

# BARFUSS CORPORATION PTY LTD

HARTS RANGE PROJECT  
NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

ANNUAL REPORT FOR  
EXPLORATION LICENCE  
EL 24552

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 25th AUGUST 2006.

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Licensee: Barfuss Corporation Pty Ltd

A.C.N. 006 917 666

1:250,000 MAP SHEETS: Alcoota SF 53-10, Huckitta SF 53-11,  
Alice Springs SF 53-14, Illogwa Creek SF 53-15

1:100,000 MAP SHEETS: Riddoch 5851, Delny 5852, Quartz 5951, Dneiper 5952

KEYWORDS: Harts Range, Arunta Block, Harts Range Group,  
Riddock Amphibolite, Copper Queen, Kongo

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## LICENCE DETAILS:

Licence Number:	EL 24552
Project Name:	Harts Range
Licensee:	Barfuss Corporation Pty Ltd
Licensee ACN:	006 917 666
Licence details:	
Area:	642.1 square kilometres

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- |             |  |           |                        |
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## DIGITAL REPORT FILES

EL24552\_2006\_A\_01\_ReportBodyText.pdf  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_02\_ReportBodyApp1a.pdf  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_03\_ReportBodyApp1b.pdf  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_04\_ReportBodyApp23.pdf  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_05\_SurfaceGeochem.txt  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_06\_groundRadTraverses.txt  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_07\_groundRadPoints.txt  
EL24552\_2006\_A\_08\_FileList.txt

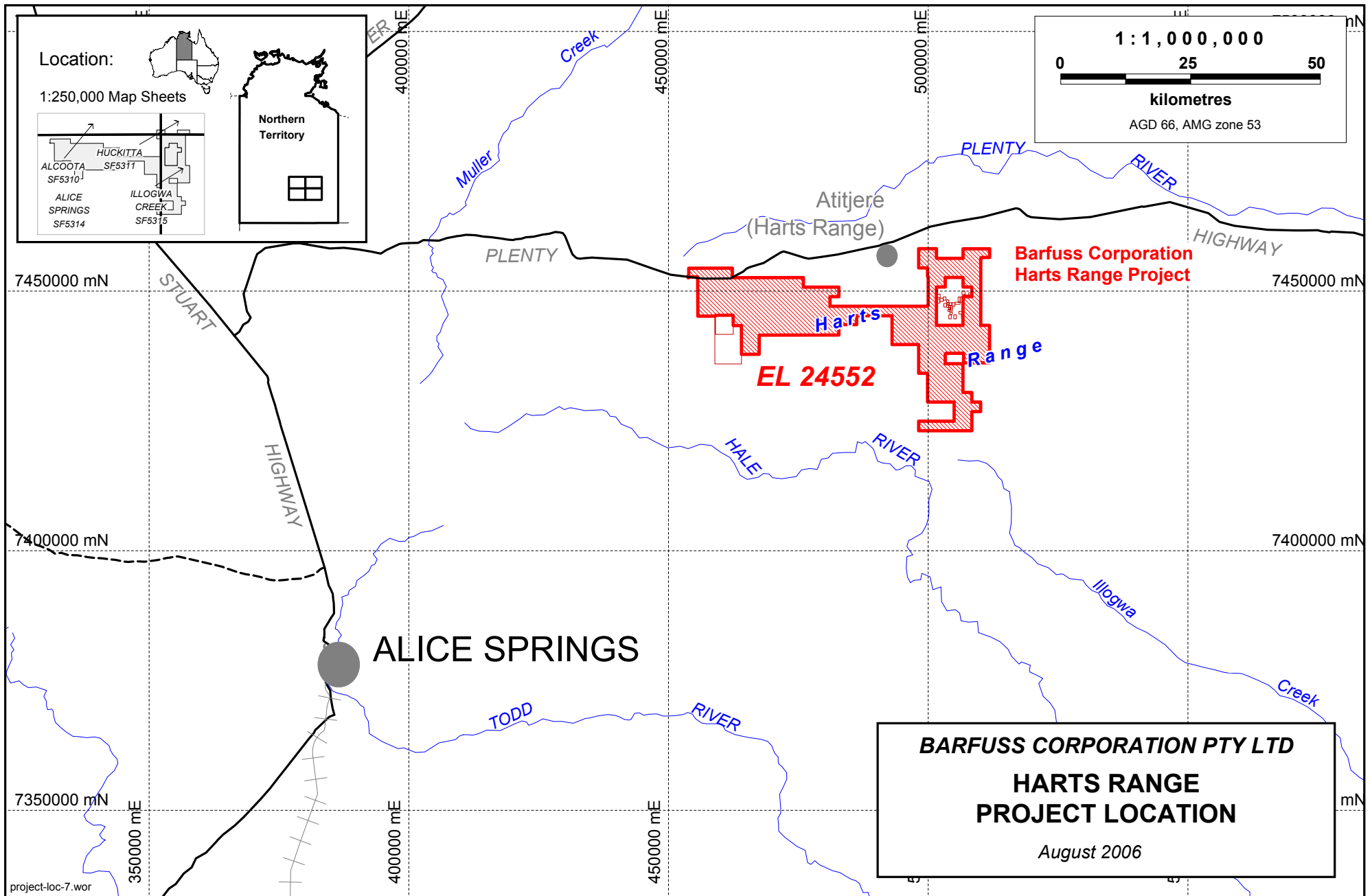


Figure 1

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## **1. SUMMARY**

Barfuss Corporation's Harts Range Project is comprised of EL 24552, EL applications 25063 and 25430, and a number of Mineral Claim applications within the area of EL 25063. The total area under title or application is approximately 671 square kilometres, of which EL 24552 comprises the bulk, at 642 square kilometres.

The Harts Range Project lies in the southeast of the Northern Territory, roughly 100 to 140 kilometres northeast of Alice Springs (170 to 260 km by road, via the Plenty Highway). The project covers much of the central Harts Range, which is comprised of the Riddock Amphibolite Member of the Arunta Block.

Topography and terrain in the Harts Range is frequently rugged, with relief up to 300 to 400 metres in some areas. Access is predominantly from the north via station tracks running south from the Plenty Highway. Vehicle access within the leases is largely restricted to established tracks.

The lease area is underlain by gneisses and amphibolites of the Riddock Amphibolite, part of the Early Proterozoic Harts Range Group, in Division 2 of the eastern Arunta Block. The project also covers adjacent rocks, predominantly also Harts Range Group.

The Harts Range was a major area of pegmatite-related mica mining in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Other mining in the lease area has generally been very small scale, targeting semi-precious gem minerals. High grade copper-gold mineralisation was investigated by Tanami Gold NL at its Copper Queen group of prospects in 2001-2005 and Power Nuclear Corporation of Japan (PNC) explored the area for uranium in the 1990s. The Oonagalabi copper-lead-zinc deposit was extensively investigated in the 1970s. The Jervis copper deposit(s), more than 100 km to the northeast, occurs in similar or related rocks to those in some parts of the tenement area and were mined intermittently from the 1960s to 1980s.

The Harts Range ruby deposit was found in the late 1970s and mined from then into the early 1980s by Hillrise Properties and Mistral Mines. Barfuss Corporation has mineral claim coverage of the ruby mine, which is surrounded by EL 25063, and has its site office and camp located there.

Barfuss Corporation is in discussions with the Central Lands Council regarding the establishment of an ILUA covering all of the company's Harts Range Project leases. This has delayed work on the project, but a substantial amount of non-invasive work has still been possible. Available 1:250,000 topographic and geological GIS (geographic information system) data has been compiled, a review of air-borne radiometric data has been made, reconnaissance investigations have been made to areas in several parts of the project, rock-chip samples collected for assay and ground spectrometer surveys have been conducted over several areas of potential interest. A number of areas warranting further investigation were identified from the radiometric data, the ground spectrometer surveys identified some anomalies needing further investigation, and the rock-chip assays include some highly anomalous results.

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

Barfuss Corporation's Harts Range Project is comprised of

- EL 24552 (642.1 square kilometres)
- EL application 25063 (15 square kilometres)
- EL application 25430 (14 square kilometres)
- Mineral Claim applications MC 24748-24761 & 25308-25310 (621 hectares)

The exploration licences are contiguous and the MC applications are within the area of EL 25063. The company also has granted Mineral Claim coverage of the Harts Range Ruby Mine (MCS235-244, 172 hectares) which is also surrounded by EL 25063.

The Harts Range Project lies in the southeast of the Northern Territory, roughly 100 to 140 kilometres northeast of Alice Springs (170 to 260 km by road, via the Plenty Highway) (Figure 1). The project extends roughly 50 km east-west and 10 km north-south, except at the eastern end where it is just over 30 km north-south. It covers much of the central Harts Range, which is comprised of the Riddock Amphibolite Member of the Arunta Block.

Topography and terrain in the Harts Range is frequently rugged, with relief up to 300 to 400 metres in some areas. Access is predominantly from the north via station tracks running south from the Plenty Highway. The rugged terrain generally restricts vehicle access to established tracks.

The lease area is underlain by gneisses and amphibolites of the Riddock Amphibolite, part of the Early Proterozoic Harts Range Group, in Division 2 of the eastern Arunta Block. The project also covers adjacent rocks, predominantly schist, gneiss and some calcsilicates which also belong to the Harts Range Group. In the southwest of EL 24552 are older Division 1 metamorphic rocks (Strangways Metamorphic Complex).

The Harts Range has probably received less modern minerals exploration than many parts of Australia. It is best known for unusual mineral occurrences, including semi-precious gemstones, commonly in or related to pegmatite dykes which are common in much of the area. The region is popular with fossickers. It was a major area of pegmatite-related mica mining in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with crystals of mica and other minerals up to metres in diameter. Other mining has generally been very small scale, targeting semi-precious gem minerals. Small-scale base metals mineralisation occurs in several areas, however, and some larger deposits have been identified. The Jervois copper deposits, more than 100 km to the northeast, occur in similar or related rocks to those of the Harts Range Project. Copper mineralisation was first identified at Jervois in the 1920s, but not properly recognised and mined (by a number of open cuts) until the 1960s and later. There is also scheelite (tungsten) mineralisation in the Jervois area and at the Molyhil Mine (scheelite-molybdenite) closer to the Harts Range Project. The Oonagalabi copper-lead-zinc deposit, just south of the centre of EL 24552, was extensively investigated in the 1970s.

Most recently, copper-gold mineralisation was investigated by Tanami Gold NL at its Copper Queen group of prospects in 2001-2005 and Power Nuclear Corporation of Japan (PNC) explored the area for uranium in the 1990s (company reports are listed in the References at the end of this report). Tanami Gold followed-up anomalous copper-gold-silver-platinum-palladium results from PNC's surface sampling and found very extensive and high grade, though narrow and probably discontinuous, copper-gold mineralisation in what is now the southwest corner of EL 24552. The company was discouraged by its

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first round of RAB drilling in late 2001, however, and shifted its focus to other parts of its extensive Northern Territory tenement holdings. Little more work, and no more drilling, was done in the Copper Queen area. A joint venture was signed with BHP Billiton and Teck Cominco, but appears to have fallen through, and the lease was relinquished in 2005.

The Harts Range ruby deposit was found in the late 1970s and mined from then into early 1980s by Hillrise Properties and Mistral Mines. Barfuss Corporation has mineral claim coverage of the ruby mine, which is surrounded by ELs 25063 and 24552, and has its site office and camp located there.

In addition to gemstones and base and precious metals, the Harts Range is also prospective for a variety of industrial minerals. The Mud Tank vermiculite mine is 30 km west of EL 24552. Chambigne Garnet has identified a substantial garnet sand resource in the lower Spriggs and Entire Creeks east of EL 24552. Other potential garnet sand and vermiculite deposits are known in the area. Barfuss Corporation has a vermiculite-rich deposit within its Ruby Mine mineral claims, within the Riddock Amphibolite unit, and considers that there is potential for more such mineralisation within the project area.

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### 3. WORK CONDUCTED DURING THE REPORT PERIOD

Barfuss Corporation is in discussions with the Central Lands Council regarding the establishment of an ILUA covering all of the company's Harts Range Project leases. This has delayed work on the project, but a substantial amount of non-invasive work has still been possible. Work has included:

- Available 1:250,000 topographic and geological GIS (geographic information system) data has been acquired and compiled into a useful dataset. The project-scale geological and topographic plans in Appendix 1 (Figures 16 & 17) have been produced from this dataset.
- Air-borne radiometric data covering the project area was acquired. This data was reviewed by Hugh Rutter, of Flagstaff GeoConsultants. His report is attached as Appendix 1. Several areas warranting further investigation were identified.
- The company has purchased an SAIC Exploranium GR-320 hand-held spectrometer. Some of the mineralisation for which the Harts Range is known is characterised by radiometrically anomalous minerals and the spectrometer will be a valuable tool for non-invasive field investigations. It will also aid geological mapping, as outcrop in the area is generally good, the rocks are relatively fresh, and the spectrometer is sensitive enough to help delineate rock types according to their radiometric response.
- Field investigation of anomalous areas identified from the radiometric data has commenced. This work has included ground spectrometer surveys using the Exploranium GR-320. Some anomalies have been confirmed and require further follow-up.
- Reconnaissance field investigations have been made to several other areas and rock-chip samples collected for assay. A better understanding of some areas has been gained and the rock-chip assays include some highly anomalous results. Twenty-nine rock-chip samples were collected (sample numbers HR157, HR176, HR177, HR180-194, HR204-214). Assay results have not yet been received for samples HR204-214.
- Barfuss Corporation has purchased a track-mounted drill rig, significantly superior to, and capable of deeper drilling than, its current trailer-mounted rig. This rig is for use on all the company's tenements.

Figure 2 shows the main areas of field activity during the reporting period.

Appendix 2 lists rock-chip sample descriptions, locations and assays.  
(Also in digital data file *EL24552\_2006\_A\_05\_SurfaceGeochem.txt*.)

Appendix 3 lists ground spectrometer survey traverse and spot readings.  
(Also in digital data files *EL24552\_2006\_A\_06\_groundRadTraverses.txt* and *EL24552\_2006\_A\_07\_groundRadPoints.txt*.)

Principal areas investigated were:-

#### Copper Queen Area.

A few rock-chip samples were collected here (assays not yet received) but the presence of high grade copper-gold mineralisation, plus silver-platinum-palladium, has already been well established by Tanami



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Gold NL in 2001. Mineralisation appears patchy to discontinuous here, although some malachite-rich structures or zones appear near-continuous over possibly hundreds of metres or more. Mineralised units at surface are usually thin, rarely more than 1 to 2 metres thick. Some of Tanami Gold's better assay results came from the Kongo prospect, where the host country rock is amphibolitic gneiss, but the more extensive mineralisation appears to be hosted within calcsilicate rocks.

Tanami Gold completed a single RAB drilling program here in late 2001, consisting of 230 holes for 6,843 metres (average depth 30 m). The assay results from this program were disappointing compared with the surface sampling the company had conducted and very little further work was undertaken. Barfuss Corporation considers that this area still has considerable potential, based on a number of factors, including:

- A large number of the Tanami Gold holes were drilled in "fences" across areas of surface mineralisation. Since the mineralisation is known to be in narrow zones, only one or two holes in such a fence would be likely to pass through the mineralisation.
- Tanami Gold concluded that the high surface sample assays were probably due to strong supergene or hydromorphic enrichment. If this were the case, it would be reasonable to expect underlying zones of depletion. Malachite was noted in the drillholes in many of the mineralised intercepts, as deep as 30 metres, indicating that weathering and possible such depletion could extend this deep (the average drillhole depth). Few if any of the Tanami Gold drillholes may have tested below the weathering zone, where depletion – feeding surficial enrichment – may have occurred. Any unweathered mineralisation may have had little or no drill testing.
- Tanami gold's best drillhole intercept was also its deepest – 1 metre at 2.17 % copper and 1.44 ppm gold, from 40 metres in hole MRB13. This reinforces the idea that the bulk of the drilling, which was shallower, may have been in partially-weathered, depleted, ground, and did not properly test the fresher bedrock.
- There are similarities between the Copper Queen mineralisation and the Jervois copper mineralisation to the northeast. Both are hosted by calcsilicate rocks, both have a magnetite association, and both have thickening and enrichment in the noses of tight to isoclinal folding. At Jervois this is the location of the main ore bodies. In the Copper Queen area it is only noted by Tanami Gold at the MR1 prospect, where two "stacked" lodes were encountered with grade and width increasing towards a fold nose. Similar folding and enrichment was not found at the other prospects in the area but folding of the high-grade metamorphic stratigraphy is common. It is unlikely that the mineralised lodes have *not* been folded, but such folding may be "blind" – i.e. not outcropping (and not at the shallow depths drill-tested to date). There may be potential for economic enrichment and thickening of some of the extensive zones of mineralisation identified in this area.
- Tanami Gold does not appear to have conducted detailed prospect-scale geological mapping, or used any detailed geophysical techniques, to get a detailed picture of the local geology of the Copper Queen area prospects and the possible or probable geometry of the mineralised bodies. Such work could give an invaluable insight into the possible locations of folding or other areas of possible enrichment which could be drill-tested at depth.

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### Oonagalabi West and Spriggs East.

Several ground spectrometer traverses were conducted over anomalous areas identified from the airborne radiometric data. Nothing of obvious significance was noted, but data is still being reviewed.

### Spriggs North.

This was an anomalous area identified from the airborne radiometric data which has not yet been investigated with the Exploranium GR-320 spectrometer. Bedrock is predominantly granitic gneiss but rock chip samples from some small inliers of other rocks indicated some anomalism, particularly in various rare earth elements in biotite rich schist bands or veins (e.g. samples HR182, 1000 ppm Ce, 78 ppm Hf, 0.33 % Zr and HR177, 66 ppm Hf, 245 ppm Th) and a manganese-rich patch of calcsilicate or similar (HR180, 6.2% Mn).

### Leprechaun.

A small old mica mine on the southeastern edge of EL 24552. The workings appear to have been very mica rich and include an underground drive at least 30 metres or so long, following a pegmatite. There is some beryl material here, which may have gem potential. The mica enrichment and beryl appear to be where there is a flexure in the pegmatite and/or where it crosses a geological contact. A few rock-chip samples were collected here (HR210-212) but assays have not yet been received.

### Eastern Chief and Eldorado.

These are old mica mines in the northeast of EL 24552. Radiometric anomalism was also identified in this area but it has not yet been investigated with the Exploranium GR-320 spectrometer. Samples HR186-194 were collected here. Most returned unremarkable assays but one, HR193, was markedly anomalous. This sample was from a small mica mine which does not appear to have been previously mapped. It is much smaller than the Eldorado or Eastern Chief. Mines and has been nominally christened the "Echo" mine. Sample HR193 contained malachite in quartz and minor gossanous material. The anomalism of this sample included 10.2 % phosphorus (P) and 1.1 % copper (Cu). It was very anomalous in various rare earth elements, including

- dysprosium - 344 ppm Dy
- erbium - 118 ppm Er
- gadolinium - 299 ppm Gd
- holmium - 53 ppm Ho
- neodymium - 337 ppm Nd
- selenium - 55 ppm Se
- samarium - 207 ppm Sm
- strontium - 0.2 % Sr
- terbium - 62.7 ppm Tb
- yttrium - 0.13 % Y

Unfortunately, this sample was from a small patch of rock only – less than about 30 cm in diameter – which is unlikely to produce an ore body. It may represent enrichment scavenged from a substantial area of the pegmatitic intrusion and/or the country rock.

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#### **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Harts Range Project area has potential for a variety of mineralisation styles including base and precious metals, industrial materials such as garnet sand and vermiculite, rare earth elements, and precious and semi-precious gemstones.

EL 24553 includes most of the Copper Queen prospect area where Tanami Gold identified extensive occurrences of high grade copper-gold mineralisation in 2001. Only a single phase of shallow drilling has tested beneath this mineralisation to date and Barfuss Corporation considers that the area has not been adequately tested and may reward a careful and detailed reassessment. Detailed geophysical surveying and/or surface mapping could delineate geological structures where thickening and enrichment of mineralisation may occur, possibly without obvious outcrop. The area may be analogous to the Jervois copper deposits in similar rocks to the northeast. At Jervois, copper was first identified in 1929 but surface occurrences must have been minor, as significant mineralisation (copper and lead-zinc-silver) was not found until geophysical surveys and diamond drilling were conducted in the 1960s (Freeman, 1986). If similar mineralisation does occur in the Copper Queen area, it is to be hoped that it will not take so long to discover.

Other areas warranting field investigation have been identified by a review of airborne radiometric data. Reconnaissance visits to these areas, including geological mapping, rock sampling and ground spectrometer traverses, have commenced and will continue in the following year. Hand-held spectrometer testing of rocks in many areas will be a very useful tool for identifying anomalous geochemistry. This work has already located radiometric anomalies and rock-chip assays requiring further investigation.

Further work in the whole exploration licence may include satellite imagery and air photo analysis to provide both a broader and more detailed understanding of the geology and structure of the project area, thereby identifying areas to investigate in more detail on the ground. Large-scale mineral occurrences such as the copper-gold in the Copper Queen area may have quite large surface expressions but many smaller, but potentially very valuable, mineral occurrences – such as gemstones, or pegmatite related rare earth elements – can have very minor and localized signatures. The key to locating any such mineralisation will be a substantial amount of on-the-ground detailed field work

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## 5. EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure of \$ 62,500 for the report period is allocated as follows:.

Principal expenses:-

Office & Administration	- research, literature search	\$	6,000
	- database, inc. GIS, compilation & maintenance		5,000
	- reprocessing geophysical data, & reporting on the same		8,000
	- report preparation		2,000
	- general office overheads		5,000
Field Work	- geological mapping		17,500
	- reconn. & prospect scale		
	- ground geophysical surveying		2,000
	- rock-chip sample analysis		2,000
General - Access	- travel		
	- airfares		
	- accommodation		15,000
	- vehicle expenses		
	- fuel		
		Total:	<u>62,500</u>

( Refer also to separate Expenditure Report document. )

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## 6. WORK PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS.

Work conducted on EL 24552 in the 12 months ending 25 August 2007 is anticipated to include work similar to the previous year, plus drilling – using the drill rig purchased by barfuss Corporation in 2006 – and possible costeaning..

Principal expenses:-

Office & Administration	- research, literature search - database, inc. GIS, compilation & maintenance - report preparation - general office overheads
Field Work	- geological mapping - reconn. & prospect scale - drilling - costeaning - ground geophysical surveying - sample analysis - drill core & rock-chip
General - Access	- travel - airfares - accommodation - vehicle expenses - fuel
	Total: <u>\$ 80,000</u>

Ross Caughey  
(Flagstaff GeoConsultants Pty Ltd)  
20 September, 2006

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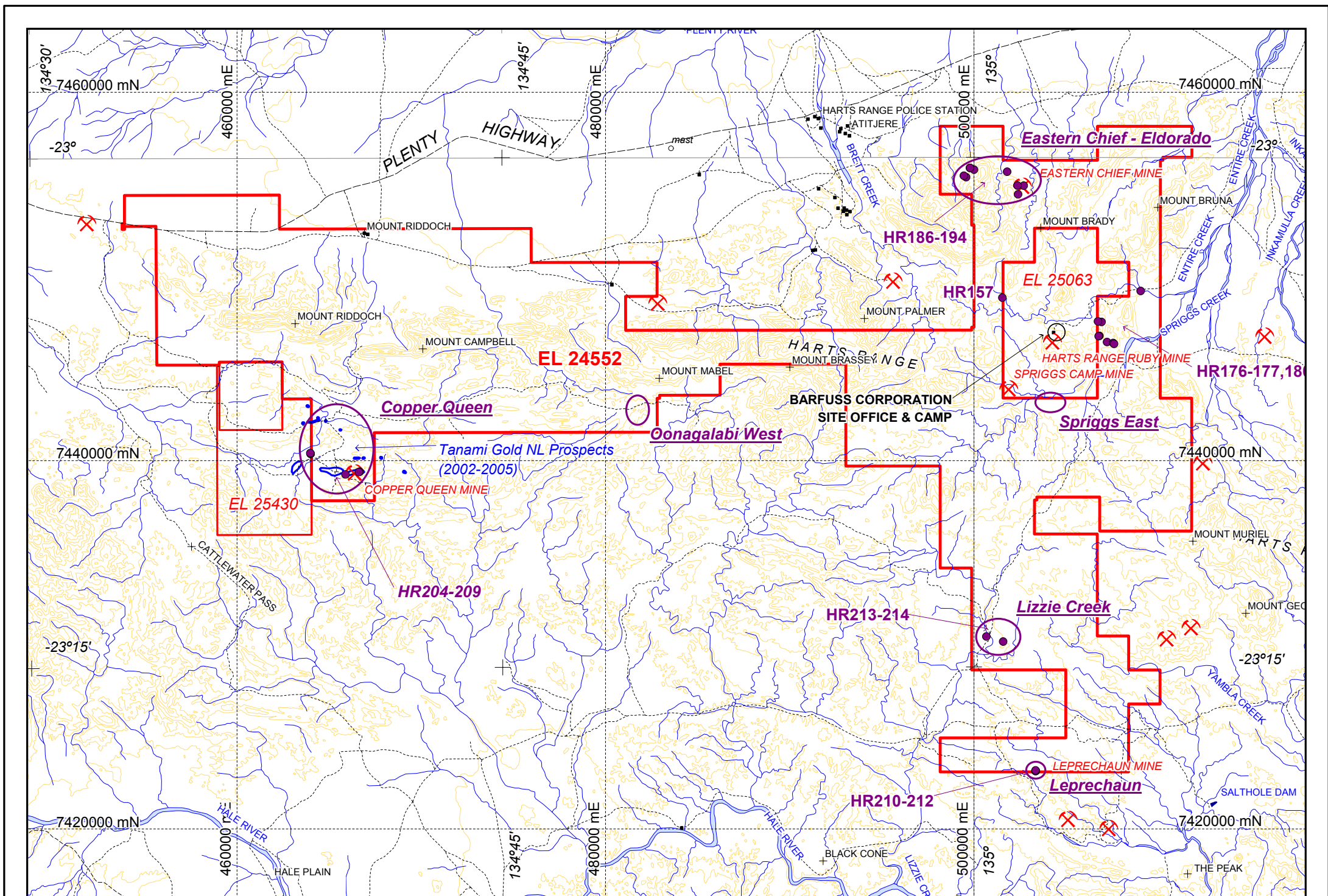
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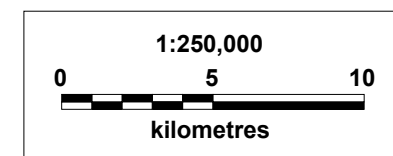
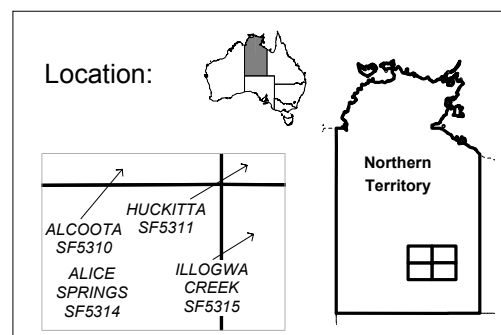
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\* Open file company reports sourced from the Northern Territory Mineral Industry Reports Management System (IRMS) (<http://apps.minerals.nt.gov.au/irmsmin/>).



-  Principal Areas of Field Activities (2005-2006)
  -  Rock chip sample locations (2005-2006)  
 Samples **HR157, HR176, HR177, HR180-194, HR204-214**
  -  Former Tanami Gold NL prospects  
 - Copper Queen, Copper King, Kongo, etc.  
 (2001-2005)  
*(copper-gold mineralisation, plus silver, platinum, palladium)*



Barfuss Corporation's Harts Range Project is comprised of Exploration Licence EL 24552, Exploration Licence applications EL 25063 and EL 25430, and a number of Mineral Claim applications within the area of EL 25063.


Barfuss Corporation also has Mineral Claim coverage of the Harts Range Ruby Mine, where the company's site office and camp are located.

Topographic Data from the 1:250,000 Geological Map Sheet digital datasets for Alice Springs, Alcoota, Huckitta, Illogwa Creek.  
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## BARFUSS CORPORATION PTY LTD

### Harts Range Project - EL 2452 - Northern Territory

### Field Activities Year Ending 25 August 2006

	Workspace: EL24552-activities-0609.wor	Date: September 2006
	Plot file: EL24552-activities-0609.pdf	Scale: 1:250,000
	Author: ARC	Projection: AGD66, AMG Zone 53
	Drawn: ARC	Plotter: Adobe Acrobat Distiller 5.0

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Figure 2