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**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
22 MAY 2009 – 21 MAY 2010**

**EXPLORATION LICENCE
27086 STRETLAW BLOCK**

**LICENSEE:
GIANTS REEF EXPLORATION PTY LTD
A.C.N. 009 200 346**

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FIGURES

Figure 1. EL 27086 Stretlaw Block License Area

Figure 2. Trinity Anomaly

1. SUMMARY

During the reporting term Emmerson focused heavily on exploration of the Trinity anomaly in various regions, with the aim of understanding the Trinity anomalies geological setting, mineralisation and any economic potential and therefore its application to EL 27086. Exploration work completed over the Trinity Anomaly has revealed a very complex geological setting which requires much more exploration to fully understand the anomaly and its economic implications. Hence a great deal of further exploration of the Trinity Anomaly is required prior to any conclusions and implications being applied to the portion of the Trinity Anomaly located within EL 27086.

Emmerson has already spent in excess of \$3.5M exploring SEL 24980, which is the overlying tenure of the majority of the Trinity Anomaly. Emmerson will further explore the Trinity Anomaly over the next reporting period with the aim of further understanding the complex geological setting, mineralisation and its economic potential, and hence its implications for EL 27086.

2. INTRODUCTION

Exploration License (EL) 27086 Stretlaw Block was applied for by Giants Reef Exploration Pty Ltd (GRE) to search for Tennant Creek style iron oxide copper-gold deposits and to provide tenure coverage over a small portion of the Trinity Anomaly. GRE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emmerson Resources Ltd.

This report records the exploration work done on EL 27086 during the first year of tenure from the 22 May 2009 to the 21 May 2010.

3. LOCATION

Exploration License 27086 covers an area of 3.234km² west northwest of the Tennant Creek Township and falls within the Tennant Creek 1:250,000 scale map sheet (SE53-14) and 1:100,000 scale map sheet TENNANT CREEK 5758.

The principal access to the license area from Tennant Creek is west from the Tennant Creek Township along the Chariot Mine Road and then west and southwest via a series of unsealed roads and 4WD tracks. These unsealed tracks become impassable during the wet season.

Figure 1 shows the location of the License with respect to the town of Tennant Creek.

4. TENURE

Tenure details for the Exploration License are as follows:

| Exploration License | License Holder | Blocks | Area (km ²) | Date of Grant | Period of Grant |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| EL 27086 Stretlaw Block | Giants Reef Exploration Pty Ltd | 1 | 3.234 | 22 May 2009 | 2 years |

Exploration Licence 27086 Stretlaw Block, was granted to Giants Reef Exploration Pty Ltd (Giants Reef) on the 22 May 2009 for a period of two years. The Licence covers an area of 1 graticular block (3.234km²).

EL 27086 is subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) signed in September 2000 between the Native Title holders of the Tennant Creek region, represented by the Central Land Council (CLC), and Giants Reef.

The License is within NT Portion 494, Perpetual Pastoral Lease 946, Phillip Creek Station.

5. GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology

The reader is referred to AusIMM Monograph 14 (Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea), Volume 1, pp. 829-861, to gain a introduction to the regional geology and styles of gold-copper mineralisation of the area.

In 1995 the Northern Territory Geological Survey released a geological map and explanatory notes for the Tennant Creek 1:100,000 sheet, which covers the area of the licence.

The rocks of the Warramunga Formation host most of the orebodies in the region and underlie the Exploration License.

5.2 Local Geology

The Licence is located in the western region of the Tennant Creek Province.

The geology in EL 27086 consists of a thick sedimentary sequence of silt and sandstones of the Proterozoic Warramunga Formation in the northern half of the licence. The Warramunga Formation is host to all the magnetite-haematite (ironstone-hosted) gold-copper-bismuth ore bodies in the Tennant Creek goldfield. The licence is blanketed by a layer of colluvium and aeolian sand up to seven metres thick.

A well defined structural corridor transects the northern half of the licence area. This structural corridor is best defined as an east-west trending shear zone, and will be the focus for exploration in the future years. Historical surface gold and copper anomalism has been recorded within this shear zone.

The Chariot gold deposit which is located east of the Licence is hosted by a buried haematite > magnetite dominated ironstone. Limited outcrop and subcrop in the Licence suggests the presence of haematitic shale, siltstone, sandstone, ironstone and porphyry bodies.

The Malbec gold deposit (20,585 oz Au) which is located east of the Licence is hosted by a buried haematite-quartz-magnetite ironstone. Mineralisation is confined to the sheared footwall contact of a larger competent ironstone. Mineralisation is contained both within sheared chloritic footwall sediments and ironstone. Mining of the Malbec West mineralisation was completed in December 2004.

6. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

6.1 Targets and Concepts

Exploration within EL 27086 is aimed at discovering typical Tennant Creek style gold deposits or gold-copper deposits within ironstone of the Warramunga Formation.

This type of deposit is well documented, of which there are many examples in the region, including Warrego, White Devil, Orlando, Gecko and North Star mines, as well as many other smaller mines. These all take the form of ironstone (magnetite and/or haematite) masses with associated chlorotic alteration and bodies of gold and/or copper mineralisation.

The discovery of the non-magnetic, haematite-rich Chariot deposit in 1998 has resulted in a broader exploration model by Giants Reef, which allows for the presence of extensive ore grade mineralisation hosted within primary, non-magnetic (haematite-rich) ironstones. Discoveries by Giants Reef of high grade mineralisation associated with haematite dominant ironstone at Marathon and Billy Boy, although small, are further examples of this style of mineralisation.

The potential for the haematite ironstones to host mineralisation in non magnetic areas essentially opens up the whole Tennant Creek goldfield to new target review. Along with the previously identified magnetic anomalies the Licence areas have the potential to host significant haematite mineralization either as new targets or as mineralisation extensions. At present there are no gravity maps for the Tennant Creek goldfield considered detailed enough to identify non-magnetic, haematitic gravity targets. In the next tenure year the geology of the Licence area will be assessed to decide whether a close spaced, high resolution gravity survey is warranted over the area.

6.2 EL 27086 Stretlaw Block

The License was acquired to search for IOCG deposits and to evaluate the extent of mineralisation associated with the Trinity Anomaly and Warramunga Formation immediately to the north. GRE did not identify any previous exploration over this licence area prior to granting of EL 27086 to GRE.

7. WORK DONE DURING THE REPORTING YEAR

During the reporting term Emmerson focused heavily on exploration of the Trinity anomaly in various regions, with the aim of understanding the Trinity anomaly and therefore its application to EL 27086, although no direct in-ground exploration was conducted in EL 27086 the following work was conducted on the Trinity Anomaly held predominately under SEL 24980, refer to figure 2;

Trinity Area

Data validation (assay, survey, collar) for deep drilling in the Trinity (Extension_Troika) data set was completed. RAB drilling over the prospect was also completed.

Infill gravity surveying on a 200m by 50m pattern was completed over the prospect during June. Zonge Geophysics commenced IP, AMT and CSAMT trial surveying over the Trinity 1 target which identifying coincident IP and AMT anomalism proximal to the originally identified Trinity 1 magnetic and inverse gravity models.

A tenement wide clearance for the Trinity prospect was completed by the CLC.

The first precollars were drilled between the 28th and 31st July. TNDD001 precollar was drilled to 100m and intersected magnetic gabbro from 40m to the end of hole. TNDD002 precollar was drilled to 163m and intersected magnetic gabbro from 52m with bands of quartz-feldspar porphyry (to 21m thick). Both drillholes were targeting forward mag modelling and an inversion gravity model. Several more precollars are planned for the Trin1 prospect along with deeper RC drilling.

Five RC precollars for 631m and five RC holes for 1,239m were drilled during August at the Trinity prospect. One diamond drillhole, TNDD005, was completed to a total depth of 407.9m. A second diamond hole, TNDD014 commenced in August and was completed in September.

TNRC001 (renamed TNRC008) was drilled to 334m at the Trin1 prospect, targeting the western edge of the central forward magnetic model. Gabbro and dolerite was intersected from 46m to EOH with minor granitic quartz-feldspar rock.

TNRC002 (renamed TNRC009) was drilled to 305m at the Trin1 prospect targeting a forward magnetic model. A large granitic quartz-feldspar igneous rock was intersected from 30m to EOH with minor quartz porphyry and granodiorite also recorded.

TNRC003 (renamed TNRC010) was drilled to 197m at the Trin2 prospect targeting a forward magnetic model coincident with a gravity high. Dolerite was intersected from 31m to EOH with minor quartz porphyry also recorded.

TNRC011 was drilled to 201m at the Trin13 prospect targeting a discrete magnetic high. Gabbro and dolerite plus minor granitic quartz-feldspar rock was intersected between 40m and EOH.

TNRC013 was drilled to 202m at the Trin8 prospect and targeted coincident forward magnetic and gravity models. Granitic quartz-feldspar rock in chloritized sediments was intersected from 48m to EOH.

All drillholes were covered by 20-30m of transported material with a clay layer developed between 30-50m above fresh rock. Base of oxidation was typically between 50-60m.

Three pre-collars (TNDD004, TNDD005, and TNDD012) were completed at the Trin1 prospect. TNDD004 was drilled to 113m and targeted the northern forward mag model. TNDD005 was drilled to 53m and targeted the dolerite/granite contact zone on the southern margin of the dolerite. TNDD012 was drilled to 155m and targeted an IP anomaly on the northern dolerite/altered granite contact. The precollars for TNDD004 and TNDD005 intersected gabbro and dolerite while the precollar for TNDD012 intersected dolerite and granitic quartz-feldspar rock.

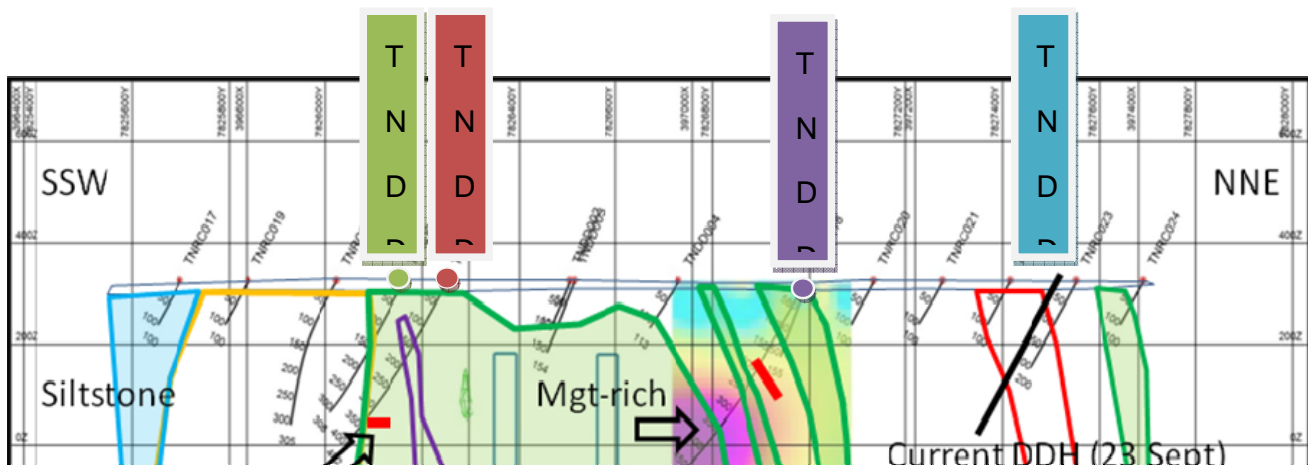
One diamond hole, TNDD005, was completed at the Trin1 prospect in August. 355.6m of NQ diamond drilling was completed from an RC precollar for a final depth of 407.9m. The drillhole was designed to target the contact between the gabbro/dolerite and the granitic quartz-feldspar rock. Fresh gabbro/dolerite was intersected from 59m to 333m with minor granitic quartz-feldspar. Sheared chloritic dolerite was then intersected from 333m to 338.9m above a 0.8m massive quartz vein with up to 30% sulphides (estimate - 15% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, 5% chalcopryrite- picture below). Lithology from 343.9m to EOH was quartz-feldspar granite.



TNDD005 339.62 – 340.4m (Front)



TNDD005 339.62 – 340.4m (Rear)



Trinity 1 Prospect Stratigraphic and IP section with interpreted geology

A second diamond hole, TNDD014 targeting up dip from the massive quartz vein in TNDD005.

Two further diamond pre collars, TNDD006 and TNDD007, were drilled at the Trin2 prospect targeting forward magnetic models. Both holes were RC drilled to 155m and intersected dolerite/gabbro with granitic quartz-feldspar from 40m to EOH.

A regional RAB program was drilled over prospects Trinity 12, G1, G2 and ERM150. The Trinity 12 and ERM150 programs were designed to test coincident gravity and magnetic anomalism. The G1 program was designed to test a discrete gravity anomaly south of Pinnacles North. The G2 program was designed to test a discrete gravity anomaly west of Pinnacles North.

A total of 48 holes (TNRB001 – 048) for 1,482m were drilled at Trinity 12. A total of 26 holes (TNRB049 – 074) for 980m were drilled at Trinity Regional G1. A total of 18 holes (TNRB075 – 092) for 696m were drilled at Trinity Regional G2. A total of 23 holes (TNRB093 – 114) for 805m were drilled at ERM150. These statistics include the last hole drilled by Wild Drilling on the 10th September which is incomplete (TNRB114). The program recommenced with a new contractor, Bullion Drilling in mid-October.

Sediments, clays derived from sediments and quartz-feldspar porphyry were the main lithologies intersected in these programs. No ironstone or significant alteration was encountered.

Seven RC holes (TNRC017 and TNRC019-024) for 802m and one RC precollar, TNDD025 for 48m was drilled at the Trinity 1 prospect during September. The RC holes were designed to provide a complete geology fence across the Trinity 1 prospect.

Three RC holes (TNRC013, TNRC015 and TNRC016) for 605m were drilled at the Trinity 8 prospect as part of a 3 hole geological traverse across coincident magnetic and gravity models. TNRC013 intersected quartz-porphry, silica-flooded altered sediment (or weakly foliated dolerite). The sediment is weakly magnetic. Textures are poorly preserved at the end of hole. TNRC015 intersected chloritic-siliceous +/- K-feldspar dolerite-gabbro. The rocks are magnetic with minor hematite and pyrite over narrow intervals. TNRC016 intersected weakly-moderately magnetic, fine-grained dolerite with intrusive bands of quartz-feldspar porphyry. Minor intervals of weak hematite dusting within the dolerite were observed.

Three diamond tails (TNDD014, TNDD018 and TNDD025) were drilled at Trinity 1 during September for 1,813.2m. A wedge was attempted on pre-collar, TNDD012, 9.7m of HQ was drilled however the hole kept collapsing and wasn't completed.

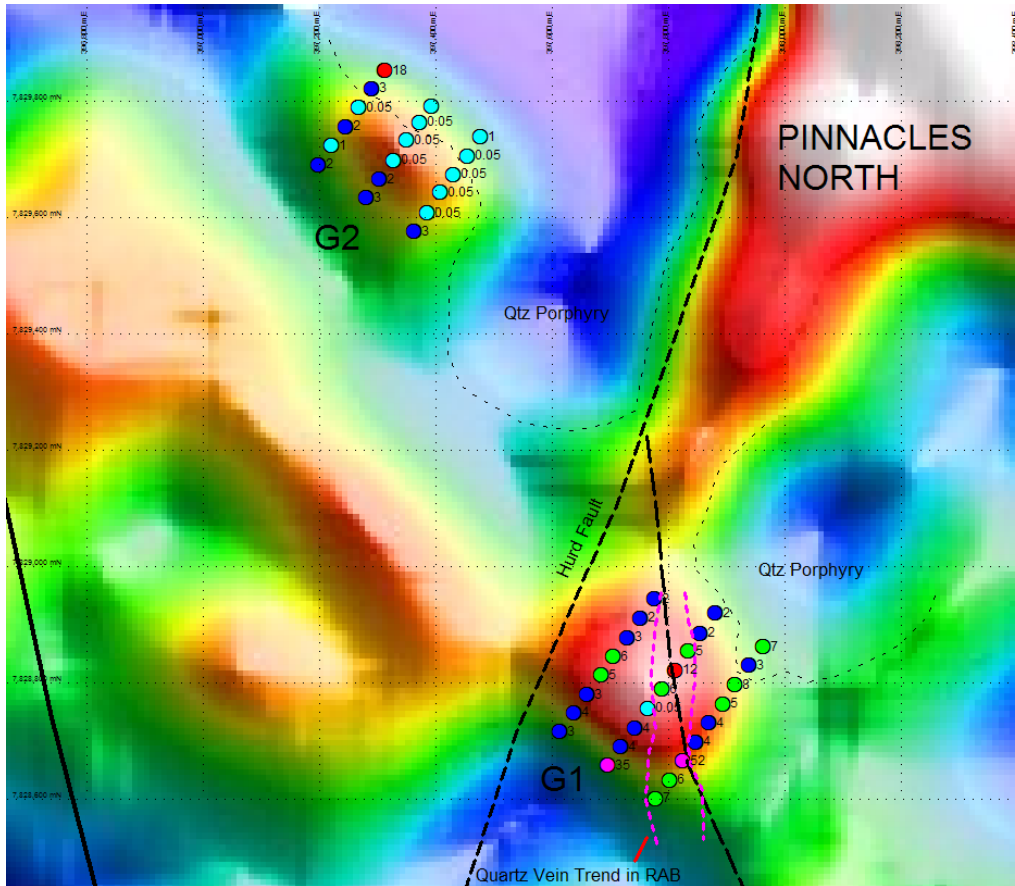
TNDD014 was designed to test up-dip of TNDD005 which intersected a massive quartz vein with pyrrhotite-chalcopryite-pyrite mineralisation. The first 50m was drilled with a roller bit (no recovery), dolerite and gabbro was intersected from 50-150.7m, porphyritic granite from 150.7-161.75m and felsic tuff units of variable compositions to 305.2m (EOH). An interesting structural zone was intersected at 237.2-240m, situated up-dip of the target zone (quartz-sulphide vein in TNDD005). However, no quartz, massive sulphide or shearing were observed. The hole was PVC cased to EOH.

TNDD018 was designed to test an IP target and was drilled 5m to the north of TNDD012. The target zone consists of a feldspar-silica unit. The contact zone (357m) is fractured, chloritic, and weakly magnetic. A green-black fine to medium grained undifferentiated dolerite consisting of amphibole-pyrite-plagioclase and biotite plus interstitial magnetite and pyrite lies beneath. There is an obvious hydrothermal overprint texture throughout. This appears as sodic-calcic alteration, matrix filling magnetite (5-15% in places) and a finely disseminated to blebby overprint. Pyrite and chalcopryite mineralisation up to 5% +/- pyrrhotite (<1%) are present in parts. The absence of hematite may represent a reduced part also supported with the presence of pyrrhotite and an obvious increase in magnetite.

TNDD025 was drilled to a depth of 309.9m and tested the stratigraphy at Trinity 1. The hole intersected a series of coarse pyroclastic bands with 5mm-3cm felsic clasts within a finer intermediate to mafic matrix interbedded with fine grained almost amorphous dark grey mafic tuff with bands and disseminated 1-3mm feldspar laths grading into coarse pyroclastic units and interbedded mafic intrusive(?) / tuff (?) similar to the dolerite interpreted in TNDD018 to approximately 183m. From 183-192m, the hole intersects fine grained intermediate tuffs again with porphyry sills(?) or larger decimetre scale felsic pyroclastic bombs(?). From 192m to 207m the hole intersects a zone of moderate chlorite altered coarser intermediate to mafic tuffs (peperites) and pyroclasts which is extremely fractured and broken with zones of stockwork quartz veining and brecciation. From 207-215m the unit is strongly chlorite and hematite altered (protolith pyroclastic + mafics), this

is again weakly stockworked with fine quartz carbonate and wispy chlorite veins. From 215-233m the hole intersects intense chlorite +/- hematite alteration with protolith almost 100% replaced, but relic pyroclastic and doleritic textures. There are numerous faults and fault gouge fill material consisting of chlorite. Wispy chlorite stockwork veinlets occurring throughout this zone. Alteration possibly related to shearing events? From 233-242m the lithology is strong chlorite altered pepperite with blocks of felsic material, extremely broken and faulted. From 242m to current 271m lithology is interbedded mafic pepperite and extremely coarse pyroclastic (up to 2cm clasts) and occasionally felsic tuff flows (rhyolite). The more mafic peperites are strongly chlorite altered, with the pyroclastic units showing less strong alteration. From 271m to 273.5m a strongly chlorite altered pepperite. 273.5m to 275.7 a fine grained rhyolite tuff. 275.7m to 275.9m a chloritized shear zone and fault gouge breccias. 275.9m to 287.4m Pepperite with rare band <20cm of pyroclasts. 287.4m -287.8m Pyroclastic unit. 287.8m to 309.9 dominantly unaltered pepperite with minor bands of pyroclasts (<5% of volume). No significant alteration or structural features are present from 275.9m to EOH (309.9m).

Results for the partially completed SEL24980 RAB drilling program were received and assessed during October. At the G1 target; a discrete gravity anomaly located south of the Pinnacle North prospect, 3 RAB traverses 100m apart were completed and results received. This target generated some anomalous results in a range of Tennant Creek suite elements. The most significant being a 52ppb Au result (see figure below). It is interpreted that the Au anomaly is related to an interpreted N-S trending late stage open space infill quartz vein, similar to the "epithermal" textured vein associated with the western margin of the Pinnacle gravity anomaly. The G2 target, a similar gravity feature to the G1 anomaly was also tested with 3 X 100m spaced RAB traverses. The gravity anomaly did not produce any significant coherent anomalism, although a maximum result of 18ppb Au was return from bottom of hole within quartz porphyry lithology in the NW corner of the G2 grid. This gravity anomaly is possibly a roof pennant or metamorphosed sediment contact on the quartz porphyry intrusive.

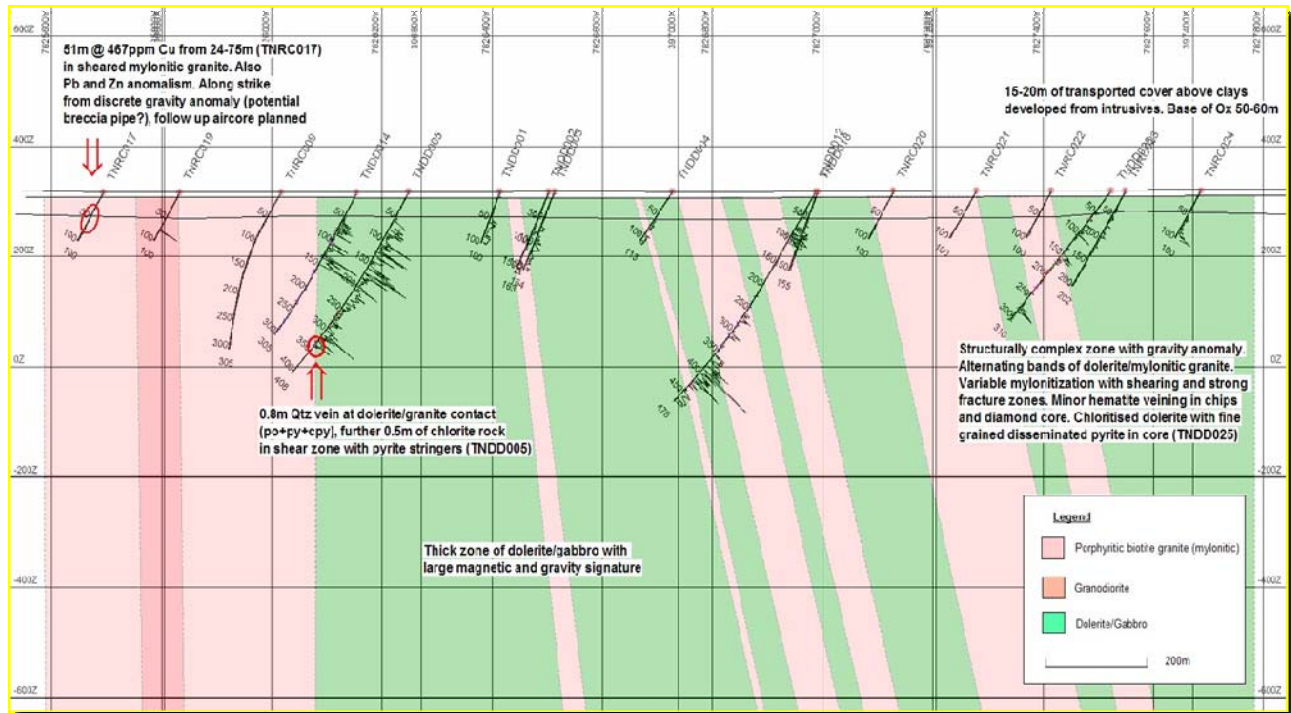


G1 and G2 Gravity Anomalies showing Max Au in RAB hole and interpreted geology

Drillholes TNRB001 to TNRB047 were drilled at the prospect with most terminating in clays developed above the dolerite intrusive. Drilling to the south was able to penetrate into granitic saprock and a very low level Au anomaly (5 to 37ppb) was detected apparently following the dolerite/granite margin on the southern edge. Minor Cu and Zn anomalism was also detected in the weathered clays above the dolerite intrusive. Cu values reached a maximum of 145ppm with Zn having a maximum of 163ppm. This effect was also observed at other prospects within the Trinity line.

Interpretation of the Trinity 1 section line was completed with the prospect is now defined as mylonitic granite with dolerite/gabbro intrusions. A preliminary thin section report has been received to confirm this interpretation. The intrusive complex is at least 8km long and varies from 2 to 3 km wide. It appears the granite was at least partially mylonitised prior to the dolerite intrusions and then subjected to further deformation. The dolerite displays some deformation textures and pygmatic veinlets of granite have been observed in the dolerite indicating later deformation of the dolerite. Structural measurements obtained from diamond core show that the mylonitic foliation is parallel to the strike of the dolerite on the southern contact and this has been interpreted as the major Southern Shear Zone. On the

northern contacts the mylonitic foliation becomes much more complex with at least three sheared orientations and major fracture zones evident in core (TNDD025).



Trinity 1 Prospect Stratigraphic section with interpreted geology, looking WNW

Assays have been received for the RC drilling at Trinity1. Geochemical anomalism (Cu,Pb,Zn) was detected in TNRC017 within sheared mylonitic granite from 24-75m depth. Results are listed in the table below. Further very weak geochemical anomalism (Cu, Zn) was detected in the clays developed above both the dolerite and granitic rocks. Although not of economic significance these anomalous clays may provide a method of determining underlying lithology through regolith sampling. No anomalous Au was detected at Trinity1.

Anomalism geochemistry in TNRC017:

| Hole ID | From | To | Cu (1ppm) | Pb (1ppm) | Zn (1ppm) |
|---------|------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TNRC017 | 24 | 27 | 121 | 55 | 105 |
| TNRC017 | 27 | 30 | 1591 | 244 | 410 |
| TNRC017 | 30 | 33 | 1324 | 51 | 193 |
| TNRC017 | 33 | 36 | 247 | 20 | 130 |
| TNRC017 | 36 | 39 | 111 | 14 | 99 |
| TNRC017 | 39 | 42 | 576 | 38 | 91 |
| TNRC017 | 42 | 45 | 82 | 18 | 68 |
| TNRC017 | 45 | 48 | 632 | 65 | 77 |
| TNRC017 | 48 | 51 | 1124 | 83 | 100 |
| TNRC017 | 51 | 54 | 102 | 11 | 67 |
| TNRC017 | 54 | 57 | 934 | 101 | 97 |
| TNRC017 | 57 | 60 | 86 | 12 | 63 |
| TNRC017 | 60 | 63 | 193 | 18 | 66 |
| TNRC017 | 63 | 66 | 313 | 16 | 72 |
| TNRC017 | 66 | 69 | 102 | 7 | 42 |
| TNRC017 | 69 | 72 | 250 | 5 | 65 |
| TNRC017 | 72 | 75 | 143 | 6 | 56 |

Interpretation of these results suggests a structure with mineralized fluids to the east of the drillhole may be responsible for the anomalism. This structure is associated with discrete gravity highs and a major NNW offsetting cross structure.

Assay results were received for the RC drilling completed at Trinity 2, 8 and 13. These prospects have been interpreted as being part of the large scale granite/dolerite intrusive complex. Minor Cu and Zn anomalism was detected in the weathered clays above the dolerite/gabbro however nothing of economic significance was reported.

187 RAB holes (TNRB116 – 302) for a total of 7,024m and 28 Aircore drillholes (TNAC303 – 330) for a total of 1,947m were completed over the Trinity 1 prospect during November 2009. This program was aimed at defining the extent of the intrusive complex and the sediment/intrusive contact. Geochemical variation across the prospect will also be determined from the drilling. The northern contact was established between drillholes TNAC303 and TNAC304 with the former intersecting chloritic mylonite granite and the latter intersecting Warramunga sediments. The strike length of the cross-section over the prospect has now been increased to 4.2km with a second, shorter, parallel line established 700m east. A tie-in line was also drilled to link the two section. To the south of the prospect the granite becomes less mylonitised with blue quartz visible in chips (Tennant Creek Supersuite Granite). No sediments were intersected in the southern drillholes and it is inferred that the granite continues for some distance south of the completed drilling. Similar lithologies to those already encountered in diamond drilling were intersected in the remaining drillholes. Mylonitic granite, granodiorite and dolerite were commonly logged. In some drillholes highly sheared mylonitic granite with a schistose texture was evident indicating intense shearing has occurred.

A petrology report was received from Dr. R.G.Taylor for a suite of Trinity samples. The suite was divided into two lithologies – felsic (granites) and mafic (dolerite, gabbro). A lack of volcanic textures in the dolerite/gabbro implies an intrusive origin rather than extrusive as initially recorded in field observations. Rapakivi textures were noted suggesting a sudden change of equilibrium resulting in magma mixing.

Most of the rocks described had been subject to hydrothermal deformation. All of the granitic rocks displayed some modification with alteration minerals including sericite, hematite, epidote, muscovite, chlorite and TiO₂ compounds. The mafic rocks are generally less altered than the granites with weak chloritisation and TiO₂ development. It is thought that most of the alteration is “generic” and likely related to late stage metamorphic deformation rather than an IOCG hydrothermal system. Several samples were described however where chlorite alteration with chlorite veining is noted as being related to late-stage brittle fracturing. This observation was corroborated by a re-visit of TNDD025 where quartz-chlorite +-chalcopyrite+-galena “stockwork” veining was logged between 286-309m downhole. Chlorite+chalcopyrite were also found to occupy numerous fracture planes. Although the intervals were sub-economic the style of mineralization may represent

potential targets at the Trinity prospect and could also explain the anomalous geochemistry recorded in TNRC017. The late stage, brittle, "stockwork" veining has probably developed preferentially in the mafics due to their brittle nature relative to the more ductile, sheared granites. This late brittle stage appears to have reactivated pre-existing shear zones with the implication that economic mineralization could have developed at structural traps at Trinity, such as pressure shadows around large intrusives or at the intersection of large faults.

8. REHABILITATION

As exploration activities conducted on EL 27086 were desktop based and any field activity was confined to reconnaissance trips and mapping no rehabilitation was required.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Exploration work completed over the Trinity Anomaly has revealed a very complex geological setting which requires much more exploration to fully understand the anomaly and its economic implications. Hence a great deal of further exploration of the Trinity Anomaly is required prior to any conclusions and implications being applied to the portion of the Trinity Anomaly located within EL 27086.

Emmerson has already spent in excess of \$3.5M exploring SEL 24980, which is the overlying tenure of the majority of the Trinity Anomaly. Emmerson will further explore the Trinity Anomaly over the next reporting period with the aim of further understanding the complex geological setting, mineralisation and its economic potential, and hence its implications for EL 27086.

EMMERSON RESOURCES LTD
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REPORT NAME: EL 27086 STRETLAW BLOCK FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 22 MAY 2009
– 21 MAY 2010

PROSPECT NAMES(s):

GROUP PROSPECT NAME: STRETLAW BLOCK

TENEMENT NUMBERS(s): EL 27086

ANNIVERSARY DATE: 22 MAY

OWNER/JV PARTNERS: GIANTS REEF EXPLORATION PTY LTD , EMMERSON RESOURCES
PTY LTD.

AUTHOR(s): A.WALTERS

COMMODITIES: GOLD, COPPER, BISMUTH, BASE METALS

MAPS 1:250 000: TENNANT CREEK SE53-14

MAPS 1:100 000: TENNANT CREEK 5758

MAPS 1:25 000

TECTONIC UNIT(s): TENNANT CREEK INLIER

STRATIGRAPHIC NAME(s) WARRAMUNGA FORMATION

AMF GENERAL TERMS:

AMF TARGET MINERALS: GOLD, COPPER, BISMUTH, BASE METALS

AMF GEOPHYSICAL: MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION, GRAVITY SURVEY

AMF GEOCHEMICAL: SOIL SAMPLING, ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

AMF DRILL SAMPLING:

HISTORIC MINES:

DEPOSITS:

PROSPECTS: TRINTY

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PROJECT AREA, TRINITY

