



Normandy NFM Limited

N O R M A N D Y E X P L O R A T I O N P T Y L T D

annual report

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT FOR EL8912 (MOORLANDS) FOR THE 2000 FIELD SEASON

1:250,000 Sheet Reference:	THE GRANITES MOUNT SOLITAIRE	SF52-3 SF52-4
1:100,000 Sheet Reference:	PTILOTUS DAVIDSON	4957 5057

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SUMMARY

This report describes the exploration activity and results obtained from EL8912 for the 2000 field season.

The area covered by EL8912 (Moorlands) is located approximately 30km northeast of the Granites Gold Mine and is being explored for economic gold mineralisation.

Exploration commenced on the tenement in 2000, comprising wide-spaced reconnaissance RAB drilling to determine depth to basement and distribution of lithological units, and reconnaissance lag and BLEG soil sampling of the northern 50% of the licence area. The results returned to date are encouraging, outlining several areas of Au-As geochemistry on which to focus follow up exploration.

Exploration during the field season comprised of:

Gridding	42.4 line km
Ground Magnetics Surveys	43.8 line km
CRC Sampling	10 samples
Lag Sampling	539 samples
Soil Bleg Sampling	1742 samples
MMI Sampling	375 samples
Reconnaissance RAB/AC Drilling	19 holes for 529m, 177 samples
Prospect RAB Drilling	4 holes for 60m, 20 samples

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EL8912(a)2001_CodeGeol.DAT

EL8912(a)2001_Collar.DAT

EL8912(a)2001_Survey.DAT

EL8912(a)2001_Soil.DAT

Appendix 2 Geophysics Survey Data:

EL8912(a)2001_groundmag.xls

Appendix 3 Sample & Survey Methodology

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is the second project report to be completed for the Moorlands Project. It describes exploration activities associated with exploration licence 8912 for the period between the 1st of January 2000 and the 31st of December 2000.

The area covered by EL8912 (Moorlands) is located approximately 30km northeast of the Granites Gold Mine. It is being explored for economic gold mineralisation.

The licence was originally granted to Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd on 9th September 1999 and transferred upon grant to Normandy NFM Limited. A Joint Venture Agreement between Normandy and Normandy NFM Ltd (NFM) came into effect in July 1998, with NFM assuming management of the project.

This EL was granted on the 9th September 1999 and the approval for the proposed work program was not received from the Central Land Council (CLC) until the 9th of May 2000. Consequently, the first field work was completed during the second year of tenure.

2. LICENCE DETAILS

EL8912 comprises 245 graticular blocks for 789sq. Km. A summary of licence details is listed in Table 1.

EL 8912 Moorlands was granted to Pegasus Gold Australia Pty Ltd on 9th September 1999 for a period of six years and transferred upon grant to Normandy NFM Limited.

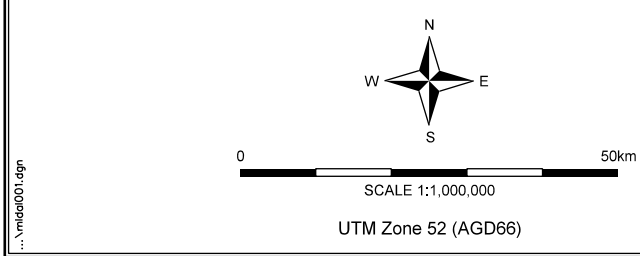
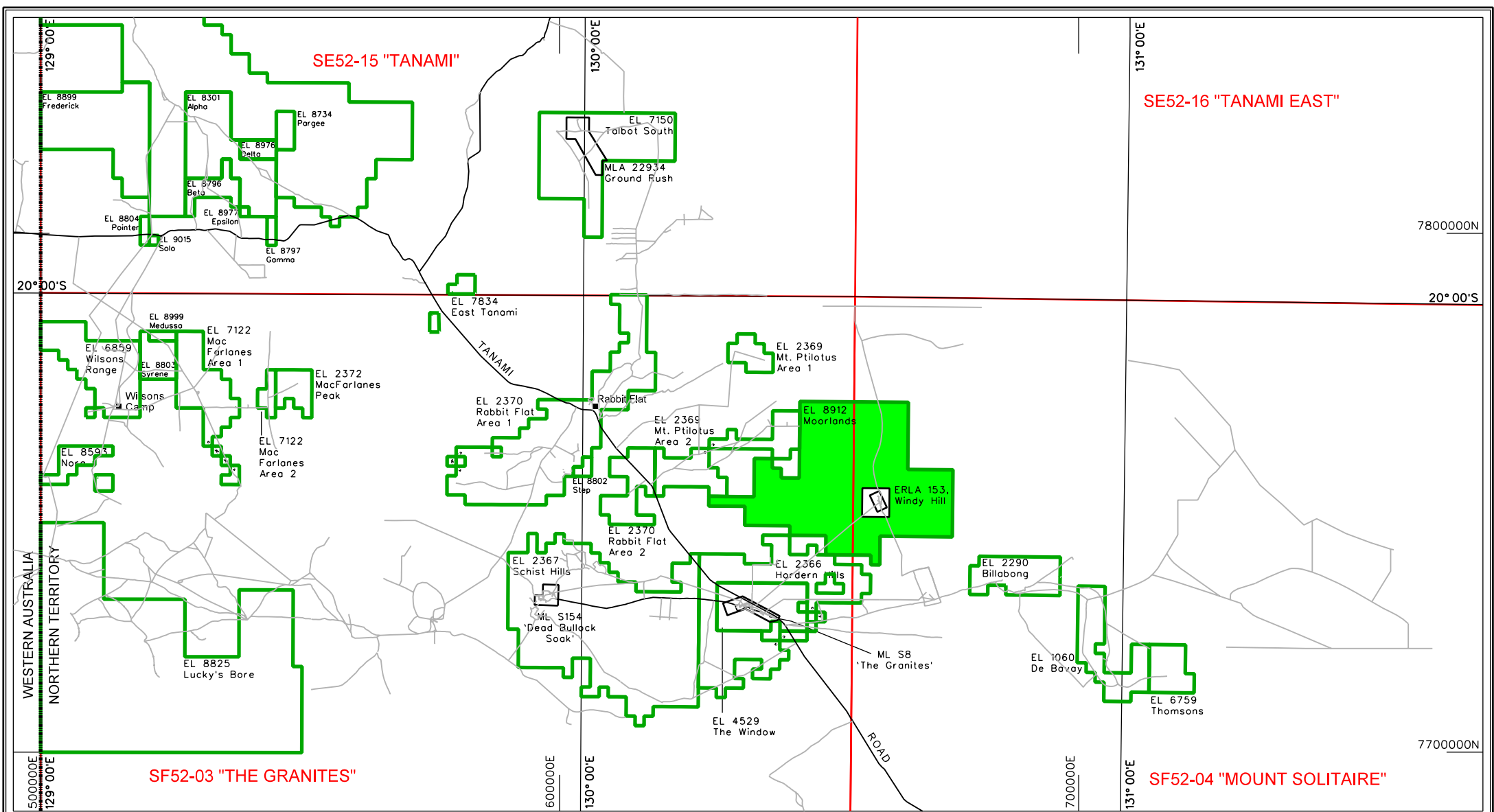
Table 1: Licence Summary for EL8912

Licence	Detail	Date	Blocks	Km ²	Expiry
EL8912	Application:	05/09/94	245	789	
	Grant:	09/09/99	245	789	08/09/05

3. LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Moorlands Project area is located approximately 270km northwest of Yuendumu and 30km northeast of The Granites Gold Mine (Figure 1) in the Northern Territory of Australia (Figure 1). Access from Alice Springs is via the Stuart Highway to the north and then via the Tanami Road. Entry can then be obtained from "The Granites" via the Windy Hill track to the northeast of the Granites Gold Mine.

The land surface is generally flat with a covering of aeolian sand over variable thicknesses of transported Quaternary sediments. Lateritic exposures form low rises. There are minor outcrops of underlying lithologies.

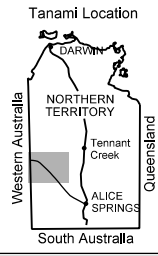


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**EL 8912 - MOORLANDS
TENEMENT LOCATION MAP**

FIGURE 1
16/05/2001



... \m\dat001.dgn

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

4.1 Previous Exploration by Other Companies

EL8912 was acquired from Pegasus Gold Australia Limited (formally Zapopan) on 21 June 1996 as part of a package of Tanami exploration properties sold to North Flinders Mines (subsequently named Normandy NFM Limited).

Prior to the application of EL8912 by Pegasus the area was held by Zapopan as part of the Rabbit Flat East Project. Work within the Moorlands part of the Rabbit Flat East Project consisted of a literature review and the acquisition and interpretation of aerial photography, Landsat imagery and airborne magnetics.

A majority of the exploration carried out latter by Pegasus in the Moorlands area concentrated on the Windy Hill Prospect (ERLA 153), 32 km north of The Granites. In 1995 Pegasus had defined a resource of 130,000 ounces indicated resource based on two years of RAB, RC and diamond drilling.

After the Project was purchased by Normandy in 1996 further detailed exploration defined the Minotaur, Ceberus and Chimaera prospects. An inferred resource (71,000 ounces) has been defined at Minotaur while the latter two are classified as mineralised prospects.

4.2 Previous Exploration by Normandy

EL8912 was granted on the 9th September 1999 and the approval for the proposed work program was not received from the Central Land Council (CLC) until the 9th of May 2000. Consequently no field work was completed during 1999 field season.

5. EXPLORATION OBJECTIVES

Reconnaissance exploration activities within the Moorland EL endeavour to find economic gold deposits. The economics of any discovery on this EL will be favourably influenced by the EL's proximity to Normandy's Windy Hill Mining Lease and The Granites processing plant.

Exploration activities within EL8912 are designed to further refine Normandy's understanding of the stratigraphy, mineralisation styles and regional geological model.

6. GEOLOGY

6.1 Tanami Regional Geology

The Granites-Tanami Goldfield lies in the eastern part of the Early Proterozoic Granites-Tanami Inlier which is part of the Northern Australian Orogenic Province (Plumb 1990). The Inlier abuts the Arunta Complex to the south and east and is overlapped by younger cover sequences including the extensive Paleozoic Wiso Basin on its northeastern margin. To the west, clastic sediments of the Middle Proterozoic Birrindudu Basin overlie and separate the Inlier from similar age rocks in the Halls Creek Province.

Tertiary drainage channels, now completely filled with alluvial and lacustrine clays and calcrete are a major feature of the region. Some drainage profiles are 10 km wide and 100m deep, presenting a formidable barrier to mineral exploration.

Gold mineralisation within the Normandy NFM tenement holding is hosted by the Mt Charles Beds, a sequence of fine to medium-grained turbiditic metagreywackes with lesser amounts of metapelite, graphitic schist, banded iron-formation, chert and basic volcanic rocks (Blake et al 1979). Owing to their more resistant nature, only the cherts and iron-formations and associated interbedded graphitic schists tend to outcrop above the sand plain.

A suite of syn-to post-deformation dolerites and gabbros frequently invade the graphitic schist components of the sequence. Large plutons of mostly undeformed late-to post-orogenic adamellite

and minor more mafic variants comprising The Granites Granite suite are widespread throughout the area.

Residual hills of gently folded Carpentarian Gardiner Sandstone unconformably overlie Early Proterozoic lithologies. Younger flatlying Cambrian Antrim Plateau Basalts are also preserved as platform cover in areas protected from erosional stripping.

Complex, polyphase deformation during the Barramundi Orogeny has affected the entire Granites-Tanami Inlier. It appears to have been largely controlled by two sets of regional scale fundamental crustal fractures that trend NNE and WNW. This is evidenced by the orientation of successive phases of macroscopic folding in the region and the consistent sympathetic trends of late tectonic faults.

Peak metamorphism during the Barramundi Orogeny reached amphibolite facies at The Granites Gold Mine, but is more generally greenschist facies as at Dead Bullock Soak. Contact metamorphic aureoles, commonly identified in pelitic schist units by randomly orientated andalusite porphyroblasts, are well developed at the margins of the post-orogenic granite plutons.

6.2 Tenement Geology

The area is dominated by an extensive cover of aeolian sand and Quaternary sediments.

Limited outcrop exists and drilling to date has intersected fine to medium-grained metasediments, with minor quartz veining over a majority of the western portion of the tenement.

The most noticeable geological boundary exists in the eastern portion of the EL, to the east and north of Windy Hill where the EL is underlain by a large granite pluton.

7. WORK UNDERTAKEN in EL8912 for the 2000 Field Season

7.1 Gridding

A total of 42.4 line km of gridding was completed in the north western corner of the EL at the Kelpie prospect (this grid extends from EL2369). These lines were located via GPS, and installed using a differential GPS and theodolite. Line establishment involved a wooden peg placed every 100m. These grids are displayed on Figure 4.

7.2 Ground Magnetism Survey

A total of 16 lines of ground magnetism for 43.8 line km were completed over the tenement. Fifteen of these were over the Kelpie prospect plus an additional lone traverse was completed over the mid-north of the tenement.

The location of these lines is shown on Figure 4 and the geophysical data is located in Appendix 2.

7.3 Reconnaissance Surficial Sampling

7.3.1 CRC Sampling

A total of 10 CRC samples were collected from outcrop in the north-west of the tenement. Details are tabled below and sample locations are displayed on Figure 2. The digital data is located in Appendix 2.

Table 2 – EL 8912 CRC Sample Details

Sample Numbers	Total	Genalysis Method	Elements Analysed
31266001 3216051 757801-808	10	B*ETA A/MS or AT/MS	Au Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Th, U, W, Zn
10 samples			

7.3.2 Lag & Soil Bleg Sampling

Soil Bleg & Lag samples were collected across the north eastern half of the tenement on a 500m x 500m grid. Lag was found to be a suitable medium in the extreme northern part of the EL but further south Soil Bleg samples were employed due to the lack of lag (Figure 2).

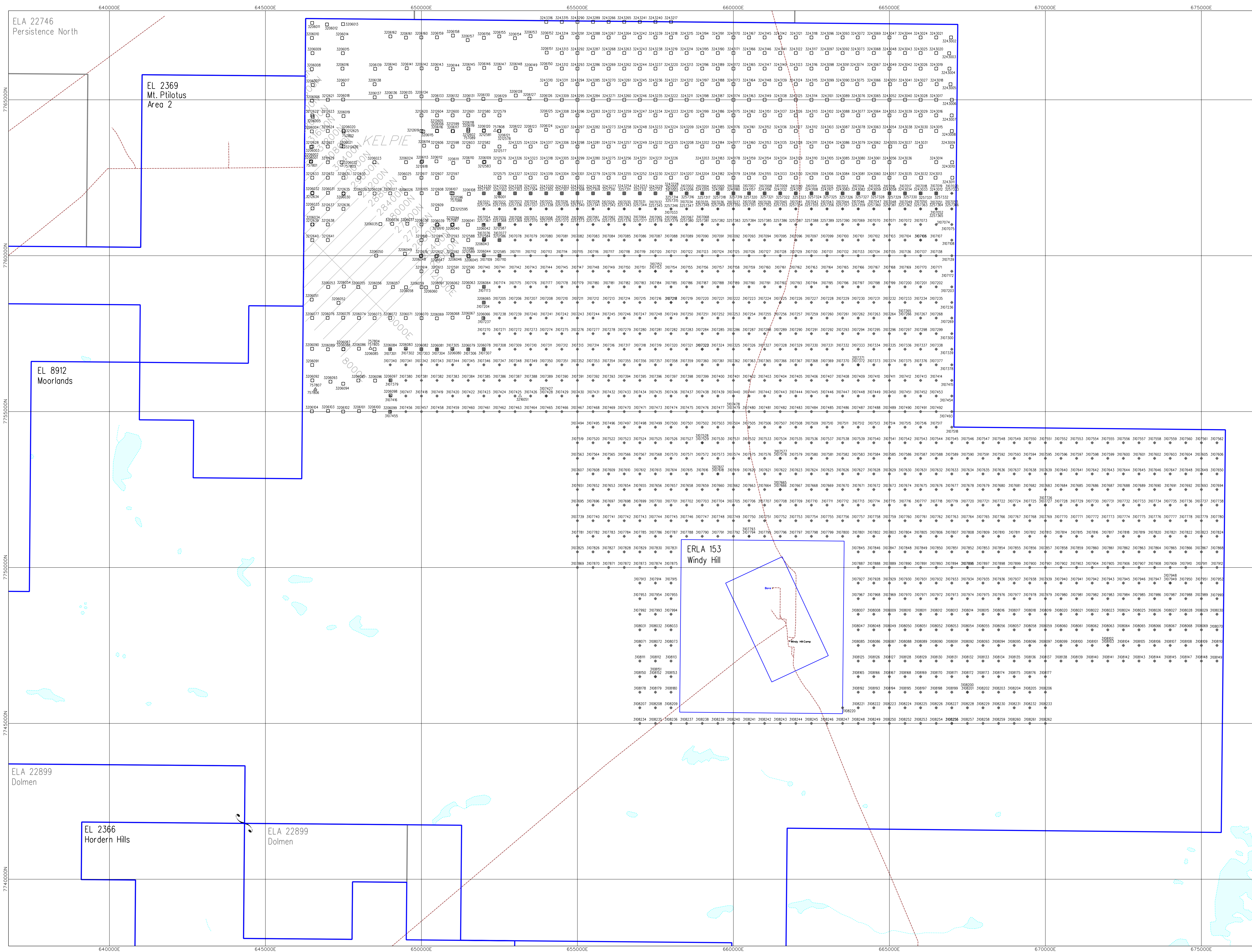
Table 3 – EL 8912 Lag & Soil Bleg Sample Details

Sample Numbers	Total	Sample Type	Laboratory Method	Elements Analysed
3206001-162, 3212575-641, 3243254-299, 301-330, 757086-089, 3243002-0012, 024-044, 047-049, 051-069, 072-093, 096-099, 101-118, 121-142, 145-149, 151-167, 170-191, 194-199, 201-215, 217-249, 251-253	539	Lag	Genalysis B*ETA A/MS	Au Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Sb, Sn, Th, W, U, Zn
3107001-097, 099-208, 210-257, 259-314, 316-363, 365-420, 422-471, 473-520, 522-568, 570-610, 612-660, 662-722, 724-788, 790-831, 845-875, 887-891, 893-915, 927-943, 946-955, 967-990, 992-994, 3108007-033, 047-073, 085-097, 099-113, 125-145, 147-153, 165-180, 192-195, 197-209, 220-250, 252-262, 3257301-305, 307-357, 359-390	1203	Soil Bleg	Normandy In-house Bleg	Au, Ag, Cu, Bi, As, Mo, Pb, Zn
1742 samples				

The regional lag sampling over the northern portion of EL8912 returned a peak result of 42.3ppb and several results greater than 7ppb. Some success was also achieved with the 500m x 500m soil samples returning a peak result of 7.94ppb with four other results being greater than 5ppb.

All results are presented in Appendix 1.

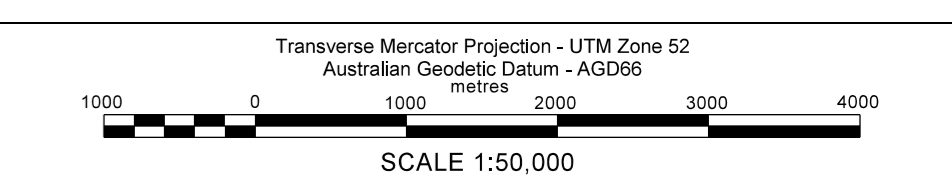
- LEGEND**
- △ CRC Sample
 - Soil Bleg Sample
 - Lag Sample



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Tanami Reconnaissance : Northern Territory

EL8912 - MOORLANDS
 RECONNAISSANCE SURFICIAL SAMPLING
 LOCALITY PLAN



7.4 Reconnaissance RAB & Aircore Drilling

Four lines of RAB/AC drilling were undertaken primarily to assess the regolith, to investigate the depth and type of cover present, as this may influence the surface sampling technique applied. The drilling also helped define the broad underlying geology.

The locations of the holes are influenced by the access and the lines are approximately 6-7km apart.

Aircore drilling was employed where the cover was expected to be deep or too difficult for RAB drilling. The 19 holes had an average depth of 28m and holes were drilled vertically. Analytical details are provided in Table 3. Locations are shown on Figure 4.

Table 4– EL8912 RAB/AC Drilling Details

Drillhole ID	Total Holes	Metres	Sample Numbers	Total samples	Sample type	AMDEL	Elements Analysed
MOAC0013-0019	7	219	3670821-849 3670851-895	74	3m composite	ARM 1	Au, Sb, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se, Ag, Te, Zn
MORB0001-012	12	310	3670690-699, 3670701-749, 3670751-783, 3670810-820	103		Aqua Regia leach / ICP-MS	
19 holes for 529m, 177 samples							

Results are presented in Appendix 1. The peak result from the RAB/AC program with 3m composite samples was 0.0044ppm from 27m.

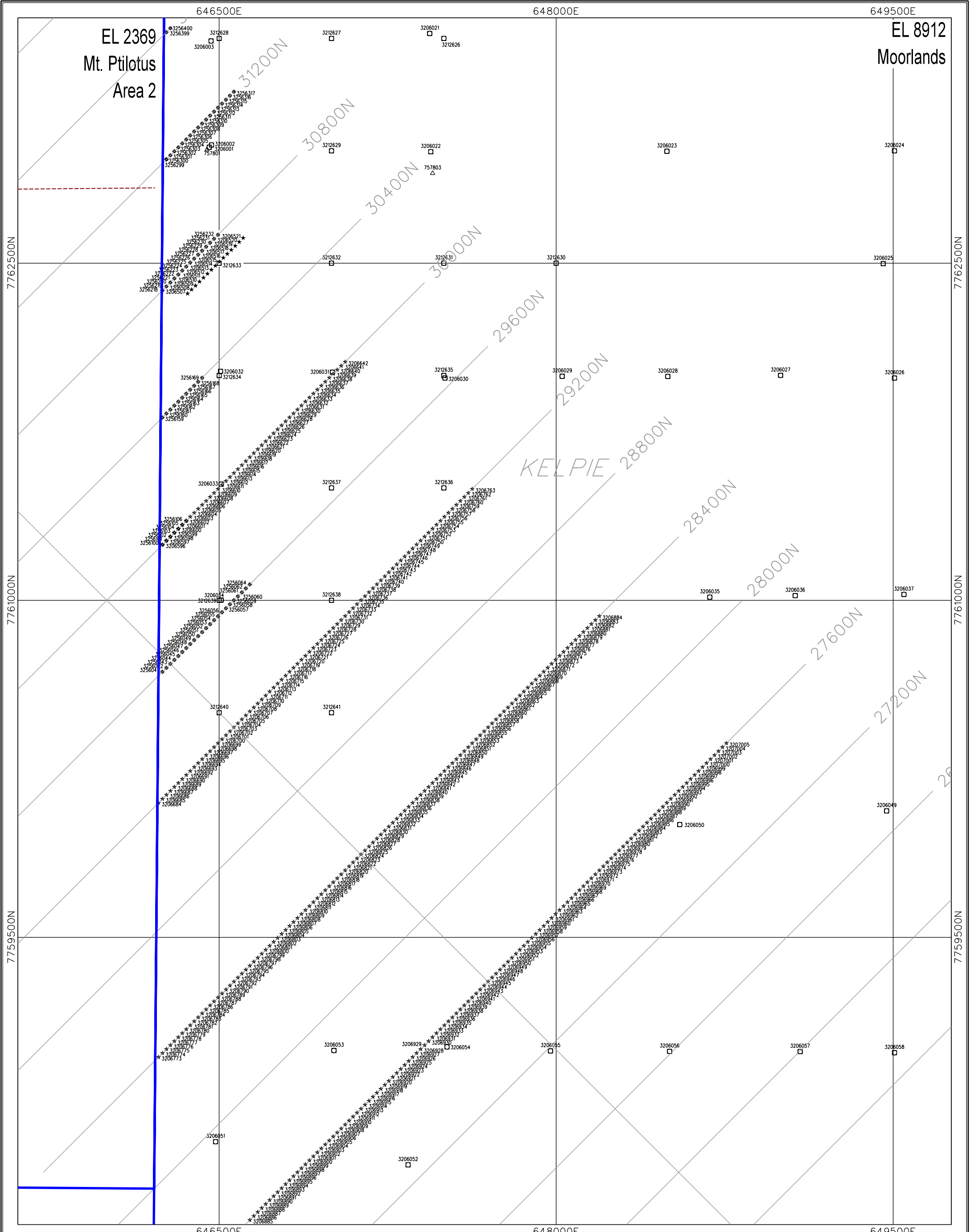
7.5 Kelpie Surficial Sampling

On the Kelpie Grid 375 MMI samples and 76 Soil Bleg samples were collected on lines 200m apart at 25m sample spacing (Figure 3). Analytical details are provided in Table 5. Locations are displayed on Figure 3.

Table 5 – Kelpie MMI & Soil Bleg Sample Details

Sample Numbers	Total	Sample Type	Laboratory Method	Elements Analysed
3206885-7005, 3206773-6884, 3206684-6763, 3206596-6642, 3206507-6521	375	MMI	Amdel Deepleach 11 Deepleach 5	Au As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Sb, Zn
3256041-062, 064, 3256100-106, 3256159-169, 3256219-232 326299-317, 3256399-400	76	Soil Bleg	Normandy in-house BLEG	Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn
451 samples				

At the Kelpie Prospect the soils returned two results at greater than 5ppb.



EL 2369
Mt. Pilotus
Area 2

EL 8912
Moorlands

7762500N

7762500N

7761000N

7761000N

7759500N

7759500N

646500E

648000E

649500E



0 300m
SCALE 1:15,000

UTM Zone 52 (AGD66)



Normandy NFM Limited

NORMANDY EXPLORATION PTY LTD

KELPIE PROSPECT

SURFICIAL SAMPLE LOCALITY PLAN

07/06/2001

LEGEND

- △ CRC Sample
- Lag sample
- ⊕ Soil Bleg Sample
- ★ MMI Sample

FIGURE 3

7.6 Kelpie RAB Drilling

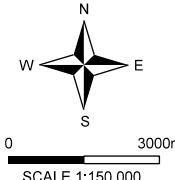
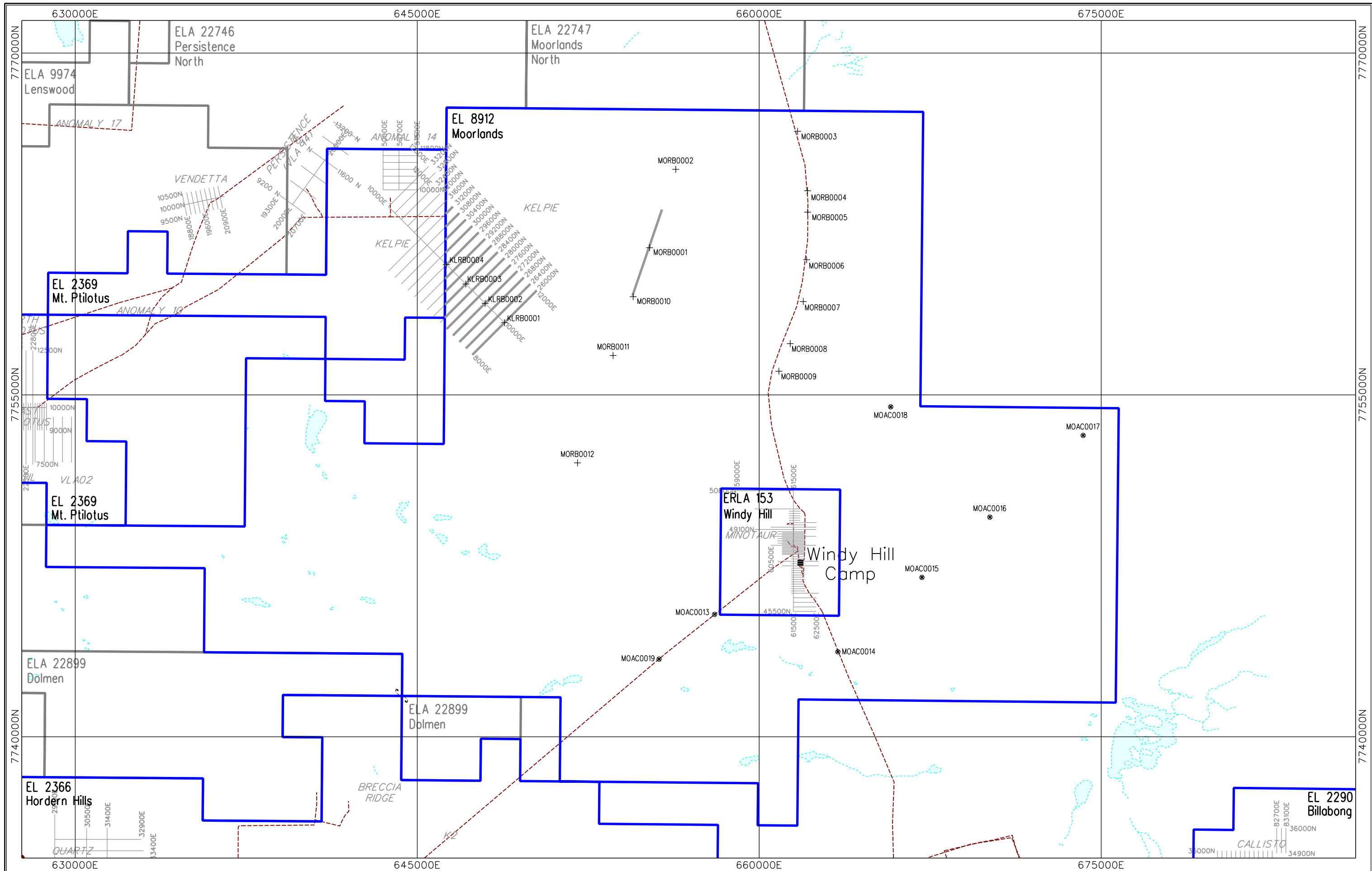
Four RAB holes were drilled down the Kelpie base line at 1200m spacing. The drilling was undertaken primarily to assess the regolith, to investigate the depth and type of cover present.

The locations are displayed on Figure 4.

Table 6– Kelpie Prospect RAB Drilling Details

Drillhole ID	Total Holes	Metres	Sample Numbers	Total samples	Sample type	AMDEL	Elements Analysed
KLRB0001-0004	4	60	3670784-799 3670801-804	20	3m composite	ARM 1 Aqua Regia leach / ICP-MS	Au, Sb, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se, Ag, Te, Zn
4 holes for 60m, 20 samples							

Cover was 3-6m in depth and a mixture of aeolian sand and laterite. Results are included in Appendix 1.



UTM Zone 52 (AGD66)

- LEGEND**
- Aircore Drillhole
 - + RAB Drillhole
 - Ground Magnetics Traverse

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EL8912 - MOORLANDS

DRILLHOLE & GROUND MAGNETICS TRAVERSE LOCALITY PLAN

18/05/2001

8. FORWARD PROGRAM

8.1 Proposed Work

Exploration activities for the next year will include the continuation of the regional 500m x 500m grid soils and verification of any anomalies generated with closer spaced soils. RAB or Aircore drilling (dependant on ground conditions) is proposed to further define any anomaly generated from the surface sampling program.

Limited ground magnetics and interpretation of this data maybe carried out in some areas within EL8912.

At the Kelpie Prospect further infill lines of soil geochemistry will be undertaken and follow up RAB of area found to have anomalous results from the geochemistry or ground magnetics.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from the reconnaissance work carried out to date are encouraging considering this was the first field season of work within EL8912. The strategic location of this tenement in regards to the infrastructure of the Windy Hill Mining Lease and The Granites assures that exploration on Moorlands will continue.

10. REFERENCE LIST / ANNUAL REPORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Reports to NT DME

- Carter, L, 2000. Annual Report for EL8912 (Moorlands) for the 1999 Field Season.

APPENDIX 1 - DIGITAL SAMPLE DATA, ASSAYS AND LOGS
&
APPENDIX 2 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA

APPENDIX 3 – SAMPLING & SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Ground Magnetics Geophysical Surveys

All ground magnetic surveys were effected by Normandy NFM personnel.

Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) readings were taken at 10m intervals (unless otherwise stated) using a G856 proton precession magnetometer and a pole height of 1.8m. Diurnal measurements were taken using a second magnetometer as a base station, with readings taken every 30 seconds. On completion of the survey, diurnal variations were removed from the data using the MAGPAC program.

Data was collected over the surveyed lines which were pegged every 100m and clearly annotated with the line number and location coordinates. The placement of these traverses was achieved by using a Trimble Global Positioning system combined with a Racal differential GPS attachment.

Details particular to each survey are discussed in the following tenement specific chapters. Line origins are estimated to be within +/-50m of the AMG coordinates listed.

Geochemical Sampling Techniques/Sample Descriptions

CRC (Composite 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.

Lag/DSL (Drill-derived Stone Line)

Lag is any hard surficial material varying from a coarse sand to rock fragments.

The sample is obtained via a shallow surface scrape, sieved to obtain approximately 250g of material and collected into a plastic zip seal bag. The size of the sieved fraction, which is variable from project to project, is listed in the sample logs.

Reconnaissance spaced sample sites are not marked, however infill sample sites are flagged in the absence of a local grid. Sample type, quality, description and size is noted at the time of collection and recorded via codes outlined in Appendix 1 of this report.

A **DSL** sample is a drill derived "buried" lag sample. Other than using a drill rig to bring the sample to surface, collection methods are identical to lag.

BCL/BLEG (Bulk Cyanide Leach/Bulk Leach Extractable Gold)

Soil material is sieved to obtain approximately 200g of a -2mm sample fraction. The sample is collected into a plastic zip-seal bag, which is enclosed into another to prevent contamination during transport.

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

Many of the low relief areas have variable amounts of drainage sediments (typically arenitic alluvium +/- clay horizons) which are sampled via a bulk cyanide leach. Sufficient soil is sieved to obtain 5kg of -20# sample which was double bagged within a plastic liner to prevent cross contamination.

Standard BLEG analysis (Au, Ag and Cu) is performed by Analabs.

The samples may be subcategorised in the NFM database to distinguish sample derivation:

Code	Derivation	Description
VBCL	drill derived	usually vacuum, however some are sourced from RAB drillholes (parent drillhole listed next to sample number in datasheets)
DBCL	drainage	stream sediment from a defined drainage channel
SBCL	soil	surface BCL sample

Note: Some drill derived samples have been coded SBCL where the sample represented a buried residual soil.

MMI (Mobile Metal Ions)

MMI samples are collected from approximately 15-20cm depth and screened to pass 80# (180µm). Approximately 300g is collected and dispatched to AMDEL for analysis via proprietary leaches.

RAB DRILLING & SAMPLING

RAB drilling was undertaken by Century Drilling (previously Rockdril).

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. Depending on the program budget, the drillhole may be comprehensively sampled from surface, sampled only at particular lithologies or have been restricted to a bottom of hole sample. Drill spoil is riffle split to obtain 2kg composite samples. 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.

BCL/BLEG & DSL

As described above.

Half cut core is typically sampled at 0.5m intervals, however this interval is adjusted where necessary to conform to lithological boundaries. The sampling intervals are clearly documented in the drillhole logs. The sample is crushed on site.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

REPORT NUMBER 28047

REPORT TITLE Second Annual Report for EL8912
(Moorlands) for the 2000 Field Season

PROSPECT NAME Moorlands, Kelpie

TENEMENT NUMBERS EL 8912

OWNER/JV PARTNERS NormandyNFM Limited 100%

COMMODITIES Gold

TECTONIC UNITS Granites-Tanami Inlier

STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS Blake Beds, Davidson Beds, Madigan Beds

1:250,000 MAPSHEET SF52-3 (The Granites)
SF52-4 (Mount Solitaire)

1:100,000 MAPSHEET Ptilotus 4957
Davidson 5057

KEYWORDS RAB drilling, Aircore drilling, MMI sampling,
rock chip sampling, Proterozoic, regolith,
BLEG, Ground Magnetic Survey,
Reconnaissance, geophysics,