SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS PTY. LTD.

ABN: 60 050 120 315
3 KEYS COURT, HOVE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5048

ANNUAL REPORT

MT WELLS
NORTHERN TERRITORY

FOR THE YEARS
1995 – 2007.

PREPARED BY: TRUDY PEARCE

JUNE 2006

INDEX

REPORTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Mt Wells: Tin/copper/wolfram

Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd (SPL) bought the mining tenements containing Mt Wells (see list attached) in 1994 from the receiver of Territory Resources Ltd ('TRL').

Subsequently in 1994, SPL purchased the adjacent freehold land, disused mineral processing plant and other supporting infrastructure.

Mount Wells is a substantially elevated hill containing en-echelon lodes of copper & tin ore. The elevated nature of the orebodies should assist in economical disposal of overburden & waste in adjacent valleys.

Substantial exploration, including drilling, sampling & compilation, has already been carried out on the granted mining tenements at Mt. Wells, & significant resources have been outlined; existing adjacent infrastructure includes some processing equipment, dams, accommodation, storage buildings & several drives (one equipped with railway tracks & some rolling stock). Electricity & gas supplies are available nearby.

The project is located on granted mining tenements (Leases & Claims). Subject to the resource status being confirmed & the existing battery and infrastructure at Mt Wells being upgraded it could be possible for the project to be fast-tracked into production.

Additional base metal exploration potential for tin, copper, uranium, lead & iron ore, manganese & gold is anticipated within the Exploration Licences surrounding Mt. Wells.

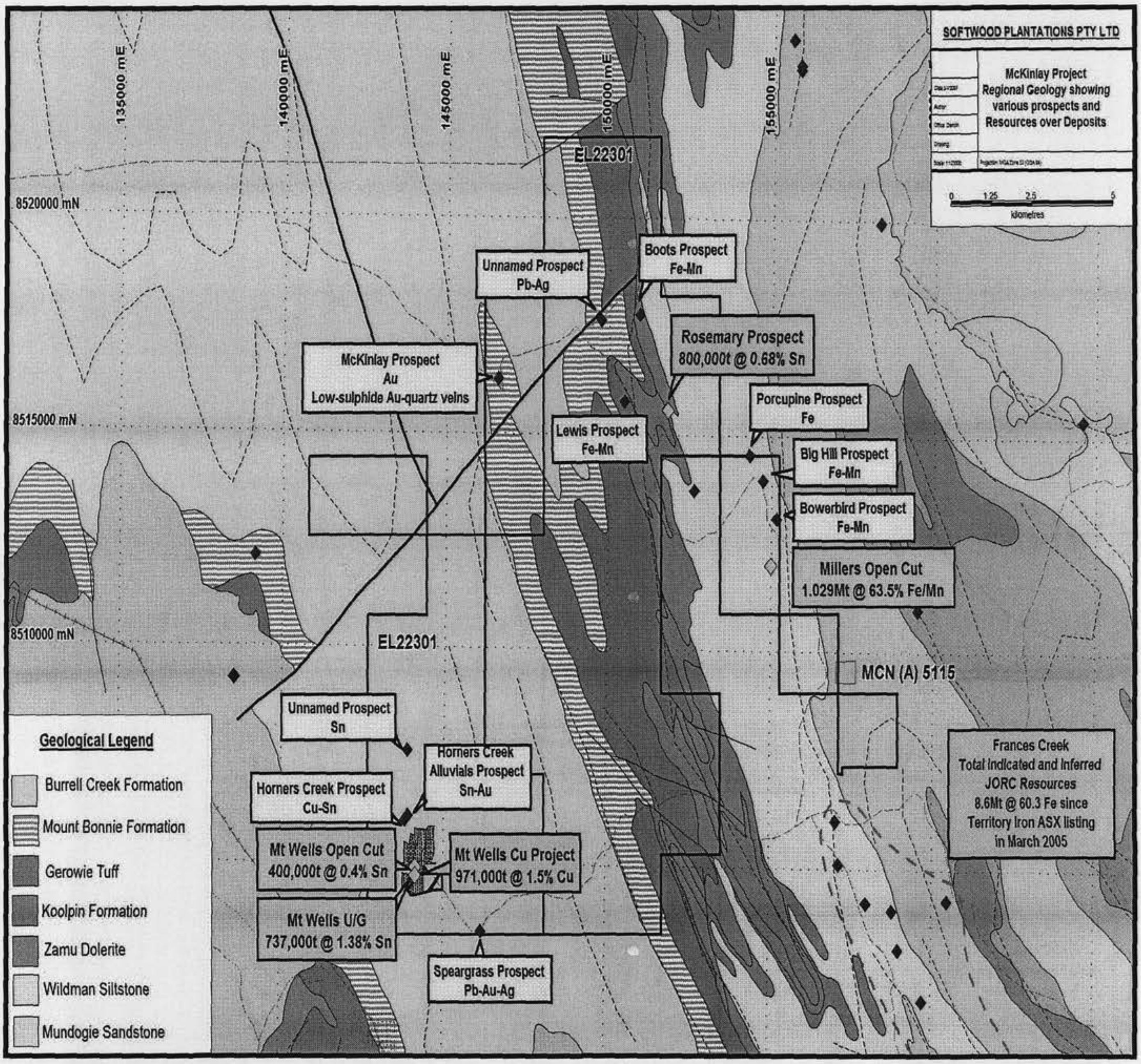

Figure 1: Mt Wells & McKinlay Project – Regional Geology Map showing Mines/Prospects

2. TENURE

Mt Wells Mineral Claims and Mineral Leases were transferred from Territory Resources on 4th July, 1994.

Type	No	Location	Granted	Expiry	Size
MCN	2631	Pine Creek	16 Dec 1988	15 Dec 2008	1 Hectare
MCN	723	Pine Creek	18 Oct 1983	17 Oct 2008	20 Hectares
MLN	164	Pine Creek	28 Feb 1964	31 Dec 2009	4.04 Hectares
MLN	165	Pine Creek	28 Feb 1964	31 Dec 2009	13.7 Hectares
MLN	196	Pine Creek	21 Mar 1970	30 Mar 2007	3 Hectares
MLN	197	Pine Creek	21 Mar 1970	30 Mar 2007	7 Hectares
MLN	198	Pine Creek	21 Mar 1970	30 Mar 2007	8 Hectares
MLN	199	Pine Creek	21 Mar 1970	30 Mar 2007	13 Hectares
MLN	200	McKinlay River	21 Mar 1970	30 Mar 2007	13 Hectares
MLN	463	Pine Creek	13 Jul 1979	31 Dec 2019	6.29 Hectares
MLN	465	McKinlay River	13 Jul 1979	31 Dec 2019	6.51 Hectares
MLN	466	Pine Creek	13 Jun 1979	31 Dec 2019	6.12 Hectares
MLN	467	McKinlay River	13 Jun 1979	31 Dec 2019	13.08 Hectares
MLN	546	Pine Creek	4 Jun 1981	31 Dec 2021	14 Hectares

3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Prior to the purchase of the tenements, TRL had carried out substantial deep drilling, analysis and sampling, and extended the drive and tramway to the east lode; however, it is not known how much was undertaken by TRL during their ownership of Mt Wells.

TRL were assisted in their work by a number of previous explorers, who had also carried out detailed exploration.

Previous exploration has noted the Mt. Wells copper deposit is estimated to contain 971,000 tonnes of copper ore grading 1.5% Cu, ie 14,565 tonnes of copper (plus wolfram credits). (Including out-lying deposits, (eg Mt Diamond & Copperfield Creek) the combined tonnage & grade of the potential copper resources is about 1.12mt @ 2% Cu).

In addition, 'underground' "Indicated, Measured and Inferred"* tin resources at Mt. Wells are 737,000 tonnes of ore averaging 1.38% Sn, & 'open cut' resources are 400,000 tonnes of ore grading 0.4% Sn, containing 11,771 tonnes of Sn with an in-ground value of $245.39m (plus wolfram etc credits).

Potential presently exists to open-cut the combined copper/tin/wolfram resource at Mt. Wells (which is estimated to have a combined in-ground value of $360.4m, plus wolfram credits). Tin ore grading 2% has been recorded at surface.

4. EXPLORATION CARRIED OUT BY SPL.

SPL proposed to commence mining tin via an open cut, and planned to source ore from the West Lode and Main/Intermediate lodes.

However, work undertaken by previous explorers had mostly targeted the deeper ore which was proposed to be accessed by drivers and mined by under ground methods. SPL carried out a drilling and sampling campaign to target the shallower ore supported by geological mapping and sampling of the surface of Mt Wells.

Several new areas of high grade tin ore was discovered during surface sampling.

Following assay of drill and rock chip samples, a geological base plan was prepared fro the surface of Mt Wells, and data from all drilling results (particularly TRL & SPL) were compiled and plotted via computer.

However, at this time feasibility studies carried out by SPL determined the project was not viable due to the then prevailing low tin prices.

REPORTS:

Stephen Carthew (Rock Prospecting) report & work plans by Ore Resources Evaluation Services.

5. DISCUSSIONS

The increases in the tin, copper and wolfram prices over the last year have warranted detailed feasibility studies to be commenced; further exploration is proposed.

SPL (in conjunction with Corporate Developments Pty Ltd) are presently raising $10 – 15m to progress the Mt Wells project, with the aim of commencing mining the open cut resources as soon as practical.

Preliminary feasibility studies need to be completed and an audit undertaken of resource statements (which are not to JORC standards) to determine the appropriate exploration programmes necessary to expediate the resource to 'mine proven' status.

REPORTS

1. Surface Sampling and Mapping at Mount Wells Tin Mine by Stephen Carthew.

2. Proposed Drilling Programme, Mount Wells, October 1995 by Stephen Carthew.

3. Drill hole Layout & Contours, February 1996 by Ore Reserve Evaluation Services, Adelaide.

Surface Sampling and Mapping at Mount Wells Tin Mine

By
Stephen Carthew.

SURFACE SAMPLING AND MAPPING

AT

MOUNT WELLS TIN MINE

Map Reference: PINE CREEK
SD 52-8-5270-1

STEPHEN CARTHEW

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CONCLUSIONS

The Mount Wells tin project has been mapped and surface sampled as stage 1 of a programme to upgrade an Inferred Resource to Indicated and Measured. The statistical populations of all surface sampling data is similar to that achieved in the RC drilling programme, accepting a 0.4% Sn cut-off. Results are:-

a) 1.67m @ 0.98% Sn for surface sampling
b) 2.10m @ 0.82% Sn for RC drill data.

When combined, the average width and grade of 1.88m @ 0.90% Sn is probably what can be expected in a mining situation before dilution. Historically, the average grade of tin produced is 1% Sn (1555 t Sn concentrated from 101650 t ore recorded production). At $18,000/t Sn, 0.9% Sn mineralization represents $A57.00 per tonne in value. Accepting a first pass mining model to 25m depth, a stripping ratio of about 8:1 can be expected, yielding about 30,000t of ore with an inground vallue of $A2 million.

Mapping and sampling has identified 4 areas to target additional work, where surface assay values are consistently aboove 0.4% Sn:-

1) Main Lode between sample MLN14 and MLN13, a strike length of 300m.
2) West Lode/Northwest Lode intersection, a strikelength of 70m.
3) Northwest Lode between NW9 and NW10, a strikelength of 70m.
4) West Lode between a costean and a trig station, a strikelength of 55m.

Disappointing surface values were obtained at East Lode, with results consistently below 0.4% Sn. No further work is presently considered.

Whilst some RC drilling has been undertaken on Main Lode and on West Lode, additional drilling is required to better define potential ore shoot geometry and grade within 25m of the surface. The depth of oxidation is 70m.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At Mount Wells tin project it is recommended that :-

1) a licenced surveyor surveys the proposed mining lease boundary,

2) a surveyor surveys all drill holes, cultural features, and topography to existing control stations.

3) undertake channel sampling in accessible adits 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 4 and 5.

4) execute a 1000m RC drilling programme to better define ore shoot geometry and grade, accepting a 0.4% Sn cut-off within 25m of the surface.

5) calculate ore resources using accurate base plans and submit mining proposal accepting the current Mt. Wells battery throughput is 20t/hour.

INTRODUCTION

The mineralization exposed at the surface and intersected in shallow drill holes at Mt. Wells is presently classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. The calculations by successive parties such as Mookhey, Sharwood, Robinson, Bates, and Eupene are based on widely spread diamond drill holes, insufficient surface and adit sampling data and poor survey controlled base maps.

The immediate objective is to generate sufficient geological and surface grade data to give greater confidence towards establishing an indicated and Measured Resource. Towards this objective, a staged work programme of:-

Stage 1. acquiring surface geological and assay data,

Stage 2. a licenced surveyor to survey mining lease boundary and survey topographic features, drill holes and cultural features as neccessary to tie in with the existing information,

Stage 3. complete surface and adit sampling and enter all data into the computer base,.

Stage 4. additional drilling to better define a minable resource.

Each successive stage is dependent on the previous stage to proceed. At this time stage 1 has been completed. The surface exposures of the Mount Wells mineralization require geological mapping and systematic chip sampling. This work will acquire basic information on rock and vein type mineralogical variations, outline extent and grade of the alteration envelopes, and record information on the distribution and grade of mineralized veins between the main lodes.

Some 266 rock chip samples often over 2m intervals were collected and mapping was plotted at 1:500 scale on an enlarged 1:1000 available base sheet. Sample sites have been painted to indicate interval sampled and metal tagged or flagged to allow EDM theodolite recovery at a later time, depending on results.

Whilst RGC Exploration Pty Ltd and Territory Resources had chip sampled some trenches and road traverses, additional road traverses and all accessible shallow workings were sampled. The common problem encountered was the steepness of the slopes and high degree of scree cover, masking the exposures.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mount Wells district lies in the central portion of the Palaeoproterozoic Pine Creek Geosyncline, a macroscopic structure of 66,000 square kilometres in the Katherine to Darwin region. This province consists essentially of early Proterozoic fluviatile and basin sediments (with minor bimodal volcanics) that onlapped small exposures of Archaen inliers. Ongoing sedimentation changed to flyschoid sedimentation. The regional stratigraphy is subdivided, as shown in table 1.

During the waning stages of deposition, igneous dykes and sills were intruded. The sediments were then folded and metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies grade in the central part of the basin. This led to the development of the Top End Orogeny (1870 - 1855 Ma), when syn- to post- tectonic granitoid plutons and dolerite lopoliths were emplaced. Extensive granite emplacement (1850 - 1800 Ma) took place after the main deformation as evident by the superposition of contact over regional metamorphic fabrics.

The tectonic history suggests four phases of deformation:
- D1 and D2 are related to metamorphic development.
- D2 developed low angle shear zones in response to overthrusting and crustal shortening during basinal compression.
- D3 and the development of F3 folds that are tight to isoclinal N - S trending folds.
- D4, a final folding episode that refolded F3 folds along an E - W axis.

The basin is unconformably overlain by Mesoproterozoic and younger strata.

TABLE 1

Early Proterozoic Stratigraphy of
Adelaide River - Pine Creek Area

GROUP	FORMATION	MEMBER	LITHOLOGIES	THICKNESS (METRES)
Finniss River	Burell Creek*		Greywacke, siltstone mudstone, rare chert, iron formation and conglomerate	3000
South Alligator	Mount Bonnie*	Upper	Mudstone, siltstone, chert, iron formation	100-250
		Lower	Greywacke, mudstone, siltstone, chert, carbonaceous mudstone, rare conglomerate	50-150
	Gerowie Tuff*		Chert, mudstone, siltstone	200-400
	Koolpin	Upper	Carbonaceous mudstone, mudstone, siltstone	50-150
		Middle	Iron formation, mudstone carbonaceous mudstone, siltstone	30-100
		Lower	Carbonaceous mudstone, mudstone, siltstone, limestone	0-250
Mount Partridge	Wildman Siltstone		Mudstone, phyllite, siltstone, carbonaceous mudstone, sandstone	200-400
	Mundogie		quartzite, arkose, pebble conglomerate, mudstone, siltstone	500

After Nicholson and Eupene (1984)

*Denotes formations which may host quartz vein gold mineralisation

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Tabular often steeply E dipping quartz lodes occupy en echelon fissure structures with a dextral movement sense. These fissure structures are developed within competent sandstone greywackes as brittle fractures. They may be the result of local granitic intrusions.

Two generations of vein quartz are apparent with tin present in the first stage quartz. Lode types are:

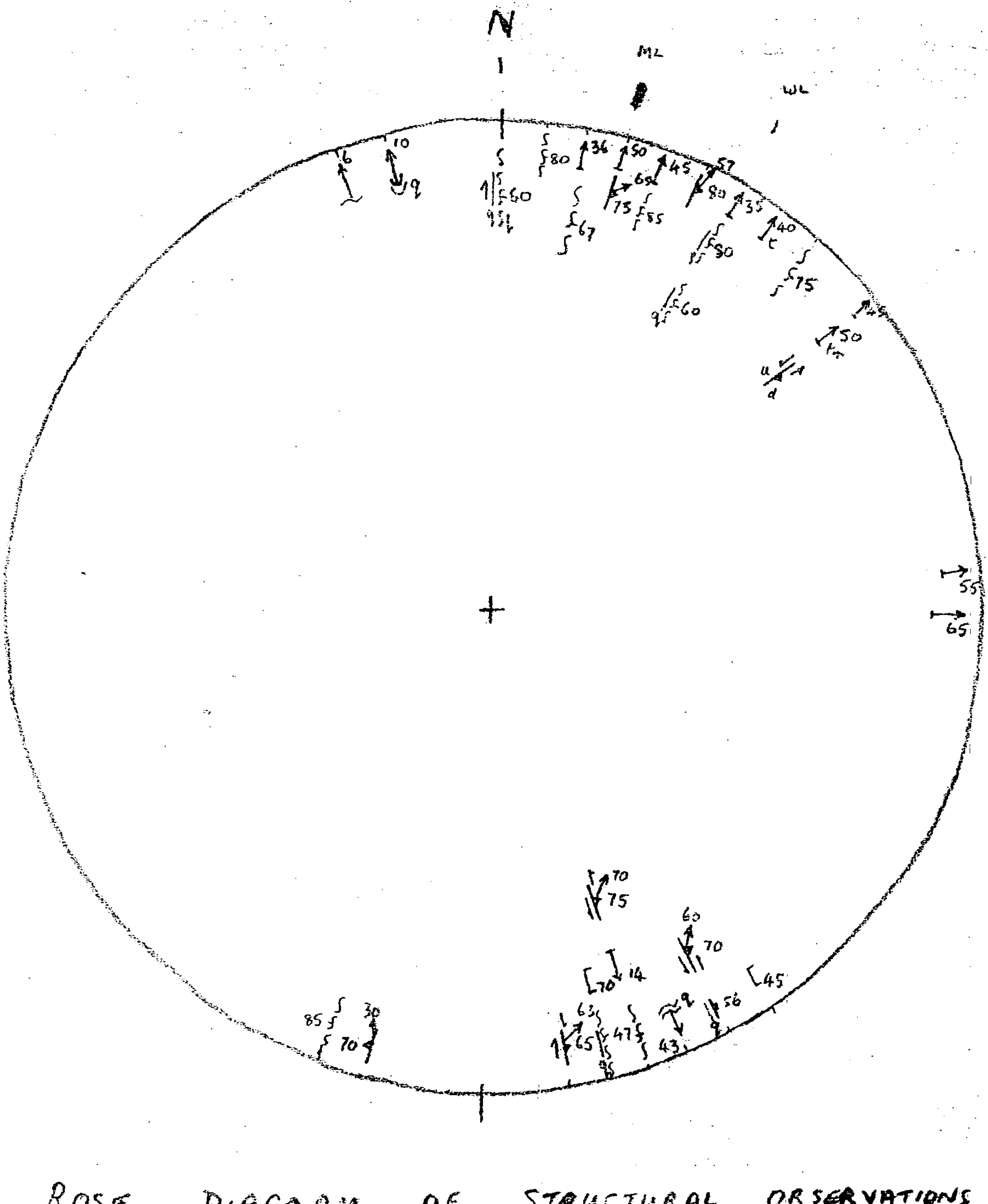
a) quartz - tin with minor sulphides
b) tin - sulphide lodes asociated with quartz breccia

The majority of dips are to the east with west dipping strata found near the fissures. The observations suggest open assymetric folding did not occur prior to fissure development. Rather the dextral wrench shear regime under which fissure lode development took place locally upturned some strata. Regional mapping has confirmed that the Mt. Wells tin project lies on the eastern limb of a regional fold. The local geology is shown on Map 1.

Within the plane of the fissures, shoots of higher grade mineralization plunging NE about 30' to 50' is expected. However a subtle plunge of cross folds in the quartz about 45' SSE does occur. The better shoots will be developed at the intersection of two shear directions eg NW Lode/W Lode and Intermediate/Main Lode intersection, and this is where the bulk of the mining has occurred. There is an inflection point about adits 4 and 5 on the West Lode. This lode changes direction from 030' to 005' (map 1). Figure 1 shows a summary of the observed structural features on a rose diagram whilst figure 2 is an interpretation of the features in a wrench shear system.

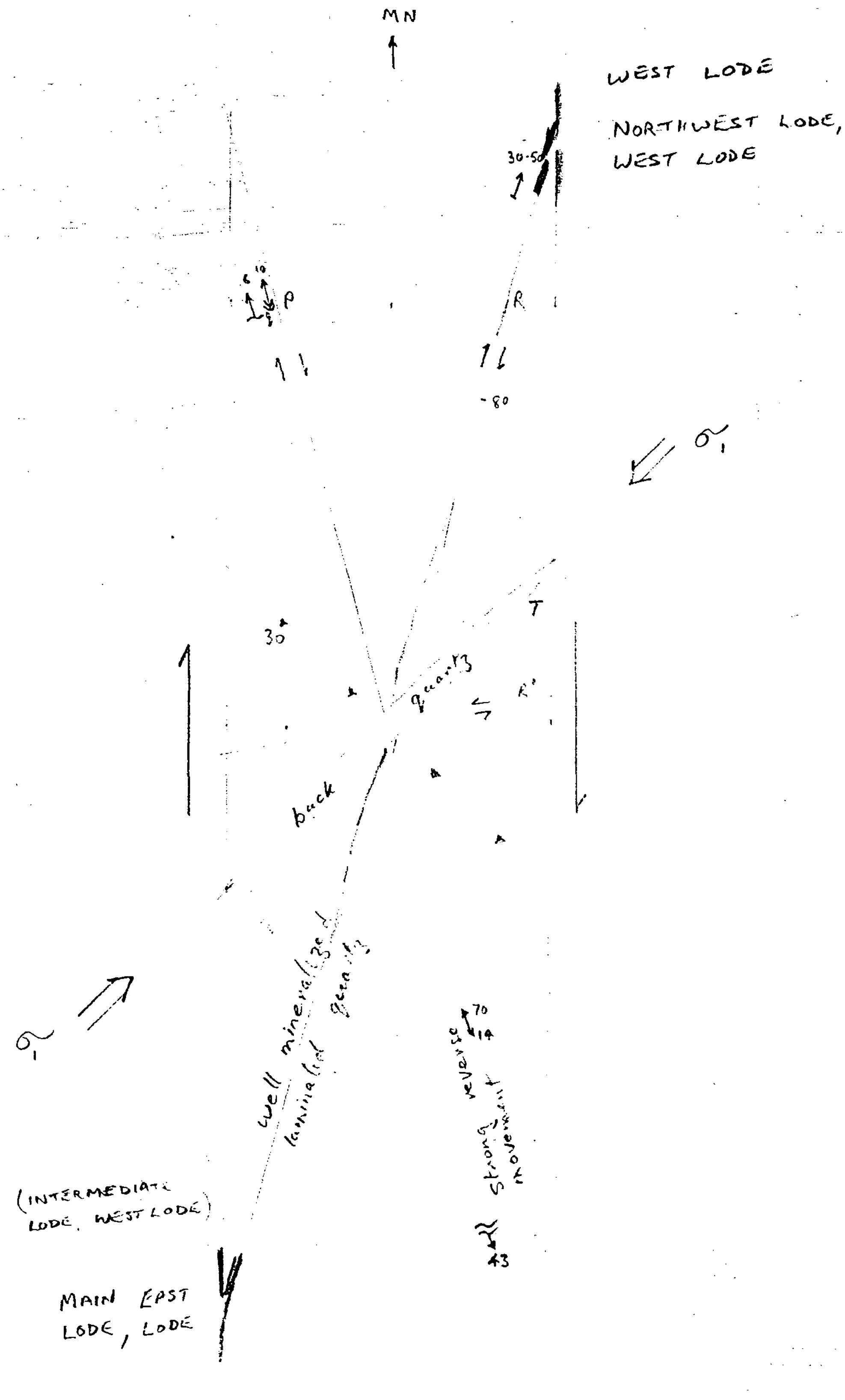
Within the lodes themselves, the Chinese mined to the sharp contact of two dominant shears usually 1m to 2m apart. However quartz veining and tourmaline - chlorite greissen alteration continues into the FW and HW depending on ground preparation and lithology. This is a gradual and variable alteration effect into the country rock.

Silicification can be dominant, eg Main Lode in front of DDH5 and at West Lode about Mt. Wells trig structure. The ends of the lodes feather where the host rock becomes more silt rich greywackes.



ROSE DIAGRAM OF STRUCTURAL OBSERVATIONS AT MOUNT WELLS.

FIGURE



WRENCH SHEAR SYSTEM SHOWING FAVOURABLE SITES FOR MINERALIZATION

FIGURE 2

SAMPLING METHODS AND RESULTS

Near continuous rock chip samples usually over a 2m interval have been collected, weighing approximately 5kg. Often three samples have been collected from a traverse; the first sample being the footwall, the second the mineralized horizon, and the third the hanging wall. The objective is to determine if potential economic mineralization at 0.4% Sn cut off exists away from the fissure lode structures the Chinese mined.

Some 266 samples have been assayed for tin by Amdel Laboratories using an XRF fusion technique. Their location is shown on Map 2 with results greater than 0.4% Sn.

Sample results are listed in appendix 1 and presented on map 1. The pattern of results is similar to that obtained by RGC Exploration Pty Ltd. (Bates 1989) A comparison of results shows that a nuggeting effect can exist, especially where coarse tin has an uneven distribution throughout the sample. Assay variance between successive samples from the same interval can be as high as 60%. For example, the mineralized interval near RC 14 has returned 2m @ 0.87% Sn and 2m @ 0.38% Sn.

These results form two patterns. The first pattern reveals a sharp cut-off of grade between the mineralized fissure and the footwall and hangingwall. However where there is a confluence of two structures, or a spur splinter, the footwall and hangingwall lithologies can be mineralized above a 0.4% Sn cut-off. Where such values occur stringer vein quartz usually is found, often with tourmaline greissen development. Table 2 is a summary of rock chip and drill hole data that meets the criteria.

Results also indicate a rapid variation of grade along strike and downdip in drill holes. This probably is reflecting the shoot-like nature or podiform nature of economic mineralization within a plane of lower grade mineralization. A statistical comparison between the surface rock chip sampling and the drill hole data, using a 0.4% Sn cut-off, indicates:-

a) 1.67m @ 0.98% Sn with a mean of 1.57 variance of 2.52 and a standard deviation of 1.61 for rock chip samples. n = 32

b) 2.10m @ 0.82% Sn with a mean of 1.73 variance 6.32 and a standard deviation of 2.56 for RC drilling data. (Without RC1 influence the mean is 1.33, variance of 1.40 and the standard deviation is 2.55.) n = 32

c) 1.88m @ 0.90% Sn for the combined data sets. n = 64

Statistically this data indicates a similar population set is being sampled amd provides confidence in the reliability of the surface sampling. Combining both sets of data indicates four zones of interest where values are consistently above 0.4% Sn:-

1) Main Lode between sample MLN14 and MLN 13, a strike length of 300m.
2) West Lode/Northwest Lode intersection, a strikelength of 70m.
3) Northwest Lode between NW9 and NW 10, strikelength of 70m.
4) West Lode between a costean and the trig station, a strikelength of 55m.

Surface sampling from the workings about East Lode returned disappointing results, with values consistently below 0.4% Sn.

Consequently the optimum chance to define potential economic mineralization is on drill sections 20m apart where the topography will allow access. To date in all the drilling, only hole RC1 has sufficient grade from the lode fissures to carry the intervening ground. ie 14m @ 1.01% Sn

or 51m @ 0.3% Sn.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF ROCKCHIP AND DRILLHOLE ASSAY RESULTS

1) Rock chip samples (0.4% cutoff)

	m	%	m/%
MTN 7/1	2.5	@ 0.41	1.025
MLN 14	1.8	@ 0.48	0.864
WL 3/3	2.5	@ 0.49	1.225
WL 4/1	3	@ 0.58	1.74
WL 5/1	3	@ 0.65	1.95
"	5	@ 0.48	2.40
WL 11/1	2	@ 0.47	0.94
WLT 9	2	@ 2.91	5.82
MLZ /2	2	@ 3.36	6.72
ML 5	1	@ 0.46	0.46
ML 8	2	@ 0.45	0.90
ML 13	2	@ 0.42	0.84
ML 16	2	@ 0.42	0.84
NW 9	2	@ 2.07	4.14
NWC 3	2	@ 0.66	1.32
RC 10 2	4	@ 0.46	1.84
IL 17	1	@ 0.56	0.56
RGC sampling			
T2 41 - 43m	2	@ 1.65	3.30
T3 10 - 12m	2	@ 1.60	3.20
RC 78 - 80	2	@ 0.87	1.74
RC 84 - 86	0.6	@ 0.58	0.35
RC 106-108	2	@ 0.41	0.82
No.3 Adit			
18 - 20 m	2m	@ 0.41	0.82
22 - 24	0.1m	@ 0.49	0.04
No. 1 copper lode			
12 - 14	2m	@ 0.73	1.46
20 - 22	2m	@ 0.49	0.98
10 - 11	1m	@ 1.66	1.66
20 - 22	0.3m	@ 10.8	3.24
x-cut 3m	0.3m	@ 0.44	0.13
x-cut 13.6m	0.35	@ 0.51	0.17
infill	1m	@ 2.08	2.08
	0.2m	@ 0.75	0.15
32	51.8m		51.16

Av. 1.67m @ 0.98%Sn

2) RC drill holes

RC 1			
6 - 7	1m	@ 0.94	0.94
19 - 23	4m	@ 3.00	12.00
19 - 33	14m	@ 1.01	14.14
RC 3			
9 - 11	2m	@ 0.78	1.56
RC 4			
22 - 25	3m	@ 0.4	1.2
RC 7			
15 - 18	3m	@ 0.79	2.10
40 - 44	4m	@ 0.53	2.12
RC 8			
22 - 23	1m	@ 0.0.87	0.87
27 - 28	1m	@ 0.53	0.53
37 - 39	2m	@ 0.1.25	2.5
41 - 42	1m	@ 0.39	0.39
RC 11			
0 - 5	5m	@ 0.64	3.2
27 - 28	1m	@ 0.55	0.55
33 - 34	1m	@ 0.68	0.68
RC 12			
8 - 9	1m	@ 0.58	0.58
17 - 20	3m	@ 1.46	4.38
RC 13			
10 - 16	6m	@ 0.51	3.06
27 - 28	1m	@ 1.57	1.57
43 - 44	1m	@ 0.53	0.53
RC 15			
8 - 9	1m	@ 0.44	0.44
10 - 11	1m	@ 0.54	0.54
RC 16			
32 - 33	1m	@ 1.74	1.74
RC 17			
34 - 37	3m	@ 0.45	1.35
61 - 69	8m	0.63	5.04

RC - 18			
49 - 50	1m	@ 0.81	0.81
79 - 80	1m	@ 0.48	0.48
83 - 85	2m	@ 0.48	0.96
88 - 89	1m	@ 0.46	0.46
RC 19			
21 - 22	1m	@ 0.43	0.43
52 - 54	2m	@ 0.49	0.98
RC 20			
46 - 48	2m	@ 0.48	0.96
61 - 62	1m	@ 0.4	0.40
96 - 98	2m	@ 0.49	0.98
32	68m		55.93

Average width/grade = 2.1m @ 0.82

Surface + RC holes = 1.88m @ 0.9% Sn   x = ?1.73   SD 2.555

West Lode costean = 1.5m @ 1.5 = 2.25

without RC 1 = x = 1.33   SD = 1.20   VAR 1.40

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Notes	SAMPLE	Sn	
MAIN LODE NORTH	MLN7 1	4100	
	MLN7 2	1400	
	MLN7 3	200	
	MLN7 4	155	
	MLN8	300	
	MLN91	780	
	MLN92	300	
	MLN93	170	
	MLN10	860	
	MLN111	1000	
	MLN112	200	
	MLN113	320	
	MLN114	320	
	MLN12	1800	
	MLN13	74	
	MLN14	4800	
	MLN15	1200	
EAST LODE NORTH	ELN1 1	260	
	ELN1 2	195	
	ELN2	200	
WEST LODE N^TH	WL3N1	160	
	WL3N2	145	
WEST LODE	WL1 1	87	
	WL1 2	89	
	WL1 3	110	
	WL1 4	220	
	WL1 5	155	
	WL2 1	135	
	WL2 2	200	
	WL3 1	3700	2.1
	WL3 2	155	
	WL3 3	4900	2.5
	WL4 1	5800	/3
	WL4 2	1800	
	WL5 1	6500	/3
	WL5 2	3100	/2
	WL6	2700	
	WL7	900	
	WL8	1600	
	WL9	2500	
	WL10	1200	
	WL11 1	4700	2
	WL11 2	840	
	WL12 1	680	
	WL12 2	620	
	UNITS	ppm	
	DET.LIM	4	
	SCHEME	XRF1	

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SAMPLE	Sn	
WL13	200	
WL14 1	1400	
WL14 2	3200	2
WL15	1200	
WL16 1	2000	
WL16 2	420	
WL17	1600	
WLT 1	155	
WLT 2	260	
WLT 3	300	
WLT 4	480	
WLT 5	480	
WLT 6	170	
WLT 7	2600	
WLT 8	300	
WLT 9	2.91%	2
WLT 10	620	
WLT 11	280	
WLT 12	380	
WLT 13	240	
WLT 14	840	
WLT 15	110	
WLT 16	500	
WLT 17	2900	
WLT 18	420	
WLT 19	1500	
WLT 20	135	
WLT 21	3900	2
WLT 22	1800	
WLT 23	1000	
WLT 24	2500	
WLT 25	620	
WLT 26	900	
WLT 27	1500	
WLT 28	190	
WLT 29	660	
WLT 30	220	
WLT 31	220	
WLT 32	135	
WLT 33	360	
WLT 34	960	
WLT 35	150	
WLT 36	91	
WLT 37	1100	
WLT 38	320	
UNITS	ppm	
DET.LIM	4	
SCHEME	XRF1	
UPPER SCHEME		

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SAMPLE	Sn	
WLT 39	200	
WLT 40	540	
ML1	1200	
ML2 1	2400	
ML2 2	3.36%	Cit - 2m.
ML2 3	1100	
ML3 1	380	
ML3 2	220	w side of
ML3 3	620	shear
ML3 4	600	
ML3 5	260	
ML3 6	820	- E side
ML4	1200	
ML5	4600	bridge strange qtz in alt granite.
ML6	150	
ML7	3700	
ML8	4500	2m.
ML9 1	165	
ML9 2	780	
ML9 3	2200	
ML10	2000	E side of shear. FW.
ML11	180	
ML12	3000	FW shear.
ML13	4200	Johns 5% Sn
ML14	2800	
ML15 1	2300	
ML15 2	1500	
ML16	4200	2m in front of RC16.
ML17	165	
EL1	220	East lode.
EL2	1300	
EL3	3300	
EL4	780	
EL5	180	
EL6	1100	
EL7	1000	
EL8	8800	dump by survey peg.
EL9 1	1300	
EL9 2	1700	
EL10	360	
EL11	700	
EL12	940	
EL13	200	
EL14	640	
EL15	1500	
UNITS	ppm	
DET.LIM	4	
SCHEME	XRF1	
UPPER SCHEME		

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Job: 5AD3949
O/N: 5DN1327

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

	SAMPLE	Sn		
	EL16	620		
	EL17	620		
North west lode	NW1	240		
	NW2	150		
	NW3	700		
	NW4	135		
	NW5	320		
	NW6	130		
	NW7	360		
	NW8	1200		
	NW9	2.07%	2–	pit.
	NWC 1 Costean SH	150		
	NWC 2 Rcq.	1700		
	NWC 3	6600	2–	
	NWC 4	540		
	NWC 5	130		
	NWC 6	2600		
	RC10 1	400		
	RC10 2	4400	2–	
	RC10 3	4800	2–	
	RC10 4	460		
	RC10 5	380		
	RC10 6	33		
	RC10 7	600		
	NW10	1300		
	NW11 1	1000		
	NW11 2	660		
	NW11 3	82		
	NW11 4	76		
	NW11 5	115		
	NW11 6	54		
	NW11 7	1300		
	NW11 8	620		
	NW11 9	170		
	NW11 10	620		
	NW12 1	1600	Taig.	
	NW12 2	420		
WEST LODE · NORTH	WLN1 1 FW	61		
	WLN1 2 OH	2400		
	WLN1 3 HW	64		
	WLN2 1 FW	35		
	WLN2 2 OH	860		
	WLN2 3 HW	56		
	WLN3	125		
	WLN4	300		
	UNITS	ppm		
	DET.LIM	4		
	SCHEME	XRF1		
	UPPER SCHEME			

amdel

Job: 5AD3949
O/N: 5DN1327

Final

ANALYTICAL REPORT

	SAMPLE		Sn
	WLN5		360
WEST LODE NORTH TRENCH	WLNT 1		1600
	WLNT 2		660
	WLNT 3		38
	WLNT 4		23
	WLNT 5		34
	WLNT 6		49
	WLNT 7		36
WEST LODE NORTH	WLN6		360
	WLN7 1	FW	L.N.R. 280
	WLN7 2	OH	440
	WLN7 3	HW	320
	WLN8		340
	WLN9		720
MAIN LODE NORTH	MLN1 1	FW	100
	MLN1 2	OH	860
	MLN1 3	HW	53
	MLN2 1	FW	27
	MLN2 2	OH	2900
	MLN2 3	HW	70
	MLN3 1	FW	49
	MLN3 2	OH	240
	MLN3 3	HW	260
	✓ MLN4		L.N.R.
	✓ MLN5		L.N.R.
	MLN6 1	FW	380
	MLN6 2	OH	480
	~~MLN6 3~~		~~L.N.R.~~
	IL-1 1	FW	360
	IL-1 2	FW	1200
	IL-1 3	FW	79
	IL-1 4	HW	760
	IL-2 1		840
	IL-2 2		260
	IL-2 3		2800
	IL3		260
	IL4		1100
	IL5		160
	IL6		720
	IL7		540
	IL8		110
	IL9		1200
	IL10		2300
	IL11		2700
	IL12		2100
	UNITS		ppm
	DET.LIM		4
	SCHEME		XRF1

amdel

Job: 5AD3949
O/N: 5DN1327

Final

ANALYTICAL REPORT

	SAMPLE		Sn	
	IL13		160	
	IL14		380	
	IL15		3600	
	IL16		1400	
	IL17		5600	
	IL18		L.N.R.	
	WL3		1100	
	WL612		1600	
	WL7-2		1100	
	ML4-2		190	
	ML4-3		300	
	EL10-2		1500	
	NW3-2		97	
	NW4-2		83	
	NW5-2		260	
	NW5-3		115	
	NW6-2		130	
	MLN2-D	Dump.	8000	
	MLN6-0	HW	640	
	MLN11-3		1100	Dump
WEST LOOK Nth TRENCH	WLNT-8		42	
	WLNT-9		66	
	WLNT-10		45	
	ADIT1		1700	
	NO SAMPLE NO ON BAG		1100.	12-78
	RC12-1		280	
	RC12-2		130	
	RC12-3		180	
	RC12-4		94	
	RC12-5		220	
	RC12-6		115	
	RC12-7		125	
	RC12-8		82	
	RC12-9		89	
	RC12-10		110	
	RC12-11		64	
	RC12-12		L.N.R.	
	RC12-13		40	
	RC12-14		64	
	RC12-15		115	
	RC12-16		52.	
	R~~N~~L ML4-1	FW	130	
	R~~N~~L MLN4-2	OH	175	
	R~~N~~L MLN4-3	HW	110	
	R~~N~~L MLN5-1	OH	2400	
	MLN5-2		65	
	WLN17-1		280	
	UNITS		ppm	
	DET.LIM		4	
	SCHEME		XRF1	


1300 N
1200 N
1100N
1000 N
D5
D7
D4
D6
D8
D2
D1
D3
MN
Lode
West
Main
Pit
Mt. Wells
263
Vehicle
access
1980
Ridge
Pathway
Tailings
To Mill
Dam
152
122
244
Rock chip Samplings.
Mines Dept. 71 : CR71 /102
RGC 89 : T. Bates 1989 Territory Resources
Eupene 89 : Loose pages.
Corporate Devel 95 , ML. ELWL etc.
Oct 95 S. Carthew.
Corporate Development
Mount Wells
Rock Chip Sample Locations
with assays ≥ 0.4% Sn
Scale 1:500


1300 N
1200 N
1100 N
1000 N
West Lode
Main
Lode
Mt. Wells
263
Vehicle
access
Ridge
1980
Pathway
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8
Tailings
Dam
To Mill
Oct 95 S. CARTHEW
CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT
MOUNT WELLS
GEOLOGY
SCALE 1:500
152
122
244

Proposed Drilling Programme, Mount Wells, October 1995

By
Stephen Carthew.

PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAMME

MOUNT WELLS

OCTOBER 1995

Map Reference: PINE CREEK
SD 52-8-5270-1

STEPHEN CARTHEW

PROPOSED DRILLING PROGRAMME

A review of the surface rock chip data and drilling assay information presented on map 1 suggests that the better near surface targets are:-

1) about the West Lode/Northwest Lode intersection.
2) about the northern area of the Main Lode opencut.

This data is presented on long sections for West Lode and Main Lode (figures 1 and 2) that was compiled from cross-sections prepared by Terry Bates in his report for Territory Resources. These cross-sections are presented as figures 3 to 7 for West Lode and figures 8 - 14 for Main Lode. Map 2 presents the observed geology and the location of the drill holes. 30 - 50,000 (no max.) 10,000 @ 1.2%

The immediate objective is to define 50,000t of tin mineralization grading 0.9% Sn, using a 0.4% Sn cut-off within 50m of the surface that would support open pit mining. The average mining width is expected to be 1.9 m.

At both areas, ore shoots are likely to plunge to the NNE between 30° and 50° based on plunge of lineations observed. It is assessed that the immediate focus should be on West Lode, because six RC intercepts assay 1% Sn/m and a small pit development is unlikely to interfere with future mining campaigns on Main Lode. Drilling will be with a track mounted drill rig probably from Gaden Drilling, Batchelor. Their costs are $27/m plus the cost of consumables and mobilisation ($250).

WEST LODE

A 15 hole programme is planned for approximately 850m of drilling, being 12 sited holes with 3 holes available for immediate follow up. The 12 holes are presented in table 1 and on available sections (figures 3 to 7) of West Lode. The strike length being drilled is 120m, to a maximum vertical depth of 55m. too deep? This programme of holes will specifically test

- a) the NW Lode/West Lode intersection and its expected down plunge direction of any ore shoot development,
- b) footwall mineralization to West Lode, such as spur mineralization to West Lode, eg WL3 Lode,
- c) hangingwall mineralization such as the surface mineralization 5m W of the West Lode stope,
- d) NW Lode south of the intersection with West Lode

In the initial programme dozing requirements will be minimal as planned holes drilling E will be from an established track requiring dozer sweeping or those holes drilling W from the available RC4 to RC13 access road. The siting of the three follow up holes, however, may require dozer access preparation. The plan showing the location of these holes is map 1.

MAIN LODE

An 11 hole programme, following up the existing RC drilling and drilling the expected down plunge direction in front of DDH5 is presented in table 2 on available cross sections (figures 8 to 14) and drill site location on maps 1 and 2. At Main Lode the most important RC drill hole intersection is RC1, with the following intercepts:

	6 - 7m	1m @ 0.94% Sn
	19 - 24m	5m @ 2.6% Sn
or	19 - 33m	14m @ 1.01% Sn

Whilst it is hoped that drillhole RC1 has not intercepted a pillar, only drilling above and below this intercept will determine this. Consequently these two holes are priority holes in the campaign. The other important hole is the one to be drilled 50m W of DDH5 seeking the downward plunge of the ore shoot from RC1 section (figure 15).

On RC14 - 15 section, the proposed drill hole 5m W of RC14 is aimed at the intersection of two mineralized shear directions, one of which is the Intermediate Lode. The extension of RC2 from 23m to 45m is directed towards testing a similar intersection between Main Lode and Intermediate Lode, should this target not already have been stoped.

On Main Lode a 14 hole programme for 850m is presented, with 3 holes being budgeted as follow up holes to successful drilling. Dozer requirements will be to continue the drill access track past DDH5, the other holes being accessed from available tracks. An EDM theodolite survey adding to that already undertaken by Eupene Exploration Enterprises will allow drill hole pickup, adits, and surface workings and other cultural features to be recorded accurately. this will allow a re-evaluation on cross-sections and long sections of all past work performed.

This programme will test two targets of many that are available on Mt. Wells. More importantly the information gained will more confidently guide ogoing exploration programmes and test developing geological models at Mt. Wells.

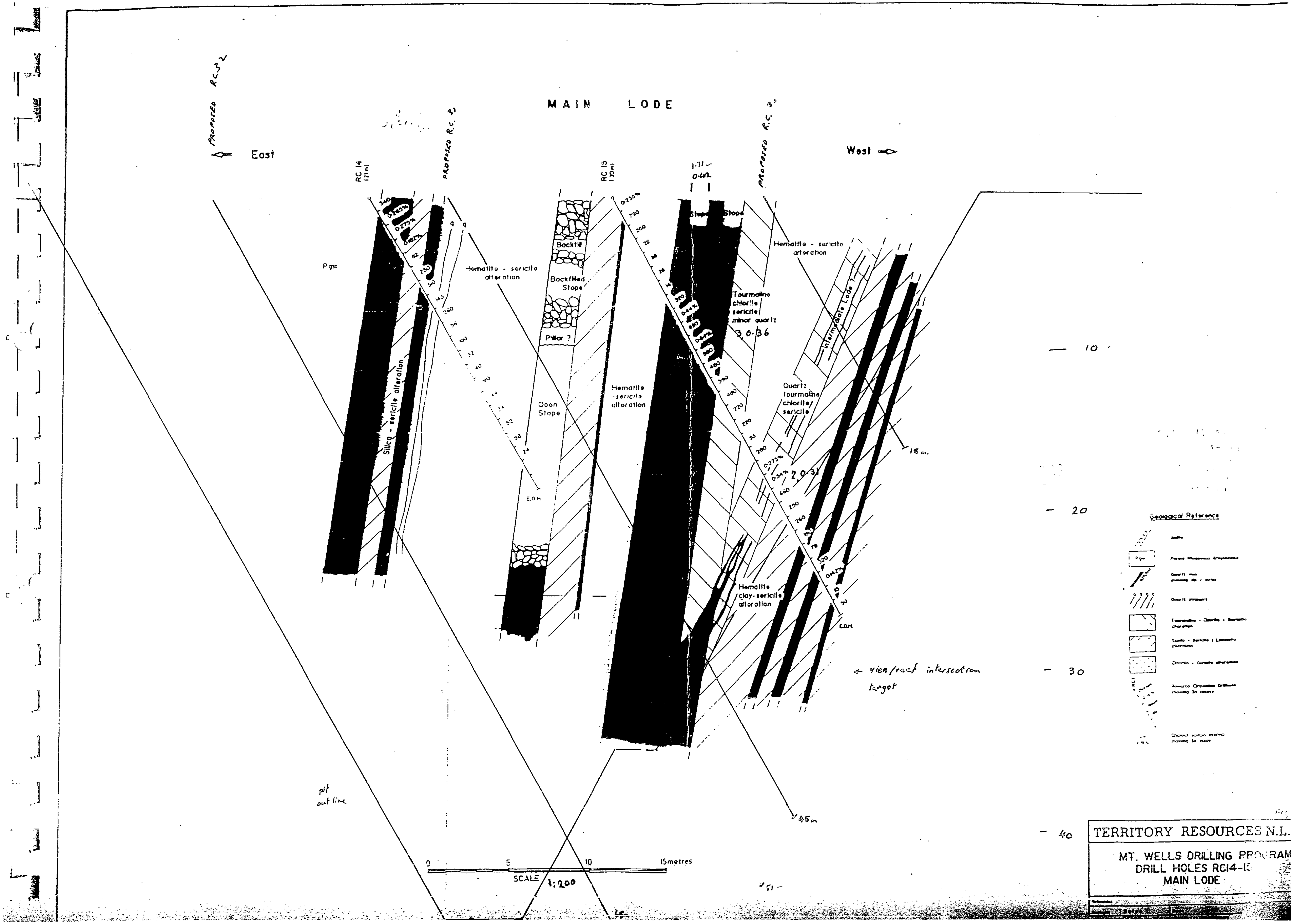
TABLE 1.

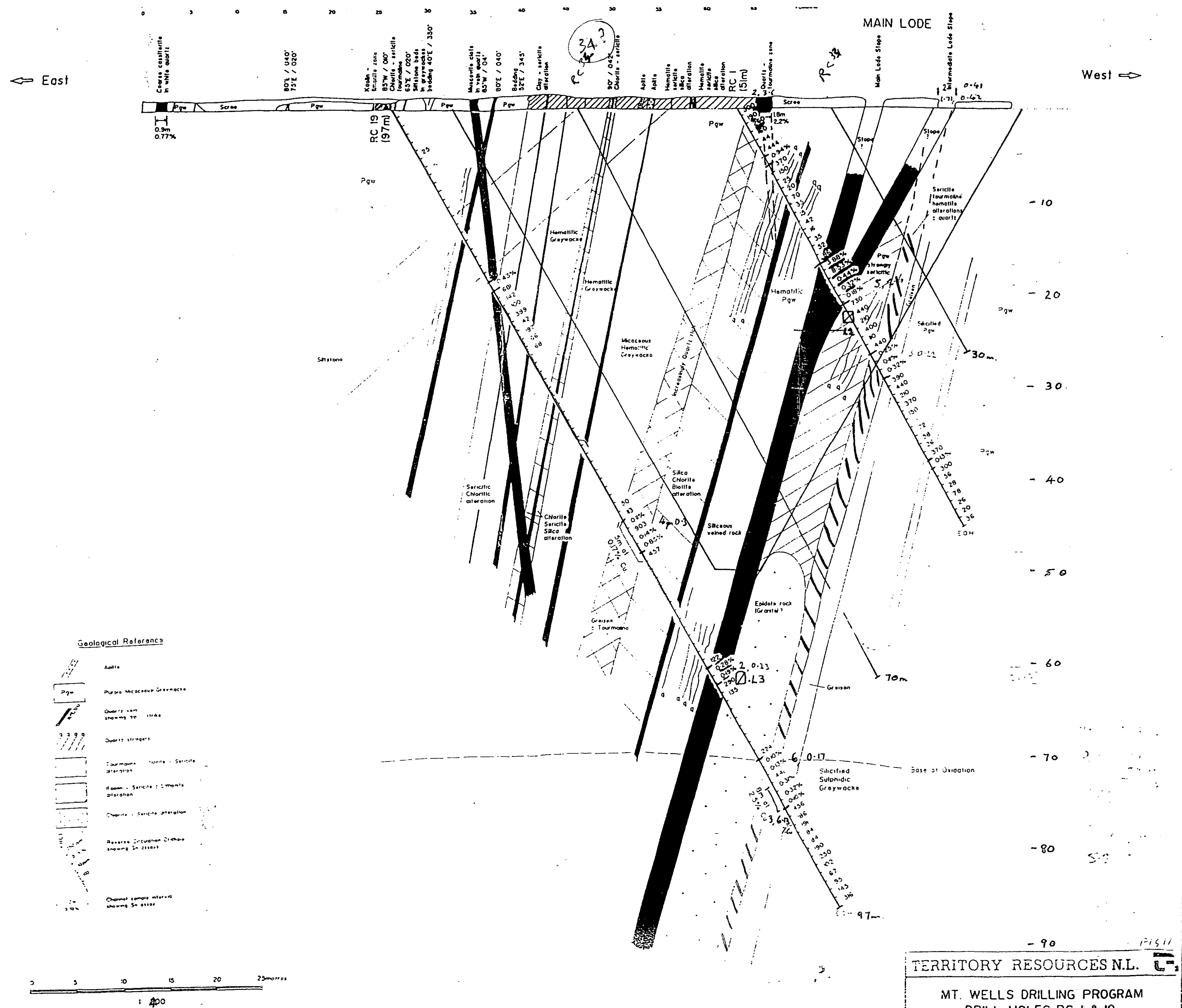
PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

1) WEST LODE	direction	angle	depth (m)
Section RC 13			
hole 12m west of stope	110	-60	60
Section RC 12			
hole 13m W of RC 12	110	-60	65
hole from road 5m E of stope	290	-60	45
Section RC 8			
hole 11m W of stope (go through stope)	110	-60	25
hole 25m W of stope (stop in stope)	110	-60	105
Section RC 7			
hole 8m W of stope	110	-60	40
hole 21m W of stope	110	-60	65
Section RC 6			
redrill RC 6	290	-60	50
hole 10m W of stope	110	-60	65
Adit 5 section			
hole from road	290	-60	50
Section 15m N of RC 13			
hole from road	290	-60	65
Section 30m N of RC 13			
hole from turning circle	290	-60	65

PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

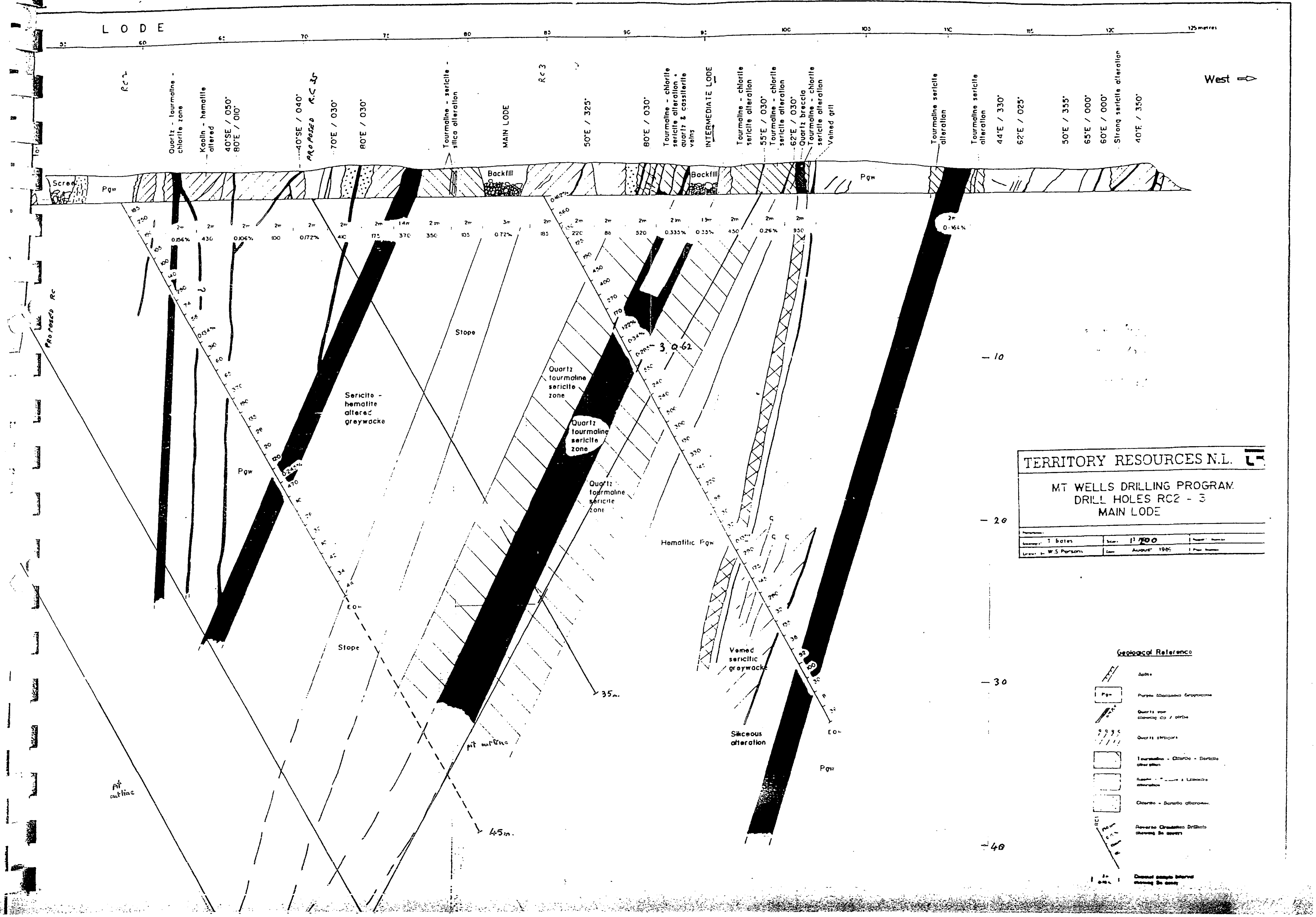
2) MAIN LODE	direction	angle	depth
Section RC 16 - 11			
hole 12m E of RC 11, testing Intermediate Lode	290	60	20
hole 12m W of RC 16, testing Main Lode and Intermediate Lode	290	60	65
Section RC 17 - 18			
hole 20m W of RC17, testing Main Lode and Intermediate Lode	290	60	85
Section RC 2 - 3			
hole 12m W of RC 2, testing Main Lode and Intermediate Lode	290	60	35
continue RC 2 to test Intermediate Lode 23 to 45m			45
hole 10m E of RC 2, testing Main Lode/ Intermediate Lode intersection	290	60	60
Section RC 1 - 19			
hole 18m E of RC 1, testing Main Lode and Inermediate Lode	290	60	70m
hole 11m W of RC 1, testing Main Lode and Intermediate Lode	290	60	30
Section RC 14 - 15			
hole 10m E of RC 14, testing Main Lode and Intermediate Lode	290	60	65
hole 5m W of RC 14, testing Main Lode and Intermediate intersection	290	60	45
hole 10m W of RC 15, testing Intermediate Lode	290	60	18
D5 section			
hole 50m W of D5 (depending on access)	290	60	75
successful hole follow up 11 holes			87
			700


MAIN LODE
East
West
PROPOSED RC 32
PROPOSED R.C. 31
PROPOSED R.C. 30
RC 14 (21m)
RC 15 (20m)
1.71 – 0.42
Pgw
Hematite - sericite alteration
Backfill
Backfilled Stope
Pillar ?
Open Stope
E.O.H.
Silica - sericite alteration
Hematite -sericite alteration
Stope
Stope
Hematite - sericite alteration
Tourmaline chlorite sericite minor quartz
3.6-36
Quartz tourmaline chlorite/ sericite
Intermediate Lode
2.0-31
Hematite clay-sericite alteration
E.O.H.
18m.
45m
← vien/reef intersection target
pit out line
10
20
30
40
Geological Reference
0
5
10
15metres
SCALE 1:200
TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.
MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLES RC14-15
MAIN LODE

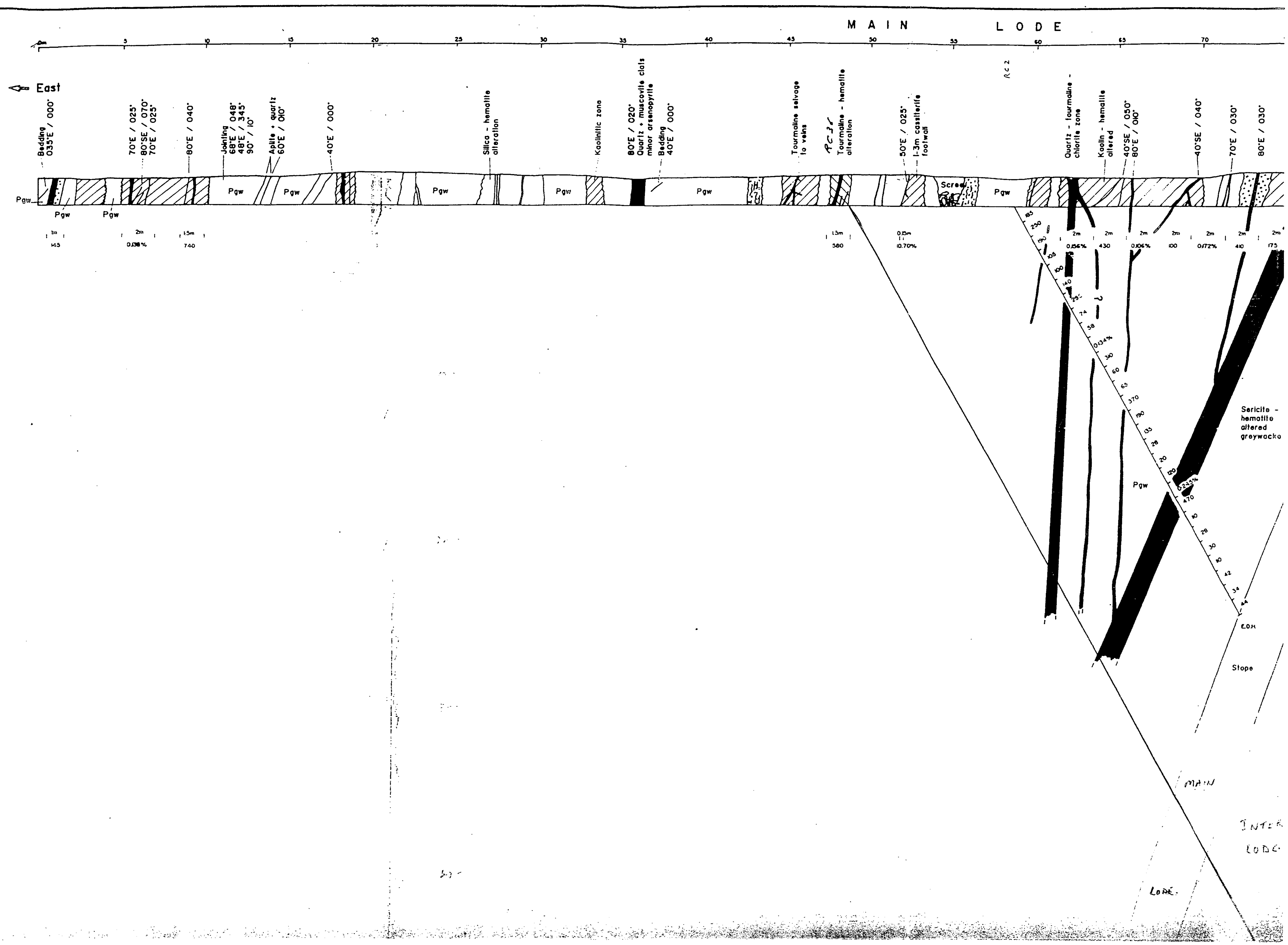


TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

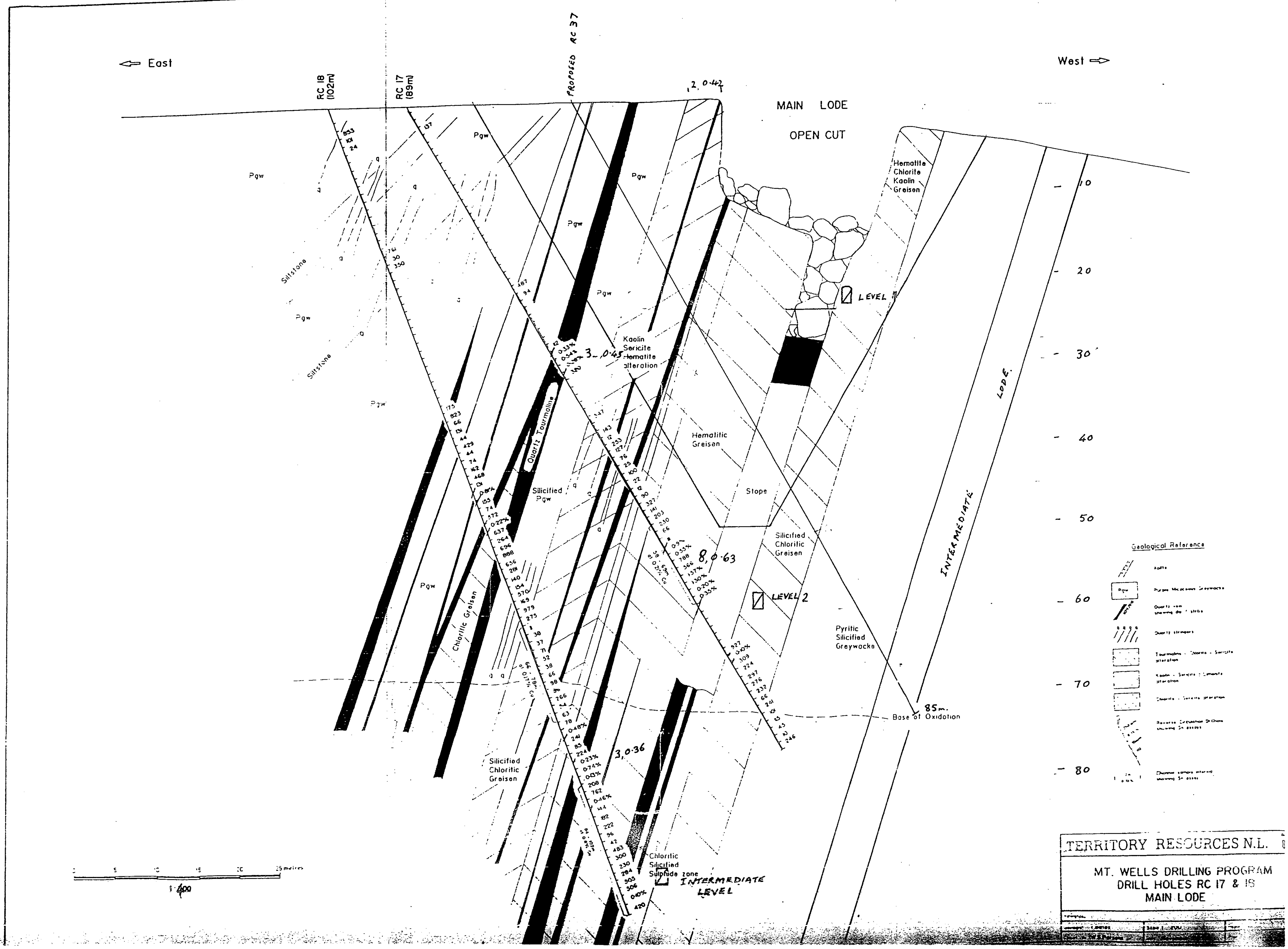
MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLES RC 1 & 19
MAIN LODE



LODE
West
Quartz - tourmaline - chlorite zone
Kaolin - hematite altered
40°SE / 050°
80°E / 010°
40°SE / 040°
PROPOSED RC 3
70°E / 030°
80°E / 030°
Tourmaline - sericite - silica alteration
MAIN LODE
50°E / 325°
80°E / 030°
Tourmaline - chlorite sericite alteration + quartz & cassiterite veins
INTERMEDIATE LODE
Tourmaline - chlorite sericite alteration
55°E / 030°
Tourmaline - chlorite sericite alteration
62°E / 030°
Quartz breccia
Tourmaline - chlorite sericite alteration
Veined grit
Tourmaline sericite alteration
Tourmaline sericite alteration
44°E / 330°
62°E / 025°
50°E / 355°
65°E / 000°
60°E / 000°
Strong sericite alteration
40°E / 350°
Scree
Pgw
Backfill
Stope
Sericite - hematite altered greywacke
Quartz tourmaline sericite zone
Hematitic Pgw
Veined sericitic greywacke
Siliceous alteration
PROPOSED RC
Pit outline
pit outline
35m.
45m.
EOH
TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.
MT WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLES RC2 - 3
MAIN LODE
T. Bates
W.S. Parsons
August 1985
Geological Reference

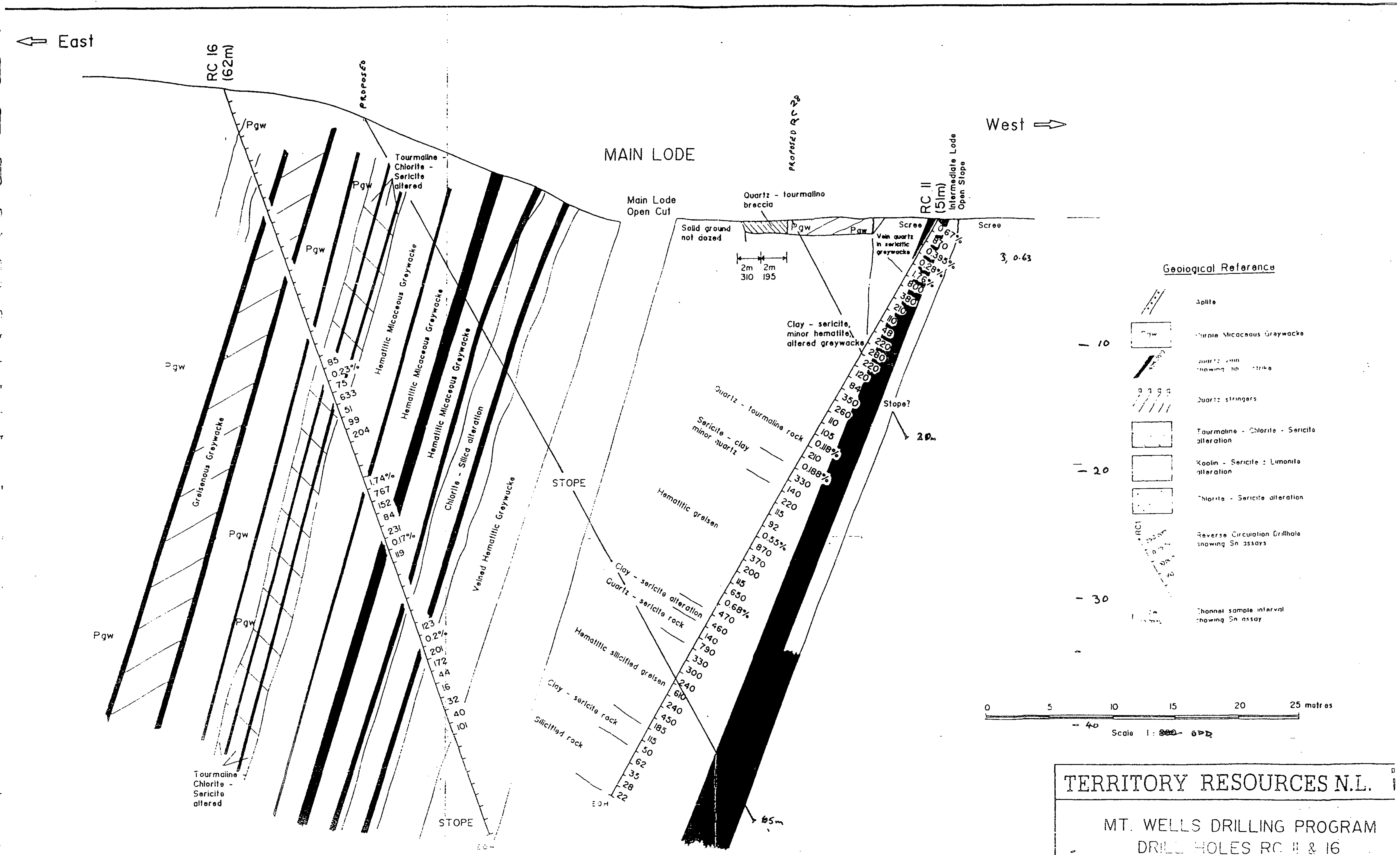


MAIN LODE
East
Bedding 035°E / 000°
70°E / 025°
80°SE / 070°
70°E / 025°
80°E / 040°
Jointing 68°E / 048° 48°E / 345° 90° / 10°
Aplite + quartz 60°E / 010°
40°E / 000°
Silica - hematite alteration
Kaolinitic zone
80°E / 020°
Quartz + muscovite clots minor arsenopyrite
Bedding 40°E / 000°
Tourmaline selvage to veins
Tourmaline - hematite alteration
50°E / 025°
1-3m cassiterite footwall
Quartz - tourmaline - chlorite zone
Kaolin - hematite altered
40°SE / 050°
80°E / 010°
40°SE / 040°
70°E / 030°
80°E / 030°
Pgw
Scree
Sericite - hematite altered greywacke
EOH
Stope
MAIN
INTER LODE
LODE



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

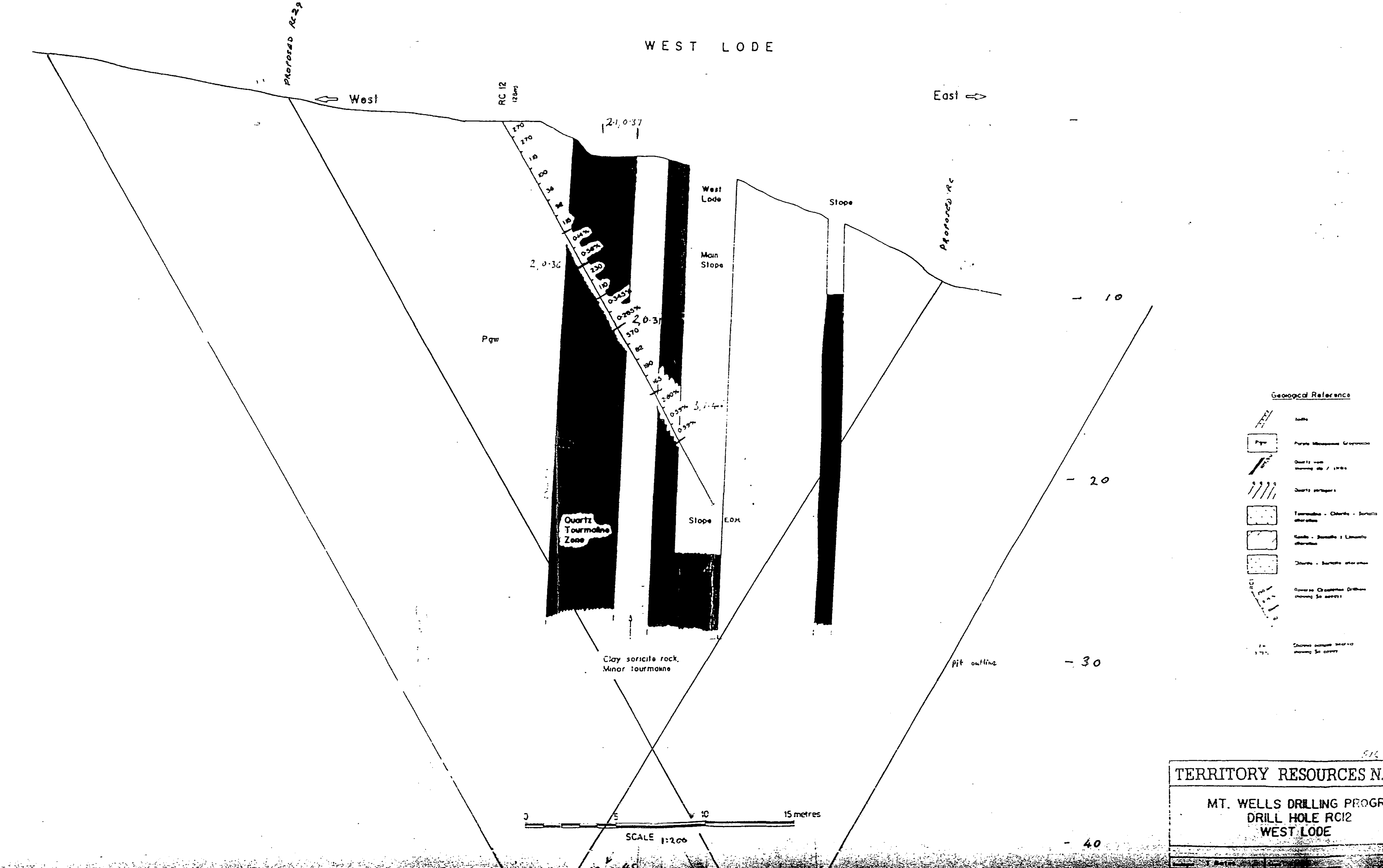
MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLES RC 17 & 18
MAIN LODE



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLES RC 11 & 16
MAIN LODE

Geologist: T. Bates	Scale 1 : 200	Report Number
Drawn by W.S. Parsons	Date November, 1989	Plan Number



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L

MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRA
DRILL HOLE RC12
WEST LODE

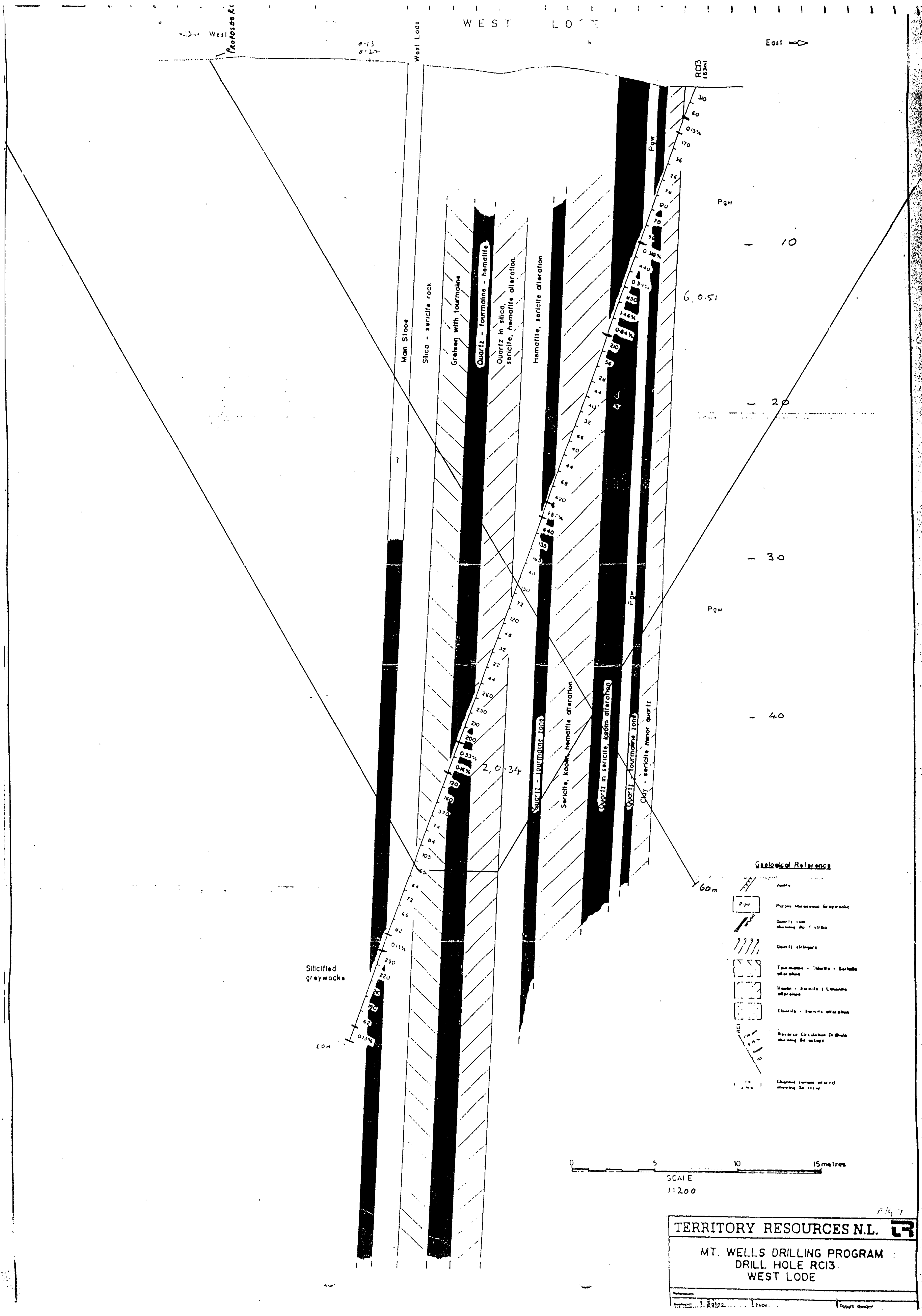
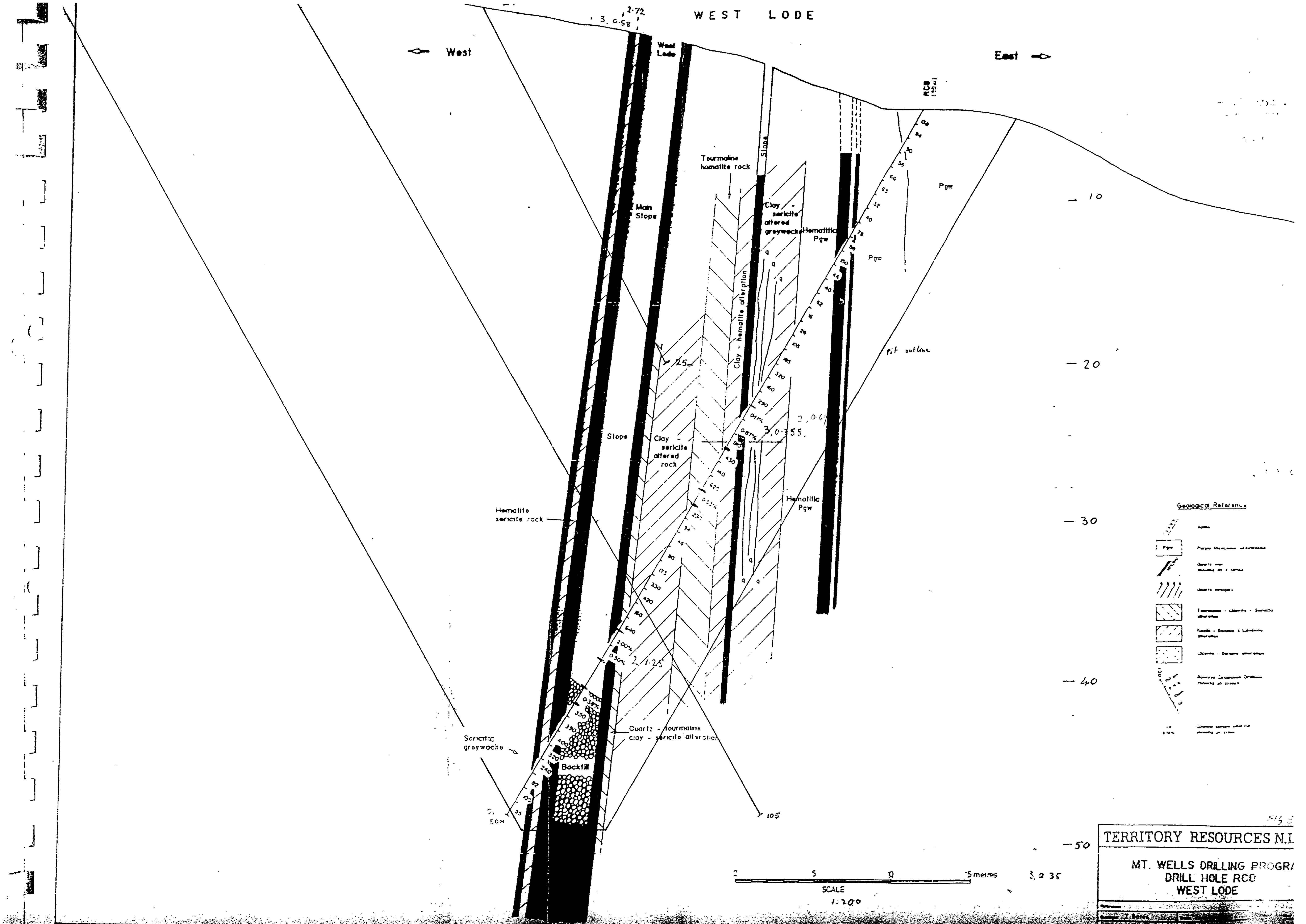


FIG 7

TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

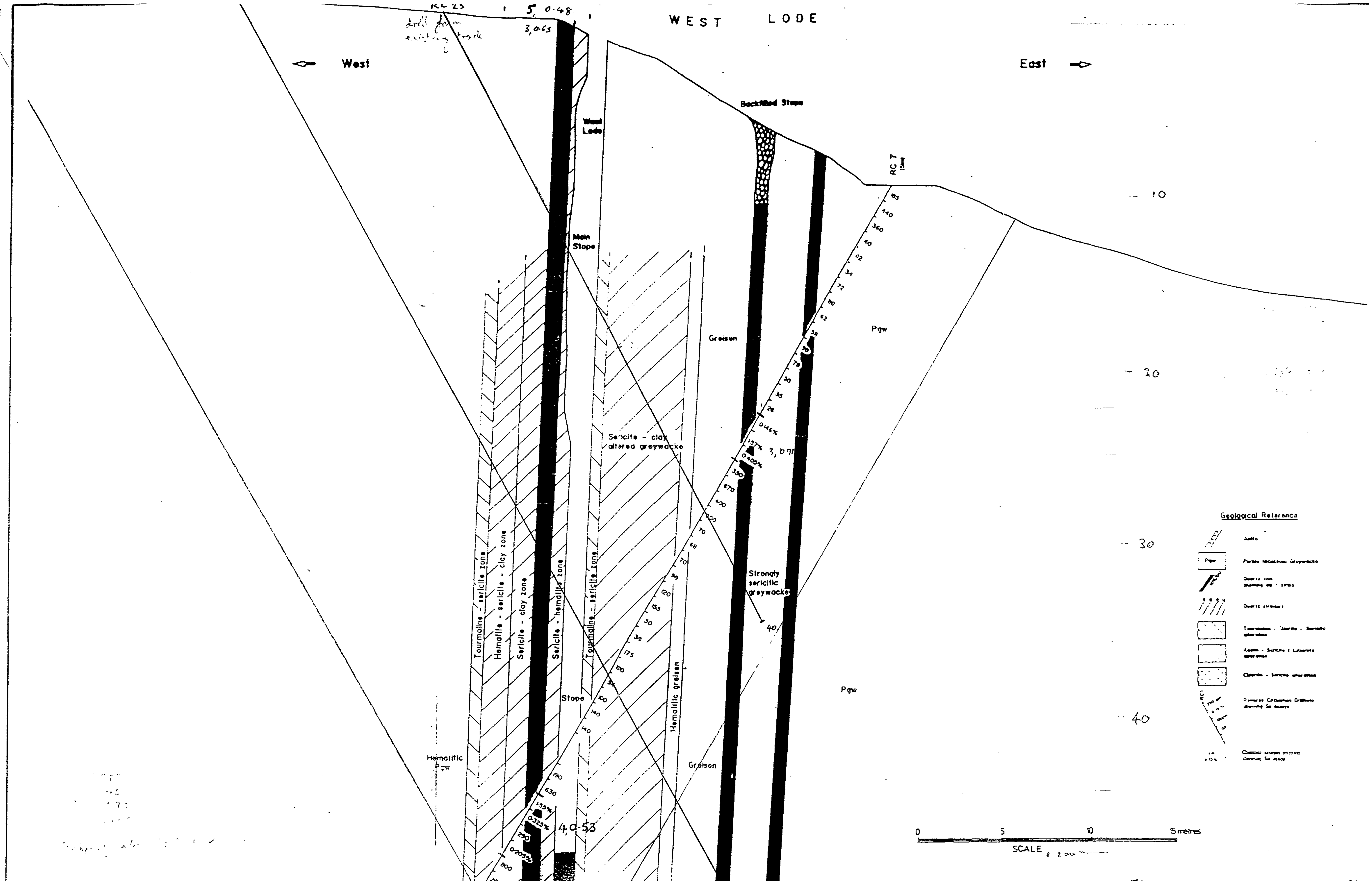
MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLE RC13
WEST LODE



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L

MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRA
DRILL HOLE RC8
WEST LODE

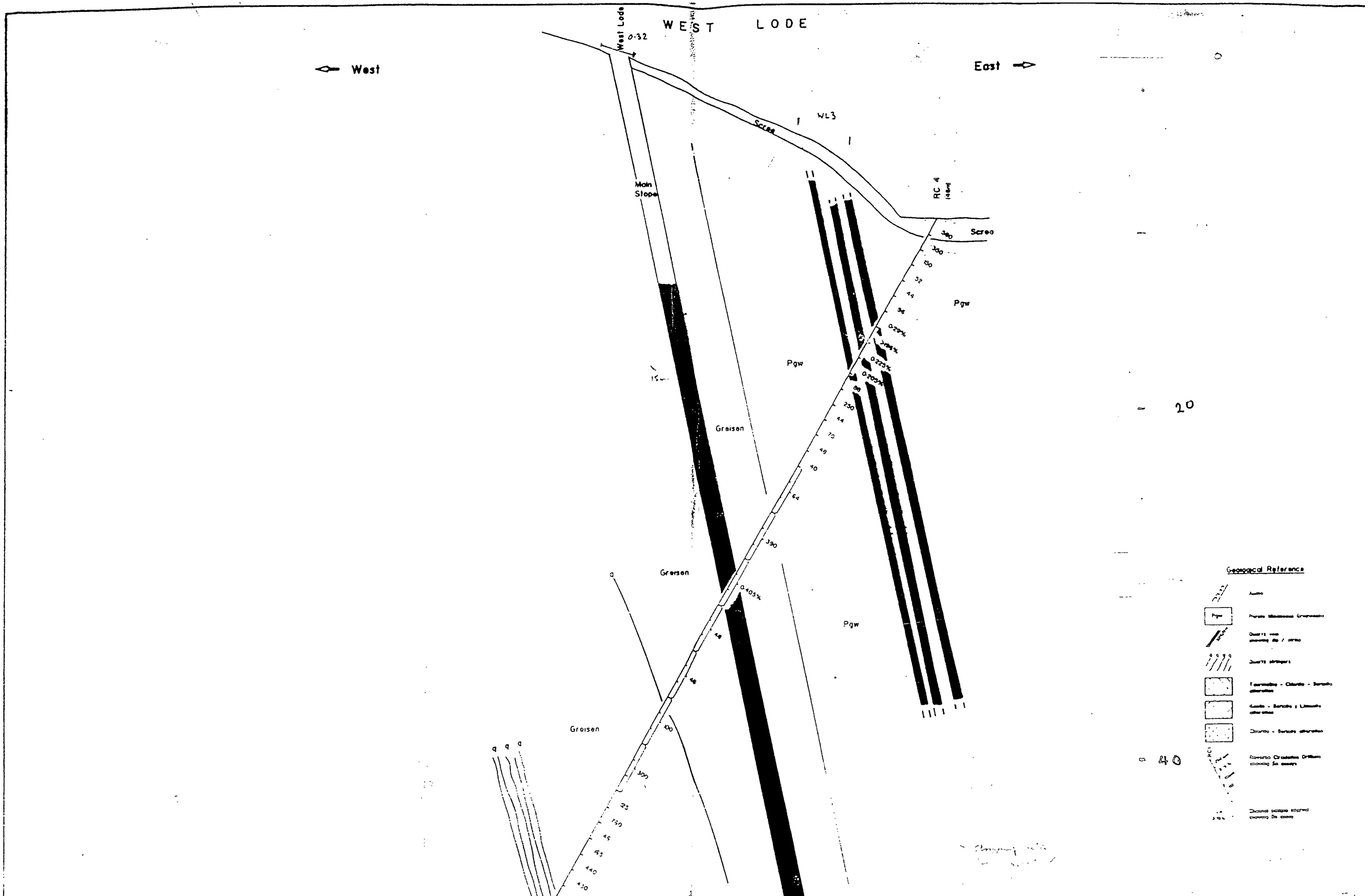
FIG 5



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

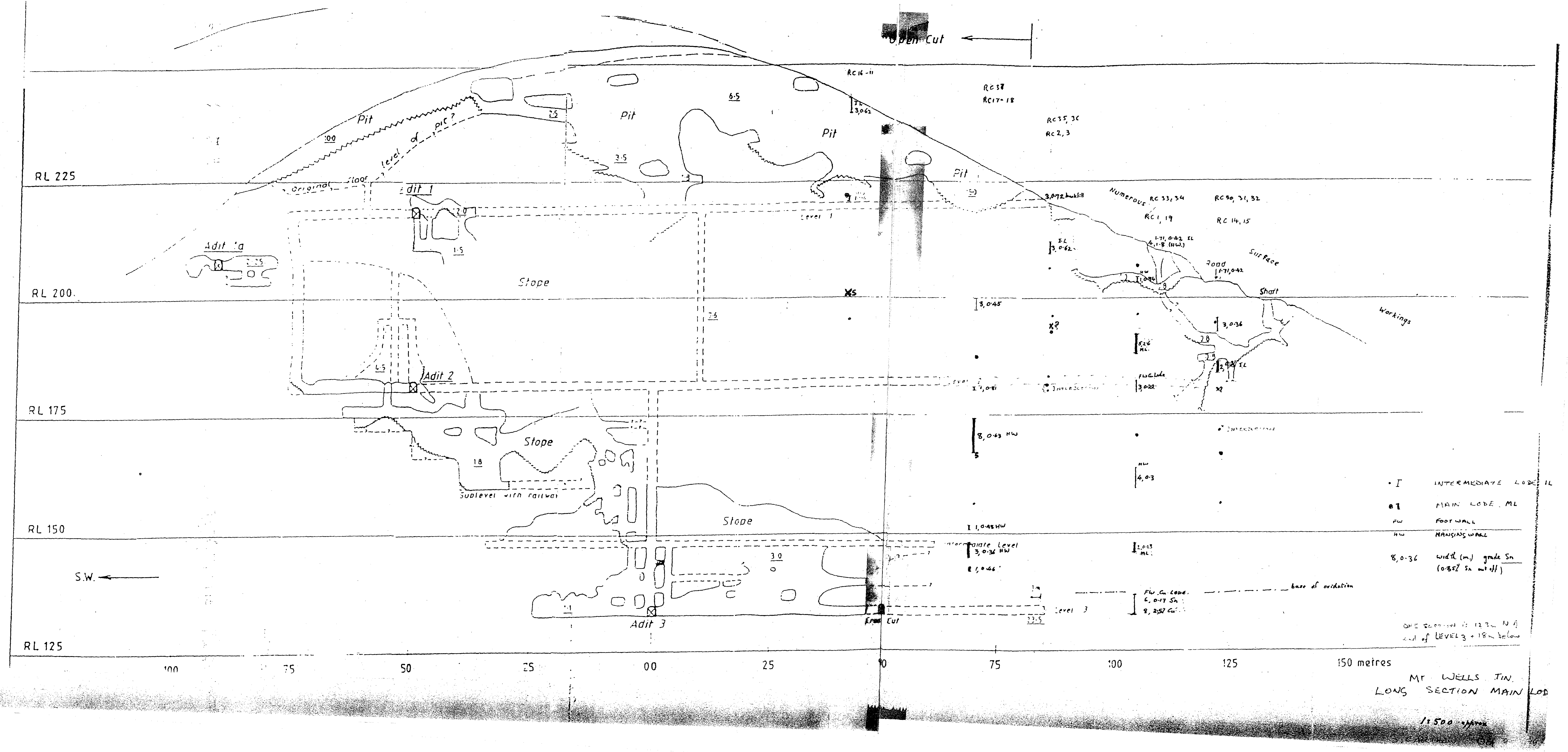
MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLE RC 7
WEST LODE

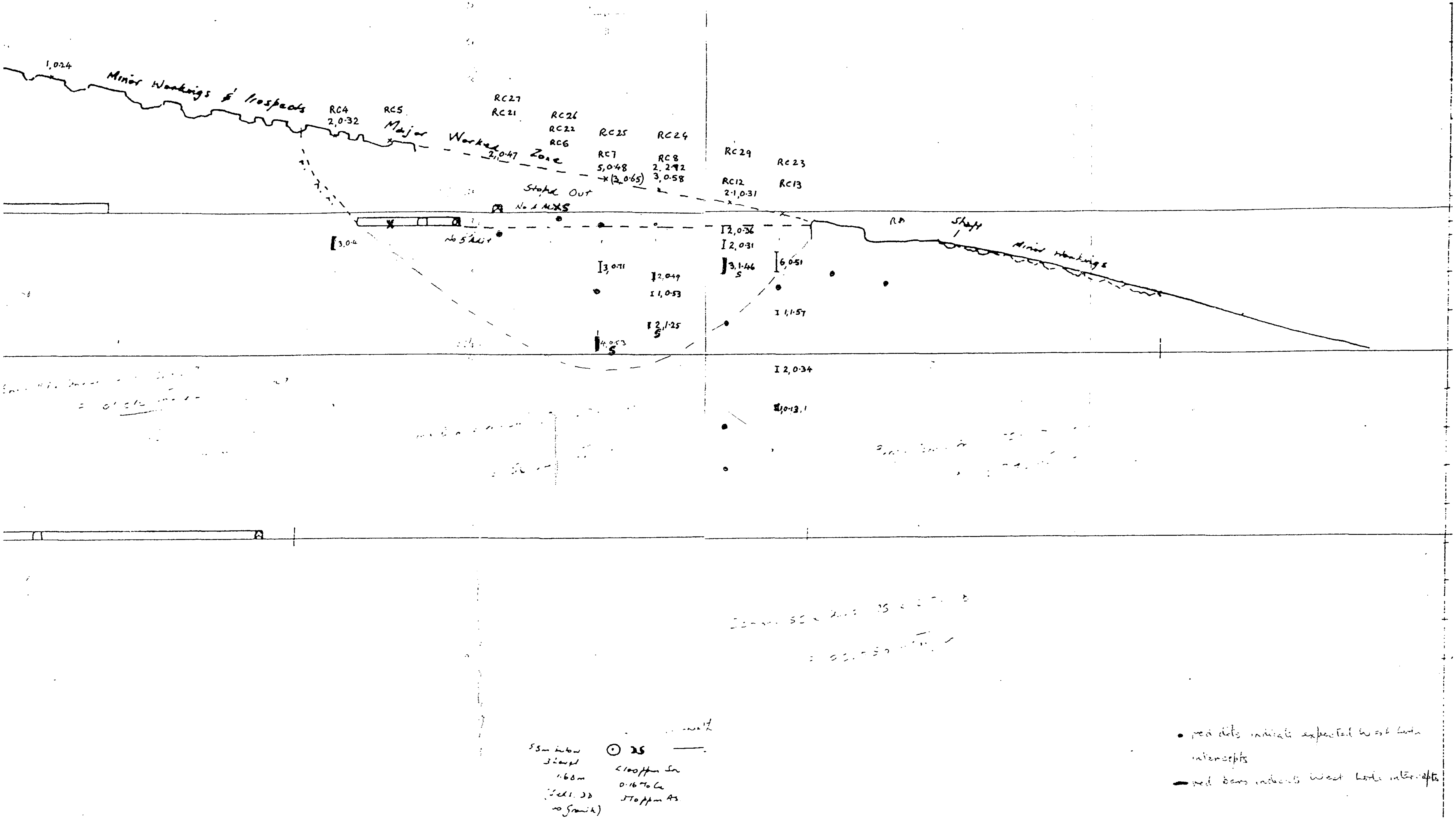
T. Bates



TERRITORY RESOURCES N.L.

MT. WELLS DRILLING PROGRAM
DRILL HOLE RC4
WEST LODE


Open Cut
Pit
level of pit?
Original floor
Adit 1
Adit 1a
Stope
Adit 2
Stope
Sublevel with railway
Stope
Adit 3
Cross Cut
Level 1
Level 3
Intermediate Level
Numerous
Surface
Road
Shaft
Workings
base of oxidation
RL 225
RL 200
RL 175
RL 150
RL 125
S.W.
100
75
50
25
00
25
50
75
100
125
150 metres
RC 16-11
RC 37
RC 17-18
RC 35, 36
RC 2, 3
RC 33, 34
RC 1, 19
RC 30, 31, 32
RC 14, 15
INTERMEDIATE LODE IL
MAIN LODE ML
FOOT WALL
HANGING WALL
8, 0.36 width (m) grade Sn (0.35% Sn cut off)
Mt WELLS TIN
LONG SECTION MAIN LODE
1:500 approx.



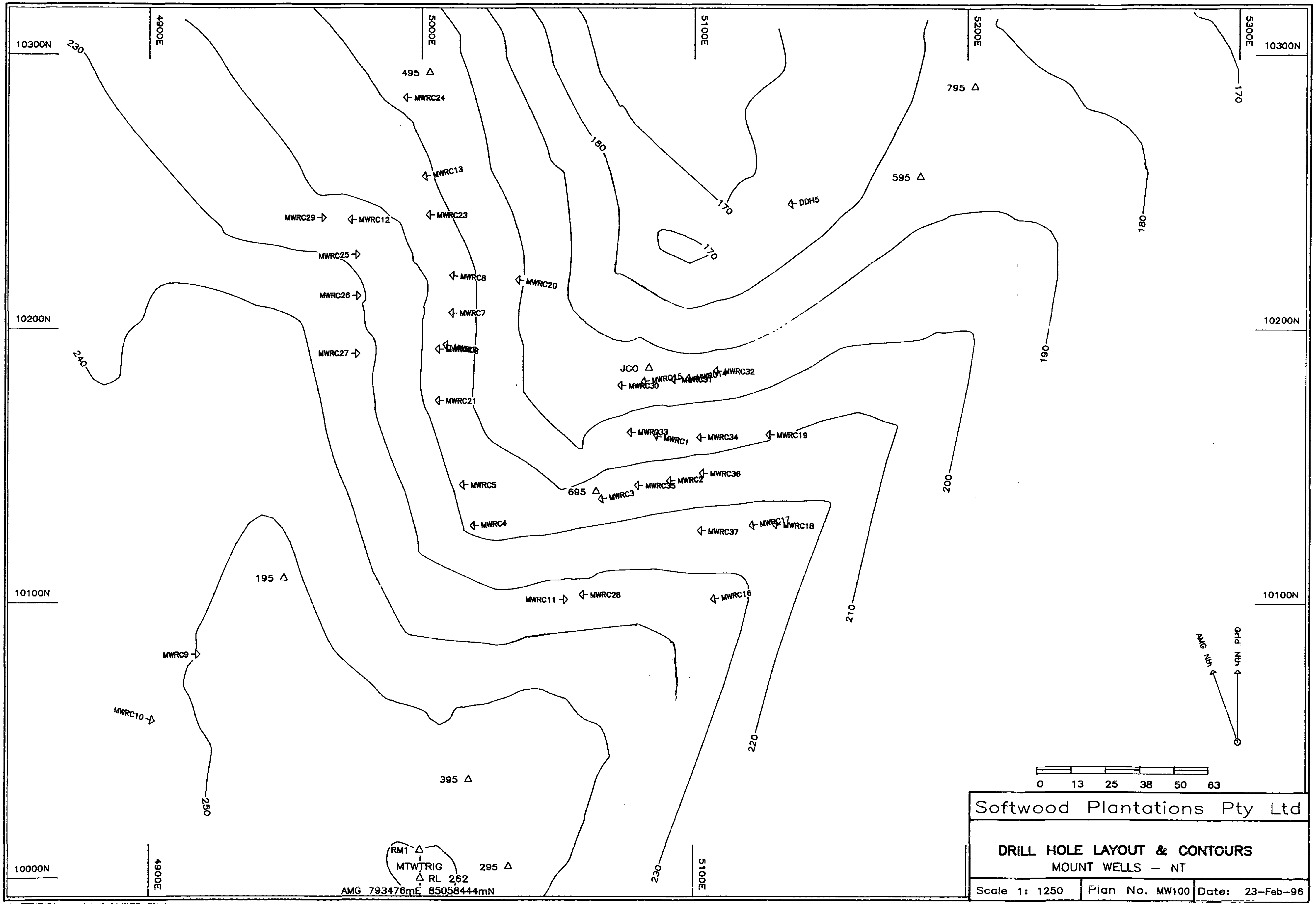
Mt WELLS TIN PROJECT.

WEST LODE. LONG SECTION

Drill Hole Layout & Contours, February 1996

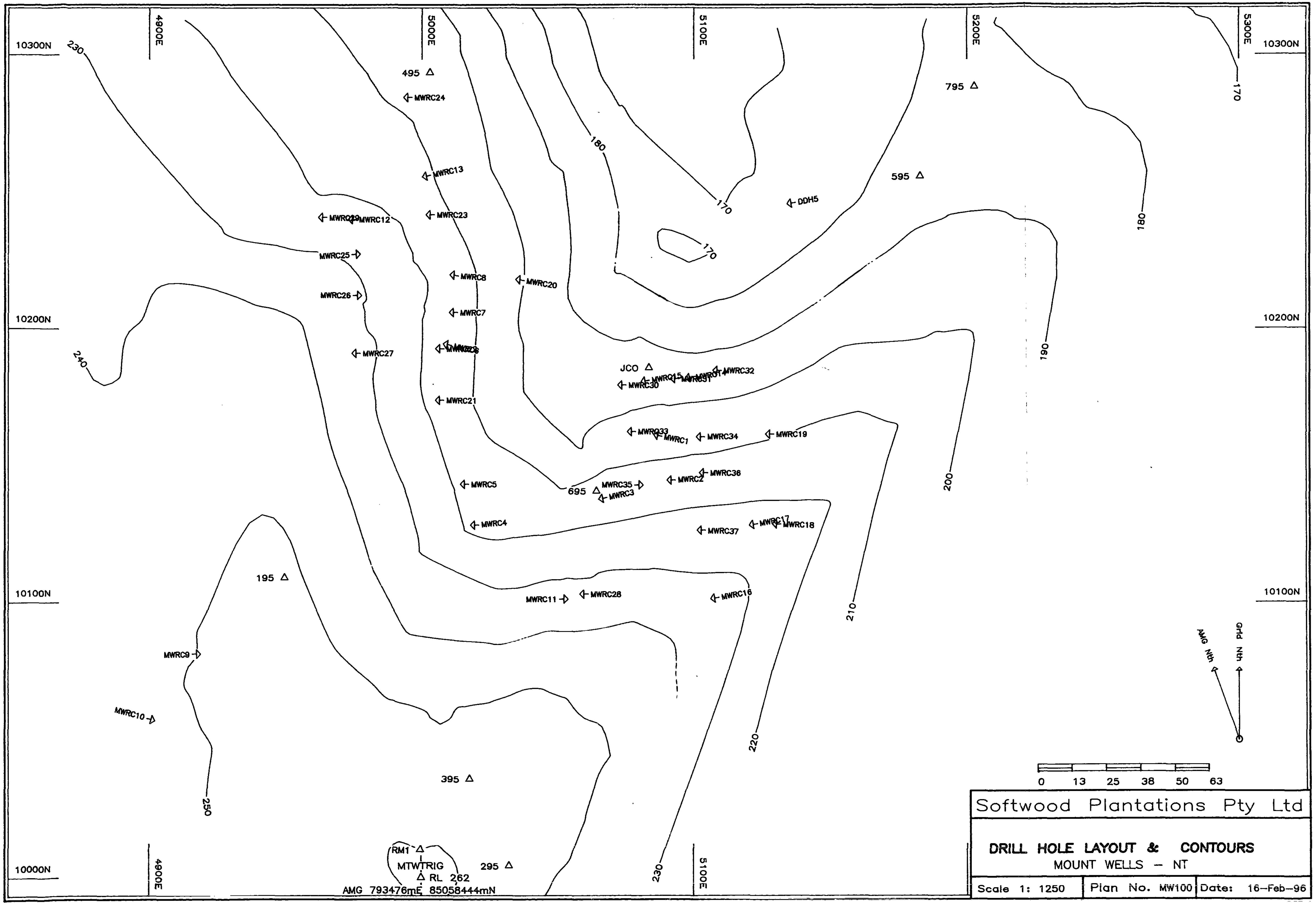
By

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services, Adelaide.



dhlmwd.pf

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



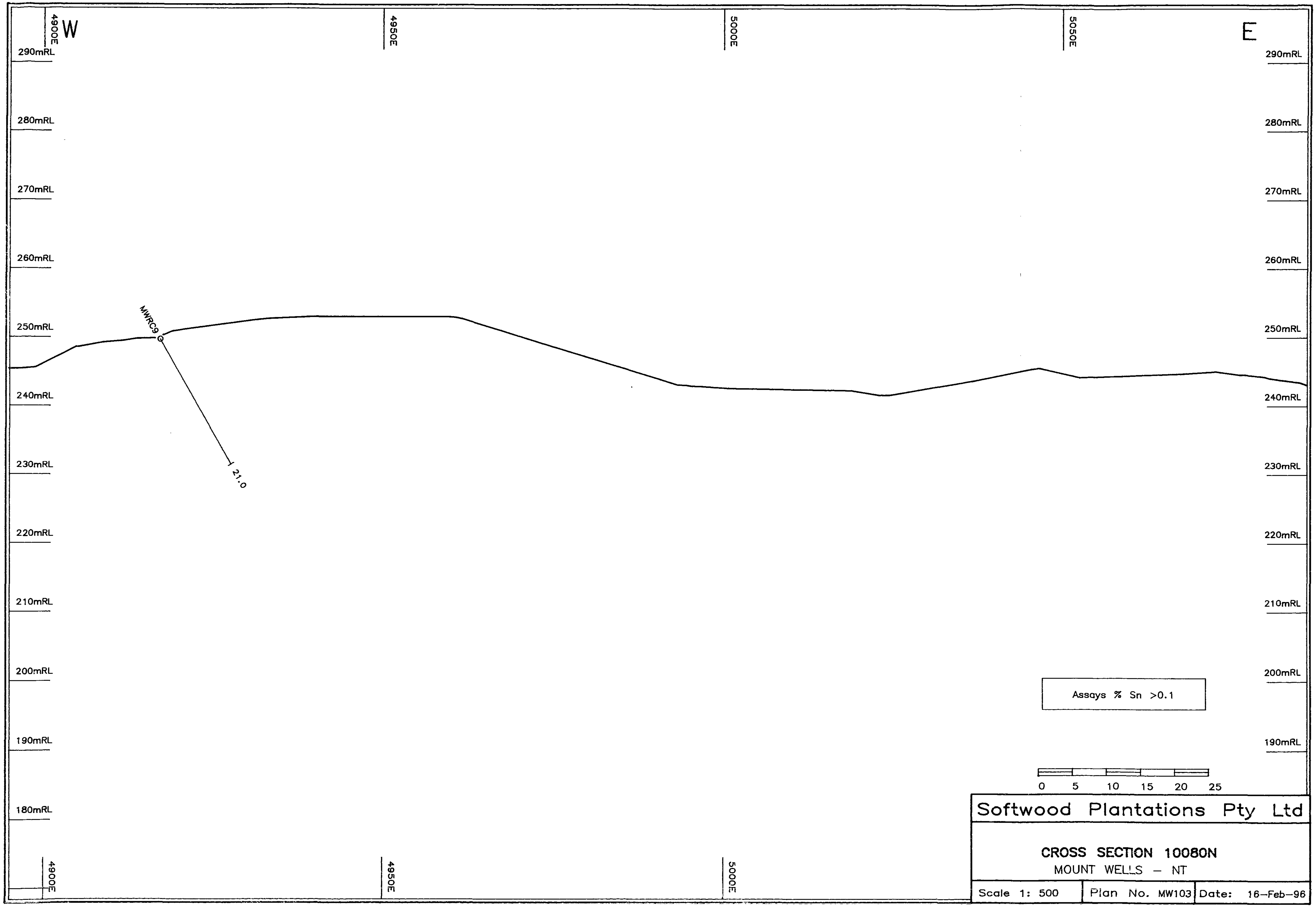
Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd

DRILL HOLE LAYOUT & CONTOURS

MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 1250	Plan No. MW100	Date: 16–Feb–96

SURPAC SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA



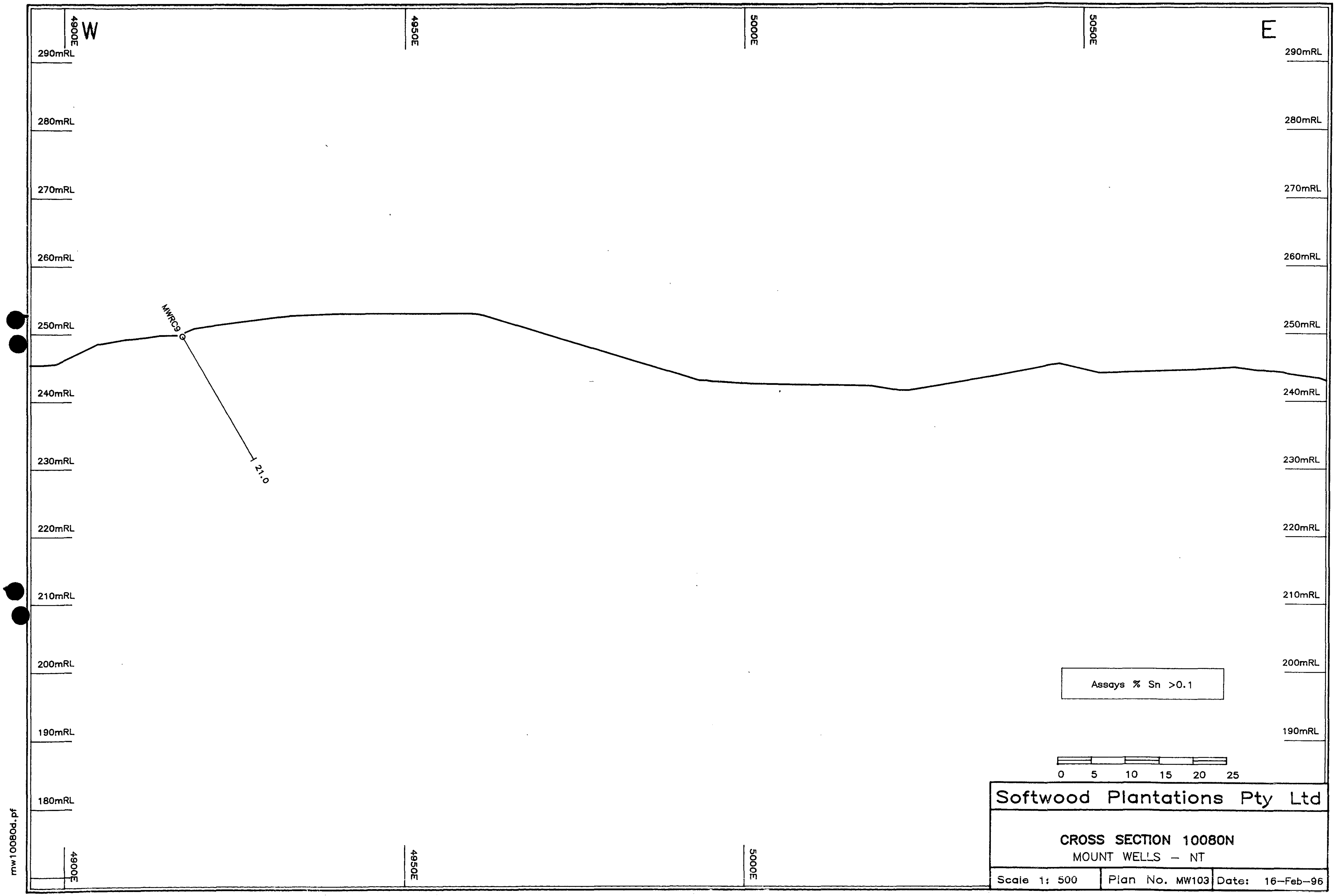
Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd

CROSS SECTION 10080N
MOUNT WELLS – NT

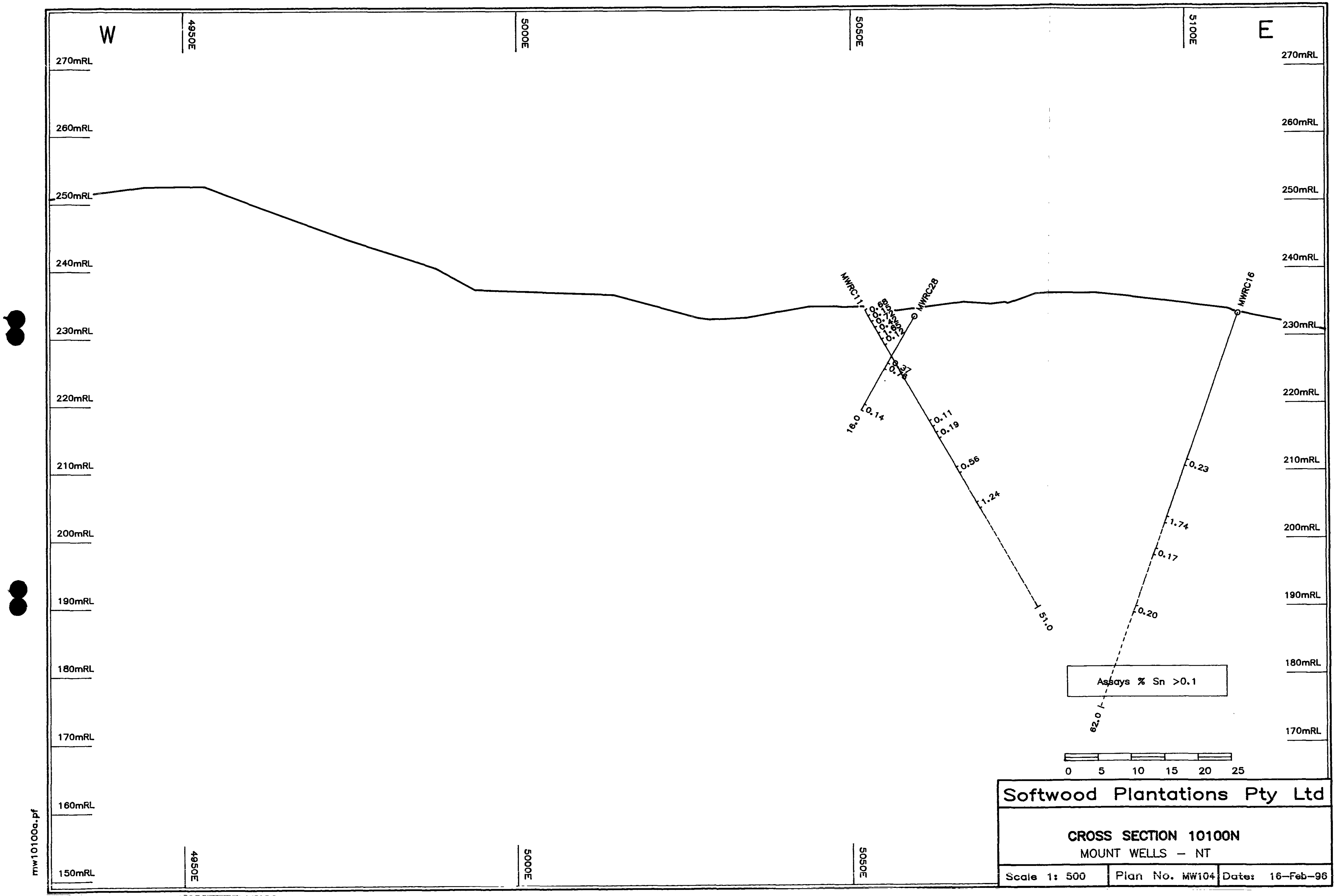
Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW103	Date: 16–Feb–96

mw10080d.pf

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services, ADELAIDE



Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



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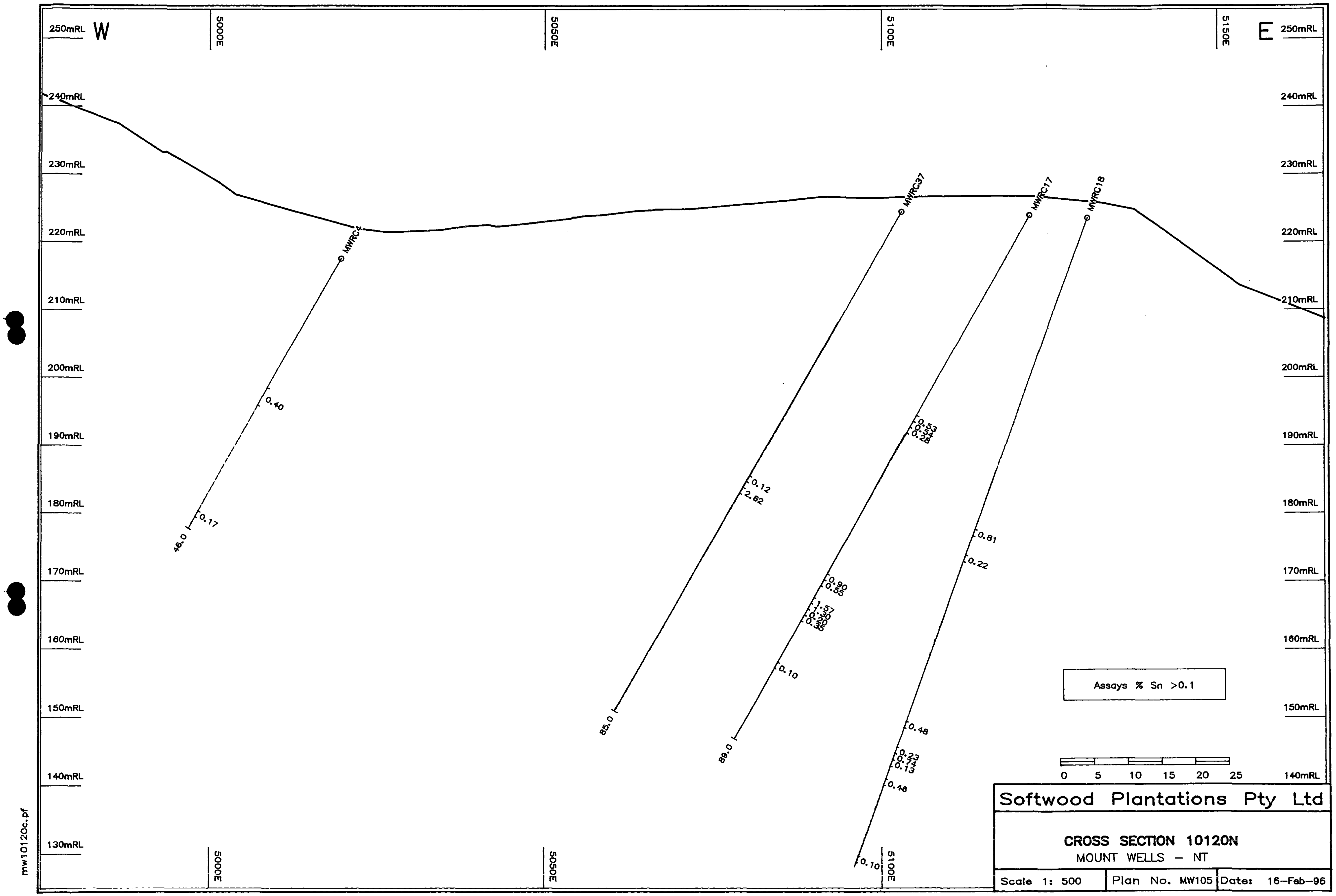

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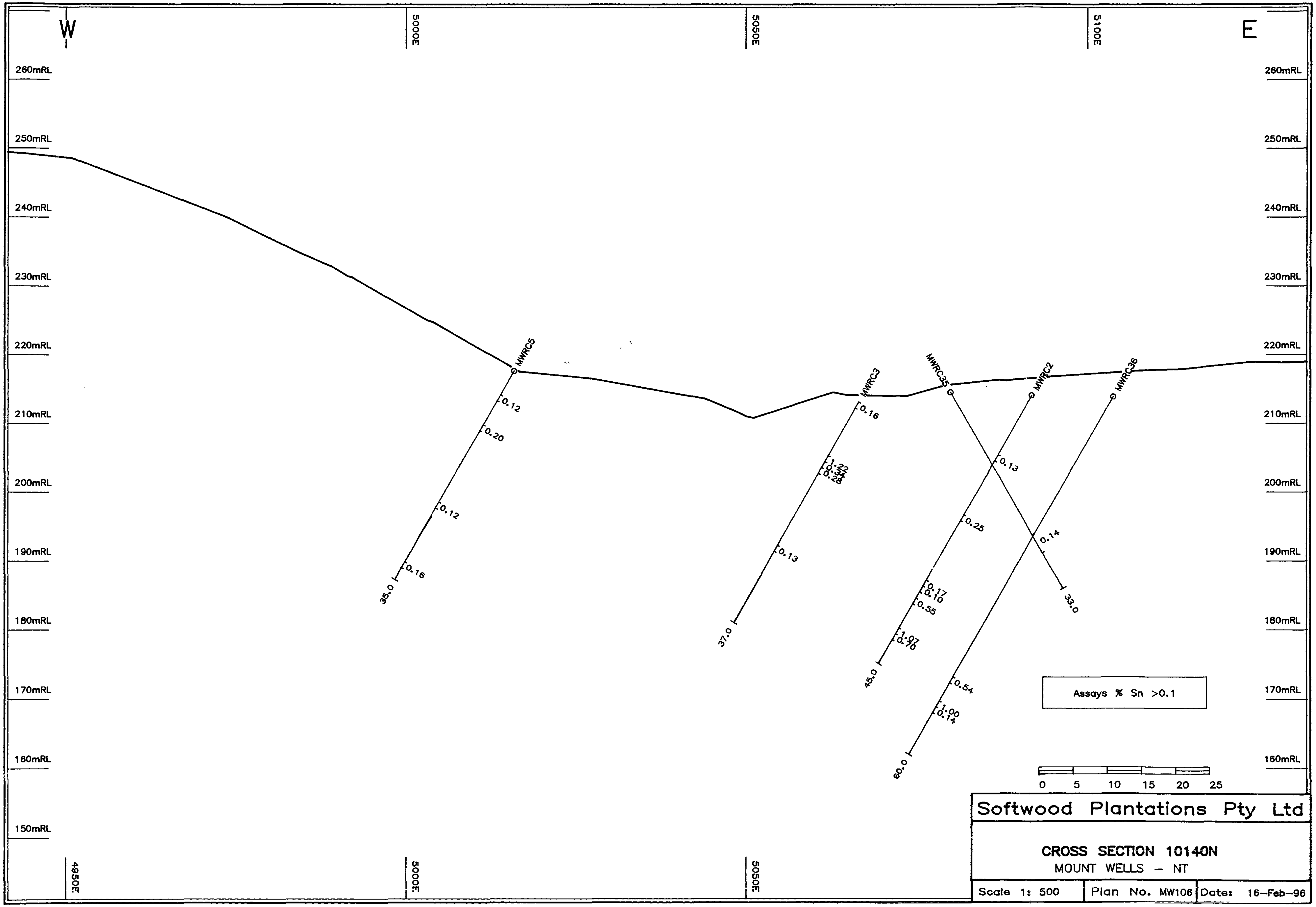
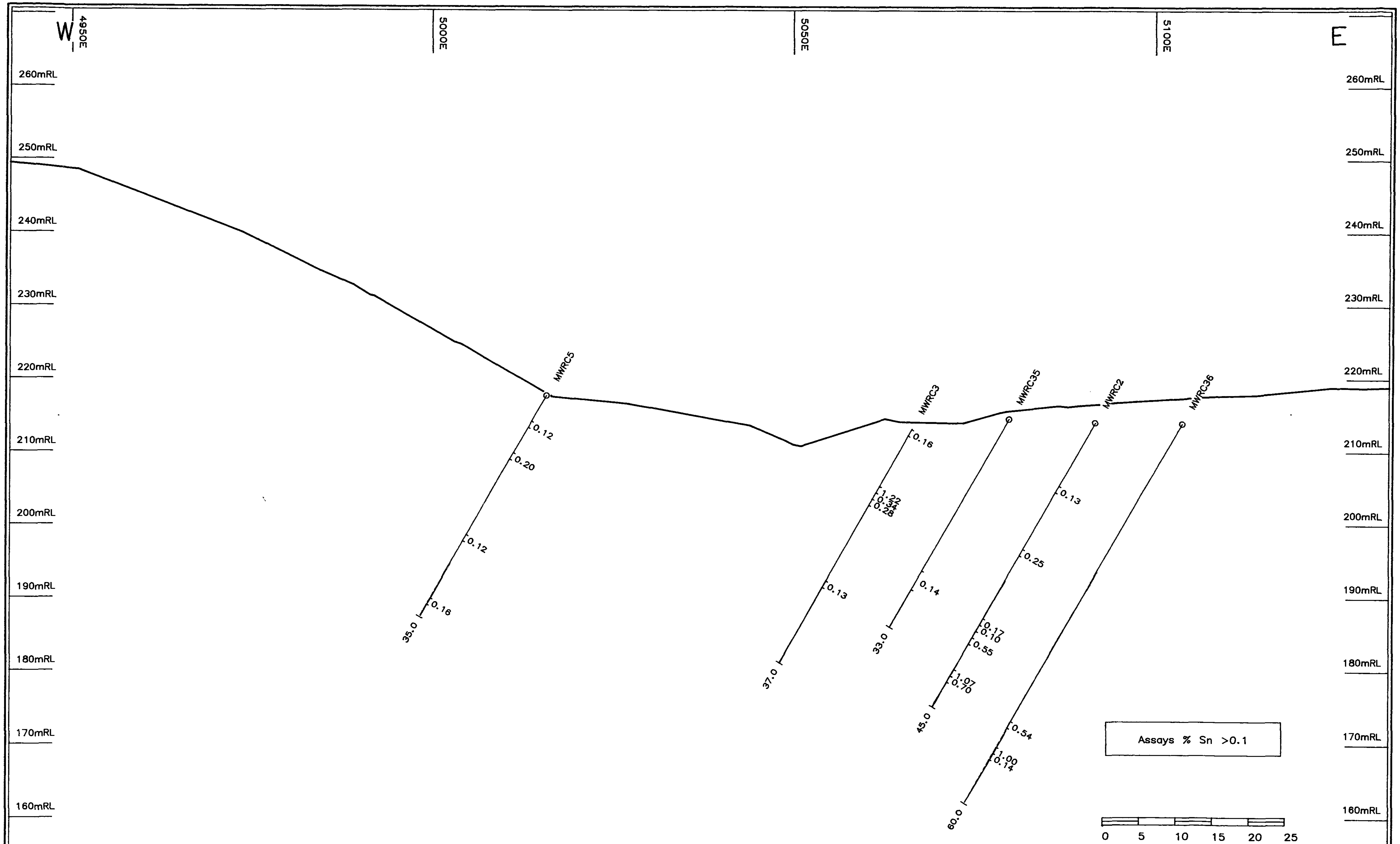


mw10140a.pf

ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES. ADELAIDE



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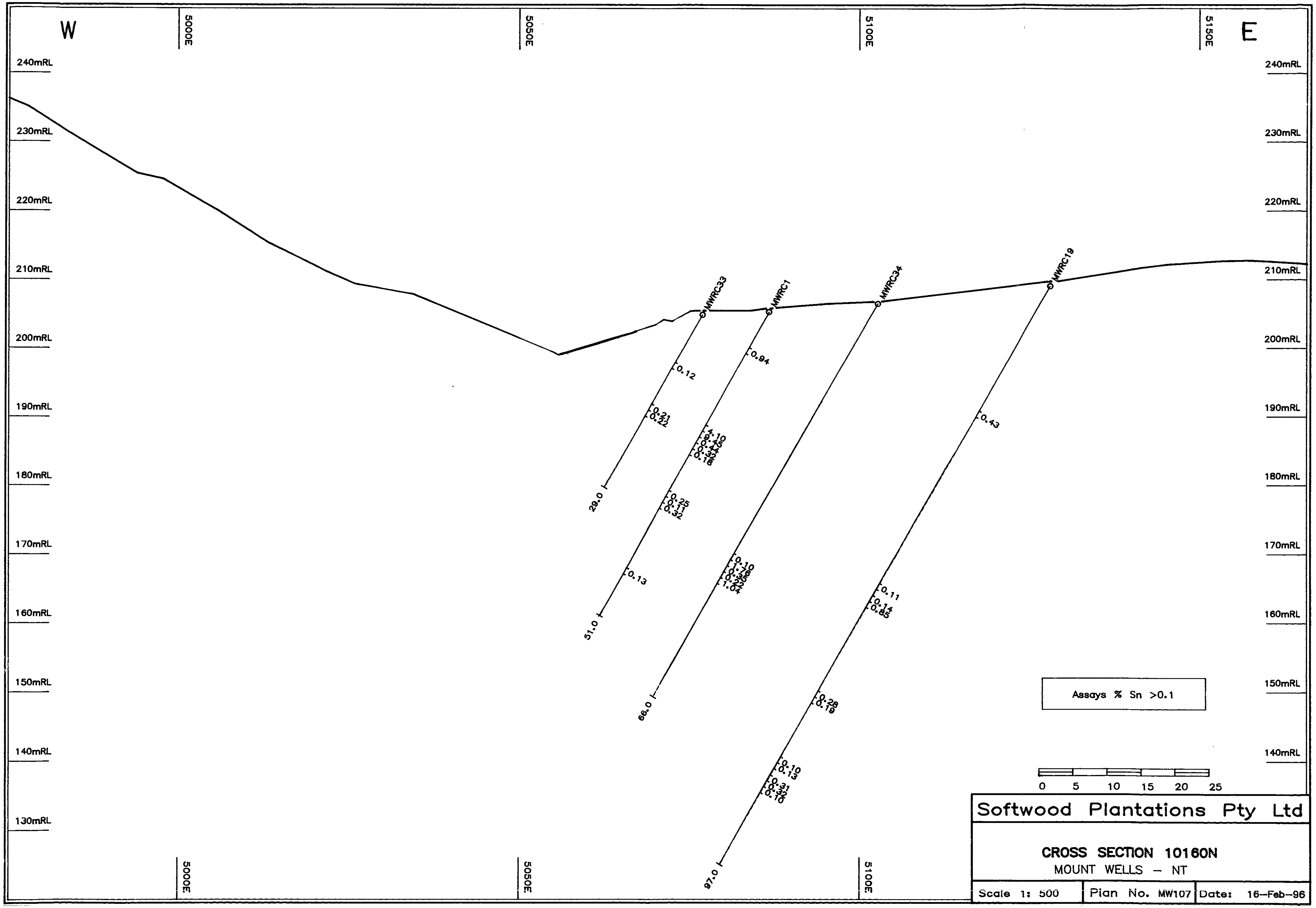
CROSS SECTION 10140N

MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW106	Date: 23–Feb–96

mw10140a.pf

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



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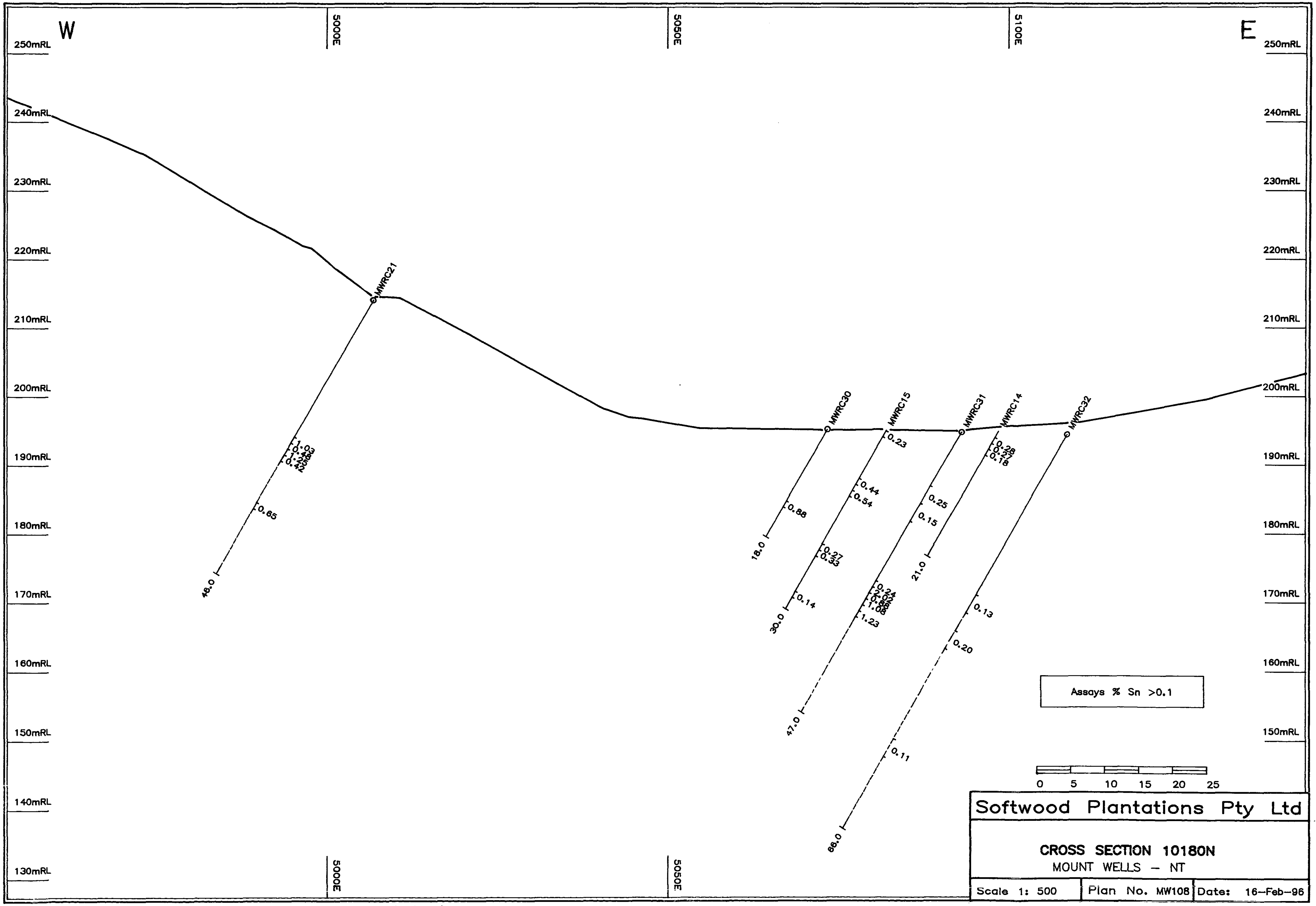
CROSS SECTION 10160N
MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW107	Date: 16–Feb–96

mw10160d.pf

ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES. ADELAIDE



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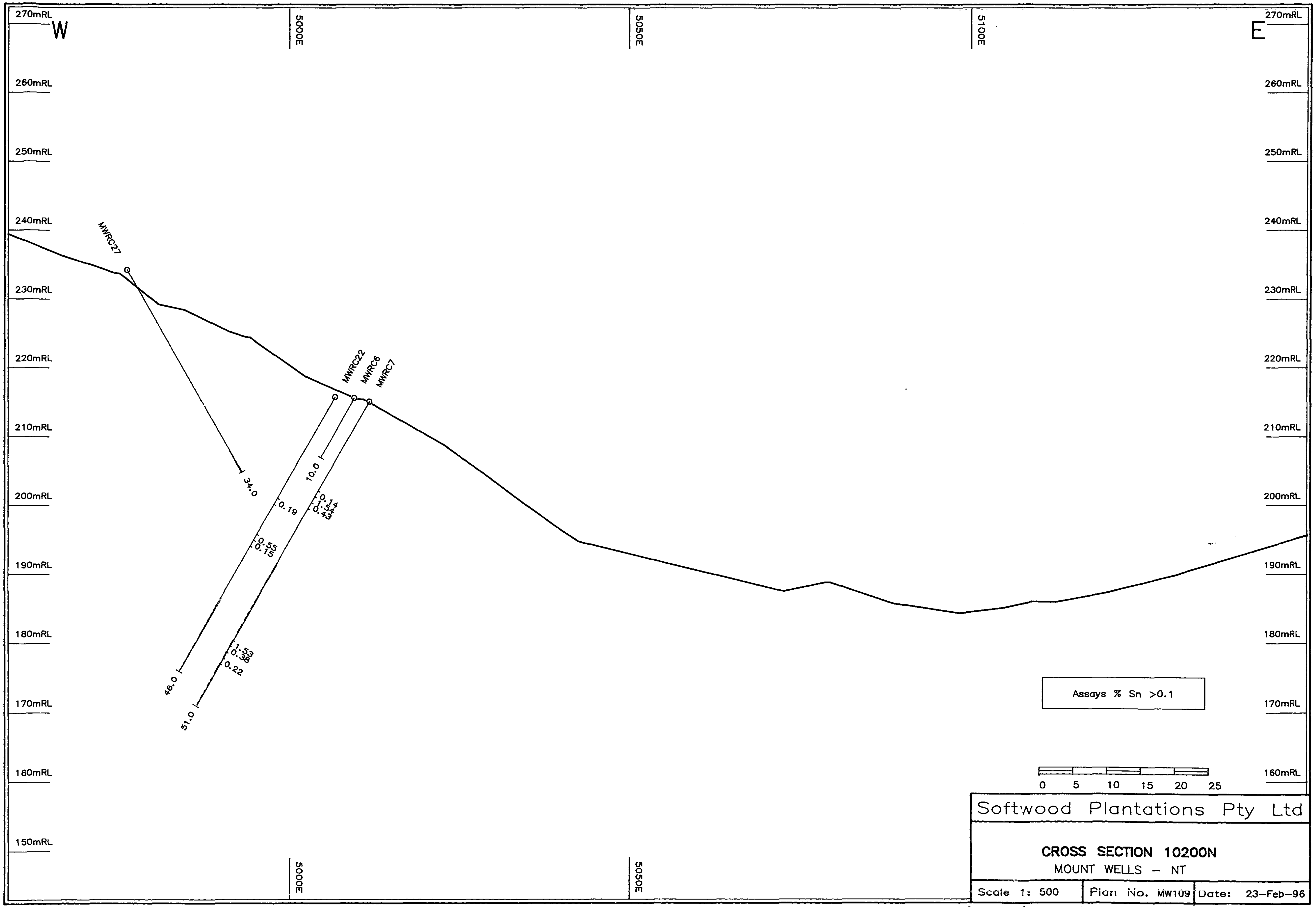

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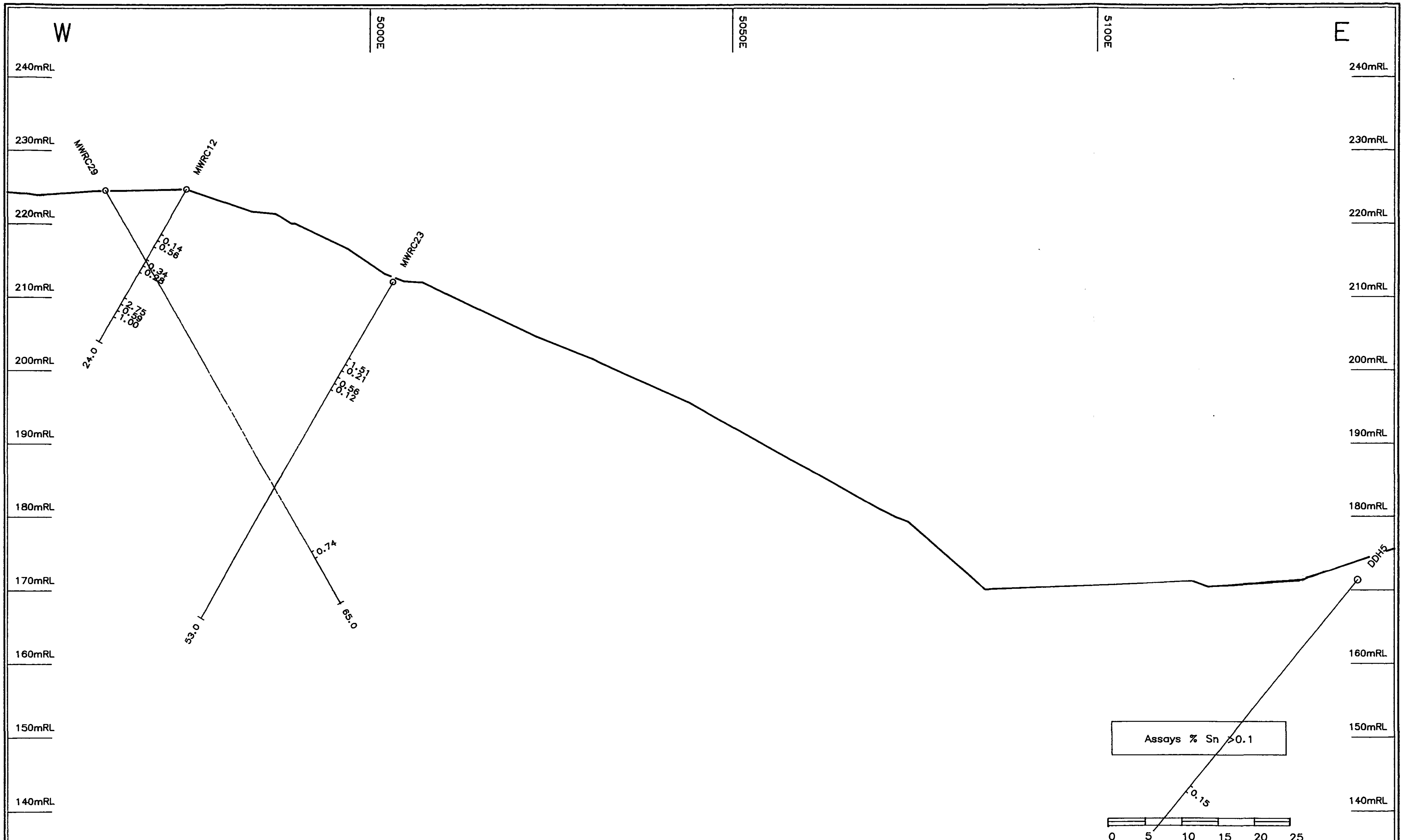
CROSS SECTION 10200N

MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW109	Date: 23–Feb–96

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



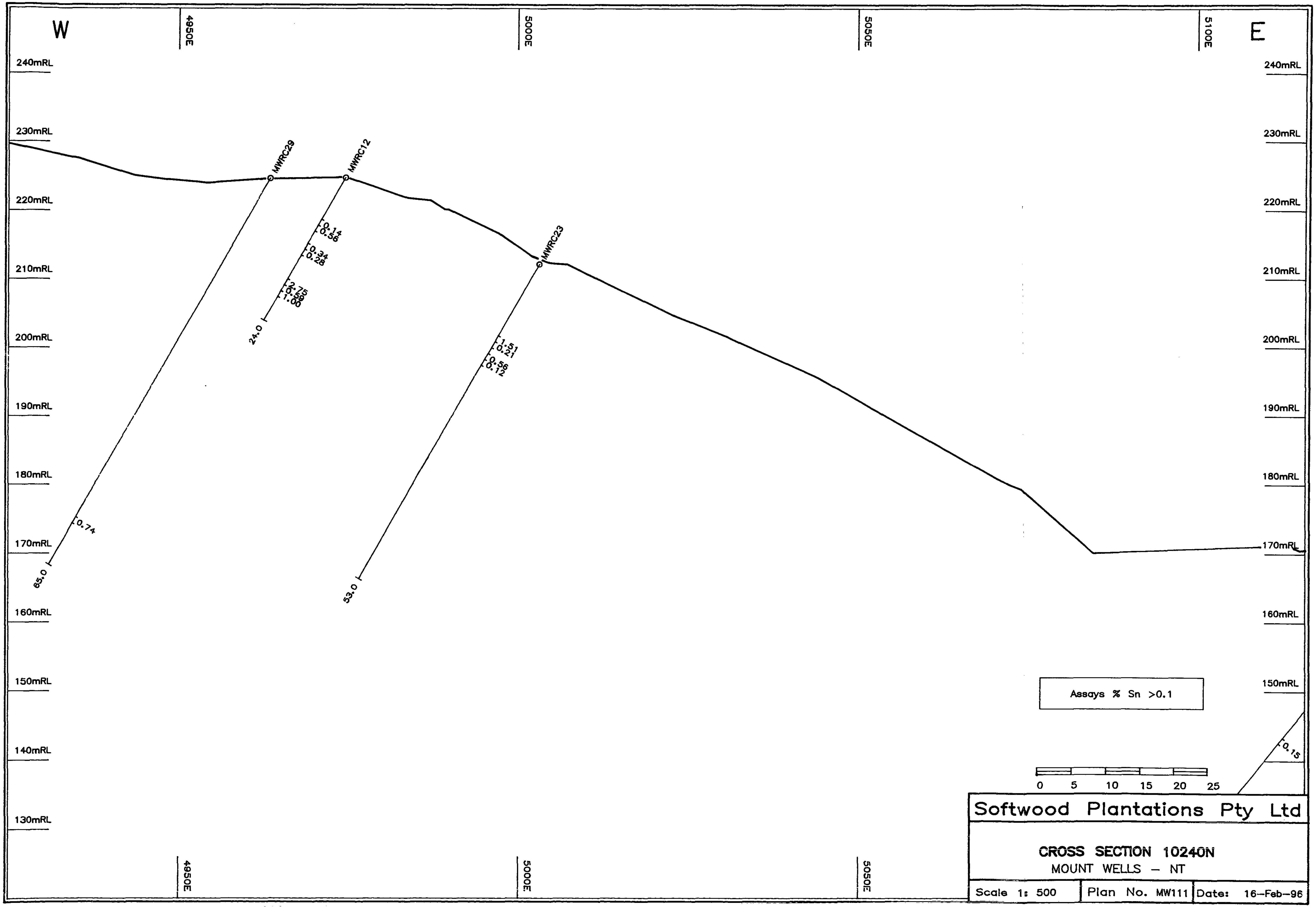
Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd

CROSS SECTION 10240N
MOUNT WELLS – NT

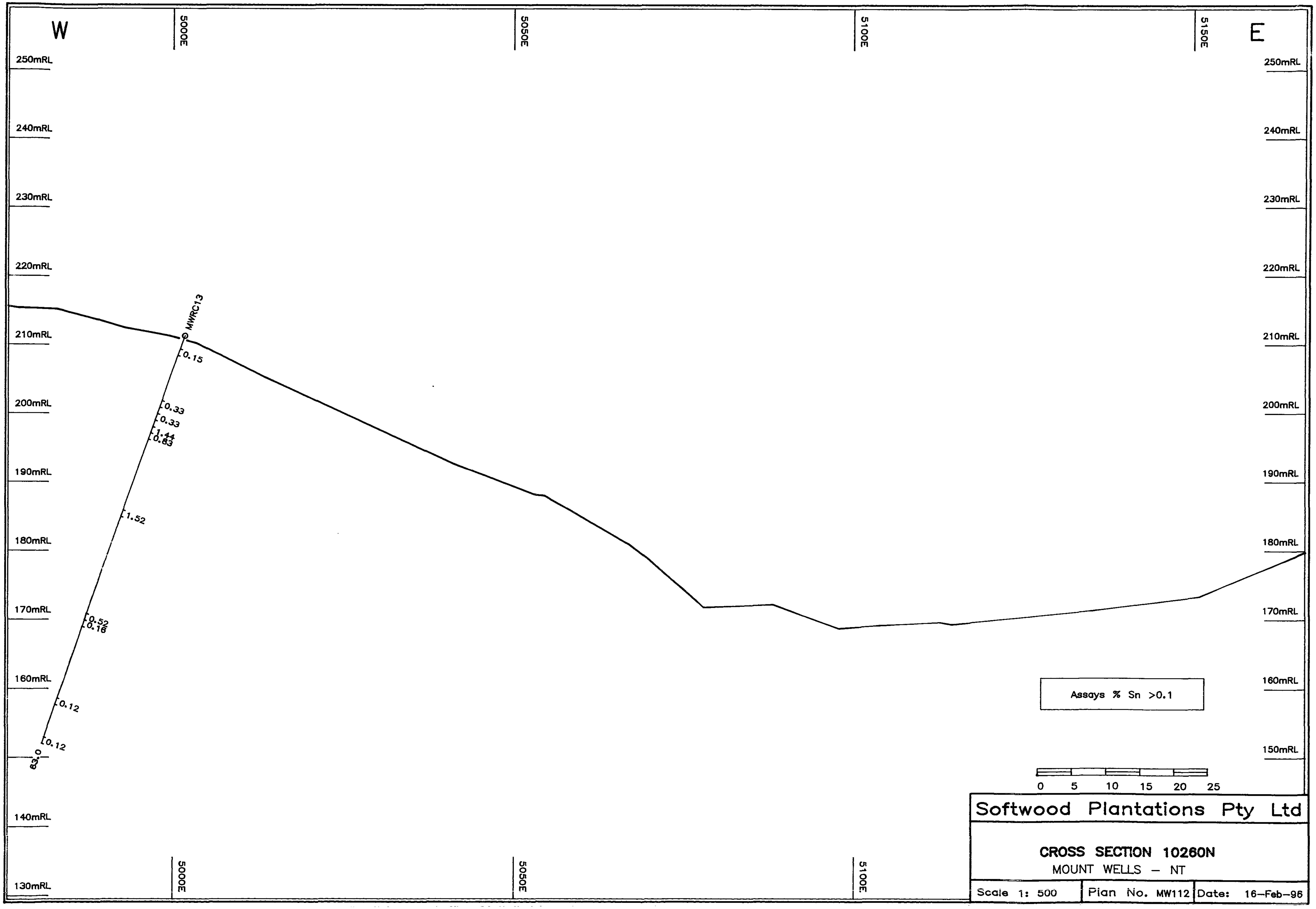
Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW111	Date: 23-Feb-96

mw10240a.pf

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES, ADELAIDE



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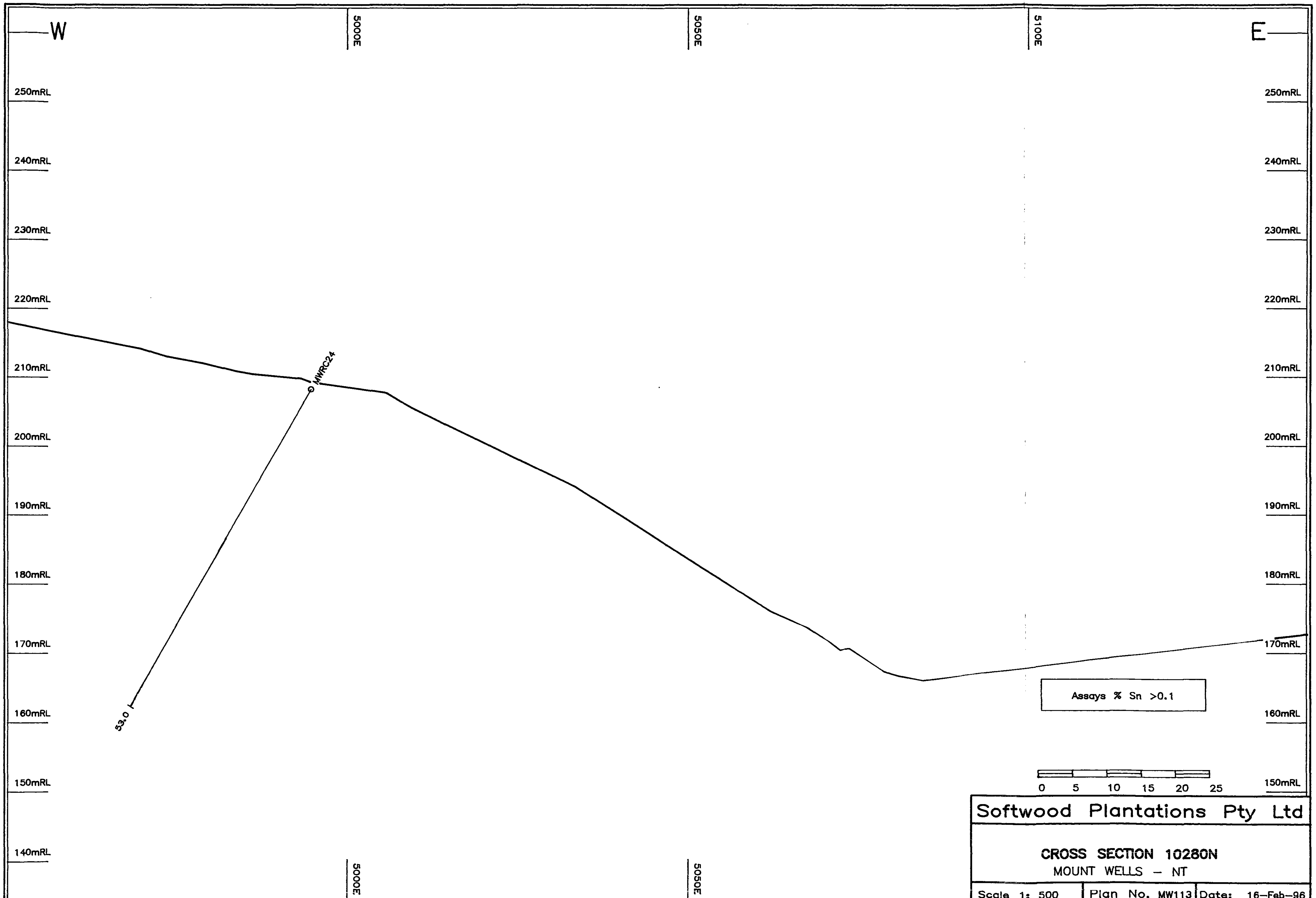
ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES, ADELAIDE



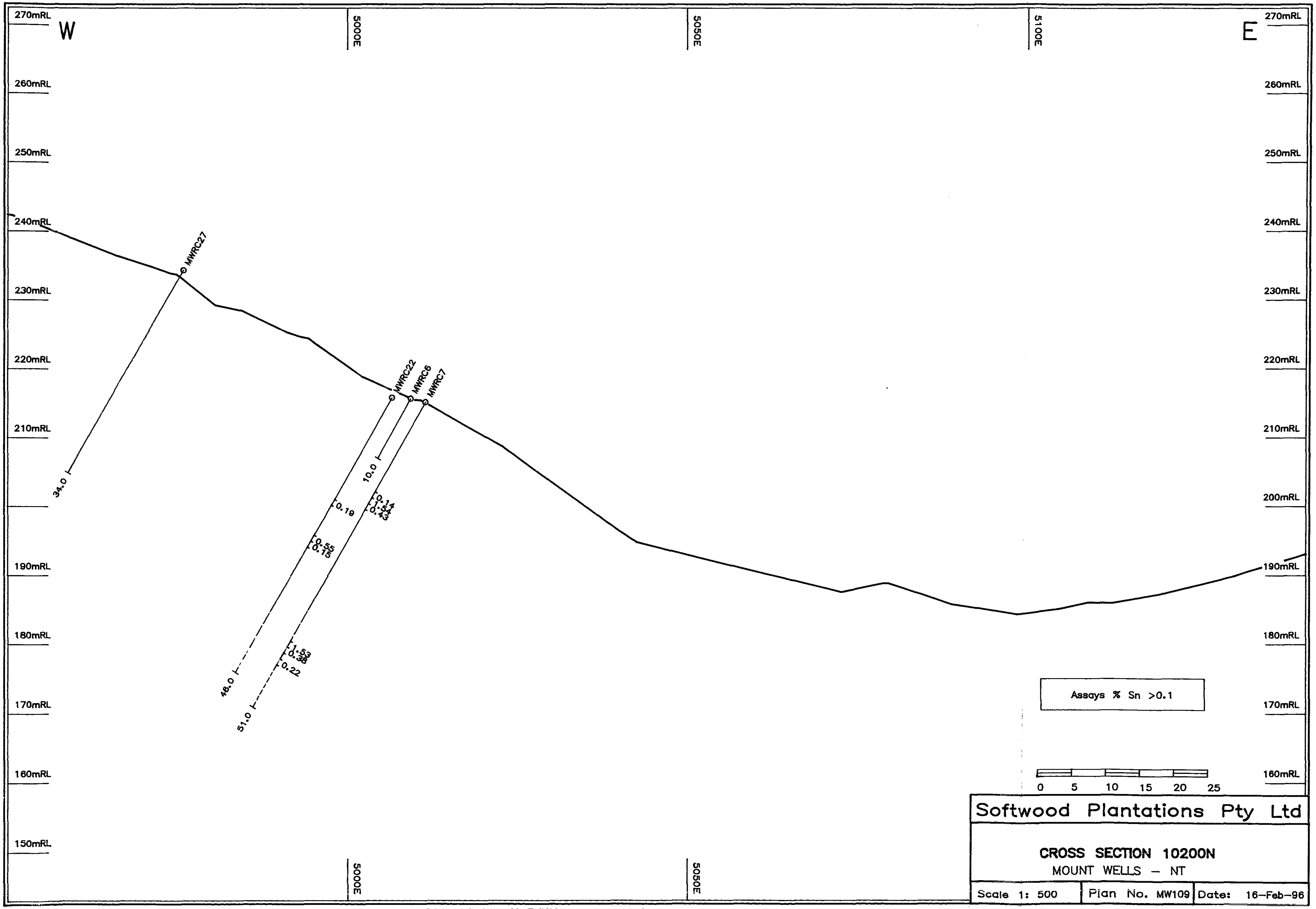
Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd

CROSS SECTION 10280N

MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW113	Date: 16–Feb–96

Ore Reserve Evaluation Services. ADELAIDE



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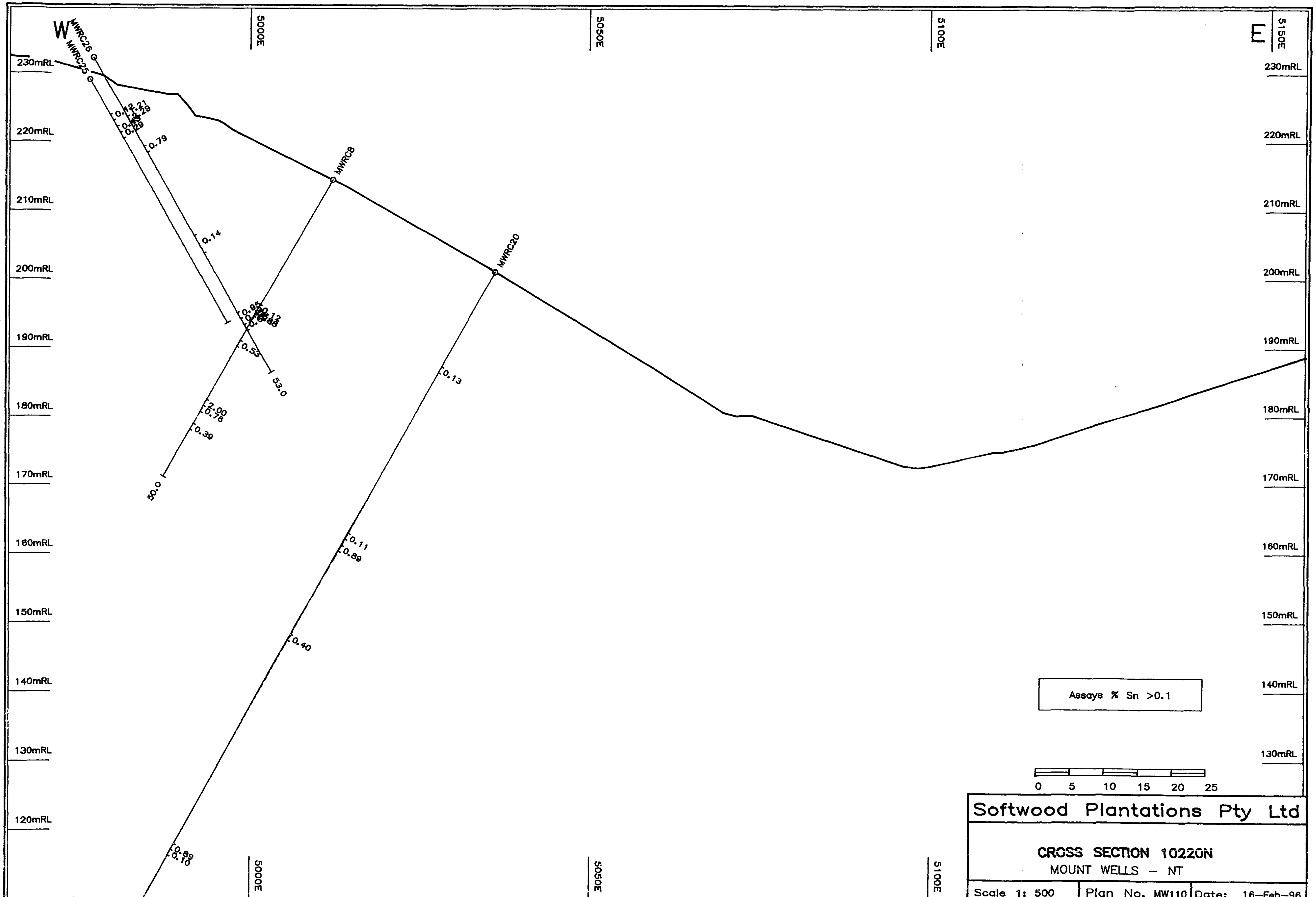
ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES, ADELAIDE



Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd

CROSS SECTION 10220N
MOUNT WELLS – NT

Scale 1: 500	Plan No. MW110	Date: 16–Feb–96

mw10220e.pf

ORE RESERVE EVALUATION SERVICES, ADELAIDE