

Third Annual Report
on
EL 7/2010 – CONARA

Reporting Period: 14 September 2012 – 13 September 2013
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1 ABSTRACT

Objective:

Exploration Licence (EL) 7/2010 “Conara” was applied for in order to facilitate an exploration program to discover economically viable deposits of bauxite associated with Tertiary Volcanics, in an area with old peneplained surfaces preserved as plateaus. The goal of the program is to determine the quality and quantity of the bauxite in the area using an RC drill rig mounted on a light 12 tonne truck.

Methodology:

1. Detailed geological mapping, including geomorphological mapping, to define the areas with best potential for bauxite.
2. Systematic sampling of natural outcrops and exposures in road cuts of lateritic weathering profile.
3. Chemical analyses of samples, including specialist analyses to determine total and available alumina, total and reactive silica, loss on ignition and other analyses as required in the bauxite search.
4. Drill testing of zones with best potential defined by work under 1, 2. and 3, by an RC drill rig mounted on a light Mitsubishi truck to get samples representing the whole lateritic weathering profile (from upper-most iron rich zone through alumina rich zone down into mottled and pallid saprolite zone).
5. Systematic drill testing at close spacing's to obtain data for resource estimation in the best target areas defined by programme under 4.
6. Mine-ability study of Tasmanian bauxite using a small excavator to dig bauxite and screen test on a larger scale.

Results:

During 2012- 2013 Australian Bauxite Limited subsidiary company ABx4 completed drill testing of the multiple bauxite targets in EL 7/2010 centred on the town of Conara. The drilling was proposed to determine the grade and extent of bauxite in the area and to systematically drill good bauxite areas to estimate resources. A total of 474 holes have been drilled in 2012-2013 for 5652m. Previously 143 holes were drilled in 2010 bringing the total to 617 drill holes for 6720m. All samples were first analysed with the Hand Held Niton XRF, then samples which had low SiO₂ were submitted to ALS for analysis. A total of 2106 samples have been submitted over the three years of tenure.

Pit work was completed for the Bald Hill Bauxite Project and for Fingal Rail Deposit. A total of five Pits were excavated and four of those pits were sampled and assessed in July-August 2013.

The results from channel samples and bulk screening tests show that a range of bauxite product qualities and associated yields arise from different parts of the deposit. The main deposit at Bald Hill produces the better quality bauxite and will be a core production centre.

The pits confirmed that extraction is best done using surface mining (“harvesting”) methods rather than full-depth truck and shovel methods. Cutting lifts of 25cm to 35cm will allow good grade control and produce a crushed product. Direct shipping bauxite (DSO) zones occur in the lower half of the bauxite deposit and some of the shallow layers will be screened in-pit to recover bauxite. Dry screening of the

surface-mined bauxite should extract a coarse bauxite fraction (eg. +22mm & +7.5mm) which requires no further processing and a middlings fraction (eg. 20 to 5mm) which should be sprayed with a pressurised air-water mixture to remove adhered clay coatings. Screening can be done periodically in pit using hired mobile screening plants. However optimum screening methods should be studied.

Recommendations for future work:

Recommendation for future work include further:

- Detailed geological mapping, including geomorphological mapping and study of satellite images to define the areas with the best potential for bauxite.
- Systematic sampling of natural outcrops and exposures in road cuts of lateritic weathering profile.
- Chemical analyses of samples, including specialist analyses to determine total and available alumina, total and reactive silica, loss on ignition and sieving .
- Drill testing of zones with best potential with an RC drill rig mounted on a light six wheel truck to get samples representing the whole lateritic weathering profile (from upper-most iron rich zone through alumina rich zone down into mottled and pallid saprolite zone).
- Systematic drilling at close spacing's to obtain data for preliminary resource estimation in the best target areas defined by the program.
- Sieve testing to find optimal sieve size for Tasmanian bauxites.
- Detailed analysis of assay results to determine assaying strategy for future drilling.

2 INTRODUCTION

Exploration Rationale

ABX4 Pty Ltd the holder of Category 1 Exploration Licences EL 7/2010 wholly owned subsidiary of Australian Bauxite Ltd. Australian Bauxite Limited (ABx) (ASX: ABZ) is an exploration company that holds the core of the Tasmanian Bauxite Province with all tenements selected on 3 principles:

- Quality – good quality bauxite with potential for significant resource tonnages;
- Proximity – easy access to infrastructure connected to export ports; and
- Accessibility – free of socio-environmental or native title land constraints.

Land within the tenement consists of freehold agricultural land with some forests and plantations.

EL 7/2010 “Conara” was applied for in order to facilitate an exploration program to discover economically viable deposits of bauxite associated with Tertiary Volcanics in an area with old peneplained surfaces preserved as plateaus. The goal of the program was to determine the quality and quantity of the bauxite in the area using an RC drill rig mounted on a light 12 tonne truck.

Geological Setting

Bauxite mineralization is generally confined to hills, ridges, plateaus, and channels of bauxitised volcanoclastic which drapes the paleo-topography. The bauxite was formed during the Lower Tertiary period when volcanism commenced and extreme tropical climatic conditions prevailed – at the boundary between the Cretaceous Era and the onset of the Tertiary Era which is often referred to as the K-T boundary commonly associated with the extinction of the dinosaurs, approximately 60 million years ago. The bauxite occurs on the old lateritic surface, where the processes of laterisation in the Tertiary period has removed silica from the rock, leaving mainly Aluminium and Iron rich minerals behind.

Tenement Information

EL 7/2010 “Conara” was granted on and from 14 September 2010 for a period of 5 years to ABx4 Pty Ltd (ABx4).

This is the Third Annual Report for the reporting period 14 September 2012 - 13 September 2013 incorporating the results of work completed during the second year of tenure.

Total area of the original licence is 238sq km and its Mineral Category is 1 – Metallic Minerals and Atomic Substances. ABx4 however is relinquished 85sq km of the tenement in 2012 bringing the total area to 153sq km.

Tenure, including joint venture details and title transfers

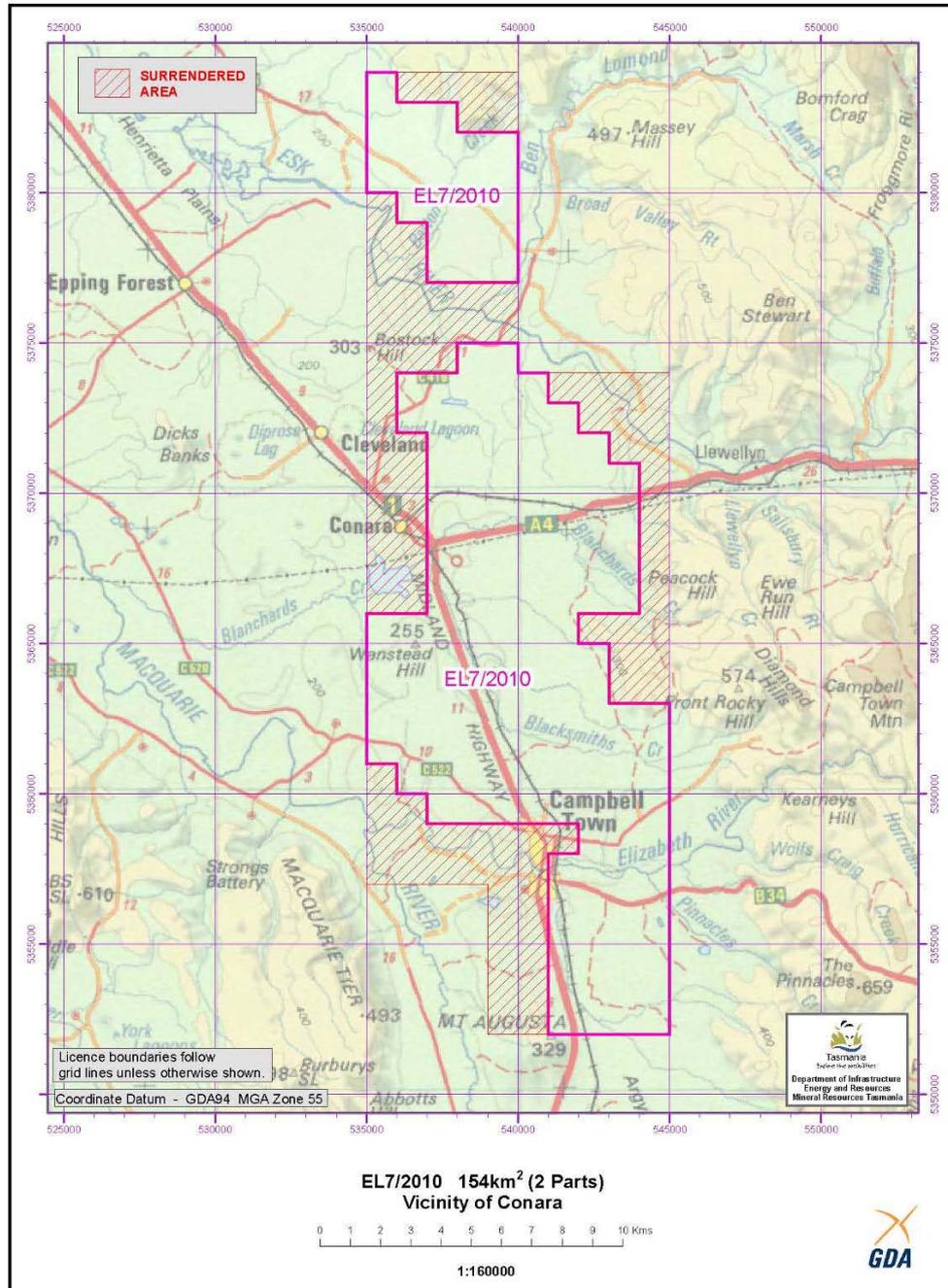
EL7/2010 “Conara” is 100% owned by ABx4 which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Australian Bauxite Limited.

Location

The Conara tenement is centred on the railway town of Conara where there is a railway siding and active railway. The tenement is only 90km from the large operating port at Bell Bay and the Midlands highway passes through the centre of the tenement. The Conara tenement is ideally located for both rail

and road transport to the port. EL 7/2010 is close to the City of Launceston which could offer a wide range of services and skilled work force.

The majority of the land usage in the tenement is private reserves, natural forest and agricultural land with land categories 4-6.



Map 1 – Location Map of EL7/2010 "Conara"

Total area of the original licence is 239sq km. ABx4 however has partially relinquished 85sq km of the EL7/2010 in 2012 to bring the total remaining area to 154sq km. The Mineral Category of EL 7/2010 is 1 – Metallic Minerals and Atomic Substances.

3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

Work completed during first two years of Tenure

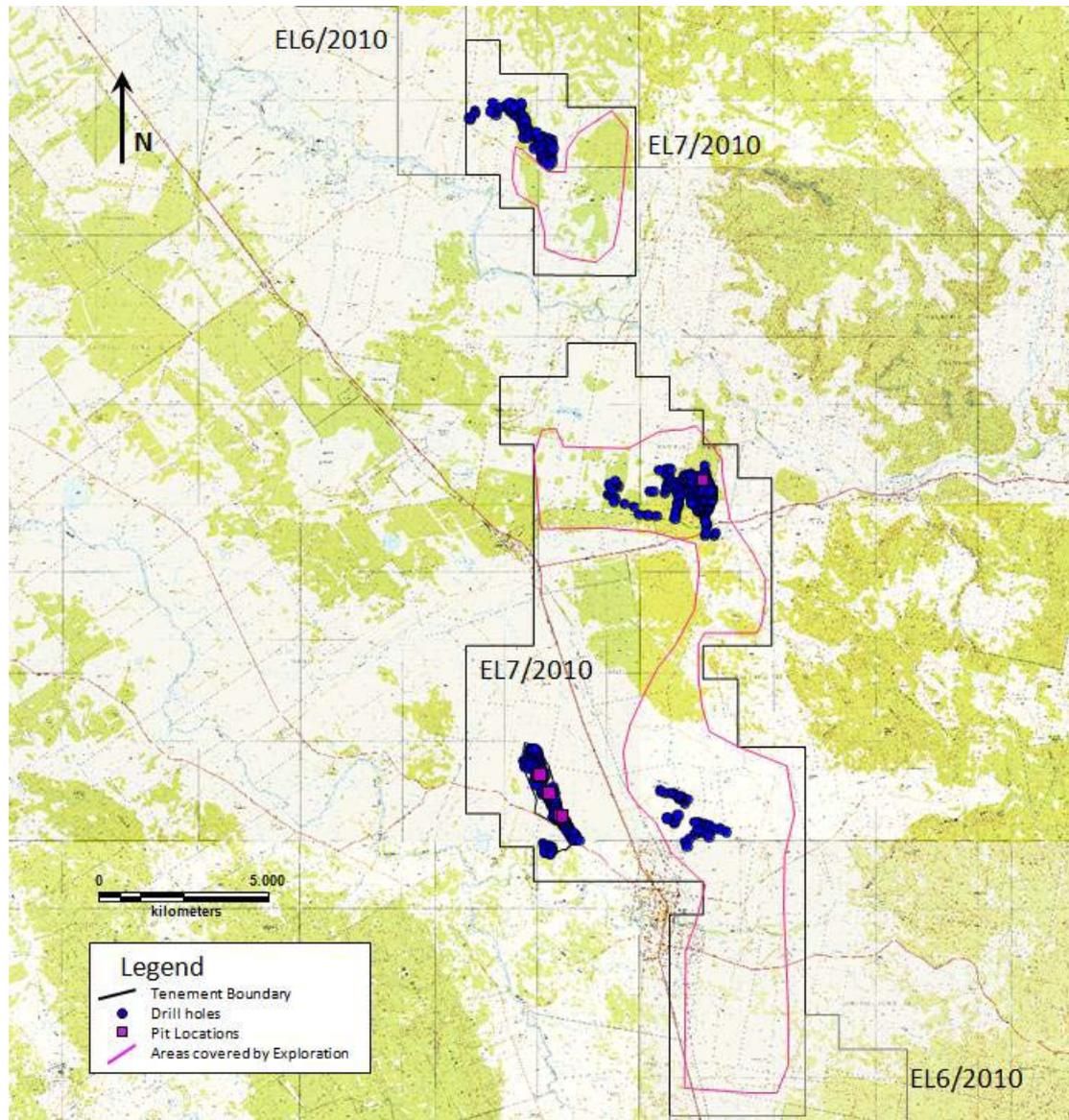
In the first two years of tenure, a total of 143 holes were drilled in the Conara Tenement for a total of 1,238m. Most holes intercepted bauxite mineralization averaging 3m in thickness to a maximum of 10m but varied in grade. A total of 708 samples were selected for analysis by XRF and analysed for available alumina and reactive silica after wet screening at 260 microns.

Field Reconnaissance was also completed on a broad scale including;

1. Detailed geological mapping, including geomorphological mapping, to define the areas with best potential for bauxite.
2. Systematic sampling of natural outcrops and exposures in road cuts of lateritic weathering profile.
3. Chemical analyses of samples, including specialist analyses to determine total and available alumina, total and reactive silica, loss on ignition and other analyses as required in bauxite search.

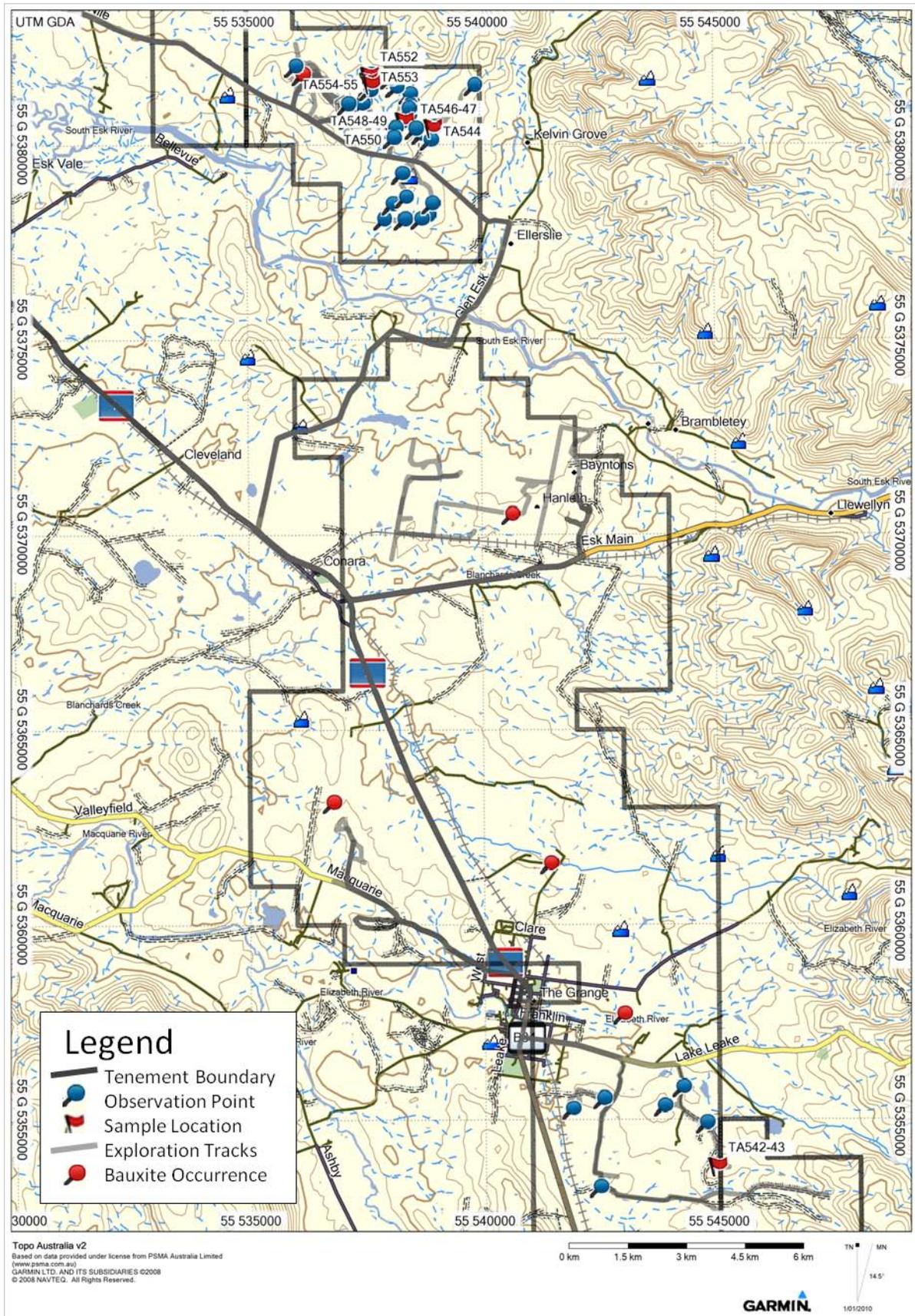
4 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Regional Exploration Activities



Map 2 – Map showing Exploration Activities in EL 7/2010 Conara

Surface Reconnaissance



Map 3- Map of reconnaissance, surface sampling and mapping

EXPLORATION OF BALD HILL BAUXITE PROJECT

Access to new properties was granted in early 2013 allowing reconnaissance of new target areas. Work was completed on foot focusing on areas north and south of the 2010 drilling. Exploration identified the Historical 'Rosedale' bauxite deposit to the north of the main target and another small bauxite to the south nicknamed the 'jelly bean target'. The bauxite identified was mostly pisolitic and hematitic with zones of high grade bauxite lower in the profile.

EXPLORATION OF NILE ROAD TARGET

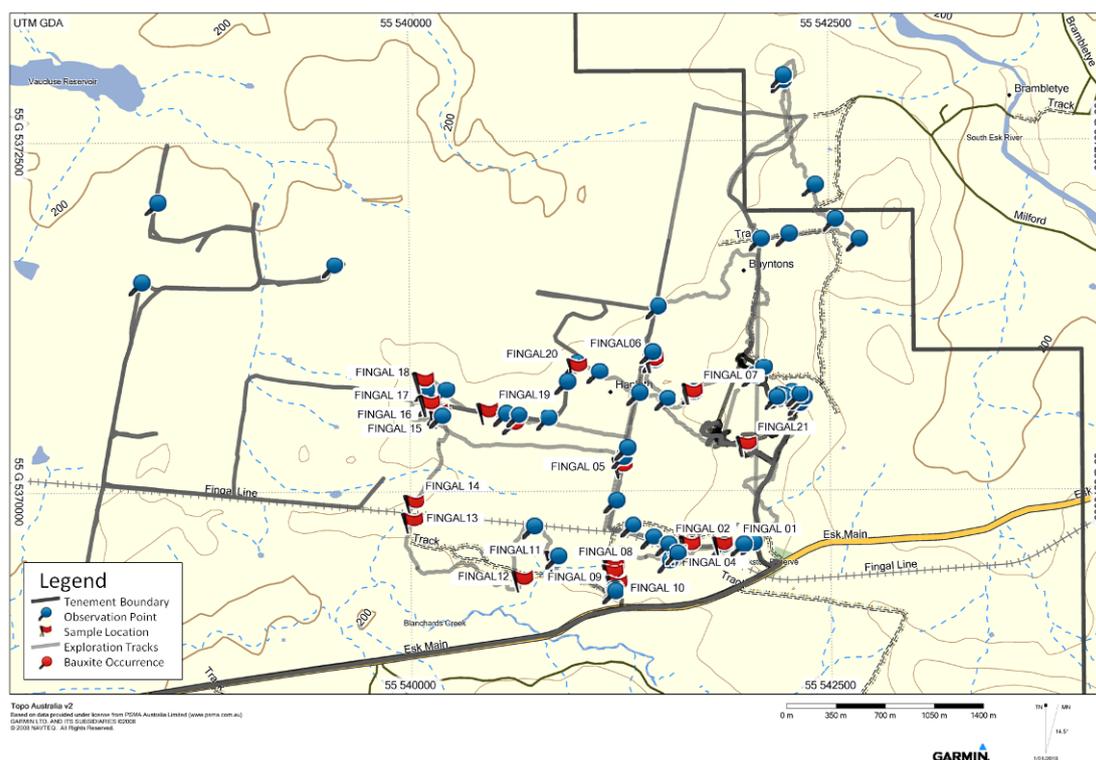
Exploration around the Nile Road deposit was proposed to explore for new extensions occurring in category 4+ farmland. Historical bauxite mapping completed in the 1957 from old geological maps showed many extensions the north east of the main deposit. These extensions do not appear to contain significant quantities of bauxite and are probably only a few centimetres thick. Another extension of the main Nile Road Deposit was identified, and outcropped on the South eastern side of the main deposit. The bauxite was very Pisolitic (PDM) and hematitic and would have been low in Alumina and Low in Silica.

A larger area of Nile Road was explored for bauxite outcrops. Two large target areas to the North and south of Nile were checked. The areas mostly consisted of extensive laterites with minor bauxite debris located around the large dam/lake next to the Nile Road deposit. It is possible that bauxite occurs below some of these laterites but no evidence of this was found.

EXPLORATION WEST OF FINGAL RAIL

The 2010 Fingal Rail drilling program was quite unsuccessful. A detail review of the drilling and surface data from both current and historical work was completed and a new exploration strategy was devised. A simple on foot surface sampling program was completed using the Hand Held Niton XRF. Numerous samples were collected and analysed to test SiO₂ content. Numerous samples had low silica which indicated bauxite potential of up to 2km away from the main bauxite deposit.

It was determined that there was still significant bauxite potential and an extensive low impact drilling program was planned.



Map 4 - Fingal Rail Reconnaissance map

Drilling Activities

During 2012- 2013 Australian Bauxite Limited subsidiary company ABx4 completed drill testing of multiple bauxite targets in EL 7/2010 centred on the town of Conara. The drilling was proposed to determine the grade and extent of bauxite and to systematically drill good bauxite areas to estimate resources. Targets were initially surveyed by a geologist to determine best drilling areas then a second survey was completed by Philip Milner (Botanical Consultant) or North Baker to cover clearance for drilling. Based on the outcomes of both surveys; a work proposal for drilling was submitted to, and approved by MRT. Botanical Reports can be found in Appendix I, J, K & L.

The Rig accessed drill sites via farm access roads and fence lines. Tracks were cleared by hand when necessary, often using a chainsaw to remove any fallen trees, branches and saplings; to provide safe access to drill sites. All machinery and equipment were washed down before and after accessing each target.

Drilling was undertaken using the contracting company Underdales who provided Air core rig mounted on a light Mitsubishi 12 tone truck with a driller and offsider. Drilling was carried out in a semi-random pattern with typical spacing's between 45-500m. A total of 474 holes have been drilled in 2013 for 5652m. Previously 143 holes were drilled in 2010 bringing the total to 617 drill holes for 6720m. Drilling recovery is generally good and consistent. All drill hole locations were surveyed at the time of drilling using hand held GPS, with accuracy of $\pm 5m$. All sites were rehabilitated on completion including removal of all rubbish and samples and with the plugging, backfilling and photography of drill holes.

Samples were collected at meter intervals. Bauxite samples were firstly mixed well by hand then split for analysis at the ALS laboratory in Brisbane. Additional samples were taken for Hand held XRF

analysis onsite and large samples were taken for metallurgical testing at a later date. A small sample was also added to a chip tray at metre long intervals. All Bauxite samples, non-bauxite samples, and chip trays are stored in a nearby storage shed.

Fingal Rail

In May 2013 to June 2013 Australian Bauxite Limited subsidiary company ABx4 completed drill testing of the Fingal Rail bauxite targets in EL 7/2010 located on the South esk Highway 11km North east of Campbell town. These are located on freehold farmland and native bush.

The purpose of drilling was to determine the grade and extent of bauxite briefly tested during the drilling program in 2010. The botanical survey was completed by Philip Milner in spring 2010 and was used to avoid disturbance of threatened plants species in the area. Results can be found in EL 7/2010 Conara First Annual Report August 2011.

A total of 241 holes have been drilled in 2013 for 3513m. Previously 29 holes were drilled in 2010 bringing the total to 270 drill holes for 3769m. Drilling was carried out in a semi-random pattern with typical spacing's between 50-500m. The drilling focused on infilling the drilling completed in 2010 and targeted any good bauxite mineralisation. Work was mostly completed on over grown logging tracks, these tracks were cleared of fallen trees, saplings and tree branches. All work was very low impact.

All drilling samples were first analysed with the Hand Held Niton XRF, then samples which had low SiO₂ were submitted to ALS for analysis. 358 samples were submitted for sieved analysis and an additional 299 were submitted for whole analysis.

The Fingal Rail Target contributed 0.7Mt of sub-grade material to the maiden JORC Resource estimate released in November 2012 based on 29 holes. The drilling of 270 holes has increase the grade of the deposit to economically viable. The approximate average sieved sample grade is 33.0% available Al₂O₃, 4.3% reactive SiO₂, 40.0% total Al₂O₃, 5.1% total SiO₂, 27.9% Fe₂O₃ and 22.9% loss of ignition. Recovery for drilling samples is very low at 46% but pit sampling has demonstrated that the recovery is more like 85% under mining conditions. The average thickness of bauxite mineralisation is 2.7m with a maximum thickness of 9m. It is expected that the tonnage and grade will increase significantly in the 2014 resource estimate.

The start of bauxite mineralisation at Fingal Rail occurs at a depth of 1-6m, the bauxite is overlain by loose sand and sediments. The top of the bauxite layer is detrital containing approximately 85% pisolites (PDM) and 15% sediments. The layer is cemented and has an irregular distribution over the deposit. The bauxite grades into a mag-hemite rich bauxite with a large percentage of PDM present, this layer can be very hard. The layer is approximately 1-3m thick. This hard layer overlies the main bauxite ore body which is a friable vuggy red hematitic and gibbsitic bauxite sometimes with PDM. The main bauxite layer grades into mottled clay and weather volcanics and can still contain trace amounts of bauxite in the following 10m of footwall. The stripping ratio is approximately 1:1.

The bauxite layer has an escarpment to the east due to erosion, and gently dips to the west.

3 holes were drilled to 27-33m with the purpose of testing the down hole geophysical probe. The down hole geophysics was proposed to test for the lower bauxite contact using Gamma logging. Please find Results in Down Hole Geophysics section.

The Fingal Rail bauxite deposit has potential for extension to the mineralisation. Areas have been identified in the west of the deposit where recent high grade intersects were made of up to 7m high grade bauxite. Extensions have also been identified to the south where discreet hills occur in the native bush land.

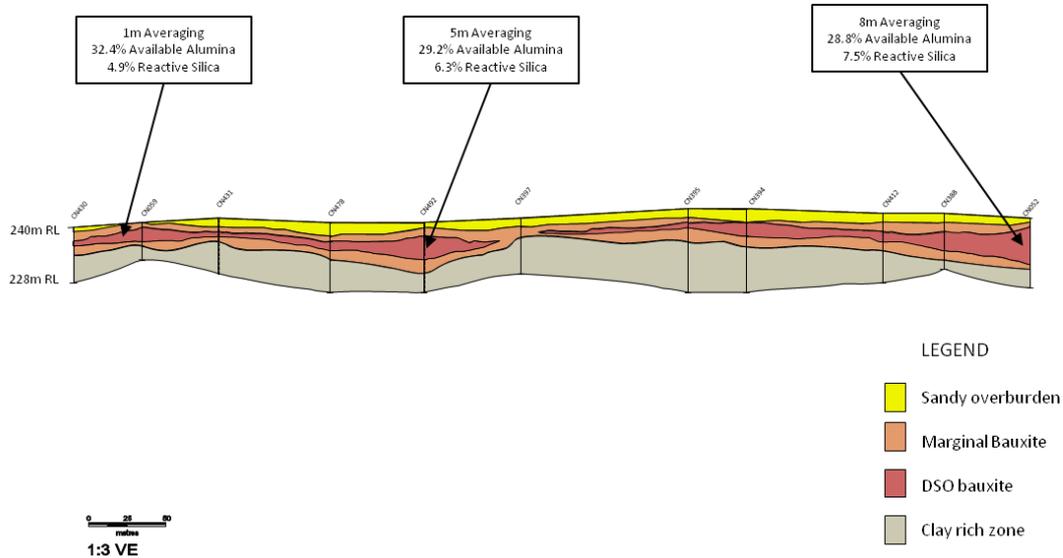
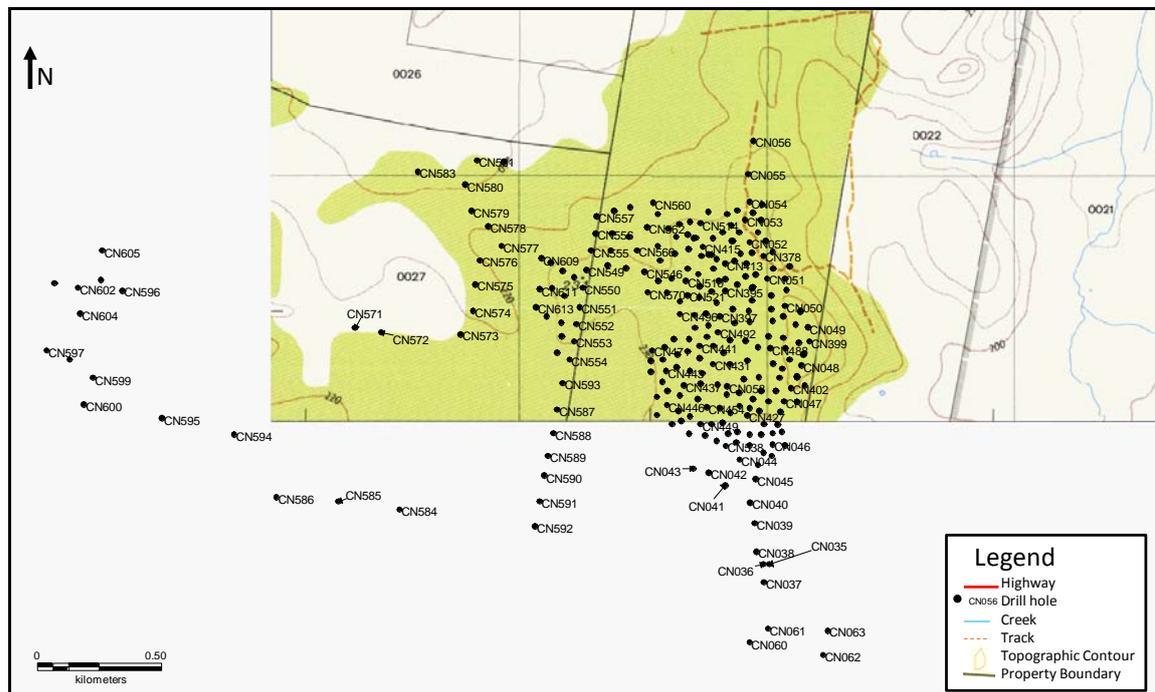
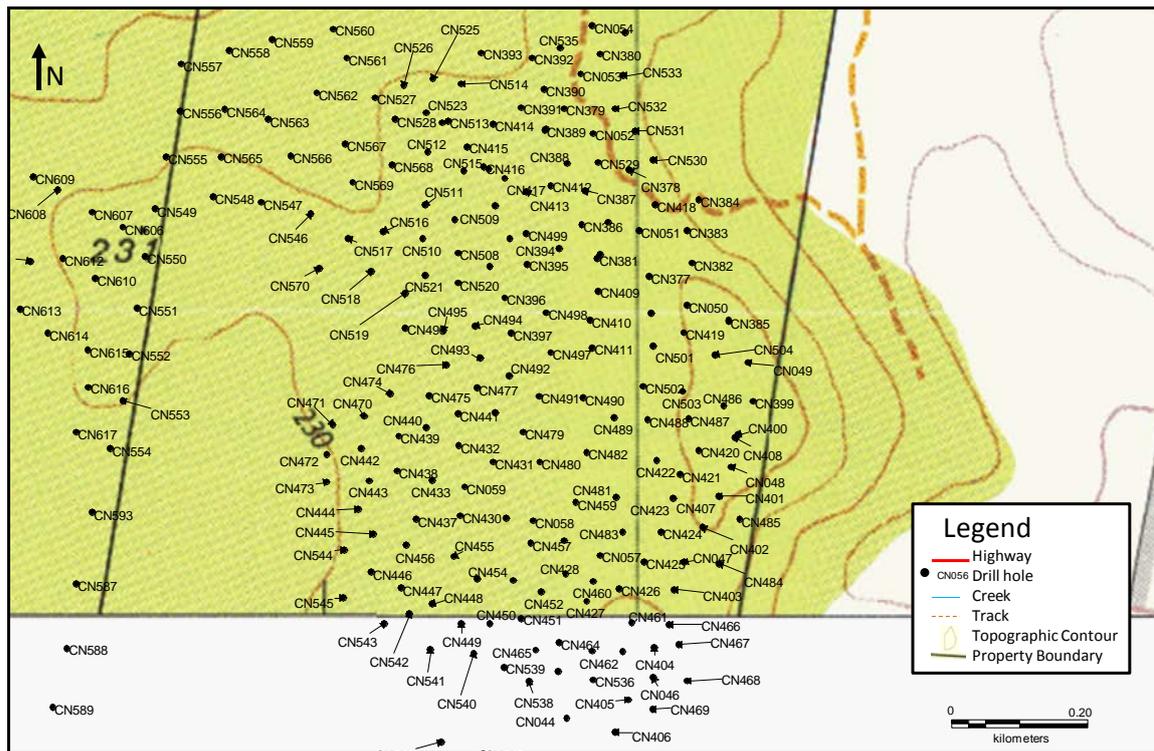


Figure 1 - Cross-section of Fingal Rail Bauxite Target



Map 5 - Overview map of Drilling at Fingal Rail



Map 6 - Close up of drilling at Fingal Rail

Down Hole Geophysics

3 drill holes were drilled to approximately 27-33m deep for down hole geophysical gamma logging. The purpose for this work was to determine if gamma logging could be used to identify the base of the bauxite layer. On the 17th of May 2013 a two man team set up a tripod and gamma probe to measure the down hole radiometrics of drill holes CN434, CN435 and CN436. The holes were drilled 3 days prior to the survey. The data was recorded using Auslog program and was plotted against geology and Niton XRF results.

Comparison between Niton results, the gamma survey and geological logging shows a strong correlation with the upper bauxite contact with the overburden sediments. The radiometrics show a strong drop in gamma correlating with a drop in SiO₂.

The basal contact is generally unclear with a slow reduction in gamma rays past the expected contact point. In CN434 there is an increase in Gamma rays at 7-8m which could indicate the basal contact but this indicator was not identifiable in the other two holes. It is possible that the contact between the bauxite and lower waste units is gradual which indicates that the change in gamma will also be gradual.

In conclusion this method of geophysical logging is not an effective method for identifying the basal contact at Fingal rail.

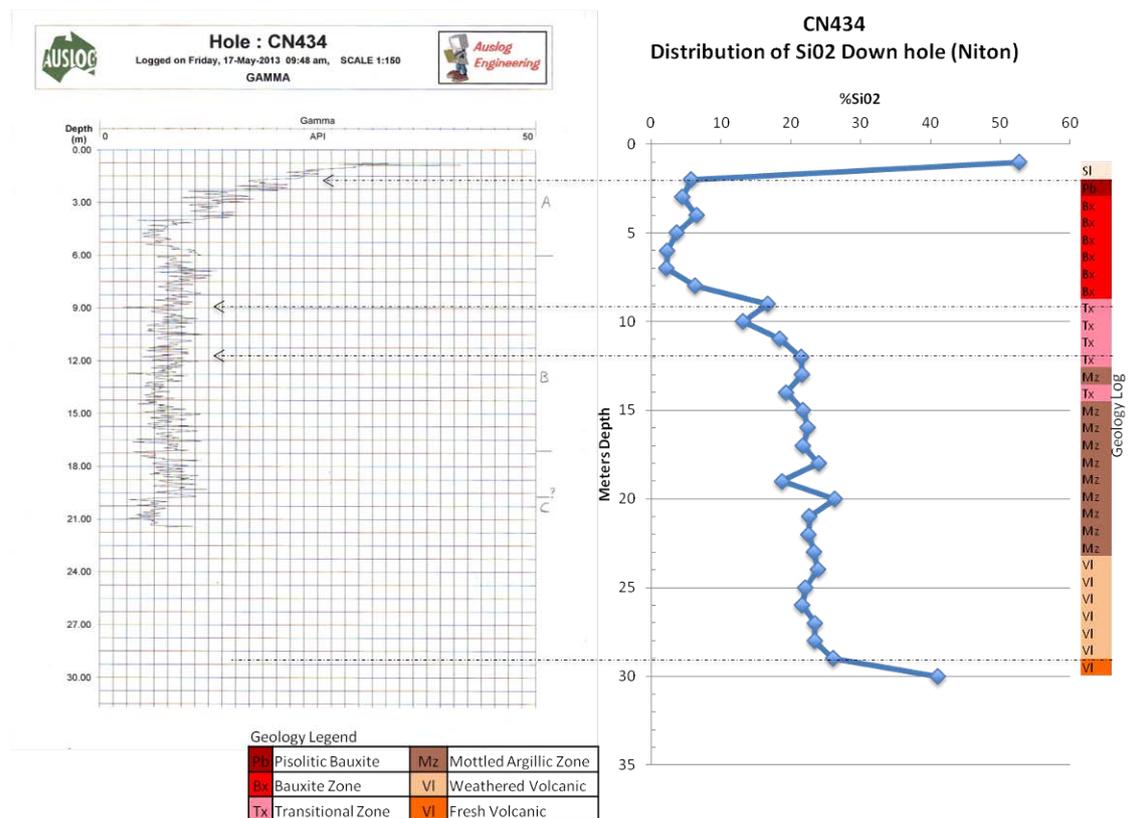


Figure 2 - Comparison of gamma survey with geological logging and Niton data of CN434

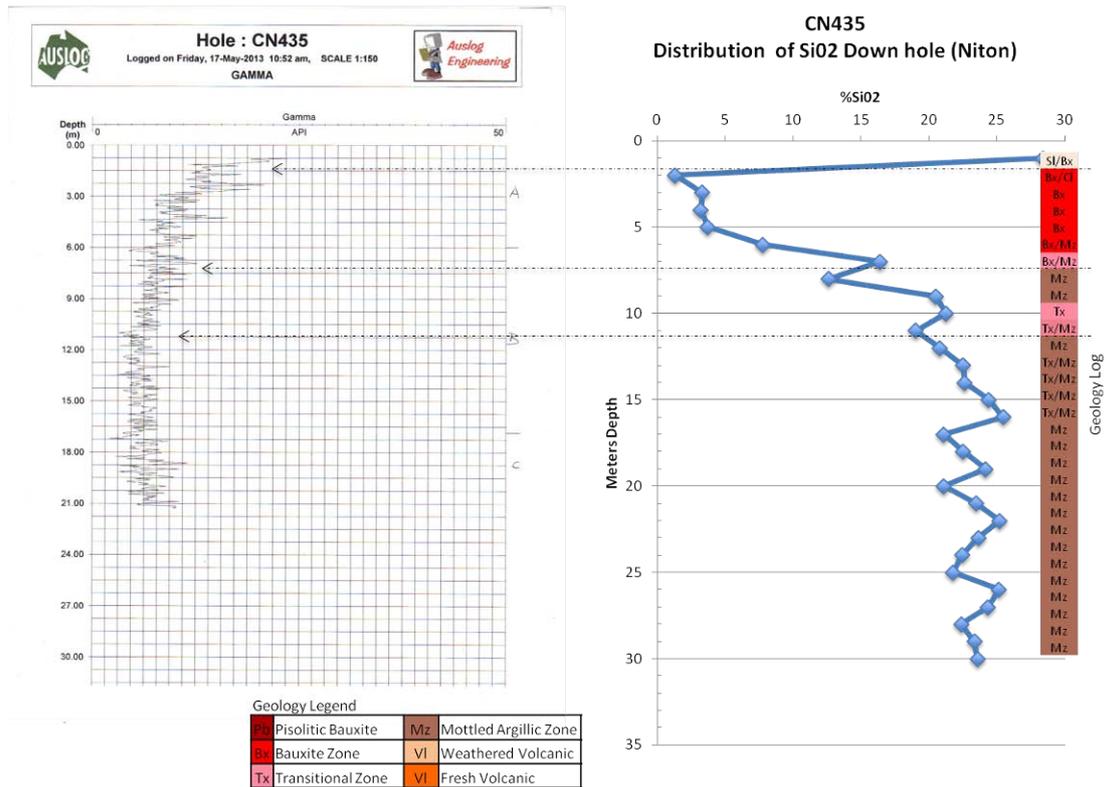


Figure 3 - Comparison of gamma survey with geological logging and niton data of CN435

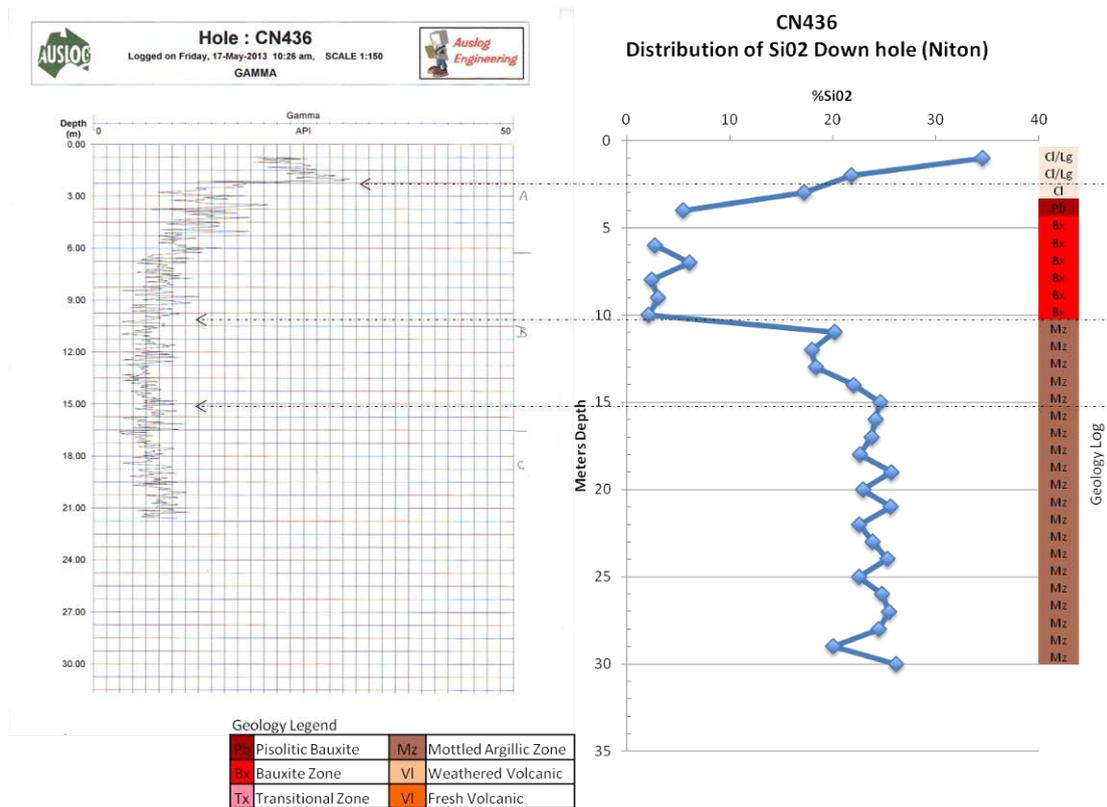


Figure 4 - Comparison of gamma survey with geological logging and niton data of CN436

Bald Hill Bauxite Project

In March 2013 to May 2013 Australian Bauxite Limited subsidiary company ABx4 completed drill testing of the Bald Hill Bauxite Project targets in EL 7/2010 located 2km North west of Campbell town. These targets are located on freehold farmland. The purpose of drilling was to determine the grade and extent of bauxite recently discovered in field reconnaissance. A brief botanical survey was completed by Philip Milner for all new areas. Please see appendix L.

A total of 175 holes have been drilled in 2013 for 1610m. Previously 49 holes were drilled in 2010 bringing the total to 224 drill holes for 1933m. Drilling was carried out in a semi-random pattern with typical spacing's between 45-75m. The land has been completely cleared for pasture and access was simple with no track work required. The drilling focused on infilling the drilling completed in 2010 and drilling new areas identified during exploration.

All samples were first analysed with the Hand Held Niton XRF, then samples which had low SiO₂ were submitted to ALS for analysis. 149 samples were submitted for sieved analysis and an additional 417 were submitted for whole analysis.

The Maiden JORC resources estimate for November 2012 based on 49 holes was 1.47Mt. The screened grade for the resource was 38.5% available Al₂O₃, 3.2% reactive SiO₂, 44.4% total Al₂O₃, 4.0% total SiO₂, 23.4% Fe₂O₃ and 25.0% loss of ignition. The drilling of additional holes is expected to increase the tonnage with a small decrease in grade. Recovery for screening is generally low but pit test work has shown the recovery for mining is much better.

The mineralisation occurs as sheets of bauxitised volcanics, which drape the paleo topography. The average thickness of mineralisation is 3.6m with a maximum thickness of 10m. In some locations the underlying material has been eroded causing the bauxite to slump down the sides of hills. The bauxite has a thin soil horizon made up of organic matter and disintegrated bauxite. The soil grades into a layer of detrital bauxite which is heavily disintegrated but has large lumps of fresh hematitic bauxite throughout. Below the detrital layer is the main bauxite zone which consists of a massive hematitic and gibbsitic bauxite layer grading into a mottled clay footwall.

Nile Road

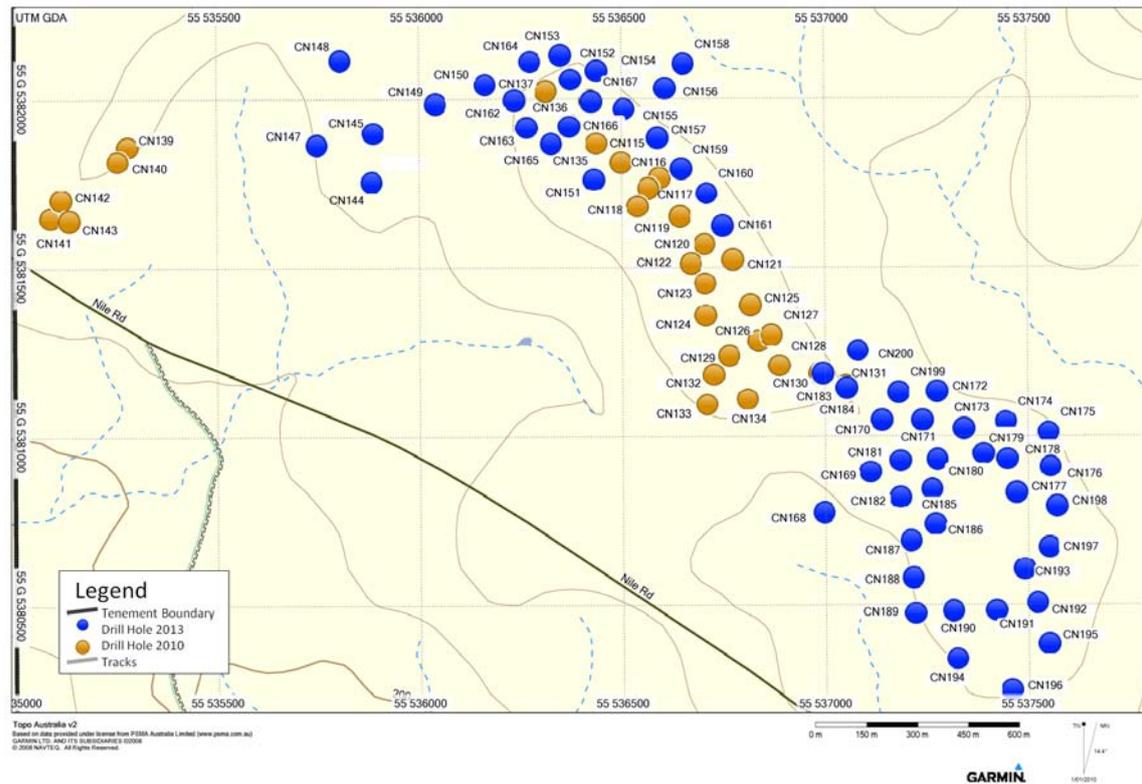
In December 2012 Australian Bauxite Limited subsidiary company ABx4 completed drill testing of the Nile Road targets in EL 7/2010 located 12km directly north of Conara. These targets are located on freehold farmland with some areas of native bush. The purpose of drilling was to find resource in areas cleared of native bush. Drilling around the Nile road deposit required a detailed botanical spring survey which was completed by Philip Milner for all work areas. Please see appendix P

A total of 54 holes have been drilled in 2013 for 491m. Previously 32 holes were drilled in 2010 bringing the total to 86 drill holes for 732m. Drilling was carried out in a semi-random pattern with typical spacing's between 50-150m. The drilling focused on targets identified during field reconnaissance. Work was focused on drilling tracks and between trees when tracks were not available, minor clearing of fallen tree branches was required.

All samples were first analysed with the Hand Held Niton XRF, then samples which had low SiO₂ were submitted to ALS for analysis. 316 samples were submitted for sieved analysis and an additional 37 were submitted for whole analysis.

The maiden JORC resources estimate for November 2012 based on 32 holes was 1.0Mt. The screen grade of the deposit was 39.5% available Al₂O₃, 2.6% reactive SiO₂, 44.3% total Al₂O₃, 3.2% total SiO₂, 21.9% Fe₂O₃ and 25.3.1% loss of ignition. The 2013 drilling is expected to increase the tonnage slightly. Recovery with screening is generally low but pit test work in other areas has shown the recovery for mining is much better than drilling.

The mineralisation occurs as sheets of bauxitised volcanics, which drape the paleo topography. The average thickness of bauxite mineralisation at Nile is 3m with a maximum thickness of 8m. The resources are confined to the top of the ridge line at Nile. The bauxite forms a massive hematitic and gibbsitic bauxite layer which grades into a mottled clay footwall. Detrital bauxite does occur on the lower ridge to the north west. Bauxite also outcrops to the south east but no economic grades were intersected during drilling. In some locations the underlying material has been eroded causing the bauxite to slump down the sides of hills.



Map 8 - Nile Road Drill Hole Map

Pit Sampling

Program Objectives

Principal objectives for the test pit program were to assess parameters for optimisation of:

- Resource Extraction;
- Mining Equipment;
- Processing Equipment;
- Shipping Grade & Yields.

Specific objectives were:

- Assess in-situ geology to further ABx knowledge of Tasmanian bauxite resource occurrence;
- Determine density and moisture contents of in-situ resources & broken ore;
- Assess correlation between drill hole and channel sample analysis;
- Allow review of drill hole sampling intervals;
- Assess mining operational parameters, review mining methods & type of equipment required;
- Determine selected mining units (SMU) and grade control methodology;
- Material processing (screening and washing) to assess upgrading capability;
- Review in pit crushing and screening options, including washability of fine fraction.

Choice of Sites & Locations

Pit locations and channel sample locations. See Appendix E & F

Based on nearby drillholes, the pits at Bald Hill were expected to be as follows:

- South Pit 1 (BHSP1) was expected to provide DSO grade bauxite;
- South Pit 2 (BHSP2) moderate grade bauxite (but was moved to a clay-rich site); and,
- North Pit 1 (BHNP1) bauxite was expected to be lower quality, requiring upgrade by screening.
- Fingal Rail pit (FRP001) was located at an environmentally simple site that could be quickly approved.

Method- digging pit

Three bauxite pits were planned at the Bald Hill Bauxite Project and one pit was planned at Fingal Rail Prospect. An operator with a 10 tonne excavator was contracted to complete the four pits. The excavator was transported using a semi trailer and was wash down before entering each property to reduce the risk of spreading phytophthora and noxious weeds. The excavator was checked by a Australian Bauxite employee before entering each property. The excavator was then unloaded at the front gate and then walked to the pit locations.

At Fingal Rail only; the excavator used the blade to remove small saplings and a single tree from the pit area. The blade also removed some of the first few centimetres of top soil.

The excavator using a bucket; scraped off the 'A' soil horizon and stock piled it near the pit in a cone shaped pile. The Excavator then dug the 'B' soil horizon and stock piled it separately in another cone shaped pile. The Pits were then dug to a maximum of 4.5m with a ramp for safe access.



Photo 1 - (Left) Digging and stockpiling the 'B' soil Horizon- Right stockpile, next to the 'A' soils Horizon -Left stockpile.

Photo 2 - (Right) Completed pit FRP001

Bulk sampling

Pit samples of approximately 50 tonnes were mined on a “visual estimate” of the bauxite boundaries and delivered to Stornoway Raeburn Quarry site with material from each pit placed in separate rows. The deeper, hard bauxite layer may be under-represented in the samples despite the operators’ best efforts to collect a representative sample.

Bulk bauxite samples from each pit were processed sequentially in one day. The samples were dry screened at the Raeburn Quarry and all collected samples of the screened fractions were transported to ABx’s Campbell Town storage shed.

Screened size fractions;

- +100mm Oversize rejected at grizzly
- 100mm-22mm coarse accumulated on ground for shovel-sampling
- 22mm to 7.5mm middlings were stream-sampled
- 7.5mm fines were stream-sampled

The remaining screened material was placed in separated screened piles in the marked pit-rows for later collection and storage.

Channel Sampling

Channel samples were completed down the profile of each pit at about 0.5m intervals, which were varied to suit geological contacts. The channels were cut using a diamond saw at a width of 150mm. The samples were then chiselled out at a depth of 150mm if possible and bagged.

Channel Sample Numbering Protocol; E.G. BHSP2_CS001 1/2 Indicates Bald Hill South Pit 2, Channel Sample 01, bag 1 of 2. BHSP2_CS001 2/2 Indicates Bald Hill South Pit 2, Channel Sample 01, bag 2 of 2

All channels and samples were photographed in detail, the channels were mapped and samples were described. GPS coordinates were taken for each location.

The volume of the channels were measured, and the samples were weighed to estimate the density of the material.

Density sampling

3 methods were used to determine the density of the bauxite at Bald Hill.

Hammered Pipe Method

A large steel pipe of known volume was hammered into the ground by the excavator, the rock inside the pipe was then chiselled out and weighed to estimate the density.

Channel sample Volume Method

As Above- Channel sampling section.

Empirical Assessment Method

The bulk samples from the pits were weighed at the Raeburn Quarry and an approximate volume of the pit was calculated to estimate the density of the bauxite.

Pit Rehabilitation

Three truckloads of bauxite was removed from each pit and sent to Raeburn quarry for dry screening. The trucks returned with basalt ballast to replace the material removed, the ballast was certified as phytophthora free.

The excavator starts the rehabilitation by placing the basalt ballast into the pit. This material is foreign to the area and may change the soil composition if placed too close to the surface.

Once all the Ballast has been used as Infill; the remaining bauxite and overburden is placed back into the pit in an even layer. Soil layer B is carefully placed over the top of the fill from the 'B' Soil horizon stock pile.



Photo 3 - Replacing the 'B' Soil Horizon

Soil Horizon A is carefully spread over the top of the pit area from the 'A' Soil horizon Stock pile.

When all stock piles are empty; the excavator track rolls the pit area and moves top soil into any soft spots. The branches and surface debris initially cleared from the site are redistributed over the site to provide some protection for any new seedlings germinating.



Photo 4 - Plant matter and some soil being redistributed over the pit site.



Photo 5 - Rehabilitated pit at Bald Hill Bauxite Project BHSP2

Sites were photographed and will be monitored for subsidence and to ensure the site has effective regrowth.

Pit Geology

Bald Hill Deposit

Bald Hill bauxite can be categorised as

1. Hard Bauxite (heavily cemented, massive),
2. Soft Bauxite (lightly cemented),
3. Argillic Matrix Bauxite (Tuffaceous)
4. PDM Nodular Bauxite. The bauxite is generally matrix supported volcanic breccia texture.
5. Vitric Bauxite (hard cap)



Photo 6 - Bauxite profile in Pit BHSP1

Overburden

Typically ~0.5 metres of soil and a 0.5 metre layer of decomposed bauxite with an argillic matrix.

To be used in rehabilitation during mining.

1. Hard Bauxite: Basal Layer of Bauxite

Typically 1.5 to 2.5 metres thick. The volcanic breccia texture is cemented by “regrowth” of gibbsitic matrix material, binding fine matrix particles to larger clasts.

Mining is hard and generates conchoidal fracture of larger particles with a distinct white-pink streak which will assist grade control. It is classified as high grade bauxite and in all Bald Hill Pits, it was the basal bauxite layer. Almost always high grade, produces predominantly coarse blocks when excavated. Should be ideal for extraction with surface miners and dry-screening to upgrade if needed (often DSO grade).



Photo 7 - Hard Bauxite with cemented matrix in the base of Pit BHSP1

2. Soft Bauxite: Top Layer

Weakly cemented breccia with a clay-bearing matrix. Typically the upper bauxite layer in all Bald Hill Pits, sitting above the harder bauxite. Often logged as “conglomeratic” bauxite. Some matrix is tuffaceous clays making the bauxite less cemented and relatively easy to dig. This material was evident in all Bald Hill Pits as the top layer above the hard bauxite layer. Typically moderate grade best upgraded by dry-screening.



Photo 8 - Soft Bauxite with clay matrix in the top of Pit BHSP1

3. Argillic Matrix Plasticine Tuff: Internal Clay-Waste Layer

This internal waste layer material is predominantly a single clay layer or a lens, loosely described as “mud” and is the source of the high reactive silica in some of the channels. The mud is a light yellow in colour and smears readily with the bucket teeth of the excavator. This will be treated as waste to be discarded during mining by surface miners. This material was evident in all Bald Hill Pits but in Bald Hill South Pit 1 (BHSP1) it was a distinct coherent inter-burden layer within the Soft Bauxite unit that could be easily discarded by surface mining.

Contamination of Pit Samples: This waste material has unfortunately been included in the large pit samples. With dampness during dry-screening, this contamination led to clay-coatings on bauxite fragments recovered from dry-screening, with a significant impact on the middle-sized fraction.



Photo 9 - Clay-waste Layer

4. PDM Nodular Bauxite

Appears as a 25 cm thick layer. A variant of matrix-supported soft bauxite, it is composed of nodules of PDM bauxite (Poorly Diffracting Material) of a mostly uniform size (~15mm) with occasional larger (25mm) fragments in the base of the layer. The PDM-bearing unit had a layering with the size of nodules increasing downwards. Also apparent is the distinct streak colour (brown-orange). The strong magnetism from maghemite within the PDM nodules may also assist with grade control during mining.

This material was only found in the Bald Hill North Pit 1 excavation although it has been noted in drilling of other areas during the exploration phase – often in hard-cap patches.



Photo 10 - PDM Nodular Bauxite in the Soft Bauxite Layer in Pit BHNP1

5. Vitric Bauxite (Hard cap)

Pit BHSP3 was abandoned due to this hard type of PDM-rich bauxite and is likely to be encountered when mining begins on Bald Hill. The material is a cemented variant of the upper soft bauxite layer. Gibbsite and iron has “glued” the clasts securely. This material could not be easily broken by the small excavator and this pit was abandoned and given the label BHSP3 so it could not be confused with the excavations forwarded for screening. The outcropping hard bauxite was separately channel cut, sampled and analysed as a reference for future mining studies. This bauxite variant is visible in outcrop sporadically as pods along the ridge line.



Photo 11 - Nodular PDM in the Soft Bauxite Layer in Pit BHNP1

Fingal Rail Deposit - Upper Bauxite Zone tested only

Fingal Rail bauxite is concealed beneath a layer of post-glacial wind-blown sand and clay. It has less distinct “layers” than Bald Hill and the upper zone of bauxite exposed in the single pit is well cemented by gibbsite and haematite with the bottom 1 metre of the pit being very resistant to excavation leading to abandonment before the deeper, higher-grade bauxite zone was reached.

The exposed bauxite zone has some irregularly-shaped clay zones, mainly near the top of the bauxite zone. Deeper bauxite encountered has a matrix supported breccia fabric and harder clasts exhibit the same conchoidal fracture as in other deposits. Additionally PDM material was observed as both spheroidal nodules and a black glassy amoebic shaped inclusions.

Although not easy to dig with the excavator in this instance the bauxite appears brittle and would be amenable to surface miner operations.

1. Overburden

The over-burden in Fingal Rail Pit FRP001 has 3 layers:

Top layer ~0.5m thick of loose quartz sand grading into a mud layer in the basal 20cm.

Middle Layer of fragments derived from local sediments and bauxite fragments in a sandy matrix.

Basal Layer of porous muddy sediment with some halloysite infilling in the pores and interstices.

2. Fingal Rail – Upper Bauxite Zone

Intensely Cemented Matrix Bauxite

As the main bauxite type encountered in the sample pit, this bauxite type was difficult to dig and required ripping to effectively extract the sample, increasingly so at the floor of the pit. This bauxite appears to be cemented by haematite and gibbsite with PDM dispersed as discrete layers or bands.

The bauxite mostly occurred as Large hard nodules at depth. Cemented bauxite nodules are larger (up to 50cm) near the pit floor and more cemented. The nodules have abundant and have dispersed PDM material similar in nature to high grade bauxite observed in other deposits on the mainland.

The bauxite has light-grey, low iron matrix material as random halos around hard nodules, possibly due to deposition-conditions or iron migration during cementation. No quartz or sand particles were observed when examined in hand specimen.

The contact of the top softer bauxite was well defined, with abundant matrix supported clasts of conchoidal fractured hard bauxite.

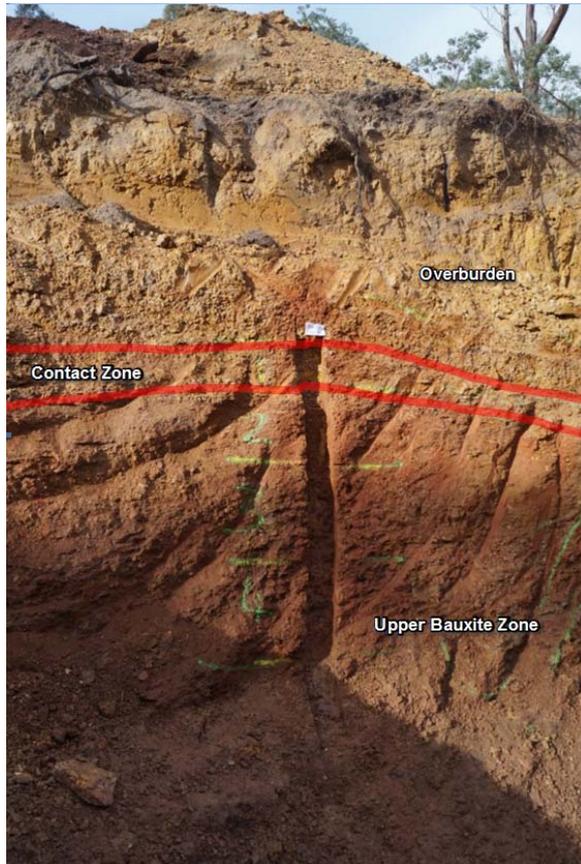


Photo 12 - FRP001 pit wall with Channel sample indicating the overburden, contact and bauxite zones.

Low Cementation layer: Top of Bauxite

Low Cementation Layer. A more granular matrix material occurred beneath the clay overburden from 2.5m to 3.0m depth. This material is less cemented and easier to free dig. This layer has less bauxite nodules and lower PDM accumulation. Rounded fragments in the layer may be a result of some form of transportation prior to deposition. No quartz grains were observed in hand specimen.



Photo 13 - Example of bauxite with low cementation

PDM inclusions

PDM (black) in Hard Bauxite Layer. Amoebic shaped PDM material and spherical (normal) PDM appear in the harder bauxite as random amoebic blebs and discrete bands. The PDM has the appearance of the concentric banding and conchoidal fracturing found in other deposits. The PDM is glass like in nature.



Photo 14 - Example of PDM in the hard bauxite layer

Clay-rich Inclusions

Irregular shaped argillic (Clay/Aluminosilicates) inclusions were randomly distributed throughout the top bauxite layer but do not form any distinct layers as found at Bald Hill. The argillic material is confined to the upper soft bauxite layer and has the appearance of infilled cracks during surface drying.

These clay-zones require screening and should have been kept separate from the deeper hard bauxite which may be DSO grade. Unfortunately, the screen tests were based on mixtures of all zones in the bauxite horizon.



Photo 15 - Example of argillic inclusions in bauxite

Results

Density and Moisture content

Density from density sampling was 1.8 and 2.4. These samples had a bias towards softer less cemented bauxite because the hammer pipe method could not penetrate the iron rich bauxites. Channel sampling densities were less accurately measured. Moisture content ranged between 8-18% moisture content depending on grainsize and hardness.

Drill hole correlation

Examination of the drill holes surrounding the pit areas indicate the material extracted was as described in the logs with the one exception being the hardness of the bauxite strata, especially at depth. The RC air core drilling method was efficient in drilling the harder bauxite with little indication of slow drilling due to hardness except in the areas where the more polymerised/vitric bauxite was encountered which required use of a hammer bit. However, this hardness explains why the drillhole samples have been pulverised to a fine sizing and explains why yields from simple screening of mined bauxite will be much higher than the laboratory screened recoveries (as was predicted by ABx). Drill holes were dependant on location of the pit in relation to the drill hole and the topography. Most had excellent correlation except BHSP2 where the pit was placed off the side of the deposit.

Smaller sampling intervals will increase accuracy as the first meter and last meter are often contaminated with waste material.

Mining Methods

The pits confirmed that extraction is best done using surface mining (“harvesting”) methods rather than full-depth truck and shovel methods. Cutting lifts of 25cm to 35cm will allow good grade control and produce a crushed product. Direct shipping bauxite (DSO) zones occur in the lower half of the bauxite deposit and some of the shallow layers will be screened in-pit to recover bauxite. Dry screening of the surface-mined bauxite should extract a coarse bauxite fraction (eg. +22mm & +7.5mm) which requires no further processing and a middlings fraction (eg. 20 to 5mm) which should be sprayed with a pressurised air-water mixture to remove adhered clay coatings. Screening can be done periodically in pit using hired mobile screening plants. However optimum screening methods should be studied.

The ore body is horizontally layered into different quality layers which must not be intermixed so that the low grade layers can be upgraded to achieve saleable bauxite grades. Most of the different grades are visually identifiable. Mining should be done in thin horizontal slices so as to sequentially expose the different layers. Surface mining machines are worth testing for cutting the hard bauxite layers and producing a fragmented product that does not require crushing.

Screening and Upgrading

Direct shipping bauxites, or DSO-grade layers, tend to be at the base of the deposit. the DSO layers can be associated with thin horizontal lower-grade bauxite and clay-rich layers. Shallow bauxite layers above the DSO layers tend to be clay-rich, iron-rich and therefore low grade. Many shallow bauxite layers can be upgraded by dry-screening to produce saleable bauxite. Screening, either wet or dry simply involves clay-removal into the fine fractions. Iron does not readily upgrade. If dry screening is done during damp conditions, the coarse fragments in the coarser fractions become heavily clay-coated, this limiting the degree of upgrading Dry-screening must be done dry to avoid clay coating

problems. Clay coatings on screened products can be removed in-pit or off-site by air-water pressure sprays involving very little water.

Yields from Dry-Screening Pit Bulk Samples

Yields for the 3 coarse fractions +100mm oversize, +22mm and +7.5mm fractions which are very high:

- **74%** yield for the first pit screened BHSP2 with 15% of material unaccounted for;
- **85%** yield for pit BHSP1 with 1.1% of mass unaccounted for;
- **85%** yield for pit BHNP1 with 2% of mass unaccounted for; and,
- **85%** yield for pit FRP001 with 1.3% of mass unaccounted for.

Yields are probably 5% conservative.

5 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Geology and Structure

The bauxite mineralization in the Conara Tenement is hosted in Tertiary volcanics on the old tertiary surface. The mineralisation occurs as sheets of bauxitised volcanics, which drape the paleo topography. The bauxite appears to have formed in the Lower Tertiary period when volcanism commenced and extreme wet-tropical climatic conditions prevailed. The bauxite occurs on the old surface, where processes in the Tertiary period has removed silica from the rock, leaving mainly Aluminium and Iron rich minerals behind.

The Bauxite at the Bald Hill Bauxite project and the Nile Road deposit has the typical formation style seen across the east coast of Australia. The bauxite is confined to the old surface which forms a NW-SE trending ridge line. The bauxite drapes the top of the hill and has slumped down the sides in some locations. There is minimal overburden made up of 0.5m of soil with bauxite lumps and 0.5 of detrital decomposed bauxite separating the main bauxite zone with a 'mud' layer in some locations. The massive bauxite zone often has PDM rich Vitric bauxite near the surface and becomes finer and higher grade at depth. The bauxite grades into a kaoline/clay zone often referred to as the mottled zone.

The Fingal Rail bauxite is a similar style to Bald Hill and Nile but had been buried under sediments made up of sand and loose mud. The bauxite has up to 3m of overburden and grades into a detrital bauxite made up of PDM and mud. The top few meters of the bauxite layer are rich in PDM and conglomerate in a highly irregular contact. The bauxite below this layer is even richer in PDM material and heavily cemented. The small excavator used for the sampling program could not easily dig through this layer. High grade DSO bauxite occurs below the heavily cemented bauxite layer. The bauxite is massive hematitic and gibbsitic and slowly grades into mottled clay over about a 5m interval. At approximately 30m below the bauxite layer; fresh vuggy basaltic volcanics occur, which theoretically could be the host unit.

Bauxite mineralisation and Types

The bauxite at Nile and Bald Hill can be categorised as roughly five different types of mineralisation

1. **Hard Bauxite: Basal Layer of Bauxite**

Typically 1.5 to 2.5 metres thick. The volcanic breccia texture is cemented by “regrowth” of gibbsitic matrix material, binding fine matrix particles to larger clasts. The bauxite generates conchoidal fracture of larger particles when broken with a distinct white-pink streak which will assist grade control. It is classified as high grade bauxite and in all Bald Hill Pits, it was the basal bauxite layer.

2. **Soft Bauxite: Top Layer**

Weakly cemented breccia with a clay-bearing matrix. Typically the upper bauxite layer in all Bald Hill Pits, sitting above the harder bauxite. Often logged as “conglomeratic” bauxite. Some matrix is tuffaceous clays making the bauxite less cemented and relatively easy to dig. Typically moderate grade best upgraded by dry-screening.

3. **Argillic Matrix Plasticine Tuff: Internal Clay-Waste Layer**

This internal waste layer material is predominantly a single clay layer or a lens, loosely described as “mud” and is the source of the high reactive silica in some of the channels.

4. PDM Nodular Bauxite

Appears as a 25 cm thick layer. A variant of matrix-supported soft bauxite, it is composed of nodules of PDM bauxite (Poorly Diffracting Material) of a mostly uniform size (~15mm) with occasional larger (25mm) fragments in the base of the layer. The PDM-bearing unit had a layering with the size of nodules increasing downwards. Also apparent is the distinct streak colour (brown-orange). The strong magnetism from maghemite within the PDM nodules may also assist grade control during mining.

5. Vitric Bauxite (Hard cap)

This hard type of PDM-rich bauxite is likely to be encountered when mining begins on Bald Hill. The material is a cemented variant of the upper soft bauxite layer. Gibbsite and iron has “glued” the clasts securely. This bauxite variant is visible in outcrop sporadically as pods along the ridge line.

The bauxite at Fingal Rail can be categorised as roughly three different types of mineralisation;

1. Conglomerated or Detrital bauxite

This bauxite is 1-2m thick and is made up of rounded PDM nodules cemented in a matrix of sediment and bauxite. The top contact is graded and basal contact is finite and irregular.

2. Intensely Cemented Matrix Bauxite

As the main bauxite type encountered in the sample pit, this bauxite type was difficult to dig and required ripping to effectively extract the sample, increasingly so at the floor of the pit. This bauxite appears to be cemented by haematite and gibbsite with PDM dispersed as discrete layers or bands.

3. Massive Hematitic Bauxite

The bauxite is predominantly composed of red volcanogenic hematitic vuggy bauxite, which often contains pink gibbsite concretions infrequent mag-hematite pisolites. Gibbsite forms as either, clear white crystals up to 1mm or as amorphous pink gibbsite – the pink colour being fine grained particles of hematite. The other minerals are hematite-rich masses, minor clay kaolinite and titania minerals including anatase and trace ilmenite. This bauxite has retained strong volcanic textures such as volcanic breccias and relic crystal distribution and structures.

It is a gibbsite-rich bauxite mostly in an amorphous phase which is often vuggy with iron depletion around the rims of the vughs and enrichment of iron in zones between the vughs. The iron is mostly in the form of hematite and rare goethite banding. The bauxite near the base of the layer has an increase amount of clay and quartz but is more gibbsitic. The bauxite has very strong relic volcanic textures and tiny pervasive vughs.

Grade, Sieve Yields and Tonnage

In November 2012, a 5.7 Million Tonnes Maiden Tasmanian Resource was announced of gibbsite-rich bauxite resources in Tasmania's northern midlands and is JORC compliant. The resource is based on 377 drill holes which is less than 10% of the identified targeted bauxite areas. Approximately 50% of the bauxite layer is DSO grade Bauxite which can be mined and directly shipped.

Table 1 - Summary of maiden resources in Tasmania

Tasmanian Bauxite Resources			Sieved at 0.26mm										Overburden m	Internal Waste m	
Resource category	Tonnes millions	Bauxite Thickness	Al ₂ O ₃ Avl % 225°	Al ₂ O ₃ Avl % 143°	Rx SiO ₂ %	Avl/Rx Ratio	Al ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	A/S Ratio	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	TiO ₂ %	LOI %			Yield %
Inferred	5.7 Mt	3.8 m	39.5	37.6	3.2	11.9	44.1	4.3	10.4	22.8	3.1	25.0	55%	1.5 m	0.1 m
TOTAL	5.7 Mt	3.8 m	39.5	37.6	3.2	11.9	44.1	4.3	10.4	22.8	3.1	25.0	55%	1.5 m	0.1 m

Cut-off grades applied: Minimum 30% available Al₂O₃ at 143 degrees, 2m thickness, 350m search ellipse for each 25m x 25m block. Leach conditions to measure available alumina "Al₂O₃ Avl" & reactive silica "Rx SiO₂" is 1g leached in 10ml of 90gpl NaOH at 143 degrees C for 30 mins. "Al₂O₃ Avl % 225°" is estimated available alumina at 225 degrees C based on metallurgical testwork. "Avl/Rx" ratio is (Al₂O₃ Avl)/(Rx SiO₂) and "A/S" ratio is Al₂O₃/SiO₂. Values above 10 are excellent. Tonnage is for bauxite in-situ. Yield is for screening all samples at 0.26mm. The significant tonnages requiring no upgrade will have 100% yield.

DSO Bauxite would typically be the first bauxite shipped because it requires no processing on site. However, if bauxite production proceeds successfully, other parts of the deposits will be extracted, screened and blended into the stockpile at the port. Once the screening and blending is established, a high quality gibbsite-rich bauxite product suitable for low-temperature alumina refineries can be exported, probably from Bell Bay, Tasmania.

Pit sampling of Bald Hill and Fingal rail demonstrated that yields from screening drill samples are not representative for a mining operation. Pit testing demonstrated that the yield is about 85% with dry screening at +7.5mm. Extra material was lost due to poor weather conditions causing the bauxite to be wetter than usual and sticking to the screens. It is expected that grade will increase in dry weather.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration has been very successful in identifying economically viable bauxite resources in the Conara Tenement EL 7/2010. A Maiden JORC Resource announcement of 5.7 Million Tonnes of bauxite close to Bell Bay, was announced late 2012 and recent work is expected to increase this resource. The resource is based on 377 Drill holes drilled in 2010, with a typical thickness of 3.5- 4.0m.

The Pit sampling has demonstrated the mine-ability of the bauxite Profile at Fingal and Bald Hill.

It is recommended that the Tasmanian production commence at the Bald Hill Bauxite Project with a minimum capital expenditure and a simplified processing strategy whilst the Mining Lease and associated production permits for the Fingal Rail deposit are processed by Tasmanian authorities.

Should sufficient tonnages be discovered at Fingal Rail and other nearby deposits, increased equipment can be purchased to increase processing and yields for higher-grade products.

Emphasis should be placed on leasing capital equipment and purchasing mobile plant that can be resold after mine closure or after a major upgrade of production capacity.

Implication for Production

The pit test work program has shown the following features that impact on production plans:

- The orebody is horizontally layered into different quality layers which must not be intermixed so that the low grade layers can be upgraded to achieve saleable bauxite grades.
- Mining should be done in thin horizontal slices so as to sequentially expose the different layers.
- Surface mining machines are worth testing for cutting the hard bauxite layers and producing a fragmented product that does not require crushing.
- Drill core samples need to be drilled and tested for Unconfined Compressive Strengths (UCS) so as to improve assessment of mining productivities from various surface mining machines.
- Direct shipping bauxites, or DSO-grade layers, tend to be at the base of the deposit.
- DSO layers can be associated with thin horizontal lower-grade bauxite and clay-rich layers.
- Shallow bauxite layers above the DSO layers tend to be clay-rich, iron-rich and therefore low grade.
- Many shallow bauxite layers can be upgraded by dry-screening to produce saleable bauxite.
- Screening, either wet or dry simply involves clay-removal into the fine fractions.
- If dry screening is done during damp conditions, the coarse fragments in the coarser fractions become heavily clay-coated, this limiting the degree of upgrading.
- Dry-screening must be done dry to avoid clay coating problems, Clay coatings on screened products can be removed in-pit or off-site by air-water pressure sprays involving very little water.

Recommendations for future work include:

1. Detailed geological mapping, including geomorphological mapping and study of satellite images to define the areas with the best potential for bauxite.
2. Systematic sampling of natural outcrops and exposures in road cuts of lateritic weathering profile.
3. Chemical analyses of samples, including specialist analyses to determine total and available alumina, total and reactive silica, loss on ignition and sieving .
4. Drill testing of zones with best potential with an RC drill rig mounted on a light six wheel truck to get samples representing the whole lateritic weathering profile (from upper-most iron rich zone through alumina rich zone down into mottled and pallid saprolite zone).
5. Systematic sampling and drilling at waypoints with best bauxite potential.
6. Sieve testing to find optimal sieve size for Tasmanian bauxites.
7. Detailed analysis of assay results to determine assaying strategy for future drilling.
8. Testing new sample processing techniques to improve silica reduction.
9. Constant monitoring of rehabilitated pit locations.

7 ENVIRONMENT

Surface Disturbing Operations:

ABx4's surface disturbing operations are in general, minimal.

Drilling is conducted by an RC drill rig mounted on a light 12 tonne truck. All drill holes are filled immediately after completion and photographed.

Existing tracks are used wherever possible. In the event that any specific access is required for drill rigs and/or service vehicles, track construction will be minimised and in accordance with directions of landowners or the department. Saplings and over hanging branches were removed when necessary and fallen trees and braches were pushed aside.

Pit locations were chosen or moved to reduce environmental impacts wherever possible. Rehabilitation was completed in accordance with the Minerals Exploration Code of Practice 5th edition. A detail description and photos can be found in Appendix O. Monitoring of the rehabilitation will continue to ensure original vegetation regrow's sufficiently.

Surveys (archaeological, botanical):

Multiple botanical and archaeological surveys were conducted covering the primary targets within EL 7/2010.

1. North Barker - PAS088 Risk Assessment Flora and Fauna Desktop 20131209
2. North Barker - PAS088 Risk Assessment Flora and Fauna Desktop Review 20130524
3. Philip Milner - REPORT ABx4 Pty Ltd Meadowbank Rosedale Oct 10
4. North Barker - REPORT SUMMARY Meadowbank Campbelltown for ABX4
5. Cultural Heritage Management Australia - ABM Summary of Results
6. Philip Milner - REPORT ABX4 Pty Ltd Nile Road Flora and Fauna Habitat 2012

Please refer to Appendix I, J, K, L, M & P

Rehabilitation:

Pits were rehabilitated in accordance with the Minerals Exploration Code of Practice 5th Edition and will continue to be monitored over the life of the tenement. A detail description of the rehabilitation process and photos can be found in Appendix O.

8 EXPENDITURE

Table 2 – Exploration Activity and Expenditure Table for reporting period 14 September 2012 – 13 September 2013

Exploration Category	Description of Activity	Quantity	Expenditure
Office Administration			
Authority Management	Tenement management		\$63,191
Office Activities	Data Processing & Interpretation		
Field Activities	Geological Mapping		
	Equipment Hire	Vehicle Hire 90 days	\$17,862
	Accommodation/Field Camp	533 Days	\$90,633
	Land Holder Liaison	2 weeks	\$6,895
	Field Supplies		\$29,058
	Other	Freight Charges	\$5,663
	Feasibility Studies		
	Engineering Studies		\$59,163
	Native Title Survey		\$656
	Pit work		\$51,670
	Drilling (program cost)		
	RC	474 holes for 169 metres	\$196,569
Laboratory	ME-XRF 13B, Reactive Silica & Available Alumina	samples	\$109,099
Salaries / Wages	Contractors - Geological		\$296,531
	Contractors - field assistants		\$121,795
	Contractors - Engineers		\$128,125
		Grand Total	\$1,177,746

Note: Office Administration was met by parent company – Australian Bauxite Limited.

9 REFERENCES

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T. Coyte, J.Rebek, EL 7/2010 Conara First Annual Report August 2011, *ABx4 Pty Ltd*

D. Panich, B. Roach, T. Coyte, T. grievé, I. Levy (2013) Memorandum: Test Pit Results From Bald Hill Bauxite Project and FIngal Rail Deposit Tasmania. *ABx4 Pty Ltd*

F. Blake, (1957) Longford, Geological survey of Tasmania. *Department of mines*