ANNUAL REPORT
EL 28595
PERIOD: 7/10/2013 TO 6/10/2014
PLENTY RIVER REGION, NORTHERN TERRITORY

FAR RESOURCES Pty Ltd
PO Box 96
Palmerston
NT 0831

Plenty Rivers Project
1:100 000 Mapsheets: 5752 Alcoota 5753 Woodgreen
1:250 000 Mapsheet: SF5310 Alcoota
Commodities: Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Au, Ag

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Minesite Services Australia
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Abstract:
EL 28595 forms part of FAR Resources Plenty Rivers Project which consists of 11 granted exploration licences covering 3,020km² in the Harts Range/Plenty River area of the Northern Territory, (see figure 2). The area is considered to be prospective for base metals, precious metals and industrial minerals. Work conducted in the third year consisted of a field reconnaissance trip. Field exploration has proven encouraging with the interpretation of existing datasets and further work recommended for the upcoming year.

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1. LOCATION

EL 28595 is located some 160km to the northeast of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. The licence has a regular shape having a north-south length of 3km with an maximum east-west width of 5km and lies between 22° 29’S to 22° 31’S and 134° 27’E to 134° 30’E. The licence is located upon the Woodgreen and Alcoota pastoral leases to the north of the Harts Range. The Plenty Highway passes to the south of the licence and the Sandover Highway passes to the west of the licence.
2. TITLE HISTORY

Mineral Tenure
EL 28595 was granted on 7/10/2011 and this report is the Third Annual Technical Report which covers activities in the period 7/10/2013 to 6/10/2014, being the third year of tenure. The licence has an area of 6 graticular blocks (19 km²).
EL 28595 forms part of the Plenty Rivers Project which consists of 11 granted exploration licences covering a total area of 1,079 graticular blocks (3,020km²)
The regional area has a mineral exploration history going back to the 1880s when the Harts Range garnet and mica fields were found and exploited by small scale miners. This style of mining has continued on and off to the present day with the Mud Tank Mine still operating in the eastern Arunta Region today.

Figure 2  Plenty Rivers Project
Real Property
EL 28595 is located on the following real property parcels:

NT PPL 972 (NTP 2673) “Woodgreen Station” which is owned by Mr JR Purvis, (c/ Artarinda Station via Alice Springs NT).

NT PPL 1032 (NTP 4029) “Alcoota Station” which is owned by the Alcoota Aboriginal Corporation, (c/ 33 Stuart Highway Alice Springs NT).

Figure 3  Real Property Tenure
3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The landforms and geology of the Plenty River Project Area of which EL 28594 forms an integral part, consists of 3 geological domains, the northern Jinka Domain, the central Kanandra Domain and the southern Harts Range Domain. EL 28595 occurs within the Kanandra Domain but for completions sake all three domains are described here.

i. Geomorphology

Jinka Domain
The geomorphology of the Jinka Domain consists of low rounded hills that are desiccated by drainage systems heading north into the Georgina Basin. The number and frequency of these hills are much less than that found in the Kanandra Domain to the south. This licence mainly is located on the fan-like anastomosing drainage systems due to its irregular shape.

Kanandra Domain
The Kanandra Domain primarily consists of low angular and rounded hills that are incised by numerous drainage lines forming a fenestral pattern. Erosion along these drainage lines can give rise to quite steep slopes on occasion.

Harts Range Domain
The Harts Range Domain contains wide open sandy plains in the areas to the south of the licence along the Plenty Highway. To the north of this area east-west trending rocky hills consisting of Harts Range Group rocks occur. Areas of low ridges with incised drainage lines are formed upon rocks of the Tertiary Waite Formation.

ii. Biogeography

Jinka Domain
In this domain three vegetation types occur in the licence area, they are: low open woodlands consisting of Coolibah low-open woodland with an open-grassland understorey in the main drainage systems, a mixed species low-open woodland consisting of Ironwood and Whitewood low open woodland with a open grassland understorey, and thirdly a tall open scrubland containing a Mulga tall open scrubland with a Woolybutt open grassland understorey.

Kanandra Domain
The vegetation in this domain may be classified as a mixed species low open woodlands containing Ironwood and Whitewood with a low open grassland understorey in areas on soils derived from the Tertiary Waite Formation. In other areas along drainage lines the Melaleuca and Eucalypt species increase in numbers to a woodland regime.
Harts Range Domain
The vegetation in this domain may be classified as a mixed species low open woodland containing Ironwood and Whitewood with a low open grassland understorey in areas on soils derived from the Tertiary Waite Formation. In other more sandy areas an Acacia dominated very open woodland with an open grass understorey is present.

iii. Hydrology
The surface hydrology is very limited in this arid area of central Australia. Seasonal rains fall during the northern wet season, (depending on the year), and quickly run off. The licence area is held under real property tenure as cattle stations whose main pursuit is open range cattle grazing. For the majority of the year water is supplied by bores, either to earth dams (turkey nests) or to sealed tanks and dispensed to the cattle via regulated cattle troughs. The groundwater regimes of the three domains are described here:

Jinka Domain
The groundwater of the Jinka Domain consists of locally fractured rocks based around the known shear zones. Bores drilled in this area generally give the best flows of the three domains. Flow rates are greater than 0.5 l/s.

Kanandra Domain
The groundwater of the Kanandra Domain consists of locally fractured rocks based around shear zones and faults. They have flow rates of between 0.05 and 0.5 l/s and generally higher salinities.

Harts Range Domain
The groundwater of the Harts Range Domain is again based on localised fracturing associated with structural elements and have low flow rates (0.05 - 0.5 l/s) and high salinities (>1500mg/l).
4. ACCESS

Access to the exploration licence from Alice Springs is northwards along the Stuart Highway for 68km to the intersection of the Plenty Highway, then 27 km along the Plenty Highway to the Sandover Highway turn off, then another 92km north along this road. Access to the licence area and throughout the licence is via station roads and fence lines (28km). Access is considered to be poor to fair due to vegetation density.
5. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Plenty River Project is located in a north-south traverse across the Aileron Province from the Georgina Basin in the north to the Irindina Province in the south.

Georgina Basin

The Georgina Basin is a Paleoproterozoic sedimentary basin that contains dolostone, limestone, sandstone, siltstone, and shale. It is a widespread intracratonic basin that was initiated as part of the Centralian Superbasin and extends east into Queensland. It unconformably overlies the Aileron Province, Tennant Region, Murphy Inlier, McArthur and south Nicholson Basins and Lawn Hill Platforms. It is interpreted to be contiguous at depth with the Wiso and Daly Basins and conformably overlies the Kalkarinji Province.

Aileron Province

The Aileron Province is a Paleoproterozoic metamorphic and igneous terrain containing variably metamorphosed sediments, meta-volcanic rock, calc-silicate rocks, dolerite, mafic rocks and granites. It forms part of the Arunta Region and is a poly-deformed and metamorphosed basement terrain along the southern margin of the North Australian Craton. It is unconformably overlain by the Ngulia, Amadeus, Murraba, Georgina and Eromanga Basins and has largely faulted relationships with the Wurumpi and Irindina Provinces.

Irindina Province

The Irindina Province is characterised by a Neoproterozoic metamorphic terrain that contains metasedimentary gneiss, quartzite, mafic amphibolite and felsic migmatites. It forms part of the Arunta Region and is a fault bounded metasedimentary and igneous province that formed a deep depocentre within the Centralian Superbasin and was metamorphosed in the Ordovician. It is fault contacted with the Aileron Province to the north and unconformably overlain by the Eromanga Basin to the south.

Figure 5. Regional Geological Setting (after Scrimgour I and Raith J, 2001).

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Minesite Services Australia

2014
i. **Regional Geology**

The regional geology can be divided into 3 main tectonic elements, separated by east-west trending shear systems. The southernmost of these elements, the Harts Range Domain, comprises upper amphibolite to granulite facies metasediments belonging to the Harts Range Group. Dominant lithologies include migmatite, metapelite, metabasite, garnet-biotite gneiss and subordinate calc-silicate rock, marble and quartzite. The Harts Range Group underwent peak metamorphism during the Larapinta Event at 480-460 Ma.

To the north of the Harts Range Domain is the Kanandra Domain, this contains the Kanandra Granulite which belongs to the palaeoproterozoic Strangways Metamorphic Complex. The Kanandra Granulite forms part of a 150-200km long, west trending belt of intermittently outcropping belt of pelitic and mafic granulites that includes the Bleechmore Granulite to the west. This domain comprises felsic and mafic granulites with garnet-bearing pelitic and semi-pelitic migmatite and rare calc-silicate rock, intruded by deformed granite.

The third major geological element in the licence area is located to the north of the Kanandra Granulite, and is termed the Jinka Domain.

This comprises a narrow (5-25km wide) belt of low-pressure amphibolite to granulite facies metasediments intruded by extensive granites. It extends from the Perenti Metamorphics in the west to the Jervois Range in the east, a total distance of more than 100km.

Two major shear zones separate the three tectonic elements in this region: the Entire Point Shear Zone which separates the Harts Range Domain from the Kanandra Domain and the Delny Shear Zone which separates the Kanandra Domain from the Jinka Domain to the north.

The Entire Point Shear Zone trends east-northeast, dips steeply south and merges with the east-southeast striking Delny Shear Zone in the Plenty Rivers Project area.

The Delny Shear Zone is a major east-southeast striking structure more than 150km in length and is locally up to 3km wide. A substantial gravity gradient is evident across the shear zone, implying it is a major crustal feature.
ii. Licence Geology

Locally the basement rocks of interest are covered by a thin veneer of Tertiary to Recent sediments. The Tertiary Waite Formation forms a significant impediment to exploration of underlying bedrock.

The licence occurs in the Kanandra Domain and comprises metasedimentary rocks intruded by granites. Metamorphism occurred at amphibolite to granulite facies and low pressures during the Strangways Event. The rocks of the Kanandra Domain in the licence area include the following:

- Crooked Hole Granite (Pgm); Gneissic biotite granite, minor hornblende-bearing granite
- Delny Gneiss (Pcn); leucocratic biotite-microcline-muscovite-quartz gneiss, biotite-muscovite schist, meta psammite and pelite and amphibolite.
- Mapata Gneiss (Pcb); biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss with quartzo-feldspathic segregations, biotite schist, amphibolite.
Figure 7  Licence geology

Figure 8  Geological Domains
6. EXPLORATION AND MINING HISTORY

Exploration

Table 1. Historical Exploration Licences and Open File Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence No</th>
<th>Licence Holder</th>
<th>Tenure Period</th>
<th>Open File Company Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP 2741</td>
<td>Central Pacific Minerals</td>
<td>1/10/1970 to 30/09/1972</td>
<td>NIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 9836</td>
<td>Tanami Gold</td>
<td>13/08/2003 to 12/08/2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exploration activities have been conducted in the licence area by several exploration companies, a brief summary of each is presented here:

AP 1726
In 1968 Central Pacific explored Authority to Prospect AP 1726 (jointly held with Magellan Petroleum (NT) Pty Ltd) covering the western part of the Plenty River project area following up reports of previous prospecting and uranium mineralisation (Figure 17). A small tungsten show was found 7km NE of Delny Homestead in thin quartz veins in garnetiferous gneiss along a contact with the Mount Swan Granite. Several workings (including a 4m deep shaft) extend for about 900m along the contact.

AP 2741
There are no company reports for this authority listed with the Department of Mines and Energy.

EL 9804
EL 9804 was part Tanami Explorations Alcoota Project which also included EL 9836 below.

EL 9836
Tanami Exploration identified the potential for Tanami-style gold, IOCG-style copper-gold and Tennant Creek-style copper-gold mineralisation in the Alcoota region. In 1997 and acquired a considerable tenement position in the area in subsequent years. This was one of those licences.

Mining

Table 2. Historical Mines and Prospects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine/Prospect Name</th>
<th>Modat Site Id</th>
<th>Mineral Field</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Orebody Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There are no mineral occurrences are listed in the MODAT Database within the licence area.
7. EXPLORATION RATIONALE

EL 28595 forms an integral part of the Plenty Rivers Project which consists of 11 exploration licences having an aggregate area of 3,720km$^2$. This licence occurs in the Harts Range geological domain in the northern part of the project area.

The northern part of the Plenty River Project area comprising the Metamorphic-Granite Complex (Jinka Belt) is prospective for volcanic hosted Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au deposits and Cu-W-Au-Mo skarns and other replacement deposits, stockwork vein gold occurrences, and granite hosted Sn-Ta-W deposits. The southern and western areas of the tenements cover an uplifted block of Strangways Metamorphics (the Kanandra Granulite), which contains rocks that elsewhere are known to consist of acid and basic volcanogenic rocks and immature sediments which host iron formations, Cu-Pb-Zn-Au mineralization, and are usually metamorphosed to granulite facies. Basement rocks exposed are quartz-feldspar granulites, basic granulites, magnetite bearing amphibolites and other calc-silicates. Float shows massive magnetite and hematite and suggests iron formation occurs beneath cover. Basement is also intruded by ultramafic dunite-serpentinite and granite bosses which are fracture related. Fracturing, volcanism and igneous intrusion began in Lower Proterozoic time and extended to the Carboniferous (Alice Springs Orogeny). Isolated patches of Ledan Schist are present northeast of Mount Swan. The Ledan Schist is considered to be prospective for quartz-vein-hosted Au-only mineralisation, as it has a low metamorphic grade and is situated close to the NW-SE trending Delny Shear Zone structure.

Specific mineralisation models are:

1. **Nickel-copper-cobalt in serpininised ultramafics** interpreted to be intrusive gabbro-peridotite-dunite bodies. Maximum nickel value is 1.2% Ni, 240ppm Cu and 300ppm Co in a lateritised serpentinite dunite south of No. 4 Dam. Another serpentinised ultrabasic body is at the Hammer Prospect near No. 1 Dam (also called Middle Dam) with 4700ppm Ni and 750ppm Cu. Several other ultrabasic bodies have been reported. The ultramafic bodies occur both in the central Kanandra Granulite and the Metamorphic-Granite Complex to the north. Those within the Kanandra Granite have been compared with Alpine-type (ophiolitic) serpentinites. However, the No. 4 Dam occurrence is in the Metamorphic-Granite Complex Belt. This sequence is located to the north of the major east-west orientated retrograde shear zone, the Delny Fault Zone. This shear transects the tenement, separating granites to the north from (previously Irindina Metamorphics) to the south. It flanks the southern margin of a west-northwest trending deep crustal fracture which has been the locus for series of granite intrusions. Rocks within the fault zone appear to be lower units of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex and/or younger felsic volcanics up-domed by granitic intrusion. Deep crustal fracturing is supported by extensive barite-fluorite veining in the vicinity of the fault and deep sourced ultramafic intrusions.
2. **Orogenic shear zone hosted gold mineralisation.** Gold has been discovered in gossanous sulphidic quartz vein breccias along the Delny Shear Zone 4km east of the licences at Brucers Copper Prospect with maximum values up to 53g/t Au. The breccias are either copper-rich or copper-poor:

- Gossanous sulphidic copper poor breccia veins associated with Type 2 quartz veins, possibly focused on straightens rather than jogs.
- Gossanous copper rich veins in Type 2 shears. Pyritic veins that may be related to reverse movement on the Type 3 faults.

Geochemical sampling along the Delny Fault Zone in the eastern part of the Plenty River project area in the Halfway Dam area has reported some anomalous gold in stream sediments and silicified ridges and quartz veins that require systematic sampling.

3. **Base metal mineralisation.** Within the Arunta Province, significant Zn-Cu-Pb (Ag-Au) mineralisation is restricted to the SE Aileron Province (1810-1800 Ma and 1765 Ma) and the Warumpi Province (1620-1610Ma) (Hussey, Huston and Claoué-Long, 2005; Huston, Hussey and Frater, 2006). The Perenti Copper Prospect is the most advanced copper prospect in the Plenty River project area. Copper mineralisation occurs in a quartz-filled shears which cut across the Mount Swan Granite. Chalcopyrite varies from 2 to 4% in the host rock, but one hole drilled by Central Pacific in 1970 intersected 11.9m at 0.6% Cu (with Pb and Zn >50ppm, and Au and Ag <0.5 dwt/ton). The target was 18km shear zone along which quartz veins with disseminated boxworks and weak copper had been recorded.

4. **Tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation.** At the Delmore Downs wolfram prospect (Delny 1 and 2), wolframite occurs in pegmatite veins close to a granite contact. Eluvial wolframite occurs in this area (1.32t WO3 concentrate, 0.6t WO3 concentrate). Small quantities of tantalite have been produced from the Bundey River prospect and from the Utopia prospect; in both situations, the tantalite occurs within pegmatite. Scheelite has been discovered at Anomaly C38 and a location 3.5km to the north; Anomaly C38 assayed 2.65% W in calc-silicate rock near a pegmatite dyke.

5. **Fluorite-barite mineralisation** is recorded to the east of the Plenty River project area along major crustal fractures mentioned above within the northern Metamorphic-Granite Complex. Examples of fluorite/barite occurrences within the easternmost Plenty River EL include:

1. NTGS Site 1531 - fluorite/barite, breccia fill
2. NTGS Site 1532 - fluorite/barite, breccia fill
3. NTGS Site 2003 - barite
4. NTGS Site 2004 – barite/fluorite
5. NTGS Site 2005 - barite
8. EXPLORATION INDEX MAP

There has been no exploration index map constructed at this time.

9. GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

**Office Studies.**

Little was done in the form of office studies during the year with reporting being the predominant activity.

**Field Studies**

Field work on the licence during the year consisted of 1 site visit by Mr A Jettner of Minesite Services and Mr P Harris of Stratus Resources for further exploration, there were no samples analysed during the year with only reconnaissance activities being conducted.
10. REMOTE SENSING

There were no remote sensing surveys done during the year. Included below is an image taken from the DME Strike dataset, LANDSAT 7. The tile is: Landsat 7 Run W2, Path 102, Row 76. Acquisition date: 1999.
11. GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Radiometrics
There have been no radiometric surveys conducted during the year.
As can be seen from the following image obtained from the DME STRIKE dataset, the radiometrics closely follow the modern drainage systems and the underlying geology.

Figure 10  Radiometrics  (After DME Strike dataset)
Magnetics

As can be seen from the image below (taken from the DME STRIKE dataset) the area exhibits a generally low magnetic signature. A shear zone trending NW/SE can also be picked quite clearly and can be inferred by the disruption to the overall magnetic signature.

Figure 11   Magnetics (1VD)   (After DME Strike dataset)
12. SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY

There were no surface geochemical samples taken by the titleholders during the year. The following are recorded in the DME Strike dataset for the licence area.

- 0 rock chip samples
- 0 soil samples
- 0 whole rock samples
- 0 stream sediment samples
- 0 diamond indicator mineral samples

13. DRILLING

There were no drilling activities undertaken during the year. There are no drill holes recorded on the DME drill database for the licence area.

14. GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES

There were no geotechnical studies conducted during the year.

15. RESOURCES AND RESERVE ESTIMATION

There were no resource or reserve estimations done during the year.
16. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From field exploration conducted during the third licence year the author feels that further exploration is warranted with base metal commodities and IOCG mineralisation models being targeted.

Further exploration is recommended; concentrating on geological mapping, rock chip sampling of available outcrop and soil sampling in areas of residual soils.
17. REFERENCES
OPEN FILE COMPANY REPORTS


PUBLISHED REPORTS


