NEWMONT
ASIA PACIFIC

FINAL REPORT

FINAL REPORT
for
EL9992
Blue Tongue Lizard

for the period
6th July 1998 to 22nd January 2010

'Pendragon' Project
Northern Territory

Volume **1** of **1**

1:250,000 SHEET:	TANAMI	SE52-15
1:100,000 SHEET:	PARGEE	4758

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TENEMENT HOLDER: Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd

DISTRIBUTION:

- NT Department of Regional Development, Primary Industries, Fisheries and Resources
- Newmont Asia Pacific
- Central Land Council

April 2010 **NEWMONT CR 34800**

SUMMARY

This is the Final report on EL 9992 for the period 6th July 1998 to 22nd January 2010.

The tenement will be replaced by SEL26925, which has been applied for over the area.

All data in this report should remain confidential until all replacement tenure over the area has expired.

It was important for ATH to ensure that there is a reasonable amount of exploration land to include with the TMJV/Groundrush Mining Leases as a saleable package. If we reduce the ATH landholdings in the vicinity of the TMJV/Groundrush Mining Leases and processing infrastructure, the likelihood of securing a sale to an established junior Mining Company or Initial Public Offerings may be diminished. In addition, all of the area covered by the project area is considered prospective for gold mineralisation similar to the Tanami, Twin Bonanza, Old Pirate & Groundrush deposits and any purchaser will require time to effectively evaluate the exploration potential of the area.

Further to our recent discussions with the Department of Regional Development, Primary Industries, Fisheries and Resources, Newmont Australia Limited (Newmont) anticipates recommencing the divestment of the ATH exploration tenements and TMJV/Groundrush mining leases in the second half of 2009 subject to an improvement in market conditions.

Since the last report a purchase agreement has been signed and the divestment process has been initiated.

During 2010 Newmont is planning to continue with its environmental auditing of ATH tenements to ensure the success of previous rehabilitation of exploration disturbances.

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1. INTRODUCTION

EL 9992 – Blue Tongue Lizard – was granted on the 6th July 1998 and was part of the Pendragon Deed for Exploration between the Central Desert Joint Venture (CDJV) - Otter Gold Pty Ltd and AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited - and the Central Land Council (CLC).

This report is the Final report on exploration carried out on the tenement for the period 6th July 1998 to 22nd January 2010.

A tenement application for SEL26925 has been submitted over the area.

This report and all data contained should remain confidential until all replacement tenure over the area has expired.

2. TENEMENT DETAILS

Tenement details are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Tenement Summary for EL 9992

Licence	Status	Grant Date	Area/Blocks	Holder
EL 9992	Granted	06/07/1998	16	Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd

3. LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

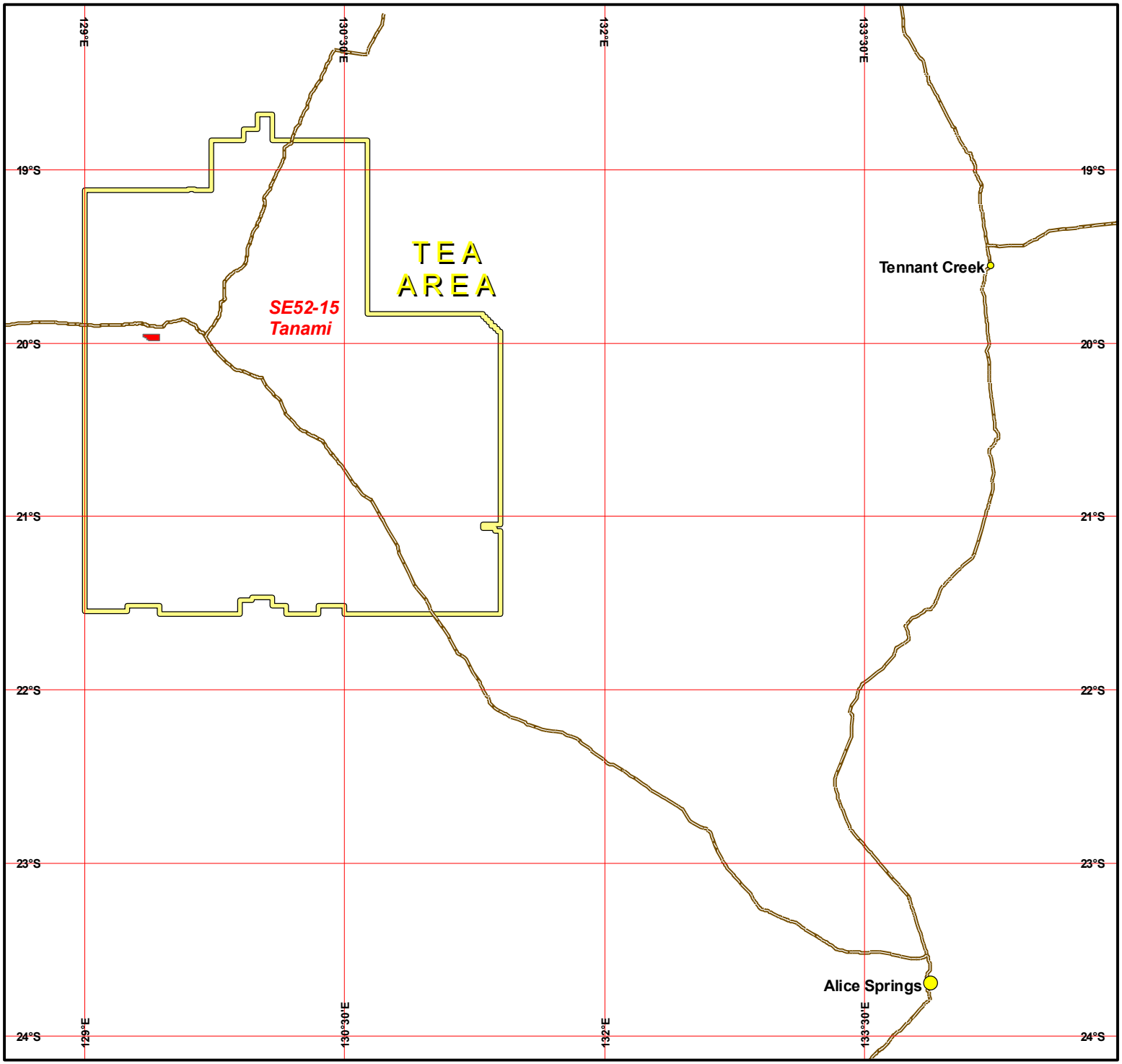
EL 9992 is located on the Tanami (SE52-15) 1:250 000 map sheet (Pargee 4758), approximately 650 km northwest of Alice Springs and 30km west of the Tanami Gold Mine. Access is by air or via the Tanami Highway and a network of pre-existing and newly formed tracks.

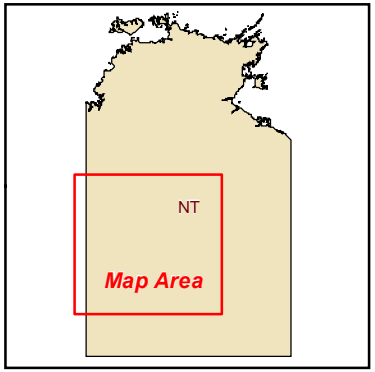
Approximately 70% of the project area is dominated by various thicknesses of alluvial cover, the depth ofwhich is greatest within palaeodrainage systems. Hills and ridges are common in northern and central partsof the project area and range in height from less than 30m to more than 200m above the surrounding plains.They are often steeply incised by narrow channels and creeks, which pass into outwash fans beforedisappearing into the surrounding sand plains.

Vegetation is generally sparse, because of the arid climate and predominantly sandy soils, and consistsmainly of spinifex with scattered low trees (mostly species of eucalyptus and acacia), shrubs andherbaceous plants. Few trees are taller than 8m with relatively large trees present only along creeks.

There are no permanent watercourses in the region, however water apparently persists at the PargeeRockhole and in some creeks for at least a few months following seasonal rains.

Figure 1 Location





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Kilometers

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Tanami Project

EL 9992

TENEMENT LOCATION

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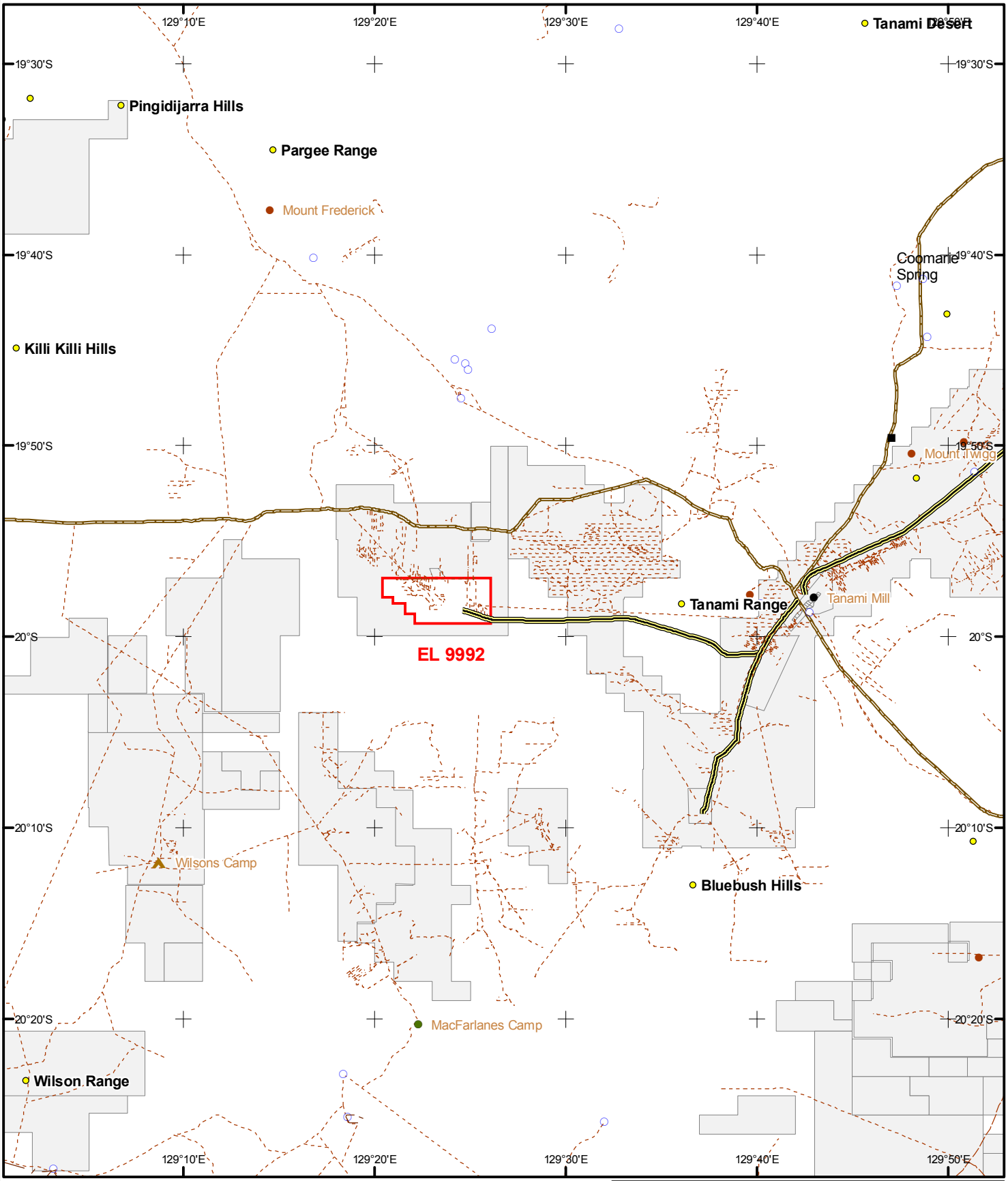

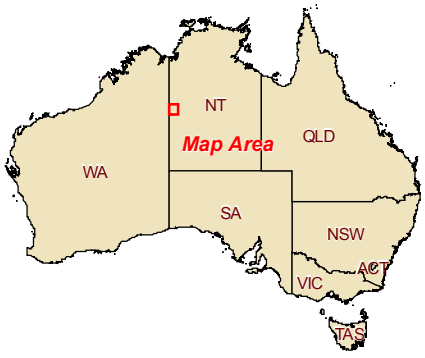

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EL 9992

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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Figure 2 Access

4. GEOLOGY

The oldest exposed basement in Central Australia comprises metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Arunta Inlier (Haines et al., 1991). Rocks of the Arunta Inlier are interpreted as being at least partly correlative with sedimentary and volcanic sequences of the adjacent Tennant Creek and Granites-Tanami Inliers.

The Arunta Inlier (Early-Middle Proterozoic) is characterised by metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks of low to medium pressure facies. Deformation and regional metamorphism to upper greenschist facies took place between 1810-1750 Ma (Black, 1981). Shaw and Stewart (1975) established three broad stratigraphic subdivisions based on facies assemblages and lithological correlations. From oldest to youngest, these subdivisions are named Division 1, 2 and 3. Using this model defined by Shaw and Stewart (1975), the orthogneiss east of Osborne Range, the calc-silicate rocks west of Crawford Range and the Bullion Schist would be included in Division 2, and the Ledan Schist in Division 3 of the Arunta Inlier.

Unconformably overlying these rocks are the Hatches Creek Group sedimentary and volcanic units. Blake et al. (1987) formally subdivided the Group into the Ooradidgee, Wauchope and Hanlon Subgroups, comprising a total of 20 Formations and two Members. The Hatches Creek Group is a folded sequence of shallow-water sediments with interbedded volcanic units which reach thicknesses of at least 10,000 metres.

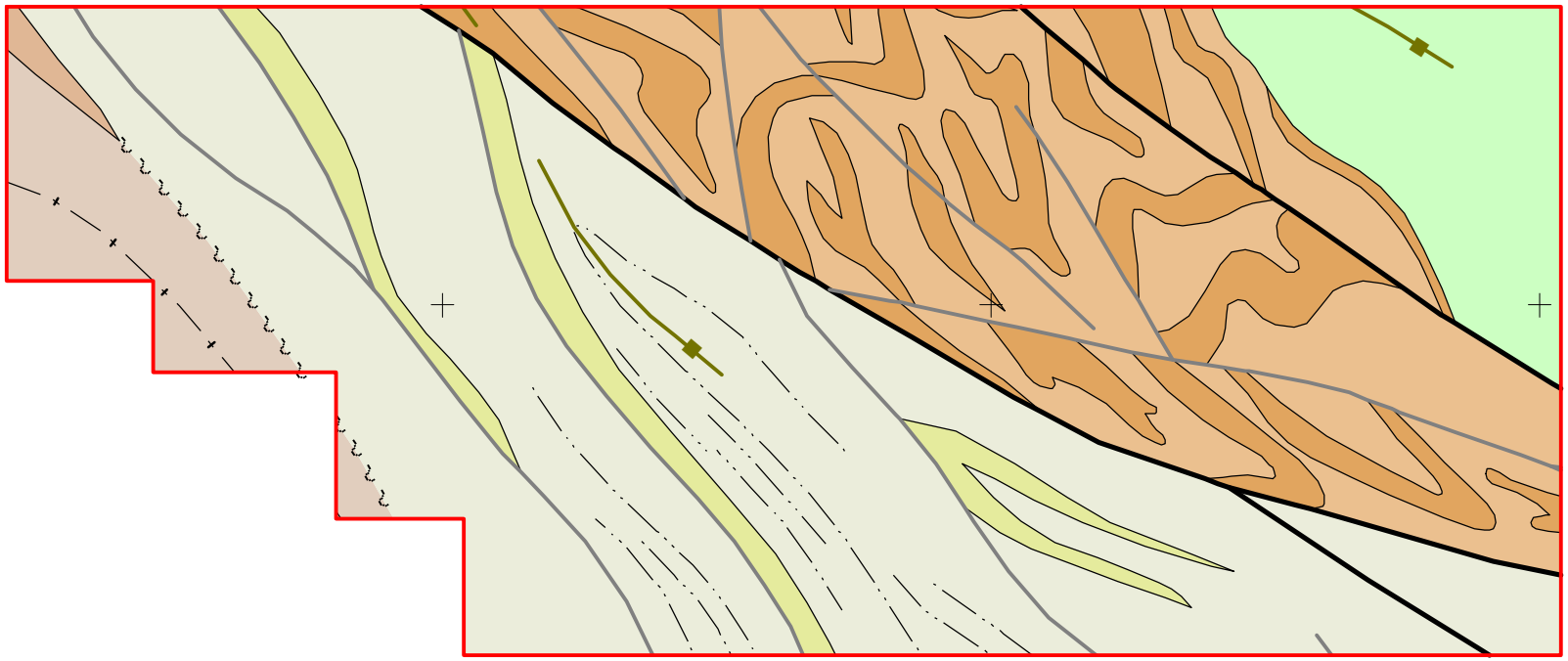
The sedimentary rocks include ridge-forming quartzites, felspathic, lithic and minor conglomeratic arenites and friable arenite, siltstone, shale and carbonate. The Ooradidgee Subgroup consists mainly of fluvial sedimentary and sub-aerial volcanic rocks which partly interfinger. The Wauchope Subgroup is characterised by large volumes of volcanic and sedimentary sequences probably both marine and fluvial in origin. The Hanlon Subgroup may be entirely marine and lacks volcanic rocks (Blake et al., 1987).

Deformation and regional metamorphism took place between 1810-1750 Ma (Black, 1981). Folding was about NW trending axes while metamorphism to upper greenschist facies took place. Later intrusion of both the Arunta basement and the Hatches Creek Group by granitoids of the Barrow Creek Granitic Complex took place around 1660 Ma (Blake et al., 1987). Contact metamorphism and metasomatism are often observed.

Sedimentation associated with the Georgina Basin commenced during the Late Proterozoic with the Amesbury Quartzite and was terminated during the Early Devonian after deposition of the Dulcie Sandstone. The Georgina Basin sequence was mildly affected by the Carboniferous Alice Springs Orogeny.

A long erosional period followed with subsequent deep weathering during the Tertiary produced silcrete and ferricrete horizons. A veneer of Quaternary sands and soils overlays much of the area, except where recent and active alluvial sedimentation is present.

Figure 3 Geology



Litho-magnetic boundary
Litho-magnetic trend
Intrusive at depth
Major fault
Minor fault, fracture
Unconformity
Fold axis

Code, Description

-Pc, Sandstone, siltstone, basalt
-Pcb, Basalt
-Plg, Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone
-Plg-m, Conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone
-Ptd-n, Siltstone, sandstone, chert
-Ptk, Sandstone, siltstone
-Ptk-m, Sandstone, siltstone

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Tanami Project

EL 9992

INTERPRETED GEOLOGY

Author: M. Eisenlohr	Scale: 1:50 000
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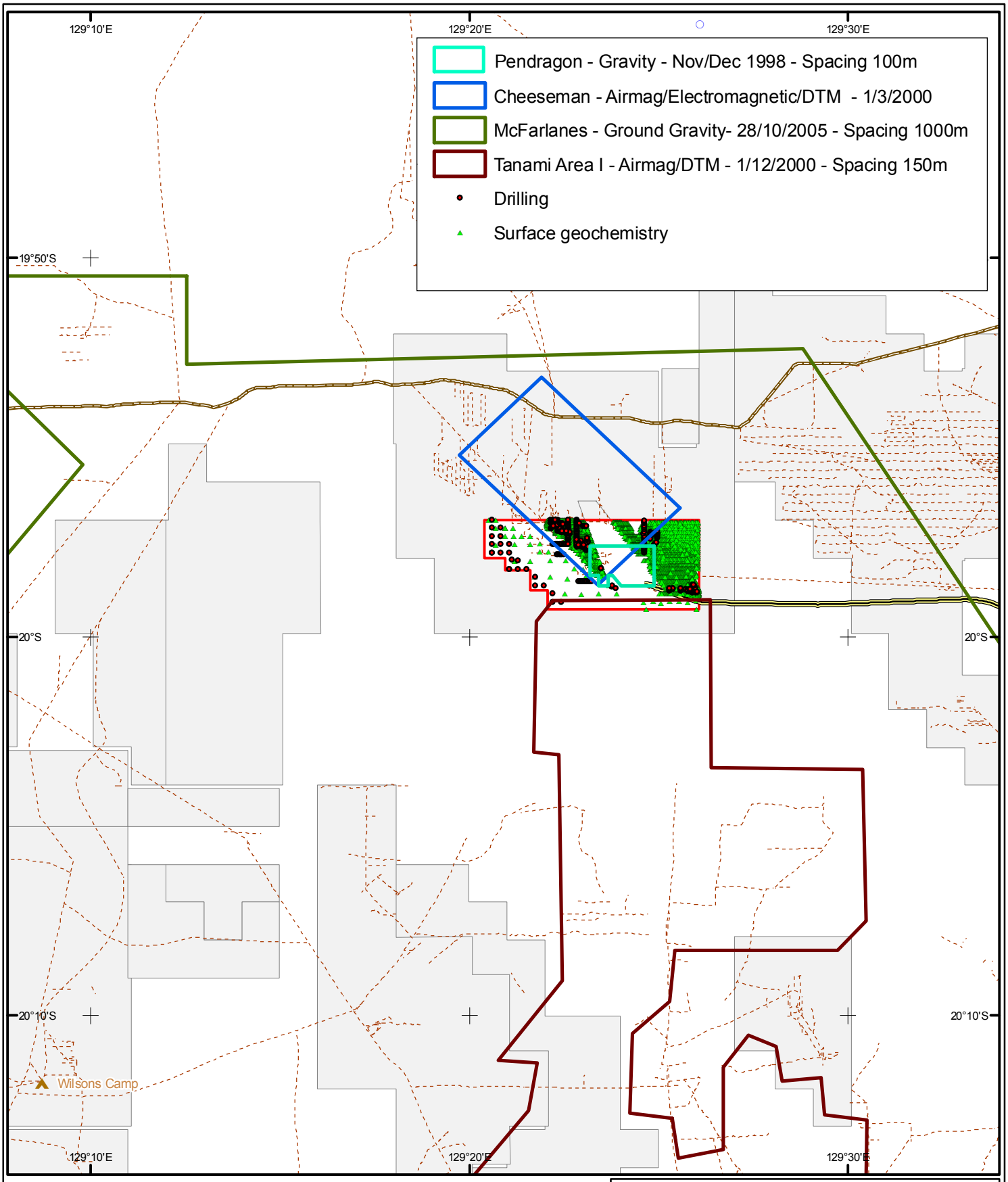

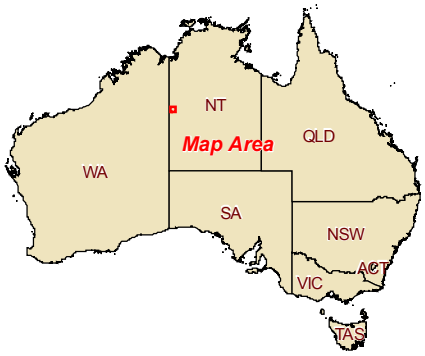

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Tanami Project

EL 9992

EXPLORATION INDEX

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Figure 4 Exploration Index

4.1 Local Geology

Approximately 60% of the tenement is covered by Aeolian sand, which overlies areas of deep transported cover such as a coarse grained , quartz rich sand over the Coomarie Granite to depths of over 20m.

Pisolitic gravels at surface are a good indicator of shallow transported cover, as are lithic gravels and quartz float. Pisolitic gravels comprise 25-30% of the tenement area. Quartz and lithic dominated gravels make up approximately 5% of the area.

The remainder consists of transported clays, sand, calcrete/silcrete and minor outcrop.

5. EXPLORATION DURING THE PERIOD

1998 – 1999

Surface sampling

The application of low level surface sampling to generate tight anomalies that reflect primary mineralisation directly underneath is an obvious bonus in difficult exploration terrains. The ZARG (Zeeman Aqua Regia Gold) technique detects gold to a O.lppb detection limit in drainage and regolith samples.

Otter has focussed much of its efforts into utilising this unique analytical method to implement a relatively cheap and effective first pass exploration strategy. The importance of understanding the regolith in these areas is essential to ensure that the 'correct' level of anomalism is identified in each domain. The general lack of access to regional areas and continuing wet weather prompted the adoption of a helicopter sampling strategy for the regional areas. Sample spacing selected for the program, as for regional posthole, was 400m x 400m, which is considered, appropriate for typical Tanami mineralisation. Sample spacing was increased to 800m x 800m over areas of granite were prospectivity is likely to be less.

43 soil samples were taken from the tenement outside the granted ML 180. Results ranged from 0.05 to 0.3 ppb Au.

Post Hole Drilling

Bonsai South

Six traverses of 50m spaced postholes were completed over selected geophysical targets south of the Bonsai Fault (PGPH608-611, 777-807). The traverses targeted flexures in relatively weakly magnetic ~ts, where major fault splays from the Bonsai Fault are interpreted. The structures are thought to represent the continuation of the Galifrey (or a parallel) faults with the flexures mimicking the setting of the Galifrey mineralisation. The results of this drilling yielded only low order anomalism with highs of 10ppb Au.

Banjo North, Bonsai North and South Hinge Areas

Eight lines of infill postholes were undertaken during July and August 1998. A total of 95 postholes for 1862m generated a couple of encouraging results with a peak value of 143ppb Au from PGPH612.

Marlena/ Marlena's Nose

A programme of posthole drilling was completed between Bonsai and Marlena, infilling between existing WMC posthole lines. This programme of drilling straddled both EL7423 and EL9992, and comprised of 111 postholes (PGPH666-776).

ANGLED RAB and RC

Marlena & Marlena's Nose

Marlena and Marlena's Nose prospects are located approximately 2-2.5km along strike from Bonsai in what is considered to be analogous geological setting. The stratigraphy forms part of an almost continuous package extending some 6km along strike from Beaver Creek.

Mineralisation at Bonsai, Beaver Creek and Banjo all lie within magnetic stratigraphy close to the prominent northwest trending Bonsai fault. The continuation of both features northwest and southeast of the known mineralisation constitutes a relatively straightforward exploration play. Work commenced on infilling the WMC 400m spaced posthole traverses during June 1998. Encouraging results provided the impetus for additional posthole drilling and the testing of selected targets with angle RAB.

Ten angle RAB fences, comprising 57 angled RAB holes were drilled at the Marlena prospect following anomalous geochemistry generated from the posthole drilling (see Table below). A further 3 RC holes (PGRC221-223) were drilled to test the continuity of mineralisation around 4m@I1.0g/t Au (PBRG272).

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB181-187	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB188-192	PGRBI914m@1.63 PGRBI912m@0.54 PGRBI912m@0.60 PGRBI914m@0.58
PGRB193-200	PGRB2004m@1.13
PGRB21 0-220	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB268-270	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB271-274	PGRB2724m@10.98 PGRB272 2m@0.52 PGRB272 2m@0.56 PGRB273 12m@0.80
PGRB276-278	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB325-329	PGRB328 2m@1.80
PGRB330-334	PGRB334 4m@0.71
PGRB335-339	No Significant Intercepts

Table 2 Summary of RAB Drilling at the Marlena Prospect

The geology at Marlena comprises interbedded sediments and basalt's of the Mt Charles Beds. The low-grade (0.2g/t) mineralized envelopes are stacked, trending NW -SE with a strike length of approximately 100m. The results from the RC drilling indicate that the low-grade gold envelopes are associated with a basalt/sediment contacts. The narrow low-grade intercepts are indicative of being on the fringe of an economic system. Further exploration will concentrate on surrounding structures which potentially host economic mineralisation.

Marlena's Nose

Five angled RAB traverses were completed at Marlena's Nose, comprising 30 angled RAB holes. Three RC holes were drilled at the prospect (PGRC218-220) to test the strike extent and depth potential of 4m @ 4.17 glt Au (PGRB201). The following results were received:

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB201-204, PGRB252-254	PGRB201 4m@4.l7 PGRB252 2m@0.77 PGRB252 4m@0.61 PGRB252 3m@0.61 PGRB253 2m@1.13 PGRB253 8m@0.72 PGRB253 6m@1.34 PGRB254 2m@0.90 PGRB254 2m@0.81 PGRB254 2m@0.91
PGRB255-257	PGRB255 7m@0.98 PGRB256 2m@0.74 PGRB256 8m@0.74 PGRB257 2m@0.51
PGRB258-262	PGRB258 2m@0.56 PGRB258 2m@0.53
PGRB263-267, PGRB315-319	PGRB265 2m@3.05
PGRB320-324	PGRB320 2m@0.70 PGRB321 2m@1.12 PGRB322 2m@0.86

Table 3 Summary of Drilling at Marlena's Nose Prospect

The geology at Marlena's Nose comprises interbedded sediments and basalts of the Mt Charles Beds. The major Bonsai fault bounds the southern margin of the prospect, marking the contact between the Mt Charles and the pale micaceous Killi -Killi Beds. This contact is often silicified with evidence of brittle and ductile deformation.

The results confirm a north east trend of anomalism with an envelope of 0.2 g/t Au. It appears that the anomalism may have been offset by a dextral north south trending fault. Also there appears to be anomalism between 35-40m suggesting a degree of supergene enrichment. The high-grade mineralisation intercepted in the RC drilling, 11m @ 3.22g/t Au (PGRC218, 63-74m) was associated with minor quartz veining hosted within a quartz rich sediment.

Bonsai, Banjo and Beaver Creek Angled RAB

Prior to the grant of ML 180 twenty-six angled RAB f~nces were drilled peripheral to the Bonsai, Banjo and Beaver Creek prospect areas. This targeted mineralisation trends along strike from known mineralisat~on; anomalous geochemistry and

geophysical targets derived from aeromagnetic data and favourable geological controls.

Bonsai North

Five fences of angle RAB drilling were completed to the North of the Bonsai prospect with the following significant intercepts.

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB205-209	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB411-414	PGRB411 2m@0.52 PGRB411 6m@J.12 PGRB413 2m@0.53
PGRB415-418	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB432-437,408,409,410	PGRB435 2m@0.60 PGRB4372m@1.51 PGRB4372m@0.98 *sig int for 408
PGRB438-444	PGRB4402m@0.78 PGRB4416m@0.98 PGRB4436m@1.42

Table 4 Summary of Drilling at Bonsai North

Banjo North

Six fences of angle RAB drilling were completed to the north west of Banjo North prospect. The following results were received:

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB239-243	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB244-246	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB357-365	PGRB360 4m@1.60 PGRB362 12m@1.14
PGRB366-371	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB372-375	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB419-431	PGRB421 6m@0.59 PGRB431 2m@0.52

Table 5 Summary of Drilling at Banjo North

Beaver Creek

Ten fences of angle RAB drilling were completed around the Beaver Creek pit area.

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB221-225	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB306-314	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB376-382	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB383-391	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB392-398	PGRB394 2m@O.73 PGRB397 2m@O.50 PGRB398 2m@O.77
PGRB399-402	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB403-407	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB445-451	PGRB4504m@O.82
PGRB452-457	PGRB455 3m@4.09 PGRB457 6m@2.84
PGRB458-472	No Significant Intercepts

Table 6 Summary of Drilling at Beaver Creek

Lithologies consisted predominantly of haematitic siltstones interbedded with sandstones and minor amounts of volcaniclastic sandstones.

Angled RAB drilling around Beaver Creek resulted in the following significant intercepts 6m @ 2.84g/t Au (PGRB 457, 78-84m) was discovered within the margins of the Beaver Creek pit and further towards the east 3m @ 4.1 g/t Au (PGRB 455, 66-69m) was discovered. PGRB 455 ended in mineralisation and is open along strike parallel to the Beaver mineralisation trend.

Precinct Targets

Five fences of Angle RAB drilling were completed to the north of Bonsai and Banjo North.

Angled RAB Fence	Significant Intercepts (≥0.5g/t Au)
PGRB247-251	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB279-287	PGRB285 4m@O.53
PGRB288-289	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB290-296	No Significant Intercepts
PGRB297-305	No Significant Intercepts

Table 7 Summary of Drilling North of BBB Precinct

Bonsai

Bonsai Prospect was the first mineralisation discovered by WMC in the Tanami, but despite more than 100 RC and diamond drill holes continuity to the mineralisation was not demonstrated. Further drilling by Otter to infill down to 50m line spacing failed to significantly improve the situation and a meagre resource of 25,000 oz. At the marginal grade of 1.9 g/t Au was defined in 1997.

Three RC holes were drilled at the Bonsai prospect (PGRCI63-165) for a total of 330m. The drilling was targeting high-grade shoots with the following significant intercepts:

PGRC163 7m@1.32 g/t Au
PGRC164 6m@3.04 g/t Au
PGRC164 15m@7.82 g/t Au
PGRC165 4m@4.38 g/t Au

Geology

The stratigraphy at Bonsai comprises of two thin basaltic units intercalated with a package of sedimentary rocks. A major WNW trending fault zone at the southern margin (Bonsai fault) separates this package from a distinctive, buff-coloured package of micaceous sedimentary rocks of the Killi Killi Beds. Units on both sides of the fault and the fault itself are disrupted by a series of late-stage cross faults.

Mineralisation

The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining but the continuity of the mineralised pods is poor. The mineralisation strikes WNW-ESE, roughly sub-parallel to the stratigraphy. The mineralisation appears to be associated with shearing along the basalt/sediment contacts. Competency contrasts of the basalt and sediment units has resulted in bedding parallel shears. These shears appear to be the primary structural control on the distribution of gold mineralisation at Bonsai. Intersection of these shears with NE-SW trending faults may control the high-grade mineralisation.

Beaver Definition Drilling

Resource definition drilling at the Beaver Creek prospect comprised of an additional 30 RC holes. Drilling was testing the continuity of mineralisation along strike and at depth on both the main and eastern lodes of mineralisation.

Previous exploration work at Beaver Creek has delineated two lodes of mineralisation referred to as the "main lode" and the "eastern lode". The resource calculated at the end of June 98 was:

570,000 tonnes @ 3.9 g/t Au comprising 71, 471 oz.

Geology

The geology of Beaver Creek comprises interbedded sediments and basalt's of the Mt Charles Beds. The package strikes approximately WNW-ESE dipping to the SW. One major basalt unit has been mapped through the southern portion of the Beaver Creek pit area. The basalt unit strikes roughly 135, dips 55-60 to the southwest. The basalt is conformable with the sediments and is approximately 20-30m in thickness. The sediments comprise of interbedded sandstones, siltstones and volcano-clastic units.

Mineralisation

The gold mineralisation at Beaver Creek is associated with massive milky quartz veining with minor pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. The mineralised lodes are approximately 7-10m in width, sub-vertical, with a NE-SW strike.

"Claw"

Interpretation of the geology and mineralisation in the area referred to as the Claw has resulted in the theory that the mineralisation is intimately associated with shearing along the sediment/basalt contact.

Structure

Previous drilling has demonstrated that significant offset of the mineralisation is occurring due to sinistral movement along north south trending faults. This offset is particularly evident on the main zone where the mineralisation swings from the Beaver NE trend to a more northerly trend.

Banjo & Banjo North Definition Drilling

Resource definition drilling continued at the Banjo and Banjo North prospects with 80 RC holes drilled and two diamond tails (PGDHOII-012). The location of the drill collars can be seen on figure X. The structural setting of Banjo and Banjo North appears to be in a higher strain zone than Beaver Creek. As a consequence the faulting, shears and dilatational structures have a primary control on the distribution of the gold mineralisation.

The geology of Banjo and Banjo North can be summarised together. The geology comprises interbedded sediments and intercalated basalts of the Mt Charles Beds. Sediments consist of inter-bedded medium to coarse grained sandstones and siltstones with sedimentary textures such as graded bedding being evident. The basalt units vary in thickness, roughly 20m thick, with patchy sheared ferruginous quartz veining throughout. The entire package of rocks strikes roughly WNW-ESE and dips steeply to the SW.

Banjo and Banjo North prospects lie on a major fault corridor which trends NW-SE, referred to as the Banjo structure. This fault corridor is evident on the aeromagnetic images of Pendragon as a low, which truncates the magnetic stratigraphy. Within this fault zone the Mt Charles beds have been intensively fault and sheared with strong pervasive hematite alteration of both the sediments and basalts. The incompetent basalt units appear to be preferentially sheared.

The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining along sheared basalt/sediment contacts. These sheared contacts are characterised by brecciated milky quartz veining, pervasive silicification, localised intense chlorite + sericite alteration with disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Massive quartz veining is also present which may be associated with NE-SW trending dilational cross structures (Beaver Creek). The massive quartz veining is mineralised in places, but not always, and some of the high-grade intercepts have been from sediments with only minor quartz veining and a subtle alteration.

The orebodies are discrete mineralised pods, which lie en echelon style within the Banjo structural corridor. The size and shape ofthe pods are controlled by a plethora of faults/shears, which are probably pre, syn and post mineralisation. The complex structural regime within the Banjo structure has required high density drilling to define the orebodies. The results of this drilling have been mixed, with delineation of the orebodies extremely difficult.

Bonsai Sterilisation

A programme comprising 5000m of sterilisation drilling commenced in November 1998. Only two holes (PGRBl000-I00l) had been drilled prior to the grant of ML180. Lithologies consisted predominantly of the quartz-micaceous Killi-Killi Beds and resulted in no significant mineralisation.

1999 – 2000

Otter continued to focus much of its efforts over the Pendragon Project in utilising the ZARG analytical method to implement a relatively cheap and effective reconnaissance pass exploration strategy. The ZARG (Zeeman Aqua Regia Gold) technique detects gold to a 0.1 ppb detection limit in regolith samples.

Geochemical anomalies generated in the previous year were followed up with ZARG surface analysis. An aggregate of 4,533 surface samples were collected within the reporting period.

The north east comer (Beaver NE) of EL 9992 was sampled with Y4" sieves during November 1999. A total of 423 samples were collected on a 100X50 meter grid. The samples were recorded predominantly as orange-brown sandy loam. The average depth of hole was 20 -25 cm. No significant results were returned.

Drilling

Only one posthole PGAC252 (24 metres) was drilled as part of the Killi Killi sediments traverse.

Geophysics

The Cheeseman Airmag/EM/DTM survey from March 2000 covered a portion of the tenement.

The Tanami Airmag/DTM survey from December 2000 covered a corridor along the southern border of EL9992.

2000 – 2001

Regional and infill surface sampling and posthole sampling continued. No significant results were returned from either program.

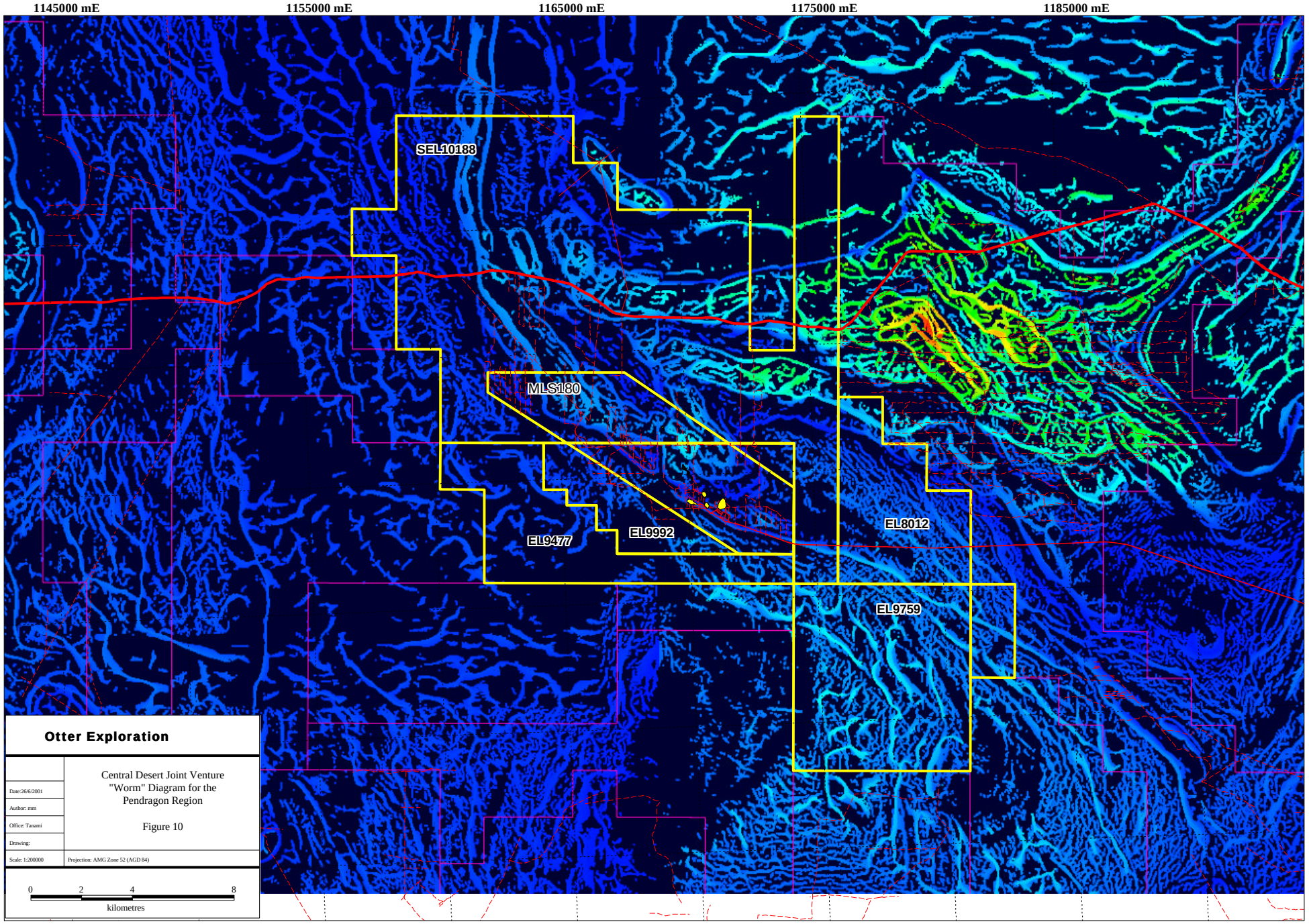
2001 to 2002

Work programs were put on hold within this area due to the reduction of staff and the turmoil of potential takeovers and takeovers. Fourth year work involved remote discrimination of targets using the enhanced geophysical technique multiscale edge analysis (worming) process as developed by Fractal Graphics over the Tanami Region.

2002 – 2003

Five lag samples were taken within this Exploration Licence during August of 2002. All samples seem to have been taken around the area of the pits, with a +3mm sieve size. The samples were predominantly of pisolites. The high result was 11.4ppb Au (Sample No 3634488).

Figure 5 Worm diagram - Pendragon


1145000 mE
1155000 mE
1165000 mE
1175000 mE
1185000 mE
1195000 mE
7790000 mN
7780000 mN
7770000 mN
SEL10188
MLS180
EL9477
EL9992
EL8012
EL9759
Otter Exploration
Central Desert Joint Venture
"Worm" Diagram for the
Pendragon Region
Figure 10
Date:26/6/2001
Author: mm
Office: Tanami
Drawing:
Scale: 1:200000
Projection: AMG Zone 52 (AGD 84)
0 2 4 8
kilometres

2003 - 2004

Work within the Pendragon group of Licences concentrated on interpretation and mapping as part of preparation for a new structural interpretation of the Tanami region by 'RSG' – as part of a major strategic review of the Tanami Region. Data review and interpretation continued.

2004 – 2005

Review of currently available data and interpretation continued for the preparation of information for the 2005 - 06 budget. No work was completed within this Lease other than preparation for the Pendragon structural study and target generation.

The McFarlanes Ground gravity survey conducted in October 2005 covered EL9992.

2005 to 2009

The Pendragon group of tenements were part of the Tanami Exploration Agreement and no work was carried out over the area of EL9477 during 2005 to 2009.

6. CONCLUSION

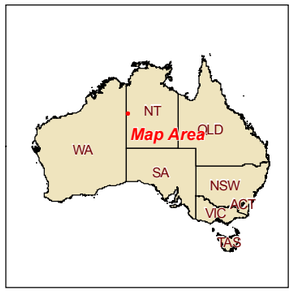
Since the last report a purchase agreement has been signed and the divestment process of the Tanami tenement package has been initiated.

During 2010 Newmont is planning to continue with its environmental auditing of ATH tenements to ensure the success of previous rehabilitation of exploration disturbances.

Figure 6 Geochemistry

129°22'0"E

129°24'0"E



19°58'0"S

20°0'0"S

N

0 1 2

Kilometers

Sample Type

▲ Soil samples

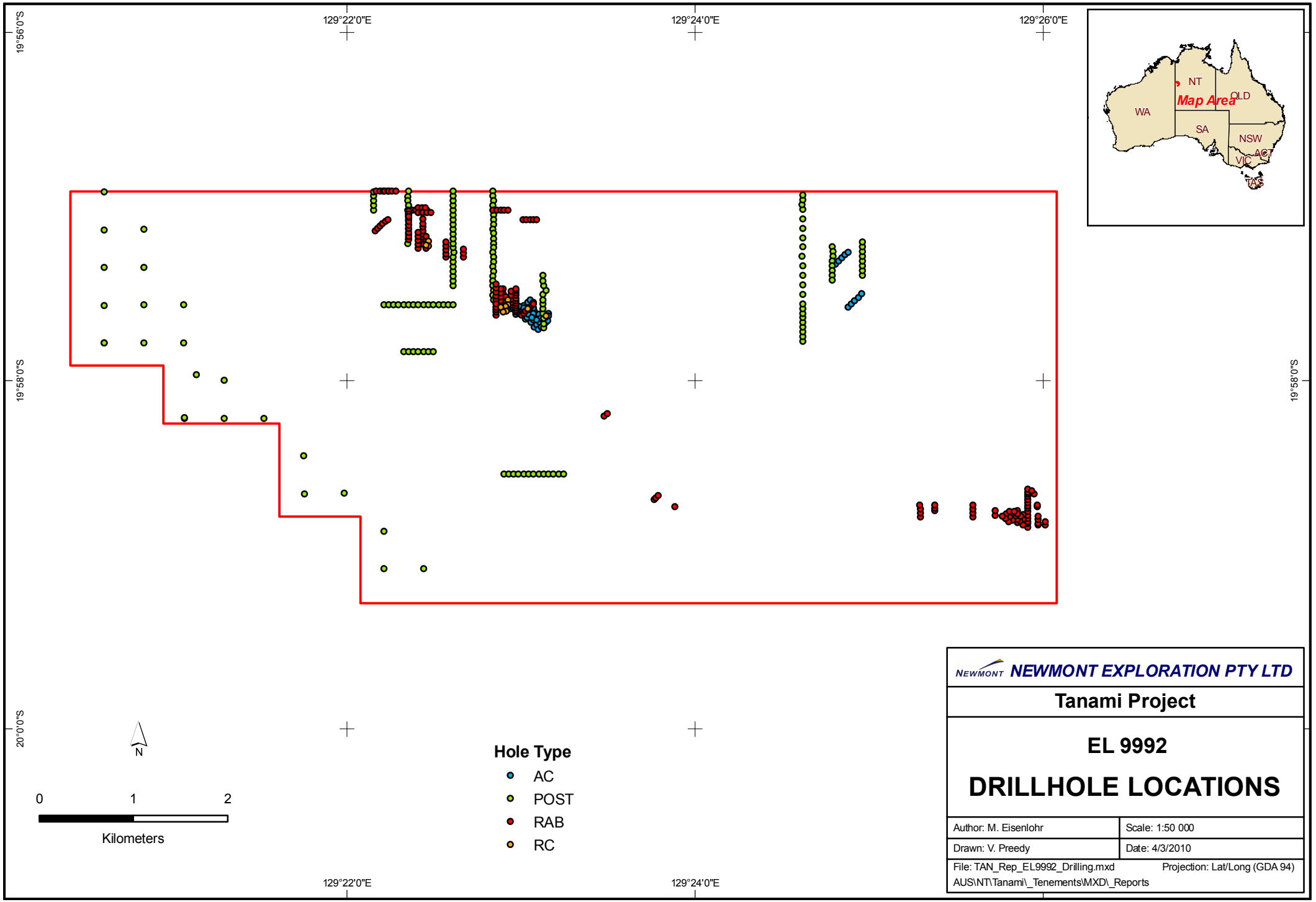
NEWMONT EXPLORATION PTY LTD

Tanami Project

EL 9992

SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY

Author: M. Eisenlohr	Scale: 1:30 000
Drawn: V. Preedy	Date: 4/3/2010
File: TAN_Rep_EL9992_Geochem.mxd \AUS\NT\Tanami_Tenements\MXD\Reports\	Projection: Lat/Long (GDA 94)



NEWMONT EXPLORATION PTY LTD

Tanami Project

EL 9992

DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

Author: M. Eisenlohr	Scale: 1:50 000
Drawn: V. Preedy	Date: 4/3/2010
File: TAN_Rep_EL9992_Drilling.mxd	Projection: Lat/Long (GDA 94)
AUS\NT\Tanami_Tenements\MXD_Reports	

Figure 7 Drilling

7. REFERENCES

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

HOLDER	Australian Tenement Holdings Pty Ltd
PROJECT	Pendragon
TENEMENT	EL9992 - Blue Tongue Lizard
REPORT NUMBER	CR 34800
DATE	22nd April 2010
AUTHORS	M. Eisenlohr
STATE	NT
LATITUDE	-19°55' to -19º 59'
LONGITUDE	129° 20' to 129º 26'

1:250 000 SHEET	Tanami	SE51-15
1:100 000 SHEET	Pargee	4758

COMMODITY	Gold
KEYWORDS	Surface sampling, Post hole drilling, RAB and RC drilling, lag sampling, structural interpretation, geophysical surveys

VERIFICATION LISTING FORM

Exploration Work Type	File Name	Format
Office Studies		
Literature search		
Database compilation		
Computer modelling		
Reprocessing of data		
General research		
Report preparation	EL9992_2010_CR34800Final.pdf	PDF
Other (specify)		
Airborne Exploration Surveys		
Aeromagnetics	TanamiAreaI_Magnetics_EL9992.dat TanamiAreaI_Magnetics_EL9992.dfn TanamiAreaI_Magnetics_EL99927.prj	
Radiometrics		
Electromagnetics	AirborneEM_x_EL9992.dat AirborneEM_x_EL9992.dfn AirborneEM_x_EL9992.prj AirborneEM_z_EL9992.dat AirborneEM_z_EL9992.dfn AirborneEM_z_EL9992.prj	
Gravity		
Digital terrain modelling		
Other (specify)		
Remote Sensing		
Aerial photography		
LANDSAT		
SPOT		
MSS		
Radar		
Other (specify)		
Ground Exploration Surveys		
Geological Mapping		
Regional		
Reconnaissance		
Prospect		
Underground		
Costean		
Ground Geophysics		
Radiometrics		
Magnetics		
Gravity	McFarlanes_Gravity_EL9992.dat McFarlanes_Gravity_EL9992.dfn McFarlanes_Gravity_EL9992.prj Pendragon_Gravity_EL9992.dat Pendragon_Gravity_EL9992.dfn Pendragon_Gravity_EL99927.prj	