

Logistics Report

for a

**DETAILED AIRBORNE
MAGNETIC, RADIOMETRIC AND
DIGITAL TERRAIN SURVEY**

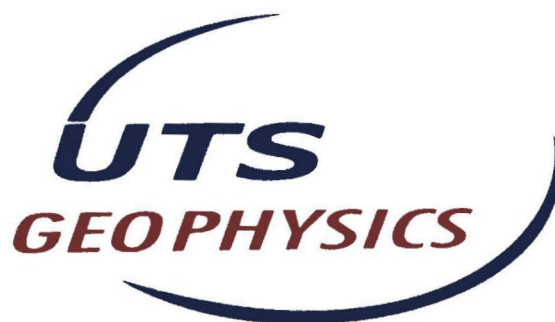
for the

MT BUNDEY AND FRANCES CREEK PROJECTS

carried out on behalf of

TERRITORY IRON PTY LTD

by



(UTS Job #A672)

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1 GENERAL SURVEY INFORMATION

In August through to September 2005, UTS Geophysics conducted a low level airborne geophysical survey for the following company:

Territory Iron Pty Ltd
33 Colin Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Acquisition for this survey commenced on the 21st August 2005 and was completed on the 6th September 2005.

2 SURVEY LOCATION

The area surveyed was located near Darwin in the Northern Territory. Survey boundary coordinates are provided in Appendix C of this report.

The survey was flown using the MGA94 coordinate system (a Universal Transverse Mercator projection) derived from the Geocentric Datum of Australia 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.
- OMNILITE 132 real time differential GPS system.
- 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 for this survey was a FU24 – 950 series fixed wing survey aircraft, owned and operated by UTS Geophysics, registration VH-UTR. The specifications are as follows:

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 performed using 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
- Sample rate 0.5 Seconds (2 Hz)
- GPS satellite tracking channels 12 parallel
- Typical differentially corrected accuracy 1-2 metres (horizontal)
3-5 metres (vertical)

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 models | 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 (interpolated to 0.1 Hz), 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

3.7 *Three Component Vector Magnetometer*

Three component vector magnetic data readings for the survey were made using a Develco Fluxgate Magnetometer. This precision sensor has the following specifications:

- Model Develco Fluxgate Magnetometer
- Sample Rate 0.1 seconds (10Hz)
- Resolution 0.1nT
- Operating Range -100,000nT to 100,000nT

3.8 *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.

3.9 *Diurnal Monitoring Magnetometer*

A base station magnetometer was located in a low gradient area beyond the region of influence of 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 (0.2 Hz)
- Operating range 20,000nT to 90,000nT
- Temperature -20°C to +50°C



3.10 *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

3.11 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.

3.12 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 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 Survey Operator	R. Williams
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UTS Geophysics Survey Pilots	M. Truu
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4.2 *Project Management*

Territory Iron Pty Ltd	Bob Vivian
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UTS Geophysics Perth Office	Barrett Cameron
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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
Mt Bunday	50m	090-270	500m	000-180	25m	3,482
Frances Creek	50m	090-270	500m	000-180	25m	1,876
TOTAL						5,358

The total number of line kilometres of survey data collected over the survey areas specified in the above table was 5,358.

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 Pine Creek in the Northern Territory. The aircraft was operated from the Pine Creek airstrip.

6.1 *Diurnal Magnetometer Locations*

The following table contains the approximate locations where the diurnal base station magnetometers were located for the survey duration.

Area Name	Period	Base Station ID	Location
A672 Projects	21/8/05 – 6/9/05	51	Pine Creek airstrip

7 DATA PROCESSING PROCEDURES

7.1 *Data Pre-processing*

The raw survey data was loaded from the field tapes and the recorded data trimmed to the correct survey boundary extents. Any survey lines subsequently re flown were removed from the dataset.

At the commencement of each acquisition flight, all the instrumentation clocks were synchronized to local time, and the error and latency of each instrument in providing its data measurement calculated. The results of these latency measurements were recorded into a synchronisation file, and the results used to assign GPS positions to the magnetic, radiometric and elevation data. As a result of the physical separation of the sensors, a small residual offset still exists between instrument timings.

To compensate for this residual parallax error, an adjustment was made to the instrument clocks. The magnetic and radar altimeter data was adjusted by 0.600 seconds, and the radiometric data was adjusted by 1.375 seconds for each flight.

The synchronized, parallax corrected data was then exported as located ASCII data.

7.2 Magnetic Data Processing

The diurnal base station data was checked for spikes and steps, and suitably filtered prior to the removal of diurnal variations from 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 average diurnal base station value was added to the survey data.

The X and Y positioning of the data was then checked for spikes before applying the IGRF correction. Any spikes in the positions were manually edited. The updated IGRF 2000 correction was calculated at each data point (taking into account the height above sea level).

This regional magnetic gradient was subtracted from the survey data points.

Tie line levelling was applied to the data by least squares minimisation, using a polynomial fit of order 0, of the differences in magnetic values at the crossover points of the survey traverse and tie line data.

In order to remove any residual long wavelength variations in the tie line levelled data along the traverse lines, polynomial levelling was then applied.

Final micro-levelling techniques were then selectively applied to the tie line levelled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensity

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

7.3 Radiometric Data Processing

Statistical noise reduction of the 256 channel data was performed using the Maximum Noise Fraction (MNF) method described by Dickson and Taylor (1998). This method constructs a noise covariance model from the survey data, which is then decorrelated and re-scaled so that the model has unit variance and no channel-to-channel correlation.

A principal component transformation of the noise-whitened data is performed, and the number of components to be saved is determined by ranking the eigenvectors by signal-to-noise ratio. The signal-rich components are retained, and the spectral data reconstructed without the noise fraction. Typically, 32-42 MNF components are retained during this process.

Channels 30-250 only are noise-cleaned, as these contain the regions of interest and are not dominated by the lower end of the Compton continuum. The energy spectrum between the potassium and thorium peaks was recalibrated from the noise-cleaned 256 channel measurements.

The aircraft background spectrum and the scaled unit cosmic spectrum were then subtracted from the 256 channel data. This 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. Radon background removal was performed using the Minty Spectral Ratio method (1992).

The radar altimeter data was corrected to standard temperature and pressure, and height corrected spectral stripping was then applied to the windowed data. Height attenuation 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 (sensitivity coefficients are supplied in Appendix E).

Final micro-levelling techniques were then selectively applied to the tie line levelled data to remove minor residual variations in profile intensities. Located and gridded data were generated from the final processed radiometric data.

7.4 Digital Terrain Model Data Processing

The radar altimeter data was subtracted from the GPS altimeter data. The separation distance between the GPS antenna and the radar altimeter of 1.4 metres was subtracted from the digital terrain data.

The digital terrain data thus derived was tie line levelled and gridded. Tie line levelled data was then examined and selectively microlevelled to produce a grid without line dependent artifacts.

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

Head Office Address:

UTS Geophysics
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: A672

APPENDIX A - LOCATED DATA FORMATS

MAGNETIC LOCATED DATA

FIELD	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	I8	LINE NUMBER	
2	I4	FLIGHT/AREA NUMBER	AAFF (Area/Flight)
3	I9	DATE	YYMMDD
4	F10.1	TIME	sec
5	I8	FIDUCIAL NUMBER	
6	I4	UTM ZONE	
7	F12.6	LATITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
8	F12.6	LONGITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
9	F12.2	EASTING (MGA94)	metres
10	F12.2	NORTHING (MGA94)	metres
11	F8.1	RADAR ALTIMETER HEIGHT	metres
12	F8.1	GPS HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
13	F8.1	TERRAIN HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
14	F10.2	RAW MAGNETIC INTENSITY	nT
15	F10.2	DIURNAL CORRECTION	nT
16	F10.2	IGRF CORRECTION	nT
17	F10.2	CORRECTED MAGNETIC INTENSITY	nT
18	F10.2	FINAL TMI	nT

RADIOMETRIC LOCATED DATA

FIELD	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
1	I8	LINE NUMBER	
2	I4	FLIGHT/AREA NUMBER	AAFF (Area/Flight)
3	I9	DATE	YYMMDD
4	F10.1	TIME	sec
5	I8	FIDUCIAL NUMBER	
6	I4	UTM ZONE	
7	F12.6	LATITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
8	F12.6	LONGITUDE (WGS84)	degrees
9	F12.2	EASTING (MGA94)	metres
10	F12.2	NORTHING (MGA94)	metres
11	F8.1	RADAR ALTIMETER HEIGHT	metres
12	F8.1	GPS HEIGHT (WGS84)	metres
13	I5	LIVE TIME	milli sec
14	F8.1	PRESSURE	hPa
15	F6.1	TEMPERATURE	Degrees Celcius
16	F6.1	HUMIDITY	percent
17	I6	TOTAL COUNT (RAW)	Counts/sec
18	I6	POTASSIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
19	I6	URANIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
20	I6	THORIUM (RAW)	Counts/sec
21	I6	COSMIC (RAW)	Counts/sec
22	F8.1	TOTAL COUNT (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
23	F8.1	POTASSIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
24	F8.1	URANIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
25	F8.1	THORIUM (CORRECTED)	Counts/sec
26	F9.4	DOSE RATE	nGy/Hr
27	F9.4	POTASSIUM GRND CONCENTRATION	%
28	F9.4	URANIUM GRND CONCENTRATION	ppm
29	F9.4	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	M Magnetic data
	R Radiometric data
	TC Total count data
	K Potassium counts
	U Uranium counts
	Th Thorium counts
	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
	Ermapper data portion has no extension
	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

Semi Major Axis

Flattening

World Geodetic System 1984

Geographical

6378137m

1/298.257223563

MGA94

Coordinate type

Geodetic datum

Semi major axis

Flattening

Map Grid of Australia 1994

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection Grid

Geocentric Datum of Australia

6378137m

1/298.257222101

APPENDIX C - SURVEY BOUNDARY DETAILS

COORDINATES REPORT

Job ID code: A6720101
Client: Territory Iron Pty Ltd
Job: Mt Bunday
Coordinates MGA94 Grid Zone: 52
Include Point: 250.0 0.00

Surround

776625.000	8582000.000
793425.000	8582000.000
793425.000	8574125.000
787750.000	8574125.000
787750.000	8568525.000
783750.000	8568525.000
783750.000	8574125.000
776625.000	8574125.000

COORDINATES REPORT

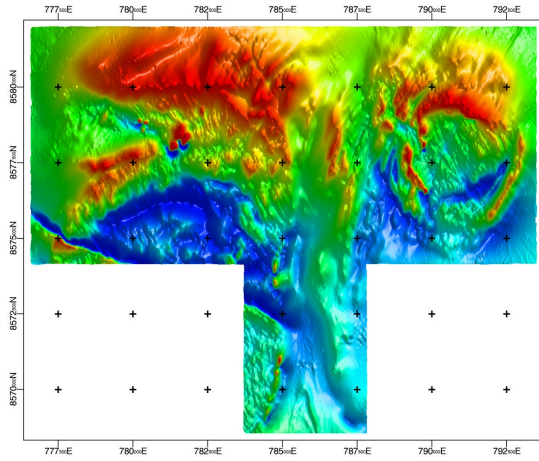
Job ID code: A6720201
Client: Territory Iron Pty Ltd
Job: Frances Creek
Coordinates MGA94 Grid Zone: 52
Include Point: 0.0 0.00

Surround

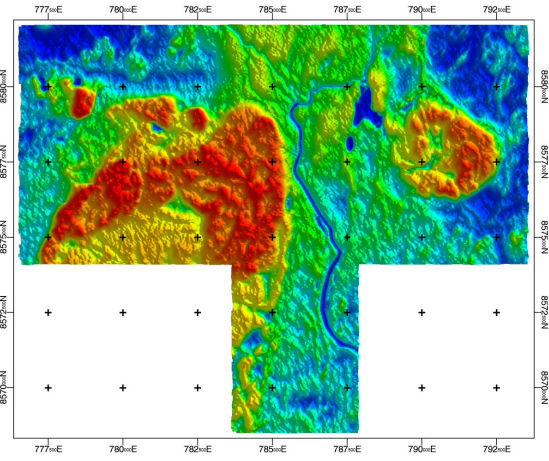
812000.000	8491700.000
806600.000	8491700.000
806600.000	8502700.000
803900.000	8507800.000
808200.000	8507800.000
811100.000	8502700.000
812000.000	8502700.000

APPENDIX D - PROJECT DATA OVERVIEW

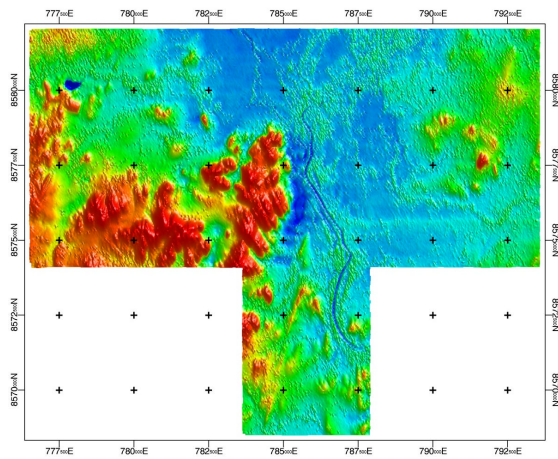
Mt Bunday Project



Total Magnetic Intensity

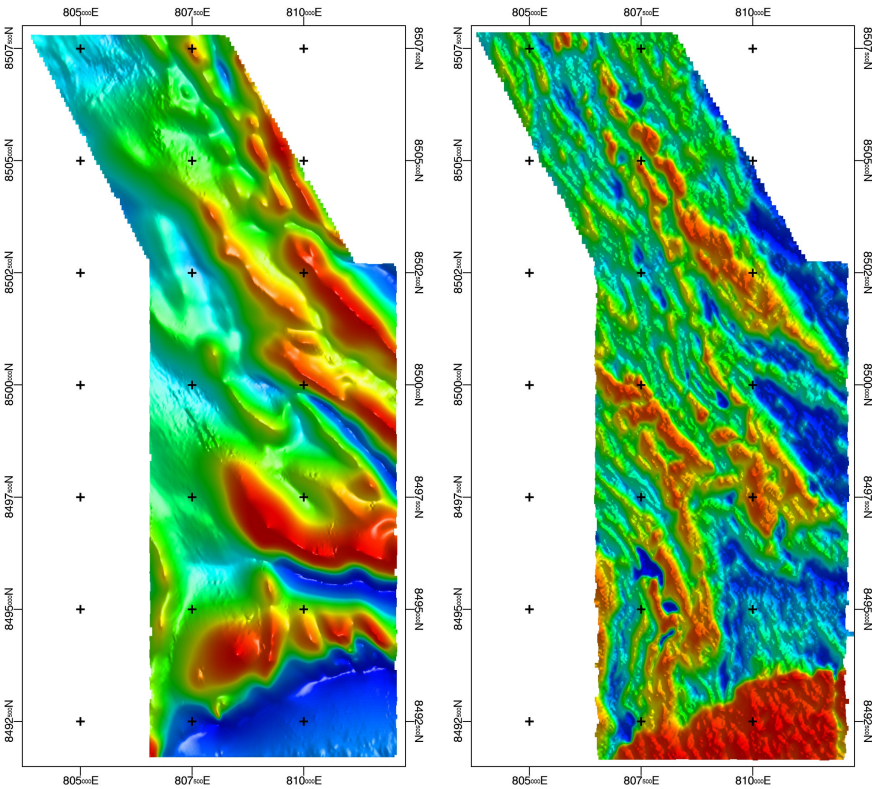


Radiometric Total Count



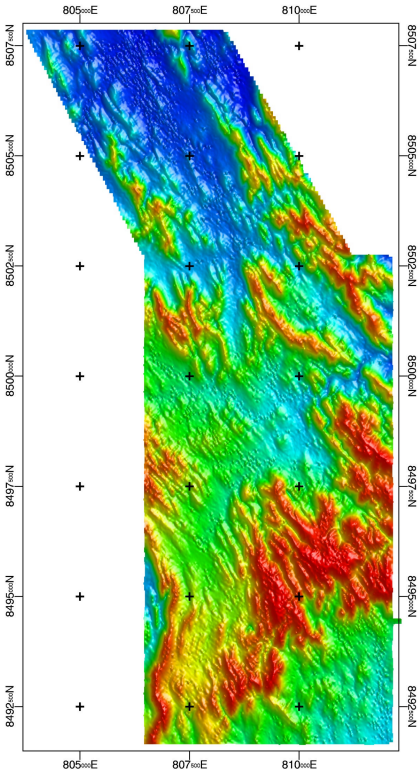
Digital Terrain Model

Frances Creek Project



Total Magnetic Intensity

Radiometric Total Count



Digital Terrain Model

APPENDIX E – ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING PARAMETERS

Magnetic Data

Magnetic Processing Parameters

Mt Bunday

IGRF date	- 2005.65
IGRF mean value	- 46538.00 nT
Magnetic inclination	- -40.58 deg
Magnetic declination	- 3.61 deg
Diurnal base value	- 46315.00 nT

Frances Creek

IGRF date	- 2005.67
IGRF mean value	- 47031.00 nT
Magnetic inclination	- -41.84 deg
Magnetic declination	- 3.73 deg
Diurnal base value	- 47075.00 nT

Radiometric Data

Height Attenuation Coefficients

Total Count:	-0.0061869
Potassium:	-0.0074044
Uranium:	-0.0069523
Thorium:	-0.0061239

Aircraft Background Coefficients

Total Count:	61.09
Potassium:	10.23
Uranium:	1.44
Thorium:	1.53

Cosmic Correction Coefficients

Total Count:	0.867
Potassium:	0.055
Uranium:	0.039
Thorium:	0.045

Sensitivity Coefficients

Total Count:	47.0 cps/dose rate
Potassium:	200.6 cps/%k
Uranium:	17.7 cps/ppm
Thorium:	9.3 cps/ppm

Final Reduction - All data reduced to STP height datum 25m.