

NEWMONT TANAMI PTY LTD

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INTERIM REPORT FOR SEL 23660 (CASHEL)

for the period

3rd April 2004 to 31 December 2004

Central Tanami
NORTHERN TERRITORY

Volume 1 of 1

1:250,000 SHEET: Mount Solitaire SF52-04

1:100,000 SHEET: Gibbesmurray 5026 Solitaire 5156

AUTHOR: Fran Parker

TENEMENT HOLDERS: Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd

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Resource Development

Newmont Australia

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8th Februry 2005 Newmont CR 31794

SUMMARY

This interim report for SEL 23660 (Cashel) covers the period, prior to the commencement of the Tanami Exploration Agreement (TEA), from 3 April 2004 to 31 December 2004,

SEL 23660 is located within Aboriginal freehold land approximately 65km east of 'The Granites Gold Mine' operations (MLS8) and situated approximately 600km northwest of Alice Springs in the Granites-Tanami region of the Northern Territory. The licence was granted on the 3rd April 2003.

A review of all previous exploration completed on EL 1060 and 6759 was undertaken in 2003. The review focussed on re-interpretation of past drilling and surface sampling with respect to the CRCLEME regional regolith and landform mapping completed on the licence area in 2000, as part of a Tanami-wide project.

Work for the period comprised:-

TECHNIQUE	SAMPLE TYPE	DESCRIPTION		
Drilling	Vacuum	19 holes for 161m, 561 samples		
Cacabamiatru	Soil/Lag	555 (+ 3 QC)		
Geochemistry	Rock Chips	110		

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the work carried out by Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd, on behalf of Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd on the Cashel Substitution Exploration Licence 23660 during the period 03/04/2004 to 31/12/2004.

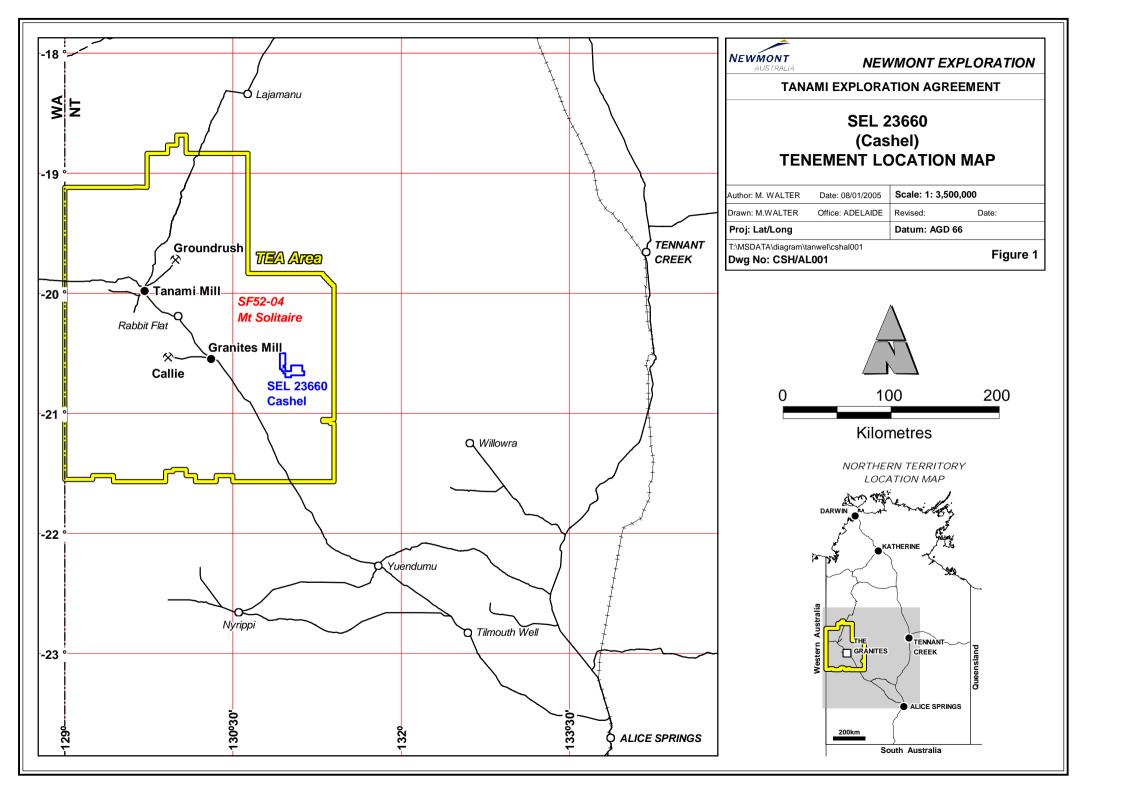
2 LICENCE DETAILS

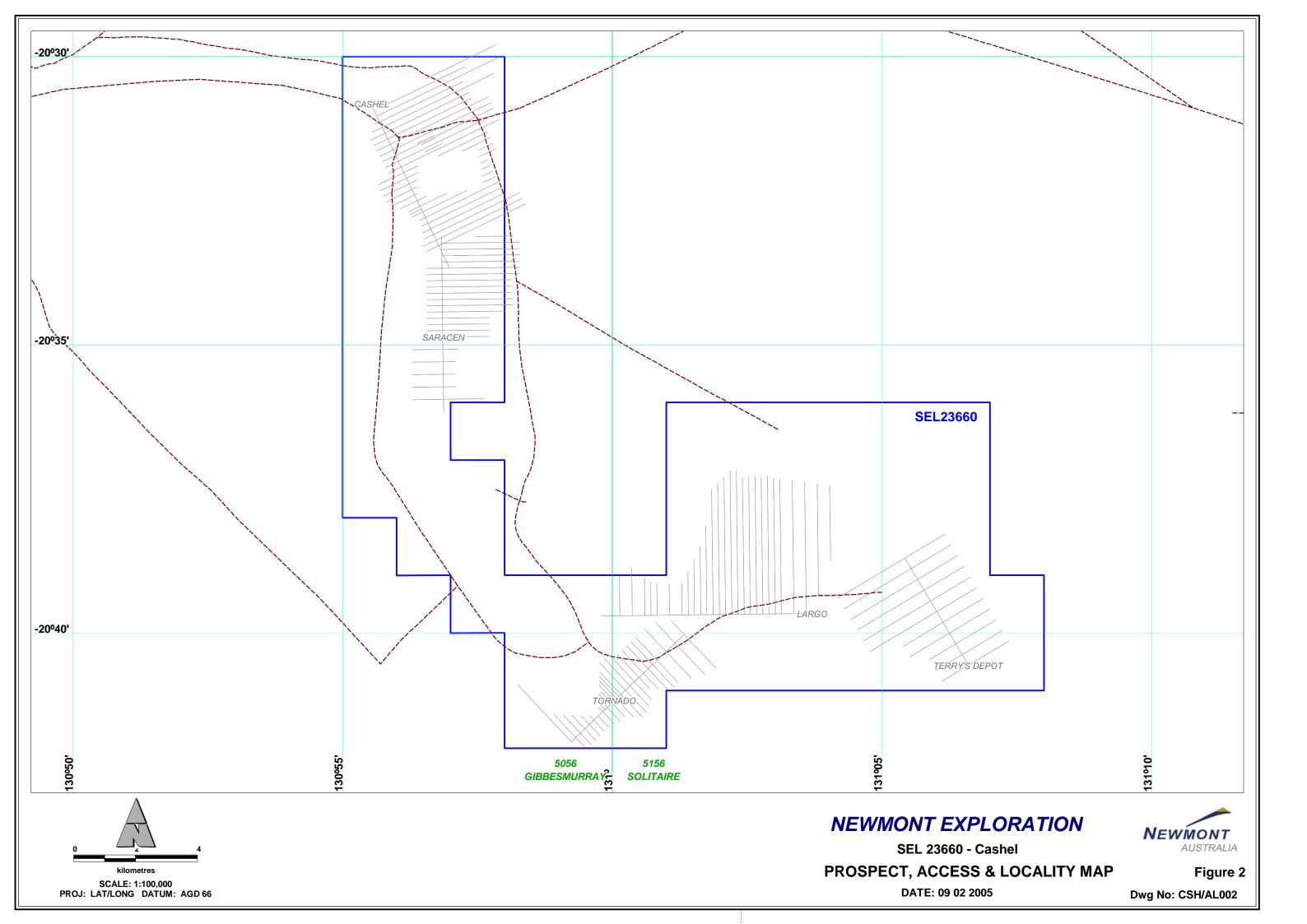
Newmont Tanami Pty Limited is the current holder of substitute licence 23660. It was granted on the 3rd April 2003, replacing EL 1060 and EL 6759.

The licence is on Aboriginal Freehold and is therefore subject to agreements with the Central Land Council (CLC). The location of the licence is illustrated in Figure 1 and tenure details are summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Cashel Exploration Licence Statistics.

TENEMENT		DAT	E OF	NUMBER OF BLOCKS	Area
Number	Name	Grant Expiry		Current	Km²
SEL 23660	Cashel	03/04/2003	02/04/2007	67	215.4





3 LOCATION, ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, SURVEY CONTROL & ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE

3.1 LOCATION & ACCESS

SEL23660 is located within Aboriginal freehold land approximately 65km east of 'The Granites Gold Mine' operations (MLS8) and situated approximately 600km northwest of Alice Springs in the Granites-Tanami region of the Northern Territory. This licence is located within the 1:250,000 map sheet SF52-4 (Mount Solitaire) as shown on Figure 1.

Access to this tenement is gained via the Borefield Road, the Mt Davidson Road and then Largo and Fingerbone Bore tracks. These roads and tracks are indicated on Figure 2. Geographically, the area lies in the western part of the Tanami Desert, a generally flat and featureless sand-covered landscape of spinifex and low scrub. The tenement lies within Aboriginal freehold land.

The annual average rainfall is of the order of 200mm, which is mostly derived from summer monsoonal and storm activity. Daily temperatures vary from minima of near freezing in winter to summer maxima of approximately 48°C. The area is devoid of surface water except in small soaks after heavy rain.

Access to the area is by air or via the Tanami Highway. A basic network of preexisting and newly formed tracks link individual prospect areas to the major exploration camps at The Granites and Wilsons. A bitumen ore haulage road connects the Dead Bullock Soak mining operation with The Granites mill processing and camp facilities.

3.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

Prior to the presence of Newmont Exploration and predecessor companies in this part of the Tanami region, infrastructure was almost completely lacking. Currently supplies are trucked or flown to the permanent camp at the Granites from Alice Springs. Telephone and fax using microwave links service this camp. Water is provided by two remote borefields. One borefield lies 35km east of The Granites (Billabong) and the other 10km northeast of Dead Bullock Soak (Jumbuck). Power is locally generated at exploration bases and mine sites. The nearest settlements are the Rabbit Flat roadhouse 50km to the northwest of The Granites on the Tanami Road and Tanami Downs pastoral homestead 60km to the west. The nearest town is Yuendumu Aboriginal community some 250km southeast of The Granites on the Tanami Road.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE

Rehabilitation of exploration sites is carried out pursuant to Section 24(e) of the NT Mining Act and in accordance with the Departments "Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Exploration Sites";

- all drillholes are capped on completion
- all grid lines and tracks are rehabilitated when no longer needed.

4 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

SEL 23660 has replaced the 45 sub blocks of EL 1060 and the 22 sub blocks of EL 6759 previously held by Newmont Exploration.

All details of the work completed during the tenure of these licences can be found in the reports listed in the bibliographic section of this report.

5 EXPLORATION OBJECTIVES

Exploration and mine-based research studies indicate that gold mineralisation in the region has an association with a broad range of geological environments, all displaying common characteristics. Models of gold occurrence for which the Tanami is believed to be most prospective include:

- Disseminated, stratabound deposits hosted by 'banded iron formations', and chemically reactive iron-rich lithologies (The Granites, Dead Bullock Soak, Windy Hill);
- Relatively late stage discordant stockwork and sheeted quartz veins, controlled by anticlinal folding, shear zones and chemically reactive carbonaceous lithologies (Callie, Titania, Coyote);
- Shear zone-controlled quartz veining with strong alteration characteristics, hosted in both sediments and mafic intrusives (Groundrush, East Ptilotus);
- Brittle fault-controlled quartz veins in mafic extrusives (Hurricane, Repulse, Jim's);
- Deposits in regolith containing gold concentrated by alluvial, eluvial or lateritic processes (Titania, Tanami, Coyote).

With these models in mind, the Company's geologists have selected prospective target exploration areas based on regional geological, structural, geophysical and geochemical data.

Detailed assessment of the targets is undertaken using a range of exploration techniques. These are designed to reveal the geology of the target area and the presence of indicator elements, particularly gold itself, in anomalous quantities.

Effective exploration is made difficult in places by the extensive cover of windblown sand and other transported material, which conceals the rock and associated soil, typically to a thickness of several metres. This blanket covers a large proportion of the region. Consequently the exploration process relies heavily on point samples obtained by drilling to expose bedrock.

6 GEOLOGY

The Granites-Tanami Goldfields lie 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 probably a continuation of the Halls Creek Orogen in Western Australia (Hendrickx, et al, 2000). The Inlier underlies younger cover sequences including the extensive Paleozoic Wiso Basin on its northeastern margin, and Victoria River Basin to the north. To the west, clastic sediments of the Middle Proterozoic Birrindudu Basin overlie and separate the Inlier from the similar age rocks in the Halls Creek Province.

The oldest rocks of the Tanami region belong to the Billabong Complex, a suite of Archaean age gneiss and schist. This is unconformably overlain by the Proterozoic MacFarlanes Peak Group (mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks), followed by a thick succession of clastic sediments of the Tanami Group. (Hendrickx et al, 2000). A suite of syn-to post-deformation dolerites and gabbros are found intruding both the MacFarlane Peak and Tanami Groups.

Complex, polyphase deformation during the Barramundi Orogeny (1845 – 1840Ma) 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 (The Granites Gold Mine), but is more generally greenschist facies through the Inlier (Callie Gold Mine). Contact metamorphic aureoles, commonly identified in pelitic schist units by randomly orientated andalusite porphyroblasts, are well developed at the margins of the syn- and post-orogenic granite plutons.

Localised extension followed, forming small basins which filled with shallow marine sediments to the west (Pargee Sandstone) and pillow basalts and turbiditic sediments to the east (Mt. Charles Formation).

Following the period if extension, widespread granite intrusion and volcanism followed in the period 1830 – 1810 Ma. At least three suites of granitic intrusives and two volcanic complexes are present. The last intrusion of (undeformed) granite occurred at around 1800 – 1795Ma, with intrusion of The Granites Suite (Hendrickx et al, 2000).

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.

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 greater than 100m deep.

A desert terrain comprising transported and residual colluvial cover sediments and aeolian sand blanket a large portion of the Inlier, with an estimated outcrop exposure of less than 10% of the early Proterozoic lithological units.

Gold mineralisation within the Newmont Tanami tenement holdings is dominantly hosted by the Tanami Group, a sequence of fine to medium-grained turbiditic metagreywackes with lesser amounts of metapelite, carbonaceous siltstone and schist, banded ironformation, chert and calcsilicates. (Hendrickx et al, 2000). Owing to their more resistant nature, only the cherts and iron-formations and associated interbedded graphitic schists tend to outcrop above the sand plain. The interlayered pillow basalts and sediments of

the Mt.Charles Formation at the Tanami Mine deposits also host significant gold mineralisation.

7 WORK COMPLETED

7.1 DATA COMPILATION AND REGOLITH REVIEW

A review of all previous exploration completed on EL 1060 and 6759 was undertaken in 2003. The review focussed on re-interpretation of past drilling and surface sampling with respect to the CRCLEME regional regolith and landform mapping completed on the licence area in 2000, as part of a Tanami-wide project.

Recent internal and external geological research has enabled Newmont's geological staff to achieve a better understanding of metal depletion and enrichment processes occurring in the regolith. This knowledge has increased markedly since 2000, and as a result it is considered that past drilling on some project areas has not been entirely effective, due to these depletion processes. Similarly, a Tanami-wide review of historical geochemical sampling has also indicated there are large sections of prospective terrain within current licences which have not been sampled effectively due to a lack of understanding of the regolith depth and characteristics.

Consequently, this review has outlined areas which are considered worthy of further work under the SEL, either through deeper regional-spaced drilling, or application of Newmont's in-house geochemical techniques specifically suited to the desert Tanami terrain. This review is ongoing and will generate future targets.

7.2 DRILLING

An orientation vacuum drilling program was undertaken over a previous RC drilling program to determine the suitability of further vacuum drilling.. In addition several holes were placed into highly anomalous soil results to determine the characteristics of the immediately underlying regolith

TABLE 2: Cashel Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Drillhole Type	No.	Metres	No. Samples	Elements Analysed	GEN Lab Method
CSV1390-	VAC	19	161.2	561	Au	B/ETA, B/SAAS
CSV408	VAC	19	101.2	301	Ag, As, Ca, Cu	B/AAS
	Total:	19	161.2	561		

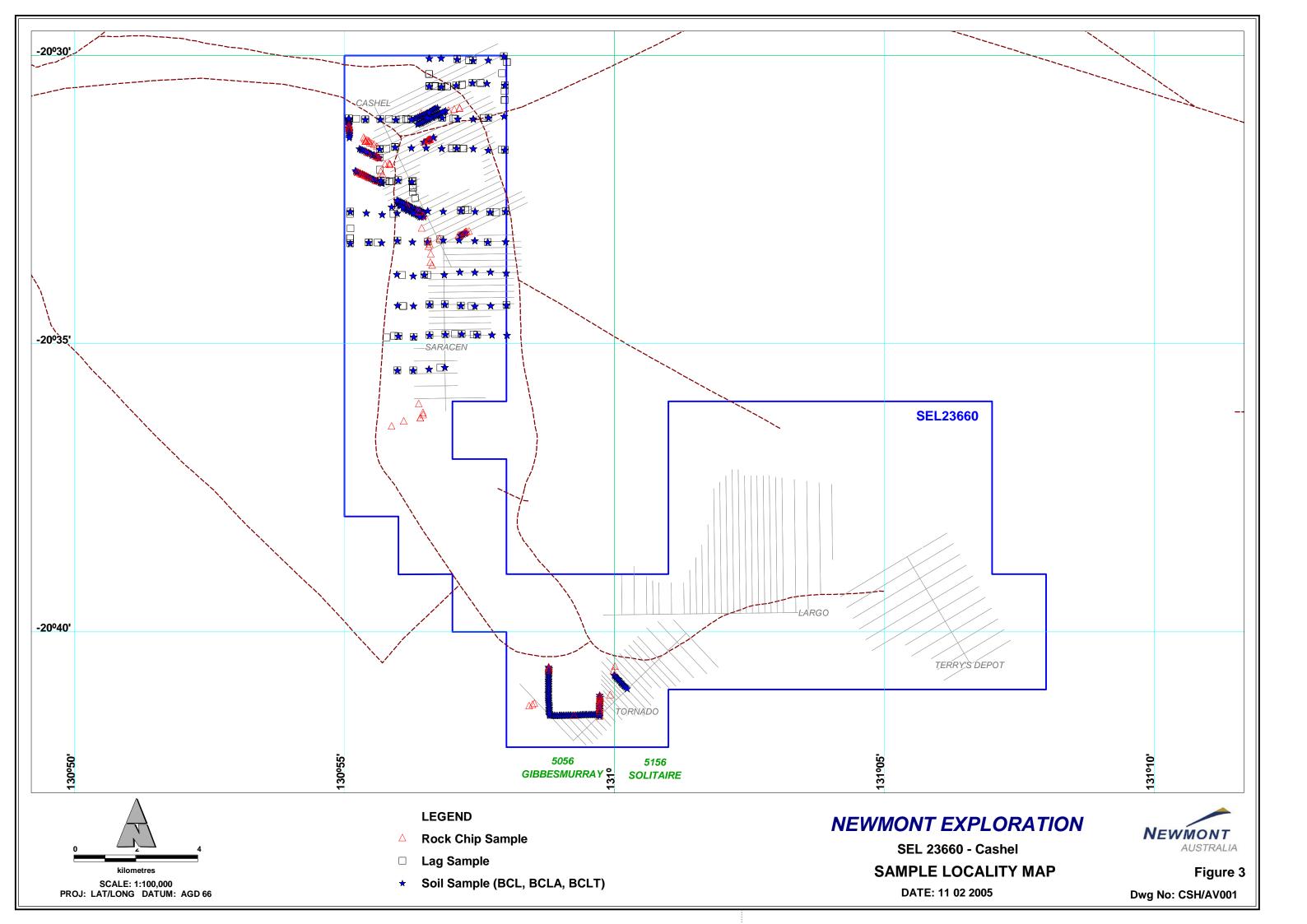
7.3 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

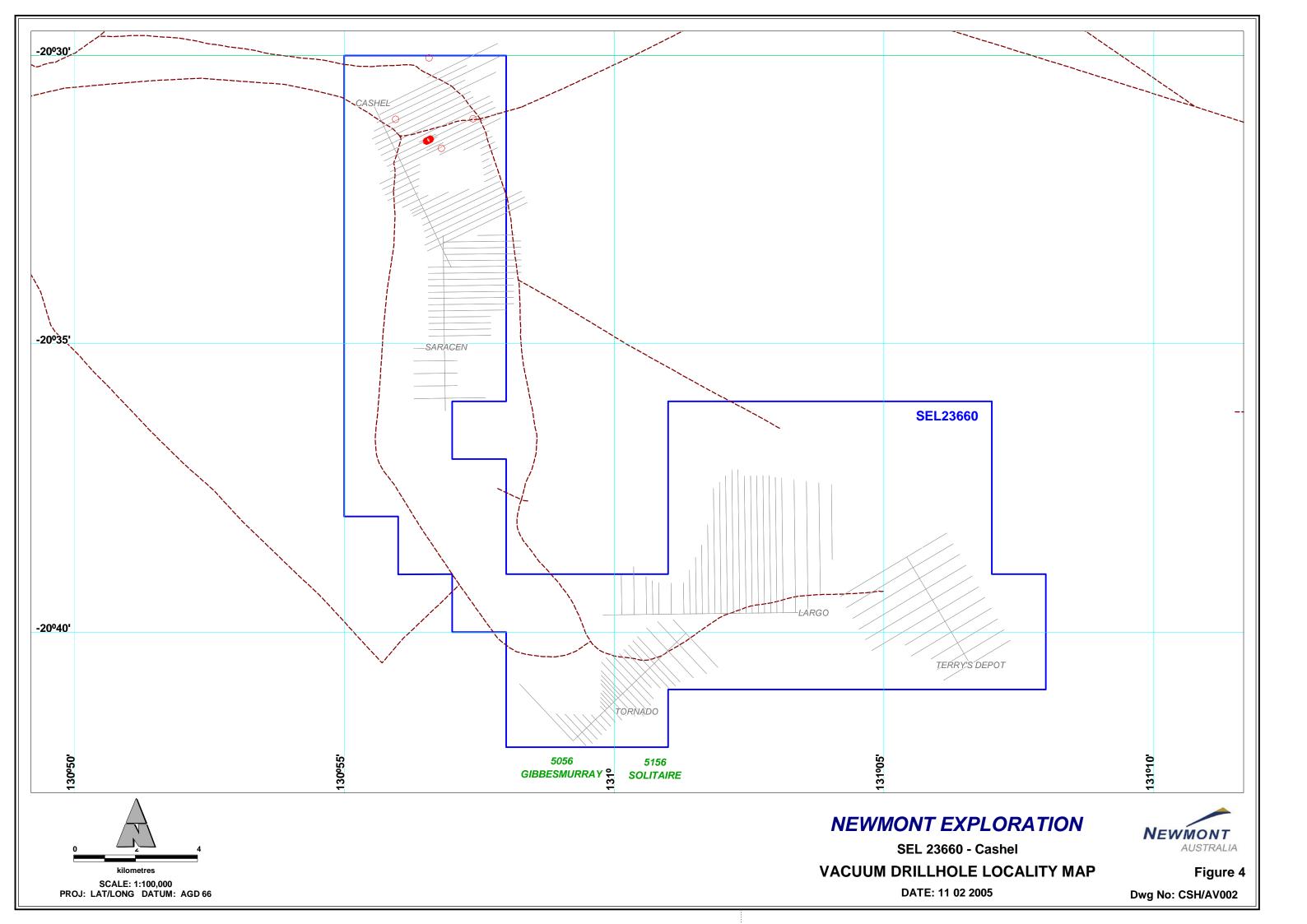
A soils/lag sampling program was undertaken to determine the response of the area to Newmonts' in-house proprietary BLEG technique. 110 rock chip samples were collected as a matter of course during this survey.

TABLE 3: Cashel Geochemical Sampling Summary

Sample ID	Sample Type	No. Samples	Elements Analysed	Lab Method		
3182384-3182400 3204355-3182382 3208521-3208546 3208553-3208557 3208561-3208584- 3891501-3891543 5975653-5075655 5152001-5152005 5152118-5152300 5152401-5152445 5503701-5503797 55518584-5551940	Soil/Lag	555 (+ 3 QC)	Au	Newmont in-house Bleg T/Bleg A		
3121967-3122000 3233882 3233887-3233892 5206087-5206100 5312801-5312855	Rock Chip	110	Au, Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Sb	A/MS, AT/MS, AT/AAS, ARM1, B/AAS. B25/EETA, B/EETA, B/ETA, B/SAAS, RO/ETA,		
Total: 665 samples						

A further 124 soil samples and 17 rock chip samples were collected in December but results of analyses are awaited and will be reported in the next reporting period.





8 EXPENDITURE

TABLE 4: SEL 23660 Cashel Expenditure for the period 03/04/2003 to 02/04/2004.

	Costs
Employee Costs	139,432.02
Exploration Overheads and Allocations	53,184.71
Exploration Operating Costs	13,466.37
Laboratory Costs	17,338.35
Specialist Services	16381.53
TOTAL:	222,306.18
Covenant for the period to 02/04/2005:	35,000

9 REFERENCES

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Reports to NT DME

Archibald, D.A.C., 1990. EL's 2366, 2367, 2369, 2370, 4529, 6835, 6859, 6938 and 7122, Annual Exploration Report for Period March 1990 to February 1991 (2 Volumes). NFM Report.

Archibald, D.A.C., 1991. Relinquishment Report for Portion of Exploration License No's 2366, 2367, 2369, 2370 and 6859 – Period to 21/11/90. NFM Report. NFM Report.

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Archibald, D.A.C., 1994. Relinquishment Report for the Tanami Project Area for the Period March 1988 to March 1994, Exploration Licences Covered by this Report - EL2366 (Hordern Hills), EL2367 (Schist Hills), EL2369 (Mt Ptilotus) and EL2370 (Rabbit Flat). NFM Report.

Adrichem, S.M., 1995. Annual Report for the Tanami Project Area for the Period March 1994 to February 1995, Exploration Licences Covered by this Report:- 1060, 2290, 2366, 2367, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 4529, 6759, 6859, 6938, 7121 and 7122 (4 Volumes). NFM Report RN SMA9501.

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Adrichem, S.M. & Archibald, D.A.C., 1996. Relinquishment Report for the Tanami Project for the Period 25 March 1988 to 11 September 1996. NFM Report RN SMA9605.

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Adrichem, S.M. & Longmire, R.A., 1998. Annual Report for the Tanami Project, March 1997 to February 1998. EL's Covered by This Report: 1060, 2290, 2366, 2367, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 4529, 6759, 6859, 7121, 7122. Normandy NFM Report SMA9801.

Adrichem, S.M. and Longmire, R.A., 1999. Annual Report for the Tanami Project for the 1998 Field Season. Normandy NFM Report DME9910.

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Keppel, M., Hill, R. & Walter, M., (2003). Annual Report for the Tanami Project covering the 2002 Field Season. Normandy NFM Ltd. Newmont CR: 31076

Walter, M. 2002. Final Report for EL1060 (DeBavay) for the period 13/09/1993 to 08/08/2002. Normandy NFM Ltd. Newmont CR: 31013.

Walter, M. 2002. Final Report for EL6759 (Thompsons) for the period 13/09/1993 to 08/08/2002. Normandy NFM Ltd. Newmont CR: 31010.

Walter, M. 2003. Annual Report for SEL23660 (Cashel) for the period 03/04/2003 to 02/04/2004. Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd. Newmont CR: 31429.

Appendix 1:

(See attached ASCII files)

SEL23660_200502_02_COLLAR.DAT SEL23660_200502_03_SURVEY.DAT SEL23660_200502_04_GEOLOGY.DAT SEL23660_200502_05_ASSAY.DAT SEL23660_200502_06_SURFACESAMPLES.DAT SEL23660_200502_07_SURFACEGEOLOGY.DAT SEL23660_200502_08_STRUCTURE.DAT

Appendix 2:

Report Metadata Form

(Bibliographic Data Sheet)

Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry & Resource Development

REPORT METADATA FORM

(MINERAL EXPLORATION)

PART A (DME USE ONLY)							
Report Number	Date Received						
Collation	pp.	figs	logs	maps	apps.		
Media	CDs	1.5"	Exab.	DLT	vols.		

PART B							
Tenure Number(s)	SEL23660	60 Company Number		Report	31794	4	
Report Date	April 2004		Anniversary	/ Date	03/04	/2003	
Group Project Name	Tanami Cer	tral					
Report Title	Interim Rep	ort for SEL23	660 (Cashel)	for the period	i		
03/04/2004 to 31/12/20	004						
Author(s)	Parker, F			Lowe, G.			
Corporate Author(s)	Corporate Author(s) Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd						
Maps 1 : 250 000	SF52-04						
Maps 1 : 100 000	5056	5156					

Tectonic Units				
□ Amadeus Basin	□ Carpentaria Basin	□ McArthur Basin	□ Pine Creek Inlier	
□ Arafura Basin	□ Daly Basin	□ Money Shoal Basin	□ Simpson Basin	
□ Arnhem Inlier	Dunmarra Basin	□ Murphy Inlier	□ South Nicholson Basin	
□ Arunta Inlier	□ Eromanga Basin	□ Musgrave Block	□ Tennant Creek Inlier	
□ Birrindudu Basin	□ Fitzmaurice Mobile Zone	□ Ngalia Basin	□ Victoria Basin	
□ Bonaparte Basin	□ Georgina Basin	□ Ord Basin	□ Warburton Basin	
□ Browse Basin	✓ Granites-Tanami Inlier	□ Pedirka Basin	□ Wiso Basin	
Other structural units				
Stratigraphic Names				
Billabong Complex	MacFarlanes Peak Group	Tanami Group	Pargee Sandstone	
Gardiner Sandstone	Antrim Plateau Basalts	Mt Charles Formation	Inningarra Granite	
AMF Thesaurus Terms	- General			
✓ Geological mapping	□ Regional Geology	□ Stratigraphy	✓ Structural Geology	
□ Metallogenesis	□ Remote sensing	□ Imagery	□ Landsat	
□ Petrology	□ Lithology	□ Literature reviews	□ Metamorphism	
□ Lineaments	□ Photogeology	✓ Reconnaissance	□ Indicator minerals	
Other terms				
AMF Thesaurus Terms	- Target Minerals			
✓ Gold	□ Silver	□ Tin	□ Diamonds	
□ Lead	□ Copper	Platinum Group Minerals	□ Industrial Minerals	

	Zinc		Uranium		Bauxite			
AM	AMF Thesaurus Terms - Mining							
	Environmental impact surveys		Feasibility studies		Geostatistics		Metallurgy	
	Ore reserves		Resource assessment		Mineral resources		Mining geology	
	Mine design		Mine drainage		Mine evaluation		Pits	
AN	IF Thesaurus Terms	- G	eophysical Surveys					
	Aerial magnetic surveys		Aerial radioactivity surveys		Aerial EM surveys		Ground EM surveys	
	Gravity surveys		Geophysical anomalies		Gravity anomalies		Bouger anomaly maps	
	Sirotem surveys		Ground magnetic surveys		IP surveys		Resistivity surveys	
	Seismic surveys		Magnetic anomalies		Geophysical interpretation		Geophysical logs	
Ot	her terms							
AN	AMF Thesaurus Terms - Geochemical Exploration – Surface sampling							
	Geochemical sampling		Stream sediment sampling		Rock chip sampling		Bulk sampling	
	Soil sampling		Heavy mineral sampling		Geochemical anomalies		Assaying	
	Isotope geochemistry		Whole rock analysis		X ray diffraction		Sample location maps	
Ot	Other terms Lag sampling							

AN	AMF Thesaurus Terms - Geochemical Exploration - Drill sampling						
	Diamond drilling		RAB drilling		Percussion drilling		Aircore drilling
	RC drilling		Rotary drilling		Vacuum drilling		Auger drilling
	Drill core		Drill cuttings		Drill hole logs		Drill core analysis
Other terms							

Drilling Type	No. of holes	Hole name(s)
Diamond		
Percussion		
Vacuum		
RAB		
Auger		
Air		
RC		
Rotary		
Other		

Mine / Deposit / Prosp	pects	Location - AMG	Location - Datum
Mines			
Deposits			
Prospects			
Other			