FINAL REPORT ON AREA RELINQUISHED
13/04/2016
EL 27645
PLENTY RIVER REGION, NORTHERN TERRITORY

FAR Resources Pty Ltd
PO Box 96
Palmerston
NT 0831

Plenty Rivers Project
1:100 000 Mapsheets: 5852 Delny, 5853 Utopia, 5952 Dneiper
1:250 000 Mapsheets: SF5310 Alcoota, SF5311 Huckitta
Commodities: Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Au, Ag

WA Jettner B.Sc.
Minesite Services Australia
June 2016
Abstract:
EL 27645 forms part of FAR Resources Plenty Rivers Project which consists of 8 granted exploration licences covering 610km² in the Harts Range/Plenty River area of the Northern Territory, see figure 2. This licence covers part of the Jinka Domain, north of the Delny Fault Zone, the Kanandra Domain between the Delny Shear Zone and the Entire Point Fault Zone and part of the Harts Range Domain which is to the south of the Entire Point Fault Zone. This report is the Final Technical Report on that area relinquished on 13/04/2015. Work done consisted of a number of geological reconnaissance traverses through the surrendered areas with 25 rock samples analysed and 35 soil samples analysed using a Niton XRF.

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1. LOCATION

EL 27645 is located some 150km to the northeast of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. The licence has an irregular shape having a north-south length of 55km with an maximum east-west width of 44km and lies between 22° 24’S to 22° 63’S and 134° 36’E to 135° 00’E. The licence is located upon the Macdonald Downs pastoral lease to the northwest of the Harts Range Police Station and Atitjre Community. The Plenty Highway passes to the south of the licence and the Delmore Downs and Alcoota access road traverses part of the licence.
2. TITLE HISTORY

Mineral Tenure

EL 27645 was granted on 14/04/2010 and this report is the Final Report which covers activities in the surrendered portion of the licence during the period 14/04/2010 to 13/04/2016, being the first six years of tenure. The licence originally had an area of 592 graticular blocks (1,170 km²). This has been progressively surrendered throughout its life. On 13/04/2016 34 graticular blocks (107 km²) were voluntarily surrendered. See Figure 3 below.
Area relinquished in April 2016

The area shaded in red above was surrendered at the end of the sixth year of tenure.
3. 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 81 km along the Plenty Highway to the Delmore Downs Access road, then another 36km down this road. This is located on the western side of the licence area. This road then traverses the licence for 27km. Access throughout the remainder of the licence is via station roads and fence lines. Access is considered to be poor to fair due to vegetation density.
4. 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 Palaeoproterozoic 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 Ngalia, 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.
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 Jinka Domain occurs in the northern portion of the licence 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 Jinka Domain in the licence area include the following:

- Utopia Quartzite, (Plu); muscovite bearing metaquartzite
- Ledan Schist, (Pln); two-mica schist with minor metaconglomerate.
- Dneiper Granite, (Pgd); Grey biotite granite, grading into orthogneiss locally hornblende bearing or quartz deficient.
- Cackleberry Metamorphics, (Pcv); Calc-silicate rock, layered amphibolite, quartz-feldspathic gneiss

The Jinka Domain is separated from the Kanandra Domain by the Delny Shear zone

The Delny Shear Zone is a steeply south-dipping shear zone locally up to 3km wide.

The central tectonic element is the Kanandra Domain, and consists of:

- Kanandra Granulite, (Pck); quartzo-feldspathic schist containing local retrograde shear zones.

The Kanandra Domain is separated from the Harts Range Domain by the Entire Point Shear Zone.

The Entire Point Shear Zone is a steeply south dipping upper amphibolite shear zone.

The southern tectonic element in the licence is the Harts Range Domain which consists of the following:

- pCh; Pelitic, calcareous and psammitic and felsic gneisses, leucocratic gneiss, quartzites and amphibolites.
- pChs; quartz and garnet bearing amphibolite, minor plagioclase-hornblende gneiss.
- pCh4; meta-calc silicate rock, flaggy quartzite, biotite quartzite, rare calcite-bearing gneiss
- pCh3; leucocratic biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss.
5. GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Office Studies
During the period our Plenty River Project GIS database was completed and examined to indicate areas which needed further exploration. The result was the surrender of 83% of the licence area in April 2016.

Field Studies
There were a total of 25 rock samples analysed by Niton XRF and 35 soil samples analysed by the same method, these results are presented in the data files appended to this report. A number of geological traverses were also undertaken across the area surrendered.
6. SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY

There were 60 surface geochemical samples taken by the titleholders during the period. These consisted of 25 rock samples which were assayed by Niton XRF and 35 soil samples assayed by the same method. The soil sample spacing was 25m x 50m. There were no anomalous results obtained during the period.
Soil sampling results

Soils by Pb (ppm)
- 127 to 650 (7)
- 69 to 127 (7)
- 59 to 69 (7)
- 36 to 59 (7)
- 1 to 36 (7)

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Soil Results
Pb (ppm)
EL 27645

2016
### Soils by Cu ppm

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<th>Range</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 17</td>
<td>8</td>
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**Minesite Services**

Soil Results

Cu (ppm)

EL 27645

Date: June 2016

Author: WA Jetten

Office: Darwin

Drawing:

Projection: MGA 94  Scale: 1:3500
6. GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

There were no geophysical activities undertaken on the relinquished area during the period.

8. CONCLUSIONS

From the examination of previous explorers data, its own generated data and the available published data FAR Resources has concluded that the likelihood of discovering large base metal deposits in the surrendered area is very low and has accordingly surrendered this area.