz-phyric rhyolite
AA3254	31	31.4	0.005	0.00	1.4	5.1	49	0.4	0.07	1.2	HQ	TG quartz-phyric rhyolite
AA3255	31.4	32	0.005	0.03	0.8	7.3	179	0.06	0.09	2.2	HQ	CVC Polymictic volcanoclastic sandstone
AA3256	32	33	0.005	0.02	3.1	5	157	0.14	0.11	2.1	HQ	CVC Polymictic volcanoclastic sandstone
AA3257	33	34	0.005	0.06	57.8	11.3	275	0.23	1.61	3.8	HQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3258	34	35	0.005	0.03	8.4	6.6	287	0.13	0.2	3.2	HQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3259	35	36	0.005	0.01	1.0	3.9	364	0.49	0.09	0.4	HQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3260	36	37	0.005	0.02	2.8	5	317	0.12	0.12	0.1	HQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3261	59	60	0.005	0.02	3.6	6.2	68	2.04	0.14	6	HQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3262	60	61	0.01	0.21	11.7	155	119	2.82	0.4	5.9	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3263	61	62	0.005	1.01	3.3	114	109	4.79	2.63	2.6	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3264	62	63	0.005	0.03	1.8	6.6	88	0.74	0.1	1.1	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric andesite
AA3265	346	347	0.005	5.26	0.8	941	49	0.31	19.55	1.7	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3266	347	348	0.005	0.11	2.8	26	60	0.47	0.41	1.7	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3267	348	349	0.005	0.34	3.3	77.8	116	0.5	1.2	6.3	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3268	356	357	0.005	0.05	0.9	14.7	64	0.3	0.44	0.9	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3269	357	358	0.005	0.02	1.9	4	27	0.55	0.23	1.1	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3270	358	359	0.005	0.02	0.9	4.8	46	0.18	0.21	1	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3271	359	360	0.005	0.01	0.7	3.9	61	3.08	0.19	1	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric dacite
AA3273	369	370	0.005	0.02	1.0	4.2	73	0.31	0.09	2	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3274	370	371	0.005	0.02	3.5	5.4	47	0.52	0.23	4.8	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3275	371	372	0.005	0.07	1.8	15.8	56	2.49	0.86	5.5	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3276	372	373	0.005	0.05	1.8	26.4	133	0.82	0.21	14.8	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3277	373	374	0.005	0.04	4.2	10	47	2.68	0.2	4.8	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3278	374	375	0.005	0.03	1.2	9.1	55	0.51	0.16	3.2	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3279	404	405	0.005	0.01	3.6	6.9	72	0.46	0.07	1.7	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3280	405	406	0.005	0.03	1.6	6.8	110	0.82	0.07	6.1	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3281	406	407	0.005	0.01	0.3	4.6	55	2.71	0.06	4	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3282	407	408	0.005	0.02	1.1	4.8	55	3.78	0.05	1.3	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3283	408	409	0.005	0.00	1.7	4.2	55	0.45	0.08	1.6	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3284	409	410	0.005	0.00	0.1	3	49	0.15	0.05	1.5	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3285	410	411	0.005	0.03	11.1	7.7	61	0.57	0.07	1.7	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3286	411	412	0.005	0.02	4.1	5.8	55	0.23	0.08	0.9	NQ	CVC feldspar-phyric rhyodacite
AA3252	Blank	n/a	0.005	0.05	56.4	8.3	124	1.42	0.03	2.6	n/a	Feldspar Blank
AA3272	Standard	n/a	0.99	0.83	177.5	52.1	58	1.33	11.4	58.2	n/a	SG56 Standard (1.027ppm Au)
AA3287	Standard	n/a	0.99	0.77	185.5	52.9	58	1.39	17	57.4	n/a	SG56 Standard (1.027ppm Au)
AA3288	Blank	n/a	0.005	0.08	58.5	3.9	118	1.37	0.05	0.2	n/a	Feldspar Blank

Laboratory Duplicates

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm
AA3259	n/a	0.02	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AA3271	0.005	n/a						
AA3279	n/a	0.005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Multi-element geochemistry

Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Al %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
AA3289	106.3	106.5	0.07	0.8	10.8	20.5	117	0.21	1.83	5.71	380	2.36	2.71	0.03	119	2.1	2
AA3290	126.1	126.3	0.02	1.1	5.3	12.4	110	0.19	0.35	5.62	1620	0.94	0.54	0.01	110.5	1.3	5
AA3291	259.1	259.3	0.04	0.7	6.8	13.6	66	0.16	0.43	5.53	390	1.94	1.18	0.03	96	1.7	2
AA3292	287	287.2	0.04	0.4	4.2	8.4	116	0.2	0.24	7.31	1200	3.27	0.39	0.01	101.5	1.8	2
AA3293	354.8	355	0.05	0.6	3.3	9.4	157	0.28	0.39	6.29	790	2.46	0.23	0.04	143.5	3	3
AA3294	386.5	386.7	0.07	1.5	5.5	19.2	82	0.21	4.24	5.79	1090	2.10	1.44	0.19	92.2	1.8	4

Sample ID	Cs ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm
AA3289	2.85	2.29	13.35	0.22	5	0.043	1.61	56.4	13.1	0.76	1100	1.88	10.5	0.7	140	96.4	0.001
AA3290	2.77	2.45	10.65	0.22	5.7	0.024	2.55	53.4	7.2	0.66	533	2.4	9.9	1.6	160	72.9	0.001
AA3291	2.26	2.43	14.25	0.22	5	0.055	1.75	43	7	0.31	784	2.59	10.7	1.4	130	87	0.001
AA3292	6.13	2.88	21.8	0.23	6.7	0.124	3.8	46	15.4	0.8	693	1.03	15.4	0.9	160	204	0.001
AA3293	3.61	3.03	18	0.26	5.7	0.065	2.38	66.3	10.1	0.77	674	2.01	12	1.3	120	110.5	0.002
AA3294	2.86	2.14	15.25	0.23	5.5	0.063	4.98	40.8	5.5	0.25	780	0.34	11.5	2.8	110	144.5	0.001

Sample ID	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti pct	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zr ppm	TiO2 %
AA3289	0.005	0.95	8.9	1	2	95.5	0.74	0.025	17.6	0.127	0.64	4.4	2	1.1	38.2	159.5	0.19
AA3290	0.03	1.62	8.4	1	1.8	101	0.7	0.025	16.4	0.127	0.63	3.6	2	4.2	30	193.5	0.2
AA3291	0.01	0.71	8.4	1	2.1	91.6	0.77	0.025	14.6	0.127	0.55	3.4	2	1.9	24.2	155	0.2
AA3292	0.005	1.01	12.9	1	3.2	43.7	1.08	0.025	23.7	0.156	1.12	5.9	3	3.6	34	209	0.25
AA3293	0.005	0.65	10.5	2	2.4	69.3	0.87	0.025	19.4	0.127	0.64	5	2	2.2	41	172.5	0.21
AA3294	0.01	0.98	9.6	1	3.1	39.8	0.82	0.025	17.5	0.12	0.82	4.6	2	1.8	32.6	175	0.2

APPENDIX 5 – MX005 GRAPHIC DRILLHOLE LOG

APPENDIX 6 – MX005 PETROGRAPHY REPORT

APPENDIX 7 – MX005 CORE PHOTOGRAPHS