Appendix 1

Analytical Results Sheets
North Australian Laboratories and Northern Territory Environmental Laboratories

Appendix 2

Duplicate Samples

Appendix 3

Sample Submission Forms

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 24 September, 2004

LABORATORY	**NT ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	3407 Export Drive Trade Development Zone DARWIN, Northern Territory, 0828
CONTACT PHONE	89470510
CONTACT FAX	89470520
CONTACT PERSON	Alastair Inglis
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/AI 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0090
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch: Ph/Fax: 89413793 goulepl@ozemail.com.au ARAFURA RESOURCES NL 6 Porter Street **DARWIIN** 0820
INVOICE ONLY	ARAFURA RESOURCES NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671455

SAMPLE TYPE	**Prepared fire assay prills (ex NAL)**

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
137001-137325 Sample B plus blanks	**325 plus blanks**	**Low level Au, Pt, Pd (1 ppb DL)**	**ICP-MS**

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions
Retain all residues until collected or written advice issued for disposal

Sampl Submn NTEL Soils1B 240904.doc

AUTHORISATION:……

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 24 September, 2004

LABORATORY	**NORTH AUSTRALIAN LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	Eleanor Road, Pine Creek, Northern Territory
CONTACT PHONE	89761236
CONTACT FAX	89761180
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/RW 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0089
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch **ARAFURA RESOURCES NL** 6 Porter Street DARWIN 0820 Ph/Fax: 89413793; goulepl@ozemail.com.au
INVOICE ONLY	Arafura Resources NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671944

SAMPLE TYPE Sample B -20# soil samples

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
137001 to 137325 **Sample B**	**325** **plus blanks**	**Nil**	**FA50 fusion only**

Sample Preparation Instructions

Dry samples
Pulverise entire sample p80<100microns
Insert blanks as appropriate
Fire assay fusion
No other preparation.

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions

Forward fire assay prills to NTEL, Berrimah by Same Day Freight (A/c Arafura Resources NL)
Retain pulverised residues until collected or advice issued for disposal

Sampl Submn NAL Soils1B 240904.doc

AUTHORISATION:……

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 24 September, 2004

LABORATORY	**NORTH AUSTRALIAN LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	Eleanor Road, Pine Creek, Northern Territory
CONTACT PHONE	89761236
CONTACT FAX	89761180
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/RW 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0088
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch **ARAFURA RESOURCES NL** 6 Porter Street DARWIN 0820 Ph/Fax: 89413793; goulepl@ozemail.com.au
INVOICE ONLY	Arafura Resources NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671455

SAMPLE TYPE **Sample A -80# soil samples**

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
Sample A 137001 to 137300	**300**	**Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co**	**MA3/AAS**

Sample Preparation Instructions

Dry samples
No other preparation.

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions

Retain -80# residues until collected or advice issued for disposal

AUTHORISATION:……

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 16 December, 2004

LABORATORY	**NT ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	3407 Export Drive Trade Development Zone DARWIN, Northern Territory, 0828
CONTACT PHONE	89470510
CONTACT FAX	89470520
CONTACT PERSON	Alastair Inglis
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/AI 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0157
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch: Ph/Fax: 89413793 goulepl@ozemail.com.au ARAFURA RESOURCES NL 6 Porter Street **DARWIIN** 0820
INVOICE ONLY	ARAFURA RESOURCES NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671455

SAMPLE TYPE	**Prepared fire assay prills (ex NAL)**

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
135014-135026 plus blanks	**13 plus blanks**	**Low level Au, Pt, Pd (1 ppb DL)**	**ICP-MS**

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions
Retain all residues until collected or written advice issued for disposal

Sampl Submn NTEL Soils 161204.doc

AUTHORISATION:……

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 16 December, 2004

LABORATORY	**NORTH AUSTRALIAN LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	Eleanor Road, Pine Creek, Northern Territory
CONTACT PHONE	89761236
CONTACT FAX	89761180
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/RW 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0156 (part)
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch **ARAFURA RESOURCES NL** 6 Porter Street DARWIN 0820 Ph/Fax: 89413793; goulepl@ozemail.com.au
INVOICE ONLY	Arafura Resources NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671944

SAMPLE TYPE -2mm soil samples (approx 0.4-0.5 kg)

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
"Set A" – see below 135014 to 135026	**13 plus blanks**	**Nil**	**FA50 fusion only – prill prepn**
"Set B" 135014 to 135026	**13**	**Au**	**FA50/DIBK/AAS Low level Au**

Sample Preparation Instructions

Dry samples
Pulverise entire sample p80<100microns and prepare three sets of assay pulps for each sample (A, B & C) – minimum 150 g in "Set C"
Insert blanks as appropriate with Set A
Fire assay fusion
No other preparation

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions

Forward "Set A" fire assay prills to NTEL, Berrimah by Same Day Freight (A/c Arafura Resources NL)
Forward "Set C" pulps to Exploremin, Darwin (SDF to ARNL account)
Retain excess pulverised residues until collected or advice issued for disposal

AUTHORISATION:……

ARAFURA RESOURCES NL - SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

Date: 16 December, 2004

LABORATORY	**NORTH AUSTRALIAN LABORATORIES PTY LTD**
LOCATION	Eleanor Road, Pine Creek, Northern Territory
CONTACT PHONE	89761236
CONTACT FAX	89761180
QUOTE REF	Telephone JG/RW 3 June, 2004

CLIENT	**ARAFURA RESOURCES NL – ABN 22 080 933 455**
PURCHASE ORDER	0156 (part)
RESULTS TO GEOLOGIST/CONTACT PERSON	John Goulevitch **ARAFURA RESOURCES NL** 6 Porter Street DARWIN 0820 Ph/Fax: 89413793; goulepl@ozemail.com.au
INVOICE ONLY	Arafura Resources NL PO Box 394 **SOUTH PERTH** 6151 Fax: 93671944

SAMPLE TYPE Rock chip (approx 3 kg)

SAMPLE NUMBERS	TOTAL SAMPLES	ELEMENTS	METHOD
135027	**1**	**Au**	**FA50/AAS**

Sample Preparation Instructions

Jaw/Roll crush entire sample -1 mm
Dry sample
Keegor mill pulverise entire sample p80<100microns
No other preparation

Sample Disposal/Storage Instructions

Retain excess pulverised residues until collected or advice issued for disposal

Sampl Submn NAL Rock 161204.doc

AUTHORISATION:……

Appendix 4

Soil Samples Register

Appendix 5

Burlinson Geochemical Services Report – Soil Sampling Proposal

Burlinson Geochemical Services Pty/Ltd

A.B.N. 22 009 610 002

Fluid Inclusion Research, Decrepitation & Instrumentation
Exploration Geochemistry & Computer Programming

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WINNELLIE, N.T. 0821
AUSTRALIA

Kurinelli Soil sampling survey plan for Arafura Resources NL
9 June 2004

This sampling proposal for the Kurinelli area has been prepared for Arafura Resources NL. The target is gold mineralisation but in view of previous Pt and Pd results from this area (currently considered to be of meteoritic origin), these elements have been included. The author has not visited the area and this proposal is based on discussions with Mr. J. Goulevitch, examination of 1:50,000 scale colour aerial photography and a review of previous geochemical data. Despite the lack of personal familiarity with the area and some limitations of the previous geochemical data there is sufficient information to be reasonably confident with this proposed sampling plan.

Elemental associations
A review of recent geochemical sampling and also older Open File reports was conducted in order to determine which elements might be useful as indicators for Au. In 1997, soil samples had been collected along 3 traverses and profile plots of these were prepared. These showed quite irregular element relationships and no reliable indicator associations were identified. One traverse included analyses of "lag" samples (coarse surface material) but this failed to indicate any useful chemical adsorption onto lag iron-manganese oxide coatings. (Although the analysis of bulk <3mm to >1.5mm material has diluted or swamped any adsorption effects by ferruginous coatings.) Some older Open File reports give data from soils and stream sediments which show that Cu and Zn are best in the <150# fraction, while Au might be best in the >0.6mm to <1.2mm fraction. However this Au result is based on only one sample! Rock samples collected in 1997 show some potentially useful element correlations and it is concluded that analyses for Au should be accompanied with analyses for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, P, Ag, Sb and Cd. If possible, analyses for Mo, Sn, W should also be added, although these elements will be affected by analytical dissolution limitations. In view of the interest in Pt and Pd, the elements Ni, Cr, Co, Mn, Ti and V should also be considered - although Cr and Ti will be affected by analytical dissolution limitations.

Sampling medium
There is only a very limited extent of ferruginous lag material on the surface, and no association between Fe and Au was observed in the previous sampling so sampling of ferruginous materials for adsorbed chemical species is not recommended here. The proposed sampling medium is residual soils; C horizon weathered bedrock. From discussions, costean information and aerial photo interpretation it seems that most of the area is covered only by shallow soil and this seems to be residual rather than transported. Several old costeans show bedrock at depths of less than 0.5m and in only one report is there supposedly cemented alluvium in the base of the costean at 0.5m depth. However there is concern that even this is misidentified bedrock arenite. Hence it seems all excavations known in the region have reached bedrock at very shallow depths. Auger BLEG samples collected in previous work also reported bedrock at less than 0.5 metres. Some sections of the area are in wide low-relief drainage and it is uncertain how deep any alluvium may be, but it is suspected that even in these areas any transported cover is probably shallow. Consequently it should be possible to obtain residual soils or even weathered bedrock C horizon material from almost the whole area from shallow hand dug holes without the need for expensive auger drilling. There are no reports of calcrete horizons in the soil and only very limited calcrete occurrences .

Sample grainsize
Based on the widespread previous exploitation by metal detecting for Au in this area, it is reasonable to suspect the gold to be coarse grained. This is consistent with the very limited previous data suggesting higher Au analyses in coarse fractions of the soil. The data on the other elements suggests the clay rich fine grained fractions would provide the best sample medium. There is no data relevant to Pt or Pd, but these elements would be determined on the same fire assay sample as the Au and would

therefore be done on a coarse fraction for operational reasons although this might be less than ideal. Consequently it is proposed to collect 2 size fractions of sample from each site - a <2mm fraction (including all fines) for fire assay analysis of precious metals and a <200 micron (<80 mesh) fraction for analysis of indicator elements. The coarse sample should be greater than 250 grams in size while the fine fraction need only be 20-50 grams. These samples should be dry sieved on site which should pose no problems.

Grid spacing and orientation

During examination of the aerial photographs it was noted that there is a very complex tectonic fabric in this area, with numerous lineations (interpreted to be faults) in many intersecting orientations. In addition, some of the previous metal detector workings are in areas which are remote from mapped gabbros shown on the 1:100,000 geology map. So although one possible model for mineralisation is stratabound deposits elongated along the NNE to NE strike direction, there is considerable possibility of other deposit styles and orientations. To cover these possibilities a square grid sampling pattern is proposed as we cannot be sure of either the orientation or the degree of elongation of the target mineralisation. To simplify sample collection and avoid the need for a surveyed grid, traverses oriented E-W are proposed as these can be easily sampled using GPS location. A sample spacing of 500 metres on 500 metre spaced traverses is proposed as a compromise between coverage and cost. Alternate traverses are offset 250 metres so that there will a virtual 250 metre sample spacing in the E-W direction when the data is eventually contoured. This pattern should be able to detect a mineralisation halo with a N-S extent of 500 metres and E-W extent of 300 metres in the worst case.

Sample area

The sample area is based on discussions with Mr. J. Goulevitch to ensure it covers the areas around the most interesting old workings and recent metal detector workings. The SE limit of the sampling was chosen to be the prominent SW-NE quartz ridge. The western limit was selected to ensure coverage of all the well known gabbro outcrops, and some metal detector workings further west where gabbros are unknown in the arenite host sequence. The Northern limit is close to the edge of available photographic cover and extends past the main areas of metal detecting and out into areas of possible shallow alluvial cover. This resulted in 39 traverses for a total of 880 samples. Because there are some areas of competitive tenure within the Arafura tenure, 18 samples will be omitted, giving a total of 862 samples on 420.5 line Km of traverses.

Quality Control samples

In line with present practice one sample in 20 should be replicated by duplicate collection from the same field site for quality control - resulting is about 43 duplicate samples.

Kingsley Burlinson

Kurinelli Sampling Summary

- Collect samples from hand dug shallow holes. Select residual soils or C horizon soil/bedrock at >10 cm. depth or at no less than 25 cm. depth in unidentifiable soils.
- Note the sample depth, colour, and characteristics (loose, cemented, friable etc.) at each site. Note any major local changes such as stream channels or hardpans etc. Note any local coverage by ferruginous gravels. Note if the sample is within or near to (specify distance) areas of disturbance such as recent metal-detector workings. Note if the sample is on a significant hillslope.
- Collect at least 250 grams of entire <2mm fraction in one bag, and 25 grams of <200 micron (80 mesh) in another. DO NOT use stacked sieves to subtract the fine fraction from the coarse fraction sample - collect 2 distinct separate samples.
- Collect samples at 500 metre spacing on E-W traverses as per the provided coordinates. Note that alternate lines are offset 250 metres. Omit the samples specified for exclusion or where it is possible to identify the existence of competing tenure. If a sample site is in a stream channel or mullock dump the sample should be collected from a nearby (<5 metres) location which is more appropriate. Note any such relocation and the reason.
- Pulverise the entire coarse fraction sample and split for fire assay analysis of precious metals.
- Use the fine fraction for analysis of indicator elements without further preparation but homogenize the sample at the laboratory before subsampling to allow for settling during shipping.
- Analyse the coarse fraction for Au and also Pt, Pd
- Analyse the fine fraction for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, P, Ag, Sb, Cd, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn and possibly also Mo, Sn, W, V, Ti.
- Collect replicate samples for quality control at 5% of the sites as specified. Number these as specified.
- Mark each sample site as specified.

Appendix 6

Burlinson Geochemical Services Report
December 2004 Reconnaissance

Burlinson Geochemical Services Pty/Ltd

A.B.N. 22 009 610 002

Fluid Inclusion Research, Decrepitation & Instrumentation
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AUSTRALIA

Field inspection report at Kurinelli area.
Review of the recent Geochemical survey results

On 14 December a brief inspection of the Kurinelli area was undertaken to evaluate the significance of Au anomalies and features found in the recent 500m spaced regional soil sample programme which located a broad area of low-level Au results containing a few modest level Au results. As the programme had been planned using only photographic evidence of regolith types, it was essential to do a ground inspection to evaluate the impact of the regolith variations in the area on the results.

General

The topography is predominantly flat with isolated ridges formed by resistant rock units, often quartz ridges. Much of the flat areas is comprised of brown clayey, compact soil with a covering of abundant coarse (3-6 cm) pebbles and extremely sparse grass vegetation with almost no trees or shrubs. The soil in these areas is residual. The remaining flat areas are a similar brown clayey soil lacking rock fragments at the surface and these areas are probably of transported soil. The thickness of transported overburden was observed in several places to be as little as 10 cm. but up to 1m thick in places such as some of the metal detector scraped areas.

Metal Detector workings on MC1440 near 508000E, 7718500N.

In this area, currently being graded by Colin on his lease (MC1440?), the soil overburden is 0.5m to 1.0 m thick. This soil overburden occurs over a clast supported coarse gravel bed with pebbles about 3-6 cm. across which immediately overlies weathered bedrock C horizon. The gravel layer was 0 to 20 cm. thick. There is almost no fine grained matrix material in this gravel layer which is a "basal gravel" of the transported materials. This basal gravel unit is the host material from which the metal detector operators recover their gold. The gravels are very angular with only trace rounding and they have clearly not travelled very far and are essentially a scree slope colluvial deposit rather than an alluvial deposit. It is likely that they are sourced within hundreds of metres from their current positions and the gold within them has been derived from these same local sources. Observations of several fragments of gold (sized from 3 to 10mm across) showed they were angular with almost no visible rounding during transport, confirming the very local origin of the gold. The gravel fragments are almost entirely of quartz, being the most resistant of the local rocks, but there were also occasional fragments of siltstone which is again of local origin. No fragments of exogenous rock types were observed, again confirming the local origin of these materials. Within the weathered bedrock beneath these gravels Colin stated he often finds thin quartz veins, from which he can recover small quantities of gold. One such vein was observed in the floor of the workings and this was about 1cm thick. No other such quartz veins occurred nearby and in this location the vein density was clearly sparse.

Colin stated that the average gold nugget size became noticeably smaller as his workings extended to the south / south east, suggesting the source is from quartz veins in subcrop on a slight rise to the north and west of his workings. This source area is probably off his claim and within Arafura tenure. Although the geochemistry survey gave elevated Au results in this area, the Au levels were unspectacular and do not in themselves indicate the primary gold source, which is unsurprising for this widely-spaced regional survey.

Au Anomaly at 510000E, 7720000N

The largest anomalous gold result in the geochemical survey was at 510000E, 7720000N and a group of close spaced samples was collected in this area for anomaly verification. The analysis results of this infill survey are not yet available. This area is quite flat with the nearest relief being some low quartz scree subcrop some 100 metres away and probably mere centimetres higher in elevation. There is only a sparse vegetation cover of low shrubs and very little grass. The soil at the anomaly site is

about 15 cm of brown clayey silt over indurated, soft weathered grey C horizon of mafic bedrock. The original soil sample site excavation had a very small amount (just 2 or 3 fragments were seen) of quartz gravel in the spoil heap. The repeat sample site dug less than 1 metre away lacked any quartz fragments before passing directly into C horizon bedrock. Although the bedrock is indurated here, this is not thought to be the cause of the gold anomaly, which is more likely to be related to the occurrence of a few quartz fragments in the original sample spoil heap. These may indicate the presence of a basal gravel layer containing gold and which could have caused the high analysis result here. But the absence of such fragments nearby suggests that the original sample fortuitously was collected from above a small mineralised quartz vein in the bedrock. 13 additional soil samples were collected from this area and the soils were typically 10 to 20 cm thick over C horizon indurated mafic bedrock with little or no quartz found in most of these other samples. However a sample 50 m south of the initial anomaly was from a coarse quartz gravel overlain by 10 cm of brown clayey silt and samples from 25m north and 25m south of the initial anomaly contained a significant amount of quartz gravel overlying the mafic c horizon bedrock. These samples indicate that a basal gravel layer is present in at least part of this area. Consequently the gold results in this area may be from either a residual or a colluvial source and may not be exactly in-situ, but would be close to their primary source.

Test pit at 510000E, 7721000N

The area of elevated gold results in the regional survey shows a marked east-west cut-off between the sample lines at 7720500N and 7721000N. On the more northerly line most of the gold results are 1ppb or less which is about the regional background level. The sample site at 510000E, 7721000N returned an analysis of <1ppb and a test pit was dug at this site to examine the soil horizons present and their effect on the survey results. This area hosts a vegetation cover of open spaced shrubs and occasional trees and is noticeably more vegetated than other areas. The test pit reached a depth or nearly 0.5 metres and was entirely within a homogenous single unlayered brown clayey, silty soil with no rock fragments at all. This soil is probably transported and samples from it are unlikely to reflect bedrock gold chemistry. It is unclear how thick this transported cover might be, but given the low relief of the entire area it is probably less than a few metres thick. However it is quite firm and difficult to dig and obtaining samples from the bedrock below this layer would require a powered drill rig of some type. The abrupt northwards termination of the gold anomalies in this area is related to this change in sampling medium and does not necessarily indicate a termination of gold potential. This change in soil type is readily visible on the aerial photos as a change in vegetation density and there is an east-west lineation to this change which indicates it may be a geologically controlled soil change related to a fault.

Quartz outcrops

A prominent quartz ridge was inspected near 510070E, 7721380N. This was comprised of an intense quartz vein network in host sediments. The quartz was white and milky and occasionally vuggy but lacked ferruginous content. Quartz comprised some 80% of the outcrop with an extensive scree slope cover of quartz boulders. There was a small pit dug on this ridge as part of historical prospecting. This quartz was morphologically different to the quartz observed elsewhere, being of slightly granular appearance and showing intense stockworks over a thickness of some 10 metres.

AT 509780E, 772030N thin ferruginous quartz veins are hosted in sediments. The veins were only a centimetre or 3 in thickness and of sparse density and contained iron oxides, possibly goethite. The host rock sediments here are quite indurated and this might be a primary alteration feature related to this quartz veining rather than purely supergene.

Elsewhere, quartz is abundant, but it is usually massive and milky white with little iron content. No evidence of contained pyrite was seen, nor were iron oxide coatings common. Although gold often occurs in association with iron or sulphides in quartz, this is not an essential elemental association and the lack of iron in this quartz does not necessarily eliminate these quartz materials from being potentially auriferous. It does suggest however that the gold was being transported in the source fluids as chloride complexes rather than sulphide complexes and this was a low sulphidation source fluid environment.

AT the Gem reef (503180E, 7714810N) and Kurinelli mine (503630E, 7718260N) quartz outcrop was again dominant and the quartz was milky white and massive with little evidence of iron content.

Geochemistry sampling overview

The majority of the area is covered by apparently residual soils containing lag gravel fragments at the surface and sampling of these materials is ideal for anomaly location. However there are regions of compacted clay-silt cover over the shallow bedrock where surface sampling does not reflect the bedrock chemistry. These areas tend to show a vegetation cover difference which can be seen on the aerial photos and used as a guide to sampling suitability. The transported cover in these areas is unlikely to be very thick but it is quite compact and difficult to penetrate without drilling equipment. In many areas it is possible to sample C horizon materials in shallow hand dug holes, but there is a widespread gravel cover at the interface of the C horizon and the

thin soils. This gravel layer is the gold source for the metal detector operations and is very likely to contain small quantities of gold which will show up in soil samples which penetrate this layer. The existing sample descriptions made during the regional sampling survey do not precisely identify when this gravel layer was or was not intercepted. Future sampling programs should try to identify this layer during sampling although this will not be easy or routinely possible. The quartz gravel layer is unusual in lacking small fragments and fine grained materials. It consists almost entirely of fragments larger than 10 mm with negligible fragments smaller than this. This sorting is unusual and probably not due to alluvial transport of the gravel, but perhaps due to rainwash removal of smaller fragments. This is interpreted to be a lag gravel on a scree slope – although present day slopes seem rather shallow for this and the gravel probably results from a period of greater topographic relief.

Geological overview and mineralisation models

The gold mineralisation in the area seems to be associated with discrete quartz veins rather than dispersed alteration zones in the bedrock, although we have not done enough work on this area to claim this interpretation is conclusive. There are several different styles of quartz veining within the area and each needs to be individually evaluated. Although some quartz forms prominent resistant ridges in the topography, much quartz occurs as low relief subcrops or even lacks surface outcrop, occurring only beneath the soil cover. The quartz is not usually ferruginous and the gold is probably not associated with pyrite within the quartz, but rather as coarse free gold as seen in the nuggets recovered by metal detecting. This suggests that the primary mineralisation target in this region would be a quartz vein stockwork, with little or no lateral dispersion of anomalous gold into the host rocks. The fluids involved in carrying the gold appear to have been of low sulphidation and gold deposition from them would be by temperature or compositional changes rather than redox changes. Such a model is consistent with the apparently patchy dispersion of gold throughout the host quartz and occasional bonanza pockets of coarse gold.

Conclusions

The regional geochemical survey mostly collected samples of residual materials but there are regions of transported cover which have concealed the bedrock. This is quite normal in a survey of such a large area and we simply need to take note of this when attempting to interpret the results. Should further exploration be carried out in the area, detailed geochemistry surveys should be sure to penetrate through or avoid any areas of transported cover. The observations from the existing metal detector workings provide the best clues about the nature of the primary mineralisation. The source mineralisation is probably coarse free gold in networks of milky quartz veins which may well not outcrop through the thin soil cover as well as from some thick quartz veins which outcrop prominently as at the Gem and Kurinelli workings. No evidence of widespread alteration aureoles around source areas has been found, although we have not done enough work to eliminate this possibility.

Kingsley Burlinson
(BSc, MAIG, MAAG, FSEG)

21/12/2004

Appendix 7

Burlinson Geochemical Services Decrepitometry Report
Kurinelli Quartz Samples, February, 2005

John

At last I have analysed the Kurinelli samples.
I attach the results here.

Havent thought about them much yet, but first observations are:

1) NONE of them have any significant CO2!!! unusual for Au samples!
2) note the very different responses for quartz from the major quartz ridge, sample 2107.
3) samples from here were flat but one is VERY different. This ridge is composed of multiple different quartz types - at least 2!

Kingsley

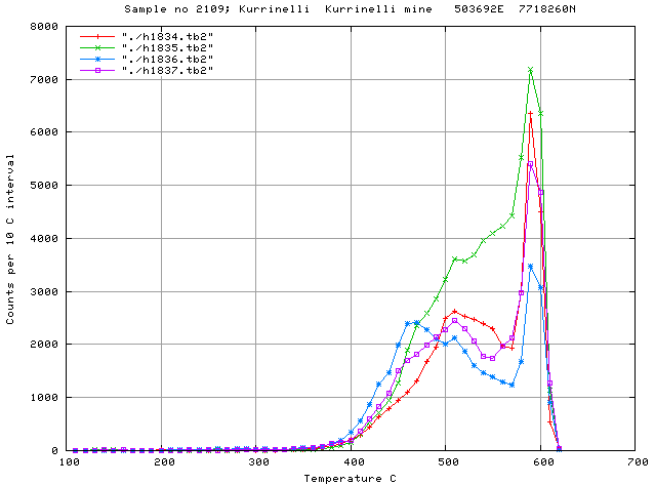
John

I attach a text file of the sample descriptions of Kurrinelli decrepitation results. Samples from the same location have the same sample number, with alphabetic suffixes. They are analysed individually and plotted by run number, which you can cross correlate with sample number. This provides an indication of the local variability of the quartz, compared with the between-location variability. Note that reanalyses of the same pulp give practically identical decrepigrams so that almost all the between decrepigram variation is due to real sample differences and not merely analytical variance.

I include a run-sample# tabulation index.

I have also included a replot of sample 2107, truncating the value in 2107A to show the low (but above background) values in the other subsamples at this site. These low values are most likely due to a seperate low temperature silicification rather than a hot fluid event indicated by sample 2107A and other samples from Kurrinelli.
Kingsley

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE SOURCE & DESCRIPTION
H1814 Sample# 2105A Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli COLS Colin's claim - reef o/c. Au assoc hand sample at camp. Massive milky white qtz.
H1815 Sample# 2105B Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli COLS – Colin's claim - reef o/c qtz hand sample at camp. Large semi-translucent milky white qtz, coarse crystals with minor vugs.
H1816 Sample# 2105C Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli COLS Colin's claim - reef o/c in workings. Clean massive milky white qtz.
H1817 Sample# 2105D Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli COLS Colin's claim - reef o/c in workings. Clean massive milky white qtz.
H1818 Sample# 2105E Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli COLS Colin's claim - large qtz sample from Colins camp, camp workings. Clean massive milky white qtz. Second fragment from sample 2105B.
H1819 Sample# 2106A Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli breakaway, 509778E, 7720028N NW of main soil Au anomaly. Ferruginous milky white qtz in thin veins.
H1820 Sample# 2106B Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli breakaway, 509778E, 7720028N NW of main soil Au anomaly. Ferruginous milky white qtz in thin veins.
H1821 Sample# 2106C Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli breakaway, 509778E, 7720028N NW of main soil Au anomaly. Ferruginous milky white qtz in thin veins.
H1822 Sample# 2107A Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli major quartz ridge at 510071E, 7721383N. Semi-translucent/milky granular, slightly sugary qtz, some Fe in pockets.
H1823 Sample# 2107B Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli major quartz ridge at 510071E, 7721383N. Opaque milky white qtz, massive.
H1824 Sample# 2107C Kur 0.5gm -420+200 u	Kurinelli major quartz ridge at 510071E, 7721383N. Opaque milky white qtz, weakly banded.
H1830 Sample# 2107D KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli major quartz ridge at 510071E 7721383N NW slope. White granular qtz, fragmental texture.
H1831 Sample# 2108A KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli Gem reef, 503179E 7714814N. Semi transl white qtz, coarse crystalline, clean.
H1832 Sample# 2108B KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli Gem reef, 503179E 7714814N. Semi transl white qtz, coarse crystalline, clean.
H1833 Sample# 2108C KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli Gem reef, 503179E 7714814N. Semi translucent milky white banded qtz.
H1834 Sample# 2109A KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli mine 503692E 7718260N. Massive milky white qtz.
H1835 Sample# 2109B KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli mine 503692E 7718260N. Massive milky white qtz.
H1836 Sample# 2109C KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli mine 503692E 7718260N. Semi translucent coarse crystalline qtz with traces of Fe stains.
H1837 Sample# 2109D KUR 0.5g -420+200u	Kurinelli mine 503692E 7718260N. Semi translucent coarse crystalline qtz with traces of Fe stains.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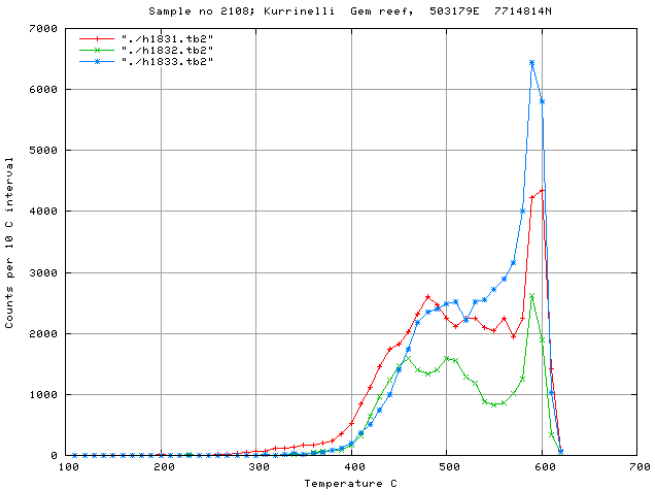
Counts per 10 C interval
Temperature C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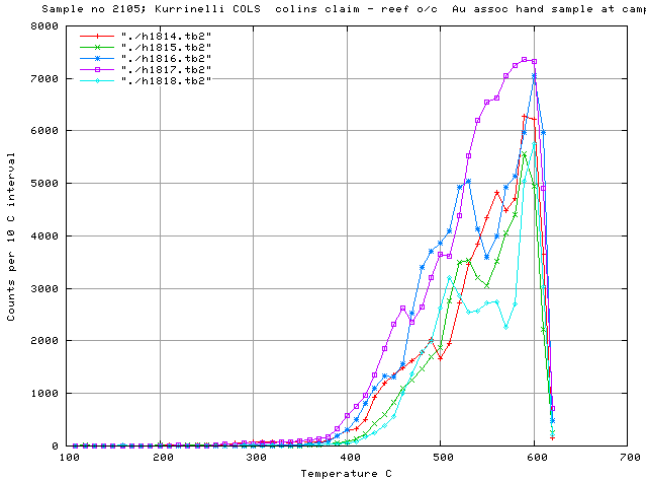
Counts per 10 C interval
Temperature C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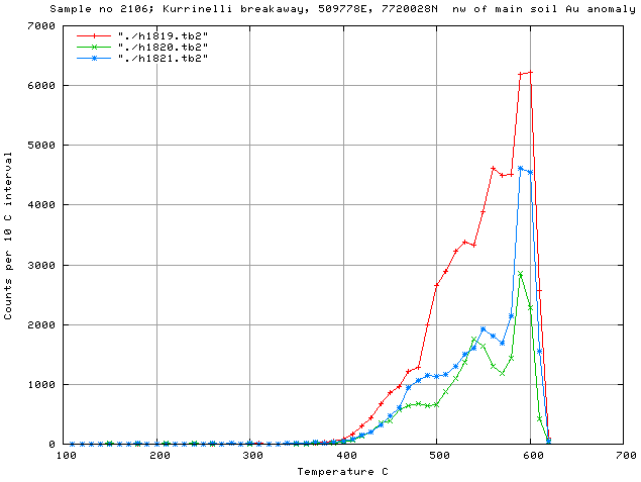
Temperature C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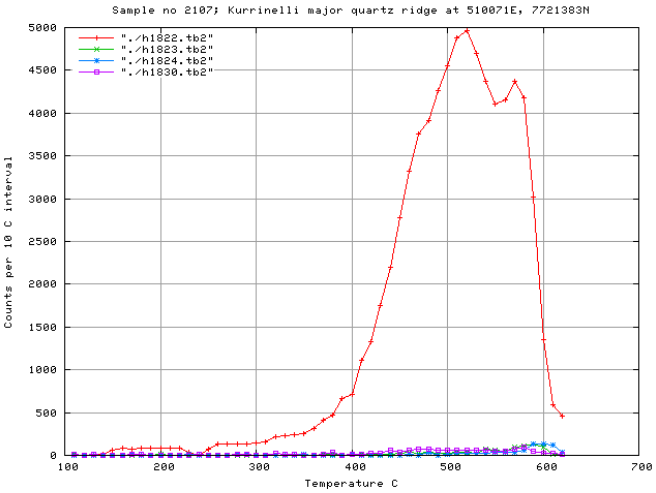
Temperature C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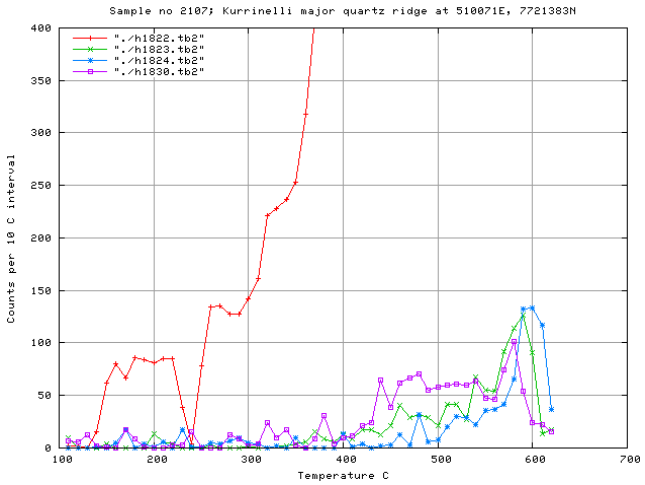
Counts per 10 C interval
Temperature C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"./h1824.tb2"
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Counts per 10 C interval
Temperature C

Appendix 8

Arnhem Exploration and Rural Services – Soil Sampling Report

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ARNHEM EXPLORATION & RURAL SERVICES

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Notes on soil sampling program at Kurinelli (September 2004)

This report is an expanded version of the original field crew report dated 13 October 2004

In September 2004, AERS was commissioned by Arafura Resources to carry out a regional soil sampling program in the Kurinelli area.

A number of sampling traverses were completed, each 500m apart with sample spacing along each traverse of 500m. The sample medium was the B/C horizon, recognised by either colour or texture change. Depth of hole was also recorded at each sample site. In some instances no change could be detected and this was noted in the sample sheets. No change in colour or texture was sometimes noted on hills: in these cases rocks were generally found in the hole and on the surface and were assumed to be in situ B/C horizon material.

At each location two samples were taken: an "A" sample of 100g, -80 mesh and a "B" sample of 250g, -2mm. Sample numbers run from 137001 to 137822 in an "A" and "B" series. All sample holes were backfilled.

The sampling method was mattock and shovel: a hole was dug to reach the colour or texture change, loose material removed, hole depth measured and a sample then taken from the bottom of the hole. Where no change was visible, the hole was excavated to about 50cm prior to sampling. A mechanical auger was available, however it was found impractical for sampling because of contamination and slowness. Sieves were cleaned prior to sampling.

Sample sites were established by single unit GPS and fence droppers were placed at 3km intervals along traverses and at line ends. Location of fence droppers is shown in the sample notes. Pin markers were used elsewhere to mark sample sites. Cattle and sun will probably destroy the pin markers over the next six months or so. The map datum is WGS84. Accuracy is expected to be within 15m.

Sampling was carried out by two experienced field technicians, one was responsible for digging and sieving the sample whilst the other wrote pegs, checked sample bag numbers ('A' and 'B' samples) against co-ordinates and sample numbers on the sample log sheets and recorded the sample on the log sheet. At the end of the day, sample site numbers were plotted on a map to ensure coverage of the required areas. Entries on the sample log sheets were made on site as the sample was taken.

After discussion with one of the field technicians involved with the project, it was stated that the crew was careful to ensure that correct sample bag numbers were used and recorded. As two samples with similar numbers were taken at each site, it is unlikely that a mistake caused by a mis-numbered or missing sample bag would be made without being noticed immediately.

To enhance consistency in note taking, one person was responsible for most of the project for making entries on the log sheets. Unless outcrop was found, no attempt was usually made to describe rock types. The term "alluvial gravel" was used to describe small rock fragments in the hole: whilst this is geologically incorrect, the field technician felt that this was the nearest category available to him on the sample log sheet and that existing categories on the log sheet should be used as far as possible for consistency.

It may be that for any future work chip trays could be used: a small amount of the sample medium could be collected for later examination by the project geologist. This would be a simple and cheap procedure to allow for some degree of checking sample descriptions.

(PhilipMerry, AERS manager)

Appendix 9

Arnhem Geological and Exploration Services – Geological Reconnaissance

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
1	517878	7728226	Purple-brown clay soil after dolerite. Some weathered lumps to 15cm. East is mostly sand. West is sand and pisolites
2	517397	7728173	Approx 100x100m area of old pits and heaps. Abundant purple-red clay and white boulders after dolerite. The country is flat, sandy, spinifex.
3	515253	7726864	Pisolites and clay after dolerite? Alternating sandy and pisolites zones between here and 2 reflects dolerite? Very flat/
4	515153	7726577	Goe-lim-hae forming a thin layer over purple micaceous siltstone? fragments on road. Fragments are angular. Very low topo in this area.
5	512832	7726214	Low lying bouldery outcrop of dolerite. Minor qtz float. From 1 to here the amount of float has been slowly increasing. shallow sand cover in this area.
6	512392	7726350	Distinctive, west side up jump up of 0.6m. West of here is mostly sub and out crop. Minor topography with small discrete hills.
7	513456	7724557	Scattered siltstone arenite, hornfels and quartz float. Soil is a thin sand layer over yellow clay. Desiccation cracks, grassland.
8	513141	7724097	Sandy-clay soil. Fine 1 to 2 mm rock fragments with some pebbles to 1cm. Spinifex
9	511393	7720354	From 8 to here is flat with sand over clay. Scattered small pebbles through out. Mostly spinifex.
10	510863	7719950	From 9 to here is abundant fist sized lumps of arenite float. Gentle topography, grassland no spinifex.
11	510533	7719684	Sandstone and goe-lim-hae stone, gibber, plain. Spinifex. Gentle topography, some Fe coating of pebbles.
12	509759	7719090	Sandy soil. Grass plain. Gibbers ended about 200m west along fence from 11. Fine 1 to 2mm rock fragments.
13	509381	7719067	Up slope to west. Arenite float over 1cm size common. Grassland to spinifex transition.
14	509133	7719067	Dolerite and vein qtz outcrop. Spinifex. Abundant float.
15	507980	7719216	End of spinifex start of grassland. Fine, <1cm float pebbles. Brown sand clay soil after dolerite?
16	507600	7719454	Start of spinifex. Coarse bouldery arenite outcrop. Some topography.
17	505537	7720056	Dolerite and quartz outcrop and float.
18	503837	7717937	From 13 to here is mostly outcrop, coarse float with narrow zones of sandy clay soil. Mostly spinifex with grassland over clay (dolerite?) zones. Good country for soil sampling.
19	503562	7715289	Flat grassland with orange-brown clay-sand soil. Minor 1cm pieces of arenite and dolerite float.
20	504247	7713544	flat sandy soil, grass and spinifex. Small patches of fine schist and qtz pebbles occur about ant nests. This is transported cover but it's not very thick, (pebbles). See Auger test.
21	504691	7713590	As for 20, more grass less spinifex.
22	504762	7713804	Fine, <2mm pebbles common, arenite and micro pisolites. Spinifex
23	504919	7714205	Still sandy soil with a covering of 1 to 2mm pebbles. Occasional stones to 5cm now present. Arenite. Spinifex, cover thinning?
24	505003	7714320	Coarse (+10cm) arenite and qtz stones. Orange-brown sandy soil. There has been an increase in size and frequency of stones since 23.
25	505144	7714315	Western edge of distinct up slope to hill. Abundant qtz float. Some sandstone.
26	505098	7714568	Flat sandy-clay soil with scattered 3mm qtz and arenite pebbles. Spinifex and thick scrub.
27	505074	7714811	Southern end of arenite hill. Trend 035M. Tight isoclinal folding. Sedimentary ripples and x-bedding.
28	505001	7714997	Brown clay soil, dolerite. quartz and arenite float. Grassland.

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
29	504795	7715263	Flat 2mm thick clay layer with desiccation cracks over orange sandy soil. Change from stones and spinifex to grass and clay soil.
30	504237	7715808	Flat grassland with some scrub. Dark orange-brown soil, dolerite?
31	503916	7716036	Start of qtz and arenite float. First pebbles since 28. Some sub-cropping dolerite.
32	503829	7716130	Lease peg. Qtz-dol-arenite float. Some FE coating
33	503686	7716300	Western edge of dolerite-arenite-qtz gibber plain. Change from bare clay soil to grass and spinifex.
34	503543	7716376	Arenite and calcrete outcrop. East edge of hill that becomes much larger to the north. So 015M dip 25 to 40 deg E. Clean well sorted massively bedded sandstone.
35	503303	7715974	Low lying arenite outcrop. Some calcrete and quartz. From 34 to 35 is an outwash zone.
36	503022	7715412	Continuous Arenite outcrop from 35
37	502958	7715026	Lease pegs. Edge of next low lying arenite hill.
38	503231	7714803	Central point 50m radius circle of workings on qtz veins.
39	503500	7714350	arenite hill, 100 m long. From 38 is flat sandy grassland. Hill trend 340M.
40	503564	7714306	Quartz outcrop, no sign of work. Fe and clay altered schist or completely weathered dolerite.
41	503981	7713477	From 40 to 41 is flat sandy soil with minor fine (<3mm) arenite and qtz patches. Some stones to 5cm. Mostly grassland.
42	507821	7728208	Brown-purple clay rock after dolerite, some relic fabric. Road is incised 15cm to reveal dolerite under orange sand. Mixed grass and spinifex. No surface pebbles except about ant nests.
43	517870	7728605	Dark orange-brown sandy soil. Pebbles <5mm around ant nests. Some micro pisolites. Spinifex.
44	517871	7729178	Very flat, spinifex, orange-brown fine-grained sandy soil. Small, 1 to 2mm rock fragments. Micaceous?. Micro pisolites.
45	517812	7730003	Flat orange sandy soil. No rocks even about ant nests.
46	517807	7730170	Ant nests with rock fragments to 0.5 cm. Pisolites and Fe coated arenite. Ant nests are rare.
47	517768	7730779	Orange sand. Gentle undulations, old dunes?. Typical desert sand country.
48	517803	7731234	Orange sand, relic dunes. Spinifex, no rock.
49	516834	7731311	Flat spinifex country. Sand and clay soil. Orange-brown. Micro pisolites and rock fragments to 2mm. No dunes.
50	516523	7731321	Orange-brown clay-sandy soil. Spinifex. Arenite and pisolites to 0.5cm about ant nests.
51	515964	7731287	Orange sandy soil. Fine 1 to 2mm scattered pisolites. Spinifex. Some ant nests have rock fragments to 5mm.
52	515886	7730876	Orange-brown clay-sand soil. Some rock fragments to .5cm near ant nests.
53	515808	7730265	Flat sandy clay soil. spinifex. No rock fragments except near ant nests. Distinctly higher clay content.
54	515752	7729667	Flat brown orange clay soil. Micro pisolites common. Some fine 1 to 2mm scattered rock fragments.
55	515122	7729400	Flat, orange brown clay soil. rock fragments to 1cm in old termite mound.
56	515713	7729197	Thickly treed flood out zone. No rock.

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
57	515726	7729058	Broad zone of pisolites and arenite float to 5cm. Sloping up to south. Spinifex.
58	515922	7728618	Top of 10m high arenite, siltstone hill. Mostly scree and subcrop. Shallow northerly dip indicated. South of hill is orange sand.
59	515790	7727983	A large area around here has been scrapped ? metal detecting. Just sand and clay.
60	515803	7727601	Road, sand.
61	512238	7729386	Small hill on subcropping arenite plain. Hill are lateritised arenite and represent an old land surface. Looks like a clast supported breccia.
62	511920	7726714	Dolerite subcrop, minor qtz. Brown-orange sandy-clay soil. Spinifex.
63	511537	7726926	Dolerite subcrop continuous from 62. Some quartz float. Spinifex.
64	511293	7727063	Dolerite and arenite float, some epidote and dolerite hornfels. Grassland.
65	509937	7727431	Dolerite and arenite float becoming less common and finer in size.
66	509784	7727526	Arenite subcrop and float.
67	509296	7726702	Broad low lying hill of fine-grained siltstone. Dark purple colour. Some brown clay soil with yellow patches after dolerite? Some quartz.
68	508068	7725303	Float becoming less common. Mostly arenite and quartz. Sandy clay soil.
69	507941	7725108	Dolerite boulder outcrop.
70	507691	7724594	Blocky arenite subcrop.
71	507162	7723494	Arenite subcrop and float. from 70 to 71 is flat sandy soil with minor scattered arenite float.
72	506020	7721797	Arenite and quartz float or lag. A broad flat plain, 71 to 72, with patches of float and sandy soil. Colour variations reflect the bed rock.
73	505745	7721532	Boulder dolerite outcrop.
74	505453	7721242	Flood out zone.
75	516763	7726729	Flat spinifex country. Orange-brown sandy soil.
76	516757	7726446	Arenite, pisolites and minor qtz pebbles to .5cm around ant nests. Flat spinifex country.
77	516772	7725906	3mm arenite and Fe coated pebbles. Sandy clay spinifex country.
78	51677	7725280	Quartz and arenite pebbles in patches. Old ant nests? Spinifex and sand.
79	516678	7723863	Flat orange brown sandy clay soil. Spinifex. Quartz and Fe coated arenite around ant nests.
80	516243	7723663	Scattered rock fragments to 1cm. Arenite and qtz. Sandy spinifex country.
81	515162	7722127	Up slope of arenite hill. Lateritised or altered brown clay. Abundant fine quartz veins. Several generations of quartz. Very white qtz, not great looking stuff. Arenite is brown and silicified.
82	515142	7722261	East west track.
83	515134	7723350	Edge of arenite scree and lag.
84	515115	7722776	Flat sandy clay soil. Spinifex. Fine, 1 to 5mm pebbles everywhere and patches of stones, arenite to 2 to 3 cm.

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
85	515112	7723095	Flat sandy soil. Clay crust. Spinifex, no rock.
86	515200	7723422	Extensive areas of fine, <5mm arenite and quartz pebbles. Some fine pisolites. Flat, spinifex covered.
87	515181	7724672	Some pebbles <5mm around ant nests. Orange sandy soil with spinifex.
88	514969	7725560	Fence, mostly sand.
89	504699	7720874	Arenite, siltstone hill. Quartz float. Old mining and milling gear. Rolling hills, sandy soil and spinifex.
90	504423	7721076	Partially oxidised dolerite outcrop and boulders. Quartz float. Old stamp battery about 200m west.
91	504175	7721236	Dark brown soil, dolerite and quartz float. Rolling hills.
92	503939	7721441	Arenite, sandstone, float. Hill 50 m west.
93	504056	7721818	Dolerite outcrop. Brown soil. Trace vein quartz.
94	504110	7721985	Creek very sandy.
95	504157	7722171	Coarse feldspar, 1cm, Dolerite outcrop. Quartz and chert float.
96	504244	7722449	Quartz and calcrete outcrop.
97	504335	7722745	Arenite, siltstone float. End of hills. Flat spinifex country.
98	504366	7723324	End of the abundant arenite float area.
99	504331	7723758	Arenite float, spinifex.
100	504489	7724572	From 99 to here along fence is all arenite float.
101	504444	7725020	Dark brown soil, clay. Dolerite subcrop. Quartz and some arenite float.
102	504347	7726130	Arenite outcrop, subcrop hill. Pisolites and Fe coating common. Trace quartz. From 101 to here are several flood out zones.
103	504536	7727222	Arenite scree and subcrop. Occasional large dolerite boulders.
104	507386	7723971	Orange sandy clay soil. Grassland, flat. Scattered rock fragments to 1cm away from the road.
105	507581	7723999	Arenite float to 2cm. Flat grassland. Orange sandy clay soil.
106	507781	7723982	Weathered dolerite outcrop and float. Some arenite and quartz.
107	508041	7723927	Start of gentle up slope. Arenite float to 5cm.
108	508369	7723920	From 107 to here is all arenite float. dolerite outcrop, crest of small hill. Finely crystalline rock. Trend 020 deg M.
109	508656	7723910	Flood out zone, clay and grass, no rock.
110	508812	7723886	Up slope, quartz and arenite scree. Spinifex.
111	508922	7723893	Quartz and dolerite outcrop on hill crest. The area has been scraped.
112	510614	7724009	From 111 to here is a flat plain with occasional dolerite boulder outcrops. Float consists of arenite, dolerite and quartz. Ideal geochem country. from here the amount of float decreases and becomes finer.

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
113	510795	7724011	Dolerite subcrop.
114	510964	7724011	Flat grassland, sandy clay soil. No rock.
115	511942	7723979	Multi-generation quartz vein. White quartz with some ex-py pseudomorphs. Fe alteration of host arenite. Vein orientation 032 deg M, 3 to 5m wide and 100m long. this is the best looking vein to date. From 114 to here is a flat spinifex plain with only minor
116	512595	7724004	Flat grassland with minor fine, <5mm rock fragments. From 115 to here is a plain dominated by patches of sandy soil and patches of float to 10cm. Patches consist of dolerite, arenite and quartz.
117	512805	7724004	Track, goes for at least 2km straight on 305M.
118	513094	7724002	Fence, orange sandy soil, some pisolites.
119	513000	7723822	Gate in fence, along from 117??
120	512397	7722494	From 118 just sandy soil. Trace micro-pisolites. Grassland and thick scrub.
121	512328	7722488	Abundant fine <5mm stones around ant nests.
122	511840	7722587	Arenite float to 2cm.
123	511446	7722602	Crest of arenite hill about 2m high. Much larger to the south. No qtz.
124	511101	7722664	Multi-generation quartz-arenite breccia zone. Some iron alteration, very similar to 115. Trend 030 deg M. 1m high, 3m wide and 80m long. Small sample collected, laminated quartz-iron shear zone. Large quartz vein 210 deg M about 500 m south of here.
125	510695	7722655	Two subparallel quartz veins about 10m apart. Arenite scree. Dolerite flanks this hill for 100m on either side. Vein trend 020M. The 3 veins (124+125) can be seen in the hill face 500m south. This is a shear zone possibly mylonite zone.
126	510447	7722699	Quartz scree and float, dolerite boulder outcrop.
127	509938	7722748	From 126 to here has been undulating hills of Arenite scree.
128	5095541	7722739	Start of up slope to dolerite outcrop boulder hill. From 127 has been flat sandy soil with coarse arenite float.
129	508882	7722801	Edge of dolerite outcrop. Dolerite is variably layered to massive, jointed to massive and dark to light grey in colour. Fairly uniform in crystal size.
130	507983	7722809	Start of up slope to low lying arenite hill. From 129 to here has been a patchy zone of flat clay soil and coarse arenite, dolerite or quartz float. Area has been scraped in places.
131	507517	7722852	Dolerite boulder outcrop. From 130 to here arenite subcrop and float.
132	507442	7722854	Edge of dolerite and arenite outcrop. Flat clay soil and float only to west.
133	506945	7722991	Track. From 132 to here flat clay soil with abundant arenite float.
134	507888	7725015	Tan sandy soil some arenite float.
135	507560	7724955	Flat grassland, dark orange-brown sandy clay soil. Some lumps of weathered dolerite.
136	507128	7724975	From 134 to here is flat country, clay soil with patches of arenite, quartz and dolerite to 10 cm. This patchy country is thinly covered and an erosional surface.
137	506263	7724959	Areas of large dolerite boulders in a plain covered by dolerite, arenite and quartz float. Open grassland.
138	505587	7725131	Dolerite boulder outcrop. Feldspar to 1cm. Still a flat orange-brown sandy clay plain covered in lumps and pebbles of dolerite, arenite and quartz. Float mapping would work well here.
139	505013	7725073	Grey clay flood out zone about 500m wide.
140	504724	7725082	Edge of flood out zone, start on float covered plain.

POINT	MGA94E	MGA94N	DESCRIPTION
141	504457	7724990	Fence. Arenite subcrop and some pisolites.
142	504355	7723491	Along fence from 141 is all arenite subcrop and scree except for the last 200 m which is a sandy flood out zone.
143	504538	7723522	End of flood out, start of stony plain.
144	504875	7723574	Abundant quartz scree and float, heavily scrapped.
145	505092	7723604	White quartz vein outcrop trending 015 deg M.
146	505384	7723584	Dolerite boulder outcrop, dolerite and quartz scree and float.
147	506250	7723500	A broad plain dominated by dolerite float and bouldery outcrop. Some arenite and quartz rich zones.
148	506985	7723507	Patchy country, sand and clay with arenite and quartz.
149	507149	7723488	Track, bull dust and scattered pebbles.