SUNSPHERE PTY LTD

EL 22349 Molyhil

HUCKITTA 1:250K MAP SHEET

Year 4 Annual Report

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SUMMARY

Tungsten and Molybdenum mineralisation was originally discovered at Molyhil in 1973. Fama Mines Pty Ltd selectively mined approximately 20,000 tonnes of ore during 1976 - 7. Petrocarb Exploration NL acquired the operation in 1978 and production continued until late 1981 when Tungsten prices collapsed. Petrocarb published an indicated open cut reserve of 1.8 million tonnes at 0.6% WO_3 and 0.3% MoS_2. The reserve ore grade was primarily based on statistical analysis of mining head grades. Mining experience indicated that the drill estimated grades were low, with production head grades significantly higher.

In June and July 2004, Tennant Creek Gold completed 5 diamond drill holes for 675.59 metres and 23 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 3,146.7 metres. A JORC compliant drill indicated resource was subsequently calculated at 2,065,009 tonnes grading 0.304% WO_3 and 0.182% MoS_2. The resource zone remains open at depth and along strike to the south.

In December 2004, 3 trenches were excavated over an 80-metre strike length of the southern orebody and 15 tonnes of ore extracted for metallurgical testwork. An average grade of 0.70% WO_3 and 0.58% MoS_2 was calculated for the 15 tonne sample and is an almost identical grade to Petrocarb historical mined grade. The bulk sample results were considerably higher than assayed intersections from nearby RC drillholes, and provide further evidence that the drill indicated grade substantially underestimates the true grade of the deposit.

In July 2005 Sunsphere commenced a trial underground mining program to confirm the head grade of the deposit relative to the previous drilling and historical grades. Three shafts and crosscuts were excavated in the Southern Lode and totalled 96 and 102m respectively. The extracted ore was crushed, sampled and assayed. Further samples were used for metallurgical Testwork.

The bulk sampling was used to upgrade the JORC resource to a Measured Resource of 370,000t at 0.52% WO_3 and 0.32% MoS_2, an Indicated Resource of 1,750,000t at 0.52% WO_3 and 0.26% MoS_2, and an Inferred Resource of 250,000t at 0.7% WO_3 and 0.2% MoS_2. This resource has been estimated to a depth of 150m (RL250m). The Measured Resource is to a depth of 45m (RL 355m).

Magnetic modelling of the Southern and Yacht Club orebodies indicated the mineralised zone possibly extends to 400-500 metres vertical depth and potentially contains 4-5 million tonnes of high-grade ore, more than double the existing drill indicated tonnage. Further drilling is planned for August 2006.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report will cover all the annual exploration on EL22349. This lease also contains the Molyhil Mining leases MLS23825 and MLA24429. Exploration Licence (EL) 22349 comprising 259 graticular blocks (829 km^2) was granted to Imperial Granite and Minerals Pty Ltd on May 17, 2002 (IGM). It was subsequently transferred to Tennant Creek Gold (NT) Pty Ltd on 26 March 2004. In 2005 the Molyhil Tenement Package (EL22349, MLA23825 and MLA24429) was fully transferred to Sunsphere Pty Ltd.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL 22349 is located on the Huckitta 1:250 000 map sheet area some 330km northeast of Alice Springs (Figure 2.1). Access is via the Stuart Highway for 70km north of Alice Springs, then east for 230km along the Plenty Highway until the turnoff to Jinka Station is reached. The road continues on for 25km to the Molyhil mine site located on the southern boundary of the licence. The area of the licence is well served by station roads and tracks.

3 NATIVE TITLE AND SITE CLEARANCE

An Exploration Deed was signed by IGM and the Central Land Council prior to the granting of EL 22349 in 2002.

The Native Title Act requires the transferee (T/C Gold (NT) Pty Ltd) to covenant to comply with and be bound by the provision of the Exploration Deed for EL 22349 and assume all of the obligations there under, consequently a Deed of Assumption was prepared by James Nugent (Lawyer for Central Land Council) which was duly signed and executed in May and ratified by the full Council on 30 June 2004.

Prior to the signing of the Deed of Assumption a meeting was held with senior Traditional Owners at the Molyhil mine site on the 19 April 2004 where the following was agreed;

1. Two sacred sites namely the Molyhil Pinnacle and an area of quartz veining 100 metres east of the Pinnacle is excised from the mining lease application. A fence was erected around both sites in early June 2005.

2. Exploration compensation for native titleholders for the 2004 program is set at 5% of in ground expenditure. In the event of a mining start-up the native title holders were offered a 1% gross royalty based on mineral production revenues and a yet to be negotiated annual rent for a mining lease.

3. Sunsphere Pty Ltd ("Sunsphere") will pay forward compensation specified in the Exploration Deed in respect of the 2005 program. It was agreed that the 5% fee be paid within 14 days of receipt by Sunsphere of the CLC work area clearance.

4 GEOLOGY

The Molyhil tenement (EL 22349) covers Early Proterozoic rocks with high magnetic relief along and flanking the Delny-Mt Sainthill Fault (Figure 4.1), a feature developed within a wide west-north-west tectonic zone. This structure was active during the 1800Ma Strangways Event, which affected the entire Arunta Orogenic Domain.

A second dominant east-north-east trending fracture zone (Oomoomilla Fault) intersects the west-north-west fracture west of Molyhil. This intersection has been the locus for repetitive granite intrusion, including the Marshall and Jinka Granites (Figure 4.2). Faults within this tectonic zone have been periodically reactivated with a major remobilisation during the Carboniferous Alice Springs Orogeny.

Magnetic rocks are variously metamorphosed up to granulite facies and polyphase granitoids intrude Arunta Division One and Two mafic and felsic volcanogenic sequences hosting proportions of pelitic and calcareous sediments.

The basement rocks are unconformably overlain by Adelaidian and Palaeozoic marine and terrestrial sedimentary sequences of the intracratonic Georgina Basin.

Mineralisation is widespread within the Huckitta 1:250 000 sheet with past production from the Jervois deposits (Cu, Pg, Zn, Ag, Bi) the Molyhil “skarn” (Mo, W, Cu) and numerous other Cu and W vein deposits. Resources of barite-fluorite have also been established within huge quartz (carbonate-haematite) veins (“Oorabra Reefs”) cutting the Jinka Granite and other basement rocks. These veins also appear to penetrate the basal Adelaidean sedimentary sequence.

The area was subjected to deep weathering and laterisation during late Mesozoic to Miocene time. Most of this old surface has been eroded away with small remnants preserved at the top of Mt Sainthill.

The area was uplifted during the Late Tertiary and erosion continues to the present day. Extensive outwash fans have developed at the base of hills and obscure the basement rocks. A return to arid conditions during the Pleistocence produced sand plains, and loess was deposited throughout the hilly areas. The combination of the effects of deep weathering and extensive younger sedimentary deposits provide for a difficult environment for effective surface geochemical sampling.

5 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The discovery of the Molyhil scheelite-molybdenite deposit in 1977 stimulated an up surge in mineral exploration within the licence area. Prospector Lindsay Johannsen first discovered scheelite in layered calc-silicate rock at Molyhil Pinnacle in 1973. Subsequently Fama Mines Pty Ltd selectively mined some 20 tonnes of scheelite at the site. Later, additional scheelite was discovered 800 metres east of the Pinnacle at the Yacht Club deposit which produced 20,000 tonnes of ore averaging 0.5% scheelite to yield 100 tonnes of 70% WO_3 to 1976 (Barraclough, 1979).

In 1977 the Mines Branch Administration conducted a detailed exploration program over the mine site comprising gridding, ground magnetic surveying and diamond drilling (740 metres). This program led to the discovery of the larger Southern orebody comprising both scheelite and molybdenite (Barraclough 1979).

Petrocarb NL acquired the mine site in 1978. They upgraded the processing plant and commenced mining the Southern orebody. Nicron Resources NL acquired a major shareholding in Petrocarb in late 1980. They injected capital to improve mining and milling operations and completed a 20 hole (2137 metre) percussion-drilling program (Woodhill, 1981).

In 1977 Otter Exploration NL kicked off the modern era by flying a regional radiometric survey over the southern half of the Huckitta 1:250 000 map sheet area, through to the present. The initial airborne reconnaissance survey revealed several high amplitude radiometric anomalies. Traces of uraninite (up to 200ppm uranium) were also discovered within mineralised skarn at the Molyhil mine. Airborne radiometric grid surveying of the licence area was completed by August 1977. Significant geochemical results from Otter rock chip and drainage-sampling programs are plotted on Figure 10. Ground follow-up of airborne radiometric anomalies showed they appear to cluster where Adelaidean sediments unconformably overlie Early Proterozoic Arunta Block.

In 1978 Anaconda Australia applied for 78 square kilometres 10km east of Molyhil "an iron-rich scheelite-bearing skarn occurring near the contact of calcareous metamorphic rocks and intrusive granite" to explore for Molyhil analogues.

They erected a 7 x 6 km grid centred on Yam Creek over which they conducted a 100 m line space ground magnetometer survey to see if they could repeat three AMAG anomalies from the AGSO one-mile line space survey. They also collected and analysed 539 soil samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Cr, V, Fe, Ca, Mg, Al, Ti, Ba, Sr, Mo, U. The above soil data is currently being processed.

High silver values obtained from drainage sampling (12ppm) hand auger and soil sampling (5ppm) indicate several anomalous areas within the old Anaconda grid which require following up.

In 1981 Aerodata flew a 150 m line space AMAG survey over Molyhil for Petrocarb Exploration NL. Fourteen additional magnetic features were delineated by the above survey as possible Molyhil analogues all of which were ground mag'd, however only seven were tested by fences, of shallow Airtrack percussion holes. It is not known which seven AMAG anomalies were drill tested, or whether any of the fourteen were ever tested by a percussion hole either by Petrocarb or Geopeko?

In March 1982 a joint venture agreement was concluded between Nicron Resources/Petrocarb Exploration and Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd (Geopeko). "The close association between scheelite and molybdenite mineralisation and the massive magnetite, together with fairly broad geological parameters formed the basis of Geopeko's exploration programme". Geopeko embarked on a 1:50 000 scale regional mapping program of the southern half of the Huckitta 1:250 000 map sheet area.

Using the Molyhil deposits magnetic signature as a model to search for additional Molyhil-type mineralised magnetite skarn deposits Geopeko commissioned Austirex International to fly the Eurobra AMAG and Radiometric survey covering 970km^2 centred on the Molyhil mine. Flight line spacing was 150m with a mean terrane clearance of 80m. Flight path recovery was by means of a Range-Range radar positioning and guidance system. TMI contour plans of the survey data were produced at scales of 1:10 000 and 1:50 000. East of Molyhil the Eurobra survey delineated 30 Molyhil – look-alike AMAG anomalies (Scorpion series) all of which were ground mag'd, however only 11 were drill tested for disappointing results, i.e.

disseminated magnetite in quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss or granite. Two, far so untested radiometric anomalies were also delineated. West of Molyhil the Eurobra survey delineated 44 likely looking AMAG and 2 radiometric anomalies. 21 anomalies were followed up with ground mag and drill tested either by Airtrack fences or deeper percussion holes again for disappointing results with no scheelite grains being detected.

In late 1983 Petrocarb/Nicron, Geopeko consortium farmed out the uranium rights to Uranerz Australia.

Ground radiometry traverses across the Delny-Mt Sainthill shear zone 30 km west of Molyhil delineated two areas of elevated cps readings namely Crystal and Yam Dam prospects. In January 1984 the Austirex International Halfway Dam AMAG and Radiometric survey was flown at a line spacing of 150 m.

However because Geopeko were about to withdraw from the Petrocarb/Nicron joint venture and Uranerz were losing interest in the area because most radiometric anomalies appeared to be over Thorium-rich granites only the AMAG data was processed. No ground checking of any AMAG anomalies was carried out by Geopeko nor were any yet to be identified radiometric anomalies by Uranerz.

Geopeko withdrew from the Petrocarb/Nicron joint venture in early 1983. Petrocarb resumed control of the Molyhil tenements until final relinquishment in 1989; however the only exploration activity undertaken during this period of low tungsten and molybdenum prices was a drainage sampling program centred on Molyhil. Three drainage anomalies were delineated namely 11182 (Pb), 11096 (Zn, Cu) and 11212 (W-Mo) none of which have been followed up.

Roebuck Resources NL applied for EL's 8127 and 8144 in 1989. The area applied for covered the eastern two thirds of EL 22349. Roebuck made the following observations with regard to the prospectivity of the area;

1) Molyhil licences are over fundamental intersecting east northeast and west northwest-trending regional fracture zones. The zone of intersection is the site of two or more phases of Proterozoic granite intrusion namely Marshall and Jinka.
2) A long standing thermal source is evidenced by the Oorabra Reefs intruding Jinka Granite during pre-Adelaidean times followed by a later quartz-fluorite-barite-basemetal sulphide veining event which again intruded basement as well as all levels of Adelaidean sediments over a strike length of 75 km of the Delny-Mt Sainthill Fault zone.
3) The Molyhil skarn deposit occupies a northeast fracture where it intersects the Delny-Mt Sainthill Fault Zone as indicated by a northeast-trending break in the magnetic contour pattern, which is clearly apparent as a photo linear feature.
4) In the Elyuah Range near Gap Bore a Cambrian dolostone contains megacrysts of barite replacing hyoliths along bedding plans for 300 m over a stratigraphic interval of 2-3 metres thus implying a similar replacement mechanism with the gangue of the Pb-Ba Boxhole Bore mineralisation located 55km north of Gap Bore.
5) Black Ridge prospect is a low temperature vein system anomalous in Au, As, Mo, Cu and Pb and occurs at the intersection of a large Oorabra Reef and the east northeast-trending Oomoomilla Fault. There is an underlying small magnetic anomaly at Black Ridge similar to the magnetic highs along the Oomoomilla Fault perhaps indicating more iron-rich vein developments or

local concentrations of magnetite within the Oorabra Arkose adjacent to the fault?

6) Several geochemical anomalies are defined north of Mt Sainthill towards Deep Bore and Oorabra Rock Hole. Although underlain by Jinka Granite the area hosts four discrete AMAG anomalies including one, which appears to underlie a quartz-chalcopyrite-barite veined altered granite south of Moppata Water Hole. Note: this area coincides with Anaconda's 1979 soil grid.
7) An iron formation cropping out near Mt Sainthill requires following up similarly a Cu-Au mineralised ironstone cropping out on the Huckitta track.

In May 1997 Roebuck farmed out EL 8127 to BHP Minerals who identified the Molyhil region as prospective for world-class examples of Iron oxide, copper gold (IOCG) deposits following the completion of AGSO's "The Metallogenic Potential of Australian Proterozoic Granites" study in 1996 which identified the Alaringela Suite of (1713Ma) granites as being highly prospective for Cu, Pb, Zn and moderately prospective for gold.

The Alaringela Suite includes;

i) Alaringela Igneous Complex on Dneiper 100k sheet
ii) Unca Granite on Jervois Range 100k sheet
iii) Marshall Granite on Jinka 100k sheet.

All these granites are fractionated, oxidised (with red to pink coloration and hematite to magnetite-stable mineralogy) show evidence for a fluid phase, intrude suitable host rocks and appear to be associated with known Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo & W mineralisation (including the Jervois deposits?).

BHP also believed the Molyhil region to be prospective for world-class examples of Broken Hill Type (BHT) Ag-Pb-Zn (Cu) deposits.

BHP firstly assessed the scope and effectiveness of previous surface geochemical work. Drainage geochemistry is the only technique used extensively on Jinka (the effectiveness of which BHP questioned given the regolith of the area) resulting in a series of minor Cu (Pb-Zn-Ni) drainage anomalies evident in the Mt Sainthill area where Kanandra Granulite gneisses are dominated by quartzo-feldspathic gneiss but also including minor mafic gneiss which could source the 50 – 100 ppm range of Cu values and lesser Pb, Zn and Ni values.

Weak Cu drainage anomalism is also evident along Oomoomilla Fault immediately east of a large (unexplained) magnetic anomaly (Anomaly "A") near Mappata Waterhole. This area is largely covered, however two occurrences of F-Ba+Cu+Fe veins with several small Jinka Granite surface exposures cropout in the area (previous rock chip sampling returned 0.21% Cu).

BHP decided to complete a regolith interpretation of the area prior to commencing any geochemical sampling program which they found to be dominated by transported alluvial and fluvial material primarily related to the Plenty and Marshall River systems. These deposits comprise a polymictic lag of numerous types of lithic fragments dominated by vein quartz, quartzite, granitoid, mafics and felsic gneiss set within a silt-sand matrix. In cropping out areas a lag of ferruginous saprolite (pisoliths) and weathered rock fragments is developed representing remnant Tertiary weathering surface. BHP decided that systematic 1 km x 1 km regional lag sampling would be the best technique to apply across the entire area given the diversity of regolith environments. The emphasis of the lag sampling was on;

i) areas of residual Tertiary laterite
ii) areas of eroding Arunta outcrop/subcrop and
iii) intervening areas where abundant lag deposits occur.

Spatial analysis of comprehensive regional lag data sets identified two priority anomalies;

i) A cluster of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag anomalies occurring near Mt Sainthill.
ii) One coherent Ag anomaly east of Mt Sainthill.

Both these anomalies need to be followed up.

6 YEAR 4 EXPLORATION

Sunsphere acquired 100% of EL 22349 in 2005 and immediately commenced assessing the grade variation between the previous 2004 drilling and historical grade. In conjunction with Continental Resource Management it was decided that underground bulk sampling would be the best option. Once a camp was established, it was logistically easier to look at some of the regional prospects on EL22349. No encouraging samples or observations were made (see Table 6.1 enclosures). Due to lack of time, earlier anomalous areas were not followed up.

The best result was obtained from the No.4 Dam ultramafic. Previous explorers had discovered thin veins of anomalous lateritic nickel. This area was visited and confirmed the nickel occurrence (Ni 0.4%, Cu 0.28%). However the small, centimetre scale extent of nickel laterite suggest it is nothing more than isolated surficial scavenging.

Many of the major drainages were examined, few, if any, float samples displaying calc-silicate alteration, sulphides, and gossanous textures were found. Earlier explorers had delineated some uranium hotspots on EL 22349. This warrants some follow up, however due to its sensitive nature, no follow up work was completed on this.

6.1 Bulk Sampling Program Summary

Detailed reports by Continental resource Management (CRM), Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) and the supervising Sunsphere Geologist are included as attachments.

6.2 Metallurgy

Following the bulk-sampling program Sunsphere commissioned IML from Perth to undertake metallurgical testing. The samples were split from the crushed underground ore. IMO and Nagrom are currently performing metallurgical test work.

6.3 Expenditure

Direct EL22349 Expenditure for Year 4

Salaries	$ 3323
Superannuation	$ 300
Geological Contractors	$ 5572
Metallurgical Contractors	$ 3083
Contractors (General)	$ 175
Plan & Report Preparation	$ 2045
General	$ 5002
DME Rents	$ 7913
Metallurgy & Assays	$ 16602
Tenement Administration	$ 236
Tenement Consultants	$ 448
Total	$44,699

Expenditure including mining, crushing, metallurgy, was in excess of a million dollars. This was spent on MLA 23825 and MLA24429 can be detailed if required.

7.0 YEAR 5 PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The following costs and expenditure for EL22349 are listed below:

Field Reconnaissance	$35,000
Sampling & Assays	$15,000
GIS Compilation	$5,000
Geophysical Interpretations	$5,000
DME Rents	$8,000
Total	$68,000

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- The 2004 3,822m Tennant Creek Gold drilling program has defined a JORC compliant drill Indicated Resource of 2.065 million tonnes averaging 0.304% Tungsten oxide and 0.182% Molybdenum sulphide.

- The 2005 198m, 1200 tonne bulk sampling program resulted in a JORC compliant upgrade to an estimated Measured Resource of 370,000t at 0.52% WO_3 and 0.32% MoS_2, an Indicated Resource of 1,750,000t at 0.52% WO_3 and 0.26% MoS_2, and an Inferred Resource of 250,000t at 0.7% WO_3 and 0.2% MoS_2. This resource has been estimated to a depth of 150m (RL250m). The Measured Resource is to a depth of 45m (RL 355m).

- The Indicated Resource is open at depth and to the south. Magnetic modelling of the Southern and Yacht Club orebodies indicates the mineralised zone may extend to 500 metres vertical depth; potentially containing 4 – 5 million tonnes of Mo-W ore. This will be tested in 2006.

- Molyhil is a characteristically high nugget effect tungsten-molybdenum deposit caused by inherently coarse-grained mineralisation and its subsequent erratic

distribution within the BRS orebodies. High nugget effect mineralisation is extremely difficult to representatively sample by drilling because of the small sample size involved (5 kg split over a metre). At Bendigo underground high nugget effect gold mine for example they concluded after the trial mining and treatment of 50,000 tonnes of coarse gold mineralisation within quartz veins the representative sample size required for accurate grade estimation of the deposit is 4,500 tonnes.

- RC drill sample assays have under-estimated the overall tenor of the Molyhil deposit by possibly as much as 40% according to available bulk sampling data i.e. a 15 tonne bulk sample taken in 2004 has a calculated average grade of 0.70% WO_3 and 0.58% MoS_2 (1.28% combined) which compares favourably with Petrocarb's June 1981 quarter head-grade for 12,377 tonnes of ore processed of 0.78% WO_3 and 0.51% MoS_2 (1.29% combined).

- EL 22349 is 80% covered by two low-level 150 m line space AUSTIREX AMAG – Radiometric surveys namely Eurobra to the east and Halfway Dam to the west. If possible the acquisition of the located digital data is a priority in the search for Molyhil analogues within the area of the EL. Geopeko subsequently identified 74 AMAG and 16 radiometric likely – looking anomalies of which they investigated 31 AMAG and no radiometric anomalies. Hence their exploratory efforts in following up AMAG anomalies were hardly exhaustive. The 15 AMAG anomalies delineated by the 1981 Aerodata survey over Molyhil require urgent ground mag follow up modelling and drill testing where appropriate with a suitably-aired RAB rig (100-150 m depth capability).

- Four Scorpion AMAG anomalies surrounding the Brighton scheelite prospect 10 km north northeast of Molyhil require follow up and possible RAB drill testing.

- Two BHP Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag Lag soil anomalies 1 km southeast and 4 km east of Mt Sainthill respectively require bedrock geochemistry follow up with fences of RAB drillholes.

- Anomalous Ni and Ag soil geochemistry within the 7 km x 6 km area gridded by Anaconda in 1979 10 km west of Molyhil require bedrock geochemistry RAB follow up, i.e. a scout RAB program of 400 m x 80 m spacing over the area of the above grid.

- The cluster of Scorpion AMAG anomalies between the old Anaconda baseline and Deep Bore require ground mag and RAB drill testing (these holes could be incorporated into the above scout RAB program).

- Anomaly "A" south of Mappata water hole requires ground mag and RAB drill follow up likewise 4 AMAG anomalies trending NE along the Oomoomilla Fault for 8 km one of which is about a kilometre south of the Black Ridge epithermal iron prospect anomalous in gold, copper, molybdenum and arsenic which also requires RAB drill follow up, preferably after ground mag.

- There are 4 Otter Mo-W drainage anomalies located west and southwest of Deep Bore and an anomalous zinc rock chip sampling area which require following up.

- A gossanous siltstone with anomalous U (170ppm), Mo (150ppm) and Cu (130ppm) close to the Elyuah Range unconformity of overlying Georgina Basin Late Proterozoic platform sediments and Early Proterozoic Arunta Block requires further investigation 6 km northeast of Molyhil.

Enclosures

Table 6.1	EL22349 Rock Chips

ATTACHMENTS

1	Molyhil Project Preliminary Bulk Sample Report
2	CRM Resource Estimation Molyhil
3	IMO Sample Beneficiation Report

Table 6.1

EL22349 Regional Rock Chip

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	GDA Location	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Cr ppm
TMRS01	583800E 7490300N	<0.01	<2	62			2		13	
TMRS02	583800E 7490300N	<0.01	3	96			13		22	
TMRS03	583800E 7490300N	<0.01	2	190			5		24	
TMRS04	583800E 7490300N	<0.01	2	87			5		23	
TMRS09	7477900N 599800E	<0.01	2	52	3		<2	<10	7	
TMRS10	7477900N 599800E	<0.01	<2	48	1		2	<10	8	
TMRS11	7477900N 599800E	<0.01	2	32	3		2	<10	7	
TMRS12	7477900N 599800E	<0.01	<2	81	3		3	<10	7	
TMRS13	7477900N 599800E	<0.01	3	13	1		8	<10	11	
TMRS14	7473400N 593300E	<0.01	<2	9	1		15	10	9	
TMRS15	7473400N 593300E	<0.01	<2	24	1		13	<10	8	
TMRS16	7473400N 593300E	<0.01	<2	9	1		3	10	6	
TMRS17	7473400N 593300E	<0.01	<2	10	2		3	<10	6	
TMRS18	7473400N 593300E	<0.01	<2	27	1		51	<10	8	
TMRS19	7500000N 535000E	<0.01	<2	2	<1	18	2	<10	31	96
TMRS20	7500000N 535000E	0.06	11	2740	31	4130	56	<10	14	33
				Cu %	**Mo %**			**W %**		
TMRS21	7482850N 576850E			0.048	<0.005			<0.005		
TMRS22	7482850N 576850E			0.299	<0.005			<0.005		
TMRS23	7483800N 579200E			<0.001	<0.005			<0.005		
TMRS24	7483800N 579200E			<0.001	<0.005			0.046		
TMRS25	7483800N 579200E			0.005	<0.005			0.008		
TMRS26	7483800N 579200E			<0.001	<0.005			<0.005		
TMRS27	7483800N 579200E			<0.001	<0.005			0.022		