

NEWMONT Woodcutters PTY LTD

)RT		BINED ANNUAL REPOR For 5, 1097, 314, 315, 316, 34	
Z	for the period 1 st January 2009 to 31 st December 2009		
	Woodcutters Project Northern Territory		
		Volume 1 of 1	
	1:250,000 SHEET:	DARWIN	SD 52-04
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	March 2010		NEWMONT CR 34778

SUMMARY

No mining activities were carried out over the Woodcutters Project area. The licences are held for rehabilitation purposes only in accordance with the Mine Management Plan submitted in June each year. Rehabilitation activities included minor earthworks associated with drainage repairs, rehabilitation and water monitoring, and weed and feral animal management.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is the Combined Annual Report on MLNs 1095, 1096, 1097, 314, 315, 316, 344, 345 and 977 – Woodcutters Project - for the period 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009.

2. TENEMENT DETAILS

Tenement details are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Tenement Summary for Woodcutters Project MLNs

Licence	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Holder
MLN 1095	04/11/1991	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 1096	04/11/1991	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 1097	04/11/1991	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 314	04/12/1974	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 315	04/12/1974	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 316	04/12/1974	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 344	15/07/1976	31/12/2021	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 345	15/07/1976	31/12/2021	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd
MLN 977	29/01/1986	14/05/2009	Newmont Woodcutters Pty Ltd

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Woodcutters Mine is situated in the Coomalie region of the Northern Territory, about 85km by road south of Darwin and adjacent to the western edge of the Stuart Highway on the Darwin 1:250 000 map sheet. The township of Batchelor is approximately 15 km southwest by road. Mining activities have occurred around Batchelor and the neighbouring Pine Creek region over a period of 100 years. Notable mines in the area are Rum Jungle Uranium Mine (Whites, Dysons and Intermediate pits), Goodall, Cosmo Howley, Brocks Creek, Union Reef, the Pine Creek Gold Mine and Woodcutters.

4. SITE STATUS AND HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT

The Woodcutters soil anomaly was discovered in 1966 by the Bureau of Mineral Resources.

The mine followed along with further exploration and evaluation work carried out by several operators over a number of years, and mine construction commenced in 1984. The Woodcutters Mine was operational from 1985 until March 1999, producing Lead and Zinc concentrates for export. Ore production commenced from the open pit in 1985, at a rate of 180,000 tonnes per year. In addition to producing lead and zinc concentrates, silver and antimony were important by-products of the mine. Starting in 1986 the mine developed into an underground operation and in 1991 the life of the

mine was extended with the establishment of a shaft and hoisting facility. In 1992 an EIS was produced prior to the construction of Tailings Dam 2 ("TD2"). The mine employed a workforce of up to 160 in the mining, milling, exploration and support functions.

Normandy Mining Limited acquired Woodcutters in 1994 through the take-over of Aztec Mining Company. A succession of upgrades and the completion of a shaft extension in 1997 increased ore production capacity to 540,000 tonnes per year. Mining at the site ceased in March 1999, upon depletion of all economic ore reserves. Newmont Asia Pacific took over Normandy Mining Limited and the Woodcutters site in February 2002.

Over the life of the mine, Woodcutters produced:

- 539,000 tonnes of Zinc
- 245,000 tonnes of Lead
- 16 million ounces of Silver
- 3,650,000 tonnes of ore

Concentrate was trucked from the processing plant to wharf facilities in Darwin where it was stockpiled before being loaded on ships for export to refineries.

Much of the rehabilitation of the site is now complete, with some remedial earthworks and monitoring planned for the next several years.

5. GEOLOGY

The Woodcutters mine is located close to the western edge of the Pine Creek Geosyncline where the Lower Proterozoic Whites Formation, which hosts the mineralisation, overlies the Archaean Rum Jungle complexes of granite, gneiss and schist (Figure 1). The Proterozoic history is described as one of rift, sag and orogenic intracratonic phases. The mining operations at Woodcutters were confined to a 700 metre strike length of the Woodcutters Anticlinal structure in rocks of the Whites Formation which, in the vicinity of the mine, conformably overlies the Coomalie Dolomite. The Whites Formation comprises about 500 metres of interbedded carbonaceous slate and carbonate beds.

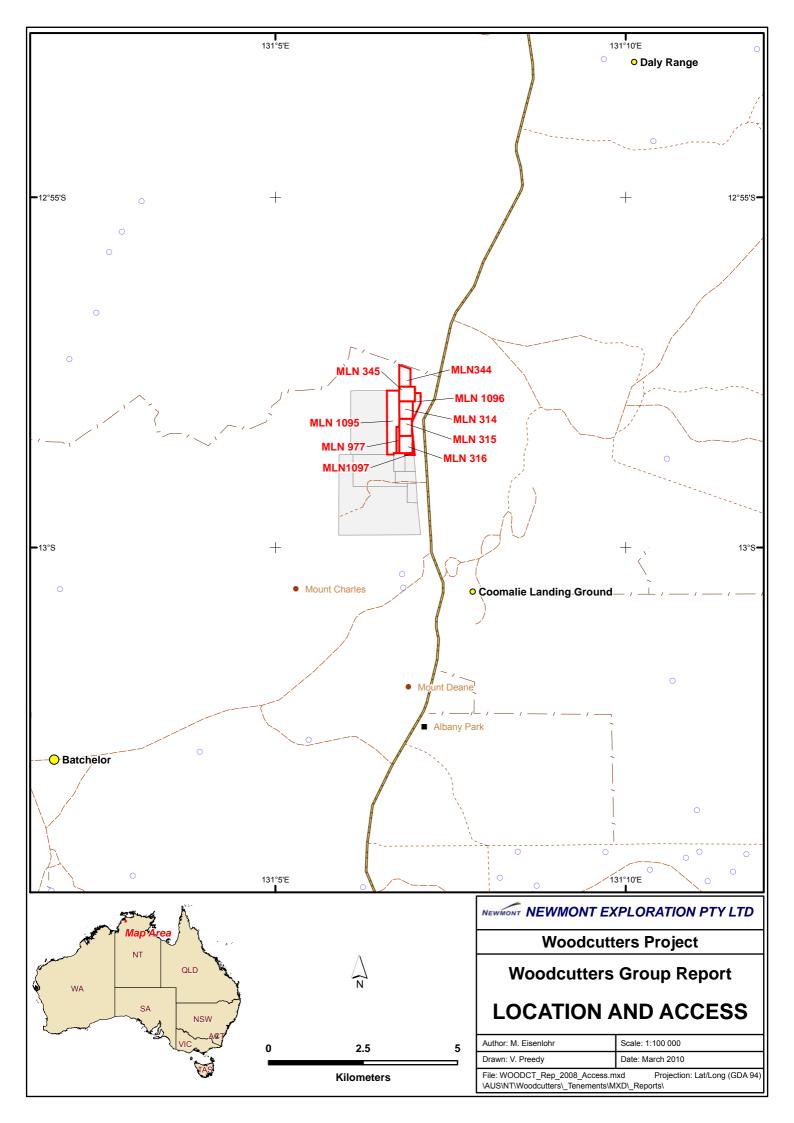
Archaean aged granites and amphibolite facies metamorphosed Proterozoic sediments form the basement rocks. Unconformably resting on the basement are sediments that reflect the second round of sedimentation in the geosyncline. The sediments have been divided into three groups, the Finniss River Group, the Francis Creek Group and the Batchelor Group, which are described further below.

It is thought that regional compression in the area resulted in structures such as detachment faults and folds, both of which can be associated with cleavage development and regional greenschist metamorphism. Periods of relaxation in the compression resulted in the intrusion of dolerite sills and lamprophyre dykes.

6. WORK DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

No mining activities were completed. The licences are held for rehabilitation purposes only in accordance with the Mine Management Plan submitted in June each year. Rehabilitation activities included minor earthworks associated with drainage repairs, rehabilitation and water monitoring, and weed and feral animal management.

Figure 1 Tenement Location



7. REFERENCE LIST

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