

Geochemical Sampling Techniques/Sample Descriptions

RC (Rock Chip)

A composite technique is adopted whereby approximately 4-5kg of material comprising 10 to 15 grab samples is collected from within a 2m radius of the designated sample site. A description of sample material is recorded in the sample logs.

GPS equipment is used to determine reconnaissance sample locations in the absence of a local grid. Sampled sites have been marked with flagging tape and numbered aluminium permatags affixed to the outcrop or nearby tree.

SOIL

Soil samples are generally obtained via a shallow surface scrape, generally to a depth of approximately 20cm, which is then either sieved in the field or mechanically sieved back at a serviced field camp. The fraction chosen is dependent on the geologists' assessment of the regolith, however, common fractions include -0.5mm , $-180\mu\text{m}$, $-125\mu\text{m}$, $-75\mu\text{m}$. The exact fraction the geologist chooses to collect is recorded during logging. Soil material is sieved to obtain approximately 300-500g of material, which is then collected into a plastic zip-seal bag that is enclosed into another to prevent contamination during transport. The methodology chosen to analyse soil samples depends upon the geologists' expectation for the concentrations of gold in the particular soil profile and what other elements the geologist is interested in analysing for. Typically, however, methodologies are either based around methods that use either aqua regia or cyanide as a digest at either Genalysis Laboratory Services, ALS Chemex or Newmont's in-house BLEG laboratory. Depending upon the method used, the sample is either logged as a "BCL" (used if the analysis methodology is cyanide based) or "SOIL" (used if the analysis methodology is aqua regia based). Samples from a few soil sampling surveys were submitted for analysis using proprietary methodologies offered by Amdel that are known as "Deep Leach 5" and "Deep Leach 11". Historically, these samples have been logged as "MMI", however, the sampling methodology and the material collected are exactly the same as that described for soil sampling. Therefore, such samples in this report are also logged and referred to as "SOIL" samples.

Reconnaissance spaced sample sites are not marked; however infill sample sites are flagged in the absence of a local grid.

Vacuum Drilling & Sampling

At each drill hole vacuum drill hole location a DSL (drill derived stone line) sample and a bedrock sample were collected.

DSL sample

Unconsolidated, colluvial gravels ('stone line'), immediately below the aeolian sand cover were sieved to plus 2mm. (with the coarse material being sampled). The aeolian sand material was discarded and not sampled.

Bedrock Sample

In each hole a composite sample of the weathered bedrock was collected immediately below the 'stone line'. Generally the drill hole penetrated at least 2m into the weathered bedrock.

RAB & Aircore Drilling & Sampling

RAB drilling was largely undertaken by RockDrill. The rigs used can be readily converted between RAB and Aircore drilling formats depending upon requirements. In relation to RAB drilling, where it was possible, an indication of whether or not a blade bit or a hammer bit was given in the logs. This is indicated in the Drilling Type code, which will be given as "HRAB" if drilled using a hammer bit or "BRAB" if drilled using a blade bit.

All holes are rehabilitated on completion of drilling by using available drill spoil to back fill the hole.

Composite Samples

RAB drillholes are typically composite sampled at 3m intervals where the geology is considered to be prospective and are generally comprehensively sampled from surface. Drill spoil is sampled one of two ways, depending upon the level of field assistance available and the importance placed upon the results of the drilling program. The first method is to riffle split to obtain 2kg composite samples, while the second is to spear sample one metre piles to obtain the three metre composite sample. When spoil is wet, a grab sample is taken. While this sample is customarily a 3m composite sample, the sample interval is ultimately left to the geologist's discretion. The sample intervals are clearly documented in the drillhole logs accompanying this report.

Quality Control

Quality control samples, such as standards, blanks and repeat samples, are routinely placed within sample batches in order to check the precision and accuracy of the methodologies used. These quality control samples are regularly checked so these assertions about methodology can be kept up to date. An indication of the number of quality control samples within each batch of samples has been provided within the text of this report. Quality control samples in Appendix 1 of this report have the following "Data Type" coding: "STD" are given to standards, "DUP" are given to repeat samples and "BLK" are given to blanks.