TANAMI
EXPLORATION NL
ACN 063 213 598

COMBINED

PARTIAL

RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

EL 9474 'Farrands Hill'
and EL 9475 'Mt Charles East'

NE TANAMI PROJECT

From 23 March 2001 to 22 March 2006

Author
C Rohde

June 2006

Distribution:
- ❑ Department of Business, Industry, & Resource Development (1)
- ❑ Central Land Council (1)
- ❑ Tanami NL, Perth (1)

File: cr18dpifmRR2006_NE Tanami

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NET_WADL3_ASSAYNORM_2006P	Drilling Assays (Normalised)
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1.0 SUMMARY

EL's 9474 and 9475 are situated about 600 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs and were explored as part of the North Eastern Tanami project (**Figure 1**). Both tenements were granted to AngloGold Australia Limited (Anglogold) on 23 March 2001 and were purchased by Tanami Exploration NL (TENL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tanami Gold NL (TGNL), a publicly listed company in June 2005.

After five years of tenure the southern half of EL 9474 and the western half of EL 9475 were surrendered. This report details the exploration completed within the surrendered tenement area from 23 March 2001 to 22 March 2006.

All field exploration on EL 9474 and EL 9475 was carried out by Anglogold in the first three years of tenure. A summary of exploration is shown below in **Table 1**. No significant results for gold mineralisation were returned. TENL recommended the southern half of EL 9474 and the western half of EL 9475 for relinquishment after a data review.

Table 1: Exploration Summary

Tenement	EL 9474	EL 9475
Lag sampling	94 samples	-
Soil sampling	-	366 soil samples
Aircore Drilling	-	2 holes, 132 metres
PH Aircore Drilling	23 holes, 851 metres	-
PH RAB Drilling	1 hole, 27 metres	70 holes, 1082 metres

2.0 INTRODUCTION

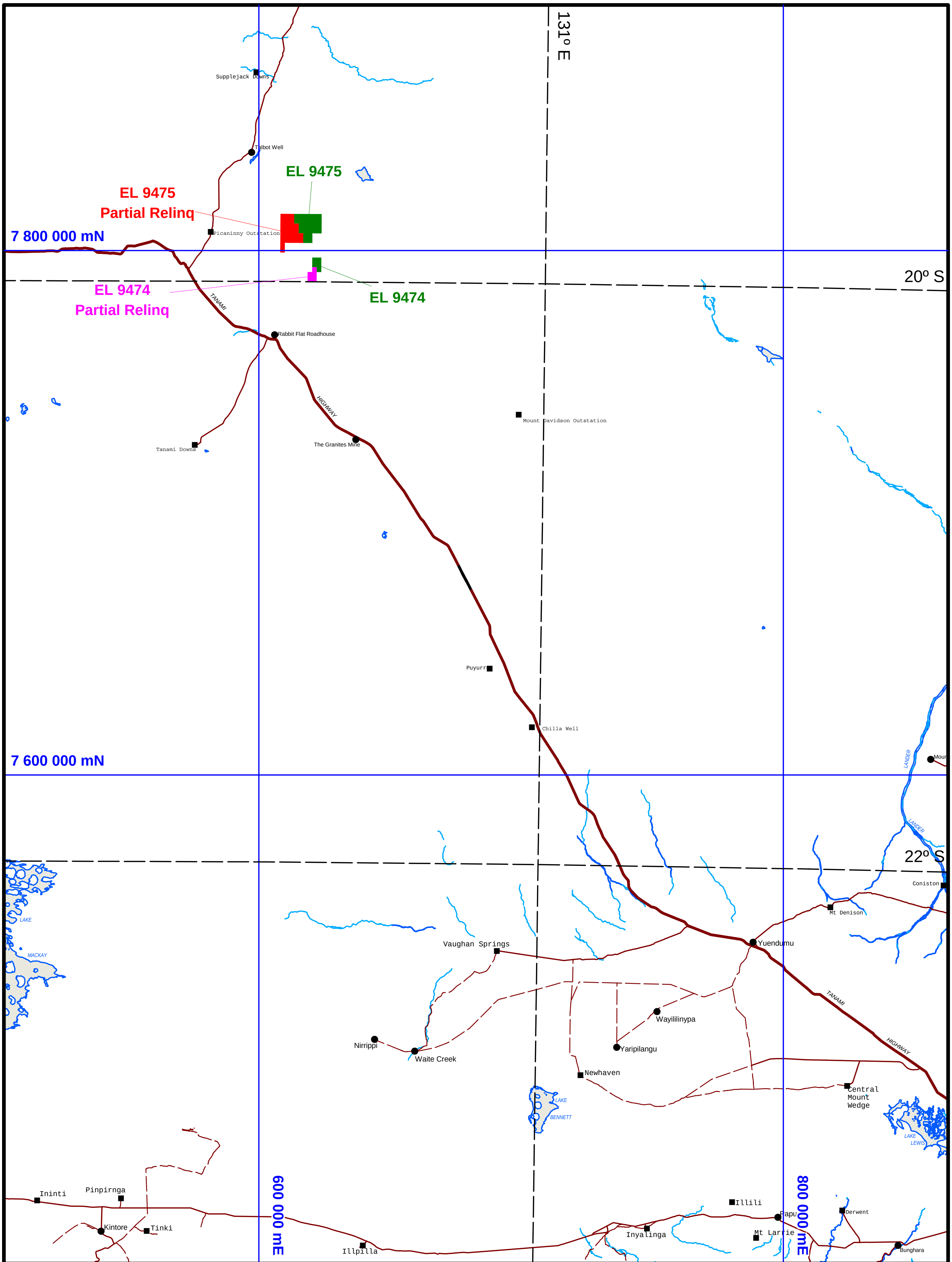
EL's 9474 and 9475 form part of the North Eastern Tanami project area. The tenements are situated about 600 kilometres northwest of Alice Springs and 45 kilometres east of the Tanami Gold Mine within the Tanami Desert. Access to the tenements from Alice Springs is via the unsealed Tanami Track.

The tenements were initially acquired to test a highly prospective, north-south trending package of rocks interpreted to be part Nanny Goat Creek Volcanic Complex, located immediately adjacent to the Supplejack Shear Zone.

The NE Tanami project area is affected by access restrictions, including extremely high temperatures (in excess of 50°C) and high seasonal rainfall; associated with the northern monsoon season that typically extends from late November to the middle of April. Access to the area by the Tanami road (gravel) is periodically restricted due to flooding and is closed for up to four months every year by the Hall's Creek and Alice Springs Shire Councils (Sewell et al, 2004).

The vegetation over the project area varies from wide-open, spinifex studded plains to low desert scrubland. The area has a characteristically subdued topography with limited low breakaway hills and sub-cropping areas. The majority of the area lies beneath a veneer of aeolian or colluvial sediments. Deep palaeo-drainage systems, comprising fluvial, lacustrine and aeolian sediments, are known to transect some of the tenements (Sewell et al, 2004).

After five years of tenure the southern half of EL 9474 and the western half of EL 9475 were surrendered. This report details the exploration completed within the surrendered tenement area from 23 March 2001 to 22 March 2006.



TANAMI GOLD NL

NORTH EAST TANAMI

PROJECT LOCATION

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
C.Rohde	**June 2006**	**M.H.Bailey**

PLAN No: **ETP_NT_1_0_001**

1 : 2,000,000

0 40 80 120

MGA Zone 53 (GDA94) kilometres

FIGURE 1

3.0 TENURE

Exploration Licences 9474 and 9475 were granted to AngloGold Australia Limited on 23 March 2001 for a period of six years. They were included in a Sale and Purchase Agreement dated 23 June 2005, between Anglogold Ashanti Australia Limited (Anglogold) and Tanami Exploration NL (TENL). Anlgogold is the current registered holder; the transfer is pending execution of a Deed of Covenant with the Central Land Council.

At the end of the fifth year of term, both tenements were reduced in size pursuant to the requirements of section 26 of the *NT Mining Act* (Figure 2). Tenement details are listed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Tenement Details

Tenement	Tenement No	Blocks Granted	Blocks Relinq 2006	Blocks Retained	Grant Date	Expiry Date
Farrands Hill	EL 9474	10	5	5	23 Mar 01	22 Mar 07
Mt Charles East	EL 9475	52	26	26	23 Mar 01	22 Mar 07

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (modified from Sewell et al, 2004)

The North Eastern Tanami Project Area is located within the Granites - Tanami Block that forms the basement to the surrounding Birrindudu Basin (Blake et al. 1979). To the west are the Halls Creek Mobile Zone and the Canning Basin; whilst to the east and south are the Wiso Basin and the Arunta Block (which is possibly of similar age and a stratigraphic equivalent to the Granites - Tanami Block). The Granites - Tanami Block contains rocks of the Tanami Complex, which hosts the mineralisation at the Tanami and Granites gold mines and the recently developed Coyote Gold Mine.

The Tanami Complex is of Early Proterozoic age and comprises meta-sediments and meta-volcanics, which are steeply dipping with a bedding parallel cleavage. Poor exposure and structural complexity have precluded a full understanding of the stratigraphy over much of the Tanami. The NTGS has remapped the eastern portion of the inlier and developed a stratigraphy, which is broadly correlatable with the Pine Creek and Hall's Creek inliers. Economic gold mineralisation is found in a variety of host rocks and within various stratigraphic units. At the Dead Bullock Soak Callie deposit, gold is hosted in a weakly carbonaceous siltstone sequence known as the Dead Bullock Formation. At Tanami Gold's Coyote deposit, gold mineralisation is hosted by a sequence of weakly carbonaceous shales, siltstones, micaceous greywackes and sandstones currently interpreted to represent the Killi Killi Formation. The Killi Killi Formation is currently believed to be comformably above the Dead Bullock formation. At the Tanami Mine gold is hosted by pillow basalts and greywackes of the Mount Charles Formation, which is currently interpreted to represent a younger basin phase.

Late Proterozoic and early Carpentarian granites intrude the Tanami Complex. Most of the known gold mineralisation is spatially related to these granites, although a genetic relationship has not yet been proven.

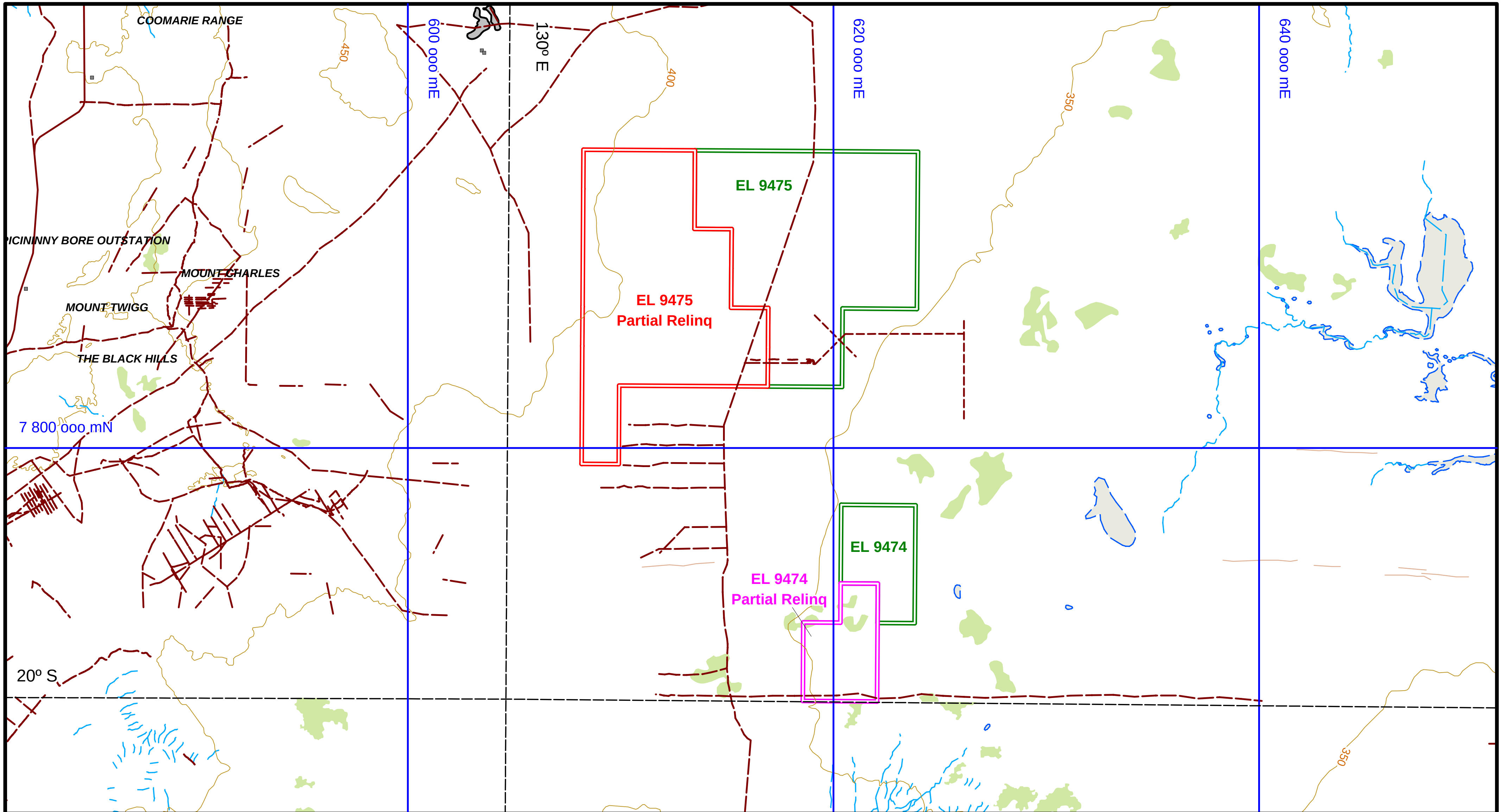


FIGURE 2

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
C. Rohde	**June 2006**	**A. Weston**

1 : 250,000

0 5 10 15

MGA Zone 52 (GDA94) kilometres

NORTH EASTERN TANAMI

TENEMENT LOCALITY

TANAMI GOLD NL

PLAN No: **ETP_NT_1_0_002**

Cainozoic surficial overburden comprises laterite, calcrete and vein quartz rubble. In addition there is a thin veneer of Quaternary aeolian and alluvial sand. Palaeodrainage channels are well developed in the western Tanami, filled by lacustrine clays and sheetwash sedimentation. Silcrete is locally developed. Where tested by drilling they have a maximum depth of around 40m, but may be deeper elsewhere. These commonly follow the prospective structural grain and inhibit exploration.

Structurally the Block is very complex with multiple phases of deformation and faulting. Two main types of folding have been identified in the Killi Killi Beds. Broad northerly-plunging anticlines and synclines are recognised and east-southeast-trending zones of smaller chevron folds with steep limbs. The chevron folds cut across the broad folds indicating at least two phases of deformation. Both phases have been disrupted by the intrusion of granite. D1 and D2 involve progressive deformation about NW-SE to E-W trending axes. Dextral strike slip reactivation of the Trans Tanami fault during D3 or late D2 resulted in rotation and re-folding of previously folded units to a N-S orientation.

NW-WNW trending strike slip/dip-slip faults (D3) are very prominent and are commonly associated with intense shearing and quartz veining. The structures are possibly related to deep-seated structures in the metamorphic-granitoid Archaean basement, which to the NW define the margin of the Canning Basin on the Lennard Shelf. NE to ENE and N-trending faults are also common and can be related to phases of basin extension and compression during regional tectonism.

The NTGS has identified seven stages of deformation, with the gold mineralisation relatively late and related to a D6 event. Recent dating by AGSO/NTGS of mineralisation also indicates late stage mineralisation. AngloGold erected a simpler, but broadly similar structural model, with three major deformation events, with mineralisation related to late D2 deformation. Much of the dextral faulting on NW-WNW Trans-Tanami Faults is thought to post-date mineralisation.

5.0 PROJECT GEOLOGY (Sewell et al, 2004)

The tenements EL 9474 and EL 9475 straddle a major N-S structure interpreted as a strain partitioning domain boundary. Younger granites ascribed to the Late Tanami Suite (1810 – 1790Ma) form a cluster of at least four discrete plutons intruded along this structure.

Aeromagnetic and drill chip interpretation describe an asymmetrically folded, felsic volcanic complex and subordinate southwest dipping faults, located both within the hanging wall and footwall of the domain bounding structure. These structures are in turn overprinted by a series of E-SE-trending faults/fractures with small-scale offsets. No outcrop is found throughout the tenements and most of the area is covered by 0-20m of aeolian sand and recently transported clays, and 20-50m of Antrim Plateau Basalt overlying Tanami Complex rocks, currently interpreted to be part of the Winnecke Creek Formation.

6.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED

All field exploration on the relinquished tenement areas of EL 9474 and EL 9475 was carried out by Anglogold in the first three years of tenure. A summary of exploration is shown in Table 1.

TENL recommended the southern half of EL 9474 and the western half of EL 9475 for relinquishment after a data review. The interpretive geology for the NE Tanami project area is shown on Plate 1, which is based on a regional interpretation compiled for TENL by Dr Ding Puquan in April-May 2001 (Ding, 2001). TENL reprocessed Anglogold magnetics in early 2006, which is displayed on Plate 2.

6.1 Geochemical Sampling

Lag sampling was completed in May 2001 covering the southwestern tenement area of EL 9474 (**Plate 3**). Samples averaged 2kg in size and were taken from the +2mm-10mm sieved size fraction. Samples were collected at 50m intervals along 200m spaced traverses, the other samples were collected during vehicle traverses of the tenement when suitable media was encountered. The samples were submitted to ALS (Alice Springs) for low level gold analysis and As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn. Best results were 18 ppb and 13 ppb Au.

A program of spot soil sampling was completed over the NW corner of EL 9475 in June 2002. A total of 366 samples were collected (**Plate 3**). Samples averaged 0.3kg in size and were taken from the -80# (<200um) sieved size fraction collected by hand auger from approximately 50-60cm below surface. Sample intervals were 50 metre along 200 metre spaced traverses on an E – W oriented grid. The samples were analysed by ALS (Alice Springs) for ultra-low level gold analysis and As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn. No anomalous results were returned.

All sample and assay details for both geochemical programs are included in the digital appendix.

6.2 Posthole RAB and Aircore Drilling

A program of posthole RAB drilling was completed across portions of the EL 9475 in October 2001. The drilling tested the NW corner of EL 9475 on 400m x 400m & 400m x 200m SW/NE grid (**Plate 4**). Holes were drilled to an average depth of 36 metres, ensuring penetration into the residual profile.

A further program of posthole Aircore drilling was completed in August 2002. A total of 23 holes for 851 metres were drilled on the southern portion of EL 9474 as a first pass program to ascertain the regolith profile including depth of cover and residual geology lithotypes (**Plate 4**). Two 800 metre spaced traverses of Aircore drilling at 100 – 200m spaced holes were completed. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 36 metres, unfortunately not all holes were able to penetrate into Proterozoic age lithologies, most holes ending in Antrim Plateau Volcanics. Also Cambrian basalt and Gardiner Sandstone was encountered.

From both programs a minimum of three 2-3 kg 3m composite sample were collected from each hole and were submitted to ALS (Alice Springs) for analysis. All drill data and assay results are included in the digital appendix. No elevated results for gold were retruned.

6.3 Aircore Drilling

A program of angled Aircore (AC) drill holes were completed in 2003 across portions of EL 8845 and EL 9475. Of this, 2 holes were drilled on the relinquished portion of EL 9475 for a total of 132 metres and 14 three metre composite samples. Drill hole locations are shown on **Plate 4**. All drill data and assay results are shown in the digital Appendix.

A minimum of three, 2 to 3 kilogram, 3m composite samples were collected from each hole and were submitted to ALS (Alice Springs) for analysis. Samples were analysed by ALS for gold using PM219 (1ppb DL). The samples were also submitted for As (1ppm detection limit), Bi (5ppm detection limit), Cu

(2ppm detection limit), Mo (5ppm detection limit), Pb (5ppm detection limit), Sb (5ppm detection limit) and Zn (5ppm detection limit) analysis using ICP-MS (ALS IC581) (Sewell et al, 2004).

No significant results were returned from these two holes.

7.0 REHABILITATION (

All regional and grid based exploration has been conducted in a fashion that keeps environmental disturbance to a minimum. The use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) enables accurate navigation during regional sampling and hence reduces the amount of vehicle traverse tracks and vegetation disturbance (Sewell et al, 2004).

Where RAB/Aircore drilling was used for geochemical sampling, holes were plugged with concrete plugs approximately one metre below beneath ground level and backfilled on completion (Large et al, 2002).

Where AC drilling was used for geochemical sampling, holes were plugged with concrete plugs approximately 1m below beneath ground level and backfilled on completion. All sample bags and bulk samples were collected in wool bales and removed to a central sample farm, remaining spoil piles and drill sites were then re-contoured using backhoe and top soil respread across the site. Areas were then left to naturally revegetate (Sewell et al, 2004).

Vehicle traverses have been left to rehabilitate naturally. Any rubbish, bags etc. associated with any of the work programs have been taken off site (Sewell et al, 2004).

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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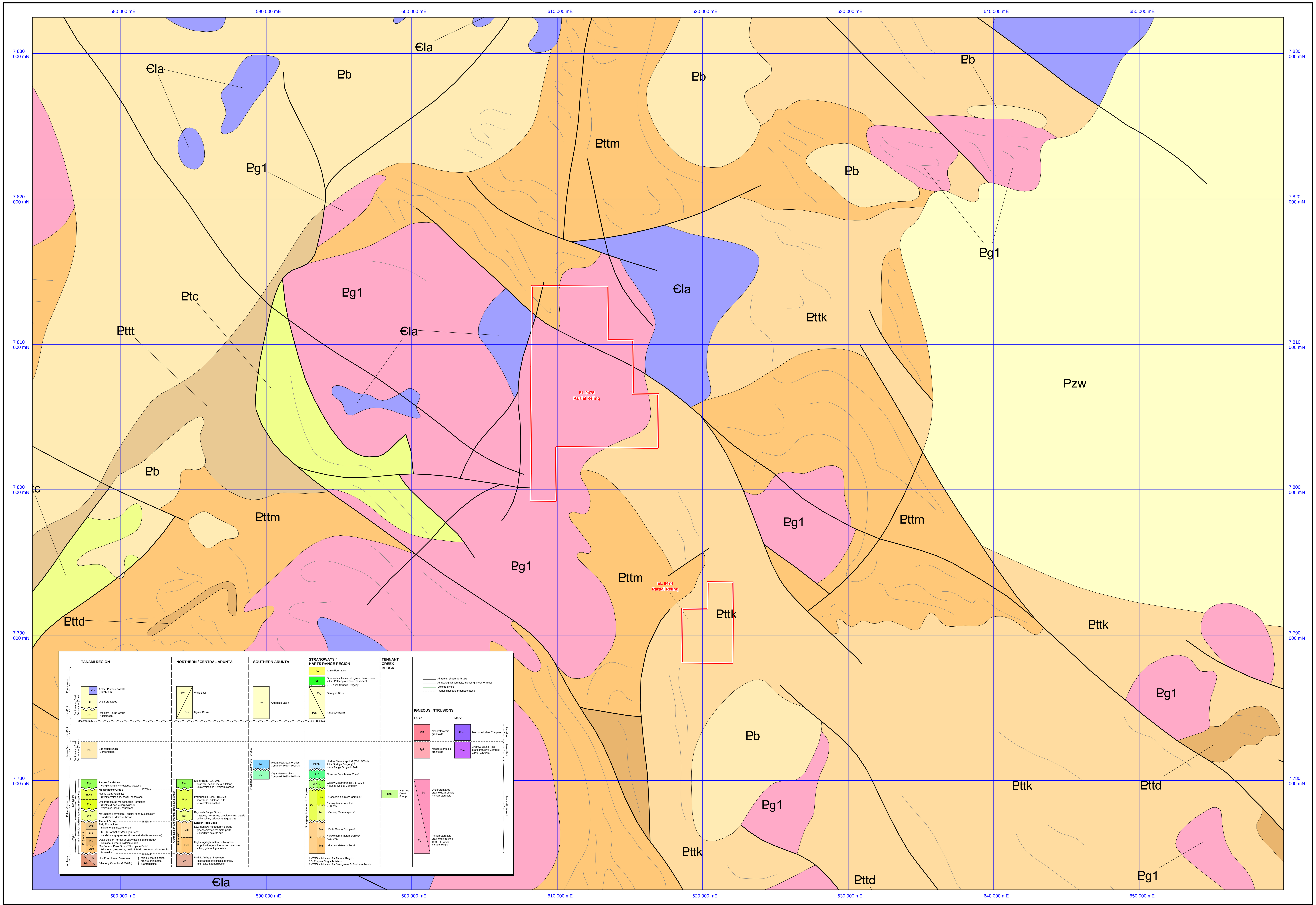
Spurway, C., 2003. Second Group Annual Report for Exploration Licences EL 8845, EL 8846, EL 9474 and EL 9475 North Eastern Tanami Project for Year Ending 22 March 2003. Unpublished Report by AngloGold Australia Limited.



Explanatory Note:

Bedrock interpretation utilising aeromagnetics, gravity, radiometrics and Landsat imagery tied into published geological fact maps (NTGS and AGSO).

Compilation includes NTGS bedrock interpretation of Granites-Tanami region and in-house TGNL bedrock interpretations by Ding PuQuan, Deng Qi, Jayson Meyers and Tim Smith between 2000 and 2002.

TANAMI GOLD NL

WESTERN TANAMI

INTERPRETED GEOLOGY

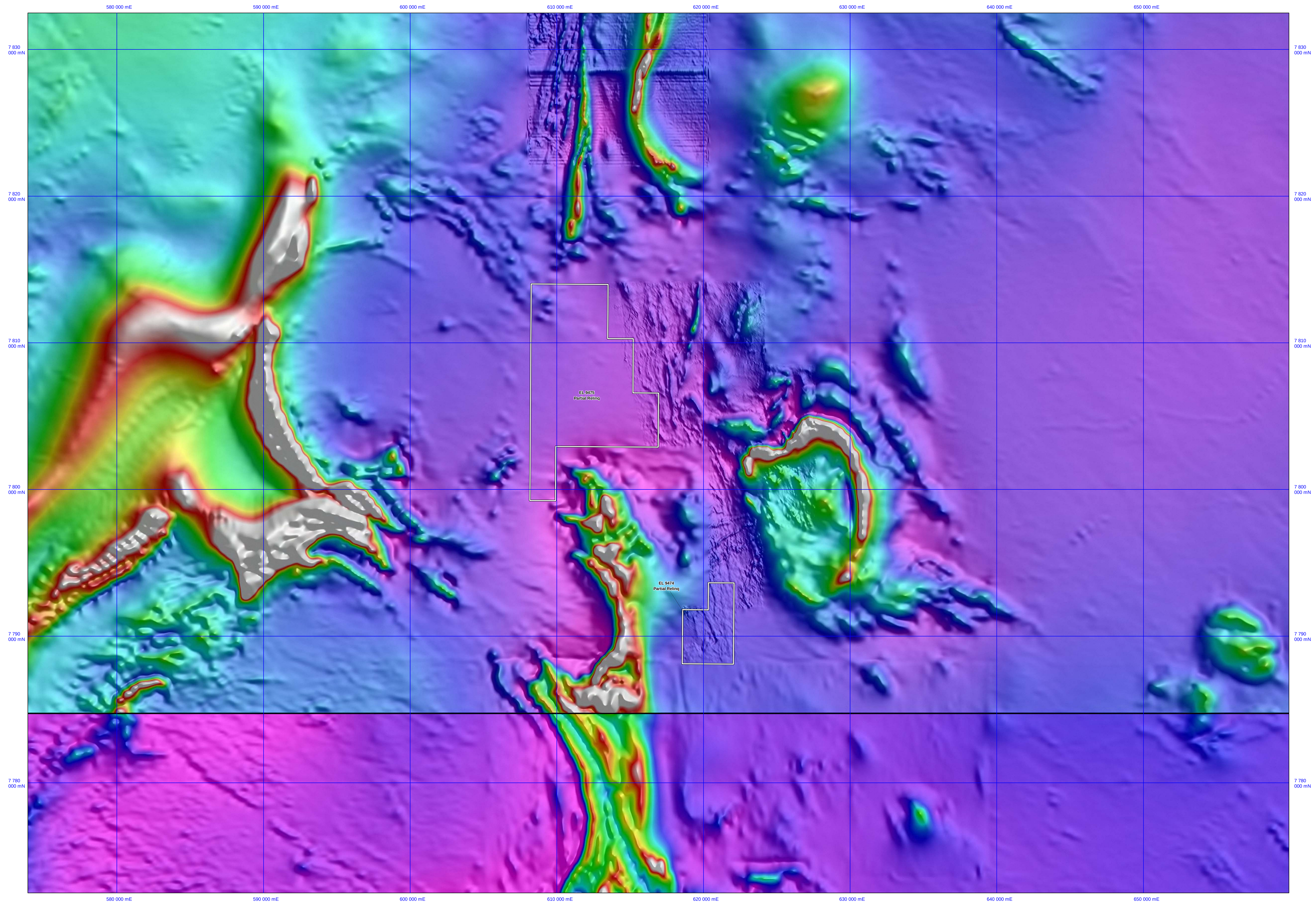
2 0 2 4 8 12 kilometres

MGA Zone 52 (GDA94)

1 : 100,000

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:	
C. Rohde	June 2006	A. Weston	PLATE 1

PLAN No: ETP_NT_2_001



TANAMI GOLD NL

WESTERN TANAMI

AEROMAG TMI

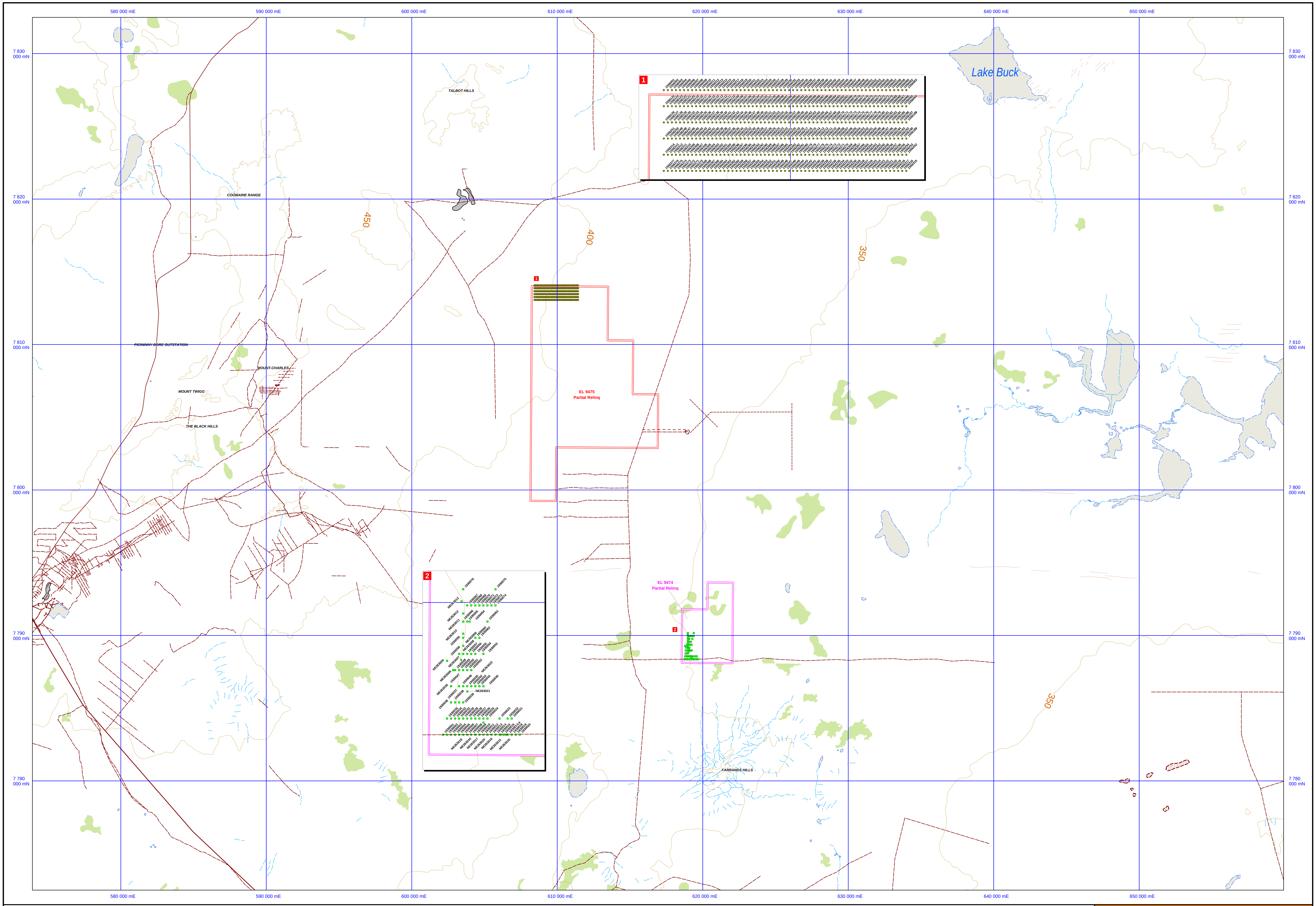
2 0 2 4 8 12

MGA Zone 52 (GDA94) **1 : 100,000** kilometres

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
C. Rohde	**June 2006**	**A. Weston**

PLAN No: **ETP_NT_4_1_001**

PLATE 2



Surface Samples
- LAG (94)
- SOIL SPOT (366)

TANAMI GOLD NL

WESTERN TANAMI

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

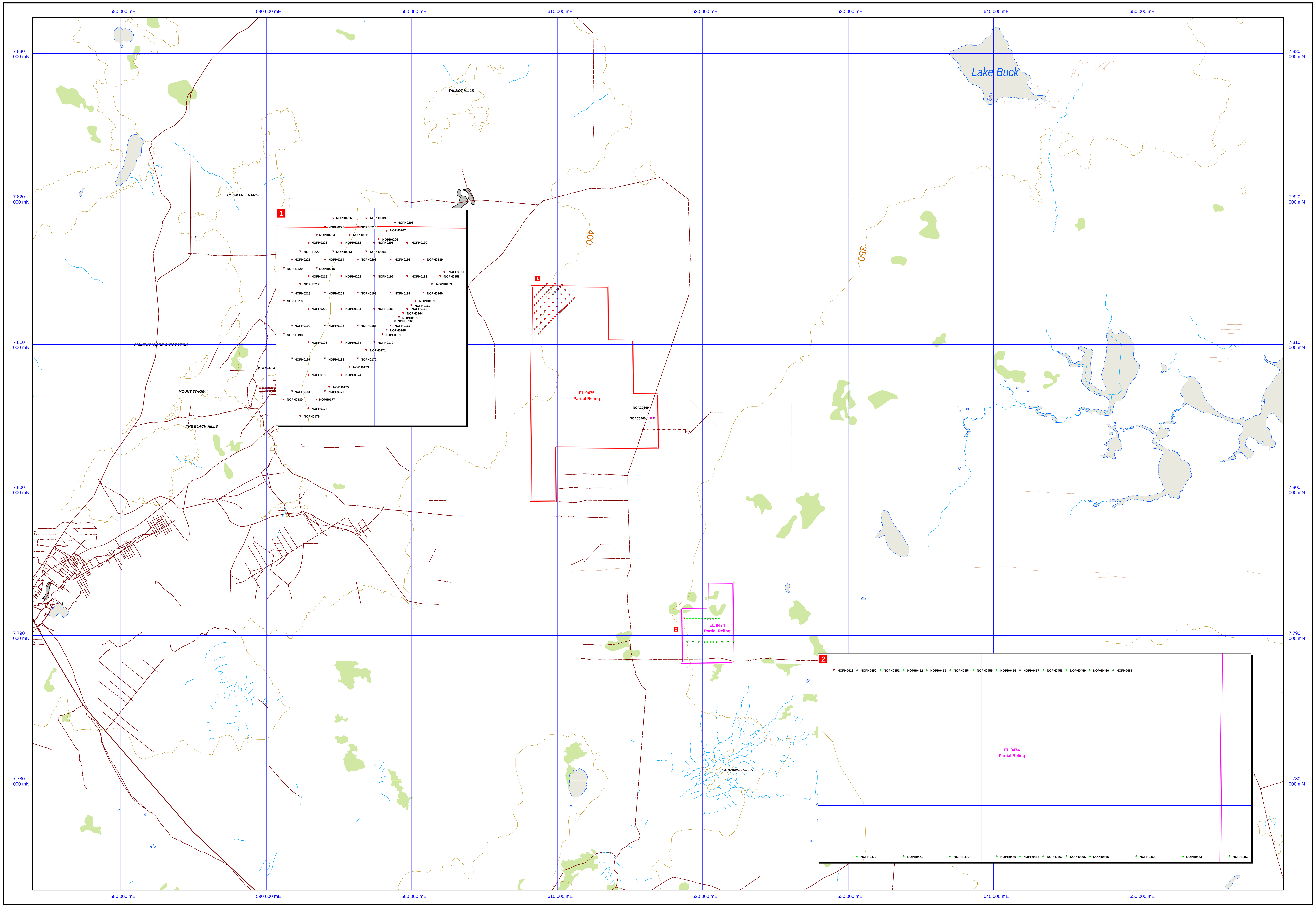
2 0 2 4 8 12

MGA Zone 52 (GDA94) 1 : 100,000 kilometres

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
C. Rohde	June 2006	A. Weston

PLAN No: ETP_NT_5_001

PLATE 3



Drilling

- AC (2)
- PHAC (23)
- PHRAB (71)

TANAMI GOLD NL

WESTERN TANAMI

DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

MGA Zone 52 (GDA94) **1 : 100,000** kilometres

ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	DRAWN:
C. Rohde	**June 2006**	**A. Weston**

PLAN No: ETP_NT_6_001

PLATE 4

Grainsize		Sed	Ig/Meta
Clay	cy	<1/256 mm	NA
Silt	st	1/256 - 1/32 mm	NA
Very Fine	vf	1/32 - 1/8 mm	<0.1 mm
Fine	fg	1/8 - 1/4 mm	0.1 - 1mm
Medium	mg	1/4 - 1/2 mm	1 - 3 mm
Coarse	cg	1/2 - 1mm	3 - 10 mm
Very coarse	vg	1 - 2 mm	>10mm
Granule	gn	2 - 4mm	NA
Pebble	pb	4 - 64 mm	NA
Cobble	cb	64 - 256 mm	NA
Boulder	bu	>256	NA
Pegmatitic	pa	NA	>30mm

Facing
Up
Down
Both

Contact	
Sharp	S
Undulose	U
Gradational	G
Vein	V
Faulted/sheared	F

Stratigraphy/Beds					
Formal		*Informal*		*Regolith*	
Gardiner Sandstone	GS	Phat Sandstone	PS	Regolith Layer A	LA
Antrim Plateau Basalt	AP	Marker Siltstone	MS	Regolith Layer B	LB
Killi Killi Fm	KK	Marker Siltstone, inferred	iMS	Regolith Layer C	LC
Bald Hill Sequence	BH	Irvine Conglomerate	IG	Regolith Layer D	LD
		Black Shale Bed	BS	Upper Mobile Zone	UM
		Coyote No.1 Fault	CF	Lower Mobile Zone	LM
		Coyote fold hinge	FA		

Deformation Type		
Boudinaged	BD	
Brecciated	BX	
Crenulated	CR	
Folded	FD	
Fractured weakly	CW	more than 10cm fracture spacing
Fractured moderately	CM	2-10cm fracture spacing
Fractured strongly	CS	less than 2cm fracture spacing
Foliation weak	FW	most grains undeformed, deformation restricted to disrete planes
Foliation moderate	FM	more than half grains broken, flattened or elongated
Foliation strong	FS	primary textures completely destroyed
Lineated	LN	

Alteration Style	
Fracture Controlled	FC
Foot wall (VMS)	FW
Hanging wall (VMS)	HW
Patchy	PT
Pervasive	PV
Selective Replacement	SR
Vein Selvedge	SV

Alteration Intensity	
Weak:partial replacement of primary minerals	WA
Moderate: alteration approx. equal proportion to primary minerals	MA
Strong: alteration dominant, some primary minerals remain	SA
Intense: total replacement of primary minerals	IA

Structure / Lithology Events	
Bedding	BED
Cleavage	CLV
Contact	CNT
Crenulation	CRN
Fault	FLT
Fold axis (plane)	FLD
Fold hinge (lineation)	HNG
Foliation	FOL
Fracture	FRK
Joint	JNT
Lineation	LIN
Layering	LYR
Schistocity (s-fabric)	SCH
Shear zone/plane (c-fabric)	SHZ
Slickenside	SLK
Vein	VEIN

Vein Style	
Anastomosing	AN
Boudinage	BO
En echelon	EE
Folded	FD
Planar	PL
Ptygmatic	PT
Sigmoidal	SG
Stockwork	SW

Mineralisation Style	
Blebs	BB
Disseminated	DS
Interstitial Network	NW
Massive	MA
Stockwork	MW
Stringers/Veinlets	SE
Vein halo	VH

Vein texture	
Buck	BK
Breccia	BX
Comb-cockade	CB
Colloform	CF
Chalcedonic	CH
Fibrous	FB
Infill	IN
Laminated	LM
Recrystallised	RX
Replacement	RP
Saccaroidal	SC
Vuggy	VG
Tension gashes	VT

Rock Group		Rock Type	
Ultramafic Extrusive	U	Komatiite	K
		Undifferentiated Ultramafic	U
		Basaltic Komatiite	B
Ultramafic Intrusive	U	Undifferentiated	U
		Pyroxenite	X
		Peridotite	P
		Dunite	D
		Hornblendeite	H
Mafic Extrusive	B	Undifferentiated	V
		Tholeiitic Basalt	T
		High-mag Basalt	M
		Picritic Basalt	P
		Spilitic Basalt	S
Mafic Intrusive	O	Undifferentiated	U
		Gabbro	G
		Troctolite	T
		Norite	N
		Anorthosite	A
		Dolerite	D
		Gabbronorite	B
		Magnetitite	M
Intermediate Extrusive	I	Undifferentiated	U
		Andesite	V
		Trachyte	T
		Trachy-andesite	Y
Intermediate Intrusive	I	Undifferentiated	I
		Diorite	D
		Monzonite	M
		Syenite	S
		Porphyry	P
Acid Extrusive	F	Undifferentiated	U
		Rhyolite	R
		Dacite	C
		Rhyodacite	O
Acid Intrusive	G	Undifferentiated	U
		Granite	G
		Monzogranite	M
		Syenogranite	S
		Alkali feldspar granite	A
		Granodiorite	D
		Tonalite	T
		Porphyry	P
		Pegmatite	Z
		Aplite	L
Lamprophyre/ Kimberlites	L	Undifferentiated	U
		Phyric lamprophyre	P
		Lamproite	L
		Kimberlite	K
		Carbonatite	C
Vein material	VN		
Massive sulphide	AM		
Contamination	XX		

Rock Group		Rock Type	
Sediment	S	Undifferentiated	U
		Mudstone	M
		Siltstone	T
		Sandstone	S
		Interbedded - mud & silt	F
		Interbedded - sand & silt	N
		Conglomerate	C
		Breccia	B
		Limestone	L
		Dolomite	D
		Coal	K
Chemical Sediments	C	Undifferentiated	U
		BIF	I
		Chert	H
		Evaporites	E
		Massive Ironstone	F
		Phosphorites	Z
Metamorphic Unknown protolith	M	Slate	L
		Schist	S
		Gneiss	G
		Granulite	N
		Marble	B
		Amphibolite	A
		Hornfels	H
Metamorphic Sedimentary protolith	P	Quartzite	Q
		Psammite	M
		Semipelite	E
		Pelite	P
		Slate	L
		Metacarbonate/marble	B
		Calcsilicate	X
		Schist	S
		Gneiss	G
		Granulite	N
		Amphibolite	A
		Hornfels	H
Metamorphic Igneous protolith	R	Metafelsic	F
		Metamafic	M
		Meta-ultramafic	U
		Schist	S
		Gneiss	G
		Granulite	N
		Amphibolite	A
Metamorphic Intensely deformed	Y	Mylonite	M
		Cataclasite	C
Hydrothermal	H	Undifferentiated	U
		Mylonite	Y
		Skarn	S
Mining Codes	W	Mullock/Waste	W
		Tailings	T
		cavity	C
		Stope	S
		Backfill	B
		Stockpile	P
		Lost Core	L

Variants - Minerals	
Albite	ab
Actinolite	ac
Andalusite	ad
Anhydrite	ai
Ankerite	ak
Amphibole	am
Asbestos	ao
Apatite	ap
Barite	ba
Biotite	bi
Calcite	ca
Carbonate	cb
Chloritoid	cd
Chlorite	cl
Cordierite	co
Carbonaceous	cs
Clay	cy
Clinopyroxene	cx
Dolomite(ic)	do
Diopside	dp
Epidote	ep
Feldspar	fd
Ferruginous	fe
Fluorite	fi
Fuchsite	fu
Garnet	ga
Graphite	gf
Gypsum	gm
Goethite	go
Gossan	gs
Grunerite	gu
Halite	ha
Hornblende	hb
Haematite	hm
Ilmenite	im
Kaolinite	kn
K-feldspar	ks
Kyanite	ky
Limonite	li
Leucite	lu
Leucoxene	lx
Magnesite	me
Manganese-Co-Fe	mf
Mica	mi
Manganese	mn
Montmorillonite	mr
Muscovite	ms
Magnetite	mt
Monazite	mz
Nontronite	no
Nepheline	np
Oxide	od
Olivine	ol
Opalised	op

Variants - Minerals	
Oxidised sulphide	os
Orthopyroxene	ox
Phlogopite	pg
Phosphate(ic)	ph
Plagioclase	pl
Pyroxene	px
Quartz	qt
Rutile	ru
Sanidine	se
Sphene	sf
Smectite	sg
Siderite	sj
Sillimanite	sm
Cassiterite	sn
Staurolite	so
Sphalerite	sp
Serpentine	sr
Sulphur	sv
Sylvite	sy
Talc	tc
Tremolite	tm
Tourmaline	to
Wolframite	wf
White Mica	wm
Zircon	zr
Zeolite	zt

Variants - Sulphides / Ore Minerals	
Arsenopyrite	as
Azurite	az
Bornite	bn
Chalcocite	cc
Chalcopyrite	cp
Chromite	cr
Copper, native	cu
Covellite	cv
Cuprite	ct
Electrum	el
Enargite	en
Galena	gl
Gold, native	au
Malachite	ml
Molybdenite	mo
Nickeliferous	nk
Pentlandite	pn
Pyrite	py
Pyrrhotite	po
Scheelite	sc
Silver	ag
Stibnite	sb
Sulphide	su
Tellurides	te

Variants - Texture	
Adcumulate	at
Agglomerate	al
Amygdaloidal	ay
Banded	bd
Breccia	bx
Cherty	ch
Chill margin	cz
Coarse-grained	cg
Crystal Tuff	tx
Cumulus	cm
Downhole fining	df
Fine-grained	fg
Flaser bedding	fz
Flow top breccia	fx
Gradational	gt
Granophyric	gp
Groundmass	gd
Lamination	lm
Lapilli Tuff	tl
Lenticular bedding	lc
Lithic	lk
Massive	ma
Matrix	mx
Medium-grained	mg
Mesocumulate	mc
Migmatitic	mm
Muddy	md
Oolitic	oo
Orthocumulate	oc
Phyllitic	pi
Pillowed	pw
Poorly sorted	ps
Porphyritic	pp
Porphyroblastic	pb
Porphyroclastic	pc
Sandy	sd
Shaley	sh
Silicification	si
Silty	st
Spinifex	sx
Tuff	tf
Uphole fining	uf
Volcanic breccia	vb
Volcaniclastic	vc
Wallrock	wr
Welded Tuff	tw

TANAMI GOLD NL

GEOLOGY LOGGING CODES
May 2006

Weathering and Other Events	
Base of transported	BOA
Base of complete oxidation	BOCO
Top of palaeochannel	TOP
Top of saprolite	TOSA
Top of saprock	TOSR
Top of fresh rock	TOFR
Top of basement	TOB
Water table	WT

Colour	
Black	bk
Blue	bl
Blue-green	bg
Brown	br
Cream	cw
Green	gr
Green-grey	gg
Grey	gy
Grey-brown	gb
Olive green	og
Orange	or
Orange-brown	ob
Pink	pk
Purple	pu
Red	rd
Red-brown	rb
Translscent	tt
White	wh
Yellow	ye
Yellow-brown	yb
Yellow-green	yg

* Light (l) and dark (d) prefix optional

Regolith Group	
Aeolian	EO
Alluvium	AL
Calcrete	CT
Clay Zone	CY
Colluvium	CV
Ferricrete	FK
Gossan	GS
Lacustrine	LA
Lacustrine Evaporites	LE
Lag	LG
Lateritic Residuum	LT
Mottled Zone	MZ
Saprock	SR
Saprolite	SA
Silcrete	SC
Soil	SL
Transported	TR

Sample Condition	
Dry – no water	D
Moist – can be moulded by hand but not wet to the touch	M
Wet – a slurry that is wet to the touch, but no free water	W
Saturated – sample suspende in free running water, note that water may contain suspended clay particles and therefore be discoloured	S

Regolith Variant	
Bleached	bl
Breccia	bx
Calcareous	ca
Carbonaceous	cs
Chert	ch
Clay	cy
Duricrust	du
Ferruginous	fe
Goethite	go
Gravel	gv
Gypsum	gm
Haematite	hm
Halides	ha
Hardpanised/Indurated	hp
Iron Segregation	is
Kaolinite	kn
Lateritic	lt
Lignite/Plant material	lg
Limonitic	li
Lithic Fragments	lk
Loess	lo
Mega-Mottled	mb
Mn-Co-Fe	mf
Mottled	mu
Mud	md
Nodules	nd
Nontronitic	no
Pisoliths	ps
Quartz	qt
Sand	sd
Siliceous	si
Silt	st
Silty clay	ys
Smectite	sg
Oxidised sulphides	os
Talc	tc
White mica	wm

Weathering		
Fresh rock	No visible signs of rock weathering	FR
Slightly weathered	Stained along discontinuity surfaces, original colour and texture recognisable	SW
Moderately weathered	Stained throughout, original texture recognisable throughout	MW
Highly weathered	Original colour and hardness severely altered, some texture visible	HW
Completely weathered	Rock exhibits soil-like properties (ie can be remoulded), some rock fragments may remair	CW

Hardness	
Unconsolidated	UC
Very weak - may be broken by hand	VW
Weak - Crumbles under firm blow with sharp end of geological hammer	W
Moderately weak - Cannot be cut by hand into triaxial specimen	MW
Moderately strong - 5mm indentation with sharp end of geological hammer	MS
Strong - Hand held specimen can be broken with single blow of geological hammer	S
Very strong - More than one blow of geological hammer required to break specimen	VS
Extremely strong - More than one blow of geological hammer required to break specimen	ES