GBS GOLD AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Burnside Operations P/L

ANNUAL EXPLORATION REPORT
GOLDEN DYKE GROUP
MLN794-795 and MCN1456-1463
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2007

Pine Creek 1:250 000
Pine Creek 1:100 000

Title Holders: Territory Goldfields N.L.
Buffalo Creek Mines P/L

Distribution:
DPIFM Darwin NT
Northern Gold NL Perth WA
Burnside Operations P/L Brocks Creek NT
Burnside Operations P/L Perth WA

Report No: PC/BJV/07/50

Zia U. Bajwah
February 2008

SUMMARY

The Golden Dyke Group of tenements is situated approximately 140km SE of Darwin, Northern Territory. It comprises 10 mining tenements which are located along the western limb of the Golden Dyke Dome, a complex folded structure associated with historic gold and base metal mines.

These tenements have been actively explored for gold and base metals by several companies, utilising drilling, trenching, pitting, dozing and geochemical methods. In the project area, gold production from open pits and shafts occurred up to 1984. The ownership of this group of tenement has changed many times. Now GBS Gold Australia Pty Ltd is the sole owner of the project.

In previous years, work on the Golden Dyke tenement group comprised compilation of geological, historical exploration data and acquiring of SPOT images. The area is at a historically mature stage of exploration and easily accessible oxide gold resources in the area had already been extracted by open pit prior to 1985. As a consequence the group is ranked at a low-medium level with the scope to generate further gold resources in the future.

GBS Gold Australia Pty Ltd regards the Golden Dyke Group of tenements an important asset and its significance is highlighted due to the group's close proximity to the Burnside project area where mining is taking place since August 2006. Currently company resources are focused in bringing on-line projects such as Toms Gully, Cosmo Deeps and Maud Creek in 2008 and 2009 respectively with a budget of several million dollars. As a result, Golden Dyke project has been placed on low-medium ranking and its exploration and development has been delayed. Exploration and consolidation in the Golden Dyke tenements will be an important part of the company plan. New appraisal of the area will be carried out over the course of 2008, and previous work will be reviewed. This will include field visits, preliminary sampling and a proposed drilling plan if warranted.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report covers exploration work carried out during the year ended 31 December 2006. The Golden Dyke area has been the subject of intensive historic and recent exploration and gold mining activity, both for alluvial and bedrock occurrences, since gold was discovered there in 1872.

2.0 TENEMENT DETAILS

These tenements were originally granted to Zapopan N.L. and Harlock Pty. Ltd. The mineral claims and leases are now held jointly by Territory Goldfields N.L. and Buffalo Creek Mines P/L in equal shares. They are managed under the terms of the Burnside JV by Burnside Operations P/L. Details of the titles are given below in Table 1. In September 2005 Harmony Gold elected to sell its 50% interest in the JV (Buffalo Creek Mines P/L) to Northern Gold NL (that owns Territory Goldfields NL). In turn, Northern Gold NL has been taken over by GBS Gold Australia P/L, and as a result, is the sole project owner now.

Table 1: Golden Dyke Group Tenement Details

Title No	Granted	Expiry	Registered Holders	Area(ha)
MLN 794	12/01/54	31/12/2015	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	8.09
MLN 795	01/11/61	31/12/2023	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	8.09
MCN 1456	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	12
MCN 1457	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	7
MCN 1458	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	12
MCN 1459	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	17
MCN 1460	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	8
MCN 1461	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	20
MCN 1462	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	15
MCN 1463	29/01/88	31/12/2011	Territory Goldfields NL/ Buffalo Creek Mines P/L	7
			TOTAL	114.18

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

MLNs 794, 795 and MCNs 1456-1463, are located on the western limb of the Golden Dyke Dome, a prospective fold structure in the Pine Creek Orogen, approximately 140km SE of Darwin. It lies on the Burrundie (14/6-IV) 1:50,000 map sheet. The tenements cover an area approximately 114.18ha and lie between latitudes 13°32' south and 13°34' south and longitudes 131°31' east and 131°32' east (Figure 1). The titles are situated within Pastoral Lease No. 903, Douglas. Access is via the Stuart Highway, heading southwards past Hayes Creek and then turn off (left) north along the Grove Hill/Mount Bonnie Road. The tenements are either on or to the west of the road (Figure 1).

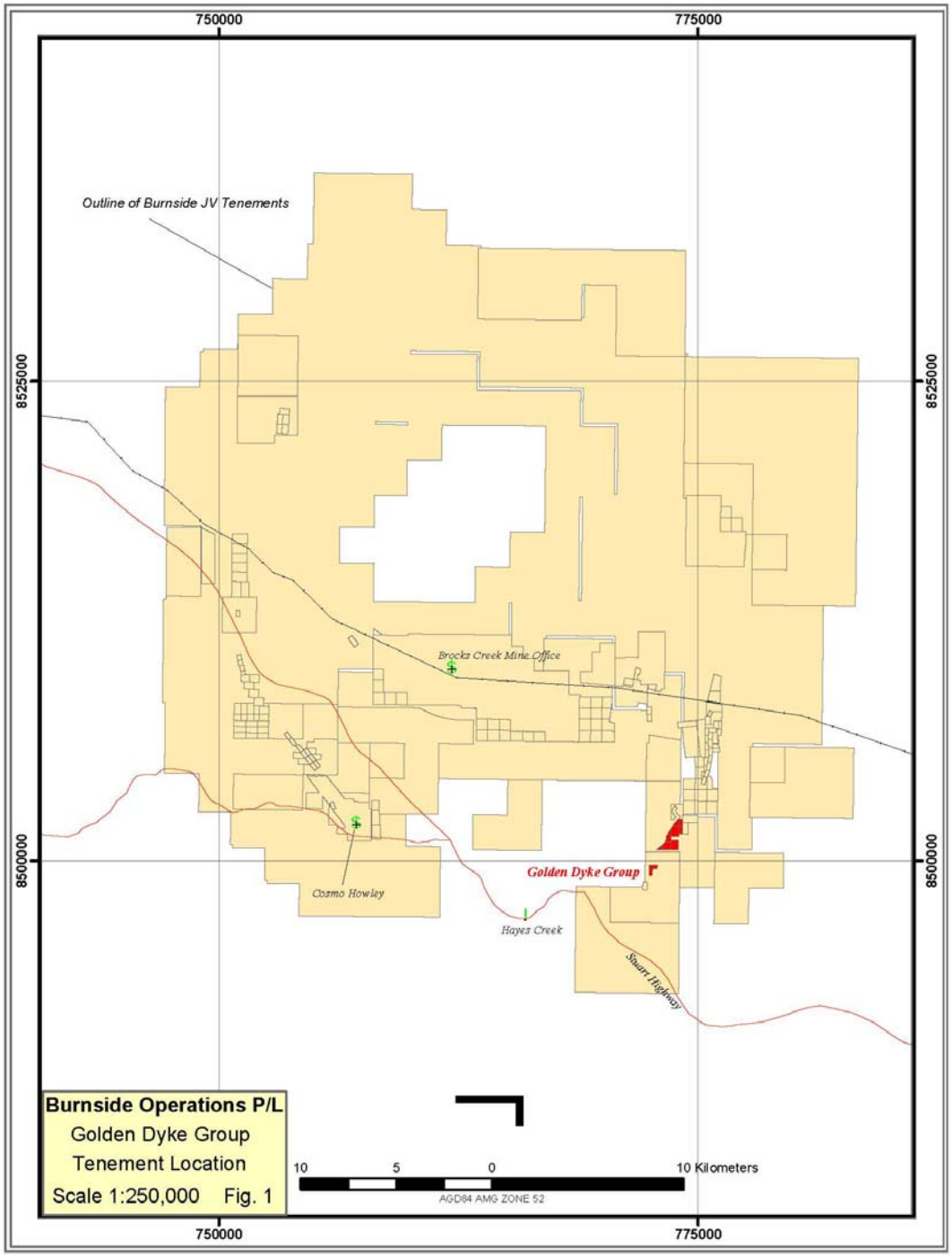
4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

Geology of the area has been described by several workers and following account is based upon Ahmad et al (1994) and Shaw (2005, 2006). The Golden Dyke tenements are located within the Pine Creek Orogen, a tightly folded sequence of Palaeoproterozoic rocks, 10 - 14km in thickness, laid down on a rifted granitic Archaean basement during the interval ~2.2-1.87Ga. The sequence is dominated by pelitic and psammitic (continental shelf shallow marine) sediments with locally significant interlayered tuff units. Pre-orogenic mafic sills of the Zamu Dolerite event (~1.87Ga) intruded the lower formations of the South Alligator Group.

During the Top End Orogeny (Nimbuwah Event ~1.85-1.78 Ga) the sequence was tightly folded, faulted and pervasively altered with metamorphic grade averaging greenschist facies. Intrusion of the Cullen Batholith introduced a suite of fractionated calc-alkaline granitic batholiths into the sequence in the period ~1.84-1.78Ga. These high temperature I-type intrusives produced strong contact metamorphic aureoles up to (garnet) amphibolite facies, and created regionally extensive biotite and andalusite hornfels facies. Mesoproterozoic platform cover (clastic rocks and volcanics) has an unconformable relationship to the older sequences. Flat lying Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata along with Cainozoic sediments and proto-laterite cementation overlie parts of the Pine Creek

Figure 1: Golden Dyke Location Plan



Orogenic lithologies. Recent semi-cemented scree deposits occupy the lower hillslopes while fluviatile sands, gravels and black soil deposits mask the river/creek flats areas.There is a tendency for gold mineralisation to be focused in the D3 anticlinal structures within strata of the South Alligator Group and lower parts of the Finniss River Group. This sequence evolved from initial low energy shallow basinal sedimentation to higher energy deeper water flysch facies. Gold mineralisation is preferably confined to the suitable litho-structural sites in the biotite-hornfels contact facies.

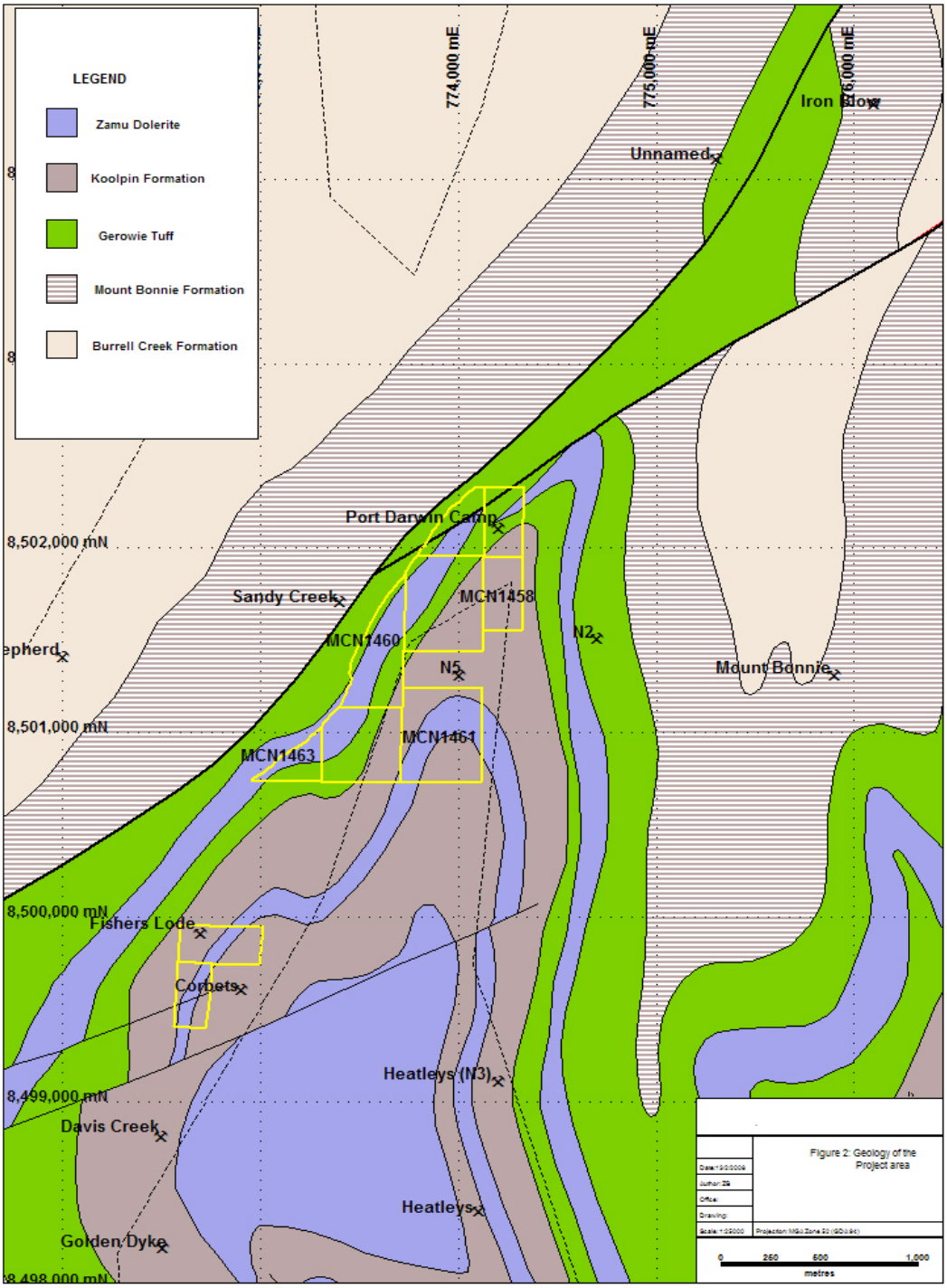
4.2 Local Geology

The Golden Dyke Dome area contains a well-exposed sequence of South Alligator Group rocks ((Koolpin Formation, Gerowie Tuff and Mt Bonnie Formation) as shown in Figure 2. These include mudstone, carbonaceous mudstone, iron formation and water lain felsic tuff and greywacke. Several sills of the Zamu Dolerite are concordantly interlayered with these sediments. The rocks have been tightly compressed into a series of north-south trending folds with west limbs generally shallower dipping than the east. North east striking faults related to the regionally important Hayes Creek Fault system have truncated the western parts of the Golden Dyke Dome and have played a part in localising gold mineralisation. The topography of the area is a series of low hills with sub-crop present on the flanks and ridges.

Gold deposits on the western side of the Golden Dyke Dome are associated with the Middle Koolpin Formation of the South Alligator Group. The bulk of mineralisation is considered to be epigenetic but stratabound, and is hosted mainly by nodular magnetic cherty iron formation horizons as at the Cosmopolitan Howley Mine 16km to the west.

Gold is associated with disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, chloritisation and quartz-sulphide veins. The gold occurrences are strata controlled and relatively poor in quartz veining that some workers have advanced a syngenetic/synsedimentary origin for the gold. The majority of historically active mines and resources in the Golden Dyke Dome are located adjacent to and not within tenements the subject of this report. Six gold bearing localities have been worked intermittently since 1872. These are listed as the Davies No.2, Fishers-Afghan Lode, Golden Dyke Mine, Langleys and Davies No.1.

Figure 2: Geology of the project area



Other deposits in the area include the Moaner Mine, 2km to the east and the Good Shepherd Mine.

The Mt Bonnie gold and base metal mine lies 2km to the east, hosted by lower Mt Bonnie Formation rocks. Extensive alluvial gold deposits have accumulated in Sandy Creek that forms the western boundary to the tenements. These alluvial deposits have been extensively worked in the past and are not owned by the Burnside JV.

5.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

5.1 Historic Exploration

The Golden Dyke Dome area contains some of the earliest worked gold deposits in the Northern Territory. It was first prospected in 1872, after the initial discovery of alluvial gold. Early bedrock production, estimated at approximately 1,000 tons for 300 oz was largely derived from auriferous reefs and eluvial deposits. In **1915**, using costean excavation, J. Davis reported an auriferous lode, with an average of half an ounce per ton for a length of 275m and a width of 4.5 to 7.6m. The peak costean results obtained were 102.6 g/t Au and 13.5 g/t Au (Hossfeld, 1936). Following the favourable results, a shaft was sunk at the Shackle, the former name for the Golden Dyke Mine which lies outside the tenement group to the SE. From **1924 to 1925** additional shafts were sunk to test for mineralisation at depth. Battery treatment from open cut also commenced, yielding 80 oz of gold from 270 tons of ore (Hossfeld, 1936).

In **1934**, the Golden Dyke Mine (No Liability) took over the mine from Jack Davis, deepening the main shaft to 100 feet. Only one payable ore-shoot was tested, identified as dipping 68 degrees south-west. The Golden Dyke Mine Company developed and worked the ore-shoot, averaging 10.8 to 12.4 g/t gold in the Main Reef. The Main Reef was found to be 762 m in length and was cut only by 3 costeans outside the actual mine developments. A large number of parallel to sub-parallel reefs, continuing in a zone between two hornblendite horizons, for a distance over 6.4km were identified, however, due to the limited exploration at the time, consisting of only a few costeans, very little was known about them. Based on the lack of thorough and systematic testing of the

mineralised zone, and the primary focus on only the main ore-shoot, A.G.G.S.N.A. concluded that the mine would never become a large scale producer (Hossfeld, 1936).

Between **1934 and 1937**, it is estimated that the Golden Dyke Mine (No Liability) produced 6000 tons for 1600 ozs (Nicholson, 1985a). Anglo-Queensland Mining Pty. Ltd. then investigated the previous sampling of the Golden Dyke ore-shoot and surrounding prospects with the hope of finding commercial ore-shoots additional to that at the Golden Dyke Shaft. Their work was reported by Blanchard, 1937. Their costeaning and rock chip sampling programs focused on the Golden Dyke ore-shoot. Their checks of previous sampling generally returned lower results than the original sampling.

Costeaning and rock chip sampling check programs were also completed over Davies No. 1, Davies No. 2 and the Corbett workings, as the previous work completed over these prospects was seen as unreliable. Anglo-Queensland Mining Pty. Ltd. also obtained lower results over these areas, down grading their potential. One of the discrepancies encountered was at Davies No. 2. The previous costean channel sampling returned 14.75 feet @ 36.0g/t Au, however, check sampling of this costean resulted in 18.2 feet @ 1.3g/t Au. Anglo-Queensland Mining Pty. Ltd. concluded that commercial ore was confined to the Golden Dyke main ore-shoot. Later periods of production were estimated to have been carried out in 1940, by Waggaman Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (2,200 tons for 190.0oz), and in 1970, by Casey (Nicholson, 1985a). Recorded production totals 10,700 tons for approximately 2,100.0oz.

5.2 Modern Exploration – Golden Dyke Dome Area

Over the years, the project area has been subjected to considerable exploration activities, leading to the delineation of gold mineralisation of sub economic scale as a result of drilling, trenching, geochemical surveying and resource assessment. The better gold resources in the area have been subjected to some degree of open pit mining of the oxide components, particularly by Henry and Walker in 1984. This oxide material was treated at the Mt Bonnie plant. Residual primary and oxide gold resources remain at several prospects in the area. While the majority of these resources are excised from or lie outside the reported tenements the following background information is considered

relevant in the context of target types and models for local exploration. There is a large body of exploration data relating to this domain and only part of it is included below. Much more work is needed to geo-locate the anomalies and gold resources mentioned in the following.

1980: During the 1980 field season, Geopeko completed a preliminary appraisal, rock chip sampling and diamond drilling over Golden Dyke, Davies No. 1, Black Rock and Good Shepherd. The aim of the programs was to identify stratabound BIF type and tourmalinite-associated gold bodies with supergene enriched caps (Geopeko, 1980). The preliminary appraisal showed that further potential existed, based on the fact that the Cosmo Howley deposit occurred within the same horizon. It was believed that there was potential for several other gold occurrences around the Golden Dyke Dome as, unlike the Cosmo Howley area, the region had not been the subject of systematic investigations. They estimated proven reserves of 27,000 tonnes @ 10.0g/t from surface to 40m at the Golden Dyke Mine, with a probable resource of 37,000t @ 10.0 g/t Au above 70m. Geopeko research also concluded a probable resource at Black Rock of 27,000 tonnes @ 7.6g/t Au.

A total of 23 diamond drill holes were completed for 3,859.9m. Half metre samples were submitted to Analabs for analysis by fire assay. Ground magnetics and down-hole logging was also carried out at Golden Dyke, Black Rock and Davies No. 1. The rock chip sampling programs consisted of the collection of a total of 102 samples, which were

submitted for gold analysis. Rock chip sampling over Black Rock resulted in the collection of 25 samples. The peak value obtained was 1.4g/t Au. Eight diamond drill holes (S10, S16, S21, S23, S24, S27, S28, S29), were completed for 1,415.18m. The best intersections are listed below.

1980 Black Rock Diamond Drilling Best Intersections

Hole Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**
S10	61	0.5	12	12
S10	86	2	1.8	1.8

S16	58	4	5.5	5.5
S16	150	1	1.3	1.3
S23	16	2	1	1
S23	97.5	1	2.6	2.6
S24	41	2	2.08	2.08
S24	92	2	1.6	1.6
S28	19	1	1.7	1.7
S29	51	2	2.6	2.6

At the Golden Dyke Prospect, located on late GML 128B, a total of 7 drill holes (S7, S8, S9, S11, S13, S14, S15) were completed for 1,454.07m. The best intersections obtained were, 5m @ 6.7g/t Au from 93m in S7, 1.4m @ 5.6g/t Au from 173.4m in S9, 0.5m @ 4.4g/t Au from 164.5m in S11, and 1m @ 1.4g/t Au from 99m in S13 (Nicholson, 1981).

1981 (Geochemical surveys)

Initial stream sediment sampling was completed by Geopeko, in the 1981 field season. Eighty two sites were sampled, with 2, +30# size fraction, samples being collected for analysis from each site. The sample sites were located at approximately 50m intervals down selected streams. Each sample was analysed for As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, Fe, Mn, Au, Sb and Bi (Radford, 1982).

Twenty four samples were collected from 12 sites in the Davies No. 2 area (Radford, 1982). This sampling returned a peak value of 156 ppb Au (Sample No. 6373/4, 8499010N : 772435E). Fifty six samples were collected from 28 sites in the Black Rock/Afghans Gully area (Radford, 1982), returning results of 372 ppb Au (Sample No. 5937/8, 8499616N :

772885E) and 301 ppb Au (Sample No. 5943/4, 8499500N : 772885E). A total of 48 samples were collected from 24 sites in the Northern Costeans area and SE of Davis Camp. A peak result of 11 ppb Au (Sample No. 6411/2, 8500520N : 773885E), was returned (Radford, 1982). Further stream sediment sampling was completed, by Geopeko, over the entire Golden Dyke Dome, at the end of the 1981 field season, with the aim of following up peak results from initial stream sediment sampling and to identify new

anomalous areas. A total of 593, 290 gram, stream sediment samples, sieved to +30 mesh and –30 mesh size fractions, were collected at a sample density of approximately 20/sq.km. Duplicate samples were collected at approximately 1 locality in 10. The samples were submitted to Analabs for analysis. The –30 mesh fraction was analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, As and Sn, and the +30 mesh heavy mineral concentrate was analysed for Au, Bi and Sb (Nicholson and Radford, 1982). The following table lists the peak results from the stream sediment sampling, with approximate references to the now relinquished tenure.

1981 Follow Up Stream Sediment Sampling Results

Prospect Area	**Approximate Location**	**Au ppb**
Langley's/Shady Camp	MCN 3760	150.1
East of Three Peaks	MCN 3759	17.3
Golden Dyke	MLN 798	61.5
Golden Dyke	MCN 1039	853.2
West of Golden Dyke	MCN 4527	587.7
Telegraph Ridge	MCN 1473	784.5
Central Dome	MCN 2100	114.8
Central Dome	MCN 3754	26.5
Central Dome	MCN 3755	9.6
Fisher's Lode/Black Rock	MCN 1464	33.5
South of Davies No. 2	MCN 1469 and 2101	14.4 and 40.5
Sandy Creek	MCN 633	214,099.1
Sandy Creek/Fisher's Lode	MCN 2096	867.2 and 44.3

1982

The 1982 exploration program, completed by Geopeko, concentrated on the Black Rock to Northern Costeans section, in the north-west of the Golden Dyke Dome, and on Langley's Prospect, south of the Golden Dyke Mine. The stream sediment sampling programs completed in the previous year identified gold and arsenic anomalism in these regions. The soil sampling programs, completed over the Black Rock area and the Langley's Prospect, consisted of the collection of 1,063 samples over 100 to 200m spaced lines. Samples were collected at 10m centres, over areas of prime interest, and 20m centres elsewhere (Radford and Rolfe, 1983).

A total of 730, 'C' horizon, soil samples were collected at 10m intervals from fourteen, 100m spaced lines at the Black Rock Prospect. Further soil sampling resulted in an additional 186 samples being collected). The pulped +2mm size fraction samples collected from the Black Rock area, were analysed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, V, Mn and Cr, by Analabs. Over the Langley's Prospect, a total of 147, 'C' horizon, soil samples were collected at 10m intervals, over five, 100m spaced lines. The -80 mesh size fraction soil samples, from the Langley's Prospect area, were analysed by AAI, Kalgoorlie, for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn and V.

The results from the soil sampling identified three areas of possible economic interest within the Golden Dyke Dome; Northern Costeans and the Good Shepherd Anticline, the Black Rock Flexure, and Langley's Prospect. Soil sampling results from the Good Shepherd Anticline, in the Black Rock area, indicated peak anomalous results up to 1.5g/t Au, associated with dolerites intruded into tourmalinebearing mudstone. The anomalous values decreased southwards from the hinge zone of the Good Shepherd Anticline. Arsenic results ranged from 250ppm to 600ppm, with values in excess of 500ppm coinciding with higher gold values.

The soil sampling results returned from the Black Rock Flexure showed anomalous gold values to 0.4g/t Au and corresponding As values to 2,450ppm, associated with banded iron formation along the western limb. Samples collected from areas containing quartztourmaline veins hosted by dolerites, contained up to 5.12g/t Au, and 500 to 1,000ppm As (Radford and Rolfe, 1983, Rolfe 1983). East of the hinge zone, northwards towards Northern Costeans, gold values were generally low and sporadically distributed.

The Langley's Prospect soil sampling, returned sporadic anomalous arsenic and gold values to 310ppm As and to 0.2g/t Au, from Lower Koolpin Formation, tourmaline bearing soils. Peak gold and arsenic anomalism, in the north of the lease (MLN 866), was found to be associated with Lower Koolpin Formation, banded iron formation (I4), with values up to 1.02g/t Au and 880ppm As. At the southern end of the lease, values decreased to 0.1g/t Au and 300ppm As. Rock chip sampling of the region resulted in the collection of 17 samples from Langley's Prospect, 209 samples from Black Rock, and 200 samples over the Black Rock/Northern Costeans area. The BIF's and tourmalinites were continuously sampled on sections approximately 100m apart.

Due to the lack of outcrop in some areas, costeans were excavated to allow mapping and sampling of prospective BIF units. A total of 50 costeans were completed in the Black Rock, Northern Costeans/Davis Camp and Langley's Prospect areas. In areas of anomalous soil sampling results, the costeans were spaced at 100 to 200m intervals over various BIF units (Geopeko, 1982). The rock chip sampling and costeaning program completed over the Northern Costeans area returned BIF rock chip values up to 1.5g/t Au. Two of the costeans excavated at this locality returned results of 7m @ 0.68 g/t Au, including 2m @ 0.9g/t Au, from Costean 82/3, and 4m @ 0.9g/t Au from Costean 82/4 (Radford and Rolfe, 1983, Rolfe 1983). Costeaning of a soil anomaly in the hinge zone of the Good Shepherd Anticline resulted in 5m @ 1.12g/t Au, from Costean 82/40. The rock chip sampling over the hinge zone returned values to 0.6g/t Au. The comprehensive rock chip and costean sampling in the Black Rock area returned favourable results. The rock chip sampling of the BIF units, completed to the south-west of the Black Rock shaft, on the western limb, returned gold values up to 5.34g/t Au. Costean 82/20, excavated in this vicinity, contained 4.2m @ 2.0g/t Au, however, the gold values decreased to the south to 0.2g/t, in Costean 82/17. Rock chip sampling completed at the portal of Fisher's Adit, returned results of 2m @ 6.44 g/t Au (Radford and Rolfe, 1983, Rolfe 1983). Quartz-tourmaline veins, within carbonaceous mudstone and dolerite, were investigated by costean excavation between Davies No. 2 and Black Rock, resulting in 2m @ 2.85g/t Au, from Costean 82/27. Rock chip samples of BIF collected from the Langley's Prospect returned values ranging from 0.04g/t Au to 1.6 g/t Au, indicating increasing anomalism to the south-east. Four of the costeans excavated at this location returned results of 2 to 4m

averaging 5.3g/t Au. Geopeko concluded that there was little potential for large tonnage gold mineralisation in the Black Rock/Good Shepherd and Langley's areas of the Golden Dyke Dome.

1983

During the 1983 field season, Geopeko completed further stream sediment sampling, followed by soil sampling, rock chip sampling and reconnaissance mapping, over EL 4010, which covered the Golden Dyke area. Approximately 438 stream sediment samples were collected from selected drainages, at a density of 20 samples/sq. km. Four anomalies were defined at Three Peaks, Telegraph Ridge, Central Dome and Langley's Extension. The peak results were 6,509ppb Au at Telegraph Ridge, and 1,100ppm As at Central Dome (Rolfe and Radford, 1983). Soil sampling programs were completed over Central Dome, Three Peaks and Telegraph Ridge, to follow up the elevated gold and arsenic values returned from the stream sediment sampling. 'C' horizon, soil samples, sieved to a –80 mesh size fraction, were collected at 10 to 20m centres, and submitted to Analabs for analysis of Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and Cr (Rolfe and Radford, 1983). At the Central Dome Prospect, a total of 125 soil samples were collected over 5 lines, from areas of elevated As and detectable Au, identified by the stream sediment sampling. The peak results returned were 128ppb Au, with a corresponding As value of 420ppm, and 240ppb Au, with an As value of 530ppm, located at latitude 13°34' south and longitude 131°31'25" east (Rolfe and Radford, 1983). Fifty soil samples were collected over 3 lines from the Three Peaks Prospect, targeting a low amplitude arsenic stream anomaly and gold in stream samples up to 17ppb Au. The peak soil sampling results returned were 304ppb Au and 152ppb Au, from the northernmost line, associated with Lower Koolpin Formation tourmalinite (Rolfe and Radford, 1983).

The soil sampling over Telegraph Ridge, targeting sporadic gold values in streams, consisted of the collection of 24 samples from 1 line. The results returned were disappointing with all samples returning results under 5ppb Au. The peak result obtained was 4ppb from the eastern end of the line (Rolfe and Radford, 1983). Seven rock chips were collected from BIF and tourmaline-bearing quartz veins at the Three Peaks Prospect. One sample returned 1.1ppm Au and 1,200ppm As, while all other samples were below detection. A total of 9 rock chip samples were collected from outcrop and

scree on the west limb and fold axis zone of a south-east plunging anticline at Langley's Extension. The peak values returned were 0.46ppm Au and 778ppm As (Rolfe and Radford, 1983). The combination of soil sampling, rock chip sampling and reconnaissance mapping showed the areas to have no obvious economic potential. Geopeko also completed 2 lines of soil sampling over MLN 794, Afghan's Gully, during 1983. A total of 42 samples were collected and submitted for Au and As analysis. The peak result of 0.391ppm Au, was obtained from a sample collected in the north-west corner of the lease (Fawcett, 1995).

1984

In 1984, after the major companies concluded insufficient potential and withdrew, Henry and Walker Ltd. acquired tenements within the Golden Dyke area and developed four, small open-cut operations at Fisher's Lode/Afghan's Gully, Golden Dyke, Davies No. 2 and Langley's. A total of 295,000 tonnes of ore at 4.0 g/t Au was produced and treated through the Mount Bonnie plant (Dominion Gold Operations Pty. Ltd., report 1993). Mount Bonnie Gold Unit Trust completed close-spaced costeaning along the main lode at the Langley's Prospect, during 1984. A total of 12 costeans were excavated for 250m. The results defined patchy, moderate to low grade, mineralisation along length of main lode (Nicholson, 1988a).

1985

In 1985, Geopeko completed costeaning and rock chip sampling over EL 4010, under a joint venture agreement with Anaconda Australia. Henry and Walker Ltd. farmed into the licence, and Anaconda sold its interest to Dominion Gold Operations Pty. Ltd. Exploration was focused on the Sandy Creek area. This region was seen to contain some

of the most concentrated and extensive alluvial diggings in the Pine Creek Geosyncline. Initial bulldozer costeaning was completed over old basement workings for 700 m, in the Sandy Creek area. The costeans were mapped, and approximately 170 rock chip samples were collected. The results indicated spotty gold distribution in quartz veins as values ranged from 60 grams of coarse gold, dollied from less than 20kg of quartz, to less than 1

g/t Au in the same vein (Nicholson, 1986a). Further work at Sandy Creek consisted of an area, approximately 30m by 130m, being stripped to bedrock. The quartz veins were mapped and 23 samples were collected. No significant assays were returned. Several additional areas were scraped back to bedrock, approximately 0.3m in depth, identifying a zone 125 m long by 10m wide, with quartz veins assaying to 6.0g/t Au. At the Good Shepherd Prospect, 9 costeans were channel sampled (42 samples) at 1m intervals, west and south of the main shaft, targeting a body of quartz-gossan/sulphidetourmaline- talc hosted by carbonaceous mudstone. The best intersection returned was 4 m @ 8.3g/t Au from a costean south-west of the main shaft. The other costeans sampled only returned economic values over restricted strike lengths. In 1985 Exploration Enterprises completed resource estimates over the Fisher's Lode and Afghan's Gully Prospects, on behalf of Harlock Pty. Ltd. All previous sampling and drilling data was used to complete the estimates.

These studies estimated a proven reserve of **62,000t @ 4.07g/t Au**, at a cut off of 1.5Au, within the proposed pit at **Fisher's Lode** (Nicholson, 1985b). Probable reserves of **1,500t @ 3.5g/t Au (Afghan's South), 2,700t @ 6.0g/t Au (Central Pit) and 3,600t @ 5.0g/t Au**, **(Northern Pit)** were estimated to occur within the, and proposed pits. These estimates were based on a cut off grade of 2 g/t Au (Nicholson, 1985b).

1986

During the 1986 exploration season, Geopeko concentrated their work programs over the Fisher's Lode deposit, in the Black Rock area of EL 4010, as C.R.A.E. relinquished their leases. The programs included the excavation of 5 costeans, 10 percussion drill holes and 12 diamond drill holes (Nicholson, 1986b). The costeans were excavated to lengths of 18 to 31m, spaced at 17 to 35m, both north (C1 and C2) and south (C3–C5) of the Fisher's Lode adit portal. Channel samples, approximately 10kg, were collected at 1 to 2m intervals. A total of 61 channel samples were collected and submitted for gold analysis. The best intersections returned are listed in the following table.

1986 EL 4010 Costean Intersections

Costean	From	Width (m)	Grade (g/t	Rock Type

No.	(m)		Au)	
C1	17.5	2	1.53	Iron Formation/mudstone
C2	12	4	2.55	Iron Formation/mudstone
C3	11	4	3.41	Iron Formation/mudstone/sugary quartz
C4	8	2.2	2.8	Iron Formation/mudstone/sugary quartz
C5	5	5	1.7	Iron Formation/mudstone

The programs identified potentially economic stratiform mineralisation within banded iron formation. Ten percussion drill holes (P3 to P12) were completed for 541m, on the west side of the Fisher's Lode adit. Approximately 5 to 10kg samples were collected at 2m intervals from each hole. The best intersections returned were, 12m @ 2.1g/t Au from 30m in P3, 4m @ 4.55g/t Au from 32m in P4, 2m @ 2.51g/t Au from 24m in P5, 2m @ 5.26g/t Au from 38m in P6, and 2m @ 1.55g/t Au from 36m in P7 (Nicholson, 1986b). Diamond drilling was also carried out, with 12 holes drilled for 751m. Percussion precollar samples were taken at the top of the holes and split to 10kg. All core was cut and half submitted for assay at Australian Assay Laboratories, in Pine Creek. Some analysis was done at Mount Bonnie Plant, however, due to poor repeatability and random errors, these results were discarded. Everything was then sent to Australian Assay Laboratories (Nicholson, 1986b). The following lists the best intersections returned from the diamond drilling program.

1986 EL 4010 Diamond Drilling Best Intersections

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
D1	24.8	25.8	1	2.65
D2	16	20.5	4.5	3.5
D3	23.95	24.95	1	8.5
D4	31.1	33.2	2.1	13.5
D4	36.5	37.8	1.3	3.4
D5	25.8	30.1	4.3	2
D6	34.2	39	4.8	3.6
D6	53.5	54.7	1.2	4.3
D7	31.5	41.5	10	5.7

D7	62.5	66.5	4	2.41
D10	5.1	8.4	3.3	5.6
D10	29.7	33	3.3	5.4
D12	64	72.9	8.9	2.5

Based on the work completed, it was estimated that **Fisher's Lode** body contained a proven reserve of **60,000 tonnes @ 4.0g/t Au**, above 55m depth, at a cutoff grade of 2 g/t Au. A probable resource of **17,000t @ 6.1g/t Au** was also estimated (Nicholson, 1986b). During **1986** detailed mapping and soil sampling was completed by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L., over EL 4841, with the aim of identifying stratabound gold deposits similar to those at Golden Dyke and Black Rock (Orridge, 1988a). EL 4841, held by C.S.R. Ltd. and managed by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. under joint venture agreement, was situated on the SE margin of the Golden Dyke Dome. It covered the area held as MCN 3754 to MCN 3763 inclusive (Orridge, 1988a). These programs identified anomalous gold and arsenic associated with banded iron formations at three localities. This raised the possibility of mineral deposits similar to those mined at Golden Dyke and Black Rock, which occur at the same stratigraphic position on the west side of the dome (Orridge, 1988a).

1987

In 1987, Eupene Exploration Enterprises, on behalf of Kintaro Resources Ltd., completed percussion drilling over EL 4010, which was located between latitudes 13°33' and 13°34' south, and longitudes 131°31' and 131°32' east. A total of 28 percussion holes were completed for 1,625m, at Davies No. 2, Black Rock, Fisher's Lode and Northern Costeans. Samples were collected at 2m intervals, and submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories, in Pine Creek, for Au analysis. Eighteen holes (P13-18, 21-30, 35 and 36) were drilled over a tight grid, oriented along strike in a NE-SW, near Black Rock. The peak intersections obtained were 4m @ 2.3g/t Au from 34m, 2m @ 3.56g/t Au from 36m and 6m @ 1.7g/t Au from 12m. A total of 6 drill holes (P19, 20, 38-41) were completed at Northern Costeans. The best intersection was 4m @ 4.1g/t Au from 26 metres (Hickey, 1987). At the Davies No. 2 Prospect, 4 holes (P31-34) were drilled. The best results returned were 8m @ 1.6g/t Au from 30m and 4m @ 2.65g/t Au from 10m. One

percussion drill hole (P37) was completed near Fishers Lode. The best intersection was 2m @ 1.08g/t Au from 38m. Fourteen diamond drill holes (DAV1–14) were completed over Davies No.2 for 516m of diamond drilling and 346m of precollars. Half metre pieces of diamond core were geologically logged and submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories for fire assay analysis of Au (Hickey, 1987). The peak intersections are listed below.

1987 EL 4010 Diamond Drilling Intersections

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Grade g/t
DAV1	12.5	21.6	2.6
DAV2	22.9	27.3	2.7
DAV2	33.3	36.3	2.8
DAV3	16	19.5	2.8
DAV4	39	51	3.5
DAV4	42	46.5	6.46
DAV6	24	34.9	2.5
DAV7	8	12	4
DAV7	20	27	2.7
DAV8	30	35	7.32
DAV11	50.2	61.2	1 2
DAV13	60	61	17.2

The drilling programs over Black Rock and Davies No. 2 identified three main geological units, similar to the tight geological sequence at Fishers Lode. These units consist of interbedded iron formation and mudstone, carbonaceous mudstone and metadolerite. The drilling confirmed the host geology at Black Rock, and identified some significant gold assays at Davies No. 2 (Hickey, 1987). Also during the 1987 exploration season, Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L., completed surveying, gridding, ground magnetics, geological mapping, soil sampling and diamond drilling over MLNs 497, 866, 867, 896, 900, 914, 915, 917, 1039 and MCNs 319 and 320, under an agreement with the Langleys, Tapp and the Forscutts.

The magnetic survey data collected was discarded as it was not considered to be useful (Orridge, 1987).

Systematic soil sampling was completed to identify new zones of mineralisation. A total of 200, -80 mesh size fraction, soil samples were collected from a depth of 20 to 30cm at

12.5m intervals along 50m spaced traverses. The samples were submitted to Amdel for analysis of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn and As by AAS methods. The peak results returned were 1.12ppm Au and 1,800ppm As, from the main reef south of the Golden Dyke Open Pit, values up to 0.11ppm Au and 480ppm As, from the Western Reef, 0.6ppm Au and 390ppm As from the Buck reef, and values up to 0.55ppm Au from the Eastern reef. Six diamond drill holes (KD-1 to KD-6) were also completed for 608m, over MLN 866, MLN 867 and MLN 896. All holes were drilled east. The core from each hole was split and selected mineralised intervals were submitted to Amdel, in Darwin, for gold analysis. The lode intersections identified in KD-6, returning a peak of 2.49g/t Au over 4 m, contained abundant haematite From July to October, Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. completed more extensive work, which included trenching and diamond drilling, over MLN 866 and MLN 798. The programs were aimed at defining a near surface gold resource on Langley's claim (MLN 866), and testing for deep extensions of the main orebody in Forscutt's claim (MLN 798), immediately SE of Henry and Walker's open pit. Data research indicated that approximately 20 trenches and 7 diamond drill holes had been previously completed over MLN 866, indicating a potential for 90,000 to 150,000 tonnes of low grade oxidised ore above 30m. Oceania increased the depth of 12 old trenches, within MLN 866, to between 2 and 3m to expose banded iron formations. The trenches were chip sampled at 1m intervals along the south-east walls, resulting in the collection of approximately 4kg of sample per metre. All samples were fire assayed for gold. The highest results from the trenching program are listed below.

1987 Langley's Prospect Trenching Program Results

Trench No.	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
Trench 1	1	1.23
Trench 2	7	10.58
Trench 3	5	12.72
Trench 4	1	1.35
Trench 6	4	2.33
Trench 9	6	0.93
Trench 11	12	1.68

Eleven diamond drill holes (KD7–17), were also completed for 476.36m in MLN 866. The holes were precollared to between 10 and 24m, and were completed with HQ and NQ core. The core from each hole was halved, and selected mineralised intervals were

submitted to Amdel, in Darwin, for gold analysis (Orridge, 1988b). The best intersections returned are presented below. Exploration was also completed by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. over MLN 798, during 1987. A single drill hole (KD21A) was completed for 149.92m, to test the extension of the main reef immediately south-east of Henry and Walkers open pit. The only mineralisation intersected was 1m @ 2.39g/t Au from 96.8m.

1987 Langley's Diamond Drilling Program Best Intersections

Hole No.	Depth(m)	From(m)	To(m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
KD7	40.05	25.5	30.41	4.91	2.02
KD8	43.4	22.4	29.66	7.26	1.8
KD11	39.2	22.4	27.4	5	3.18
KD12	51.9	37.7	45.7	8	4.44
KD13	40.6	19	24.5	5.5	1.49
KD15	38.34	17	24	7	2.47

During March 1987, Dominion Gold Operations Pty. Ltd. collected 15 aggregate rock chip samples from the northern part of Sandy Creek (MCN 632). Samples were collected from discontinuous, poorly exposed and brecciated, quartz veins, 50cm to 2m in width, around the pits. The peak assays returned ranged from 2.1 to 6.4g/t Au. The samples of gossanous, BIF reefs, on the ridge further south returned values of 0.04 to 0.45g/t Au (Shepherd, 1987). Follow up programs of detailed grid surveying, mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and trenching were carried out by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. over EL 4841 in 1987. These programs targeted anomalous gold and arsenic results, obtained from the previous soil sampling programs over the SE margin of the Golden Dyke Dome, at the Rockwall, March Fly Hill and Shady Camp Prospects (Orridge, 1988a).

The regional topofil/compass grid survey from 1986 was extended to cover projected northerly extensions of prospective horizon in the north-east of the licence. Infill pegging at Shady Camp and March Fly Hill was also completed. Soil sampling programs were completed at Rockwall, Shady Camp and Marchfly Hill. A total of 44, -80# size fraction, 'C' horizon, soil samples, were collected from northerly extensions at Rockwall at 25m

intervals on 100m spaced lines. A total of 75, -80# size fraction, ‘C’ horizon, soil samples were collected from Shady Camp and 85, -80# size fraction, ‘C’ horizon, soil samples were collected from March Fly Hill at 12.5m intervals over 100m spaced lines. All samples were analysed for Au and As. Composite rock chip samples of gossan and ironstone were collected over 25m to 50m intervals along the soil sampling traverse lines. Grab samples were also taken. A total of 23 grab samples were collected from Rockwall, 20 composite rock chips and 7 grab samples from March Fly Hill, and 17 composite rock chips and 9 grab samples from Shady Camp.

A trenching program was also completed. Channel samples were collected over 1m intervals, and submitted to Amdel for fire assay analysis of Au in ppm. A total of 5 trenches were excavated at Shady Camp for 109 samples, and 3 trenches at Rockwall for 45 samples. The detailed soil and rock chip sampling at Shady Camp returned anomalous values up to 484ppm As and erratic high gold values up to 0.24ppm Au, in the soil sampling, and 0.63ppm Au, in the rock chip sampling. These results were obtained on the western limb of a south plunging anticline, over a length of at least 200m. Three of the trenches, spaced 100m apart, exposed a Zamu Dolerite/BIF contact zone. The best intersections for Trenches 1 to 3 were as follows.

Trench 1 7m @ 1.39g/t Au

Trench 2 19m @ 0.25g/t Au

Trench 3 7m @ 0.37 g/t Au

5m @ 0.18 g/t Au

Trenches 4 and 5 tested the same horizon on the eastern anticlinal limb, however, gold values were low, with a maximum of 0.11g/t Au returned over a 1m sample width (Orridge, 1988a). The soil sampling and rock chip sampling at March Fly Hill confirmed moderately anomalous As values to 136ppm in the soil sampling, however, no significant Au was returned... This was believed to be due to colluvial cover. At the Rockwall Prospect, the soil sampling returned erratic, anomalous gold values to 0.45 ppm, with low As values (up to 66 ppm). The gold values weakened northwards. The rock chip sampling of the banded iron formation horizon returned disappointing results, with a maximum

gold value of 0.013 g/t. The trenching program also returned low results, with only 3 of the channel samples, all in the southern-most trench (No. 3), exceeding 0.1 ppm Au. The maximum result was 0.31 g/t Au.

1988

During 1988, Zapopan N.L., on behalf of the Tanami Joint Venture, completed follow up soil sampling, rock chip sampling and costeaning, over the central region of the Golden Dyke Dome, within EL 4010. The aim of this program was to explain the source of an anomalous stream sediment sample (114.5ppb Au, 8498896N 772929E) located approximately 200m NW of Central Dome, identified during the 1983 sampling program. The area considered most likely to be shedding the anomalous stream sediment was firstly rock chipped. A total of 20, five to ten kg rock chip samples of gossanous or veined outcrops were collected and submitted to AAL in Pine Creek for fire assay analysis of Au. The peak result returned was 0.42 g/t Au, 260m SE of the stream sediment location (Nicholson, 1989).

A total of 54, -40# size fraction, soil samples were collected from a depth of 10 to 20cm, at 20m intervals, over six, 50m spaced lines, parallel to strike. Samples were submitted to AAL and analysed by low level fire assay for Au. The highest result obtained was 0.16g/t Au, from sample number 29609, approximately 110m south of the stream sediment value

(Nicholson, 1989).

Three costeans, spaced approximately 35m apart, were excavated to the south-east of the anomalous stream sediment. The costeans were mapped and sampled at 2m intervals,

resulting in the collection of 191 channel samples from gossanous quartz veins. The peak costean results were as follows (Nicholson, 1989):- Costean 1 0.4g/t Au over 2 metres 0.27g/t over 4 metres Costean 2 0.43g/t Au over 2 metres The follow up exploration programs failed to explain the source of a 114.5ppb Au stream sediment anomaly (Nicholson, 1989). In 1988, Eupene Exploration Enterprises completed ore reserve studies over the Langley's Gold Prospect, on behalf of Zapopan N.L., and the Davies No. 2 Gold Prospect, on behalf of Kintaro Resources Ltd. All previous sampling and drilling data was used to complete the estimates. The ore reserve estimates over the **Langley's**

Prospect was an *in situ* ore reserve of **64,000t @ 3.7g/t Au**, within the proposed pit limits, at a cut off grade of 1.0g/t Au. Probable reserves of **16,000t @ 3.3g/t Au**, at a cut off grade of 1.0g/t Au, were also estimated to occur within the pit (Nicholson, 1988a). The study over Davies No. 2 estimated a proven *in situ* ore reserve of **58,000t @ 2.95g/t Au**, within the proposed pit limits. An additional probable/possible resource of **60,000t @ 3.25g/t Au**, was estimated to occur to the north of the pit (Nicholson, 1988b). During the 1988 exploration season, 12 percussion drill holes, SCD1–12, were completed by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. for 277m over EL 4841, to test the banded iron formation at Shady Camp. The holes were drilled at 60°, along seven, 50m spaced profiles. Samples were collected at 1m intervals and submitted to AAL in Pine Creek, for fire assay analysis of Au (Orridge, 1989). The majority of the holes were stopped before target depth due to poor sample recovery in moist ground. Holes SCD1–6 were drilled in the south-east of the area, near Trench 3 (Orridge, 1989). The significant intersections are listed below:

1988 Significant Drilling Intersections at Shady Camp

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
SCD9	9	13	4	0.22
SCD10	1	13	12	0.16
SCD10	19	23 (EOH)	4	3.09
SCD11	1	12	11	0.21
SCD11	25	28 (EOH)	3	0.32
SCD12	5	13	8	0.19

1989

In 1989, Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. pegged MCNs 3754 to 3763 over the ground held as EL 4841. The exploration licence was subsequently allowed to expire.

The previous exploration programs at Shady Camp encountered, what was considered to be, the same formation as that containing the Golden Dyke resource, situated 700m to the north-west. The mineral claims allowed the prospectivity of the area to be further tested (Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L., 1990). Aeromagnetic data was obtained by Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L. This data delineated the Golden Dyke Dome (Oceania Exploration and Mining N.L., 1990). The mineral claims were not granted until 1991. At this time they were transferred to Zapopan N.L.

1993

Zapopan N.L. completed soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and geological mapping over MCNs 3754 to 3759, during 1993.

The soil sampling program consisted of the collection of 'B' or 'C' horizon, 1.5kg samples at 25m intervals, composited to 50m, along 100 to 200m spaced lines. A total of 80, - 6mm to +2mm size fraction, were collected and submitted to Assaycorp in Pine Creek, for analysis of Au, As, Cu, Pb and Zn (Pevely, 1994). The peak gold result returned was 275ppb Au, with a corresponding As value of 1,100ppm, from the central area of MCN 3755. All other gold values were generally disappointing. Other peak results included 213ppm Cu, just to the north-east of MCN 3759, and 356ppm Pb and 533ppm Zn, in central east of MCN 3754. Six BLEG streams sediment samples were also collected, returning peak values of 20.3ppb Au and 28ppb Au, in the north-west of MCN 3755.

Three rock chip samples were taken from the north central region of MCN 3755. This sampling returned a maximum result of 200ppb Au. Geological studies indicated that the northern claims lie within Lower Koolpin hornfelsed micaceous mudstones (phyllites) with thin, poorly exposed tourmalinite horizons and concordant gossanous quartz veining, which is weakly auriferous but strongly anomalous in arsenic, and to a lesser extent, base metals (Pevely, 1994). The programs were unsuccessful in detecting economically significant gold anomalism, however, prospectivity within the area was

previously confirmed by the drilling program completed over the Shady Camp Prospect in 1988 (Orridge, 1989).

5.3 Reported Resources

The Golden Dyke Mine was first mined by Jack Davis, in 1925 (Hossfeld, 1936). Following this, mining periods occurred from 1934 to 1937, 1940 and in 1970. This period of production was estimated to total **10,700t for 2,100oz** (Nicholson, 1985a).by Golden Dyke Mine N.L., Waggaman Gold Mining Co. Ltd. and Casey. In 1984, Henry and Walker Ltd. developed four, small open-cut operations at Fisher's Lode/Afghan's Gully, Golden Dyke, Davies No. 2 and Langley's. The Golden Dyke Mine was the main producer, with the open cut reaching a depth of approximately 50m. The other open cuts were stopped in the oxidised zone, at depths of 20 to 30m. A total of **295,000 t of ore at 4.0g/t Au** was produced (Dominion Gold Operations Pty. Ltd., 1993). Resource estimates have been calculated throughout the years over numerous prospects within the Golden Dyke Dome. Many of these prospects have already been mined. Table 12 lists the most recent resource calculations encountered during the review over the Golden Dyke Dome.

Golden Dyke Dome Resource Estimates and Status

Prospect	Proven In situ Reserve	Probable Reserve	Bottom Cut (g/t Au)	Bottom Limit of R.L.	Reference	Status of Prospect
Black Rock		27,000 tonnes @ 7.6g/t Au			1980, Geopeko	Mined
Golden Dyke				30 metres	1980, Geopeko	Mined to 50 m
Golden Dyke		37,000 tonnes @ 10.0g/t Au		70 metres	1980, Geopeko	Mined to 50 m
Golden Dyke		91,350 tonnes @ 8.94g/t Au		30 –145 metres	1985a,Nicholson	Mined
Afghan's Gully South		1,500 tonnes @ 3.5g/t Au	2		1985b, Nicholson for Harlock Pty. Ltd.	Mined
Afghan's Gully Central		2,700 tonnes @ 6.0g/t Au	2		1985b, Nicholson for Harlock Pty. Ltd	Mined
Afghan's Gully North		3,600 tonnes @ 5.0g/t Au	2		1985b, Nicholson for Harlock Pty. Ltd	Mined
Fisher's Lode	60,000 tonnes @ 4.0g/t Au	17,000 tonnes @ 6.1g/t Au	2	55 metres	1985b, Nicholson for Harlock Pty. Ltd	Mined to 30 m
Langley's Prospect	64,000 tonnes @ 3.07g/t	16,000 tonnes @ 3.3g/t Au	1		1988a, Nicholson for Henry and Walker	Mined to 30 m

Davies No. 2	58,000 tonnes @ 2.95g/t Au	60,000 tonnes @ 3.25g/t Au (north of proposed pit)			1988a, Nicholson for Kintaro Resources	Mined (proven insitu)
Davies No. 1	49,490 tonnes @ 2.58g/t Au		0.7		1996, Glassock	

In **1997** Northern Gold N.L. completed a comprehensive literature review of all previous work on the Golden Dyke Dome (summarised above), and carried out rehabilitation within the Golden Dyke area. They concluded that the gold resources within the area did not meet their corporate objectives and were likely to be small, narrow or largely worked out to below 30m depth.

Rehabilitation 1997

Rehabilitation was also carried out on MLN 798, at the abandoned Golden Dyke Mine. Two bund walls were constructed to ensure that no further surface water, other than from the immediate pit surrounds, could flow into the pit. Care was taken so as not to create a damming effect upstream of the bund walls. To enable the surface water to flow away, a shallow drain was excavated in a northerly direction, to connect with an existing drain. The main bund wall is approximately 114m long, parallel to and about 5.5m away from the bitumen road. The bund was constructed from road cutting to road cutting, thus totally eliminating any surface water run off from the road into the pit. This wall was constructed of oxidised soil, rubble and rock material, taken from within the tenement.A barbed wire fence, with warning signs, approximately 435m in length was also constructed. Monitoring pegs were placed to the north of the pit to enable the detection of possible slippage.

During **1996**, a program of alluvial prospecting was completed by J. Braybon, under an agreement with Northern Gold N.L. The prospect did not provide significant amounts of gold, and the area was fully rehabilitated later that year. In **1998** Northern Gold N.L. completed a comprehensive literature review and rehabilitation within the Golden Dyke area. In **1999-2001** no field work was carried out.

In **2002**, the first year of the Burnside JV, work was focused on completing a technical review of previous work. It was established that the area was very mature in terms of exploration and mining and that any residual resources would require the availability of a locally operating mill to become viable. As a consequence work was focused on the Zapopan, Cosmo Howley, Yam Creek and Woolwonga deposits to form a resource base for re opening. In **2003** a remote sensing and structural study was completed using SPOT imagery.

During 2004-06, work was mainly confined to technical review and reporting.

6.0 WORK COMPLETED DURING 2007

GBS Gold Australia Pty Ltd considers the Golden Dyke Group of tenements an important asset and its significance is highlighted due to the group's close proximity to the Burnside project area where mining is taking place since August 2006. Previous exploration programs and recent work has highlighted the significance of the area for gold and copper mineralisation. It is expected that in future, Golden Dyke of tenements, will provide feed stock to the Union Reefs gold mill, which commenced operation in September 2006.

Currently company resources are focused in bringing on-line projects such as Toms Gully, Cosmo Deeps and Maud Creek in 2008 and 2009 respectively with a budget of several million dollars. As a result, Golden Dyke project has been placed on low ranking and its exploration and development has been delayed. Exploration and consolidation in the Golden Dyke tenements will be an important part of the company plan. Therefore, Golden Dyke project is considered important for GBS Gold Australia to take into account the favourable gold price.

During 2007 work completed over the Rhodes group of tenements consisted of
1. Reconnaissance visit
1. Planning for the upcoming field season
2. Report Preparation
3. Data Integration and validation for the Data Shed database.
4. Acquisition of high resolution IKONIS imagery

Expenditure details during the reporting period for each tenement is given below.

Table 2 Golden Dyke Expenditure Details

TENEMENT NOs.	EXPENDITURES ($)
MLN 794	480.00
MLN 795	480.00
MCN 1456	480.00
MCN 1457	480.00
MCN 1458	480.00
MCN 1459	480.00
MCN 1460	480.00
MCN 1461	480.00
MCN 1462	480.00
MCN 1463	480.00
TOTAL	4800.00

7.0 FORWARD PROGRAM 2008

The Golden Dyke group of tenements has recently been assigned a low priority status due to company resources focussing on the development and bringing on-line projects such as Toms Gully, Cosmo Deeps and Maud Creek with a budget of several million dollars.New appraisal of the area will be carried out over the course of 2008 and previous work will be reviewed. This will include field visits, preliminary sampling and a proposed drilling plan if warranted. A minimum budget of $4000 has been set aside for this appraisal.

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