BURNSIDE OPERATIONS P/L

11TH ANNUAL EXPLORATION REPORT

ERL130

"ESMERALDA"

(Union Reefs Project)

YEAR ENDED 16th NOVEMBER 2004

1:250,000 Pine Creek SD 52-08
1:100,000 Pine Creek 5271

Distribution:

1. **DBIRD Darwin**
2. **Northern Gold NL Perth Office**
3: **Burnside Operations P/L Brocks Creek**
4: **Burnside Operations P/L Perth**

Compiled by:
John Shaw
November 2004

SUMMARY

The Esmeralda tenement (ERL130) is situated 170km SE of Darwin, NT, and 8km north east of Pine Creek.

Burnside Operations P/L acquired the lease in August 2004 as part of the purchase of the Union Reefs mill and underlying tenement assets. The project assets had been previously owned by AngloGold (Ashanti) Ltd who carried out mining and milling operations at Union Reefs prior to closure in July 2003.

At Esmeralda previous exploration by Cyprus Gold Corporation and Acacia Resources had outlined two significant adjacent and sub parallel gold resources (A and B) some 4km south of the Union Reefs mill. The Zone A deposit is the better of the two and AngloGold estimated that subject to ore continuity, yet to be defined by grade control density drilling and the cost of relocating the adjacent Darwin gas pipeline, 18,000oz gold may be economically mined.

Overall the two deposits, at 0.7g/t cut off, contain a combined inferred resource of 1.26Mt @ 1.62g/t Au. (50,000oz)

No field work was completed on the leases during the report period. The Burnside Joint Venture has used the three months since acquisition to locate and study available data on the Union Reefs field. A structural interpretation was carried out based on SPOT imagery. This work including reporting was costed at $450.00.

In the following year, 2005, the Joint Venture is expected to focus expenditure on developing sufficient gold ores from its known first rank deposits at Pine Creek and Burnside with a view to initiating a mill start-up. Activity at Esmeralda will be confined to data acquisition and review of the two gold deposits, the results of which will determine whether the contained resources can be factored into a start-up decision at Union Reefs. This review is costed at $1,600.00.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Burnside Operations P/L acquired the ERL130 in August 2004 as part of the purchase of the Union Reefs project assets from AngloGold (Ashanti)Ltd.

The lease is centred approximately 8km north of the Pine Creek township and 4km southeast of the Union Reefs Gold Mine and treatment facilities. Exploration work at Union Reefs ceased following the closure of the mill in 2003, and pending conclusion of the sale of assets by AngloGold.

In the three months since the acquisition, the Burnside Joint Venture has not undertaken field exploration within the Union Reef project area including Esmeralda. Work has been confined to data acquisition from the previous owner and reporting as required by the Mining Act.

This report discusses work carried out during the year ending 16th November 2004.

2.0 TENEMENT DETAILS

ERL 130 comprises 834 hectares and was granted to Sovereign Gold NL (a wholly owned subsidiary of Astron Resources NL) and Solomon Pacific Resources NL on 17th November 1993 for a period of 5 years. Acacia Resources, a party to the Esmeralda Joint Venture, subsequently acquired 100% of the JV tenements and in turn was taken over by AngloGold (Ashanti) Limited in 1999.

The first renewal application was granted on 9th September 1998 for the period ending 16th November 2000.

A second renewal was granted on the 22nd Aug 2000 ending 16th Nov 2002. A covenant of $260, 000 was set by the NTDME for expenditure during the term of the renewal period from 17th November 2000 to 16th November 2002.

A third renewal was granted on 14th October 2002 ending 16th Nov 2004. A covenant of $181, 000 was set by the NTDME for the two year extension period.

A fourth renewal application, this time on behalf of the Burnside Joint Venture, was lodged on 26th July 2004.

The tenement is on Mary River West Station owned by Equest Pty Ltd.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The centre of ERL 130 is located approximately 4km north of the township of Pine Creek in the Northern Territory (See Figure 1). The licence area can be accessed via the Frances Creek Road, turning north off the Kakadu Highway approximately 3km east of Pine Creek. Further access is gained via a dirt track turning north-west adjacent to the Darwin - Amadeus Basin Gas Pipeline.

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional

The Esmeralda tenements are centrally located in the Pine Creek Geosyncline which has been a major basinal repository for Lower Proterozoic sedimentation. The sedimentary pile comprises a sequence up to 14km thick that was tightly folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies during the Pine Creek Orogeny (1890 to 1870 Ma).
The sequence has been regionally metamorphosed and intruded by the granitic suites of the Cullen Batholith which range from syn-orogenic to post orogenic. These intrusions imparted thermal contact metamorphic and metasomatic effects and contributed to the deposition of a range of economic minerals in structurally permissive sites.

Less deformed Middle Proterozoic sedimentary and volcanic sequences unconformably overlie the Lower Proterozoic. Cambo-Ordovician lavas and sediments, as well as Cretaceous strata, onlap the older sequences.

Cainozoic sediments, proto-laterite and Recent alluvium may obscure parts of the Pine Creek Geosyncline lithologies, but exposure of the Precambrian rocks is generally good.

Local

The Union Reefs gold mining centre, including the Esmeralda and Caroline tenements lie on the east margin of a north west trending corridor that has been the focus of intense strain deformation. This strike-extensive feature is termed the Pine Creek Shear Zone which in this area has been developed in rocks of the South Alligator Group and. Finniss River Group.

Clastic rocks of the Mt Bonnie Formation which is the uppermost formation of the South Alligator Group, and the Burrell Creek Formation which is the lowest unit of the Finniss River Group, dominate the stratigraphy of the Union Reef field. The tectonic corridor is confined to the east (Allamber Springs Granite) and west by lobes of the Cullen Batholith and rocks within this zone have been tightly folded and in high strain areas, subjected to fold limb failure. Axial planes and bedding tend to dip steep westerly.

The area of the Esmeralda and Caroline leases is dominated by Mt Bonnie Formation, a marine platform sequence consisting of interbedded cream to purple ironstained mudstone and siltstone and subordinate greywacke. The unit is punctuated by horizons of chert and tuffite as well as thin distinctive banded iron formation facies. Thin tourmalinites have been recorded in the area.

ERL130 and the Caroline leases have been intruded by a major sub vertical intermediate dyke that sub parallels the stratigraphy. The dyke is deeply weathered and strikes 310°. It has been traced along much of the Pine Creek Tectonic corridor and appears to post date mineralisation. This dyke also passes through the Woolwonga deposit some 50 kilometers to the north west.

Within ERL 130 the Allamber Springs Granite of the Cullen Suite contacts the Mt Bonnie Formation and has hornfelsed and silicified the unit to slate and amphibolitic hornfels within 200m of the contact. Gold mineralisation has been deposited as deposit A and deposit B in the sheared axial zones of two adjacent faulted antiforms striking 310 magnetic. The deposits occupy ridges up to 40m high.

The north eastern deposit (A) is within 300m of the contact and lies within the outer metamorphic aureole of the granite. The deposit dips steeply SW, is heavily impregnated with tourmaline and silica and has been significantly silicified and brecciated during several events. Chert facies rocks are reported to coincide with the mineralised zones which in the core, contained visible gold.

Hewson in his analysis (1997), described deposit A as being situated on the east limb of a regional antiform with the bedding dips being 40-90 degrees to the east. The deposit dips 60 degrees to the west and steepens at depth. It is loosely related to antiform geometry as a reverse fault oblique to the axial plane. Hewson described zone B as being within an antiformal closure with a long steep west limb and a short sub vertical to overturned east limb. There is a variable plunge towards the north. Mineralisation is in both bedding parallel and foliation planar sites. There is dip slip movement with east block up. Mineralisation is associated with silica-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins with K-feldspar, tourmaline and sericite.

Rather then one continuous lens the zone A deposit was interpreted by Acacia-Billiton to comprise several lenses offset en echelon (perhaps under the influence of the 290 degree oblique cross faulting interpreted from SPOT imagery by Shaw 2004). Extreme hardness due to hornfelsing has been mentioned in some diamond drilling reports starting from 30m-50m downhole.

There are extensive soil covered areas on the flats littered with quartz and silicified cobbles. These may suggest underlying quartz veining or merely more resistant transported gravels. Tertiary lateritic duricrust is commonly preserved on ridge flanks, but has been eroded away in the gullies and stripped from the ridges.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

Cyprus Gold Australia Corporation 1991-1993

In **1990-1991** zones “A” and “B” were defined by Cyprus within EL6880 by a soil geochemical survey. Cyprus was earning equity from registered owners, Astron-Solpac, within the Esmeralda Joint Venture. The soil sampling comprised 691 samples each of 2kg taken from 15cm depth, on a 50m by 25m pattern. The samples were sieved through ¼ inch mesh and analysed using AAS. Gold and arsenic were determined.

Zone A was judged to be very interesting with 1000m of strike within the 50ppb contour and 850m within the 100ppb contour. A further 500m was anomalous. The maximum arsenic value was 360ppm. The Amadeus Basin-Darwin gas pipeline crosses the eastern flank of the anomaly.

At zone B the gold anomaly was 700m in length but of lower order. Arsenic values were higher, peaking at 1600ppm. Rock chips at zone B were up to 11.0g/t gold, and arsenic up to 1.3%. On a tenement wide basis the Zone B mineralisation as well as the Caroline prospects lie within an arsenic in soil halo of plus 200ppm. This halo measures 5km by 1km. Zone A falls outside this envelope.

Rock chip sampling followed on from the soil work. A total of 97 samples were taken over 2m-10m outcrop widths. Gold values from rocks generally mirrored the soil results with a peak value of 59.9g Au/t with many values in the 1-10g/t range.

A total of 985m of costeans were dug on zone A over a strike of 750m. These were mapped and sampled. The better intervals included 12m @ 2.11g/t Au, and 15m @ 1.32g/t Au.

The multiclient airborne magnetics acquired by Cyprus showed a weak high (<100nT) coinciding with zone B, with a weaker signal coinciding with the strongest gold values.

Gold was described as being associated with a smoky grey quartz-limonite, pyrite-tourmaline veining and kaolin-pyrite alteration of an argillite-tourmalinitic chert sequence. At zone B the association was similar, though tourmaline was not as abundant and arsenopyrite was more important. At zone A it was speculated that tourmaline could be both syngenetic and remobilised as well as hydrothermal.

In **1991-1992** Cyprus Gold drilled 25 RC drill holes into the prospect (ERC0001-ERC0025). The holes were allocated to zone A (ERC0001-ERC0010) and to zone B (ERC0011-16). This drilling program was completed in two phases: a 16 hole/1110m phase followed by a 9 hole/740m phase. The initial phase was targeted on soil and rock anomalies, the second phase providing selective down dip testing of phase 1 intersections. Phase two drilling was allocated to zone B (ERC0017-ERC0019) and to zone A (ERC0020-ERC0025). The best result from zone A was 12m @ 3.03g/t from 22m in ERC0002. The best result from zone B was 13m @ 2.33g/t from 37m in ERC0023.

Based on their drilling data Cyprus reported an “in-situ, undiluted geological resource of 638,000 tonnes grading 1.84 g/t (38,000 oz)” for combined zones. (Miller, 1993).

Zone “A” contained an estimated 325,154 tonnes @ 2.12 g/t, based on six 50m spaced sections, 8300N - 8500N and 8950N. Zone “B” was estimated to contain 313,546 tonnes @ 1.55 g/t based on three sections, 9350N, 9450N & 9500N. It was noted that the Darwin gas pipeline was locally within 100m of the zone A resource.

In the period **1992-1993** mapping and sampling was carried out in the northern sector of zone A where very high grades had been met with in rock chips and erratic values in drilling.

An induced polarisation survey was carried out by Scintrex over zone A in 1992 and 1993. The deposit was found to respond well to chargeability due to sulphides or graphite. The data showed the deposit was offset to the west at the south end and did not pass under the gas pipeline. Rehabilitation by tree planting and seeding was

undertaken. Cyprus withdrew from the JV following an increase in corporate minimum target size objectives.

Billiton/Acacia 1994-1999

In **1994** Billiton Australia reviewed the Cyprus data and drilled 15 RC holes (EAP0001-0015) into Zone "A" for a total of 938m and a diamond tail of 21m on EAP0015 (renamed EAD0015).

In **1995** Acacia drilled 40 RC holes (ERC0041-0080) into Zone "A" and "B", for a total of 2,573m. In August 1995, a manual resource calculation was completed with the available data. Bulk densities of 2.52, weathered, and 2.74, fresh were used. This uncut geological resource estimate using an 0.7g/t cut off gave a combined inferred resource of 879,000 tonnes @ 2.0g/t Au.

In **1996** Acacia completed 27 RC holes for an advance of 1,794.5m and 4 cored holes for 155.5m. Twenty three of the holes were drilled on zone A.

Nine costeans were dug for 480m on the highest gold in soil sites.

Gradient array IP was carried out by Zonge Engineering to complement the Cyprus surveys. A total of 9.6line/km of survey was carried out.

Metallurgical test work was commissioned with Metcon Laboratories P/L to determine preliminary gravity/leach amenability on ore grade intercepts in 6 holes. Gold extraction exceeded 90% from all samples, averaging 94.1% with each sample containing free gold up to 250microns. Initial leach was fast then slowed, many requiring the full 48 hours. Better recoveries were noted at grinds to 53microns and beyond. Lime consumptions averaged 5.4kg/t while cyanide consumption was moderate.

In **1997** fifty RC holes and one re entry were completed for 4,495m. All holes were surveyed with Eastman single shot. At zone A the deposit was tested to 100m VD. A new lens 100m west of zone A was discovered on four sections. Further drilling to extend the southern limits was unsuccessful.

In addition:
A structural analysis of the deposits was commissioned. (Terrasearch, S.Hewson)
Eight costeans were dug for 514m.
An airborne radiometric/magnetic survey was completed using UTS. (50m line spacing, 60 degree orientation, 20m terrain clearance, 127sq km total.)
Aerial photography and digital terrain modelling were undertaken.

A resource estimate was completed using all data. M&RT consultancy defined an inferred resource of 1.26Mt @ 1.62g/t Au.

In **1998** Acacia Exploration Darwin completed a rock chip sampling program over potassium altered targets between Zone A and B. (10 samples). No significant values were met with. Acacia wrote a complete quality control and SG data report to back up the resource estimates.

The Mining and Resource Technology resource estimates for deposits A and B, using an 0.7g/t Au cut off comprised an oxide resource of 550,000t @ 1.58g/t Au. A transition resource of 120,000t @ 1.52g/t Au, and a fresh resource of 590,000t @ 1.67g/t Au. All resources were in the inferred category. The data used included 157 RC holes, 2 diamond holes and 3 diamond tails.

A gravity survey was conducted across Acacia's Pine Creek tenements including the Esmeralda lease. Station spacing was about 500m using a Worden gravity meter. Ten stations fell within the Esmeralda lease. It was concluded that the western side of the corridor was of higher density than the eastern.

In **1999** channel chip sampling was carried out over a thinly tested area of quartz-tourmaline veining. Thirty samples were collected and twelve returned gold values of 100ppb or better. The best result was 970ppb. The results were considered not to be worthy of follow up.

Ten –5mm talus samples from base of slope were collected at regular intervals. Seven of the samples returned 5ppb or better. The best was 51ppb Au.

A review of previous data was undertaken. The low gold price militated against a drilling allocation in the budget.

In **2000-2001** AngloGold was manager of the tenement following takeover of Acacia in late 1999.
No field work was undertaken in the period.

In **2002** a program of rehabilitation was completed. All steel pegs were removed and holes capped below surface with concrete plugs. In addition LG pit optimisations were run on zone A and B.

The optimizations suggested that some 18,000oz could potentially be mined from zone A at a profit. The relocation of part of the gas pipeline would be a pre requisite to optimising zone A.

In July **2003** AngloGold closed the mining operation at Union Reefs and put the project up for sale.

6.0 EXPLORATION YEAR ENDING 16th NOVEMBER 2004

The three to four months elapsed since the purchase of the Union Reefs mill and tenements has been dedicated to acquiring all historic data for reporting and review. A structural framework of the Esmeralda-Caroline area was attempted using 1996 SPOT imagery.

Structural Interpretation (Remote Sensing)

The black and white SPOT image (circa 1996) has been presented in this report at 1:20,000. A preliminary interpretation has been attempted without first hand knowledge. See Fig. 2.

It would appear that both the Caroline and Esmeralda gold occurrences lie within Mt Bonnie Formation sediments adjacent to the contact of the Cullen Batholith that lies to the north east. There is a structural grain striking north westerly that appears to comprise more resistant sediment ridges and the contact zone hornfels. Paler toned Burrell Creek Formation clastics lie further to the west.

Historic disturbance relating to gold and/or base metal exploration shows as paler tones on the ridges. Four distinct areas are apparent. In the south east in MLN51 and MLN52 an area of mild disturbance coincides with an interpreted linear on 290 degrees magnetic. This appears to be a splay fault that has offset the stratigraphy and penetrated the granite contact at a low-moderate angle. Further north west in MLN54 is another area of disturbance and in the northern corner of MLN57 the tail end of more intense activity suggests that the westernmost Esmeralda line of mineralisation just extends into the Caroline leases.

A stronger area of activity and gridding lies adjacent to the granite contact in the Esmeralda retention licence. This is believed to comprise the Zone A deposit and to the south west, the Zone B deposit. Both explored areas in the Esmeralda tenement also appear to be associated with 290-300 degree splay faulting that cuts the stratigraphy, and any fold axes, at about 30 degrees, as well as transecting the granite contact. Ground truth is needed before carrying interpretation further.

This interpretive and report work as a pro rata cost is estimated at $450.00.

7.0 PROPOSED WORK YEAR ENDING 16 NOVEMBER 2005

The 2002 resource re-evaluation by AngloGold indicated that some 18,000 oz of gold could potentially be mined from Lens A. To achieve this, AngloGold recommended a program of in-fill 25m spaced RC drilling (~ 1,850m) to test for continuity of the better grade portions of the Zone A deposit. This work would enable an upgrade of the resource to measured status and provide confidence for potential pit optimisation and design studies. This work program would include the following:

- First pass grade control drilling over selected areas of the resource.
- further resource feasibility work to ascertain the viability of mining the current resources, including reference to the possible relocation of the gas pipeline, land access issues related to native title, and the conversion of part of the ERL to a mining lease.
- detailed mapping of the area between the areas of known mineralisation.

The Burnside Joint Venture acquired the Union Reefs treatment facility including the Esmeralda tenement in August 2004. The first objective of the JV is to locate sufficient mill feed to enable an economic start up of the operation. This feed may be drawn from several sites including Pine Creek, the Union Reefs leases including Esmeralda, and the Burnside area including the Zapopan and Cosmo Howley underground deposits. The work program for 2005 would comprise a review of the relative economics of the Esmeralda Zone A and B deposits to determine their ranking in any possible renewal of mining and treatment operations at Union Reefs.

This resource review is expected to cost $1,600.00.

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Appendix 2

Environmental Register

TENEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REGISTER
LAND STATUS RECORD

Project:	Esmeralda		
Tenement Name:	Esmeralda	**Loc. Code:**	UR21
Tenement No's:	ERL 130	**Area:**	834Ha
Registered Holder(s):	AngloGold Australia Limited		
Date Granted:	17th November 1993	**Term:**	5years 2 years ext + 2 yrs ext
Bond/Security:	Nil		
JV Partners (if any):	Nil		
Land Classification:	**(Crown, Private, Lease)**	Lease	
Land Holder/Occupier:	Gary Hamilton (Equest Pty Ltd)	**Station:**	Mary River West
Address:	9 Mall Mall CURRUMBIN QLD	**Phone:**	(075) 534 7408
Contacted By:	Elaine Wakefield	**Date:**	Early 1995

Pastoral Notes: **(Stock, Cultivation, Access, Rainfall)**

Open grazing land, currently unstocked

Environmental Notes: **(Flora/Fauna, Erosion, Bushfires, Flooding)**

Groundwater: **(Bores/Wells/Dams, streams, drainage, test data)**

Aboriginal Notes: **(Sacred Sites, Cultural)**

No sites defined (AAPA certificate C98/149 which expires on the 18th Decemeber 2000)

Historic Relics: **(Mine Workings, Equipment, Homesteads etc.)**

None known

Previous Activity: **(Mining, Exploration, Forestry, etc.)**

Licence area previously explored by United Uranium, Astron Resources, Cyprus Gold Australia and Solomon Pacific Resources.

TENEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REGISTER
PRE-EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL DISTURBANCE RECORD

Tenement Name:	Esmeralda	**No(s):**	ERL 130
Exploration Activity Area:	Soil sampling carried out by Eupene Exploration & Cyprus Gold Costeaning and RC drilling by Cyprus Gold		
Shafts/Pits/Dumps:	Nil		
Track/Access:	Access track west of Amadeus Basin - Darwin Gas Pipeline		
Line Clearing:	Nil		
Costeaning:	9 costeans constructed by Cyprus Gold, rehabilitation attempted. Subsequent subsidence of top soil leaving shallow depressions in ground acting as water courses.		
Drill Sites:	Cyprus Gold constructed 25 RC drill pads and number of access tracks to pads using a bulldozer. Pads poorly rehabilitated, being ripped and seeded with black wattle trees. Pads have subsequently been severely eroded.		
Other:	Earthworks exist along access track for gas pipeline. Small gravel quarries constructed by roads dept.		
Location Data:	1:250,000 Pine Creek SD52-08 1:100,000 Pine Creek 5270		

Compiled by: Neil Martin **Date:** 3rd December 1998

TENEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REGISTER
ANGLOGOLD ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT RECORD

Tenement Name: Esmeralda **No (s):** ERL 130

Report Ref No's: 08.7283, 08.7530, 08.7755, 08.8478, 08.8964, 08.8969 08.10587, 08.10967

Exploration Activities: Gridding, soil sampling, costeaning, RC and diamond drilling, rock chipping & mapping, base of slope sampling

Grids & Traverses: Resurrection of Astron/Cyprus soils grid using wooden grid pegs at 50m X 50m spacing (1994)

9 line km of gridding marked at100m x 50m spacing with galvanised iron fence droppers (1995).

Soil Sampling: 527 soil samples taken using hoe pick (1995)
30 channel chip samples (1999)
10 base of slope samples (1999)

Costeans / Pits: 9 costeans for 480m constructed (1996)
8 costeans for 514m constructed (1997)

Drilling: 15 RC drill holes totalling 983m & 1 diamond tail (1994)
35 RC drill holes totalling 2243m (1995)
27 RC drill holes & 2 cored diamond holes total 1950m (1996)
50 RC drill holes & 1 re-entry totalling 4,495m (1997)

Drill Pads: Numerous drill pads constructed during the licence tenure
15 drill pads (1994)
39 drill pads (1995)
30 drill pads (1996)
50 drill pads (1997)

Ground Geophysics: 8 kilometres of gradient array induced polarisation surveying (1996)

Access Tracks: Access tracks cover areas of major mineralisation. Tracks upgraded each year prior to commencement of drilling programs

Camps: Nil

Other: Area cleared off main access track to act as Esmeralda Sample Farm, contains approximately 4000m of RC bulk bags

Compiled by: Neil Martin **Date:** 3rd December 1998

Revised by: Penny Large **Date:** 27th October 2001

TENEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REGISTER
ANGLOGOLD REHABILITATION RECORD

Tenement Name: Esmeralda **No(s):** ERL 130

Disturbance: **Rehabilitation:** Ongoing **Date:** 3rd December 1997

Grids & Traverses: 100m x 50m steel fence droppers removed throughout the licence.

Soil Sampling: Sample sites repaired immediately after sampling.

Costeans/Pits: Costeans fully rehabilitated. Photographic record of pre-disturbance and rehabilitated costean sites (held in Darwin office).

Drilling: Drill collars are capped and buried as per NTDME requirements. In late 2001, and early 2002 an additional forty-five (45) RC holes previously capped above ground in known resource areas were capped below the ground surface with concrete plugs. Temporary PVC caps were also checked on a further 15 drill-hole sites which require further earthworks to complete the rehabilitation.

Drill Pads: Drill pads not over mineralised zones were rehabilitated in 1998. Drill pads within the mineralised zones were rehabilitated in October/November 2001 and further re-contouring of these and other drill-sites was undertaken between Jul-Sept 2002.

Ground Geophysics: All IP station sites have been rehabilitated immediately after survey.

Access Tracks: No rehabilitation of access tracks has been undertaken.

Inspected / Clearance: **Bond/Security released:**

Compiled by: Neil Martin **Date:** 3rd December 1998

Revised by: Donna Sewell **Date:** 8 November 2002

Follow-up Inspection Report:

APPENDIX 2

DIGITAL COPY OF REPORT (08.12180)

(Adobe Acrobat format – Original Copy Only)