FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
ON ARLTUNGA GOLDFIELDS PROJECT

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Exploration Licence Number: 25238

BY

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DISTRIBUTION

1. *Northern Territory Department of Minerals & Energy*
2. *Genesis Exploration Limited*

PROJECT NAME:	ARLTUNGA GOLD PROJECT		
TENEMENTS:	Exploration Licences 25238		
MINERAL FIELD:	Arltunga Mineral Field		
LOCATION:	ALICE SPRINGS	SF5314	1:250 000
	Riddoch	5851	1:100 000
COMMODITIES:	Gold and Copper		

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2.0 Introduction

The Altrunga gold project area is located some 110 km north east of Alice Springs in close proximity to the Alice to Adelaide Railway. After 70 km of sealed road along the Ross Highway, there is a formed gravel road which leads northeast for 33 km to the Arltunga Historical Reserve.

The Genesis Arltunga tenement has a well documented historical mining heritage which has yet to be subjected to the full suite of modern exploration tools and is therefore highly prospective.

During the year of the granted EL area, Genesis work was restricted to a study of open files available at the Northern Territory Department of Mines & Energy. The open file study demonstrated that there was some significant potential for gold in the area. Kastellco Geological Consultancy Ltd (KGC) was contracted by Genesis to conduct a desktop study over the area and to make recommendations on a follow-up exploration programme for the following year.

3.0 Location and Access

The Arltunga tenement is located some 110 km north east of Alice Springs in close proximity to the Alice to Adelaide Railway. After 70 km of sealed road along the Ross Highway, there is a formed gravel road which leads northeast for 33 km to the Arltunga Historical Reserve.

The reserve preserves the historical mining area of Arltunga which was officially Central Australia's first town and was founded on the basis of the late 1880's gold rush. The Genesis tenement is immediately to the north of the reserve boundary and access is possible through the reserve and onto the tenement via a formed gravel track which services the local arable and livestock farmsteads.

4.0 Tenements

The project is comprised of one granted exploration licence (EL) with the tenement details summarised in Table 1 and their locations are shown in Figures 1.

Table 1: Arltunga Project - Tenement Summary

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Current Area Blocks	Current Area (sq km)	Current Holder	Expenditure Covenant ($)
Arltunga	EL25238	Granted	244	95.34 km^2	Genesis Resources Ltd	$10,000

5.0 Infrastructure

The main route into the tenement is well maintained and utilised by the local farmsteads. This track is in the far west of the tenement and run approximately north to south linking Arltunga to the Claraville farmstead.

Access into the more remote parts of the tenement is possible along several unmaintained and rarely used dirt tracks. Large parts of the tenement are inaccessible to motor vehicles and would only be accessible via foot or horseback.

Settlements are limited to a few small farmsteads with a very low overall population density. Communications are limited to radio and satellite links with no immediate mobile telephone services. Electricity, water and sanitation are all present at the local farmsteads with power being generator derived. Fuel is held at farmsteads only. There are airstrips scattered across the region, mainly adjacent farmsteads.

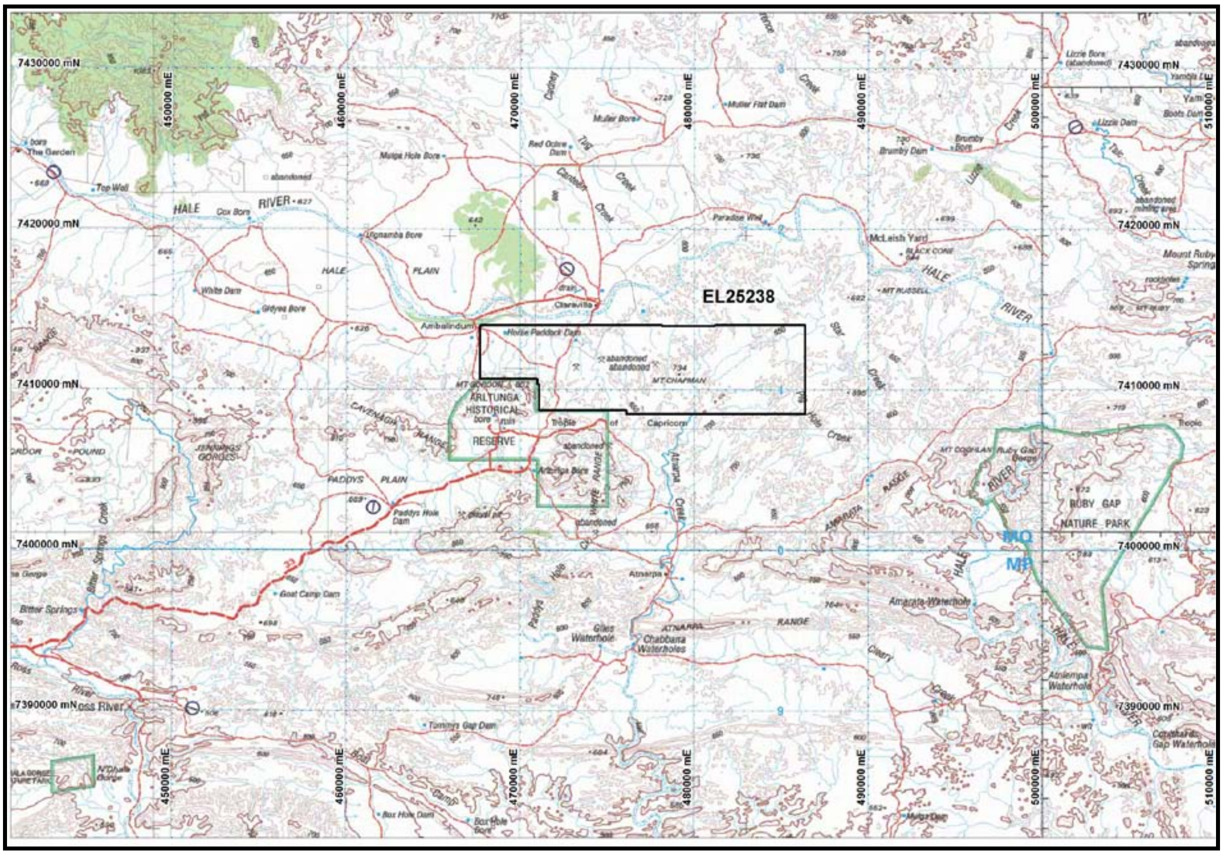

Figure 1: Arltunga Gold-Copper Project – Topographic Map

5.1 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The tenement covers the northern flanks of the White Range and Mount Gordon situated in the east MacDonnell Ranges. The topography is generally rugged and undulating before dropping northwards onto the edge of the Hale river valley.

The area is subject to monsoonal rains between November and March, during which ground work is extremely difficult. During the wet season a number of southeast flowing creeks offer significant obstacles to cross country vehicular progress. Extensive flooding can occur and should be regarded as a potential hazard during this period. Fine “dry season” conditions prevail throughout the rest of the year. The landscape is quite arid with gumtree-lined creek beds, spinifex and sparse scrub plains and denser, hilly scrub thickets.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The greater part of the tenement is formed by the supracrustal package in the eastern Arunta region, the **Ongeva package**. This comprises the lower part of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex (Lower and Middle SMC only, but excludes the Cadney Metamorphics) and Bonya Schist, Deep Bore Metamorphics, Cacklebery Metamorphics, Kanandra Granulite and Mount Bleechmore Granulite further to the east. Geochronological data from the Strangways Metamorphic Complex, Bonya Schist and Deep Bore Metamorphics indicate ages between 1810 and 1800 Ma for this package. Lithologically, the Ongeva package consists of metapelitic and metapsammitic rocks with subordinate calcsilicate, marble, and felsic and mafic orthogneiss (Huston *et al*, 2006).

The **Cadney package** (Upper SMC), which includes marbles and calc-silicates of the Cadney Metamorphics, has been interpreted to have an age of 1780-1760 Ma. However, the age of this unit is poorly known, with its age constrained between ~1800 and ~1730 Ma by the underlying Strangways Metamorphic Complex and the overprinting ~1730 Ma Strangways metamorphic event. It is possible that the Cadney package may have been deposited shortly after the Ongeva package, with a depositional age of ~1800 Ma.

The ~1770-1730 Ma **Ledan package** includes pelitic and psammitic metasediments that uncomformably overlie the Strangways Metamorphic Complex (Scrimgeour, 2003; Maidment et al., 2005). This package is interpreted to contain the **Oonagalabi assemblage**, which hosts the Oonagalabi deposit. Recent geochronological studies identified a single zircon population age of 1765 ± 4 Ma (Hussey et al., 2005), which was interpreted as a significant volcaniclastic component, implying that this age closely approximates the depositional age of the Oonagalagi assemblage.

The **Harts Range Group** comprises a complex assemblage of granite gneiss, marble, calc-silicate, amphibolite, psammites and pelites that have been metamorphosed to upper amphibolite- to granulite-facies. Detrital zircon data from these rocks indicate that they are the high-grade metamorphic equivalents of sedimentary rocks in the adjacent Amadeus and Georgina basins (Maidment, 2005). Comparison of detrital zircon data from the high-grade metamorphic and unmetamorphosed successions indicates that the Harts Range Group was deposited between ~850 Ma and ~500 Ma.

7.0 REGIONAL MINERALISATION

Mineral deposits in the Arunta region vary in commodity, style and age. Although base-metal and gold deposits in the Arunta are relatively widespread and geologically interesting, these deposits have been generally deemed as being economically insignificant although several abandoned mines are shown on mapping to exist to the north of the tenement area.

The economically most important deposits are industrial minerals: vermiculite associated with the weathered rocks in the Mud Tank carbonatite complex, and garnet-amphibole-rich sands concentrated by aeolian and alluvial processes to the north of the Harts Ranges.

The oldest deposits in the eastern Arunta are base-metal and gold deposits hosted by the Strangways Metamorphic Complex, Bonya Schist and Cadney Metamorphics.

Historically, these deposits have been classed as 'Oonagalabi-type' and were Volcanic-Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) in origin. However, more recent work (Hussey *et al*, 2005; Huston *et al*, 2006) has identified systematic differences and has divided the know deposits into three sub-types: (1) the Utnalanama-type, which we interpret as VHMS deposits, (2) the Johnnies-type, which we interpret as IOCG deposits, and (3) the re-defined Oonagalabi-type, which we interpret as either carbonate-replacement or VHMS deposits. Table summarises the characteristics that distinguish these three groups.

Table 2: Characteristics of Palaeoproterozoic Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag-Au deposits in the eastern Arunta

Type	Metal assemblage	Other elements	Host	Alteration assemblages	Interpreted age (Ma)
Utnalanama	Mineralised marble: Zn-Pb-Cu(Ag-Au) Calc-silicate: Pb-Zn	Mineralised marble: Bi-Cd Calc-silicate: Sn, HFSE, REE	Marble and calc-silicate after carbonate rocks.	Quartz-cordierite± orthopyroxene rock > massive amphibole± spinel±clinopyroxene rock. Both are concentrated in the footwall to mineralised marble lens.	1810-1800 (age of host); calc-silicate may be younger
Johnnie's	Lode rock: Cu- Pb(Zn-Ag-Au) Footwall Garnetiferous zone: Au(Cu)	Lode rock: Mn-Ca-HFSE-REE Footwall garnetiferous zone: Bi±Mo	Lode rock: magnetite diopside-amphibole± quartz rock (after marble). Footwall garnetiferous zone: Quartz-biotitegarnet±magneite gneiss.	Quartz-biotite-garnet gneiss in structural footwall to lode rock.	1795-1770 (Pb isotope model age)
Oonag alabi	Zn-Cu-Pb (Ag- Au)	Bi	Marble → calc-silicate→ massive anthophyllite schist.	Quartz-garnet rock symmetrically developed about host marble lens.	1765 (?) (age of host)

Utnalanama-type deposits are Zn-Pb-Cu-(Ag-Au) and constitute the majority of known Palaeoproterzoic deposits in the Strangways Metamorphic Complex, are characterised by

the extensive development of asymmetric alteration zones dominated by quartz-cordierite ± orthopyroxene ± biotite ± orthoamphibole ± garnet gneiss. Feldspar is typically absent in these rock types. Despite localised magnetite rich zones occurring, magnetite is not a major component of the ores or alteration assemblage and most of the quartz-cordierite rocks have a very low magnetic susceptibility.

Johnnies-type deposits, which include Johnnies Reward and Gumtree in the Strangways Metamorphic Complex and the base-metal-Au deposits of the Jervois district in the Bonya Schist further to the east, are Cu-Au-(Pb-Zn-Ag) deposits characterised by a close association with abundant magnetite, and an asymmetric quartz-biotite-garnet ± feldspar alteration assemblage. These deposits are closely associated with magnetite, either in a magnetite-diopside ± amphibole skarn assemblage (e.g. Johnnies Reward) or in an iron formation (amphibole-quartz-magnetite rocks, e.g. Gumtree). Although base-metals are most concentrated in magnetite-rich zones, Au is concentrated in the structural footwall of these deposits. Gold values are typically one or two orders of magnitude higher in the Johnnies-type than the Utnalanama-type. Moreover, at Johnnies Reward, Mn and some high field strength elements (HFSE) and REE are highly enriched in places within the lode. Based on these characteristics, Johnnies-type deposits are more likely to be equivalent to IOCG deposits rather than VHMS deposits (Hussey *et al.,* 2005).

Oonagalabi-type deposits, which are represented by the Oonagalabi deposit and two nearby prospects, are hosted by the ~1765 Ma Oonagalabi assemblage of the Ledan package. Like the Utnalanama-type deposits, Oonagalabi-type deposits are not associated with abundant magnetite and are characterised by a Zn-Cu-Pb-(Ag-Au) metal assemblage. However, unlike the Utnalanama-type deposits, the main alteration assemblage outside of the host marble is a quartz-garnet-feldspar rock: quartz-cordierite gneiss is rare. Carbonate in the ore host is progressive replaced by calc-silicate and then massive anthophyllite rock. All three rock types are mineralised. These characteristics are most consistent with a carbonate replacement origin, although a VHMS origin cannot be ruled out (Hussey *et al*., 2005).

The Mordor Igneous Complex (1132 ± 5 Ma) hosts orthomagmatic PGE-Au-Cu-Ni prospects associated with ultramafic rocks in this alkaline igneous suite. These prospects are the only known deposits of this type in the Arunta region. The Mud Tank carbonatite, which has been dated at 732 ± 5 Ma, hosts gem quality zircon. However, vermiculite deposits, which formed from the weathering of biotite, are economically the most important deposits in the eastern Arunta, with 69,693 tonnes of open-pit vermiculite products sold between 1995 and December 2003, with an estimated value of A$18-25M. The international operators, the Imerys Group, anticipate another 20 years production and be realised from the existing pit and adjacent areas.

Garnet-rich para-amphibolites of the Harts Range Group are the source of the other major industrial mineral deposit in the eastern Arunta region. Olympia Resources Limited plan to commence mining in 2008 on the Harts Range Abrasives Project. The Project is based on resources of industrial garnet and alumino magnesio hornblende (AMH) with proven and probable reserves of approximately 2.3 Mt of recoverable garnet and approximately 6.2 Mt of recoverable AMH making the Harts Range deposit one of the largest abrasive deposits in the world. AMH, although lower in hardness and SG than garnet, when mixed with a proportion of garnet produces results similar to garnet in applications such as blast cleaning. Olympia intends to sell AMH in a product called Garnetblende consisting of approximately 80% AMH and 20% garnet (Olympia Resources website, Nov 2007).

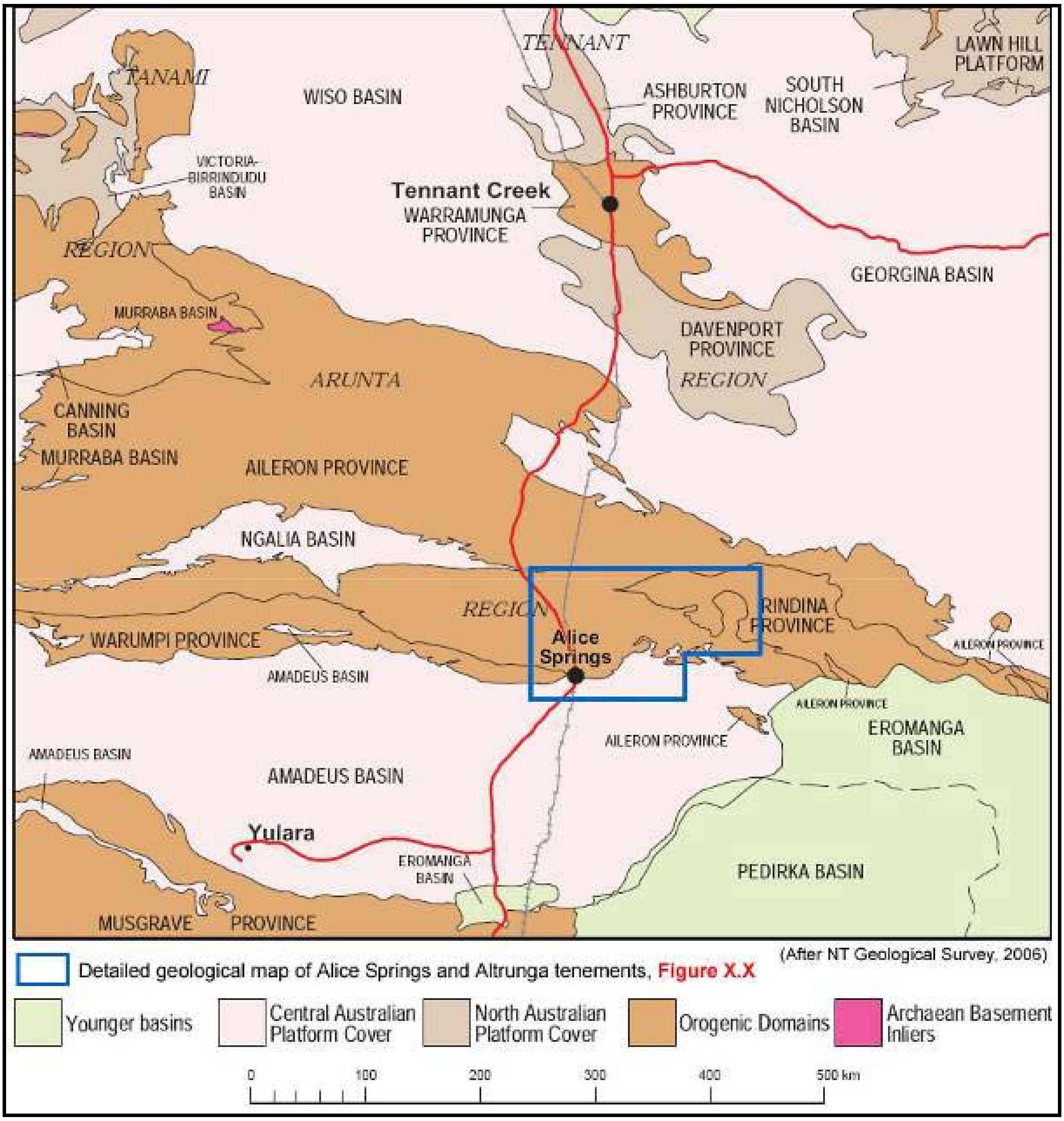

Figure 2: Arltunga Project – Regional Geology with Prospect Location Map

7.1 Local Mineralisation

The Arltunga goldfield occurs within the Alice Springs Arltunga Nappe Complex (~430-300 Ma). The Arltunga Nappe Complex was formed when a south-directed thrusting event resulted in the current structural duplex arrangement of the Amadeus Basin and the Palaeoproterozoic basement. The deposits are hosted both by the Palaeoproterozoic basement and by the Neoproterozoic Heavitree Quartzite, and are inferred to have an age of ~300-290 Ma (late Alice Springs Orogeny) based on structural relationships of Au-bearing veins and 39Ar-40Ar ages of white micas (Huston et al, 2006). Palaeoproterozoic rocks that host the deposits include the Cadney Metamorphics (marble and calc-silicates), the Hillsoak Bore Metamorphics (predominantly metasediments, including calcareous units and rare marbles, and amphibolites), the Cavenagh Metamorphics (mainly metasediments, including calcareous units, and quartzofeldspathic gneiss with minor iron formation) and the Atnarpa Igneous Complex (retrogressed tonalitic gneiss: Mackie, 1986). Of these units, only the Atnarpa Igneous Complex has been reliably dated at ~1770 Ma (Zhao and Bennett, 1995). There are several areas of well documented mineralisation within and adjacent to the Genesis Arltunga licence. These are illustrated in Figure 3.

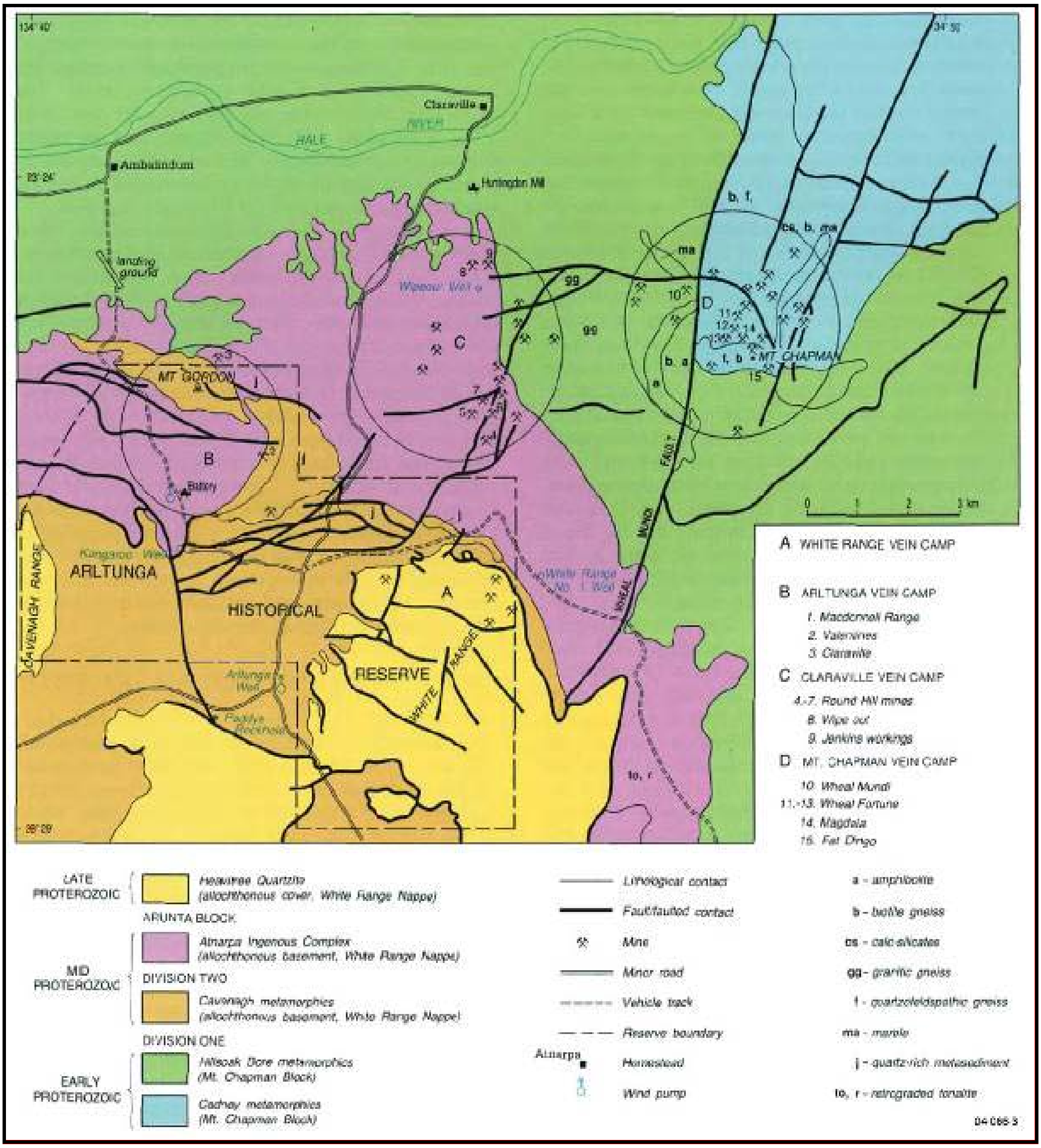

Figure 3: Geology of the Arltunga area showing historical mining and prospects

The Au bearing veins vary in thickness from several tens to hundred of centimetres and consists of white quartz, that is variably iron stained, with limonite and locally contains malachite and other trace sulphides.

8.0 HISTORICAL EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION

Once the Alice Springs Telegraph Station was established in 1872 it became a staging point for exploration into the surrounding country and the development of pastoralism. The area around Arltunga first became part of a pastoral lease in 1881 and was considered stocked by 1884.

Charles Winnecke and, later in 1886, David Lindsay reported the discovery of rubies in the Harts and east MacDonnell Ranges. These reports started a rush to the 'ruby' fields. The 'rubies' eventually were found to be only garnets (see Section 3.3), but by that time gold had been found at Arltunga and the miners' attention turned to this precious mineral.

Alluvial gold was first discovered about April 1887 near Paddys Rockhole just outside the southern boundary of the Arltunga Historical Reserve. Later in the same year reef gold was discovered nearby. By 1888, the Wheal Fortune Reef was being worked on the north-east of the goldfield at Mount Chapman. When the rich reefs of the White Range were discovered in 1897, most mining transferred to this field. This coincided with the 1898 opening of the 10-head government battery and cyanide works. These were run by the government manager, assayer and machinery operators, who had residences and offices on the goldfields.

Activity on the goldfields was sporadic due to problems caused by climatic extremes of heat, drought and flood; the lack of sufficient water supplies to run equipment and supply the domestic needs of miners and their stock; and the isolation of the goldfields. As the nearest railhead was Oodnadatta, 600 km to the south, there were often extended delays in replacing failed equipment and obtaining supplies.

Historical mining around Arltunga was most active between 1896 and 1913, with peak production in 1903 corresponding to the peak in population of over one hundred miners.

To date, thirty-three gold prospect areas have been defined within the Genesis Arltunga tenement, see Figure 4 and Figure 4.3. These prospects fall into two groups:

<u>Claraville Vein Camp</u>

The vein camp is centred on Wipe-Out Well, 4.5 km south of the Claraville farmstead. The most important mines at this camp were Round Hill, Wipe-Out and Jenkins mines, see Table 4.1.

Table 3 - Recorded gold production at Claraville Vein Camp

Mine	Period	Ore (t)	Gold (oz)	Avg Au g/t	Reference
Round Hill	1890-1908	193.50	160.49	25.81	Battery Records
Wipe-Out	1890-1900	125.39	86.81	21.46	Battery Records
"	1935	10	9	27.99	Admin Report
Jenkins	1935-1939	252.67	281.87	34.7	Admin Report

Wipe-Out Mine

The main working is a large open-cut about 60 m long and 9 m deep. The reef strikes at 005° and ranges in width up to 0.5 m. It is typically pyrite (oxidised boxworks) with minor amounts of malachite (Hossfeld, 1937). The reef appears to be an infilling of a north trending shear within retrograde tonalite of the Atnarpa Igneous Complex.

Jenkins Workings

The workings comprise series of semi-parallel, close spaced, narrow quartz veins and leaders (0.1 - 0.3 m in width) up to 15 m long, hosted by basic gneiss. The workings are up to 12 m deep. The veins consist of well-jointed, vuggy quartz with limonite (oxidised pyrite), calcite and siderite and free gold. Many veins do not outcrop out but their presence is manifest on the surface by calcrete deposits derived from the calcite contained in the veins (Hossfeld, 1937). The veins are steeply dipping and trend at about 010°.

Round Hill Workings

The Round Hill workings are a series of shallow open cut pits and costeans which extend for approximately 1 kilometre in a north-northwesterly direction close to the northern boundary of the Historical Reserve. Thin sulphide quartz reefs and leaders up to 0.15 metres thick are developed within an extensive, well defined 020º trending shear zone. The host rocks are strongly foliated tonalite and granite of the Atnarpa Igneous Complex. The major foliation in the tonalite dips to the northwest, normal to the trend of the mineralised shear zone.

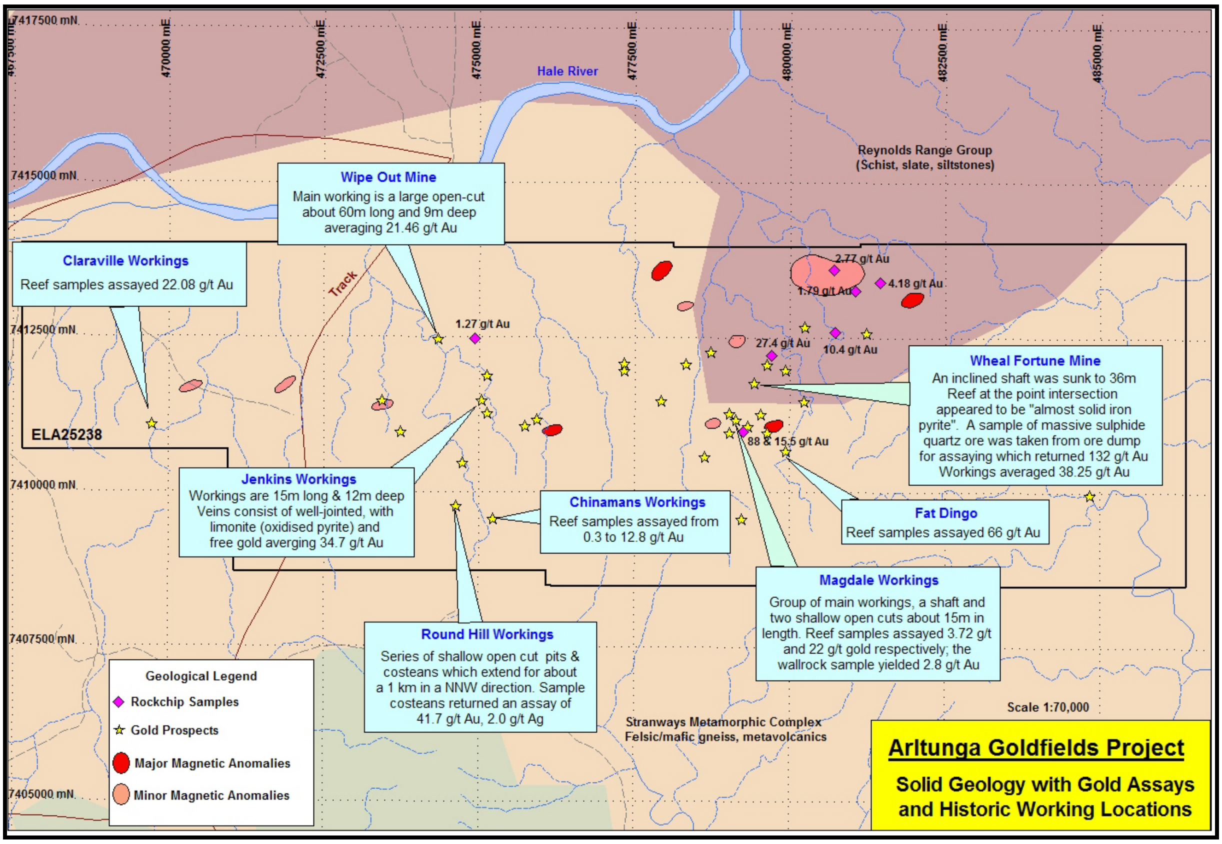

Figure 4 - Arltunga historical sites within EL25238

Mount Chapman Vein Camp

This vein camp is centred on Mount Chapman which is located about 6.5 km southeast of Claraville. The three most significant producing mines were: Wheal Fortune, Wheal Mundi and Magdala, see Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4 - Recorded production of the Mount Chapman vein camp

Mine	Period	Ore (t)	Gold (oz)	Avg Au g/t	Reference
Wheal Fortune	1890-1910	388.49	479.19	38.25	Battery Records
Magdala	1904-1910	66.25	84.68	39.50	Battery Records
Wheal Mundi	1898 - ????	-	479	-	Hossfield, 1937

The vein camp is bounded to the east by the Wheal Mundi fault, a major linement which strikes at 015^o for about 10 kilometres. The major workings are located on a number of parallel quartz reefs which are off-set relative to one another forming a typical en echelon configuration which follows the same trend as the Wheal Mundi fault. The reefs are further interpreted as the infilling of structurally controlled dilation zones which transgress at a high angle well foliated, thinly bedded gneisses, calcsilicates and marbles of the Cadney metamorphics, see Section 3.2.2.

Wheal Fortune Mine

This is one of the oldest mines on the field and is referred to in reports of 1888, 1890 and 1896. After 1898 it supplied ore to the Arltunga Historic Battery almost continuously until 1910 and was the largest producer in the field.

The main workings were centred on a narrow quartz reef (0.3-0.5 metres wide) striking 018^o and dipping 80^o west. An inclined shaft was sunk to 36 metres to test the reef at depth. According to Matthews (1905), the reef at the point intersection appeared to be “almost solid iron pyrite”. A sample of massive sulphide quartz ore taken from a nearly ore dump for assay yielded 4.24 oz/ton Au (132 g/t Au), a value markedly greater than any grade registered for the Wheal Fortune ore at the battery.

Another parallel reef, off-set 70 m to the southeast was opened by stoping. A tunnel was driven to intersect the reef below the northern end of the open cut, see Figure 4.4. The vein was intersected but it was less than 0.15 metres wide.

The Wheal Fortune workings averaged 1.23 oz/ton (38.25 g/t Au) for ore treatment at the Huntingdon mill and the battery (1890-1910, near to the present day Claraville farmstead), which was considerably higher grade than any other mine outside White Range vein camp.

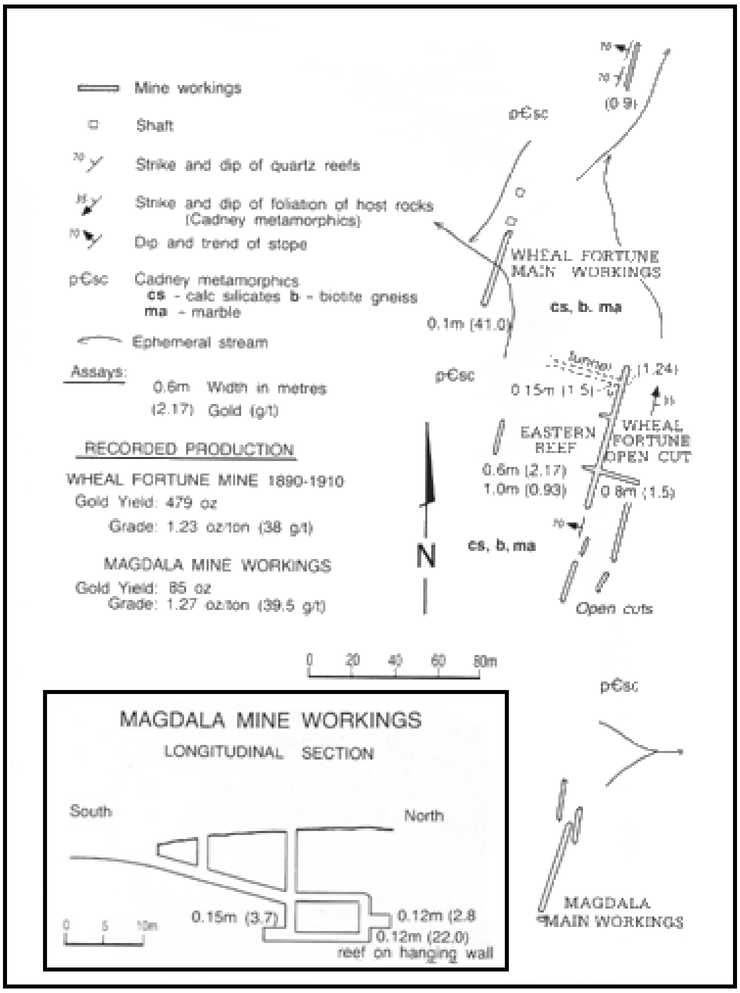

Figure 5 - Plan of the Wheal Fortune and Magdala workings

Magdale Workings

These workings are located 600 m south of Wheal Fortune and are part of the same reef system. They include a group of main workings, a shaft and two shallow open cuts about 15 metres in length, to the north of the main workings. Narrow quartz reefs up to 0.2 metres wide occur within a metre wide shear zone which contains bands of pegmatitic material up to 0.2 m wide as well as selvedges of crushed and decomposed gneiss. The vuggy, pyritic, iron stained quartz is host to the gold. The reefs have the same orientation as those of Wheal Fortune (Strike 018^{o}, Dip 80^{o} west).

Hossfeld (1937) took three samples from the shear zone at the bottom of the underground workings, two from the quartz reef and one from the crushed (sheared) selvedges of wallrock. The reef samples assayed 3.72 g/t Au and 22 g/t Au respectively; the wallrock sample yielded 2.8 g/t Au indicating that the mineralisation was not strictly limited to the quartz reef and that provided receptive wallrocks were present, that alteration zone mineralisation may also be present.

White Range

The a-fore-mentioned White Range area would subsequently go on to produce 81% of the 15,396 oz (0.479 tonnes) produced in the Arltunga goldfield prior to 1984 (Mackie, 1986).

Mining continued on a limited scale up to the 1980s with resurgence of activity in the 1930s during the Depression and during the 1950s. Sylvester ‘Mick’ McIntyre worked the White Range area for gold between 1956 and 1959, with his sons Selwin and Leslie. Mick bought a two-head stamp battery in Western Australia and re-erected it at Kangaroo Well, close to the old Police Station.

Larger scale exploration and mining using modern technology commenced in the mid 1980s with three exploration licences granted affecting parts of the Historical Reserve. Exploration drilling took place throughout 1987 and 1988 and a mineral lease for a period of 25 years was granted in March 1989 to White Range Gold NL. Mining commenced after documentation of the historic sites as required under the environmental conditions that were part of the lease. Operations proved unprofitable and mining ceased in 1991.

The Mineral Leases were sold with outstanding rehabilitation works transferred with them. Arltunga Pty Ltd was formed in October 1996 with the intent to commence a waste rock dump re-treatment program on the White Range Gold waste rock dumps built in the period between 1989 and 1991. Arltunga Pty Ltd reworked the rock dumps until late 1999 when crushing and milling ceased.

The most recent phase of operations at the White Range Mine ran from 2001 to 2007 during which time Intermin Resources employed a small heap leach operation, producing 15,350 oz of Au. Intermin Resources’ September Quarterly report announced that 833 oz had been produced over the past quarter and that screening and stacking operations were completed. The leaching of stacked material was expected to continue to the end of the year during which time the underground operations would be would-down and rehabilitation of the site would be completed.

9.0 WORK COMPLETED AND DISCUSSION

To the present day, there has been intermittent activity in the area, including several phases of work under the Northern Territories Geological Survey and several scientific studies. During the 1990’s, reconnaissance rock-chip samples have yielded gold results up to 27.4 g/t Au. Costean assay results also realised gold grades up to 41.7 g/t Au whilst dump samples from Wheal Fortune have assayed 132 g/t Au.

Regional geophysical interpretation has been utilised in conjunction with GIS resources to identify numerous first-order “bulls eye” magnetic anomalies which to date remain untested and will be follow up in due coarse.

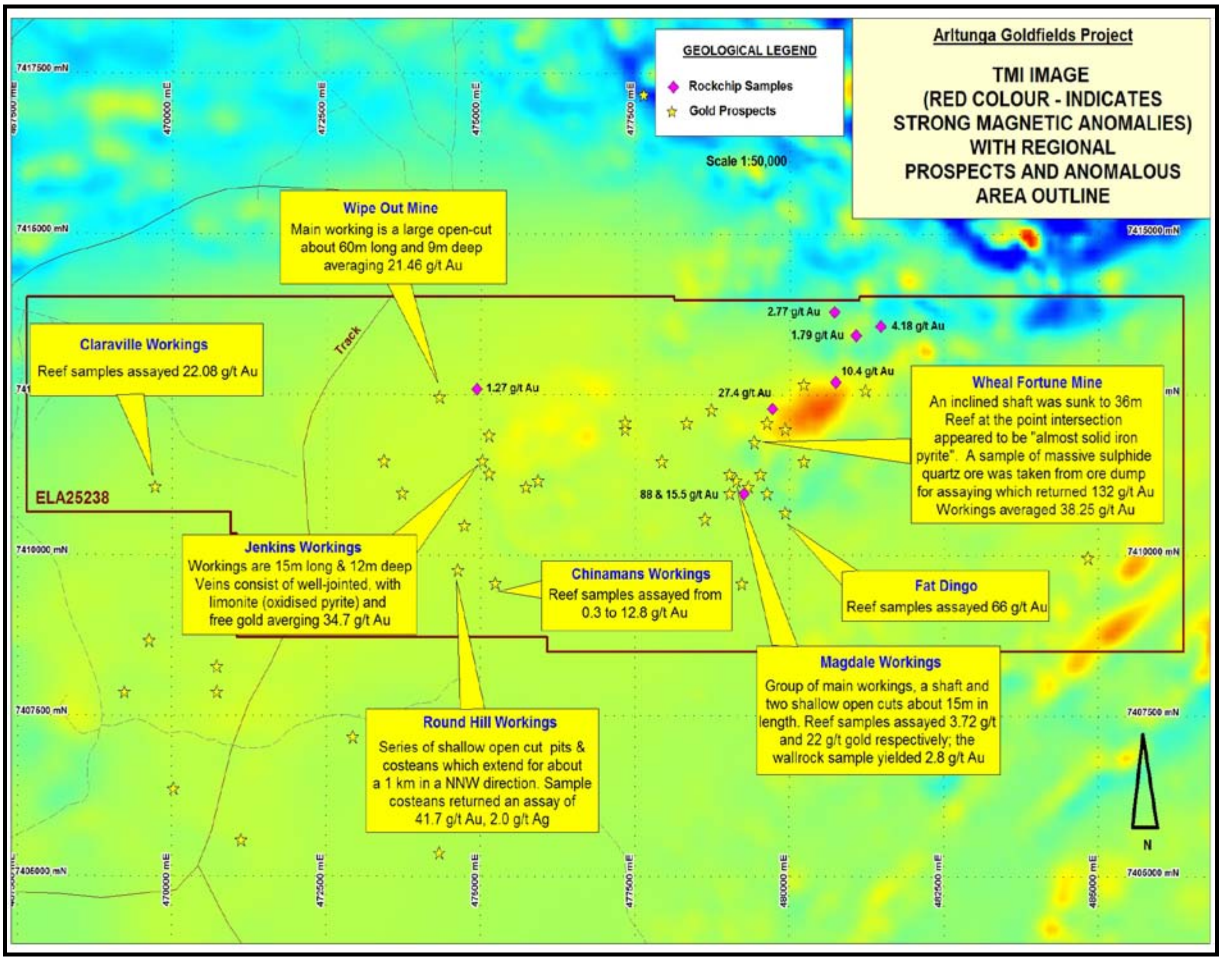

Figure 6 - Arltunga historical sites overlain with TMI Image

10.0 EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Given that the area has yet to be fully understood and subject to the full suite of modern exploration tools, additional exploration work is warranted on almost the historical mining heritage alone.

There is also the possibility that the mineralisation mined to date may be the near-surface exposure of more extensive, deeper mineralisation, which as implied earlier, has yet to be subjected to deep drilling.

The most critical aspect of any future exploration will be building up a more accurate mineralisation model and assessing whether the smaller historical mine workings are part of deeper and larger mineralised system.

11.0 PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Genesis proposes undertaking a soil and rock-chip sampling programme over a 50 m by 200 m grid covering the Claraville and Mount Chapman anomalies and old workings. Geological mapping would run concurrently with the proposed soil sampling in order to help delineate the source of gold anomalism in the area.

Rock-chip sampling and limited ground geophysics is likely to be undertaken to determine the potential of known areas of shear zone hosted quartz veins. Further exploration will include comprehensive surface sampling and geophysics aimed at preparing for a first-pass RAB drilling programme to test anomalous gold bearing areas and "bulls eye" magnetic anomalies outlined by updated geophysics.

12.0 EL25238 - EXPEDITURE STATEMENT

Kastellco Geological Consultancy	
Drafting	$1,750.00
Reporting	$1,245.85
Resource Potential Pty Ltd	$5,288.44
Administration/Overheads/Management	$2,012.95
TOTAL	**$10,297.24**

13.0 EL25238 – PROSPOSED EXPEDITURE

Exploration Budget for Arltunga Project for 2007-2008	
Project: Arltunga Exploration Program	**Total AUD$**
Rock chip/Soil Sampling Program	
Between 200 surface geochemical samples	$6,000.00
Sub-total	
Assay Laboratories Analysis	
Geochemistry for Rock Chip/Soil Samples	$2,000.00
Sub-total	
Professionals	
Kastellco Geological Consultancy	$2,000.00
Sub-total	
Total	**$10,000.00**