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A B E R F O Y L E

EXPLORATION LICENCE 9146
"DESERT BORE"
(Alcoota & Napperby 1:250,000 Sheets)

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPLORATION FOR THE YEAR ended 15th August 1996

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C G Drown
Senior Geologist

Distribution:

NTDME	(1)
ARL Adelaide	(1)
ARL Melbourne	(1)

Issued By:

C G Drown
Senior Geologist

September 1996
ARL Report No. ***Desert Bore 1***

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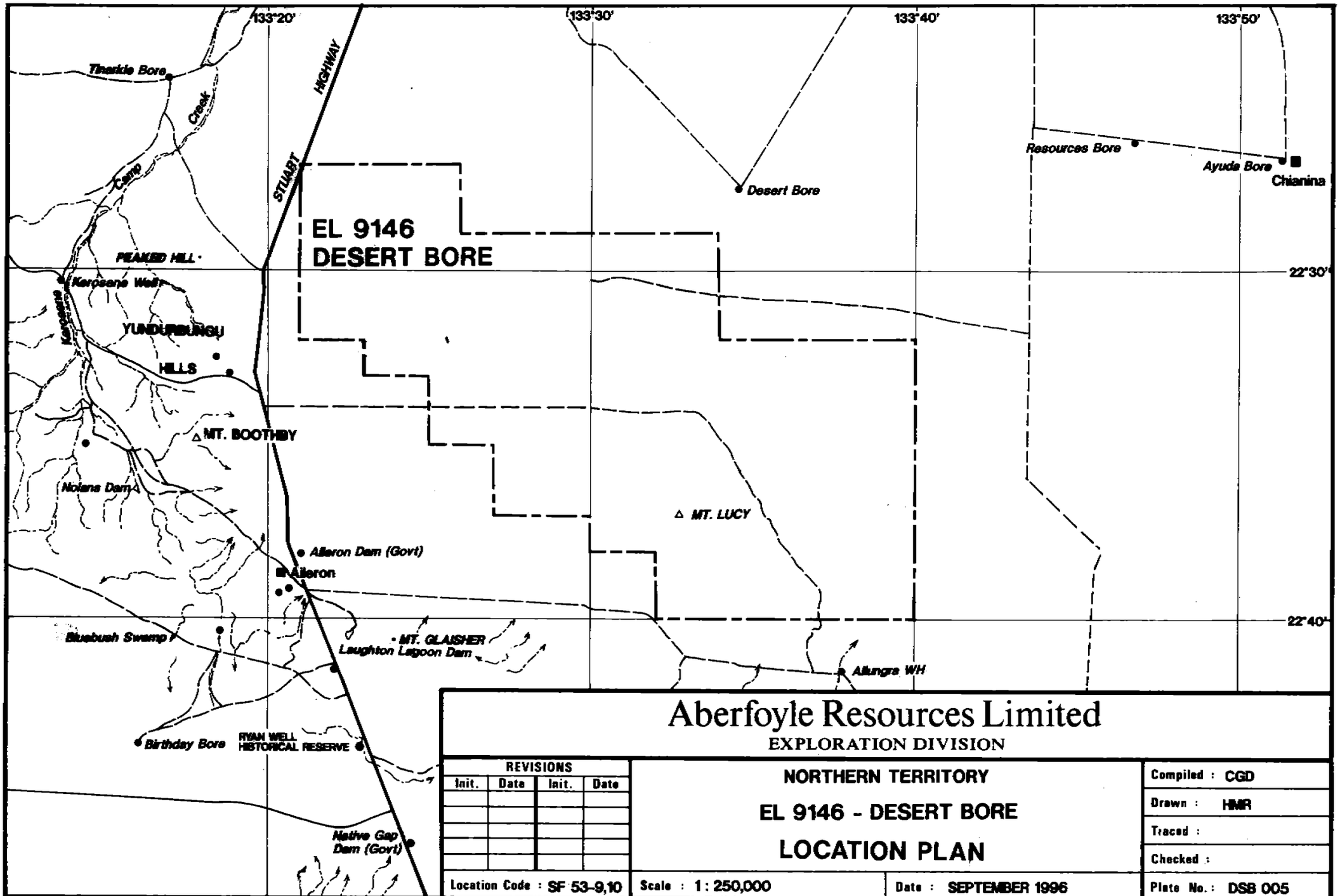
1. INTRODUCTION

EL 9146 "Desert Bore" is located to the east of the settlement of Aileron approximately 150 kilometres to the north of Alice Springs and falls on the Napperby and Alcoota 1:250,000 mapping sheets (Figure 1). The licence occurs on the Aileron and Pine Hill Station Pastoral Leases.

Aberfoyle Resources is exploring the gold potential of EL 9146 with the Early Proterozoic sequences present on the licence seen as being potential host rocks. Mineralisation of the type developed to the west in the Granites/Tanami inlier has the potential to occur on EL 8608. Existing deposits within the Granites/Tanami are often intimately associated with magnetic anomalies and as such our exploration is directed towards the testing of magnetic features. Several such magnetic anomalies occur on EL 9146 and are targeted for exploration. The prospectivity of the area is enhanced by encouraging recent exploration results achieved by PosGold Limited at their Sabre Prospect located along geological/structural strike in the Reynolds Ranges located to the west of EL 9146 (PosGold Limited,1995).

Work in the first year of tenure has included imaging of regional aeromagnetic datasets, and the application for an AAPA Authority Certificate detailing the locations of sites of Aboriginal significance within the EL. Work on the ground has included the collection of ground magnetic data along 3 existing station tracks which traverse airborne magnetic anomalies and the RAB drilling of 6 widely spaced holes (total 299m) on two traverses across magnetic anomalies located in the central area of the licence principally to obtain regolith information.



Aberfoyle Resources Limited

EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Init.	Date

NORTHERN TERRITORY

EL 9146 - DESERT BORE

LOCATION PLAN

Compiled : CGD

Drawn : HMR

Traced :

Checked :

Location Code : SF 53-9,10

Scale : 1 : 250,000

Date : SEPTEMBER 1996

Plate No. : DSB 005

Figure 1

2. TENURE

EL 9146 "Desert Bore" (477 square kilometres) was granted to Aberfoyle Resources Limited on 16th August 1995 for a period of six years. An annual expenditure covenant of $12,000 applied to EL 9146 for the first year of tenure.

Initially, Aberfoyle had applied for a larger area than that which now forms EL 9146. The application was amended following the recognition that large areas of the Early Proterozoic target stratigraphy in the original area were overlain by considerable thicknesses of Cainozoic cover (Senior et. al., 1994). The thickness of this cover, often exceeding 100m, would preclude the use of cost effective exploration and future mining techniques.

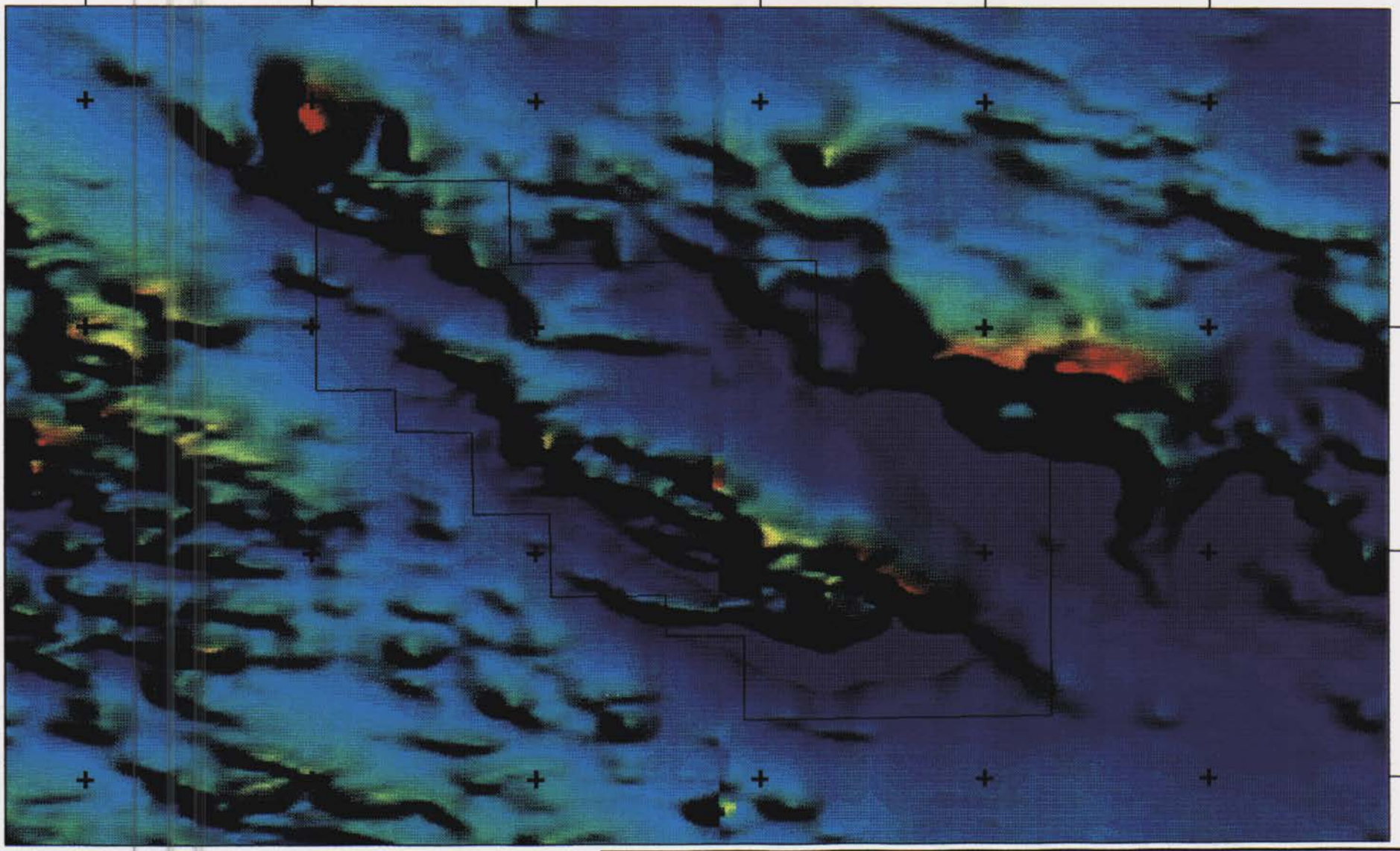
The recognition that the area remaining within the Licence may also be covered by Cainozoic sediments prompted Aberfoyle to alter our first year approach to the exploration of the EL. Instead of flying a high resolution airborne magnetic survey to accurately locate magnetic anomalies on the EL prior to geochemical testing it was decided to first gather some widely spaced regolith information using RAB drilling, particularly to determine the depth of cover above poorly defined magnetic trends, before committing funds to the airborne magnetic survey. This drilling was completed and indicates that, while Cainozoic cover is present, it is not prohibitively thick.

3. WORK COMPLETED

3.1 Regional Airborne Magnetics Imaging

Airborne magnetics data covering the area of EL 9146 flown by the BMR have been acquired and imaged using ER Mapper software. Figure 2 is an image of Total Magnetic Intensity of the licence and its environs. The surveys (covering the Napperby and Alcoota 1:250,000 sheet areas) were flown at approximately 1 mile line spacing and are of relatively poor quality compared to more recently flown surveys in the Northern Territory. Despite this some regionally extensive features are apparent. The centre of the licence is traversed by a north-west trending magnetic ridge of greater than 25km in strike, while a second parallel magnetic anomaly occurs in the north-western part of the EL and extends for approximately 15km. It is probable that, given higher quality magnetic data, these ridges would resolve into discrete clusters of separate magnetic features.

Study of the 1:250,000 geological sheets show very limited exposure of pre-Quaternary lithologies within EL 9146, with only minor outcrops of mafic granulite (eg Mount Lucy) and gneiss formed from the high grade metamorphism of probable turbiditic sediments occurring close to the southern boundary of the licence (Figure 3). These lithologies may be potential source rocks to the magnetic anomalies or alternatively they may be sourced by Lander Rock Beds which, while not cropping out in the area of EL 9146 occur to the north-west of the EL. Figure 4 shows a summary of these magnetic features.



ABERFOYLE RESOURCES LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS				NORTHERN TERRITORY NT GOLD PROJECT **EL 9146 Desert Bore** **TMI with Sunshade** **Algorithm: DSB_TMI_SS_250K**	Compiled: CGD
Init.	Date	Init.	Date		Printed: SHARP JX-730
					Traced:
Map Projection:TMAMG					Checked: CGD
Geodetic Datum:AGD66					
Location Code: SF53-9,10				Scale: 1: 250,000 Date: 10/09/96	Plate No. DSB-6

Figure 2

3.2 AAPA Site Survey

In January 1996, Aberfoyle applied to the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority for an Authority Certificate covering the area of EL 9146. The survey was completed and the AAPA issued an Authority Certificate to the company on the 9th April, 1996. No sites of Aboriginal significance were located on the licence. A copy of the Authority Certificate is included in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.3 Ground Magnetic Profiles

5.8 km (3 lines) of ground magnetics were read over magnetic anomalies present in the BMR airborne data on EL 9146. The location of these traverses is shown on figure 4. A full report on the ground magnetic survey is included as appendix 2 of this report.

While the main aim of the RAB drilling completed on the licence was to gather regolith information it was felt that reading and modelling of the ground magnetic traverses was worthwhile prior to conducting the drilling to assist in determining likely source rocks to the magnetic features.

3.4 RAB Drilling

A total of 299m (6 holes) of RAB drilling was completed in June 1996. Two broad spaced traverses of three holes each were drilled in the central area of the licence principally to determine the thickness of Cainozoic cover sequences of the Ti Tree Basin but with the additional aim of gathering some geological and geochemical information. The licence area is accessed by a number of station tracks on both Aileron and Pine Hill Stations (figure 5) and the RAB

drilling was conducted along one of these tracks where it traversed the magnetic ridge present on the EL.

The drilling was completed by Tennant Creek based Stadcote Drilling using an Edson 2000 drill rig. RAB hole locations are shown in figure 6. Four of the six holes were successfully drilled to bedrock while two were abandoned in Ti Tree Basin sediments due to drilling problems. Figures 7 and 8 show stacked regolith, geological and geochemical information for the two lines drilled. Geological logs are included as appendix 3 of this report while RAB sample geochemical analyses appear in appendix 4.

3.4.1 Regolith

- *Quaternary/Cainozoic Cover*

Thin (<2m) Quaternary aeolian sands occur on the surface at each drill site. These are underlain by a variable thickness of unconsolidated clay, sand and gravel sediments interpreted to belong to the Ti Tree Basin. In places these sediments are weakly hardpanised or indurated. The depth of these sediments ranges from 12m in hole RO-03-0001 to greater than 38m in hole RO-03-0003. Depth of cover is summarised below

HOLE NAME	DEPTH OF COVER
RO-03-0001	**12m**
RO-03-0002	**>29m**
RO-03-0003	**>38m**
RO-02-0004	**26m**
RO-02-0005	**27m**
RO-02-0006	**33m**

- *Weathered Early Proterozoic Bedrock*

The Early Proterozoic (?) lithologies underlying the Ti Tree Basin sediments are deeply weathered with what appears to a stripped but typical lateritic profile developed. The upper layers of iron rich laterite, mottled zone and bleached pallid zone clays are not present in any of the holes that penetrated through the cover sequences. The first weathered bedrock encountered is interpreted to be in the upper saprolite zone where Fe^{3+} pigments cause brown/yellow colours to dominate. This zone passes down into generally green coloured material of the lower saprolite where pigments are dominated by Fe^{2+} phases before saprock is reached at the depth of blade refusal. Primary rock textures are often preserved in the upper and lower saprolite zones.

The depth of the lateritic weathering profile is illustrated by hole RO-02-0004 which drilled over 50m of saprolite below the cover sediments before the drillers reached the end of their rod string.

3.4.2 Geology

All four holes that drilled to bedrock intersected felsic granites or gneisses. Mineralogically they consist of quartz, feldspar and mica (biotite or chlorite) and texturally are strongly sheared or foliated. Several thin units rich in coarse-grained mica occur in the saprolite and are interpreted to be pegmatite veins. Minor quartz veining is present. No magnetic minerals were logged.

3.4.3 RAB Geochemistry

The shallow units of the Cainozoic Ti Tree Basin sediments were generally not sampled. RAB cuttings taken from the lower cover and the weathered Early Proterozoic were composited into samples of varying length dependent on lithological and weathering boundaries to produce ~2kg of material and placed in calico bags. These were then sealed inside plastic bags to avoid cross-sample contamination and submitted to Amdel Laboratories' lab in Alice Springs.

Gold was determined by fire assay with results read using ICP-MS (Amdel method FA3M). Base metals were determined using multi acid digest with ICP-OES finish (Amdel method IC3E). A copy of Amdel's final report is included in Appendix 4 of this report and downhole histograms of the results shown on Figures 7 and 8 A summary of the results received from each line follows.

- *LINE 2 (figure 7)*

  Assays are generally at background levels although very weakly anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Bi and Ni occur in the weathered Early Proterozoic units. The highest gold assay of the programme (1.1ppb) occurs in hole RO-02-0005 and occurs just beneath the Ti Tree Basin/ Early Proterozoic contact.

- *LINE 3 (figure 8)*

Two of the three holes drilled on this line failed to penetrate the target Early Proterozoic lithologies and assays from these holes are at background levels only. Very weakly elevated Zn and Ni occur in the Early Proterozoic intersected in hole RO-03-0001.

4. EXPENDITURE

Excluding tenement rentals etc and the cost of the AAPA sacred site survey, Aberfoyle Resources expended a total of $25,157.23 on exploration of EL 9146 in the first year of tenure. A breakdown of this expenditure is shown on page 10.

5. PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

The year 1 programme of RAB drilling has indicated that while the cover sequences of the Ti Tree Basin do occur over the magnetically anomalous parts of EL 9146, they are not of a depth that would inhibit cost effective exploration drilling or future mining. The unconsolidated and occasionally wet nature of the cover may however require the use of an aircore drilling technique as opposed to RAB to ensure that exploration drilling is effective.

The existing aeromagnetic surveys covering the licence are not considered to be of sufficient quality or line spacing for use in targeting further exploration drilling. As such we propose to fly the area of EL 9146 with an airborne magnetic survey with equivalent specifications to other recently flown surveys by the NTDME and AGSO in Central Australia (eg. Mount

Peake , Granites/Tanami surveys). These have been flown at a 500m line spacing with a sensor height of 80m AGL. For logistical reasons the survey of EL 9146 will be combined with the flying of adjacent EL 9145 which has recently been granted to Aberfoyle Resources Limited and is also covered by only low quality magnetics. Following acquisition of the magnetic data griding, imaging and interpretation will be completed. Selected attractive magnetic anomalies present in the airborne data will then be accurately located by reading ground magnetic traverses, the ground data modelled, and the magnetic bodies tested by either RAB or Aircore drilling as appropriate. The estimated cost of completing this programme follows.

Flying of 500m spaced aeromagnetic survey (approx 960 km @ $10/km)	9,600
Griding, imaging and interpretation of results	2,000
Ground magnetic surveying and data modelling	2,000
RAB/Aircore drilling, assaying etc	10,000
TOTAL	**$23,600**

6. REFERENCES

PosGold Limited, 1995: Report on Activities for the Quarter to 30 September 1995.

Senior, B.R., Truswell, E.M., Idnurm, M., Shaw, R.D. & Warren, R.G., 1994. Cainozoic Sedimentary Basins, Eastern Arunta Block, Alice Springs region. *AGSO Journal of Australian Geology & Geophysics, 15.*

ABERFOYLE RESOURCES LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

EXPLORATION LICENCE 9146 "DESERT BORE"

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR
ended 15th August 1996

GEOLOGY	$ 3,803.78
SURVEY	297.50
GEOPHYSICS	4,634.41
RAB DRILLING	11,789.13
OTHER SERVICES	1,414.37
ADMINISTRATION	3,218.04
TOTAL	**$25,157.23**

APPENDIX 1

AAPA Authority Certificate

FILE : DESERT BORE ABORIGINAL

CGD

ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY

GPO BOX 1890
DARWIN NT 0801
TELEPHONE: (089) 81 4700
FACSIMILE: (089) 81 4169

FILE: D89/199; 89/1916 ***In reply please quote:*** 18322

9 April, 1996

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
Level 31 South
525 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

ATTENTION: Ken Dyball

Dear Sir,

RE: ISSUE OF AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE FOR ABERFOYLE RESOURCE LIMITED (EL 9146), AILERON AREA.

I refer to your application for an Authority Certificate, received on the 31 January 1996, for the above location.

Accordingly, under the powers delegated to me under Section 19 of the *Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* I am pleased to issue the attached Authority Certificate.

Please note carefully any conditions outlined in the Certificate. If you have any queries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Michael Pickering on 52 6366.

Yours sincerely

DAVID RITCHIE
Chief Executive Officer

enc.

ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE

Issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act

REFERENCE: D89/199; 89/1916 (Doc No. 18322) C96/057

APPLYING TO: Aberfoyle Resource Limited (EL 9146), Aileron Area

PROPOSED WORK OR USE: Track clearing for access, surface geochemical soil sampling, RAB/vacuum drilling, surface geophysical surveys and percussion/diamond drilling with a view to discovery of a mineable resource.

ISSUED TO: Aberfoyle Resources Limited
Level 31 South
525 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

CONDITIONS:

1. It is the responsibility of the recipient of this Certificate to:

   (i) Include the conditions of this Certificate in any subsequent contract or tender document commissioning works described in this Certificate and,

   (ii) Otherwise inform agents and employees of the conditions of this Certificate and obligations under the Aboriginal Sacred Sites (N.T.) Act 1989

2. The proposed use or works covered by this Certificate must commence within 24 months of the date of issue.

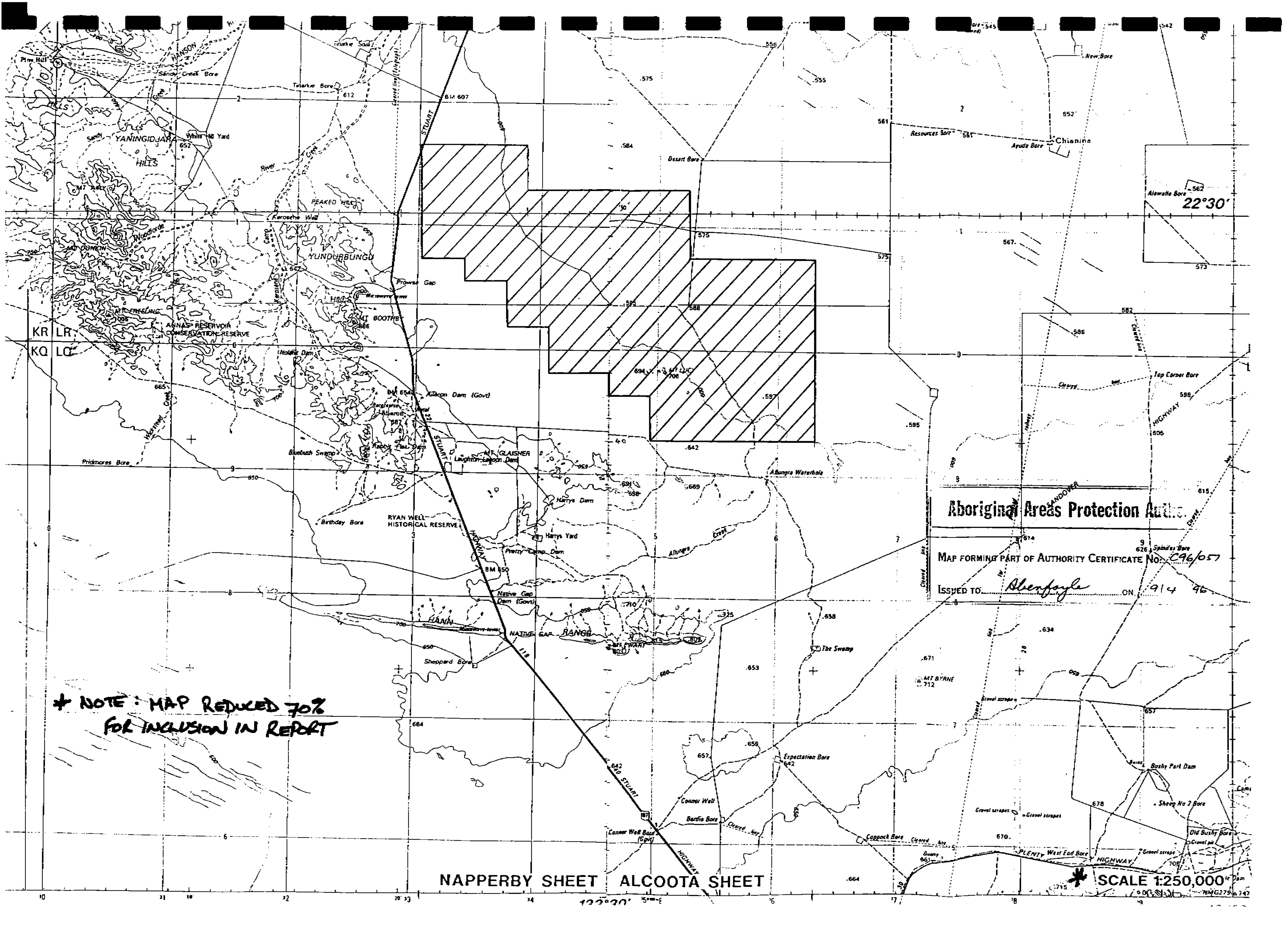
3. The information on the map relates specifically to the area of the Certificate as marked and the fact that no sites are shown in other areas should not be taken as a definitive indication of the existence or lack of existence of sites in these areas.

4. The map attached to the Certificate forms part of the Certificate.

The COMMON SEAL of the
ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY
was hereto affixed on the 9th day
of April 1996

DAVID RITCHIE
Chief Executive Officer

ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY
COMMON SEAL



Aboriginal Areas Protection Auth...
MAP FORMING PART OF AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE No: C96/057
ISSUED TO Aberfoyle ON 9/4 96
* NOTE: MAP REDUCED 70% FOR INCLUSION IN REPORT
NAPPERBY SHEET
ALCOOTA SHEET
SCALE 1:250,000
22°30'
KR LR
KQ LQ
YANINGIDJARA HILLS
MT AIRY
MT DUNCAN
MT FREELING
ANNAS RESERVOIR CONSERVATION RESERVE
PEAKED HILL
YUNDURBUNGU
Prowse Gap
MT BOOTHBY
Aileron Dam (Govt)
MT GLAISNER
Laughlen Lagoon Dam
RYAN WELL HISTORICAL RESERVE
Harrys Dam
Harrys Yard
Pretty Camp Dam
Native Gap Dam (Govt)
HANN
NATIVE GAP
RANGE
MT EWART
Sheppard Bore
Birthday Bore
Pridmores Bore
Bluebush Swamp
STUART HIGHWAY
Allungra Waterhole
Allungra Creek
The Swamp
MT BYRNE
Expectation Bore
Connor Well
Connor Well Bore (Govt)
Bardia Bore
Coppock Bore
PLENTY HIGHWAY
West End Bore
Bushy Park Dam
Sheep No 2 Bore
Old Bushy Bore
Top Corner Bore
Spinifex Bore
Resources Bore
Chianina
Desert Bore
New Bore
Alawalla Bore
Kerosene Well
Tnarkie Bore
Sandy Creek Bore
Pine Hill
HANSON
MT LUCY
SANDOVER

APPENDIX 2

Surface Magnetics Survey - Geophysicists Report

EXPLORATION LICENCE 9146

"DESERT BORE"

(Alcoota & Napperby 1:250,000 Sheets)

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

May 1996

Technical Report

Prepared By:

A D Thompson

Geophysicist

S L M Hughes

Exploration Geologist

July 1996

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period 20th to 21st May 1996, a ground magnetics survey was completed on EL 9146 "Desert Bore".

The licence is located approximately 150 kilometres north of Alice Springs and 50km east of the Aileron settlement.

Exploration by a companies in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory has indicated that there is a spatial correlation between gold deposits and linear aeromagnetic features. In order to accurately pinpoint the source rocks of the significant magnetic features in the Desert Bore area, Aberfoyle Resources Limited (ARL) completed 3 lines of ground magnetic readings on the prospect as a precursor to their planned RAB drilling programme.

Magnetic data was collected with the Scintrex ENVIMAG system and located with differential GPS survey equipment. A total of 5.8 line kilometres was surveyed from the 3 east-west trending, pre-existing tracks.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data collection

The magnetic survey was carried out using Scintrex ENVIMAG instruments. One magnetometer unit was established on the Desert Bore licence as a base station to read the fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field throughout the day at a stationary point. A second magnetometer was used as a roving data collector. The base station was then used to apply "diurnal" corrections to the data collected from the field unit.

Both magnetometers were programmed to sample at 2 second intervals which, at normal walking speeds corresponds to a magnetic field measurement being taken every 2-3 metres in the roving unit.

Data was collected along three, east-west trending pre-existing, cleared tracks. The 3 lines survey comprised a total of 5.8 line kilometres.

Data collection points were located via an in-house differential GPS navigation system which gave "real time" AMG coordinates for each of the data values.

2.2 Corrections

Noise spikes were evident in the magnetic data. These were produced by a combination of :-

- motion of the sensor
- instrumental noise (movement of cables and connections)
- cultural interference (proximity to a fence on lines 2 and 3).

An 11 point "moving average" smoothing filter was chosen to remove the noise component of the signal from the roving magnetometer. This

filter samples 11 data points, removes the upper and lower 20th percentiles of those points and averages the remainder. The "kernel" then moves along one data point and repeats the process.

Smoothing via this method was necessary on lines of data collected during this survey. (Figures 1, 2c & 3b).

2.3 Modelling

Following the data smoothing operation, the resultant profiles were modelled using in-house modelling software. A series of profiles were produced for each line. Each plot is comprised of two profiles; the smoothed field data and the calculated profile resulting from the magnetic model which is shown beneath (Figures 2a & 3). A second section plot displays the raw field data (bottom), the smoothed data (middle) and the absolute difference between the raw and the smoothed data or "noise" (top) (Figures 1, 2c & 3b).

The smoothed data and initial guess about the configuration and magnetic susceptibility of the source rocks is entered into the programme which "inverts" the data to produce a two dimensional (dyke) model of the magnetic body or bodies contributing to the earth's magnetic field at that data collection point.

For any data set, multiple models can be generated to fit the observed magnetic profile (Figures 2a and 2b). It follows that the orientation and configuration of the 2D magnetic bodies modelled by the inversion programme depend heavily on the accuracy of the initial guess.

"Initial guess" models input to the programme were created by:-

- interpreting the morphology of the observed profile

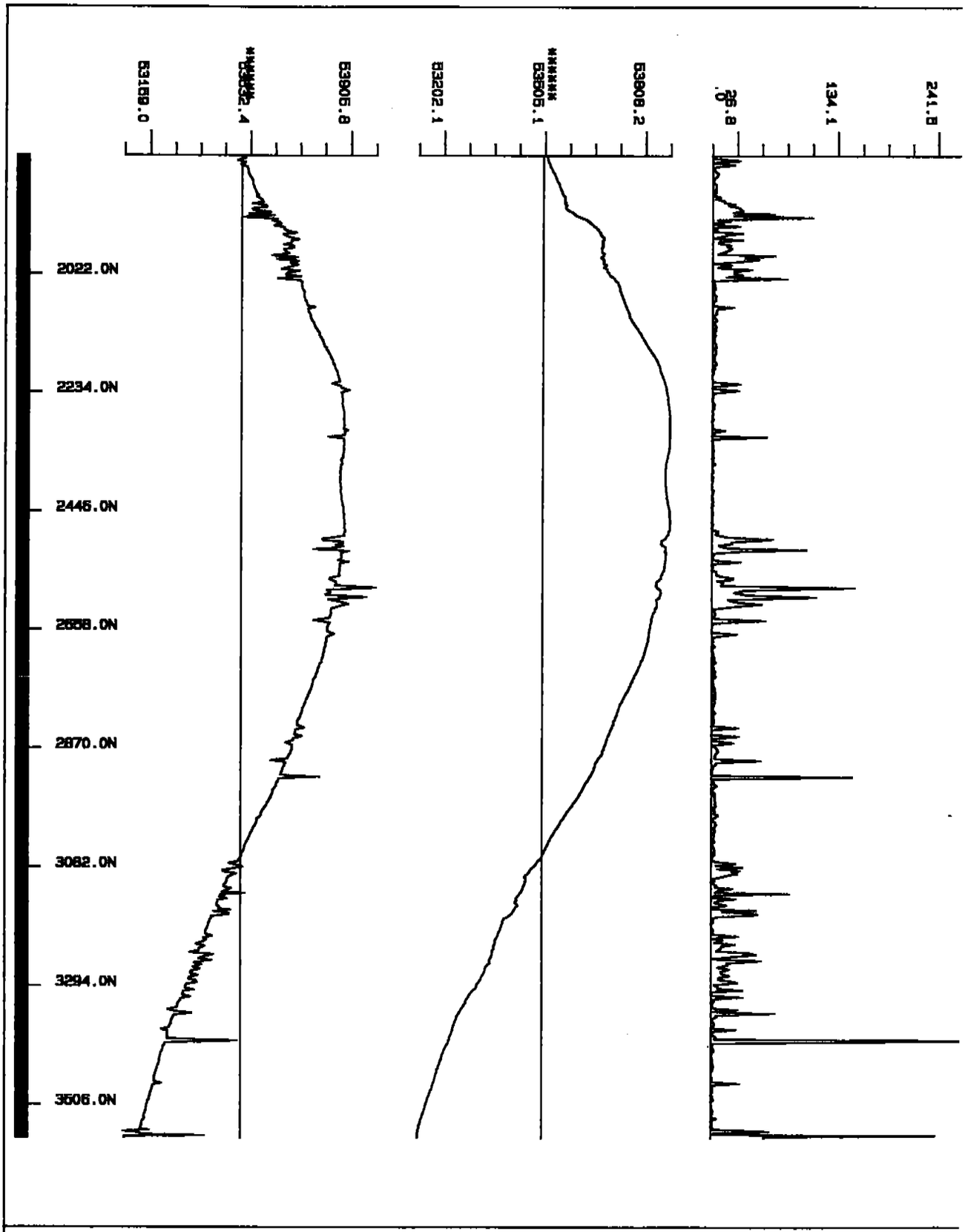
- studying the regional aeromagnetic data

The initial models were refined with input from local geological knowledge and modified accordingly until the calculated profile closely matched the observed ground traverse data. Aeromagnetic data was utilised to aid extrapolation between lines.

In order to target efficient drill tests of the source rocks, accurate positions of the magnetic bodies were required from the geophysical models. The width of the modelled bodies was kept as thin as possible while still maintaining the integrity of the model. This resulted in the "along line" location being more accurate. When interpreting magnetic data, however, the true width of the bodies is difficult to resolve if the depth to the top of the magnetic source rock is greater than the width of the body itself. In forcing the bodies to be thin, the depth to the bodies and their magnetic susceptibility may have been compromised.

A function of the modelling process is a decrease in model confidence with increasing complexity of the sub-surface configuration of source rocks. This is due to the increase in the number of variables that must be solved for complex profiles.

It is thought by this author that, calculated profiles that utilise up to two, 2D bodies to achieve close correlation between observed and calculated profiles place the position of the magnetic source rocks with a high degree of confidence.



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Aberfoyle Resources Ltd
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LINE: 1
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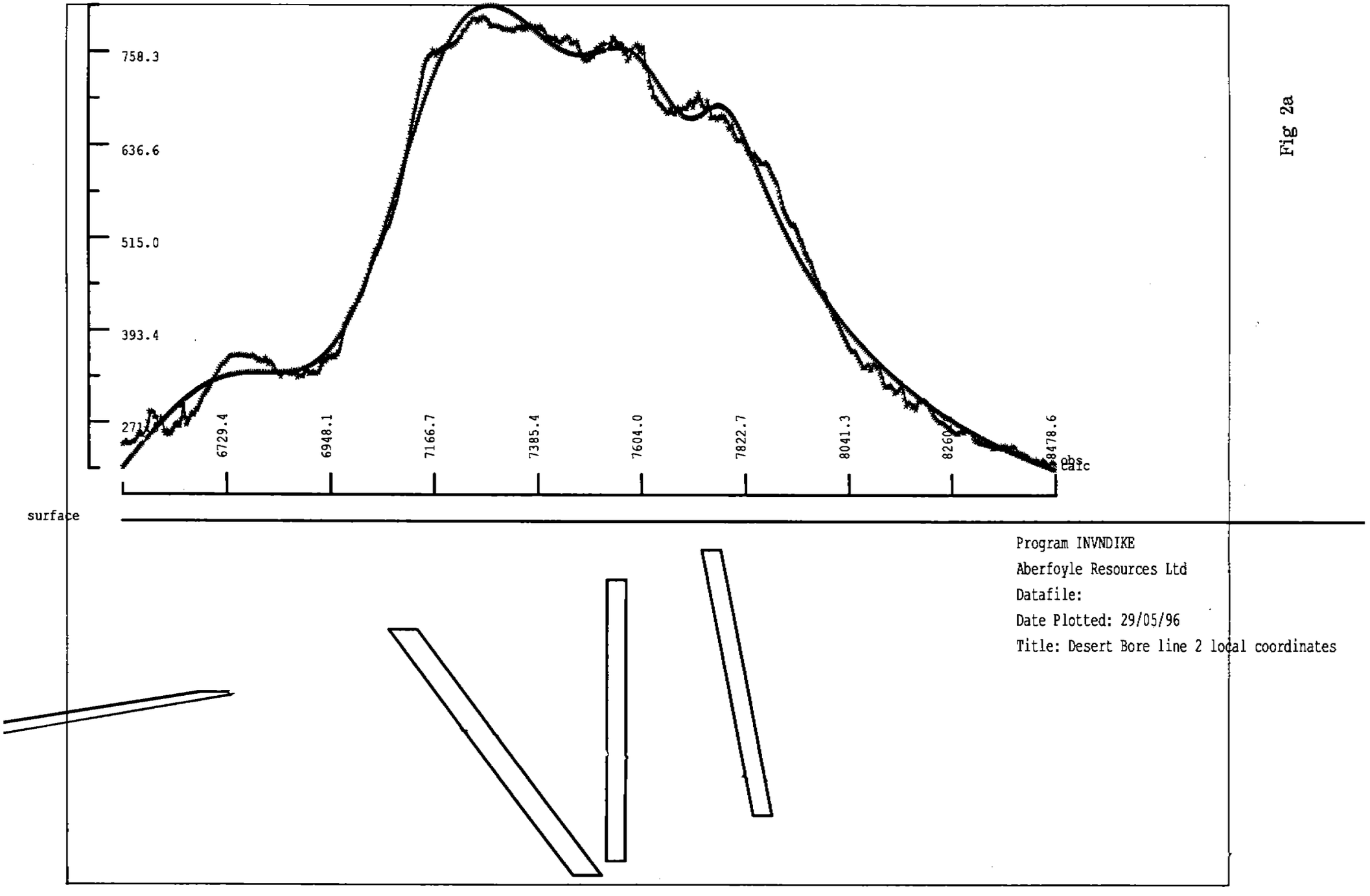
Horiz scale 1: 10640.6

DESERT BORE PROSPECT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
11 POINT FILTER
GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY
PLOT1 RAW MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT2 FILTERED MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAW AND FILTERED

Fig 1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Aberfoyle Resources Ltd
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Title: Desert Bore line 2 local coordinates

Fig 2a

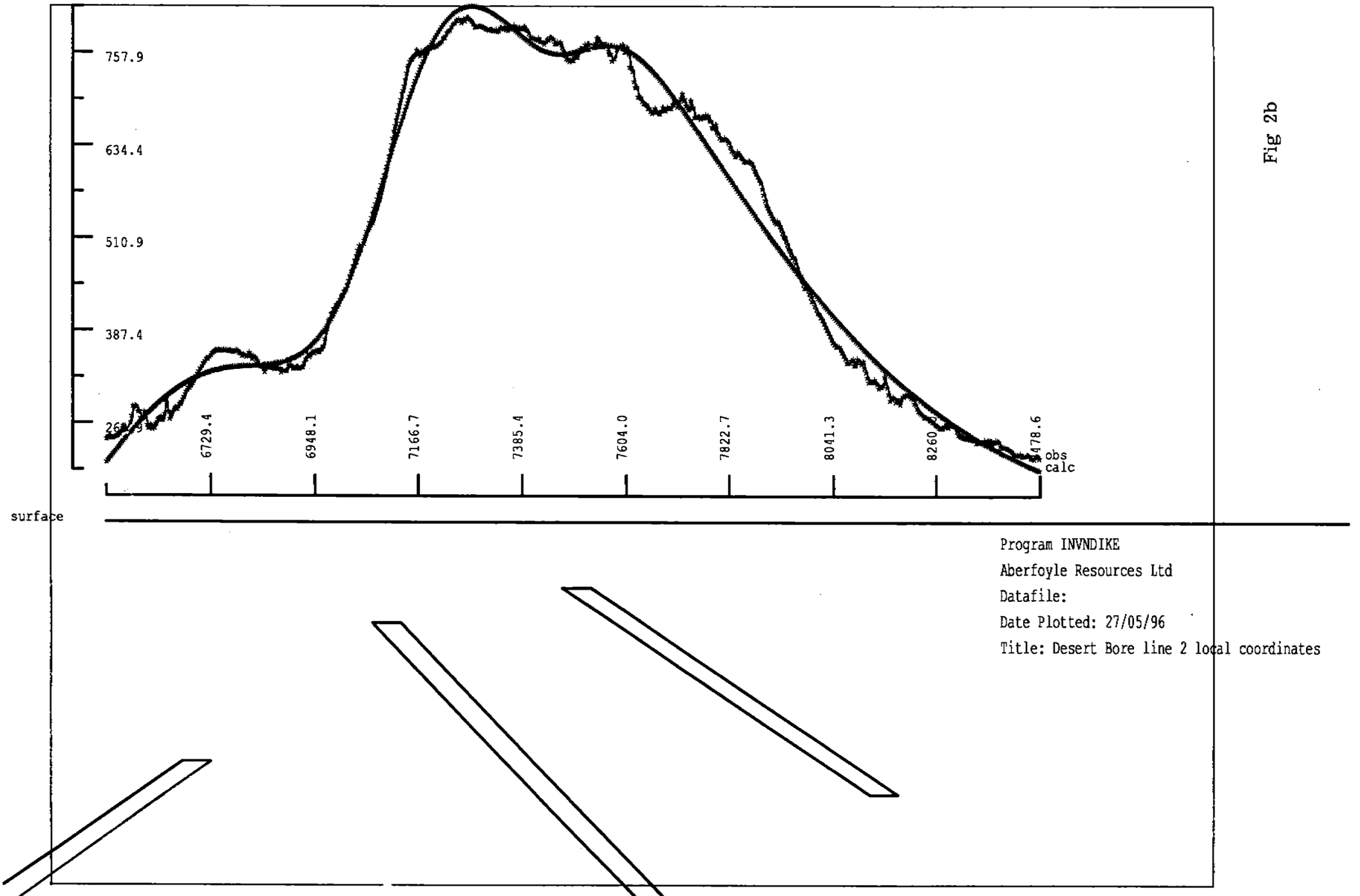
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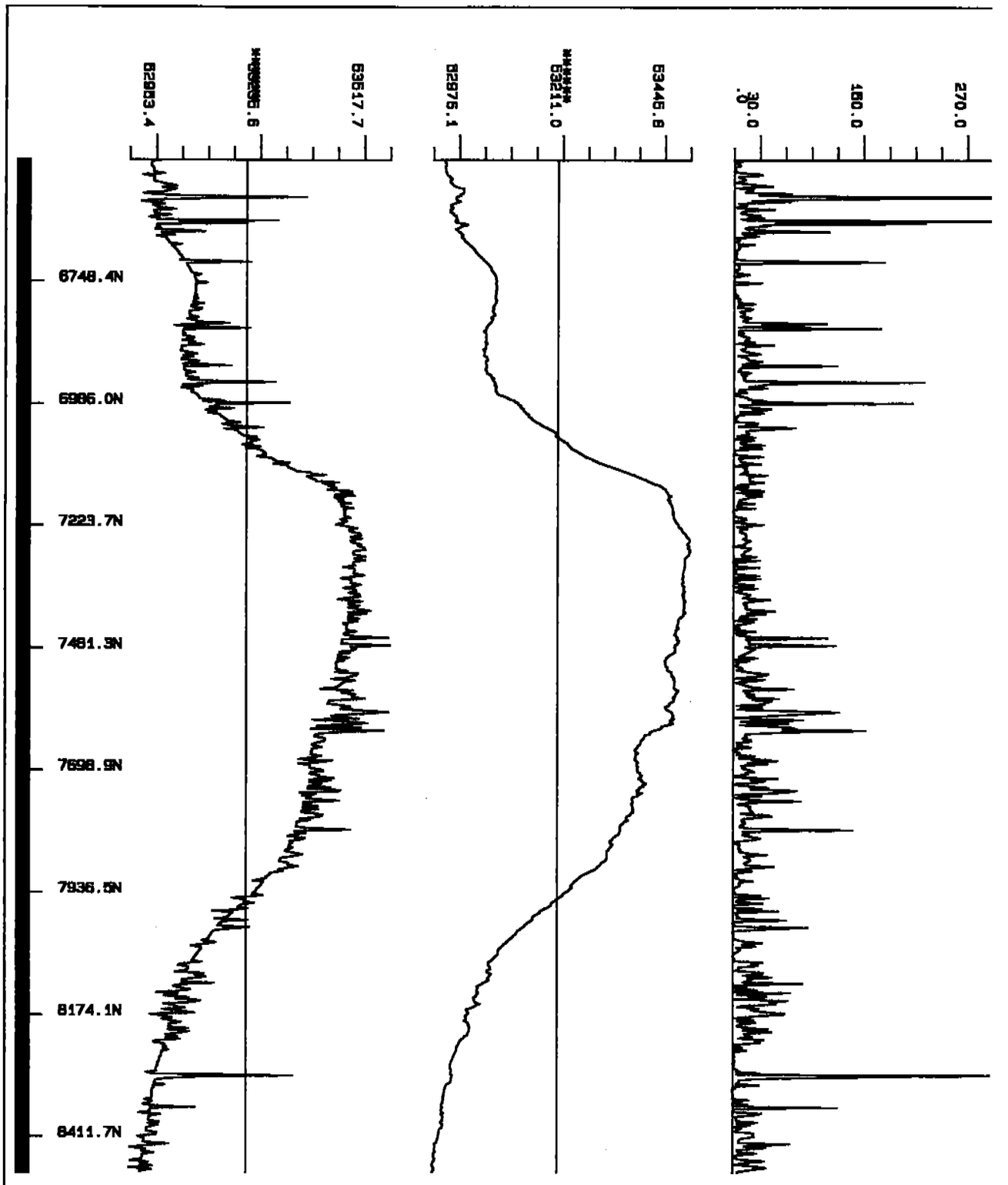
Fig 2b



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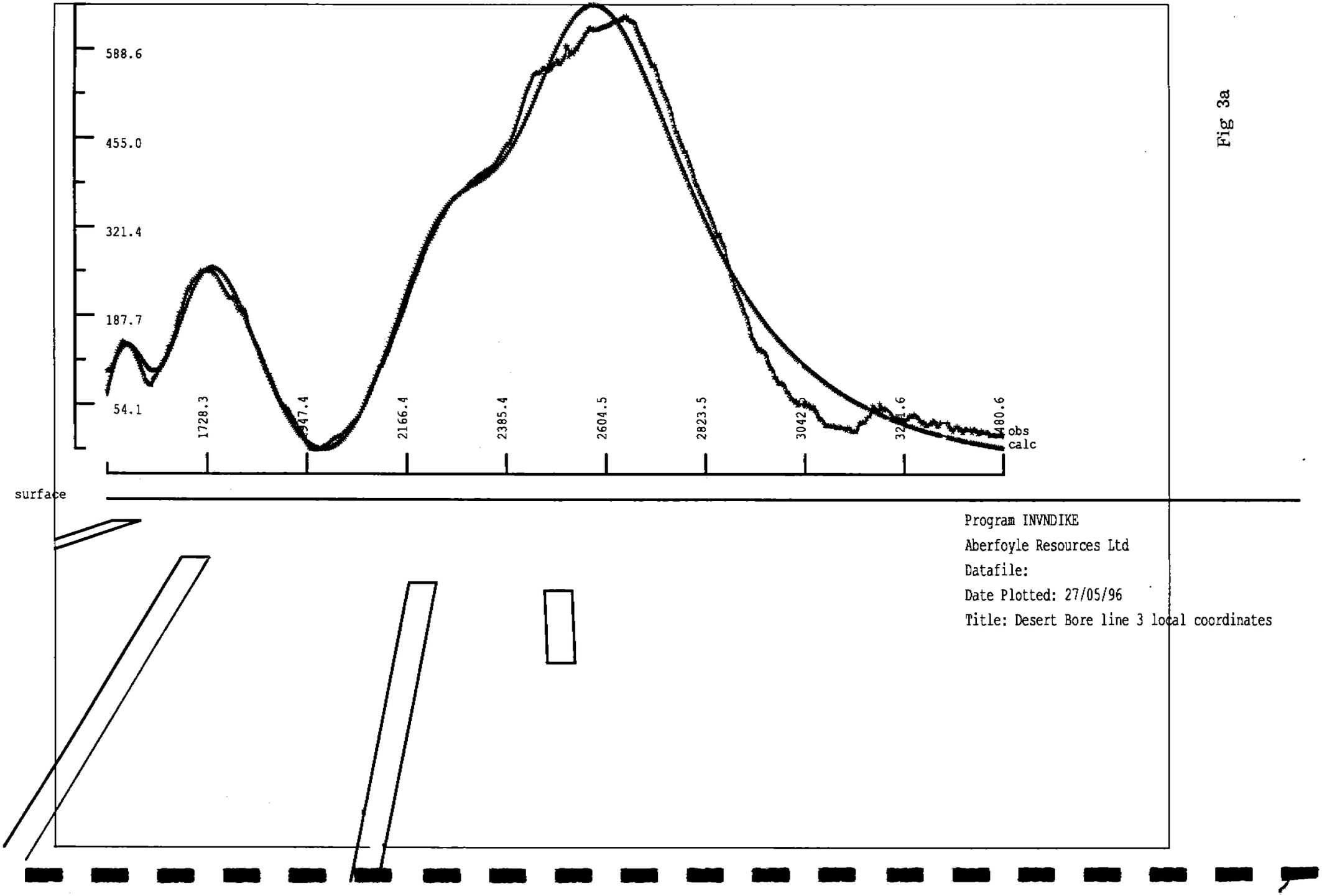
Horiz scale 1:11938.2

DESERT BORE PROSPECT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
11 POINT FILTER
GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY
PLOT1 RAW MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT2 FILTERED MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAW AND FILTERED

Fig 2c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Program INVNDIKE
Aberfoyle Resources Ltd
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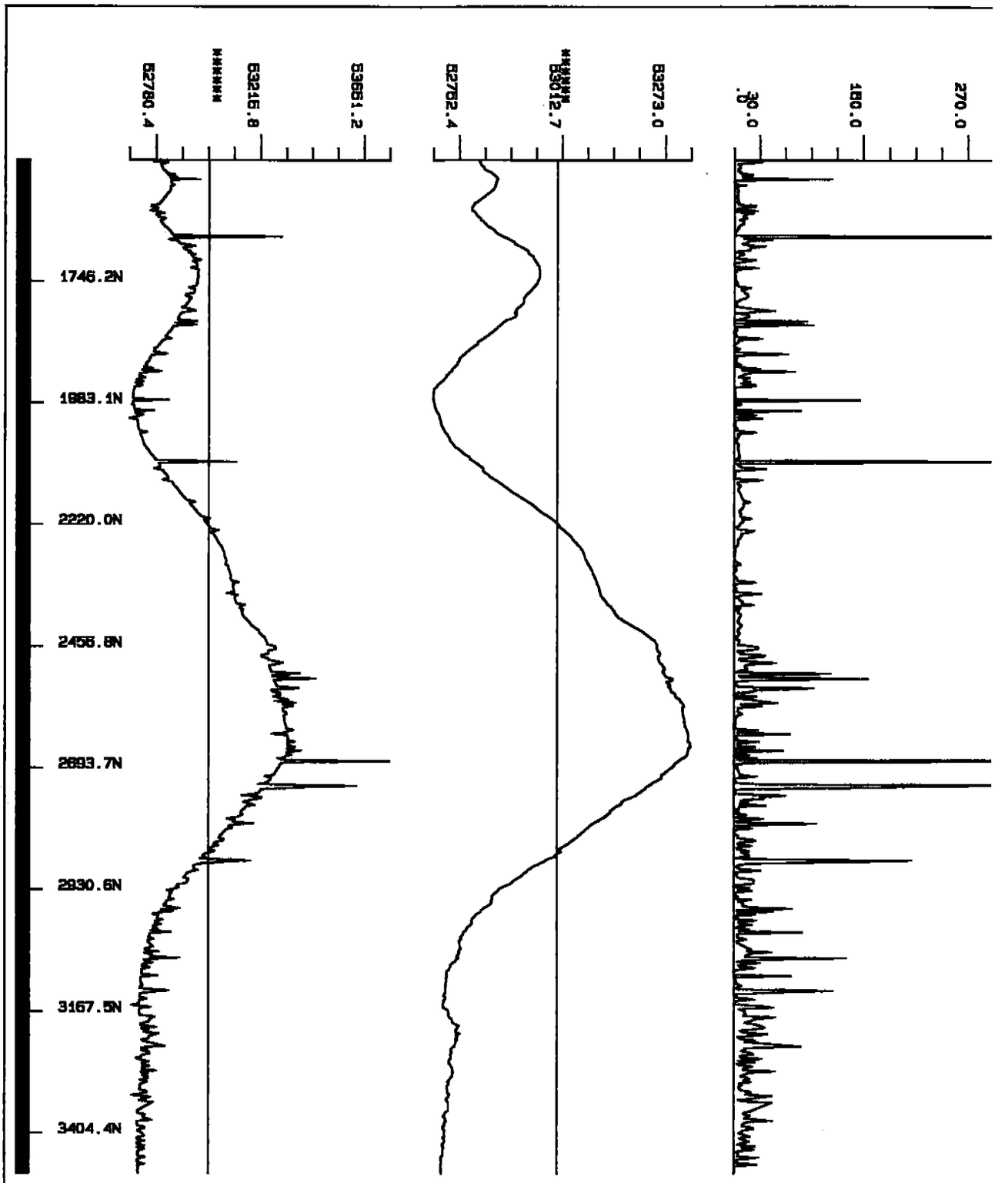
Title: Desert Bore line 3 local coordinates

Fig 3a



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LINE: 3
Date Plotted: 22/05/96
Horiz scale 1:11959.4

DESERT BORE PROSPECT
NORTHERN TERRITORY
11 POINT FILTER
GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY
PLOT1 RAW MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT2 FILTERED MAGNETIC DATA
PLOT3 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RAW AND FILTERED

Fig 3b

3. DISCUSSION

Remnant magnetism is an inherent property of all rocks containing magnetic components and is a result of the alignment of the component magnetic particles to the ambient magnetic field at the time of sedimentation, crystallisation from the melt or re-crystallisation at the time of metamorphism.

Once the magnetic minerals have become fixed in the host rock a "magnetic vector" is attributable to that rock. The size and direction of the vector are dependant upon the amount of magnetic material and the orientation of the rock in the stratigraphic pile. The superposition of magnetic field vectors in rocks of various ages and spatial arrangements, has the effect of reinforcing or destructing the earth's magnetic field at a given location.

The inverted modelling technique described in Section 2.3 above does not account for remanent magnetisation in source rocks and therefore, the shape of the observed profile collected from field data differs from that which would result from an "ideal" source rock (formed under the influence of the earth's present day magnetic field).

It follows that the bodies modelled at Desert Bore in this report are placed in approximately the correct position but that the orientation (dip) of the bodies may be different to that calculated.

Line 1 could not be modelled effectively with the in-house software. The observed profile has a long wavelength (Figure 1) resulting from the ground traverse running sub-parallel to a linear magnetic feature instead of perpendicular to it as indicated from aeromagnetic data.

Inversion modelling of Line 2 utilised four magnetic bodies to match the calculated to the observed profile depicted in Figure 2a. The configuration of

these bodies may represent complex folding of a single magnetic unit. The observed profile can also be modelled by three bodies (Figure 2b) but the calculated verses observed fit is not as close as that resulting from the four body model. Not withstanding the concerns expressed in Section 2.1 above, regarding the confidence in complex models, the configuration displayed in Figure 2a is the preferred model.

Modelling of the magnetic data from Line 3 indicates that four thin magnetic bodies arranged in a steeply dipping configuration could give rise to a magnetic profile that closely matches the observed data (Figure 3a).

It is noteworthy, that the tops of the magnetic bodies as modelled on Line 3 trace out the gradual deepening of Cainozoic basin sediments from west to east. Similarly, in Line 2 the tops of the bodies trace out the reciprocating closure of the basin toward the east.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The rotary air blast (RAB) drilling programme which followed this ground geophysics survey intercepted predominantly Cainozoic basin sediments underlain by granitic rock types.

The target linear aeromagnetic anomalies that were refined by this survey are thought to be the result of shears in granitic lithologies which have aligned and concentrated magnetic minerals (inherent in the original rock type) into fault conduits and/or zones of metamorphic re-crystallisation.

The granite lithologies intercepted in the drilling are not considered prospective for auriferous mineralisation in the Desert Bore area, however, the aim of the geophysical survey was achieved in that, the most likely positions of the magnetic source rocks were pinpointed, reducing the amount of drilling required to effectively test the more prospective areas of EL9146.

It is recommended that this form of exploration be continued on this and other license areas where the target aeromagnetic features underlie extensive basin cover.

APPENDIX 3

RAB Drilling - Geological Logs

ABERFOYLE RESOURCES LTD

EXPLORATION DIVISION
WESTERN AUSTRALIA - YILGARN

DHS Data Sets

Geology

Field Name	Type	Length (spaces)	Example
From	Numeric	7.2	102.30
To	Numeric	7.2	103.20
Colour	Character	8	LBrRd
Weathering	Character	2	M
Rock Type	Character	12	vfBvt
Fabric/Texture	Character	8	WShd
%QzVn	Numeric	4	15
Comments	Character	30	

Alteration

Field Name	Type	Length (spaces)	Example
From	Numeric	7.2	102.30
To	Numeric	7.2	103.20
Type	Character	6	BiCb
% Amount	Numeric	4.1	
Intensity	Character	4	M

Note: use % amount or intensity.

Mineralisation

Field Name	Type	Length (spaces)	Example
From	Numeric	7.2	102.30
To	Numeric	7.2	103.20
% Sulphide	Numeric	4.1	5
Type	Character	8	PyPo
Texture	Character	6	Dis

Structure

Field Name	Type	Length (spaces)	Example
Depth (to top)	Numeric	7.2	102.30
Type	Character	8	Bed
DTH Width	Numeric	8.3	0.4
Dip	Numeric	2	
Dip Dir'n	Numeric	3	
Core Angle	Numeric	2	40
Frequency/m	Numeric	3	

GEOLOGY DATA SET

Colour

Bk	black
Bl	blue
Br	brown
Cr	cream
Gn	green
Gy	grey
Kh	khaki
Mv	mauve
Or	orange
Pk	pink
Pu	purple
Rd	red
Wh	white
Ye	yellow

Prefix L Light
D Dark

Weathering/Oxidation

S	Strong
M	Moderate
W	Weak
Fr	Fresh

- also as prefix to Fabric/Texture
- Intensity of Alteration

Rocktype

1. Grainsize

c	coarse
m	medium
f	fine

Prefix v Very

LITHOLOGY

Recent Surficial Deposits

Q	undifferentiated
Qt	transported cover (dep)
Qr	residual soil (res)
Qh	hardpan]
Qs	silcrete] late overprint
Qc	calcrete]
Ql	lake sediments
Qf	ferruginous lag/transp. laterite?

grainsize suffix

c	clay
s	sand
g	gravel
p	pisolite
n	nodule

i.e. sand cover with hardpan
= Qts/Qh
i.e. in situ pisolitic laterite
= Lfp
if hardpanized
= Qla/Lfp
if calcreted
= Qc/Lfp
i.e. pallid clay on suspected Amp
Lc/Amp?

Laterite Profile

L	undifferentiated
Lf	ferruginous
Lm	mottled
Lc	pallid clay zone
Ls	saprolite

Mafic Rocks

B	undifferentiated mafics
Bi	intrusive
Bv	volcanic, undiff.
Bvt	volcanic, tholeiitic
Bvk	volcanic, komatiitic
Bvm	volcanic, high Mg.
Bdo	dolerite
Bgb	gabbro
Bdq	quartz granophyric dolerite
Bgq	quartz granophyric gabbro
Ban	anorthosite
Bt	tuff, tuffaceous sedim.

Felsic Rocks

A	undifferentiated
Ai	intrusive (minor) undiff. (same as Agp)
Av	volcanic undiff.
Avr	rhyolite
Avd	dacite
At	tuff, tuffaceous sedim.
Ag	Granitoid undiff.
Ag_	s syenite
	d diorite
	t tonalite
	g granite
	d granodiorite
	m monzogranite
	n gneissic
	p porphyry
Iv	intermediate volcanic
Iva	andesite
It	tuff, tuffaceous sedim.

Sediments

S	undifferentiated sediment
Ss	sandstone
Sp	pelitic sediment
Sq	quartzite
Sh	shale
Sc	chert
Sif	ironformation
Sd	dolomite
Sc	conglomerate

Ultramafic Rocks

U	undifferentiated
Upd	peridotite
Upx	pyroxenite
Us	serpentenite
Ud	dunite
Uol	olivine rich
Utc	talc carbonate rock (schistose talc rocks see over)

Metamorphic/Alteration/Tectonic Rocks

base on mineralogy, with textural prefix

i.e. SchBiClEp VnQzCc
SchTaClCb HnfAmFd
GnsQzFdDi
SchQzSePy
textural/descriptive prefixes

Gns	gneiss	Hnf	hornfels
Sch	schist	Rk	rock
Gos	gossan	Vn	vein
Skn	skarn	Dyk	dyke
Bx	breccia	Fz	fault zone
Amp	amphibolite	Grn	granulite

In local databases, where strat column has been established, abbreviations of these names are likely i.e. Davyhurst Us, Cs, Acs, Tcs, Amp etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

MINERALS

Ab	albite
Ac	actinolite
Ad	andalusite
Am	amphibole
As	arsenopyrite
Ba	barite
Bi	biotite
Cb	carbonate
Cc	calcite
Cl	chlorite
Cp	chalcopyrite
Cy	clay
Dp	diopside
Ep	epidote
Fd	feldspar
Fe	iron oxide
Fu	fuchsite
Gn	garnet
Gn	galena
Go	goethite
Gr	graphite
Hb	hornblende
He	hematite
Ka	kaolin
Kf	k-feldspar
Li	limonite
Ma	magnesite
Mi	mica
Mt	magnetite
Mu	muscovite
Ol	olivine
Pl	plagioclase
Po	pyrrhotite
Px	pyroxene
Py	pyrite
Qv	quartz (vein)
Qz	quartz undiff
Se	serpentine
Sd	siderite
Si	silica
Sr	sericite
Tc	talc
Tm	tourmaline
Tr	tremolite
VG	visible gold

Fabric/Texture

Structural Feat

Amr	amorphous	
Bed	bedded,	bedding
Bkn	broken	
Bky	blocky	
Bn(d)	banded	band
Bx(d)	brecciated	breccia
Clv	cleaved	cleavage
Crn	crenulated	crenulation
Cum	cumulate	
Dis	disseminated	
Eqi	equigranular	
Euh	euhedral	
Fis	fissile	
Flb	flow banded	flow banding
Fld	folded	fold axis
Fol	foliated	foliation
Fz	fault zone	fault zone
Gns	gneissic	
Ibd	interbedded	
Lam	laminated	laminae
Lay	layered	layer
Lin	lineated	lineation
Lnt	lenticular	lenticle
Mas	massive	
Peg	pegmatitic	
Pil	pillowed	pillow
Por	porphyritic/porph yroblastic	
Rxt	recrystallised	
Sch	schistose	schistosity
Sem	semi-massive	
Slk(d)	sheared	shearing
Stk	stockworked	
Ves	vesicular/amygda loidal	
Vn(d)	veined	vein
Vug	vuggy	
Xbd	cross-bedded	cross-bedding
Xct	cross cutting	
Xtl	crystalline	

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EXPLORATION DIVISION

971109 PERCUSSION DRILL LOG

HOLE ID R0030001 | DIP -90 | GEOLOGIST SH. | PAGE
COLLAR NORTH 7503520 | AZIMUTH — | DRILLER STADDON | OF
COLLAR EAST 341690 | COMMENCED 18/6/96 | RIG TYPE EDSON.
RL 500 | COMPLETED 18/6/96 | TOTAL DEPTH 24m

LICENCE/PROSPECT DESERT BORE.

Sample No.	Depth	LITHOLOGY						ALTERATION			MINERALISATION		GEOPHY.	COMMENTS
		Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Colour	Texture	Weath Style	Weath Intensity	Intensity	Texture	Mineralogy	Texture	Mineralogy and Contents	Mag.Susc.	
	0-2		Qtz	orRdBr	Fr.		S							
	2-3		Qtz, Qtp.	"	Blk—		S.							
	3-6		Qtz, Ttc?	FnGyBlk	"		SM							
	6-9		Qtz (Ttc)	"	Fg.		"							
971109	9-10													
110	10-12		?Ttc.	Bl, FnGy	Fg, Gran		M.	W		He				
	12-14	?Tts	?Lst - ?Agg	FnGy	Cg		M.							Fragm. in
111	14-18	?Tts	—	LBr	"		"							
112	18-21		?Tf, Lst	DBr.	Fg, WFo		S.	M		He.				
113	21-23		Lst - ?Agg		Mg, MSh.		W							Shrd felsic intrn.
114	23-24		"		M-Cg		W							
	EOH													

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+500m

PERCUSSION DRILL LOG

115.

LICENCE/PROSPECT: Desert Dome.

HOLE ID: R0039992 | DIP: -90 | GEOLOGIST: Sk.
COLLAR NORTH: 7503515 | AZIMUTH: — | DRILLER: GARY.
COLLAR EAST: 342190 | COMMENCED: 18/6 | RIG TYPE: EDSON
RL: 500 | COMPLETED: 18/6 | TOTAL DEPTH: 29m

PAGE ___ OF ___

Sample No.	Depth	Lithology: Stratigraphy	Lithology: Rock Type	Lithology: Colour	Lithology: Texture	Weath: Style	Weath: Intensity	Alteration: Intensity	Alteration: Texture	Alteration: Mineralogy	Mineralisation: Texture	Mineralisation: Mineralogy and Contents	Geophy.: Mag.Susc.	Comments
														First - Hem/T collar collapsed
	0-2		Qts.	RdOrBr.	Fri		S							1hr free rods + bit.
971115	2-3		Qtg, Qtp	"	Indd, Bk		S							
116	3-5		Qts, Qc	LOrOr Fn	Gran		S							
117	5-10		Qh(Tts)	Fa Hey LBr.	Fg Gran		M							
118	10-16		Qh(Tts)	"	"		"							
119.	16-19		?Qtg(Tts)	Br	"		"	W		He.				1st app of free qtz
120	19-25		?Qtg/Ttg	Gy Fn.	Bkn		W							Fresh amphibolite clasts.
121	25-27		Tts	LBr.	Fg, Fr.		W							Mostly cemented.
	27-29		"	"	"		W							Free running sand.
	EOH													Lost circ
														Hole collapsed.
														- danger of losing rods!

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EXPLORATION DIVISION

122. PERCUSSION DRILL LOG +300.

LICENCE/PROSPECT: DESERT BORE

HOLE ID: R0030003 | DIP: -90. | GEOLOGIST: SH

COLLAR NORTH: 7503575 | AZIMUTH: - | DRILLER: WARM.

COLLAR EAST: 342 430 | COMMENCED: 18/6 | RIG TYPE: EDSON.

RL: 500 | COMPLETED: 18/6 | TOTAL DEPTH: 38m

PAGE ___ OF ___

Sample No.	Depth	LITHOLOGY						ALTERATION			MINERALISATION		GEOPHY.	COMMENTS
		Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Colour	Texture	Weath Style	Weath Intensity	Intensity	Texture	Mineralogy	Texture	Mineralogy and Contents	Mag.Susc.	
	0-3.		Qts, Qtp.	ARdBr	Fri Rndd		S.							
	3-7		Qc, Tts	FaLbgyPu	Gran		M							
	7-9		Qty, Tts.	"	Fg, Gran		M	W		He.				Wkly cemented.
	9-13		Tts.	LBlubgy	Mg		"							Sand with free qtz & fsp grains
97,122 {	13-15		?Tf, Tts.	Br, Gy	Fg, Gran.		"	W		He.				Wk He cement.
}	15-21		?Tts, ?Tty	FnGyLB	C-Fg, Fri		"							F-Cg sand clast
123	21-24		Tf?	Br	F-VFg		S.	W-M		He.				Mod cement of VFg grains
124	24-30		? Tty, Tts	GyBr.	BKn		M							Lg bkn qtz gravels with gy sands.
125	30-35		Tty, Tts.	"	F-Pebb.		W							Sands with qtz & amph frags
126	35-38		Tts.	Br	F-Mg		M							
	EOH.													Lost circ.
														No penetration thru cover.

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127

PERCUSSION DRILL LOG

HOLE ID	K0021000004	DIP	-90	GEOLOGIST	SH
COLLAR NORTH	7503615	AZIMUTH	—	DRILLER	STADCOTE
COLLAR EAST	347000	COMMENCED	18/6/96	RIG TYPE	HOSON
RL		COMPLETED	18/6/96	TOTAL DEPTH	81m

PAGE ___ OF ___

LICENCE/PROSPECT: DESERT BORE

Sample No.	Depth	LITHOLOGY: Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Colour	Texture	Weath: Style	Weath: Intensity	ALTERATION: Intensity	Texture	Mineralogy	MINERALISATION: Texture	Mineralogy and Contents	GEOPHY.: Mag.Susc.	COMMENTS
	0-3		Qts	RdOrBr	F/i		S							
	3-4		Qtp	LBrFa	Rndd		S							
	4-7		?Tj, Tts	LBrFa	Fg, Glan		M-S	W		He.				Wk He cement.
	7-13		Tfg, Tj, Tts	FaLBr	F-Cg		S-M	W		FeO				
	13-17		Tj	Br	Fg		S	?W		He				Wk He cement.
	17-19		Ttg, Tts	LBr	Fg, Pebb.		S.							
971127	19-22		Tjs	DBrTn	Fg		S	PM		He, Fe				He-Fe cemented sands
128	22-26		Tj, Lsj	"	"		"	P		He				
129	26-32		Lsu-Agg	DBrPk	F-Mg		M-S							
130	32-36		Lsu-?Agg	Pk	"		"							Composite grains ?
131	36-39		"	TnBr	"		"							"
132	39-45		"	BrGy	"		"							"
133	45-51		Lsu-Agg	BrPk	Fg		M.							Qtz-He-Li-fsp ?microgranite
134	51-56		"	"	Fg, ?WFo		"							
? 135.	56-60		Lsu-Agg/Peg	PkBr	Cg, Ag		"							Abun smoky qtz [illegible]
136	60-64		"	DFaLBr	"		"							Traces of musc/Calcs.
137	64-67		Lsu-Agg	DFa	Mg		M-S	Td		Li				
138	67-71		Lsl-Agg	GryGrn	F-Mg, ?WFo		M							Traces of biot [illegible]
139	71-76		Lsl-?Agg	Agg	VF-Mg, MFo		M							
140/141	76-81		"	"			M-W							Friable.

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+550m.

182. PERCUSSION DRILL LOG

LICENCE/PROSPECT: DESERT BORE

HOLE ID: RO0200dd5 | DIP: -90 | GEOLOGIST: SH
COLLAR NORTH: 7503600 | AZIMUTH: — | DRILLER: STADCOTE
COLLAR EAST: 347555 | COMMENCED: 19/6/96 | RIG TYPE: EDSON
RL: 500 | COMPLETED: 19/6/96 | TOTAL DEPTH: 70m

PAGE ___ OF ___

Sample No.	Depth	Lithology: Stratigraphy	Lithology: Rock Type	Lithology: Colour	Lithology: Texture	Weath: Style	Weath: Intensity	Alteration: Intensity	Alteration: Texture	Alteration: Mineralogy	Mineralisation: Texture	Mineralisation: Mineralogy and Contents	Geophy.: Mag.Susc.	COMMENTS
	0-2		Qts	QBrS.	Fi		S							
	2-3		?Qtz/Qp	n	Rnld		S							
	3-4		Qtz, Qp	BuBr.	BK		S							
	4-14		Tfs	LBuFa	Fg Gran		M	W-TR		He				wk He cement
	14-23		Tfs	LBrTn	n		S	W-M		He				wk He cementing of sands
971142	23-27		?Tfs	Br	n		n	n		n				n n
143	27-31		Lsu-?Agg	OrPK	Mg, VF ?		M	W		He				Contact @ ~26.5m
144	31-37		n	Pp.	n		n	n		n				
145	37-42		Lsu-?Agg	LBrPK	Mg-Fiss		M	TR		Li, He, Le				Free 0.5mm qtz grains, shred or mafic component minerals
146	42-45		n	FaKh	Mg		M-S	TR		Li, He				
147	45-51		Lsl-?Agg	GnKh	Mg-VFg Fiss		M	TR		Li				AA with free qtz grains & shred everything else ??
148	51-57		n	n	n		M							AA with some wh fsps
149	57-63		Lsl-Agg	Gn	VCg		M-W	TR		Chl				Qtz & fsp rich, lg grains, shred chl mafic
150	63-67		Lsl-Gns (Agg)	n	VC-VFg		n	W		Chl				Mafics shred & chloritic ? segregation
151	67-69		n	KhGn	n		n	TR		Chl				
	69-70		Lsl-Agg	LBrDFa	Cg		n	—		—				PK fsp imparts Br colour
	EOH													

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EXPLORATION DIVISION

+200

1/2 PERCUSSION DRILL LOG

LICENCE/PROSPECT: DESERT BORE

HOLE ID: R0020006 | DIP: -90 | GEOLOGIST: SH
COLLAR NORTH: 7503635 | AZIMUTH: — | DRILLER: STADCOTE
COLLAR EAST: 347725 | COMMENCED: 19/6/96 | RIG TYPE: EDSON
RL: 500 | COMPLETED: 19/6/96 | TOTAL DEPTH: 57m

PAGE ___ OF ___

Sample No.	Depth	LITHOLOGY: Stratigraphy	Rock Type	Colour	Texture	Weath: Style	Weath: Intensity	ALTERATION: Intensity	Texture	Mineralogy	MINERALISATION: Texture	Mineralogy and Contents	GEOPHY. Mag.Susc.	COMMENTS
	0-2		Qts, Qtp	RdOrBr	Fi		S							
	2-3		Qtp, Qtg	RdBr	Rndd		S							
	3-6		Tts, Qtg	LBuFa	Fg		M							
	6-15		Tts	"	"		M							
	15-22		Ttsf	Tn	Fg		S	W		He				
971152	22-25		Ttg, Ttp	BrTn	Cg, Bk		M							
153	25-28		Ttsf	Br	Fg		M-S	M-W		He				Wk He cement.
154	28-33		?Ttg ?Ttf	OrBr	Pebb-Fg		"	M		He				
155	33-35		Lsu-Agg?	PgBr	Mg		M-S	W		He, Li				
156	35-36		"	OrPk	"		"	Tr		He, Li				
157	36-39		Lsu-Agg/Kms	Pk	Mg Wshd		M-S	"		"				
158	39-41		Lsu-?Agg	LBuBr	Cg		M-S	W		Li				
159	41-44		"	DBr	"		"	Tr		He, Li, Se				
160	44-49		Lsu/Lsl	BuKhGn	Mas Soft		S						3/Q	Damp, clay balls.
161	49-54		Lsl-Gns(Agg?)	Gy Gn	Fg-Mg, MFo		W-M	Tr		Chl		0.28		Mafic minerals carry shr fabric
162	54-56		"	GyKh	"		"					0.61	~20%	Contaminant from top of hole
163	56-57		"	GyLBr	"		"					0.77		50% " " "
	EOH													

APPENDIX 4

RAB Drilling - Analytical Results

amdel

Job: 6AD2571
O/N:

inal

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	As	Fe	Mn
971109	14	15	38	<5	6	2.60%	280
971110	11	20	28	5	<3	2.16%	340
971111	11	15	33	<5	<3	2.51%	270
971112	36	20	88	10	4	5.76%	1250
971113	3	25	68	<5	<3	3.33%	840
971114	4	25	63	5	<3	3.28%	480
971115	18	30	22	<5	6	4.89%	640
971116	13	25	36	<5	6	2.84%	360
971117	10	25	32	<5	4	2.34%	230
971118	9	20	31	<5	<3	2.32%	210
971119	12	15	32	<5	<3	2.51%	310
971120	8	20	27	<5	<3	1.92%	145
971121	8	25	26	<5	6	1.95%	220
971122	12	20	35	<5	<3	2.51%	310
971123	14	20	41	5	<3	3.23%	490
971124	10	15	32	<5	<3	2.54%	380
971125	7	25	27	<5	4	1.88%	155
971126	27	25	62	10	<3	4.03%	330
971127	25	25	55	10	<3	4.19%	680
971128	46	25	62	10	<3	5.25%	330
971129	31	55	33	15	10	6.16%	170
971130	9	35	19	10	10	3.25%	155
971131	14	15	66	10	<3	4.19%	230
971132	20	30	87	10	6	4.68%	210
971133	12	15	59	10	<3	3.92%	190
971134	10	30	50	15	6	4.07%	140
971135	12	15	43	10	<3	2.78%	145
971136	16	35	60	10	6	2.61%	480
971137	11	35	69	5	<3	2.46%	330
971138	16	15	125	5	4	5.88%	390
971139	12	35	150	10	4	4.92%	540
971140	50	25	90	10	<3	3.86%	300
971141	48	20	86	5	<3	3.99%	300
971142	27	30	45	10	12	5.51%	310
971143	7	35	16	5	4	2.98%	70
971144	3	30	30	10	6	4.78%	95
971145	15	55	41	10	4	4.61%	100
971146	11	20	71	10	<3	3.95%	145
971147	8	25	105	10	<3	4.96%	120
971148	6	15	78	5	<3	3.53%	100
971149	7	30	66	5	<3	3.39%	145
971150	5	20	65	5	<3	3.06%	260
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	2	5	2	5	3	100	5
SCHEME	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E

Final

Job: 6AD2571
O/N:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Bi	As	Fe	Mn
971151	3	30	80	10	<3	4.03%	340
971152	17	20	33	5	<3	3.30%	440
971153	35	45	39	10	10	7.35%	640
971154	22	20	26	10	4	5.78%	125
971155	12	25	17	10	<3	4.15%	95
971156	3	80	13	5	6	2.13%	35
971157	24	85	18	10	6	3.71%	90
971158	69	<5	42	10	<3	7.59%	300
971159	62	<5	51	10	<3	10.5%	480
971160	56	30	71	20	<3	7.48%	1400
971161	40	30	82	5	<3	4.76%	800
971162	16	25	83	10	<3	4.57%	920
971163	42	25	71	<5	<3	4.24%	740
971164	41	30	86	10	<3	4.54%	860
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DET.LIM	2	5	2	5	3	100	5
SCHEME	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E	IC3E

amdel

Job: 6AD2571
O/N:

Final

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Dpl	Ni
971109	0.3	--	16
971110	0.2	--	14
971111	0.4	--	16
971112	1.0	--	65
971113	0.3	--	38
971114	<0.1	--	38
971115	0.4	--	19
971116	0.5	--	19
971117	0.3	--	14
971118	0.2	--	12
971119	<0.1	--	13
971120	<0.1	--	11
971121	<0.1	--	12
971122	<0.1	0.3	15
971123	0.1	--	19
971124	<0.1	--	15
971125	0.3	--	11
971126	0.7	--	28
971127	0.5	--	32
971128	0.7	--	39
971129	0.8	--	24
971130	<0.1	--	15
971131	0.2	--	26
971132	<0.1	0.2	36
971133	0.1	--	26
971134	0.4	0.8	27
971135	0.2	--	18
971136	0.3	--	17
971137	<0.1	--	15
971138	<0.1	--	46
971139	<0.1	--	51
971140	0.1	--	33
971141	0.2	--	30
971142	0.7	--	25
971143	1.1	--	7
971144	0.5	--	9
971145	0.3	--	15
971146	0.3	--	24
971147	0.5	--	38
971148	0.5	--	31
971149	<0.1	--	24
971150	0.5	--	26
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppm
DET.LIM	0.1	0.1	2
SCHEME	FA3M	FA3M	IC3E

amdel

Final

Job: 6AD2571
O/N:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

SAMPLE	Au	Au Dpl	Ni
971151	0.3	--	31
971152	0.8	--	23
971153	0.5	--	24
971154	0.6	--	17
971155	0.4	--	10
971156	0.2	--	6
971157	0.2	0.2	11
971158	0.2	--	41
971159	0.2	--	44
971160	0.6	--	94
971161	0.2	--	42
971162	0.3	--	41
971163	0.1	--	35
971164	0.3	--	45
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppm
DET.LIM	0.1	0.1	2
SCHEME	FA3M	FA3M	IC3E

330000mE
335000mE
340000mE
345000mE
350000mE
355000mE
360000mE

7515000mN
7510000mN
7505000mN
7500000mN
7495000mN

EL 9146

LEGEND

(All Quaternary Omitted)

- Retrograde shear zone
- Amphibolite
- Granitoids
- Pelitic/psamnitic gneiss/granulite
- Mafic granulite
- Felsic granulite

Compiled from
Aicoota 1:250,000 sheet
Napperby 1:250,000 sheet

SCALE 1 : 50,000

Kms 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kms

AMG NORTH
MAG NORTH
4°

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS			
Init	Date	Init	Date

NORTHERN TERRITORY
GOLD PROJECT
EL 9146 DESERT BORE
SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY

Location Code SF53/9,10 | Scale 1:50,000 | Date May 1996

Compiled CGD
Drawn MAR
Traced
Checked CGD
Plate No DSB 002

Figure 3

330000mE 335000mE 340000mE 345000mE 350000mE 355000mE 360000mE

7515000mN
7510000mN
7505000mN
7500000mN
7495000mN

EL 9146

Linear Magnetic Feature

NOTE: Position of anomalies approximate only
-compiled from 1 mile spaced surveys

3 2 km

2 2 km

1 1.8 km

AMG NORTH

MAG NORTH 4°

SCALE 1 : 50,000

Kms 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kms

Ground Magnetic Traverses

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS					
Init	Date	Init	Date		

NORTHERN TERRITORY
GOLD PROJECT
EL 9146 DESERT BORE

LINEAR MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Compiled	CGD
Drawn	MAR
Traced	
Checked	CGD
Plate No	DSB 004

Location Code SF53/9.10 Scale 1:50,000 Date May 1996

Figure 4

330000mE
335000mE
340000mE
345000mE
350000mE
355000mE
360000mE

7515000mN
7510000mN
7505000mN
7500000mN
7495000mN

EL 9146

Desert Bore

Prowse Gap

Microwave Tower

Pine Hill Station

Aileron Station

STUART HIGHWAY

△ Mt. Lucy 706

AILERON

Racecourse

Hotel

AMG NORTH

MAG NORTH

4°

SCALE 1 : 50,000

Kms 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kms

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS			
Init	Date	Init	Date

NORTHERN TERRITORY
GOLD PROJECT
EL 9146 DESERT BORE
EXISTING ACCESS

Location Code SF53/9.10 | Scale 1:50,000 | Date May 1996

Compiled	CGD
Drawn	MAR
Traced	
Checked	CGD
Plate No	DSB 003

Figure 5

330000E 335000E 340000E 345000E 350000E 355000E 360000E 365000E

7515000N
7510000N
7505000N
7500000N
7495000N
7490000N

EL 9146

OR0039001
OR0039002
OR0039003
OR0026004
OR0026005
OR0026006

SCALE 1 : 50,000

Kms 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kms

AMG NORTH
MAG NORTH
4°

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Init.	Date

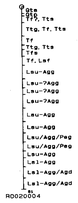
TANAMI GOLD PROJECT - NT
EL 9146 - DESERT BORE
Drill Hole Location Plan
Collar coordinates by GPS

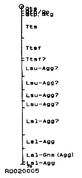
Location Code: SF53/9.1 | Scale: 1 : 50000 | Date: 9/09/96

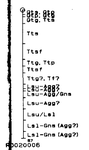
Compiled: SLMH
Drawn:
Traced:
Checked:
Plate No.: DS87

346800E 346900E 347000E 347100E 347200E 347300E 347400E 347500E 347600E 347700E 347800E

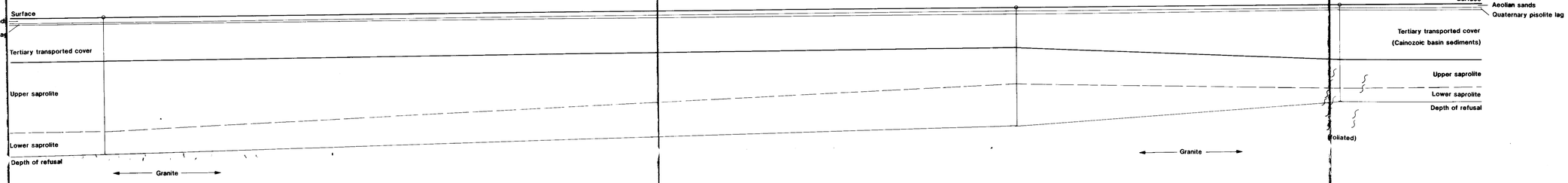
GEOLOGICAL LOGS





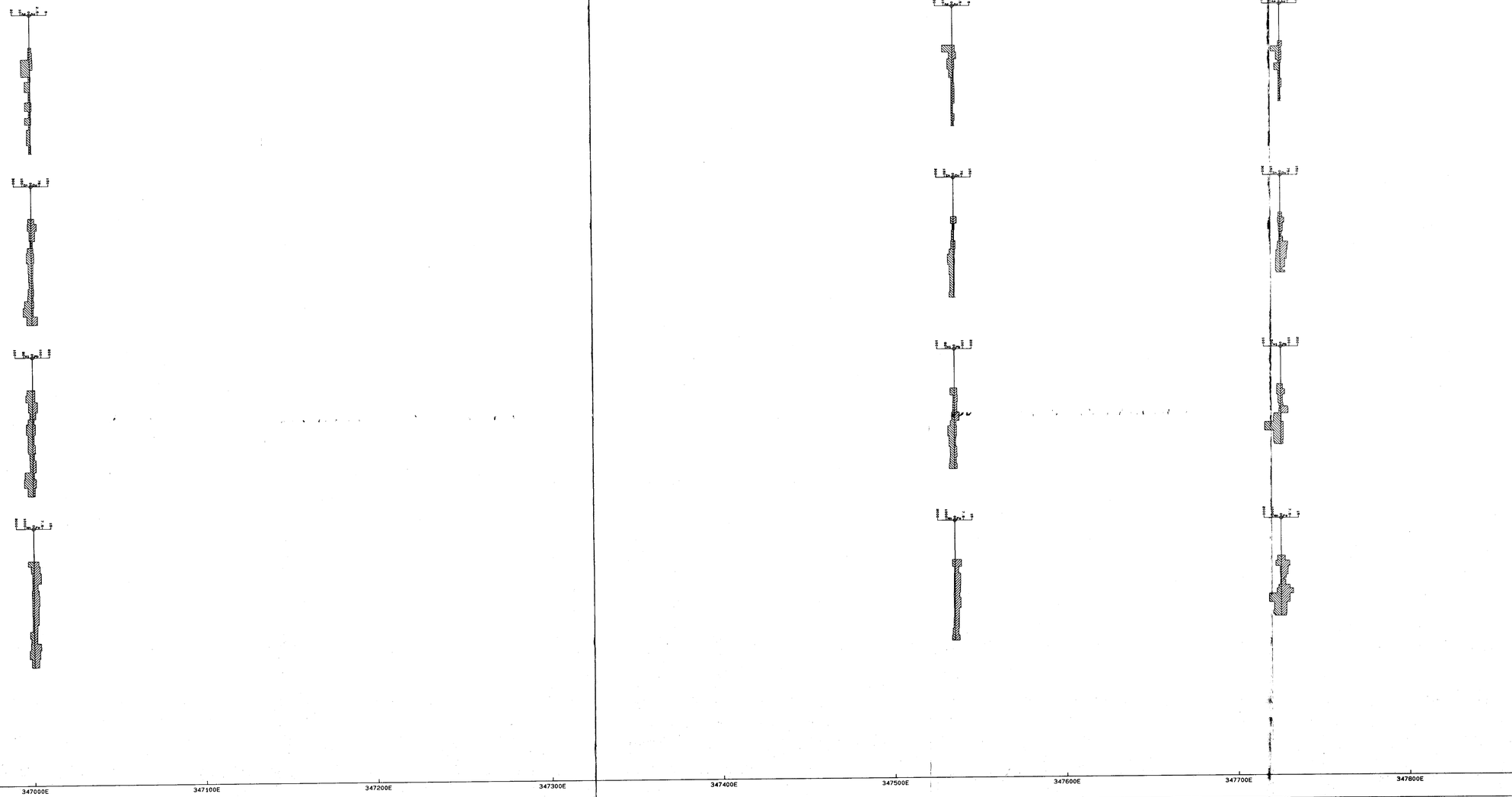


GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION



RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
As/Au

Au - ppb
As - ppm



RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Zn/Cu

Zn - ppm
Cu - ppm

RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Ni/Pb

Ni - ppm
Pb - ppm

RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Mn/Fe

Mn - ppm
Fe - %

346800E 346900E 347000E 347100E 347200E 347300E 347400E 347500E 347600E 347700E 347800E

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS			
Init.	Date	Init.	Date

Location Code: 53/8.10

TANAMI GOLD PROJECT - NT
EL 9146 - DESERT BORE
Line 2 RAB
Geology and Geochemistry

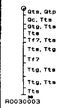
Scale: 1 : 1000 | Date: 9/09/96

Compiled: BJM
Drawn:
Traced:
Checked:
Plate no.: 0886

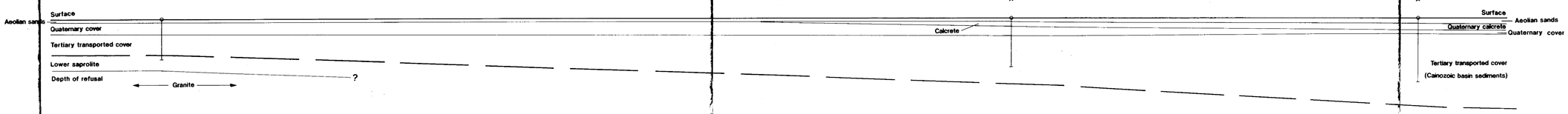
Figure 7

341500E 341600E 341700E 341800E 341900E 342000E 342100E 342200E 342300E 342400E 342500E

GEOLOGICAL LOGS



GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION



RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
As/Au

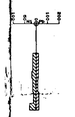
Au - ppb
As - ppm

RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Zn/Cu

Zn - ppm
Cu - ppm

RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Ni/Pb

Ni - ppm
Pb - ppm



RAB GEOCHEMISTRY
Mn/Fe

Mn - ppm
Fe - %

★ Hole did not reach depth of refusal

341500E 341600E 341700E 341800E 341900E 342000E 342100E 342200E 342300E 342400E 342500E

Aberfoyle Resources Limited
EXPLORATION DIVISION

REVISIONS				TANAMI GOLD PROJECT - NT	Compiled: SJH
Init.	Date	Init.	Date	EL 9146 - DESERT BORE	Drawn:
				Line 3 RAB	Traced:
				Geology and Geochemistry	Checked:
Location Code: SD/L10				Scale: 1 : 1000 Date: 10/09/96	Plate no.: 0888

Figure 8