

BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED

(ABN 008 143 137)

PROJECT 8440
TANAMI (NT) JV

BIRRINDUDU

EL 5889, EL 23472

ANNUAL REPORT

Period 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2003

TECHNICAL REPORT No. 1118

MAP SHEET: SE52-11 (Birrindudu)

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- Graeme Purcell
February 2004

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Birrindudu Project comprises Exploration Licences (EL) 5889 and 23472 and forms part of the Tanami (NT) JV, a Joint Venture agreement between Tanami Gold NL (TGNL) and Barrick Gold of Australia Limited (BGAL). The tenements were granted during 2002-2003 for a period of six years.

Work conducted on EL 5889 includes detailed airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation survey, detailed data compilation and interpretation, geological field mapping, rock-chip sampling and lag sampling. These activities are summarised in Table 1 and illustrated in [Figure 1](#). Field work on EL 23472 was not able to be commenced as the access agreement with the Central Land Council is still pending.

Table 1
Summary of Exploration Activities

Tenement	Aboriginal Heritage Survey	Airborne Geophysical Survey	Rock Chips	Lags	Drill BLEG	Vacuum Drilling	
						Holes	Metres
EL 5889	632.4	632.3	152	230	-	-	-
EL 23472	199	199		-	-	-	-
Totals	831.4km ²	831.4 km ²	152	230	-	-	-

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Birrindudu Project is located approximately 250km east-southeast of Halls Creek, in the northwestern region of the Tanami Desert. The tenement group lies on the Birrindudu (SE52-11) 1:250,000 geological map sheet. Access from Halls Creek is southeast via the unsealed Tanami Highway for approximately 320km to the Tanami Mine, then 80km north along the Lajamanu (Hooker Creek) Road to the Supplejack Downs homestead, then 40km northwest using station tracks to a base camp, then 30km through trackless scrub. Access from Alice Springs is northwest via the Tanami Highway for approximately 700km until the Lajamanu turnoff ([Figure 2](#)).

When conducting exploration activities, a temporary fly-camp was used as the exploration base. The tenement group contains no historical tracks ([Figure 2](#)). The Lajamanu community is the nearest established town and is approximately 190km by road to the northeast.

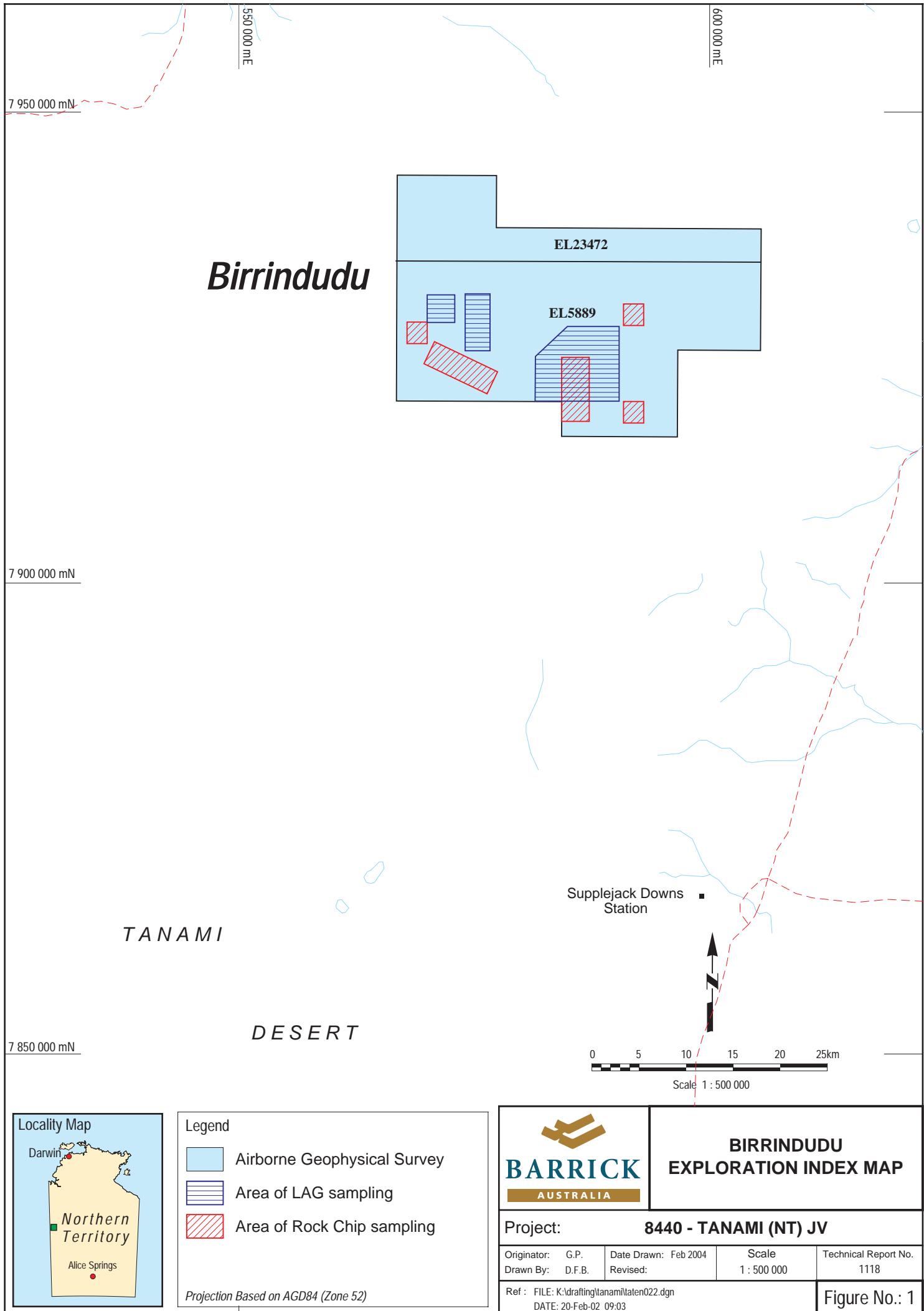
The area is affected annually by high temperatures and seasonal rainfall associated with the northern monsoon, which generally extends from November to April. During this time access via road may be restricted due to wet conditions.

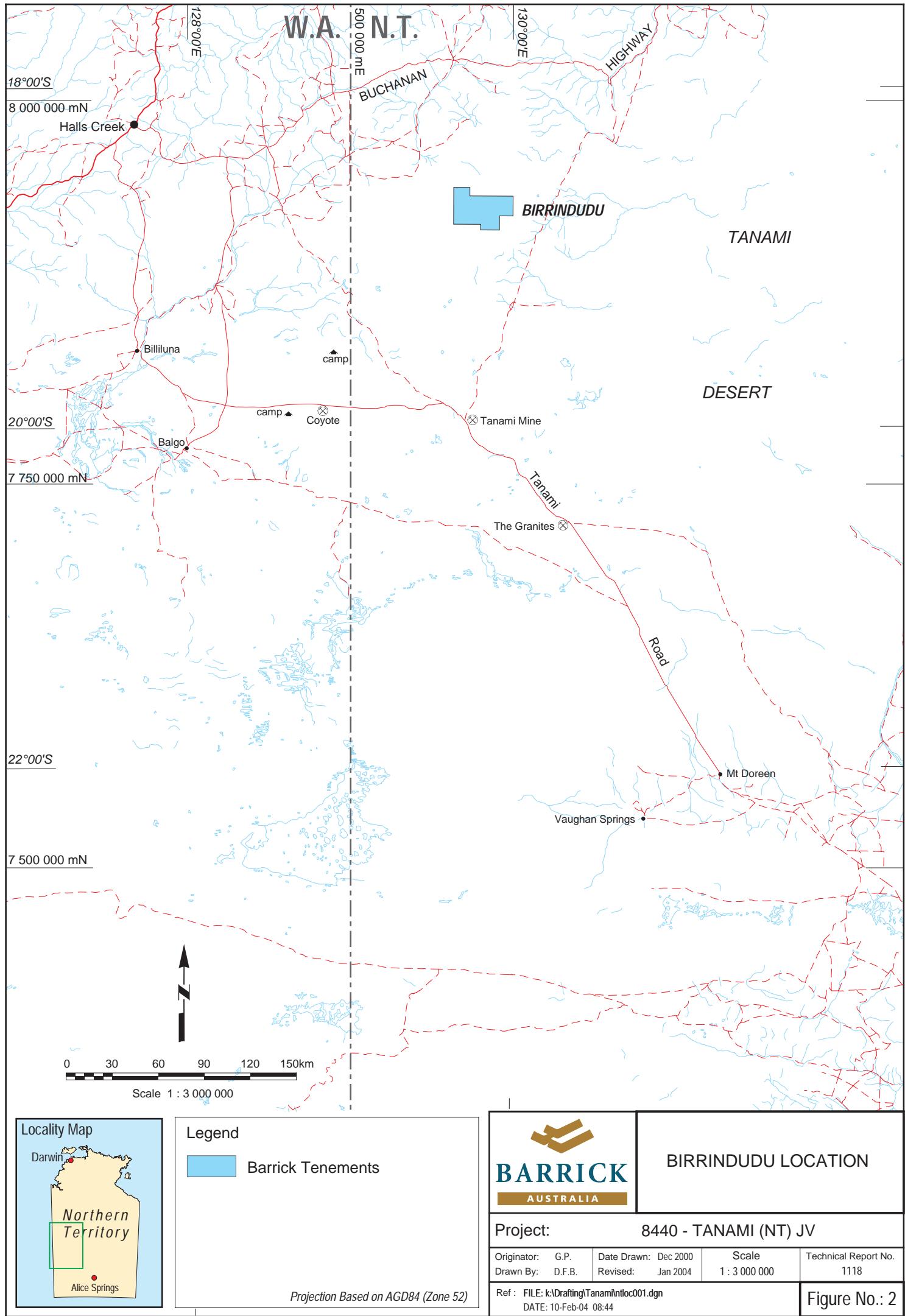
The project covers an area of gently undulating hills and aeolian sand plains, dominated by spinifex, acacia thickets and sparse stands of eucalypts. Scarps of flat lying Proterozoic sandstones (20-50m) surround the plains to the east, south and west of the project, and support little but spinifex and sparse acacia scrub. Occasional springs and ephemeral waterholes occur close to these scarps.

3.0 TENURE

The Birrindudu Project comprises two Exploration Licences, and forms part of the Tanami (NT) JV project. Details are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in [Figure 3](#).

Tanami Exploration NL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tanami Gold NL (TGNL), is the registered title-holder of this tenement. Barrick Gold of Australia Limited (BGAL) are managers of exploration through the Tanami (NT) JV agreement with TGNL, commencing 13 December 2000.





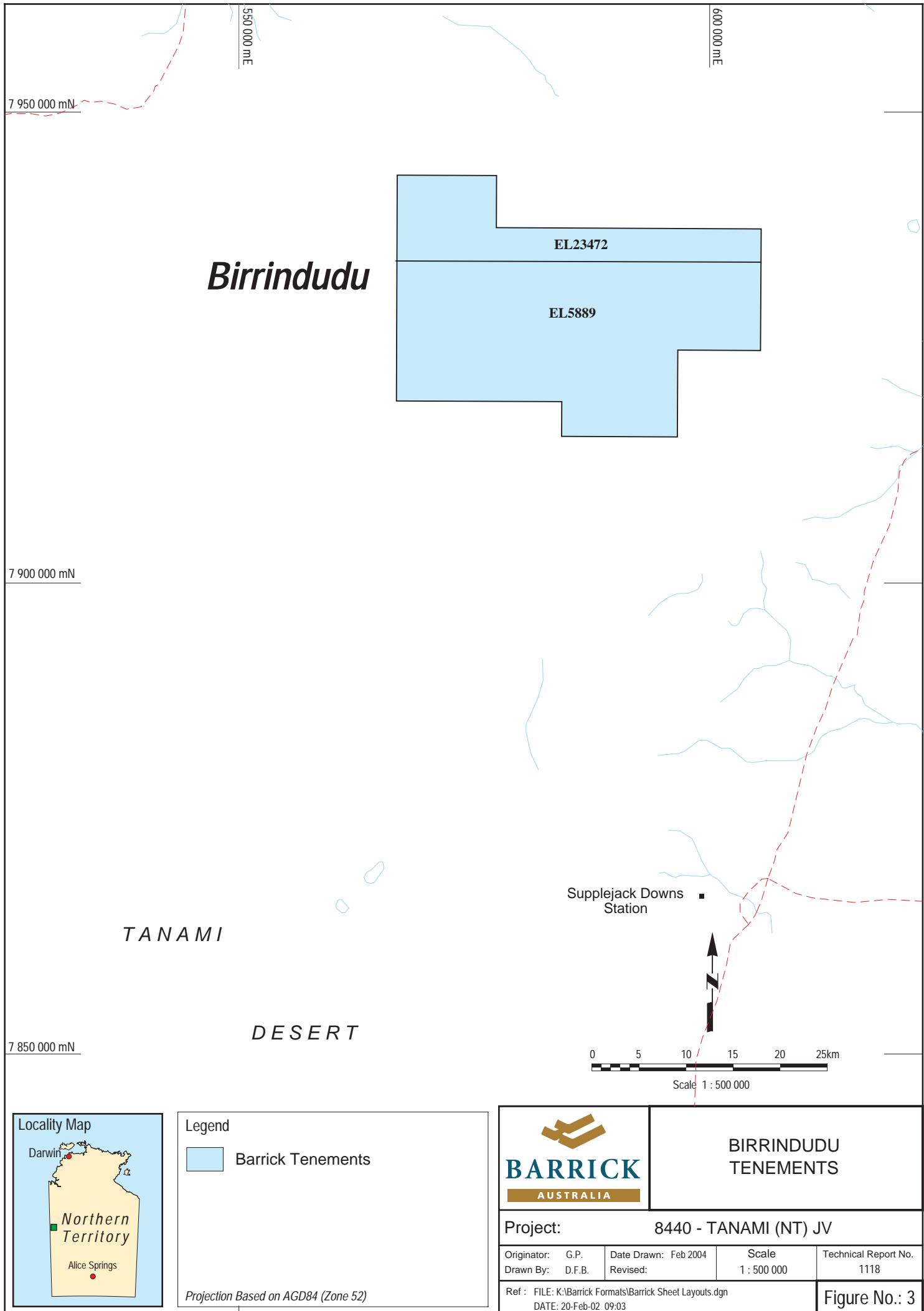


Table 2
Tenement Register (as at 31 Dec 03)

Tenement	Area	Commences	Expires	Req. Exp.	Comments
EL 5889	197 blocks (632.4km ²)	22/08/2002	21/08/2008	\$30,000	
EL 23472	62 blocks (199km ²)	28/01/2003	27/01/2009	\$35,000	Access agreement pending
Totals	259 blocks (831.4km²)			\$65,000	

4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology

Basement is rarely exposed and is composed of Archaean granites and gneisses. Basement rocks have SHRIMP U-Pb zircon dates of 2504 ± 4 Ma and 2514 ± 3 Ma. The basement was subjected to the Barramundi Orogeny (1882 ± 14 Ma), prior to the deposition of the overlying sediments.

Post-Barramundi rifting led to deposition of mafic volcanics, volcaniclastics and subordinate clastics and calc-silicates of the McFarlane Peak Group. This was succeeded by the deposition of the Tanami Group in a passive margin environment. These rocks include carbonaceous siltstone, minor banded ironstone and calc-silicates of the Dead Bullock Formation, which is conformably overlain by several thousand metres of turbiditic sandstones of the Killi-Killi Formation.

The sedimentary pile was later intruded by doleritic sills, prior to and during the subsequent deformation of the Tanami Orogenic Event. The Tanami Orogenic Event occurred between 1830-1845Ma and was a period of regional deformation and metamorphism across the Tanami Inlier. The Pargee Sandstone, a thick molasse of interbedded conglomerate, sands and minor silts, was deposited unconformably on the Tanami Group in a sub-basin created during the Tanami Orogenic Event.

Local intracontinental rifting (1825 to 1815Ma), led to subaqueous and subaerial sedimentation and felsic to mafic volcanism forming the Mount Charles Formation, Mount Winnecke Group and the Nanny Goat Volcanics.

Three overlapping periods of I-type granitic plutonism occurred at this time producing the Winnecke Suite (1830-1820Ma), the Inningarra-Coomarie Suites (1820-1810Ma) and the Granites-Frederick Suites (1810-1790Ma). The Palaeoproterozoic basement was then exhumed, eroded and covered by the Neoproterozoic Birrindudu Group sediments comprising the Gardiner Sandstone, Talbot Well Formation and Coomarie Sandstone.

The region has been cut by large west-northwest trending faults. These structures manifest themselves as large prominent quartz ridges or as drainages. Recent field mapping indicates that these structures were long lived with various episodes of movement.

Gold mineralisation in the Tanami is extensive. The endowment of the region exceeds 13Moz of gold with the Callie system being the largest single deposit, which contains more than 6Moz of gold. Mineralisation in the Tanami region is diverse, ranging from epithermal styles at the Tanami group of mines, to the deeper lode gold deposit at Groundrush. Locally some deposits favour certain lithologies, however it is clear that gold mineralisation is lithologically indiscriminate and occurs in almost all rock types across the Tanami region.

4.2 Local Geology

The bulk of the Project comprises deformed and metamorphosed sediments of the Tanami Complex. Lithologies include shale, siltstone, carbonaceous shale, ferruginous shale, chert, cherty BIF, dolerite, fine to medium-grained greywacke and volcanics. Massive granitic stocks intrude the sediments. The Brown's Range Dome comprises uplifted Archaean basement and outcrops 30km to the southwest of the Project. Surrounding the tenement group are thick sequences of flat lying Birrindudu Group sediments. The sandstone forms elevated plateaus, which unconformably overlie Tanami Complex rocks, and rise from 20 - 50m above the surrounding topography. Cambrian flood basalts cover the northern portion of the Project.

Aeromagnetic interpretation suggests numerous structures traverse the tenement, dominated by north-south trending shear corridor in the western portion of the Project area. Weakly developed WNW trending Trans-Tanami Style Fault Zones, and smaller-scale brittle faults transect the area. The package has been multiply deformed giving rise to a well-developed fold interference pattern. Evidence suggests that thrusting has occurred within the package, giving rise to stratigraphic thickening and repetition.

Outcrop of Tanami Complex lithologies is sparse. Sporadic highly weathered subcrop is more common throughout the Project and limited to slight topographic rises where deflationary lag is well developed. Elsewhere, stratigraphy is commonly overlain by a transported horizon of variable thickness, with localised palaeochannel development. A veneer of aeolian sand from 1-3m thick covers the majority of the tenement.

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

There is no record of historical exploration within the Birrindudu tenement group.

Early explorers Davidson and Talbot passed through the region in 1901 and 1909 respectively, where they recorded the presence of gold at a number of locations, including The Granites, Tanami and Larranganni Bluff (Kookaburra/Sandpiper mineralised system). More recent activities by the NTGS within the Tanami region have been extensive. A mapping project of the Birrindudu (SE52-11) 1:250,000 geological map sheet is in progress.

6.0 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

All exploration activities were carried out on the Australian Map Grid (AMG84) in Zone 52.

6.1 Aboriginal Heritage Survey

The Project lies within the Birrindudu Pastoral Lease and the Central Desert Aboriginal Lands Trust. An aboriginal heritage survey was conducted during May-June 2003 and clearance was then given to proceed with exploration activities

6.2 Surface Geochemistry

A total of 152 rock chip samples (TA75308-TA75320, TA75336-TA75345, TA75361-TA75385, TA75391-TA75494), and 230 Lag samples (TA44285-TA44514), were collected. The surface geochemistry data files are listed in [Appendix 1](#).

6.2.1 Lag Sampling

The lag samples were taken as part of a regional reconnaissance programme in previously unsampled areas of good lag development ([Plate 1](#)).

Samples were taken from an area of approximately five metres in diameter. Sample material was scraped/broomed from the surface and sieved (-6mm+2mm) to remove

aeolian sand and organic contamination. A nominal weight of 500g of lag was collected and stored in snap-lock plastic bags within numbered calico bags. The samples were dispatched to Ultra Trace Laboratories Perth for preparation and analysis. The samples were digested by aqua regia and analysed for Au by AR002 (ICP-MS) to a 0.1ppb lower detection limit. The analytical method AR102 (ICP-MS) was used for the following elements; Ag (0.05ppm), As (0.2ppm), Ba (0.5ppm), Be (0.1ppm), Bi (0.02ppm), Cd (0.1ppm), Ce (0.1ppm), Co (0.2ppm), Cu (0.5ppm), Ga (0.2ppm), Hf (0.01ppm), Hg (0.01ppm), La (0.01ppm), Mo (0.1ppm), Nb (0.1ppm), Pb (1ppm), Pt (5ppb), Sb (0.02ppm), Sr (0.1ppm), Te (0.1ppm), Th (0.1ppm), Ti (10ppb), U (10ppb), W (0.1ppm), Zn (1ppm), Zr (0.5ppm). The analytical method AR101 (ICP-OES) was used for the following elements; Al (10ppm), B (5ppm), Ca (10ppm), Cr (5ppm), Cu (0.5ppm), Fe (0.01%), K (20ppm), Mg (10ppm), Mn (1ppm), Na (50ppm), Ni (1ppm), P (10ppm), S (10ppm), Sc (0.5ppm), Ti (50ppm), V (2ppm), Zn (1ppm), and Zr (0.5ppm).

No significant gold anomalism was identified throughout the Birrindudu Project, with the best value peaking at 2.5ppb Au. However As anomalism was broadly elevated, generally at 20-40ppm, and peaking at 85ppm.

6.2.2 Rock Chip Sampling

The rockchip samples were taken in conjunction with regional reconnaissance and targeted mapping programmes, undertaken to validate geophysical interpretation ([Plate 2](#)).

A nominal 2kg sample was obtained by rock chipping over an area of approximately 2m in diameter. The samples were dispatched to Ultra Trace Laboratories Perth for preparation and analysis. The samples were fire assayed and analysed for Au by method FA002 (ICP-OES) to a 1ppb lower detection limit, along with elements Pd (5ppb) and Pt (5ppb). The samples were also digested by aqua regia and the following multi elements analysed. The analytical method AR102 (ICP-MS) was used for elements; Ag (0.05ppm), As (0.2ppm), Ba (0.5ppm), Be (0.1ppm), Bi (0.02ppm), Cd (0.1ppm), Ce (0.1ppm), Co (0.2ppm), Ga (0.2ppm), Hf (0.01ppm), Hg (0.01ppm), La (0.01ppm), Mo (0.1ppm), Nb (0.1ppm), Pb (1ppm), Pt (5ppb), Sb (0.02ppm), Sr (0.1ppm), Te (0.1ppm), Th (0.1ppm), Ti (10ppb), U (10ppb), W (0.1ppm), Zn (1ppm), Zr (0.5ppm). The analytical method AR101 (ICP-OES) was used for the following elements; Al (10ppm), B (5ppm), Ca (10ppm), Cr (5ppm), Cu (0.5ppm), Fe (0.01%), K (20ppm), Mg (10ppm), Mn (1ppm), Na (50ppm), Ni (1ppm), P (10ppm), S (10ppm), Sc (0.5ppm), Ti (50ppm), V (2ppm), Zn (1ppm), and Zr (0.5ppm).

No significant gold anomalism was noted from the rockchip sampling programme. The highest value of 347ppb Au was associated with quartz veining within sandstones of the Birrindudu Group. However As anomalism was again broadly elevated, peaking at 152ppm.

A broad Trans-Tanami style (300-330° trending) vein corridor in the SE portion of the project was specifically targeted for mapping and rockchip sampling. Lithologies encountered included dominantly fine to medium-grained clastic sediments with lesser shale, chert, and cherty BIF. A dominant steep, NNW trending foliation was identified throughout all lithologies with a weak patchy, variable overprint. Three quartz vein sets were recognized trending 090°, 180° and 130-150°. Veining was variably ferruginous to bucky, and undeformed to locally folded. No significant gold or arsenic anomalism was noted.

6.3 Airborne Magnetic, Radiometric and Digital Elevation Survey

UTS Geophysics was contracted to conduct a low-level detailed airborne magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation survey across the Supplejack Project. The survey was flown at 75m line spacing, in a 090°-270° orientation with a mean sensor height of 20m. Detailed survey specifications are included as [Appendix 2](#).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A series of surface geochemical programmes were conducted during the reporting period. The programmes were designed to complete first pass reconnaissance of previously unexplored areas. No specific targets were generated from this work.

The geochemical screening programme requires completion with further targeted mapping and rockchip sampling. Vacuum drilling will be utilised in areas of aeolian sand cover to adequately screen litho-structural targets.

8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

VERIFICATION LISTING FORM

APPENDIX 2

Airborne Magnetic, Radiometric and Digital Elevation Survey

Logistics Report

for a

DETAILED AIRBORNE MAGNETIC, RADIOMETRIC AND DIGITAL ELEVATION SURVEY

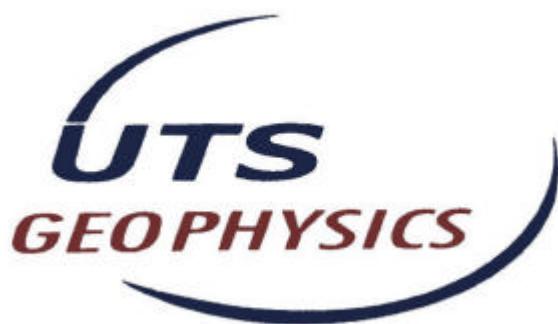
for the

SUPPLEJACK AND BIRRINDUDU PROJECTS

carried out on behalf of

BARRICK GOLD OF AUSTRALIA LTD

by



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1 GENERAL SURVEY INFORMATION

In January and February of 2003, UTS Geophysics conducted a low level airborne geophysical survey approximately 120km north of Tanami Mine for Barrick Gold of Australia Limited.

This report summarises the logistics, survey parameters and processing details of the survey.

The survey commenced on the 22nd January 2003 and was completed on the 26th February 2003.

UTS Geophysics provided the described survey for the following company:

Barrick Gold of Australia Limited
Level 10
2 Mill Street
PERTH, WA 6000

2 SURVEY LOCATION

The area surveyed was approximately 120km north of Tanami Mine in the Northern Territory. Survey boundary coordinates are provided in Appendix C of this report.

The survey was flown using the AMG84 coordinate system (a Universal Transverse Mercator projection) derived from the Australian Geodetic Datum and was contained within zone 52 with a central meridian of 129 degrees. Details of the datum and projection system are provided in Appendix B of this report.

3 AIRCRAFT AND SURVEY EQUIPMENT

The UTS navigation flight control computer, data acquisition system and geophysical sensors were installed into a specialised geophysical survey aircraft.

The list of geophysical and navigation equipment used for the survey is as follows:

General Survey Equipment

- FU24-954 fixed wing survey aircraft.
- UTS proprietary flight planning and survey navigation system.
- UTS proprietary high speed digital data acquisition system.
- Novatel 3951R, 12 channel precision navigation GPS.
- Satellite transmitted differential GPS correction receiver.
- UTS LCD pilot navigation display and external track guidance display.
- UTS post mission data verification and processing system.
- Bendix King KRA-405 radar altimeter.

Magnetic Data Acquisition Equipment

- UTS tail stinger magnetometer installation.
- Scintrex Cesium Vapour CS-2 total field magnetometer.
- Fluxgate three component vector magnetometer.
- RMS Aeromagnetic Automatic Digital Compensator (AADC II).
- Diurnal monitoring magnetometer (Scintrex Envimag).

Radiometric Data Acquisition Equipment

- Exploranium GR-820 gamma ray spectrometer.
- Exploranium gamma ray detectors.
- Barometric altimeter (height and pressure measurements).
- Temperature and humidity sensor.

3.1 Survey Aircraft

The aircraft used was a FU24-954 fixed wing survey aircraft owned by UTS Geophysics, registrations VH-HVP.

Power Plant

- Engine Type Single engine, Lycoming, IO-720
- Brake Horse Power 400 bhp
- Fuel Type AV-GAS

Performance

- Cruise speed 105 Kn
- Survey speed 100 Kn
- Stall speed 45 Kn
- Range 970 Km
- Endurance (no reserves) 5.6 hours
- Fuel tank capacity 490 litres



3.2 Data Positioning and Flight Navigation

Survey data positioning and flight line navigation was derived using real-time differential GPS (Global Positioning System).

Navigation was provided through a UTS designed and built electronic pilot navigation system providing computer controlled digital navigation instrumentation mounted in the cockpit as well as an externally mounted track guidance system.

GPS derived positions were used to provide both aircraft navigation and survey data location information.

The GPS systems used for the survey were:

- Aircraft GPS Model Novatel 3951R
- GPS satellite tracking channels 12 parallel
- Typical differentially corrected accuracy 2-3 metres (horizontal)
5-7 metres (vertical)
- Real-time differential service RACAL Landstar

3.3 UTS Data Acquisition System and Digital Recording

All geophysical sensor data and positional information measured during the survey was recorded using a UTS developed, high speed, precision data acquisition system. Survey data was downloaded onto magnetic tape on completion of each survey flight.

Instrument synchronisation times were measured and removed in real-time by the UTS data acquisition system.

3.4 Altitude Readings

Accurate survey heights above the terrain were measured using a King radar altimeter installed in the aircraft. The height of each survey data point was measured by the radar altimeter and stored by the UTS data acquisition system.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Radar altimeter model | King KRA-405, twin antenna altimeter |
| • Accuracy | 0.3 metres |
| • Resolution | 0.1 metres |
| • Range | 0 - 500 metres |
| • Sample rate | 0.1 Seconds (10Hz) |

The digital terrain model is calculated by subtracting the terrain clearance (radar altimeter) from the GPS height, and as such the accuracy is constrained by the differentially corrected GPS position.

3.5 UTS Stinger Mounted Magnetometer System

The installation platform used for the acquisition of magnetic data was a tail mounted stinger. This proprietary stinger system was constructed of carbon fibre and designed for maximum rigidity and stability.

Both the total field magnetometer and three component vector magnetometer were located within the tail stinger.



3.6 **Total Field Magnetometer**

Total field magnetic data readings for the survey were made using a Scintrex Cesium Vapour CS-2 Magnetometer. This precision sensor has the following specifications:



- Model Scintrex Cesium Vapour CS-2 Magnetometer
- Sample Rate 0.1 seconds (10Hz)
- Resolution 0.001nT
- Operating Range 15,000nT to 100,000nT
- Temperature Range -20°C to +50°C

3.7 **Aircraft Magnetic Compensation**

At the start of the survey, the system was calibrated for reduction of magnetic heading error. The heading and manoeuvre effects of the aircraft on the magnetic data was removed using an RMS Automatic Airborne Digital Compensator (AADC II).

Calibration of the aircraft heading effects were measured by flying a series of pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres at high altitude while monitoring changes in the three axis magnetometer and the effect on total field readings. A 26 term model of the aircraft magnetic noise covering permanent, induced and eddy current fields was determined. These coefficients were then applied to the data collected during the survey in real-time.

UTS static compensation techniques were also employed to reduce the initial magnetic effects of the aircraft upon the survey data.

3.8 Diurnal Monitoring Magnetometer

A base station magnetometer was located in a low gradient area beyond the region of influence by any man made interference to monitor diurnal variations during the survey.

The specifications for the magnetometer used are as follows:

- Model Scintrex Envimag
- Resolution 0.1 nT
- Sample interval 5 seconds (0.2Hz)
- Operating range 20,000nT to 90,000nT
- Temperature -20°C to +50°C



3.9 Barometric Altitude

An Air DB barometric altimeter was installed in the aircraft so as to record and monitor barometric height and pressure. The data was recorded at 0.10 second intervals and is used for the reduction of the radiometric data.

- Model Air DB barometric altimeter
- Accuracy 2 metres
- Height resolution 0.1 metres
- Height range 0 - 3500 metres
- Maximum operating pressure: 1,300 mb
- Pressure resolution: 0.01 mb
- Sample rate 10 Hz

3.10 Temperature and Humidity

Temperature and humidity measurements were made during the survey at a sample rate of 10Hz. Ambient temperature was measured with a resolution of 0.1 degree Celsius and ambient humidity to a resolution of 0.1 percent.

3.11 Radiometric Data Acquisition

The gamma ray spectrometer used for the survey was capable of recording 256 channels and was self stabilising in order to minimise spectral drift. The detectors used contain thallium activated sodium iodide crystals.

Thorium, cesium and uranium source measurements were made each survey day to monitor system resolution and sensitivity. A calibration line was also flown at the start and end of each survey day to monitor ground moisture levels and system performance.

- Spectrometer model Exploranium GR820
- Detector volume 32 litres
- Sample rate 1 Hz



4 PERSONNEL

4.1 *Field Operations*

UTS Geophysics operator and data processor Jody Cutler

UTS Geophysics Survey Pilots Mike Smith
 Peter Williams

4.2 Project Management

Barrick Gold of Australia Limited Barry Bourne

UTS Geophysics Perth Office Nino Tufilli

5 SURVEY PARAMETERS

The survey data acquisition specifications for each area flown are specified in the following table:

PROJECT NAME	LINE SPACING	LINE DIRECTION	TIE LINE SPACING	TIE LINE DIRECTION	SENSOR HEIGHT	TOTAL LINE KM
Area 01	75m	090-270	750	000-180	20m	10,948
Area 02	75m	090-270	750	000-180	20m	12,301
TOTAL						23,249

The total number of line kilometres of survey data collected over the survey areas specified in the above table was 23,249.

The specified sensor height for the magnetic samples is as stated in the above table. This sensor height may be varied where topographic relief or laws pertaining to built up areas do not allow this altitude to be maintained, or where the safety of the aircraft and equipment is endangered.

The coordinate boundaries for the survey areas flown are detailed in Appendix C.

6 SURVEY LOGISTICS

The base location used for operating the aircraft and performing in-field quality control and data processing of the survey data was Tanami Mine in the Northern Territory. The aircraft was operated from the Tanami Mine aerodrome.

6.1 Survey Flight Summary

The following table summarises the flight logs for the survey area flown:

Flight Date	Area No	Flight No	Area Name / Survey Details	Lines Flown	Line Km Flown
24/01/03	01	01	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100010 – 100420	42	585
26/01/03	01	02	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100430 – 100790	37	625
	01	03	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100800 – 100960	17	603
27/01/03	01	04	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100970 – 101020	6	214
	01	05	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101030 – 101110	9	319
28/01/03	01	06	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101120 – 101300	19	675
	01	07	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101310 – 101350	5	178
	01	T1	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190150, Area 1 Tie Lines: 190200 – 190340	16	376
29/01/03	01	08	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101360 – 101540	19	673
	01	09	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101550 – 101670, Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102200 – 102250	19	629
30/01/03	01	10			
01/02/03	01	11	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101870 – 102040	18	577
	01	12	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102050 – 102190, Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102260 – 102300	20	611
02/02/03	01	13	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102310 – 102520	22	631
	01	14	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102530 – 102750	23	622
03/02/03	01	15	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102760 – 102980	23	584
06/02/03	01	16	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102990 – 103260	28	639
	01	17	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 103270 – 103600	34	591
07/02/03	01	18	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 103610 – 103830	22	282
	01	T2	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190340 – 190470	14	234
	01	19	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 103840 – 104390	56	286
	01	T3	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190080 – 190140, Area 1 Tie Lines: 190160 – 190190	11	266
08/02/03	02	01	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 103390 – 103820	43	521
	02	02	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 103120 – 103380	27	536
09/02/03	02	03	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102950 – 103110	17	598
	02	04	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102800 – 102940	15	580
10/02/03	02	05	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102640 – 102790	16	619
	02	06	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102480 – 102630	16	619

11/02/03	02	07	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102320 – 102470	16	619
	02	08			
12/02/03	02	09	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 102010 – 102160	16	619
13/02/03	01	20	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101770 – 101860	10	330
	01	T4	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190010 – 190070	7	135
	02	10	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101870 – 102000	14	541
15/02/03	02	T1	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190300 – 190520	23	524
17/02/03	02	11	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101720 – 101860	15	580
	02	12	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101580 – 101710	14	541
	02	T2	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190010 – 190060	6	78
22/02/03	02	13	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101440 – 101570	14	541
	02	T3	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190070 – 190100	4	52
	02	14	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101270 – 101430	17	607
23/02/03	02	15	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 101070 – 101260	20	628
	02	16	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100870 – 101060	20	628
25/02/03	02	17	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100660 – 100860	21	660
	02	18	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100380 – 100650	28	582
26/02/03	02	19	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100060 – 100370	32	523
	02	20	Area 1 Traverse Lines: 100010 – 100050	5	71
	02	T4	Area 1 Tie Lines: 190110 – 190290	19	454
TOTAL					

A complete survey kilometre report is contained in Appendix G of this report.

6.2 Diurnal Magnetometer Locations

The following table contains the approximate locations where the diurnal base station magnetometer was located for each survey area.

Area Name	Period	Base Station ID	Location
Area 1: Supplejack	22/01/03-13/02/03	41	900m east of Tanami aerodrome
Area 2: Birrindudu	08/02/03-26/02/03	41	900m east of Tanami aerodrome

6.3 Spectrometer Calibration Results

Appendix E of this report contains the results of the daily spectrometer resolution and sensitivity tests performed during the survey.

7 DATA PROCESSING PROCEDURES

7.1 *Magnetic Data Processing*

The raw magnetic survey data was loaded from the field tapes and the recorded data trimmed to the correct survey boundary extents. Lines subsequently reflown were removed from the data. System parallax was removed from the raw data using corrections measured by the acquisition system.

The diurnal base station data was loaded, checked and suitably filtered for correction of the aircraft magnetic data. The filtered diurnal measurements were subtracted from the diurnal base field and the residual corrections applied to the survey data by synchronising the diurnal data time and the aircraft survey time.

The regional magnetic gradient was subtracted from the survey data by application of the IGRF model extrapolated to the date of the survey and interpolated on the survey position.

The data was then corrected to remove any residual parallax errors. Tie line levelling was applied to the parallax corrected data by measuring tie line crossover points with the survey traverse line data.

Final microlevelling techniques were then applied to the tie line leveled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensities.

Located and gridded data were generated from the final processed magnetic data.

7.2 *Radiometric Data Processing*

The raw radiometric survey data was loaded from the field tapes and the recorded data trimmed to the correct survey boundary extents. Lines subsequently reflown were removed from the data. System parallax was removed from the raw data using corrections measured by the acquisition system.

Statistical noise reduction of the 256 channel data was performed using the Noise Adjusted Singular Variable Decomposition (NASVD) method described by Hovgaard and Grasty (1997).

A noise-adjusted singular value decomposition is performed, and the number of components to be used is determined by inspection of plots of the spectral components and by a statistical analysis of the contributions of the components.

If the spectral shapes show any unusual characteristics, further analysis of the concentrations of the spectral components in the line data is performed in order to identify

and eliminate any corrupt spectra. If such spectra were eliminated, the NASVD process is re-performed, in order to obtain spectral components free of any bias from corrupt spectra. Only the dominant spectral shapes (identified as described above) were used in the spectral reconstruction process.

The 256 channel data was then windowed to the 5 primary channels of total count, potassium, uranium, thorium and low-energy uranium. Dead time corrections were then applied to the data.

Cosmic and aircraft background corrections were applied. Radon background removal was performed using the Minty Spectral Ratio method (1992). Spectral stripping was then applied to the windowed data.

The radar altimeter data was corrected to standard temperature and pressure. Height corrections based on the STP radar altimeter were then performed to remove any altitude variation effects from the data. The corrected count rate data was then converted to ground concentrations for potassium, uranium and thorium. Final microlevelling of the total count, potassium, uranium and thorium data was then applied to remove minor residual variations in profile intensities.

For further information concerning the survey flown, please contact the following office:

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Fauntleroy Avenue, Perth Airport
REDCLIFFE WA 6104

Tel: +61 8 9479 4232
Fax: +61 8 9479 7361

Postal Address:

UTS Geophysics
P.O. Box 126
BELMONT WA 6984

Quoting reference number: A536

APPENDIX A - LOCATED DATA FORMATS

MAGNETIC LOCATED DATA

FIELD	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	I6	LINE NUMBER	
2	I5	FLIGHT/AREA NUMBER	AAFF (Area/Flight)
3	I8	DATE	YYMMDD
4	F11.1	TIME	sec
5	I8	FIDUCIAL NUMBER	
6	I3	UTM/AMG ZONE	
7	F10.2	EASTING (AMG84)	metres
8	F11.2	NORTHING (AMG84)	metres
9	F13.7	LATITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
10	F13.7	LONGITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
11	F10.2	EASTING (MGA94)	metres
12	F11.2	NORTHING (MGA94)	metres
13	F7.1	RADAR ALTIMETER HEIGHT	metres
14	F7.1	GPS HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
15	F7.1	TERRAIN HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
16	F10.2	RAW MAGNETIC INTENSITY	nT
17	F10.2	DIURNAL CORRECTION	nT
18	F10.2	LEVELLED MAGNETIC INTENSITY	nT
19	F10.2	IGRF CORRECTION	nT
20	F10.2	LEVELLED, IGRF CORRECTED	nT

DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL LOCATED DATA

FIELD	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	I6	LINE NUMBER	
2	I8	FIDUCIAL NUMBER	
3	I3	UTM/AMG ZONE	
4	F10.2	EASTING (AMG84)	metres
5	F11.2	NORTHING (AMG84)	metres
6	F13.7	LATITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
7	F13.7	LONGITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
8	F10.2	EASTING (MGA94)	metres
9	F11.2	NORTHING (MGA94)	metres
10	F7.1	RADAR ALTIMETER HEIGHT	metres
11	F7.1	GPS HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
12	F7.1	TERRAIN HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres

RADIOMETRIC LOCATED DATA

FIELD	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	I6	LINE NUMBER	
2	I5	FLIGHT/AREA NUMBER	AAFF (Area/Flight)
3	I8	DATE	YYMMDD
4	F11.1	TIME	sec
5	I8	FIDUCIAL NUMBER	
6	I3	UTM/AMG ZONE	
7	F10.2	EASTING (AMG84)	metres
8	F11.2	NORTHING (AMG84)	metres
9	F13.7	LATITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
10	F13.7	LONGITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
11	F10.2	EASTING (MGA94)	metres
12	F11.2	NORTHING (MGA94)	metres
13	F7.1	RADAR ALTIMETER HEIGHT	metres
14	F7.1	GPS HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
15	I5	LIVE TIME	milli sec
16	F7.1	PRESSURE	hPa
17	F5.1	TEMPERATURE	Degrees Celcius
18	F8.1	TOTAL COUNT (RAW)	Counts/sec
19	F7.1	POTASSIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
20	F7.1	URANIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
21	F7.1	THORIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
22	F7.1	COSMIC (RAW)	Counts/sec
23	F7.1	URANIUM LOW (RAW)	Counts/sec
24	F7.1	URANIUM UP (RAW)	Counts/sec
25	F8.1	TOTAL COUNT (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
26	F7.1	POTASSIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
27	F7.1	URANIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
28	F7.1	THORIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
29	F7.3	POTASSIUM GRND CONCENTRATION	%
30	F7.3	URANIUM GRND CONCENTRATION	ppm
31	F7.3	THORIUM GRND CONCENTRATION	ppm

GRIDDED DATASET FORMATS

Gridding was performed using a bicubic spline algorithm.

The following grid formats have been provided:

- ER-Mapper format

LINE NUMBER FORMATS

Line numbers are identified with a six digit composite line number and have the following format - ALLLLB, where:

A	Survey area number
LLLL	Survey line number 0001-8999 reserved for traverse lines 9001-9999 reserved for tie lines
B	Line attempt number, 0 is attempt 1, 1 is attempt 2 etc..

UTS FILE NAMING FORMATS

Located and gridded data provided by UTS Geophysics uses the following 8 character file naming convention to be compatible with PC DOS based systems.

File names have the following general format - JJJJAABB.EEE, where:

JJJJ	UTS Job number
AA	Area number if the survey is broken into blocks
BB	Magnetic data R Radiometric data TC Total count data K Potassium counts U Uranium counts Th Thorium counts KC Potassium concentration UC Uranium concentration ThC Thorium concentration DT Digital terrain data
EEE	File name extension LDT Located digital data file FMT Located data format definition file ERS Ermapper gridded data header file GRD Geosoft gridded data file

APPENDIX B - COORDINATE SYSTEM DETAILS

Locations for the survey data are provided in both geographical latitude and longitude and Universal Transverse Mercator metric projection coordinate systems.

WGS84

Coordinate Type	World Geodetic System 1984
Semi Major Axis	Geographical
Flattening	6378137m
	1/298.257223563

AMG84

Coordinate Type	Australian Map Grid 1984
Geodetic datum	Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Grid
Semi Major Axis	Australian Geodetic Datum
Flattening	6378160m
	1/298.25

MGA94

Coordinate type	Map Grid of Australia 1994
Geodetic datum	Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Grid
Semi major axis	Geodetic Datum of Australia
Flattening	6378137m
	1/298.257222101

APPENDIX C - SURVEY BOUNDARY DETAILS

Job ID code: A35601

Client: Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd.

Job: Supplejack

Coordinate System AMG84, Grid Zone: 52

541977.000	7891003.000
542048.000	7879951.000
555961.000	7880022.000
556010.000	7885500.000
577490.000	7885541.000
577531.000	7903011.000
563275.000	7912936.000
541977.000	7891003.000

Job ID code: A35602

Client: Barrick Gold of Australia Ltd.

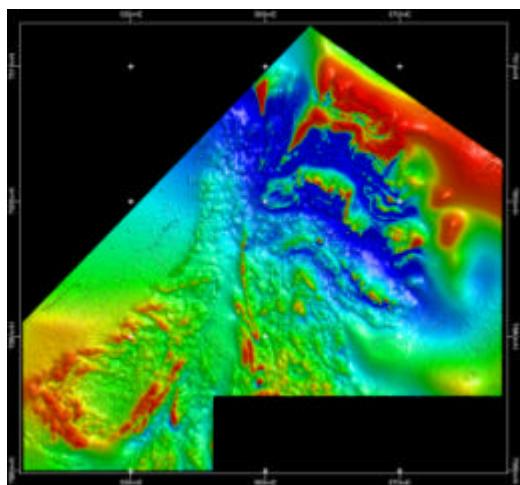
Job: Birrindudu

Coordinate System AMG84, Grid Zone: 52

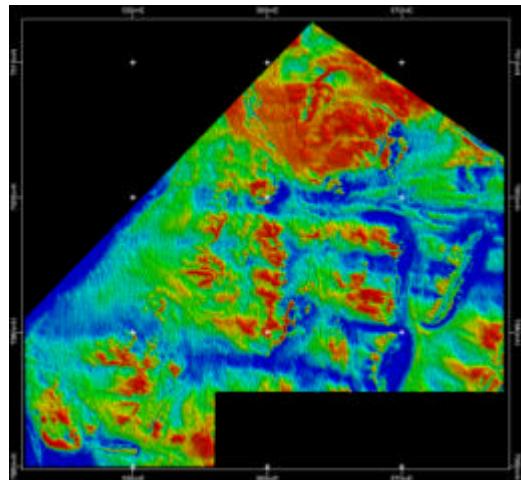
566707.000	7943134.000
566594.000	7919185.000
577032.000	7919117.000
584029.000	7914466.000
597984.000	7914487.000
598026.000	7924511.000
605298.000	7924469.000
605340.000	7937436.000
592015.000	7937520.000
592015.000	7938991.000
578535.000	7938990.000
578535.000	7943139.000
566707.000	7943134.000

APPENDIX D - PROJECT DATA OVERVIEW

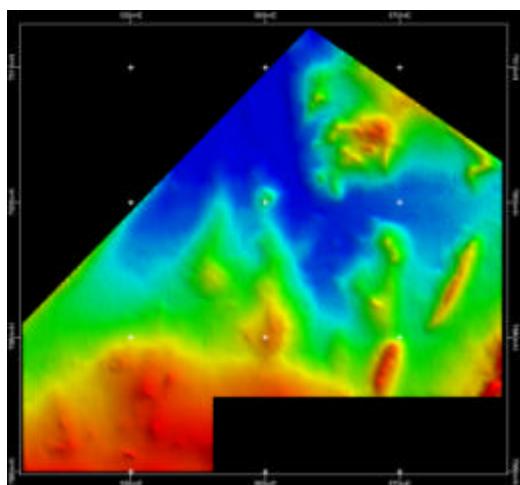
Supplejack



Total Magnetic Intensity

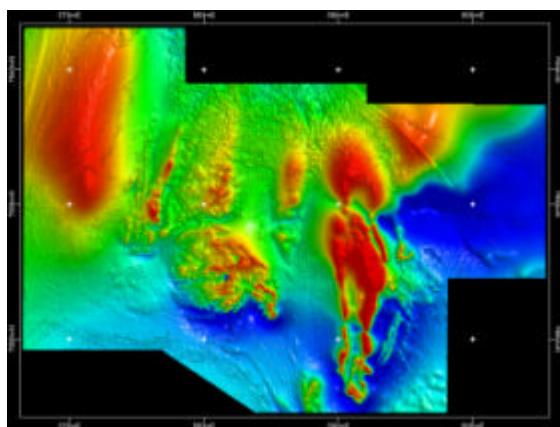


Radiometric Total Count

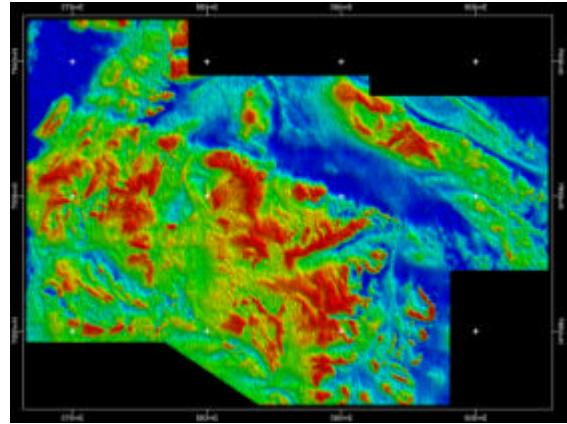


Digital Terrain Model

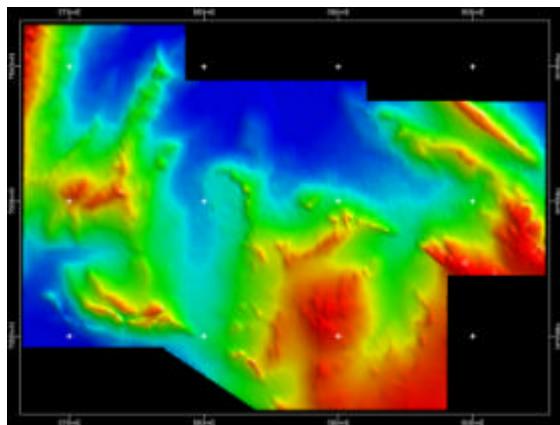
Birrindudu



Total Magnetic Intensity



Radiometric Total Count



Digital Terrain Model

APPENDIX F – DATA PROCESSING PARAMETERS

Magnetic Data

Supplejack

Model : IGRF 2003.12
Declination : 3.80 degrees
Inclination : -50.02 degrees
Field strength : 50764.64 nT
Average diurnal : 51196.32 nT

Birrindudu

Model : IGRF 2003.14
Declination : 3.83 degrees
Inclination : -49.58 degrees
Field strength : 50554.65 nT
Average diurnal : 51197.46 nT

Radiometric Data

Stripping Ratios

α	0.231
β	0.400
γ	0.748
a	0.028
b	0.0035
c	0.000

Height Attenuation Coefficients

Total Count	-0.0064
Potassium	-0.0077
Uranium	-0.0075
Thorium	-0.0064

Final Reduction - All data reduced to STP height datum 20m

Conversion to Concentrations

Total Count:	46.172 cps/dose rate
Potassium:	188.102 cps/%k
Uranium:	18.726 cps/ppm
Thorium:	9.227 cps/ppm

91	521.4
92	78.8
93	52.6
94	457.0
TOTAL	12378.0

