NEWMONT
ASIA PACIFIC

annual report

Newmont
Tanami Operations
Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd
A.C.N. 007 688 093

ANNUAL REPORT FOR MLS154
(DEAD BULLOCK SOAK)
FOR THE YEAR TO 11 FEBRUARY 2010

Minerals explored for: Au

1:250,000 SHEET REFERENCE:	THE GRANITES	SF52-3
1:100,000 SHEET REFERENCE:	INNINGARRA	4856

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SUMMARY

Mining operations undertaken by Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd on MLS154, Dead Bullock Soak, for the calendar year to December 2009, produced 289,034 ounces of gold. Gold was treated at the mill facility on MLS8 The Granites. Ore milled from MLS154 during the year came from mining of the Callie underground resource (Callie UG ROM and Callie UG LG) and the Triumph stockpile, additional mill feed included the Callie and Villa mineralised waste.

Exploration drilling targets on MLS154 (Table 1) predominantly tested the Jenna and Auron deposits.

Table 1: Table of Drilling Activities

Prospect	No. Holes	No. Metres
Surface Exploration Drilling		
Auron/Jenna Under Callie	3 daughters	2381.4
FW Soolin – Auron	1 parent with additional 1 daughter	831
Miller Target 3	1	732.6
Auron West of Gahn	2	1105.9
Jenna West of Gahn	2	1147.7
Jenna	2 parents with additional 5 daughters	4504.9
Total Surface Drilling	**8 with additional 9 daughters**	**10,703.5**
Underground Exploration Drilling		
Jenna	1	390
Total Underground Exploration Drilling	1	**390**
Total MLS154 Exploration Drilling	**9 with additional 9 daughters**	**11,093.5**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Granites Gold Mine is located 550km north-west of Alice Springs (Figure 1).

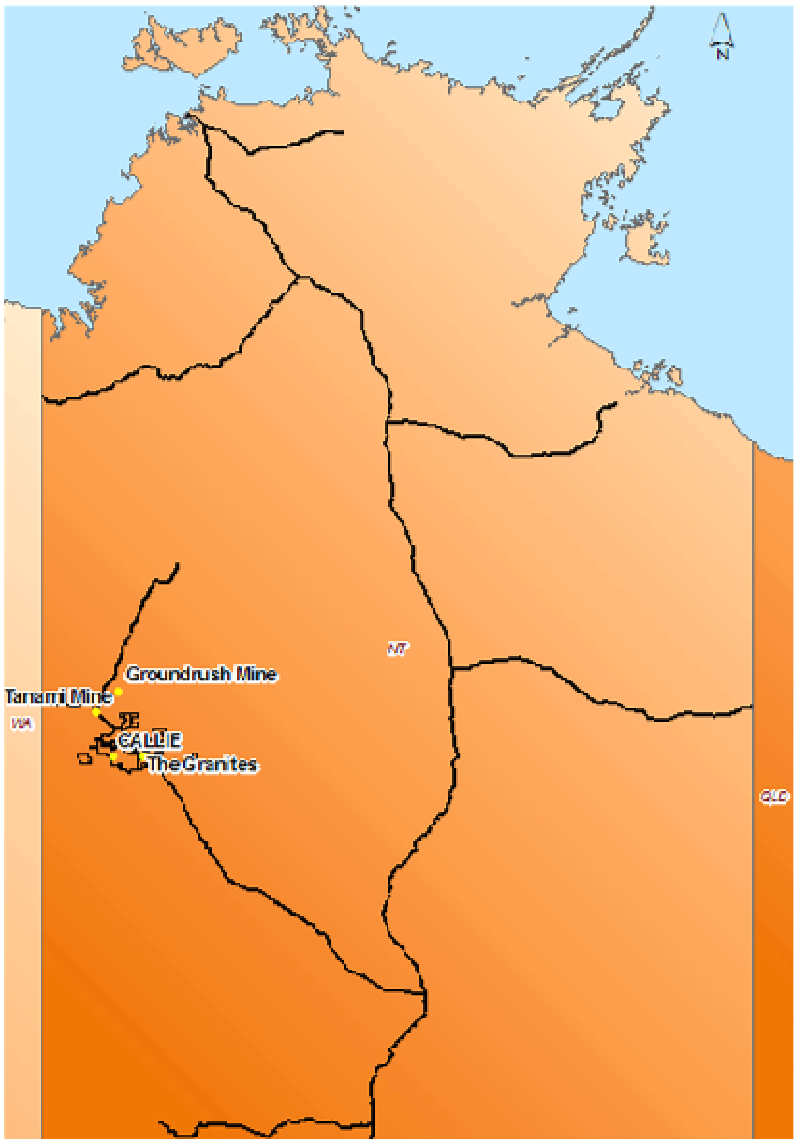

Figure 1: Location - Granites Gold Mine

Gold mineralisation was first reported in the vicinity of Dead Bullock Soak ***(DBS)*** by A.A. Davidson in 1900. Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd (formerly Newmont NFM and Normandy NFM Limited) ***(Newmont)*** was granted title to the area as EL2367 (Schist Hills) in March 1988 and exploration later that year identified gold mineralisation of economic tenor, hosted predominantly by cherts and banded iron formations. Open cut mining commenced in late 1991, with DBS ore complementing production from The Granites (MLS8) resources.

The quartz vein hosted Callie deposit was discovered in 1991 and rapidly became the focus of gold production for NNFM when open cut mining commenced in 1992. Decline access development to the deposit began in 1995 and the first underground stoping ore was extracted in May 1998. Mining in Callie open cut ceased in 1998 although stockpiled ore continued to be treated throughout 2000. Ore milled from MLS154 during

the year to December 2009 came from mining of the Callie underground resource and the mineralised waste stockpiles from the Callie, Triumph and Villa pits.

All milling is undertaken on The Granites lease (MLS8). Gold production for the calendar year to December 2009 from MLS154 was 289,034 ounces.

Surface exploration this year focused on the Jenna target with 2 parent holes and 8 daughter holes testing this position. One exploration hole was drilled from underground testing the Jenna position. The remaining surface holes were testing Auron and new targets not previously tested.

2. TENEMENT DETAILS

MLS154 is a single mining tenement comprising an area of 1477 hectares (Table 2). It is completely surrounded by EL2367, also held by Newmont.

The lease was granted to Newmont in February 1991 and gold production started later in that year.

Table 2: Tenement Summary - MLS154

Title	Area Name	Hectares	Grant Date	Expiry Date
MLS154	Dead Bullock Soak	1477	12/02/91	11/02/16

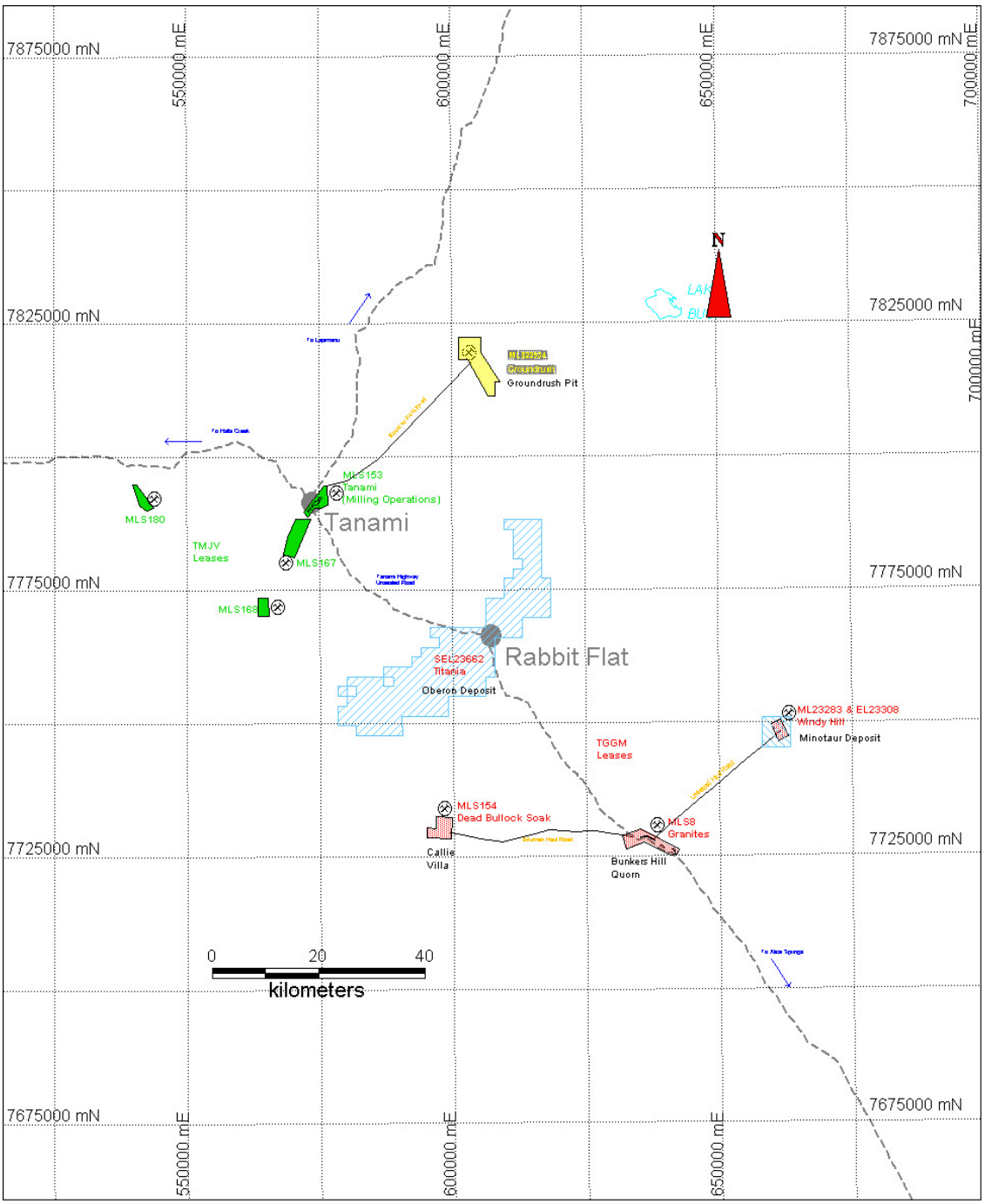

Figure 2: MLS154 (AMG, AGD66-52)

3. LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

MLS154 lies approximately 35km west of The Granites Gold Mine (MLS8) and 40km south of Rabbit Flat (Figure 2). The lease is situated on the Inningarra (4856) 1:100,000 map sheet. Access to the tenement is via the Tanami Road to The Granites Gold Mine, and then west by the sealed haul road to Dead Bullock Soak (Figure 2).

The climate is semi-arid with rainfall averaging approximately 450mm per annum. Most rainfall occurs as summer storms associated with the monsoon season between November and March. Daily temperatures range from winter minima of near zero to summer maxima of about 48°C.

The Tanami Desert in which the lease is situated is widely covered in aeolian sand with a vegetation cover dominated by spinifex with low bushes and scattered small trees. However the mining lease is centered about low hills and ridges formed by the more resistant geological units (cherty BIF horizons of the Dead Bullock Formation).

4. LEASE GEOLOGY

The geology of the DBS area comprises a thick succession of fine to medium grained clastic sediments, with minor chemical meta-sediments and intrusives. These rocks belong to the Dead Bullock Formation of the Palaeo-Proterozoic Tanami Group (Hendrickx *et al*. 2000), previously referred to as the Tanami complex and locally the Mount Charles Beds (Blake *et al.* 1979).

On MLS 154, three sub-units within the Dead Bullock Formation are represented; Blake Beds containing the Callie sequence, Davidson Beds including both the Orac Formation and Schist Hills Iron Member (SHIM), and the Madigan Beds. A semi-conformable dolerite (Coora Dolerite) has been intruded and separates the two mineralised portions of the Davidson Beds, Orac Formation and SHIM (Figures 3 & 4).

Although the deformation history is complex, the most obvious structural features are isoclinal east-west trending folds with moderate easterly plunges. Many crosscutting faults are also evident. Regionally the sediments have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, characterised by predominantly sericite and chlorite. However, locally at DBS the sequence has components of upper greenschist metamorphism, biotite and amphibole (Lovett *et al.* 1997).

The Schist Hills Iron Member, a sequence of banded cherts and siliceous amphibole schists, hosts the Dead Bullock Ridge, Triumph Hill, Colliwobble Ridge and Sleepy Hollow deposits. The Villa, Fumerole and Avon orebodies are hosted by the Orac Cherts which is generally similar to the Schist Hills Iron Member, but lower in the sequence. Gold mineralisation at Callie is described in the following section.

4.1 Callie Geology & Mineralisation

The Callie orebody comprises a set of thin sheeted quartz veins (generally <1 to 20mm thick) consistently dipping 70^{o} south and striking approximately 070^{o}. The veins are concentrated within favourable structural positions and in Callie form a weakly defined vein corridor based on the increased density of veins, up to 100m wide and dipping steeply south.

The quartz veins contain gold in potentially economic quantities where they intersect favourable horizons within the folded sequence of sericite, chlorite and biotite altered meta-siltstones of the Mount Charles Beds, now incorporated within the Dead Bullock Formation (Hendrickx *et. al*. 2000). Locally the stratigraphy is subdivided into the Upper Blake Beds, Callie Boudin Chert, Magpie Schist, Callie Laminated Beds and Lower Blake Beds (all local sub-units of the Blake Beds within the Mount Charles Beds) refer to Figures 3 & 4. The Callie Laminated Beds are the most favoured host for Callie type gold mineralisation, although gold bearing veins are known to occur in all units.

The vein corridor cuts the axial plane of the major folds at a low angle, producing east-plunging shoots of higher grade mineralisation generally corresponding to the plunge of the folds in the host sequence. The Wilson Shoot is the best of these and has now shown to be developed over a strike length of 1.7km. The mineralising trend is essentially east-west and mineralisation is still open at depth to the east. Moving further

east mineralisation is intersected both to the south and north of Kerril Fault. This fault is a north-east trending, steep southerly dipping reverse fault. The western limit of known mineralisation is defined by the Soolin fault contact. There is good potential for further extensions in both directions.

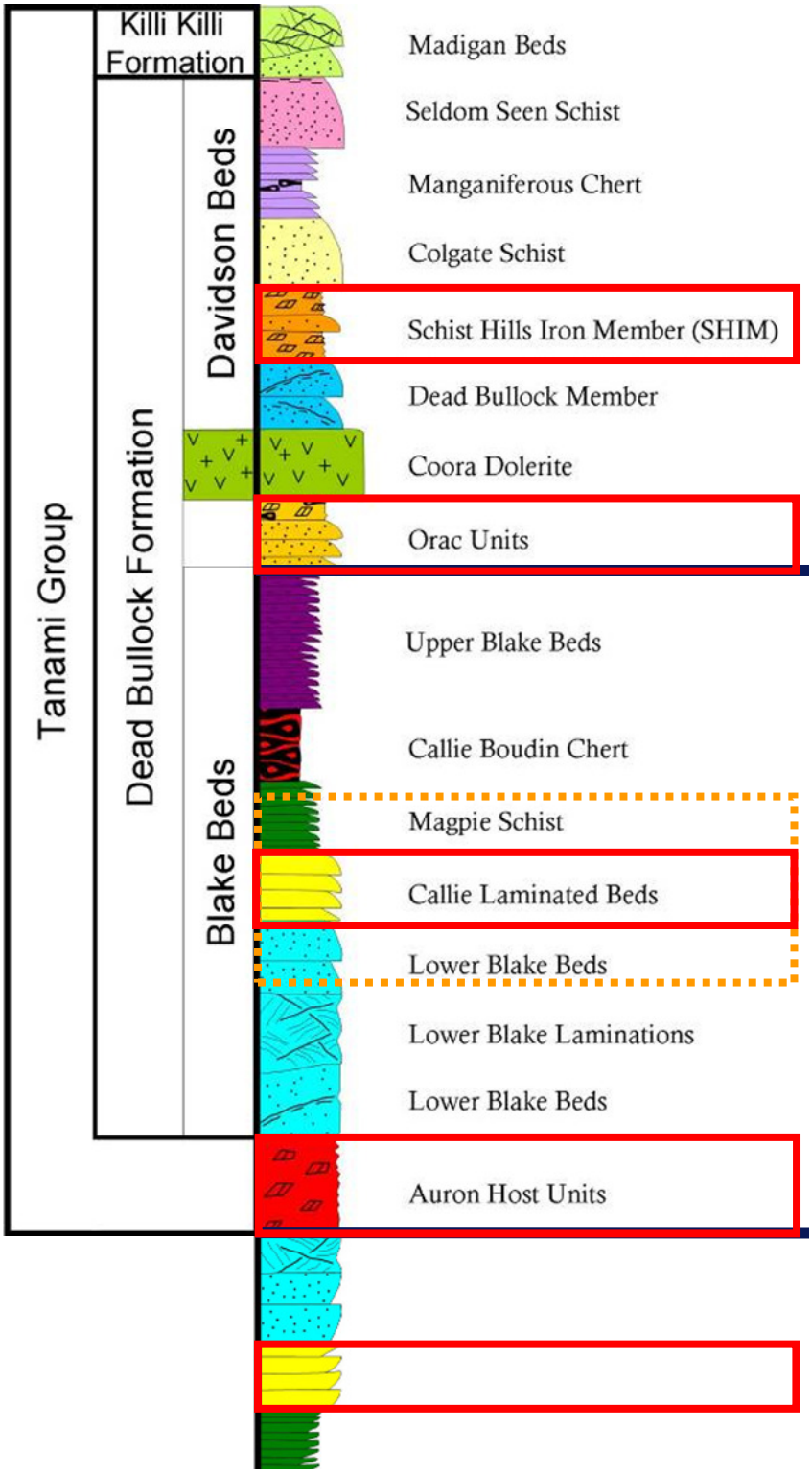

Figure 3: Dead Bullock Soak Simplified Stratigraphic Column

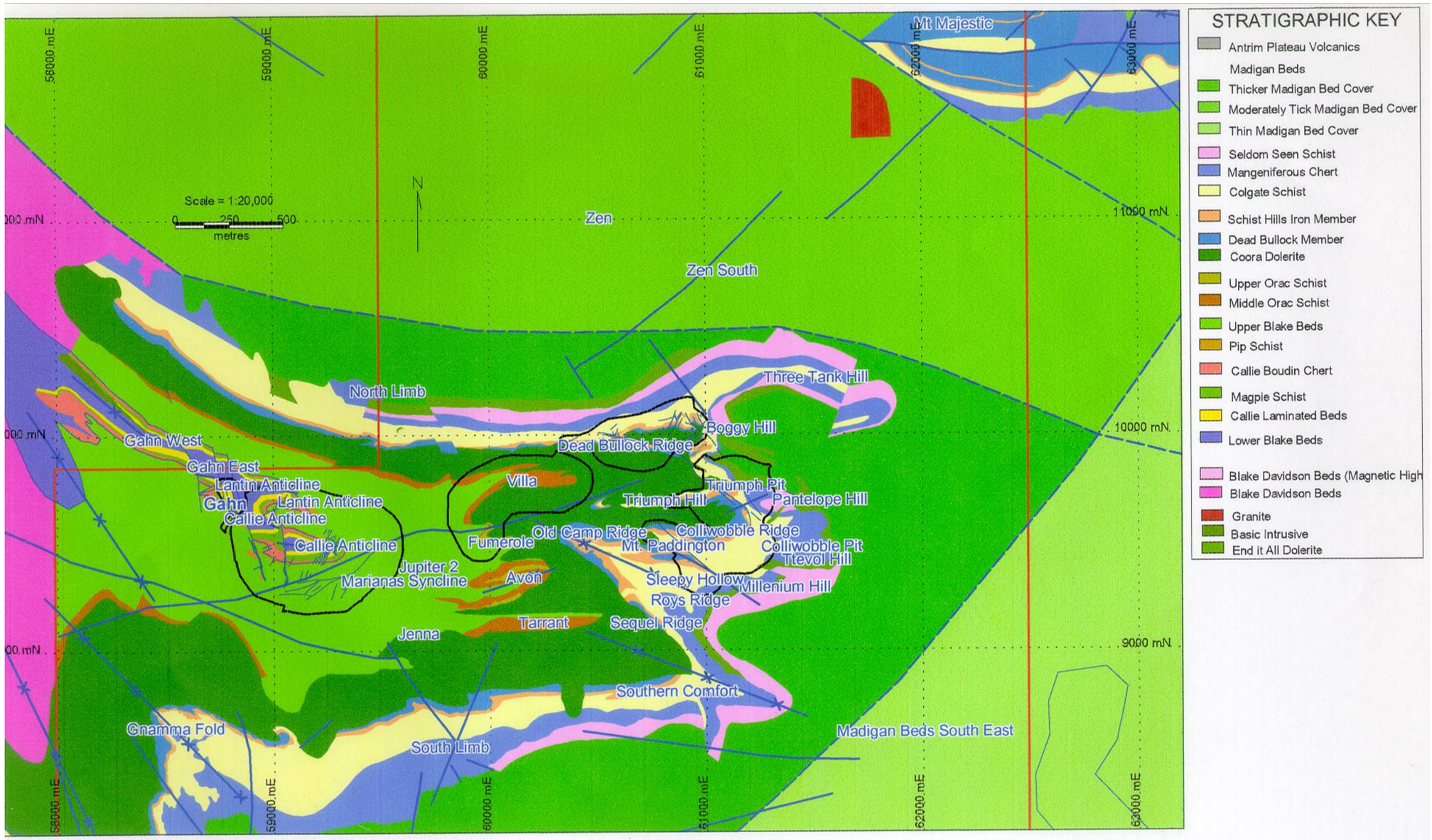

Figure 4: DBS Interpreted Geology Map

5. GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 Stratigraphic – Structural review

Following large scale geological interpretation of the greater Tanami area by Newmont Asia Pacific Regional Exploration in 2005 – 2006, and as part of the Newmont Tanami Operations ***(NTO)*** District Exploration initiative in 2008, a desktop stratigraphic and structural review of the Callie system was undertaken. The implications of this study are of limited value within the Callie system itself, as there has been a significant amount of previous work and the system is well understood; however the study has highlighted the fundamental controls on mineralisation within the Callie system, and has lead to definition of several opportunities within MLS154.

Interpretation of regional magnetic, gravity and geochemistry datasets, and integration of seismic data, has lead to a revision of the interpreted structural setting of the Callie district. A revised understanding of the structural setting has enabled re-evaluation of mineralisation controls and has enabled predictive targeting based on the criteria observed within the Callie system. The continuation of Auron Beds host units up-plunge to the west of Callie is an example.

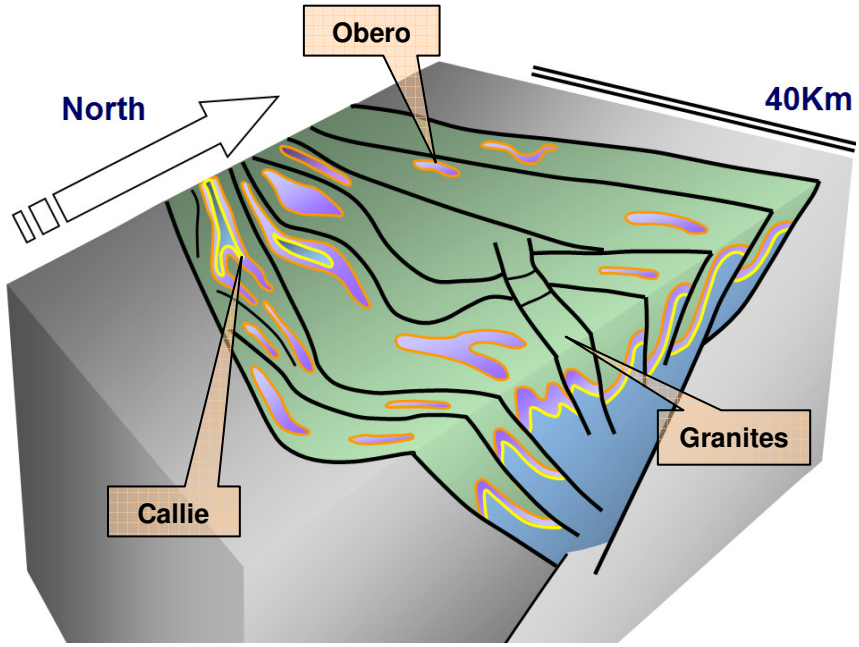

Figure 5: Tanami District Interpreted Geology Block Diagram

5.2 Structural Review

Consultant structural geologist John Miller conducted a site visit during the reporting period. The focus of his work was to identify movement constraints along key structures within the Callie system and specifically movement along Servalan and Bayban faults. Additional work was also conducted on the structural history of the Villa deposit.

5.3 Sequence Stratigraphic Review

As part of the analysis of the Callie mineralised system by NTO District Exploration, several key aspects of the Callie stratigraphy were reviewed.

Previous workers looking at the relationships between mineralisation and stratigraphy have focused on the Callie Laminated Beds, reflecting the importance of the CLB as a mineralised host. Previous work has shown that mineralisation in the CLB is directly related to chemical reactions between fluid and the host rock; whether it be reaction of fluid with graphite as most authors propose, or via reaction of fluid with titanium species.

The discovery of mineralisation in the Auron Beds in 2006, and the subsequent recognition of the importance of Auron as a mineralised body in late 2007, lead to scrutiny of the mineralising mechanisms, and this in turn has lead to a review of the stratigraphy.

In addition to the mineralisation in the Callie Laminated Beds, mineralisation is known from 3 other positions in the Callie stratigraphy; the SHIM, Orac Formation and the Auron Beds. The SHIM and Orac have been previously referred to as 'Iron units'; primarily based on their elevated iron contents. The Auron rocks are very similar to the SHIM and Orac units. Visually these rocks are more akin to calc silicate rocks found for example in the Eastern Succession of the Mt Isa Block (Corella Fmtn) and within the Olary Block (Calc Silicate and Bimba Suites) than with 'iron formation' rocks.

Review of the Callie stratigraphy, and interpretation of depositional settings, has allowed integration of the sequence into a Sequence Stratigraphic framework (see figure 7 below). This model basically tracks sediments through deposition in varying water depths. Within the Callie stratigraphy, chert nodules within the Callie Boudin Chert and the Manganiferous Chert reflect restricted sediment input in deep water with strongly reducing conditions relating to Marine High Stands, and represent maximum flooding surfaces.

The calc silicate, likely meta-evaporitic, rocks of Auron, Orac and the SHIM reflect periods of deposition in sub-aerial environments. The Coora dolerite, which overlies the Orac Formation and is interpreted as a flow (commonly pepperitic lower contacts, rarely pepperitic upper contacts) adds support to an interpreted sub-aerial depositional environment at this time. The associated marine regression likely lead to the erosion of Callie Laminated Bed and Lower Blake Bed equivalents between the Callie Boudin Chert and the Orac Formation.

This stratigraphic review has important implications for exploration at depth below known Callie Laminated Bed mineralisation, particularly up plunge / to the west of Callie.

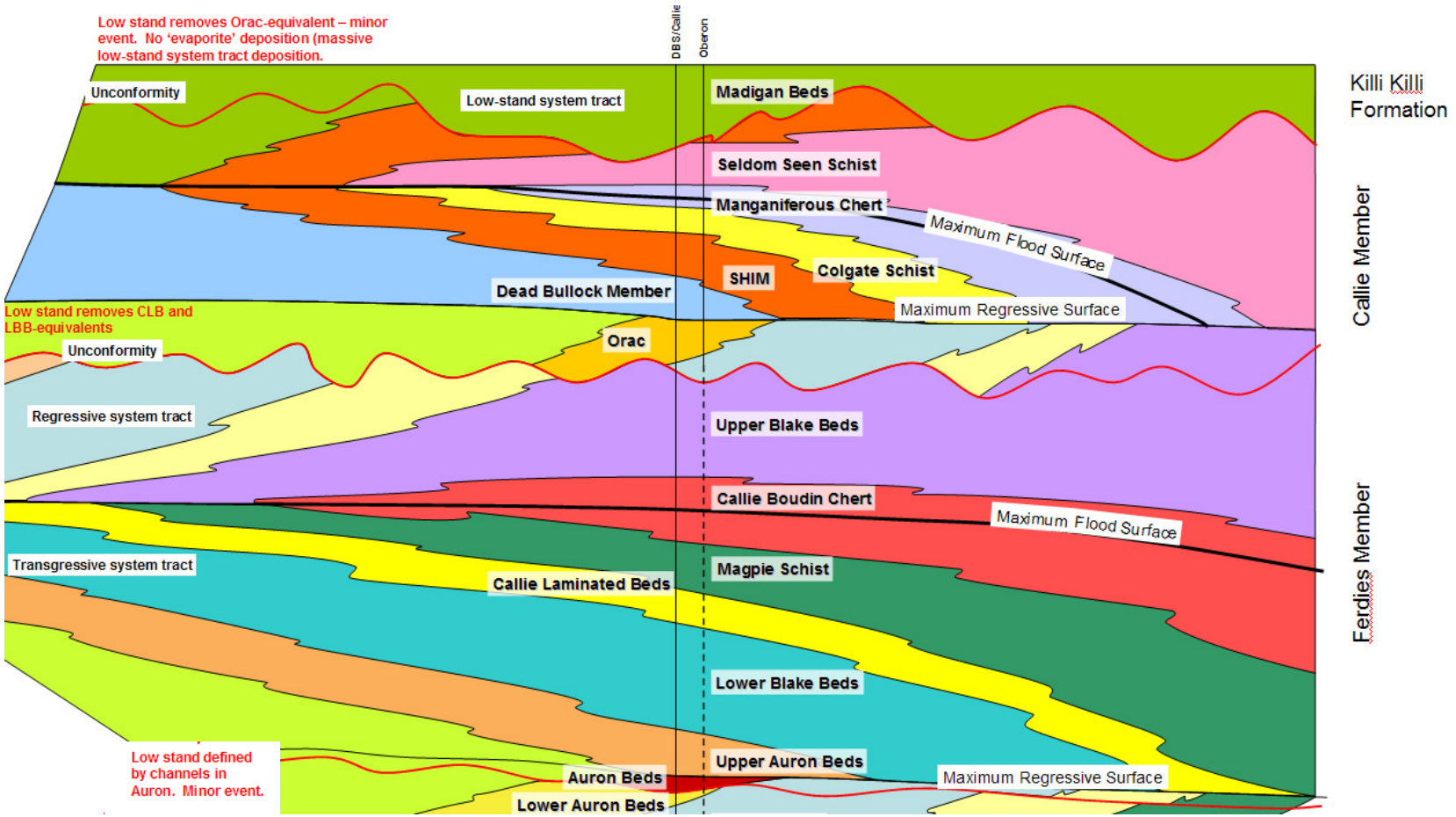

Figure 6: Interpreted Stratigraphic / depositional relationships

6. REMOTE SENSING ACTIVITIES

No work undertaken during this period.

7. GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

No work undertaken during this period.

8. GEOCHEMICAL ACTIVITIES

XRF Project

A geochemical study was undertaken using a handheld XRF unit. The aim of this study was to investigate the geochemical composition of Callie, Auron and Jenna host lithologies. The majority of the XRF readings were conducted on the Auron deposit. A select number of readings were also taken on the Callie and Jenna host lithologies. The analyses enabled a determination of the geochemical signature for both the Callie and Auron deposits. This geochemical signature can be used on the district scale to determine areas of similar geochemical footprint which may have exploration potential.

Auron Multi-element Study

Throughout 2009 a proportion of all Auron drill holes were sent for multi-element analysis, results were then used in a comparative study. The study determined that further geochemical work is required to establish the correct reaction which allowed precipitation of Au in the Auron Beds. The abundance of iron within the Auron Beds may have caused a reducing environment which lead to favourable conditions for the precipitation of gold. It has been suggested that additional whole rock geochemical work should be conducted to determine the effect of Fe oxides in the Auron Beds.

9. SURVEY GRID ACTIVITIES

No work undertaken during this period.

10. SUMMARY OF DRILLING PROGRAMS

A total number of 9 parent holes and 9 associated daughter holes were collared and drilled during the reporting period. Drill hole DBD0486D1 was started in the previous reporting period but completed during 2009. A total of 11,093.5 metres were drilled from surface including and one exploration hole drilled from underground. Jenna was the main target for 2009. Other targets included the Auron deposit and a new target defined by Dr John Miller.

The Jenna deposit was targeted on three sections during 2009, five parent holes and 7 daughter holes were drilled. Drilling commenced on the 59400mE section this included 2 daughter holes – DBD0486D2 and DBD0486D3 (drilled from a parent completed during 2008) which totalled 1646.7 metres. The Jenna "position' was followed up on the 58500mE section, two parent holes were drilled (DBD0491, and DBD0492) these holes totalled 1147.7 metres. The Jenna position was then followed up on 59800mE (close to the original discover section) where 6 holes were drilled. DBD0493 and DBD0493D1 were abandoned due to deviation problems. DBD0493D2, DBD0493D3, DBD0493D4, and DBD0493D5 were drilled from the abandoned holes. A total of 3204.9 metres was drilled on 59800mE. A final parent hole was drilled up plunge on the 59600mE section, this hole (DBD0494) was 1300 metres in length. An underground exploration hole (X900_3871) was drilled from the 59900mE section on the 660 level, the hole was 390 metres.

The Auron deposit was also drilled on three sections during 2009 with four parent holes and one daughter hole being drilled. Drilling of Auron commenced on the 59400mE section. DBD0486D1 was drilled off a parent hole completed in 2008 and was 734.7 metres in length. The initial parent hole (DBD0487) on the 59100mE section was abandoned due to deviation problems, and a second attempt was made at successfully completing the parent hole (DBD0487D1). These holes totalled 831 metres. Drilling of Auron continued up plunge on the 58700mE section. The initial parent DBD0489 was abandoned due to deviation problems and a second parent hole was drilled (DBD0489D1), a third parent hole (DBD0490) was also drilled. A total of 1105.9 metres was drilled on 58700mE.

A final parent hole (DBD0488) was drilled for 732.6 metres on the 59100mE section this was aimed at a target devised by Dr John Miller.

10.1 Jenna Deposit

Section: 58500mE

Two parent holes were drilled on the 58500mE section, these holes DBD0491 (667.2 metres; Table 3) and DBD0492 (480.5 metres; Table 3) were targeting the Jenna position west of Gahn pit. The drill holes did not encounter the Jenna position or any other known mineralisation. The holes were unmineralised.

Table 3: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Jenna on the 58500mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0491	Jenna	PEM	58500	9808	1385	667.2	24-Mar-09	04-Apr-09
DBD0492	Jenna	PEM	58500	9830	1385	480.5	05-Apr-09	12-Apr-09

Investigating the area west of Gahn pit has not been recommended for any future work.

Section: 59400mE

Two daughter holes were drilled on the 59400mE section; these were targeting the Jenna position under Auron (Table 4). The Jenna position was based on an underground exploration hole drilled in 2005. DBD0486D2 passed above the predicted position of Jenna, and intersected the Auron deposit, assay results indicated two small zones of low grade material were intersected in Auron. DBD0486D3 passed through the Jenna host lithology, however only narrow, low grade intervals were intersected in the Jenna position. Both holes were drilled using NQ sized core and no major problems were reported.

Table 4: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Jenna on the 59400mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0486D2	Auron/Jenna	PEM	59416	8839	1390	981.7	27-Jan-08	15-Feb-09
DBD0486D3	Auron/Jenna	PEM	59416	8839	1390	665	17-Feb-09	05-Mar-09

Low grade gold mineralisation was present in the predicted position of Jenna. It is recommended that the Jenna position be followed up on section 59400mE.

Section 2: 59800mE

The Jenna target was drilled on the 59800mE section as a follow up to a 2005 underground hole which encountered a number of one metre wide high grade intercepts. The 59800mE section was selected to be drilled as this provided the optimal position from which to target the original high grade intercepts. Four daughter holes were drilled from the 59800mE section (Table 5), between May and August. Two previous drill holes (DBD0493 – 646.2 metres and DBD0493D1 – 130 metres) were abandoned due to extreme deviation problems. However the collar position of these initial holes was used to successfully drill the four subsequent daughter holes. All holes were drilled using an NQ configuration.

Table 5: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Jenna on the 59800mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0493D2	Jenna discovery hit	PEM	59765	8762	1390	851.7	30-Apr-09	31-May-09
DBD0493D3	Jenna	PEM	59765	8762	1390	769.4	15-Jun-09	12-Jul-09
DBD0493D4	Jenna	PEM	59765	8762	1390	798	12-Jul-09	06-Aug-09
DBD0493D5	Jenna	PEM	59765	8762	1390	785.8	09-Aug-09	25-Aug-09

The high grade one metre intercepts from the 2005 drilling were used to identify the targeting position of the DBD0493 series holes. The target was likened to the Callie system and it was assumed that gold bearing veins would follow the known 70/70 vein corridor. Therefore holes were designed to optimally intersect this vein corridor.

Results from the 59800mE section holes identified two ore zones within the Jenna position. Results varied greatly and were typically narrow in width. There were a number of high

grade intercepts and many of these intervals could be bulked out to mineable widths when including surrounding low grade results. Results included 10.5 metres @ 57.71 g/t Au in DBD0493D2 and 4 metres @ 7.24 g/t Au and 5 metres @ 4.91 g/t Au in DBD493D3. DBD0493D4 reported 8 metres @ 56.93 g/t Au (Table 12). DBD0493D5 only intersected low grade mineralised zones.

Results from the 59800mE drill program indicate that there are two mineralized zones within the Jenna 'position". These mineralized zones are referred to as the northern and southern zones. The Jenna deposit has been interpreted to be similar to "Callie Style" mineralisation currently being mined at DBS.

The Jenna deposit currently has potential along strike and up and down plunge. Therefore a secondary exploration drilling programme has been recommended and planned to continue throughout 2010. The aim of this program is to achieve 1000 metres strike length of drilling into the Jenna position at 400 metres between drill sections. This programme will provide valuable information on the Jenna host lithology along with the position of the mineralized zones up and down plunge of the 59800mE section.

Section 3: 59900mE

An underground exploration hole was drilled form the 59900mE section to intersect the Jenna position (Table 6). The hole was 390 metres long and intersected a large section (51 metres @ 8.2 g/t Au) of Auron mineralisation above the Jenna position. Narrow, low grade mineralisation was intersected in the southern Jenna zone.

Mineralised zones within the X900_3871 hole indicate that the Jenna ore zones extend down plunge.

Table 6: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Jenna on the 59900mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
X900_3871	Jenna	PEM	59913	9149	663	390	20-Jun-09	28-Jun-09

It has been recommended that further drilling be undertaken from available underground drill platforms during 2010. This will help to determine the position of the Jenna host lithology and will help to further target the Jenna position from surface.

Section 4: 59600mE

Assay results on the 59800mE section, indicated that the Jenna deposit consisted of a northern and southern ore zone, it was decided that these should be investigated up plunge. One parent hole (DBD0494) was drilled from the 59600mE section (Table 7) in September 2009 before drilling was placed on hold for the year. Drill hole DBD0494 deviated from plan and unfortunately did not intersect the Jenna position. However it has proved useful in determining the mineralised extent of the Jenna position, and added valuable information to the lithological model. The hole was drilled using HQ to 300 metres and NQ for the remainder of the hole, no problems were encountered whilst drilling.

Table 7: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Jenna on the 59600mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0494	Jenna	PEM	59681	8775	1401	1300	26-Aug-09	17-Sep-09

The 2010 surface drill program will continue to investigate the Jenna position up plunge from the 59800mE section. This will be done by drilling a daughter hole from the existing DBD0494 collar position.

10.2 Auron

Section 1: 59400mE

One daughter hole (DBD0486D1, Table 8) was drilled on the 59400mE section this hole was 734.7 metres in length. The aim of this hole was to intersect the Auron mineralisation up plunge. DBD0486D1 intersected a number of low grade mineralized zones in the Auron position. These grades and associated Auron lithologies indicate continuation of mineralisation up plunge.

Table 8: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Auron on the 59400mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0486D1	Auron	PEM	59416	8839	1390	734.7	18-Dec-08	26-Jan-09

No further drilling is recommended for the 59400mE section.

Section 2: 59100mE

Holes on the 59100mE section were drilled to test the position of Auron in the footwall of the Soolin Fault (Table 9). The first hole (DBD0487) was abandoned due to deviation problems and a second attempt was made (DBD0487D1). DBD0487D1 was 714.5 metres and intersected the Auron position in the footwall of the Soolin Fault. Narrow, low to moderate grade mineralised zones occurred in the limb positions of the Auron anticline.

Table 9: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Auron on the 59100mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0487	Auron	PEM	58983	9015	1398	116.5	14-Jan-09	08-Mar-09
DBD0487D1	Auron	PEM	58983	9015	1398	714.5	08-Mar-09	23-Mar-09

Although mineralised zones were encountered in the footwall of Soolin Fault, there are currently no plans to continue drilling Auron from surface during the 2010 surface drilling program.

Section 3: 58700mE

Three parent holes were drilled on the 58700mE section, these holes were targeting Auron up plunge and west of Gahn pit. DBD0489 was abandoned due to deviation issues and DBD0489D1 was successfully completed (Table 10). A second hole was also successfully completed. The holes encountered the Callie sequence only. No Auron lithologies or mineralisation were discovered in this area. The drill holes were also unmineralised.

Table 10: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Auron on the 58700mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0489D1	Auron	PEM	58700	9755	1380	555.7	06-Mar-09	18-Mar-09
DBD0490	Auron	PEM	58700	9755	1380	550.2	18-Mar-09	29-Mar-09

The current interpretation indicates the holes on 58700mE were too shallow to encounter Auron lithologies. No further work in this area has been recommended at this stage.

10.3 Miller Target 3

Section 1: 59100mE

Dr. John Miller proposed a number of targets following previous structural studies within the DBS mining area. One of these targets (Miller Target 3) was drilled in 2009. The hole was 732.6 metres in length (Table 11). DBD0488 returned a number of narrow low grade mineralised zones. A high grade section of 2 m @ 66 g/t Au was identified in the lower Callie sequence.

Table 11: Summary of Drill Holes Targeting Miller Target 3 on the 59100mE Section

Drillhole Name	Prospect	Hole Purpose	E	N	RL	Length (m)	Date Start	Date End
DBD0488	Miller Target 3	PEM	58983	9015	1398	732.6	11-Feb-09	25-Feb-09

There is currently no recommendation to continue drilling in the Miller Target 3 area.

10.4 Significant Results

Table 12: Summary of Outstanding Grades (>50 gram metre intervals)*

Prospect	Section	Hole ID	Depth Intersection From (m)	Width and Uncut grade Au g/t
Jenna	59600	DBD0494	918	1 m @ 78.8
Miller Target 3	59100	DBD0488	645	2 m @ 66.0
Auron	59900	X900_3871	151	2 m @ 164.0
Auron	59800	DBD0493D2	1127	1 m @ 334.0
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D2	1131	1 m @ 515.0
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D2	99.2	2.8m @ 60.04
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D3	973	2 m @ 148.75
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D4	990	1 m @ 65.3
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D4	1006	1 m @ 80.60
Jenna	59800	DBD0493D4	1164	1 m @ 449.0
Auron	59800	DBD0493D5	1010	2 m @ 52.25

11. MINERAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

Tables 13 and 14 show estimated resources and reserves at MLS154 (and other Newmont Tanami tenements) as of December 31, 2009.

Open pit resources and reserves were calculated using Kriging generally within a 1g/t Au mineralised envelope. A range of densities between 2.2g/cm^3 and 2.7g/cm^3 were used to represent rock from oxide to transitional respectively. Resources and reserves are reported at a cut off grade of 1.38g/t Au.

Underground resources and reserves were calculated using various Kriging and IDW methods within geologically defined hard and soft boundaries. A density of 2.84g/cm^3 was used in estimation calculations. Resources and reserves are reported on the basis of cashflow analysis of mine designs.

Table 13: December 31, 2009 Resources - 8.7Mt @ 4.9 g/t (1.35M ounces)

RESOURCES (Non-Reserve) As of Dec 31st 2009	**Indicated**		**Inferred**		**Total**
	Tonnes	(g/t)	Tonnes	(g/t)	Ounces
OPEN PITS					
DBS Pits (Villa)			447,000	3.6	51,616
OFF-LEASE					
Oberon	784,000	2.29			57,804
UNDERGROUND					
Callie U/G	254,000	4.5	2,579,000	6.2	*582,900
Federation			327,000	4.9	51,297
Auron			3,988,000	4.7	607,304
TOTALS	**1,038,000**	2.8	**7,341,000**	5.2	**1,350,921**

*** Includes Measured 272,000t @ 3.4 for 29,833oz**

Table 14: December 31, 2009 Reserves - 11.9Mt @ 4.3 g/t (1.63M ounces)

RESERVES As of Dec 31st 2009	**Proven**		**Probable**		**Total**
	Tonnes	(g/t)	Tonnes	(g/t)	Ounces
OPEN PITS					
DBS Pits					
OFF-LEASE					
Oberon			2,264,000	3.1	223,488
UNDERGROUND					
Callie U/G	4,656,000	5.5	3,741,000	4.6	1,368,293
Federation					
Stockpiles	43,000	6.8	1,162,000	0.89	42,586
TOTALS	**4,699,000**	5.5	**7,167,000**	3.5	**1,634,367**

12. REPORTING OF MINING ACTIVITIES

Mining activities on MLS154 were by underground transverse long hole open stoping of the Callie deposit. Table 15 shows the production for the 2009 calendar year.

Table 15: Production Summary, MLS154, 2009 calendar year

	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
Milled UG	1,780,513	4.73	270,273
Milled Oxide	813,096	0.7	18,299
Production	**2,593,609**	**3.47**	**289,034**

A geological description of the MLS154 Dead Bullock Soak Mining Lease and the geology of associated mining operations (underground and open cut) is presented in Section 4.

Geological reserves and resources are discussed in Section 11 and detailed in Tables 13 and 14.

13. PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

Work for 2010 will focus on further definition of the Jenna mineralisation. The 2010 drilling programme aims to increase the strike length of Jenna to 1000 metres down plunge of the 59600mE section. A third daughter hole will completed on the 59600mE section, followed by one parent hole on the (60200mE section) and a parent and daughter hole on the 60600mE section.

Six holes will also be drilled beneath and down plunge of the existing Villa open pit. The aim of this program is to improve the current Villa geological model with regards to mineralisation at depth within the Orac Formation. Drill holes will target five different eastings (60370mE, 60580mE, 60700mE, 60570mE and 60670mE).

Costs in 2010 are anticipated to be in the order of $3.6M. In addition to this spending, Newmont have expenditure commitments for Exploration Licenses totalling approximately $970,000.

14. REFERENCE LIST & BIBLIOGRAPHY

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15. APPENDICES

Appendix A. Drill Rig Details, Sampling Methods and Analytical Techniques

Appendix B. Digital Data

Appendix C. Sections/plans/maps in Microsoft PPT format.

APPENDIX A – DRILL RIG DETAILS, SAMPLING METHODS AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Drilling

Surface Diamond Drill holes were completed by Major Drilling using a UDR1200 or UDR U250D drilling Rig. We plan to cap all holes on completion with the hole number recorded on the plastic cap. Permanent rehabilitation is undertaken only when all possible re-entry is finalised. This is achieved by the removal of the protruding collar and insertion of a concrete plug 0.3m below ground. The cavity is back filled and mounded. The hole number is inscribed on a wooden peg, positioned adjacent to the plug. All drill hole collars are accurately located by company surveyors utilising theodolite/EDM equipment with reference to the existing DBS grid.

Underground diamond drill holes were drilled by HWE using sled mounted LM75 and LM90 rigs and by Swick Mining Services using jumbo mounted LM90 rigs. Down hole measurements to determine hole orientation were done using single shot tools. Drill holes were grouted on completion and the collars located by company surveyors using theodolite equipment referenced to the DBS grid.

Sampling

Diamond core in all areas where mineralisation is deemed reasonably likely is either half core or whole core sampled at nominal 1.0m intervals. This interval is adjusted where necessary to conform to lithological boundaries. The sampling intervals are clearly documented in the drill hole logs (Appendix B, Digital Data).

Assay

All diamond core is sent to ALS Chemex in Alice Springs for preparation then shipped to ALS Chemex in Perth for gold analysis. Samples are prepared by crushing all the core in a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverised by an LM5. The pulps are then routinely assayed by fire assay (method Au-AA26 -50g charge). Select samples were sent for sadditional fire assay. Some holes were assayed for a multi-element suite by ICP-AES following Aqua Regia Digest (see Appendix B, Summary Datasheet).

APPENDIX B – DIGITAL DATA (see attached files)

- Digital Data: Drill logs and summary of drill holes (MS Excel Files)

APPENDIX C – SECTIONS (see attached file)

- Sections in Microsoft PPT format.

16. BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

REPORT NUMBER	
REPORT TITLE	ANNUAL REPORT FOR MLS154 (DEAD BULLOCK SOAK) COVERING WORK UNDERTAKEN FROM 12 FEBRUARY 2009 TO 11 FEBRUARY 2010
PROSPECT NAME	Dead Bullock Soak
TENEMENT NUMBERS	MLS154
OWNER/JV PARTNERS	Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd 100%
COMMODITIES	Gold
TECTONIC UNITS	Granites Tanami Block (Inlier)
STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS	Arunta Complex
1:250,000 MAPSHEET	The Granites SF52-3
1:100,000 MAPSHEET	Inningarra 4856
KEYWORDS	Dead Bullock Soak, Callie, Wilson Shoot, Federation Shoot, Underground Exploration, North Limb, Jenna, Auron.