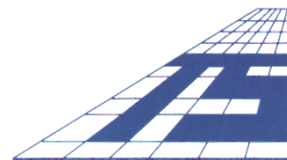


TERRA SEARCH PTY LTD

A.B.N. 59 011 073 939

Specialists in Mineral Exploration:
Geology and Computing



GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Allamber Project, N.T.

Completed for Thundelarra Exploration Ltd

Field data collected:

9-18 July 2009 & 3-16 September 2012

Processed by Terra Search Pty Ltd

Geophysicist: Tim Beams BSc (Hons) Physics

Geologist: David Tilley PhD BSc (Hons) Geology

Ground Magnetic Operators:

Aaron Lawrence & Paul Szabo (2012)

Josh Gander & Guy Terkelsen (2009)

Terra Search Pty Ltd
For Thundelarra Exploration Ltd

Townsville
April, 2013

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SURVEY OVERVIEW

Client: Thundelarra Exploration Ltd
Survey Date: 9-18 July 2009 & 3-16 September 2012
Data Processed & Delivered: April 2013
Tenements: Exploration Licences, EL 10167, 23506, 27364, 25868, 10043, 28857, 24549 and 27365

Purpose

In July 2009, Thundelarra Exploration Ltd (Thundelarra) commissioned Terra Search Pty Ltd to undertake ground magnetic surveying within the Allamber Project area, Northern Territory. Later in September 2012, Thundelarra requested that ground magnetic surveying be undertaken over additional parts of the Allamber Project area. The results of these magnetic surveys have been compiled in this report.

Location

Thundelarra's Allamber Project area is located approximately 175km SE of Darwin and 35km NNE of Pine Creek, NT. The magnetic survey area is located on the Pine Creek (5270) and Ranford Hill (5370) 1:100K topographic sheets. The compiled ground magnetic survey areas cover parts of several exploration licences, including ELs 10167, 23506, 27364, 25868, 10043, 28857, 24549 and 27365. A location map is provided in Figure 1. The regional geology of the area from the Northern Territory 1:1000K geology sheet is shown in Figure 2.

Regional Aeromagnetics

Figures 3 & 4 display the regional Bing satellite image and regional aeromagnetics (RTP TMI MMV5) for the Allamber Project area, with the ground magnetic survey area highlighted. Data is sourced from the fifth edition of the Magnetic Map of Australia (Geoscience Australia 2010).

Abbreviations

Definitions of abbreviations used throughout the report are in Table 1 below.

Abbreviation	Definition
GPS	Global Positioning System
MMV5	Fifth edition of the Magnetic Map of Australia (Geoscience Australia 2010)
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
AS	Analytic Signal
RTP	Reduced to Pole
1VD	First Vertical Derivative
2VD	Second Vertical Derivative
THD	Total Horizontal Derivative
TLD	Tilt Derivative
UC10	Upward Continued to a height of 10m
UC20	Upward Continued to a height of 20m
TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity
RGB	Three component Red Green Blue scale (RTP AS 1VD)
dN	Horizontal gradient - northerly direction
dE	Horizontal gradient - easterly direction

Table 1: Abbreviation definitions

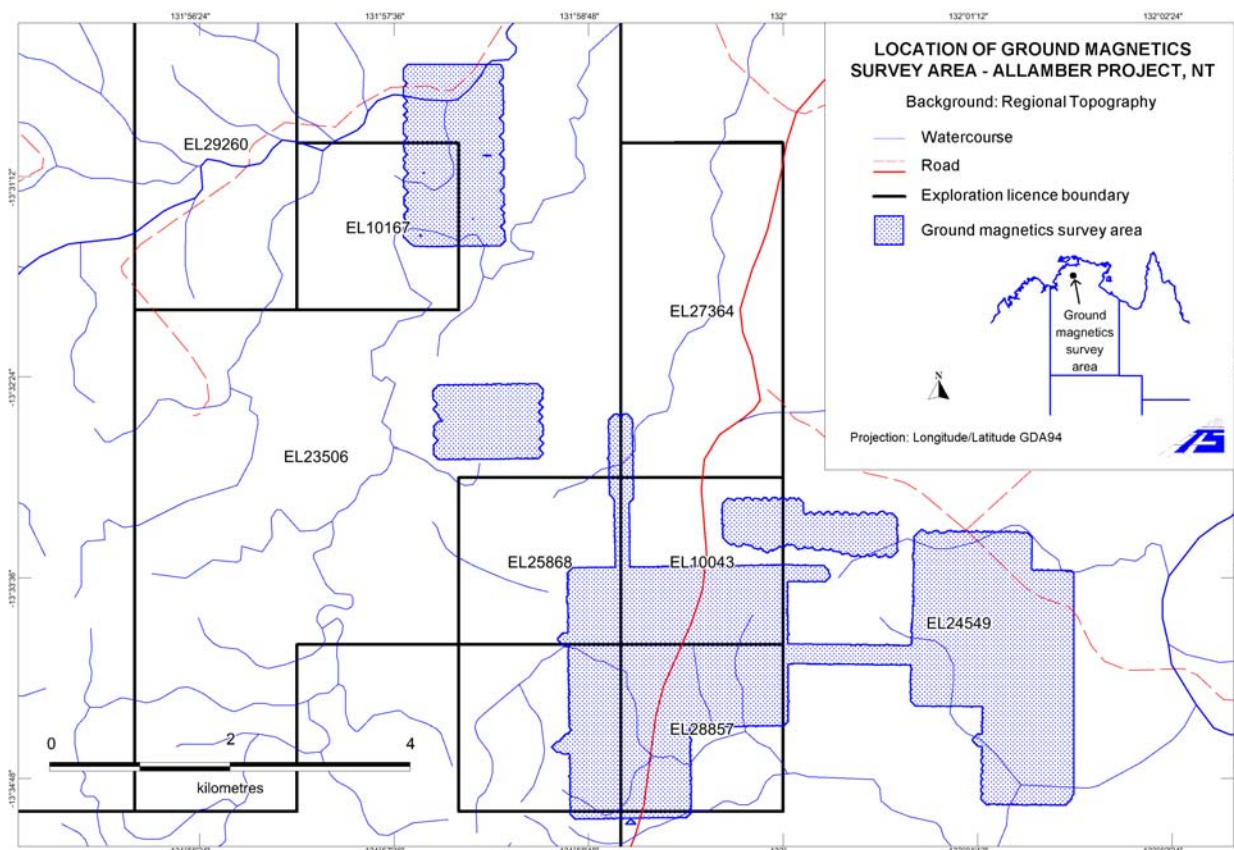


Figure 1: Location of ground magnetic survey area – Regional topography

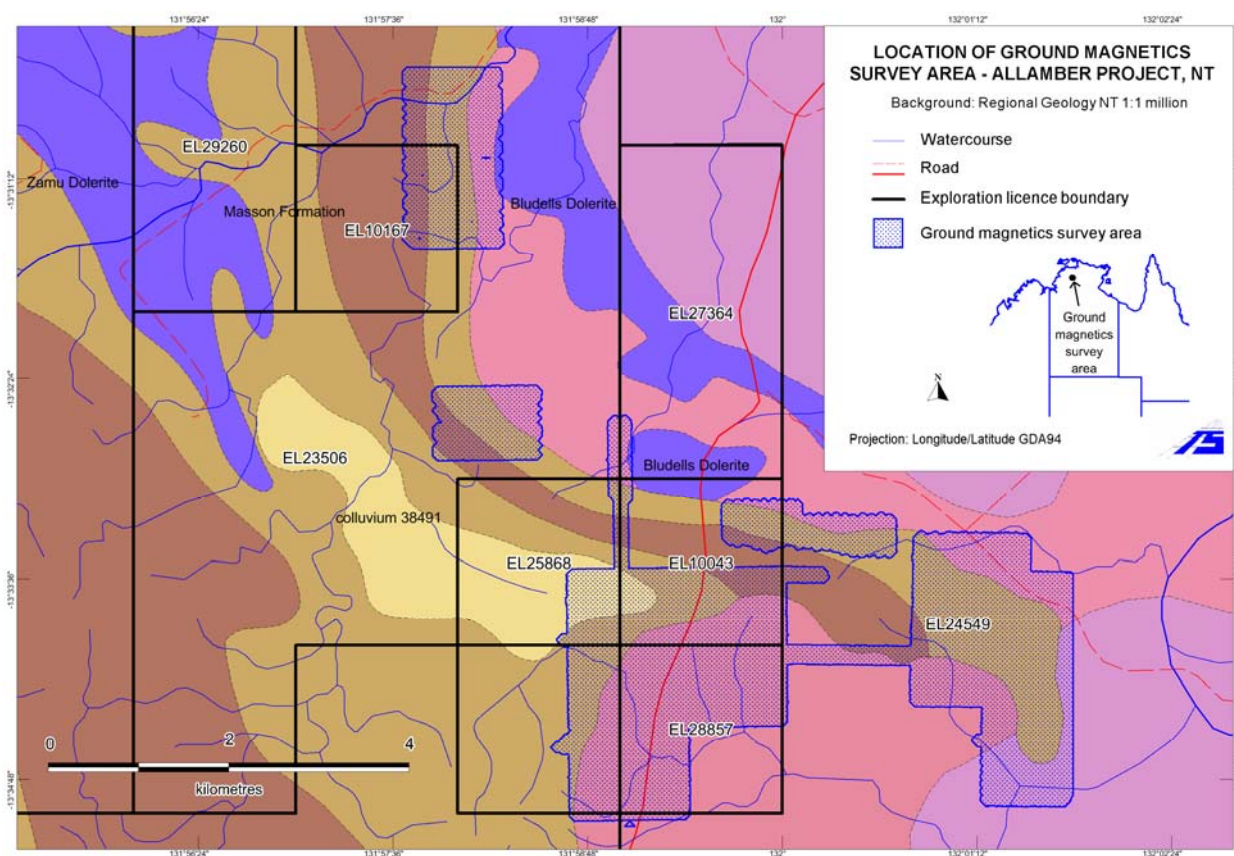


Figure 2: Location of ground magnetic survey area - Regional geology

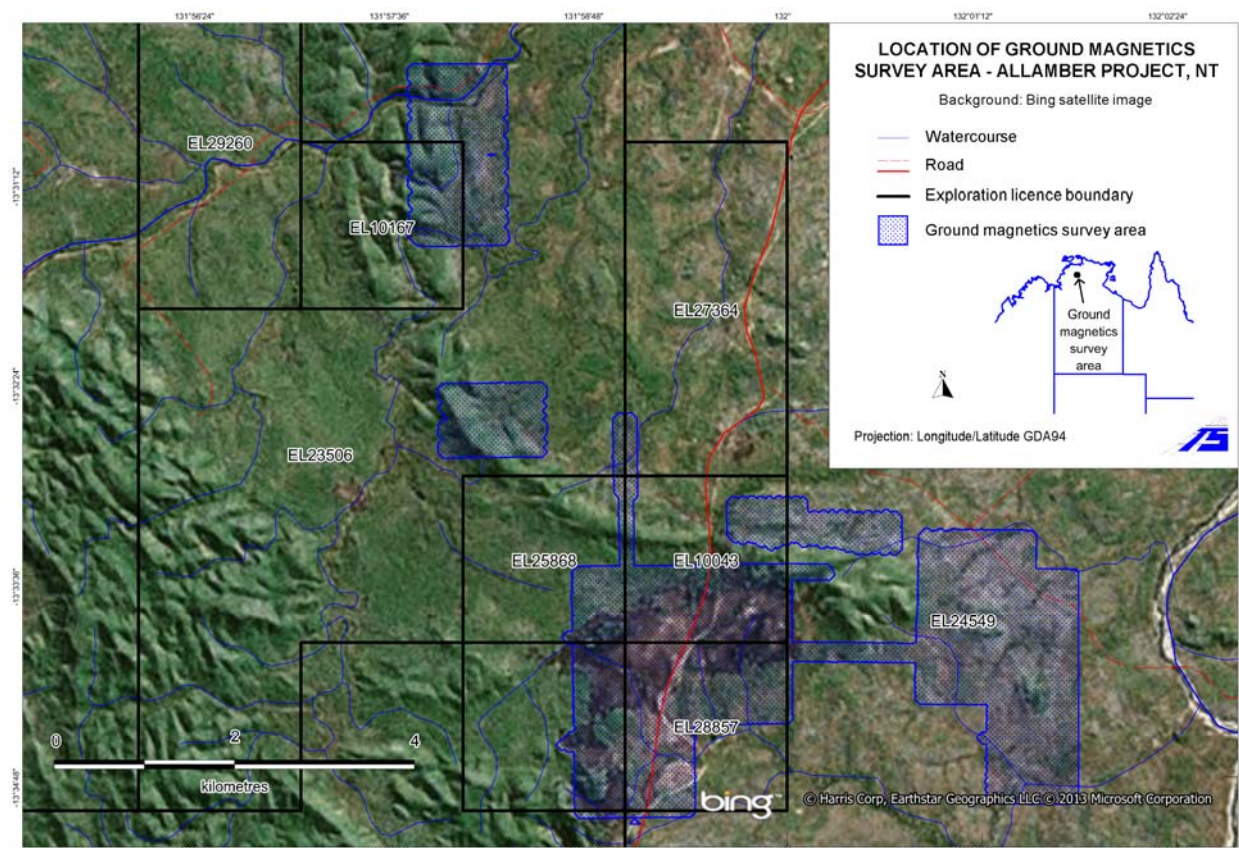


Figure 3: Location of ground magnetic survey area – Regional Bing satellite image

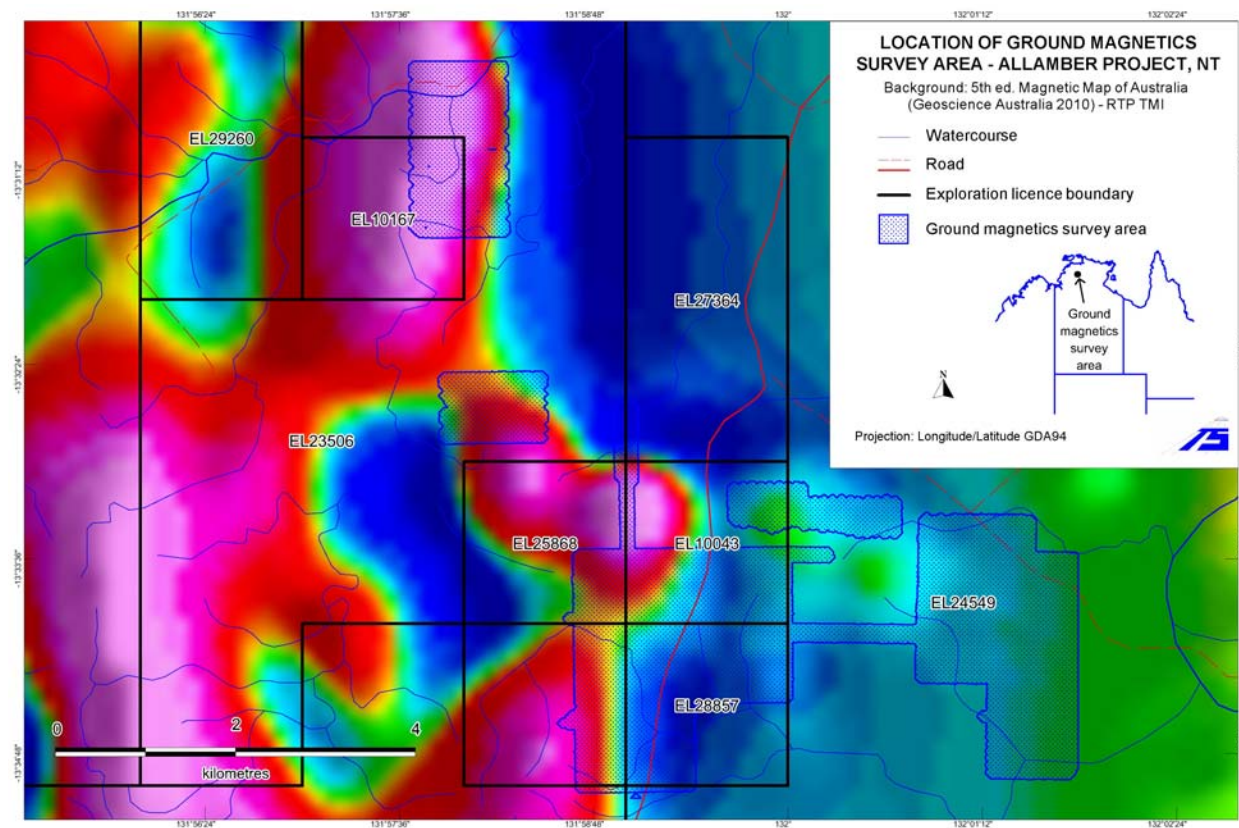


Figure 4: Location of ground magnetic survey area – Regional aeromagnetic image (RTP TMI MMV5)

GENERAL SURVEY DETAILS AND PROCEDURE

Field Collection

The ground magnetic survey was undertaken using a GSM-19 Overhauser walking magnetometer. The GSM-19 has an on-board GPS receiver and automatic data logging facility. A magnetic reading was recorded every second for this survey. In the GEMSYS system all locations are collected as UTM coordinates in reference to the GDA94 datum, and in the case of this survey, in the MGA Zone 52 and 53 projections. The maps within this report are in GDA94 longitude/latitude projection due to reporting requirements and to eliminate any mismatch of the data between the two zones.

Magnetic base stations were established using Geoinstrument G856 Proton Precession magnetometers cycling every 30 seconds. This allows for the correction of the temporal variation of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variable effects related to such factors as fluctuating solar radiation. The base stations was set up in a magnetically quiet areas away from any obvious magnetic interference, e.g. building, power lines, roads, etc.

While undertaking the survey, surveyors were clean of any material that would cause any magnetic interference. The magnetometer was turned off when in range of fences and surveying near obvious magnetic obstacles, such as old metal drums etc., was avoided. All objects which could interfere with the survey were recorded with their coordinates.

Processing

Final processing, quality control and assurance, and presentation of the data were performed by geophysicist, Mr Tim Beams, in Terra Search's Townsville office. The raw field data was diurnally corrected and suspect data points were removed before gridding and imaging.

The levelled magnetic intensity and elevation data was gridded and imaged using Geosoft's Oasis Montaj software. A reduction to pole filter was applied to the gridded Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data to produce a Reduced to Pole (RTP) grid. The Earth's magnetic field is inclined at increasingly low angles as the equator is approached. This has the effect of pushing the anomaly shown in the TMI away from the source. The RTP filter is an attempt to correct for this inclination and place the magnetic anomaly directly above its source. The declination (with respect to grid north) and dip of the prevailing magnetic field in the area are needed as parameters for the reduction to pole filter. These were obtained using the 2010 AGRF model and the appropriate survey date and elevation.

The magnetic sensor during a ground magnetic survey is approximately 2m above the ground surface. This means heterogeneities in magnetic material distributed on the ground surface can introduce noise into the data set. Magnetic factors, such as the variable distribution of magnetite, magnetic sands in drainage channels and surficial accumulations of magnetic material e.g. bushfire-derived maghemite can influence the intensity of this noise. In order to smooth out some of this effect and elucidate the underlying structures, an upward continuation filter was applied to the gridded data. This has the effect of attenuating the short-wavelength, near surface 'noise' and produces a magnetic image as if the survey was conducted at a higher elevation above the surface. A height of 10-20m was found to

remove much of the surface noise without significantly degrading the resolution of the survey.

In addition both first vertical derivative (1VD) and analytic signal (AS) filters were also applied to the gridded RTP data. The 1VD filter is effective at removing regional gradients and enhancing shallow, near-surface features. It can also enhance resolution of the edges of magnetic features. Since it amplifies the short-wavelength component of the data, it also has the tendency to look 'noisy'. Small incoherent features should therefore be discounted. However, the textures created can often be useful in distinguishing different rock types. The analytic signal filter produces maxima over magnetic contacts regardless of the direction of the magnetisation, making it particularly useful in regions of strong remanent magnetism. It can be thought of as a map of magnetisation in the ground. However, since the analytic signal marks only a magnetic contrast, the sense (positive or negative) of this contrast can be determined only from the original magnetic image.

The Geosoft grids were exported as MapInfo registered raster (.tif) files. The Geosoft grids were also converted to ERMMapper format to provide an alternative format for further presentation.

Survey Details

The ground magnetic data was collected by Terra Search's field personnel during 9-18 July 2009 and 3-16 September 2012.

The individual survey parts consisted of a line spacing of a 20, 50 or 100m in either an east-west or north-south orientation. Data was collected along a total of approximately 600 line kilometres (298 km for 2009 and 299 km for 2012). While walking, line guidance was provided by the in-built GPS system of the walking magnetometer. Occasional obstacles, such as dams and thick scrub, prevented the walking of continuous straight lines. The final layout of data points is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 6 shows the digital elevation model (DEM) for the area. Data for the DEM was derived from the on-board GPS of the magnetometer. Figure 7 is an image of the gridded total magnetic intensity (TMI). Figure 8 shows the reduced to pole (RTP) total magnetic intensity (UC10). This image is compared with the regional aeromagnetics from 5th edition of the Magnetic Map of Australia (Geoscience Australia 2010). Figure 9 shows the RTP analytic signal of the UC10 data. Figure 10 shows the first vertical derivative of the UC10 - RTP data. Figure 11 shows the second vertical derivative of the UC20 - RTP data, as a grey scale. Figure 12 displays a three component RGB magnetic image (RTP AS 1VD) UC10. Figure 13 shows the total horizontal derivative (THD RTP UC10) and Figure 14 the tilt derivative (TLD RTP UC20) of the data. Figure 15 is the combined TLD and THD of the UC20 - RTP data, as a grey scale image. Figures 16 and 17 are the horizontal gradient in the easterly direction and horizontal gradient in the northerly direction, respectively, of the UC10-RTP data. Figures 18 and 19 are the tilt derivative in the easterly direction and northerly direction, respectively, of the UC20-RTP data.

Location specifications and reduction to pole parameters for the survey are:

2009

Coordinate System:	Field Collection:	Datum: WGS84
		Projection: Latitude/Longitude
	Imaging & Presentation:	Datum: GDA94
		Projection: Latitude/Longitude
Base Station:	-13.5534357°/132.016037°	
Control Point:	-13.5533586°/132.016084°	
Declination:	3.00562° w.r.t. MGA North	
Inclination:	-41.5957°	

2012

Coordinate System:	Field Collection:	Datum: WGS84
		Projection: Latitude/Longitude
	Imaging & Presentation:	Datum: GDA94
		Projection: Latitude/Longitude
Base Station 1	-13.585296°/131.984986°	
Base Station 2	-13.574086°/131.985228°	
Control Point 1	-13.585674°/131.985150°	
Control Point 2	-13.573904°/131.985152°	
Declination:	3.507° w.r.t. MGA North	
Inclination:	-41.384°	

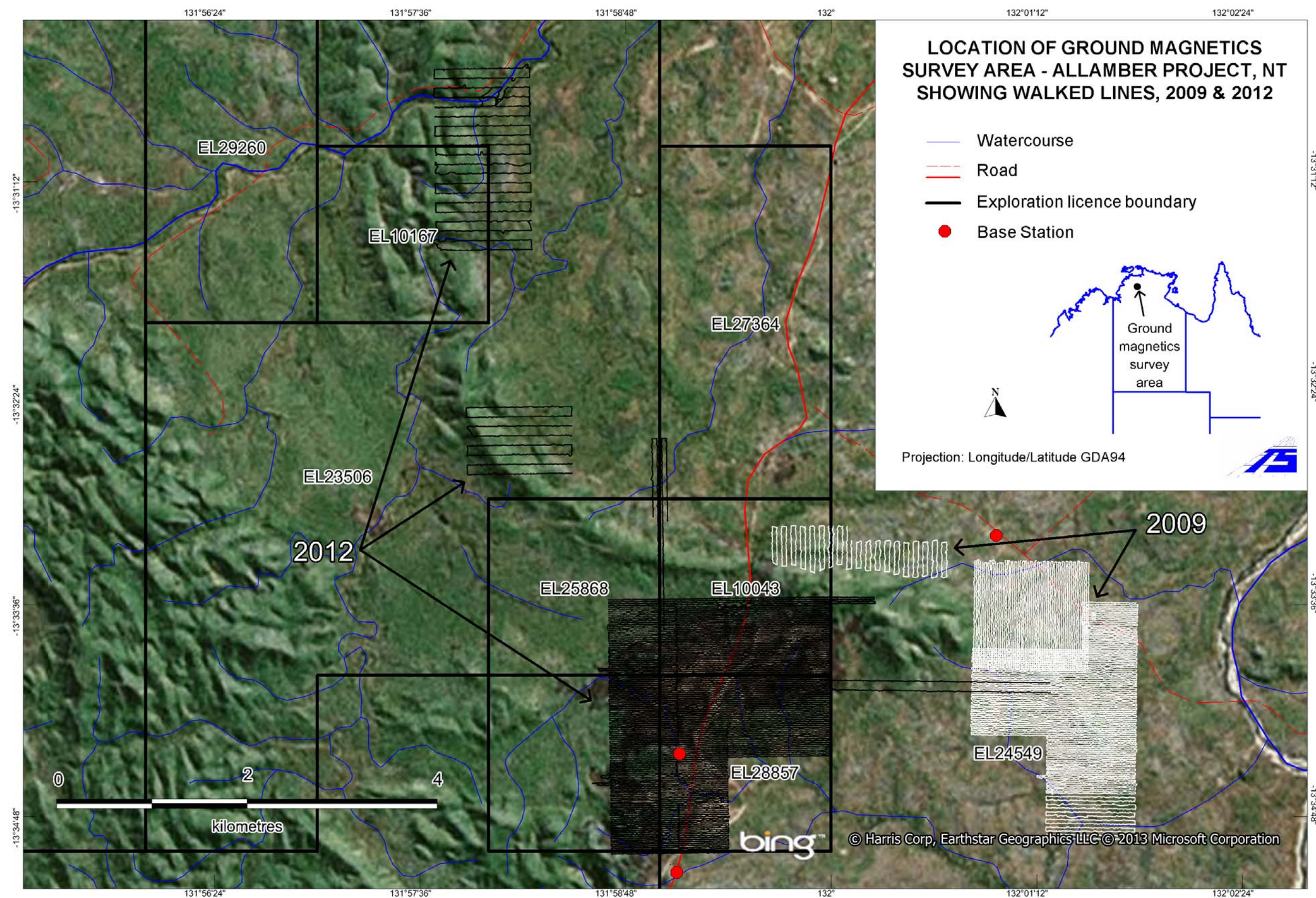


Figure 5: Bing satellite image of the ground magnetic survey area showing the walked lines: 2009 (white), 2012 (black)

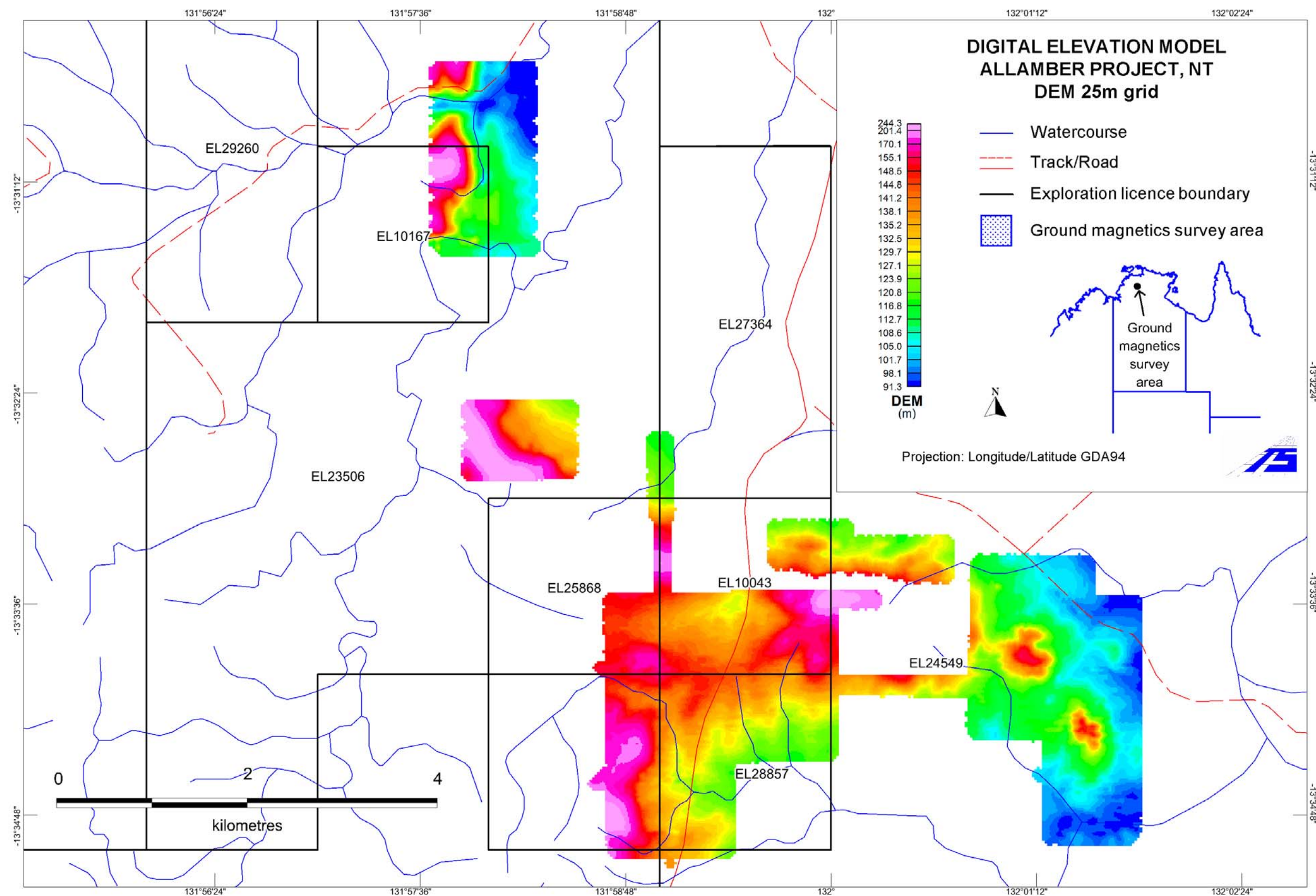
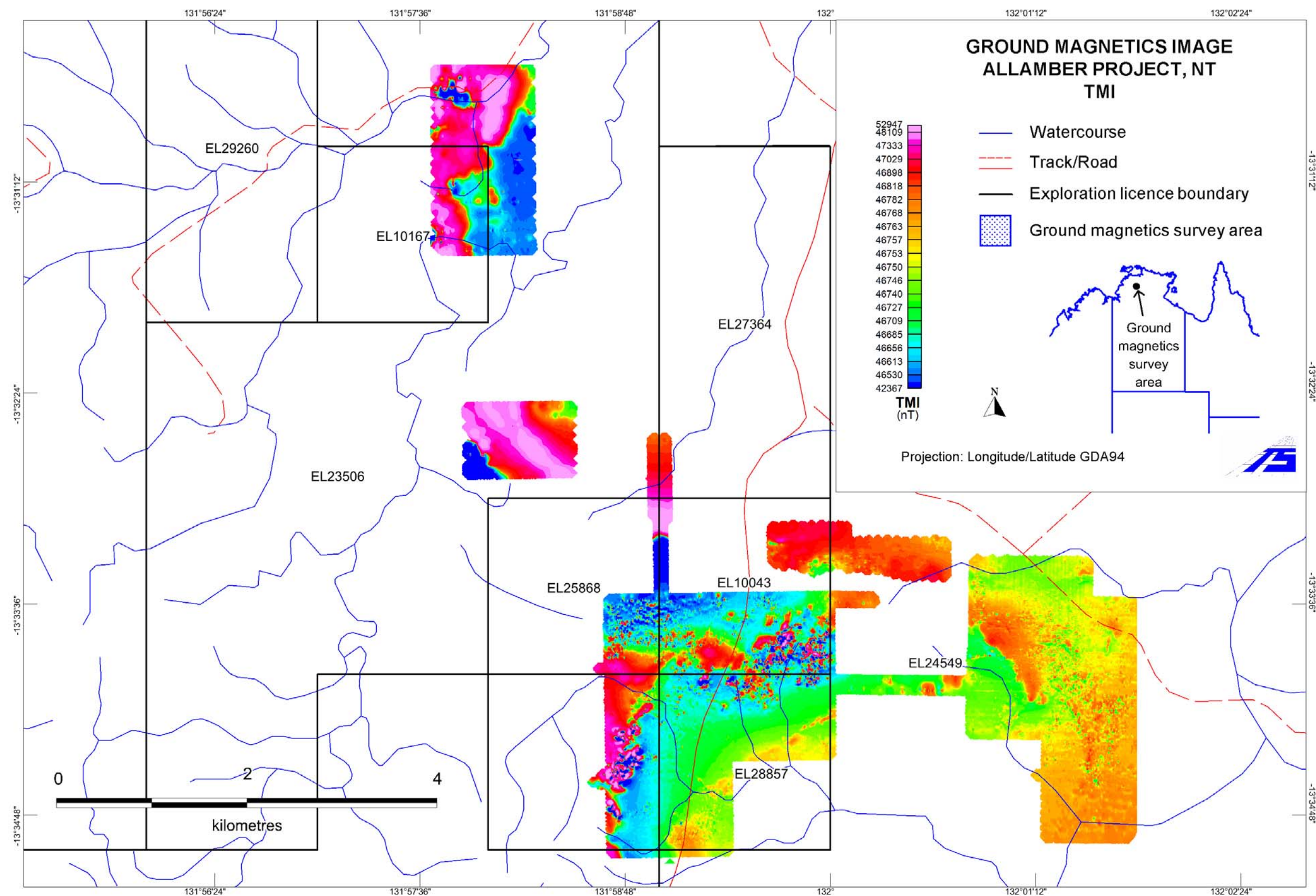


Figure 6: DEM 25m grid derived from the GPS data used in the ground magnetic survey



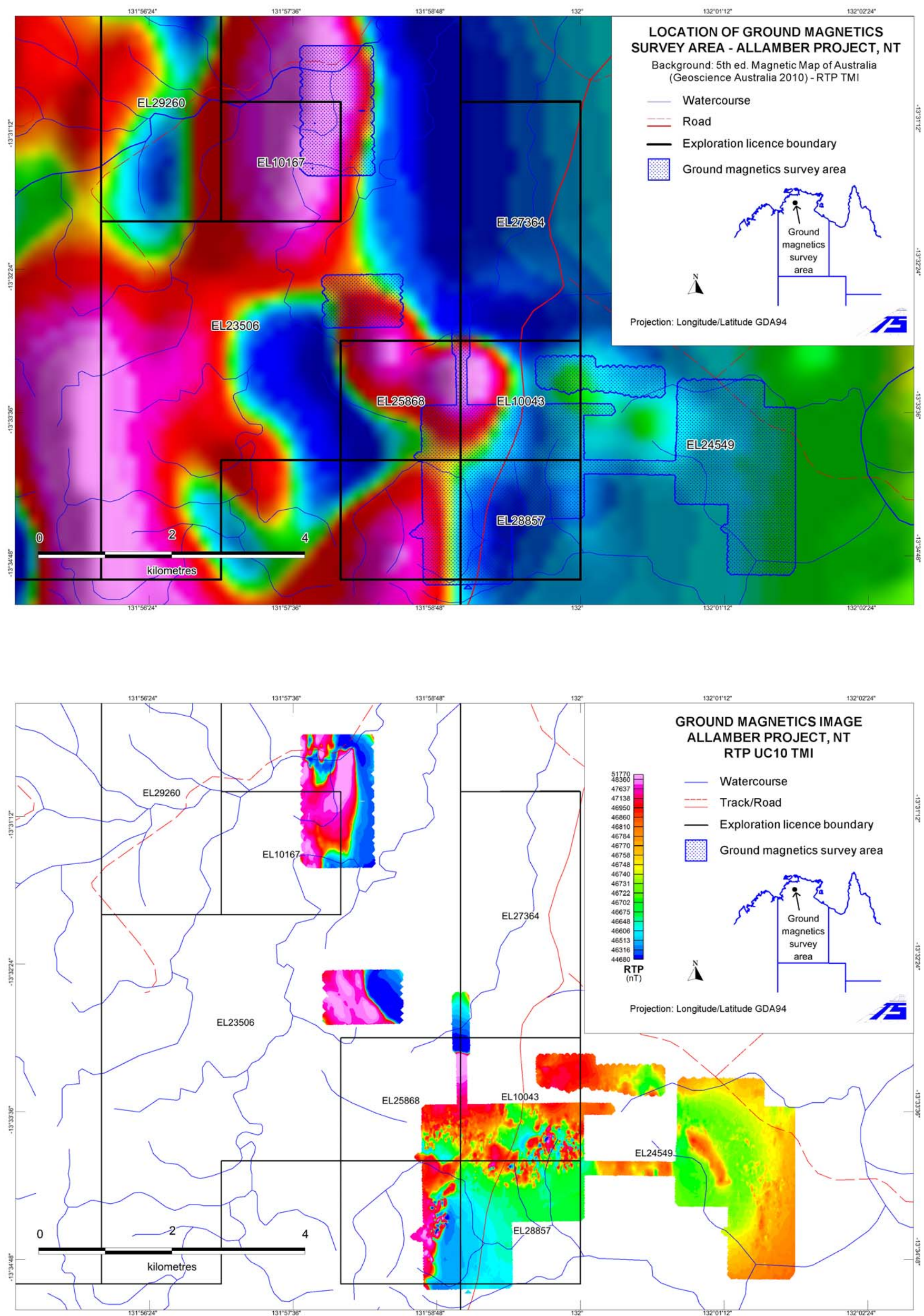


Figure 8: Comparison between RTP TMI MMV5 (1:100k) regional aeromagnetic image (top) and Terra Search's RTP TMI (UC10) ground magnetism image (bottom)

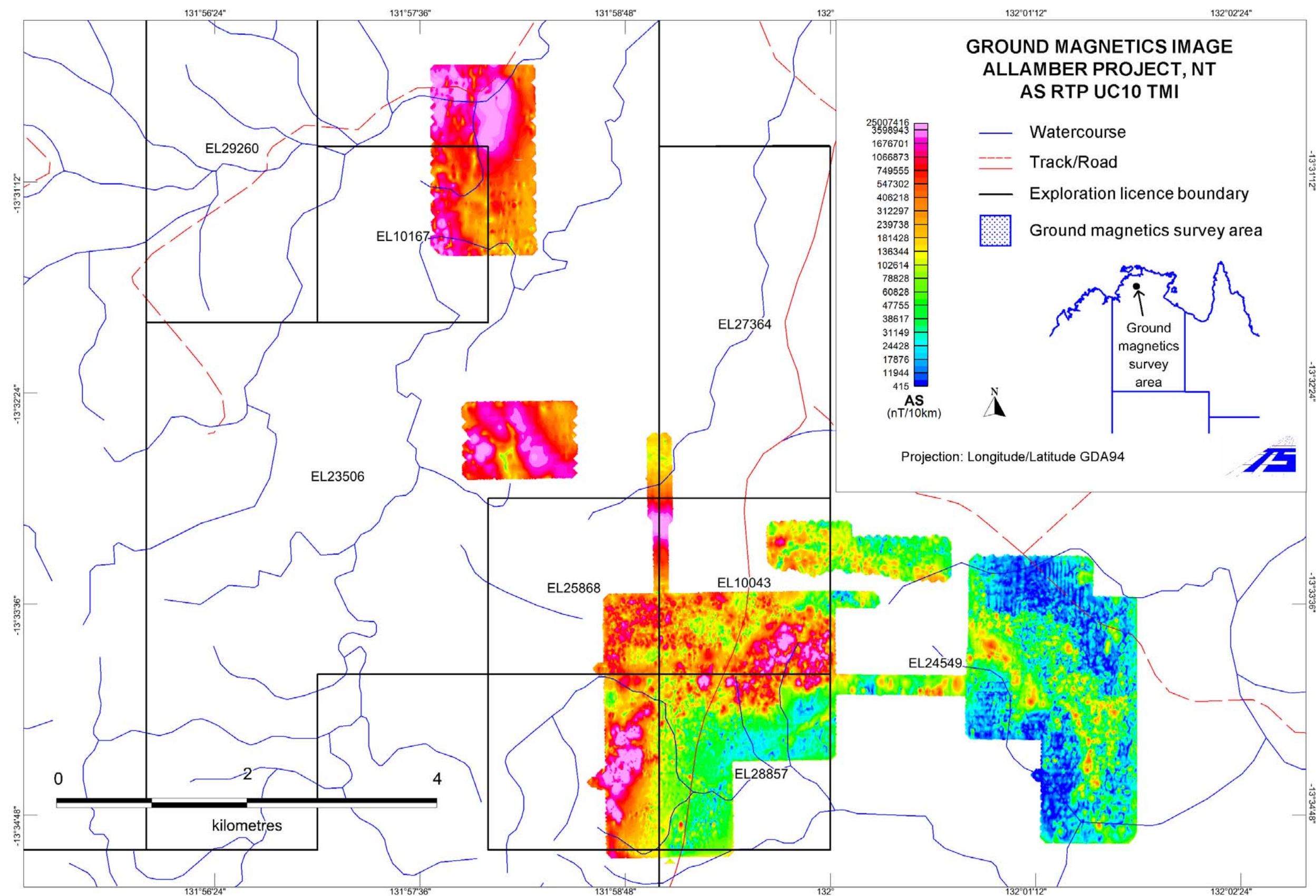
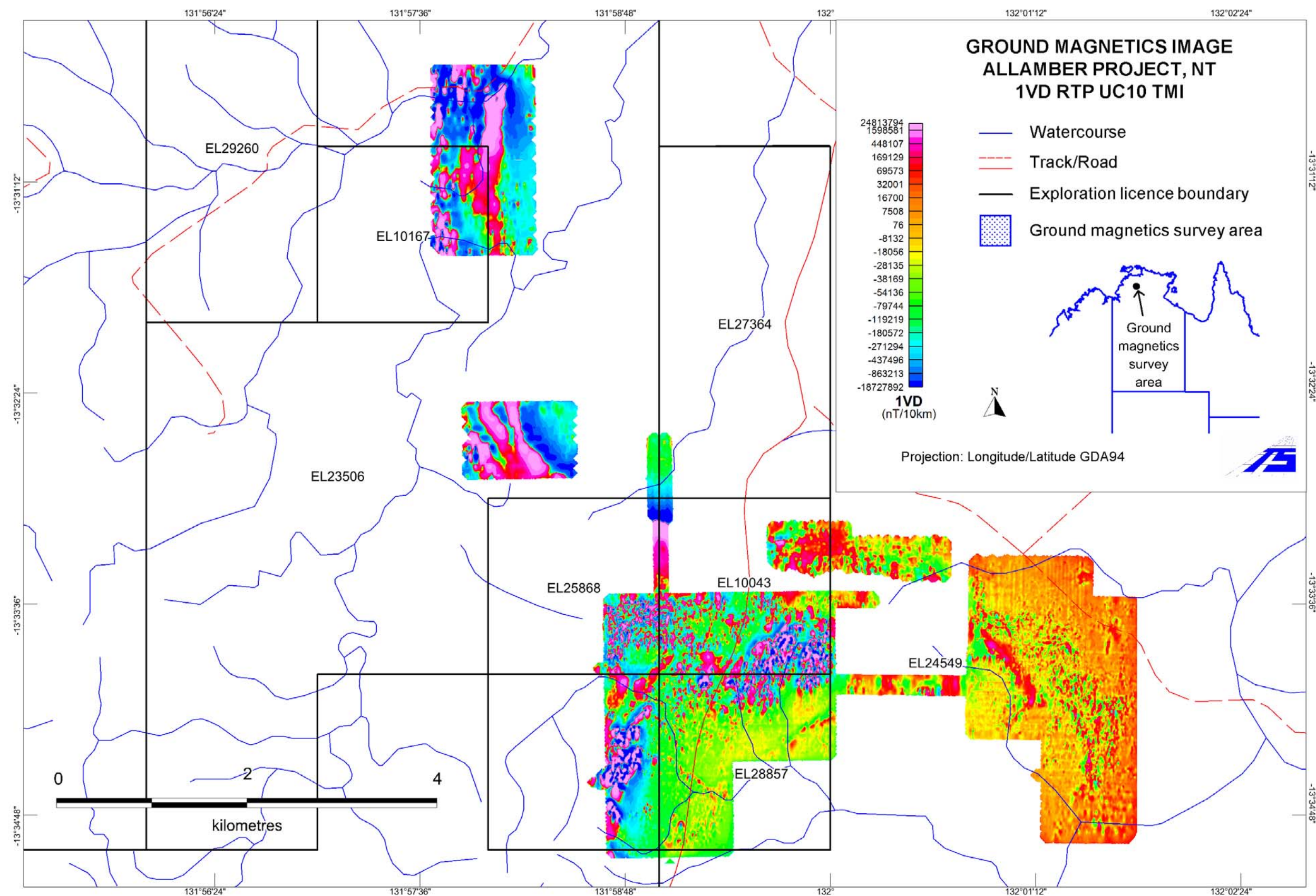


Figure 9: Ground magnetics image – AS RTP UC10 TMI



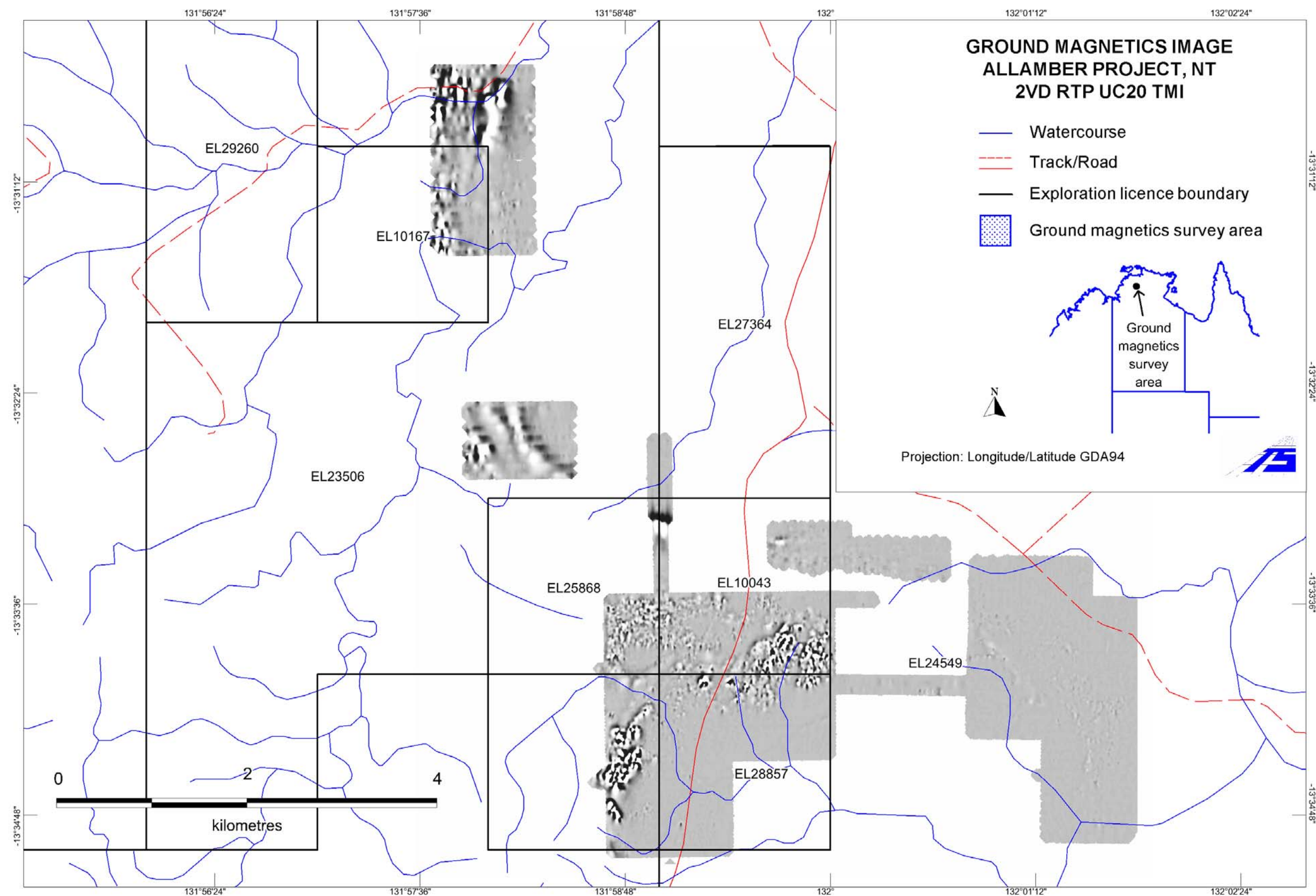


Figure 11: Ground magnetics image – 2VD RTP UC20 TMI

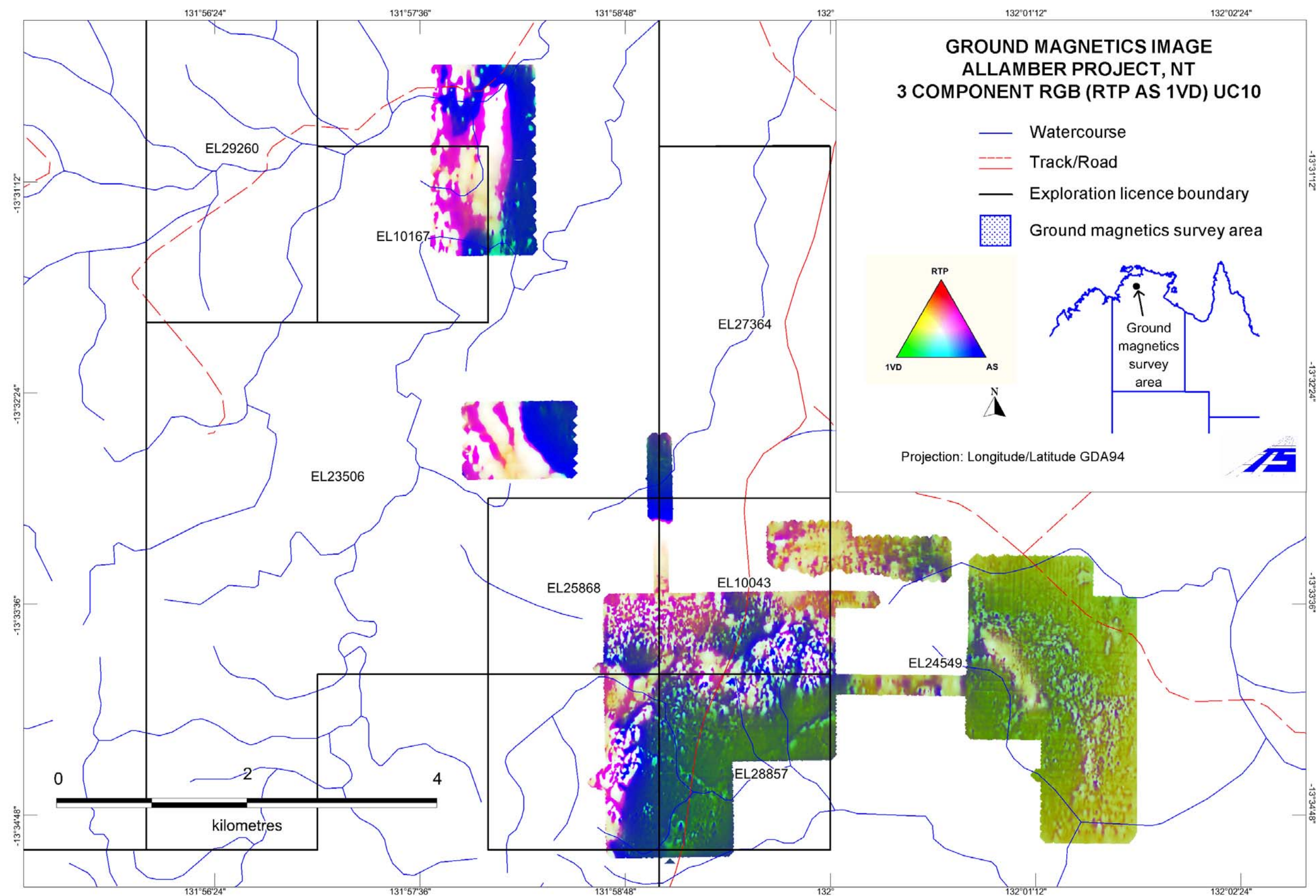


Figure 12: Ground magnetics image – Three component RGB (RTP AS 1VD) UC10

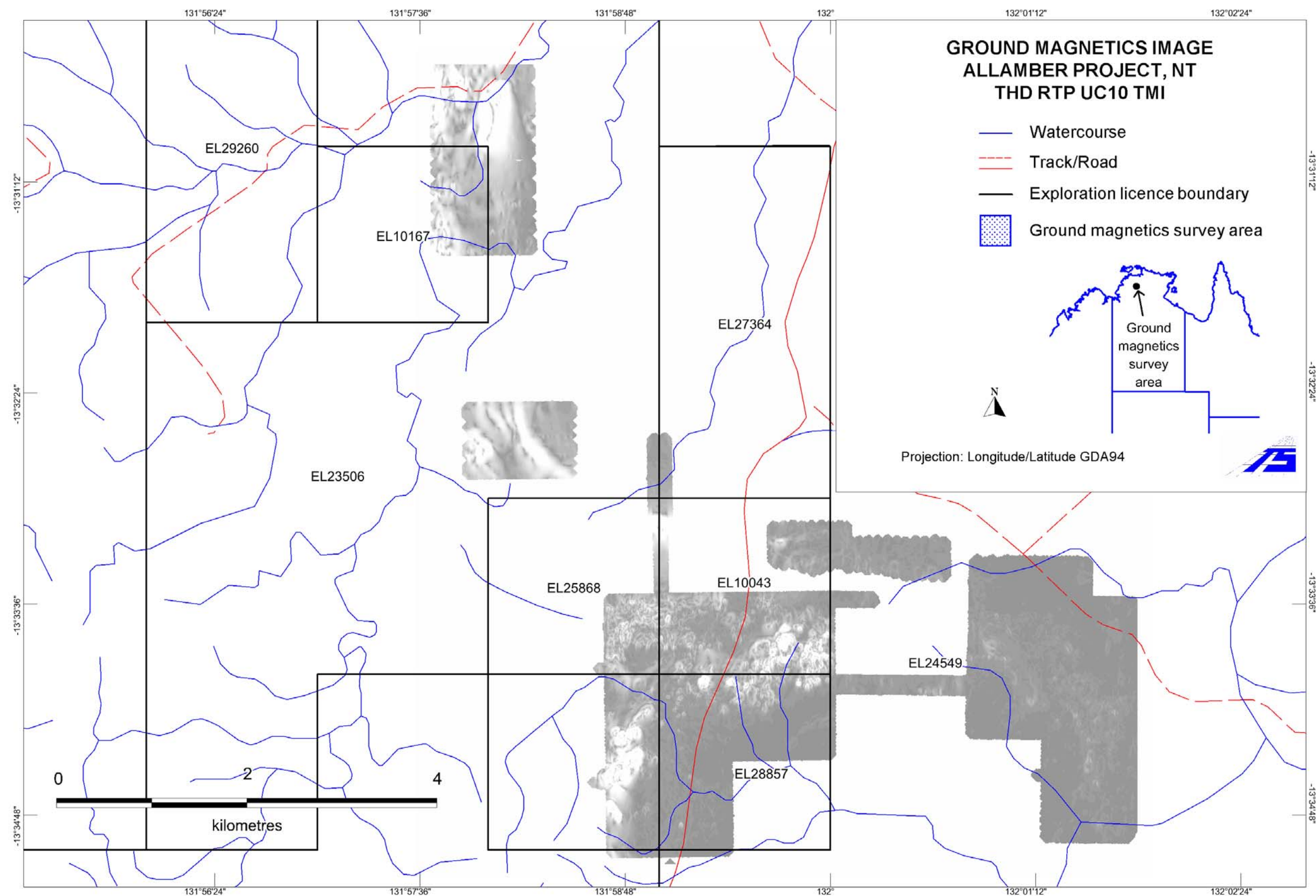


Figure 13: Ground magnetics image – THD RTP UC10 TMI

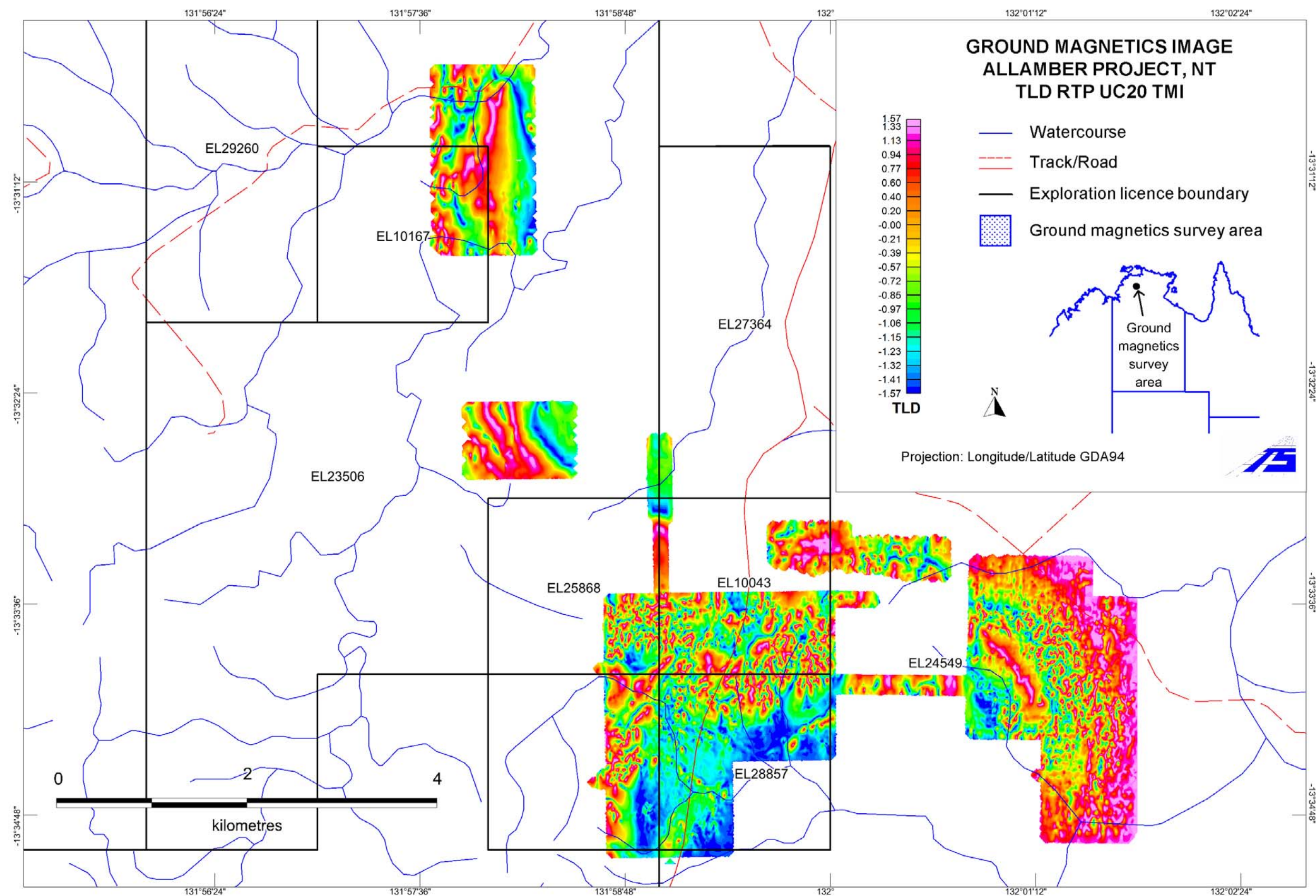


Figure 14: Ground magnetics image – TLD RTP UC20 TMI

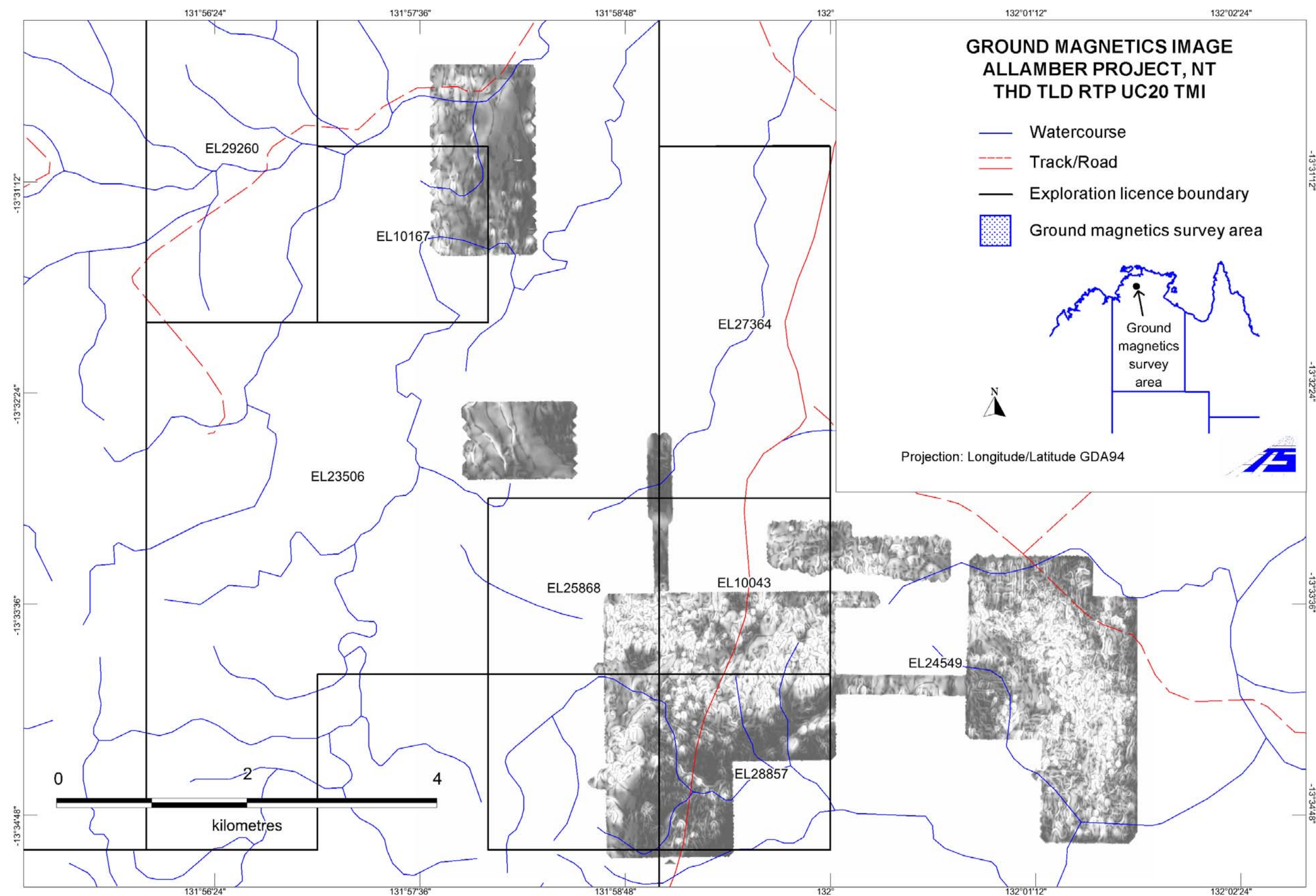


Figure 15: Ground magnetics image – THD TLD RTP UC20 TMI

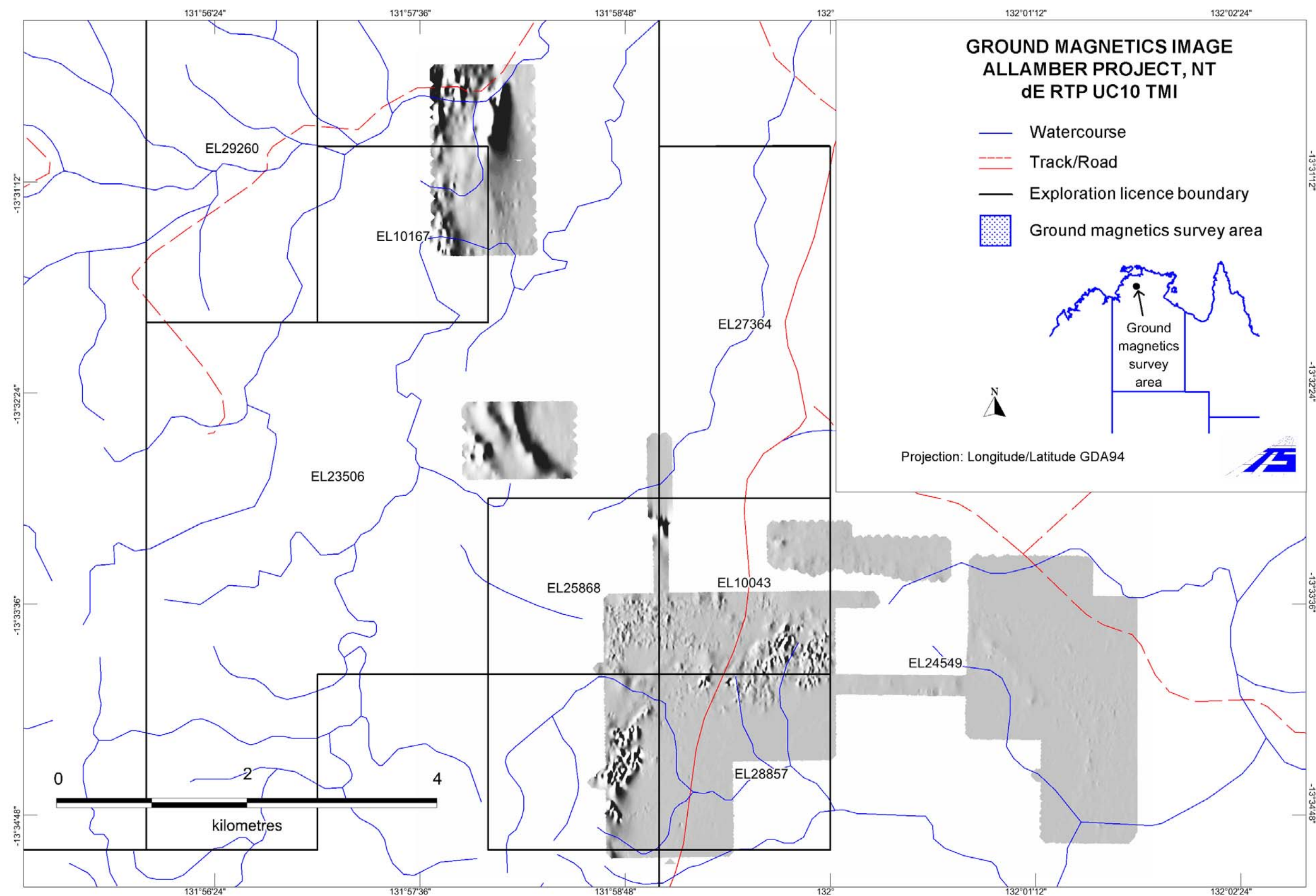


Figure 16: Ground magnetics image – dE RTP UC10 TMI

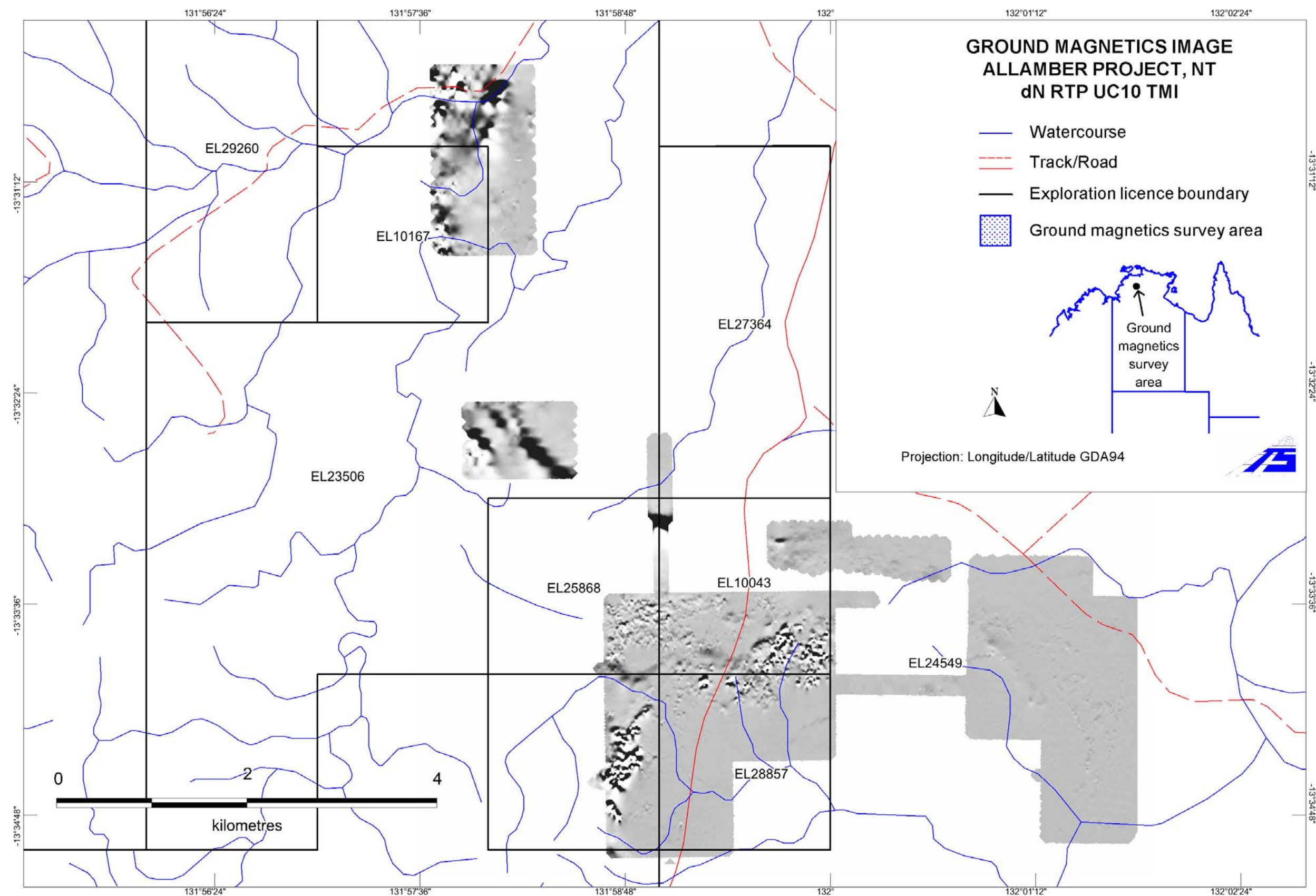


Figure 17: Ground magnetics image – dN RTP UC10 TMI

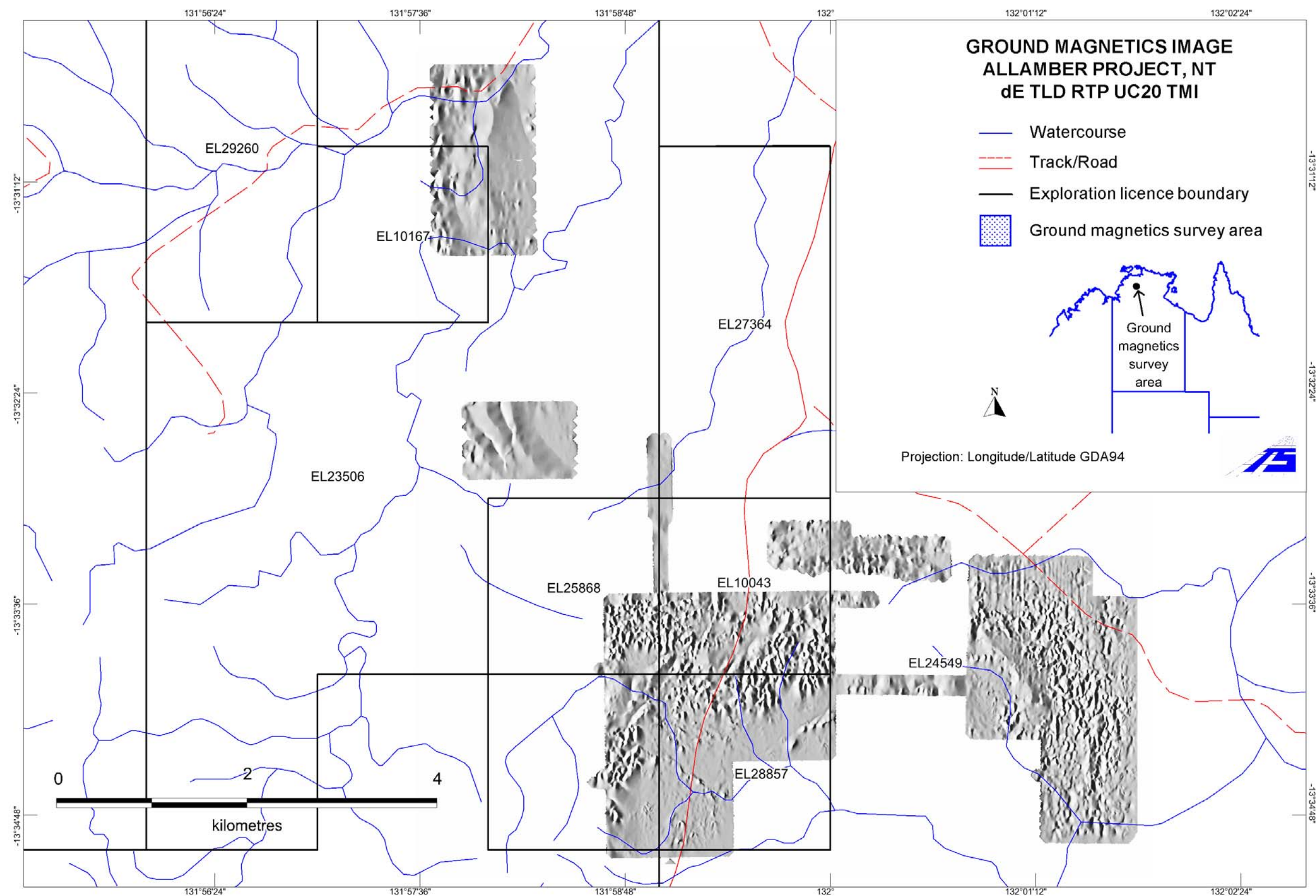


Figure 18: Ground magnetics image – dE TLD RTP UC20 TMI

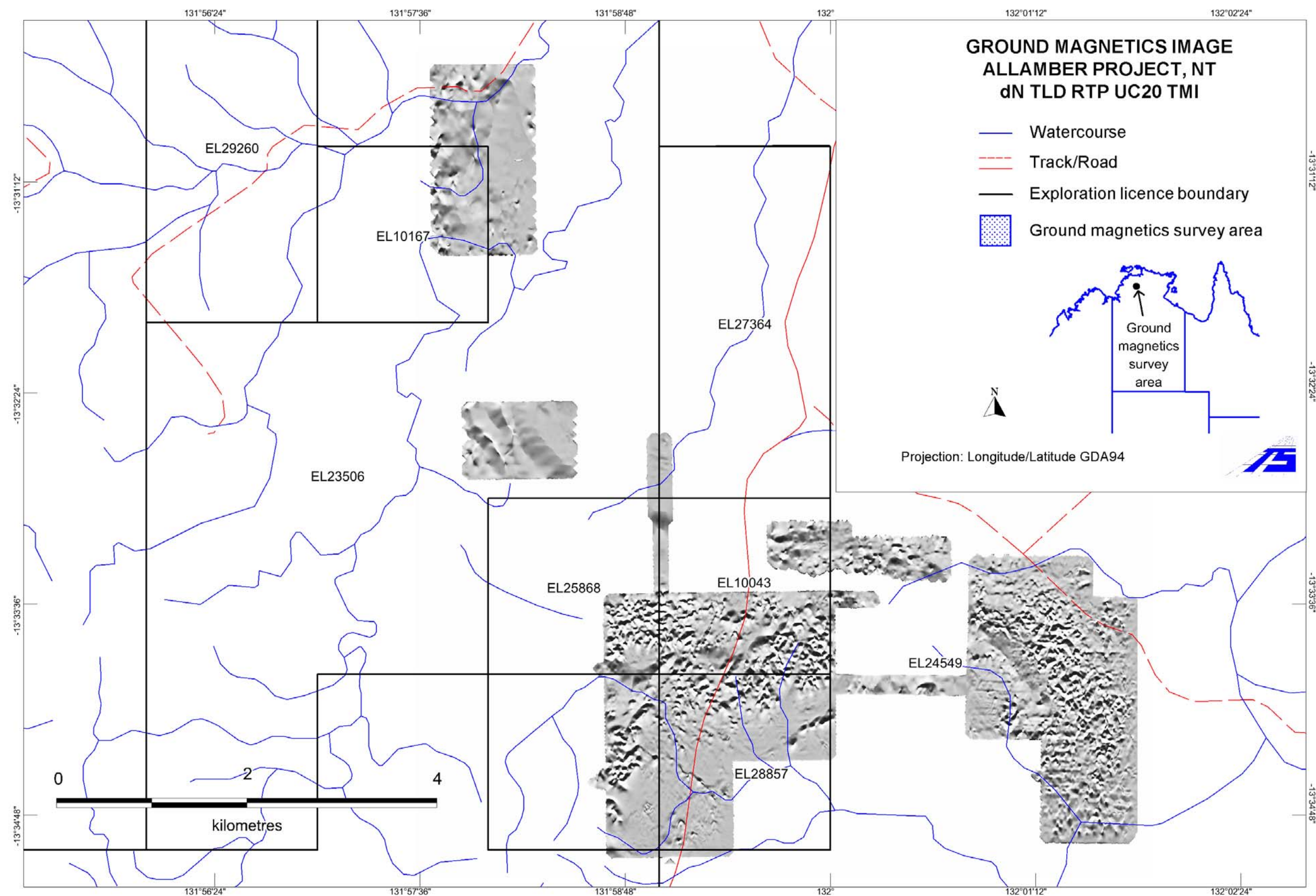


Figure 19: Ground magnetics image – dN TLD RTP UC20 TMI

DATA DELIVERY

Data is presented on the accompanying DVD. It consists of:

- GEMSYS raw field data and G856 base station raw data for each day of the survey.
- The quality assured, levelled data in ascii (.csv), geosoft database (.gdb) and GDF format.
- Gridded, filtered & levelled DEM, TMI, UC10, UC20, RTP, 1VD, 2VD, AS, THD, TLD and RGB data in Geosoft grid (.grd) formats.
- Registered MapInfo raster (.tab), filtered & levelled DEM, TMI, UC10, UC20, RTP, 1VD, 2VD, AS, THD, TLD and RGB images.
- High resolution (300 dpi) JPEG (.jpg) versions of the report figures are also supplied in the Images directory as well as a copy of this report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format.

APPENDIX 1: PROCESSING DETAILS

The first step in processing was to examine the base station data for any possible erroneous readings. As a check on the local base station data, the geomagnetic observatory data for the period of the survey was downloaded from the Geoscience Australia website. Figures A.1.1 & A.1.2 show the base station data for both the Allamber base station and a best fit of the government data to the local base station. The government fit was used for all diurnal corrections.

The Gemsys unit provides a signal quality (SQ) value for each reading recorded. Diurnal corrections were applied to the raw survey magnetic intensities using the fitted curve to the local base station. The diurnal correction amounts to an algebraic shift of the field data based on the difference between the base station at the time of the field reading and a base datum for the survey. The base datum chosen for the survey was the mean base station value over the duration of the survey.

Readings at control points were taken to verify the accuracy of the data. Figures A.6.1 & A.6.2 show the fluctuation in the readings of the control points. Readings show reasonably good precision in Longitude, Latitude and TMI, with reasonable repeatability for Elevation.

Suspect field data points were removed. This involved first removing points where no time increment was recorded due to poor GPS signal preventing synchronization with satellites. Following this, points with anomalous gradients, determined between a data point and its immediate neighbours, in the elevation, magnetic intensity or horizontal distance, were removed. These criteria were chosen because anomalous gradients in the elevation and horizontal distance between points are invariably caused by erroneous GPS readings, and there are usually some anomalous magnetic intensity readings which are not physically realistic. After the removal of these points, the gradients were recalculated, and points with anomalous gradients (using twice the standard deviation of the original dataset as the threshold) were also removed. This process was repeated until no anomalous gradients remained in the data.

Figures A.2.1 & A.2.2 to A.5.1 & A.5.2 show the Gemsys time series, with the control stations shown as green circles, the points removed during processing shown as red crosses and the quality assured final stations shown as black dots. The control point elevation deviation is not representative of the accuracy of the rest of the survey, as the control point readings are often taken from a cold start before the GPS had a chance to settle. It is estimated that the overall accuracy of the elevation data is within 5m.

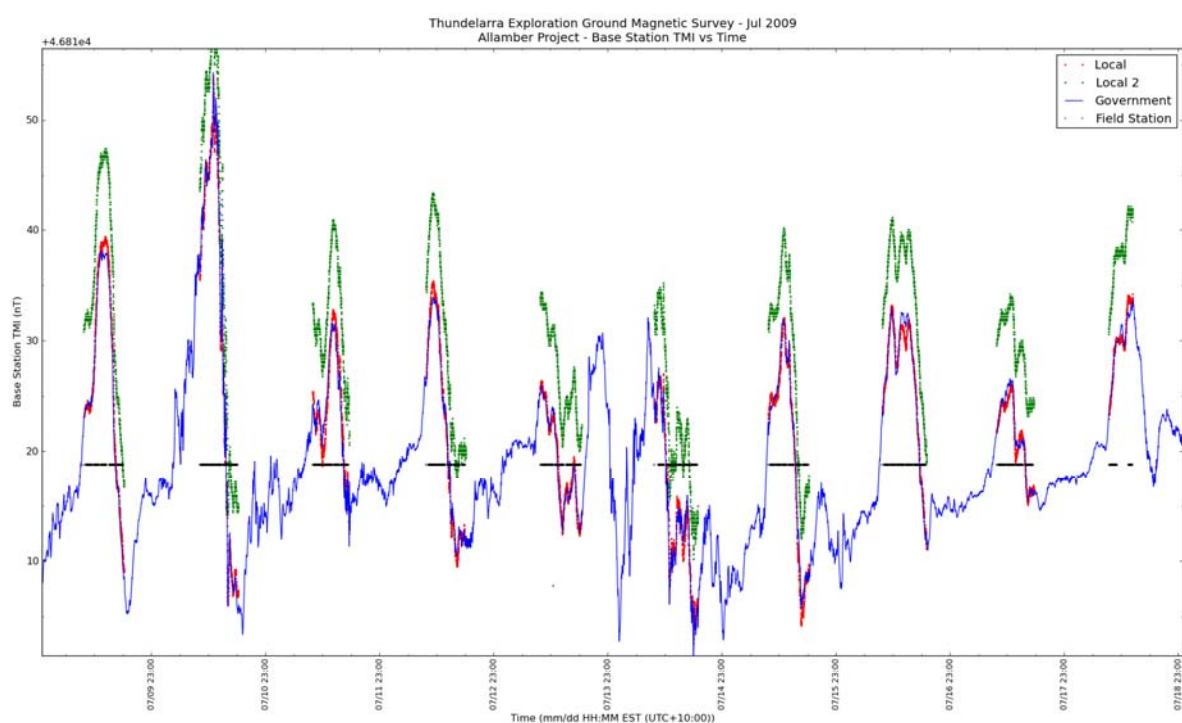


Figure A.1.1 Base station data for both the Allamber base station (red) and a best fit of the government data (blue) to the local base station – 2009 data.

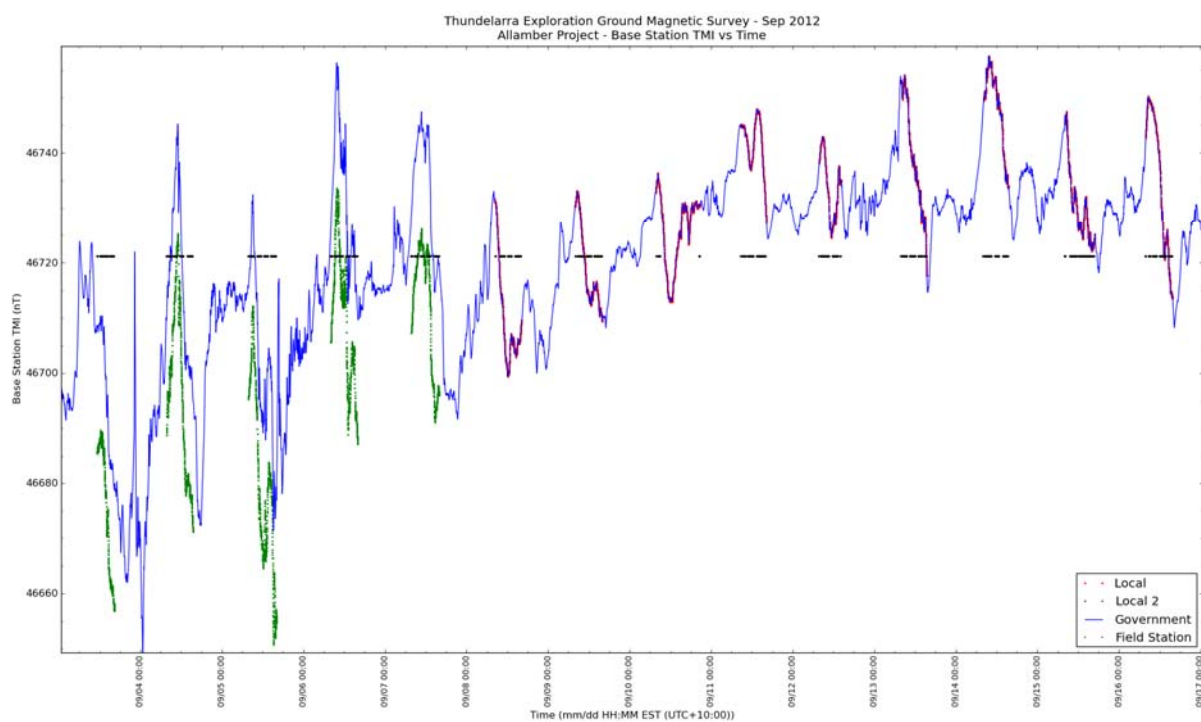


Figure A.1.2 Base station data for both the Allamber base station (red) and a best fit of the government data (blue) to the local base station – 2012 data.

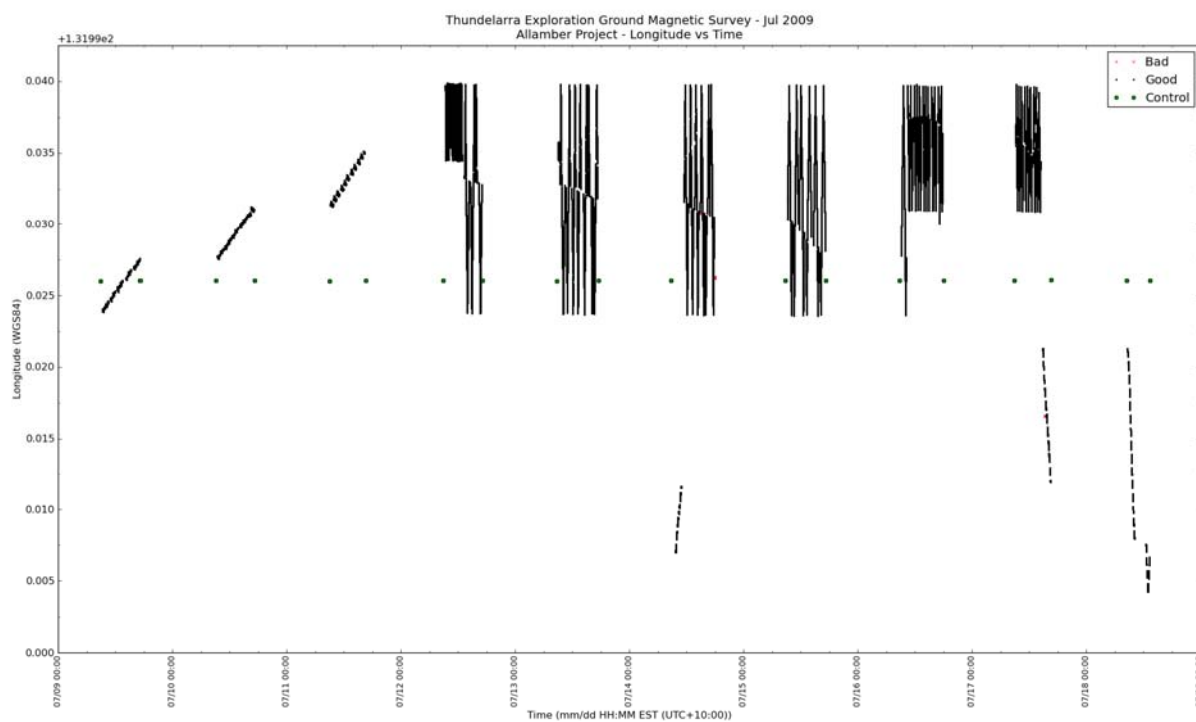


Figure A.2.1 Plot of Longitude against Time for Gemsys Field Unit - 2009 data.

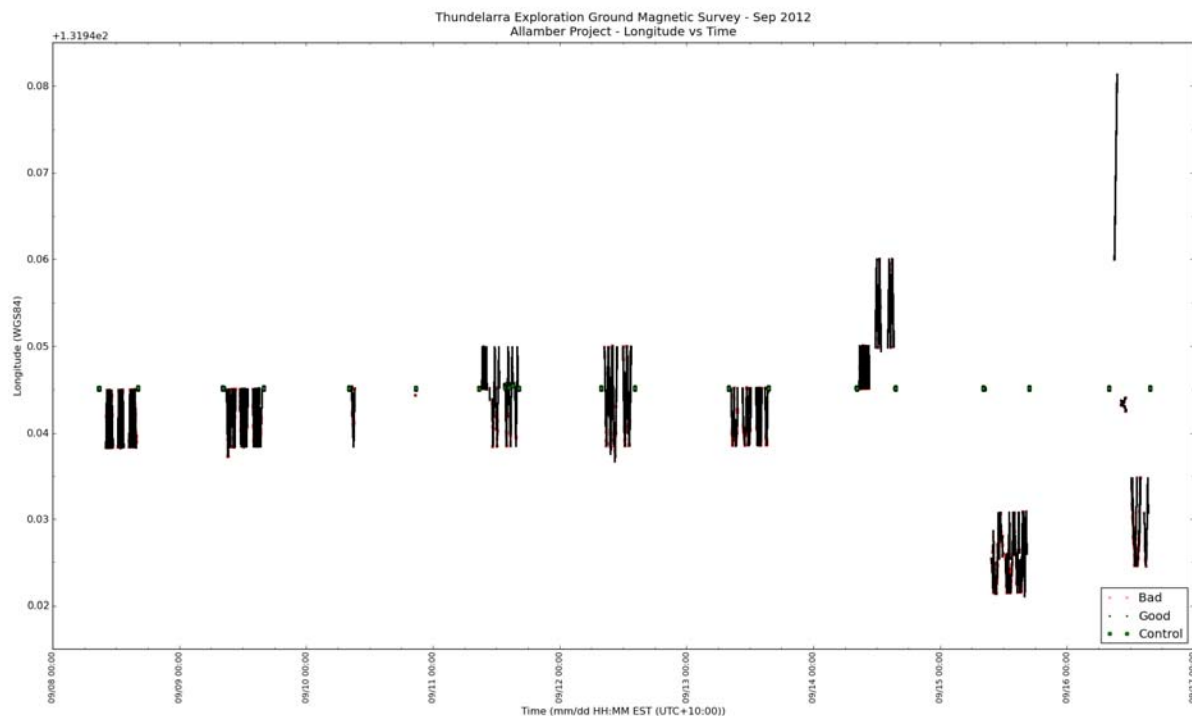


Figure A.2.2 Plot of Longitude against Time for Gemsys Field Unit - 2012 data.

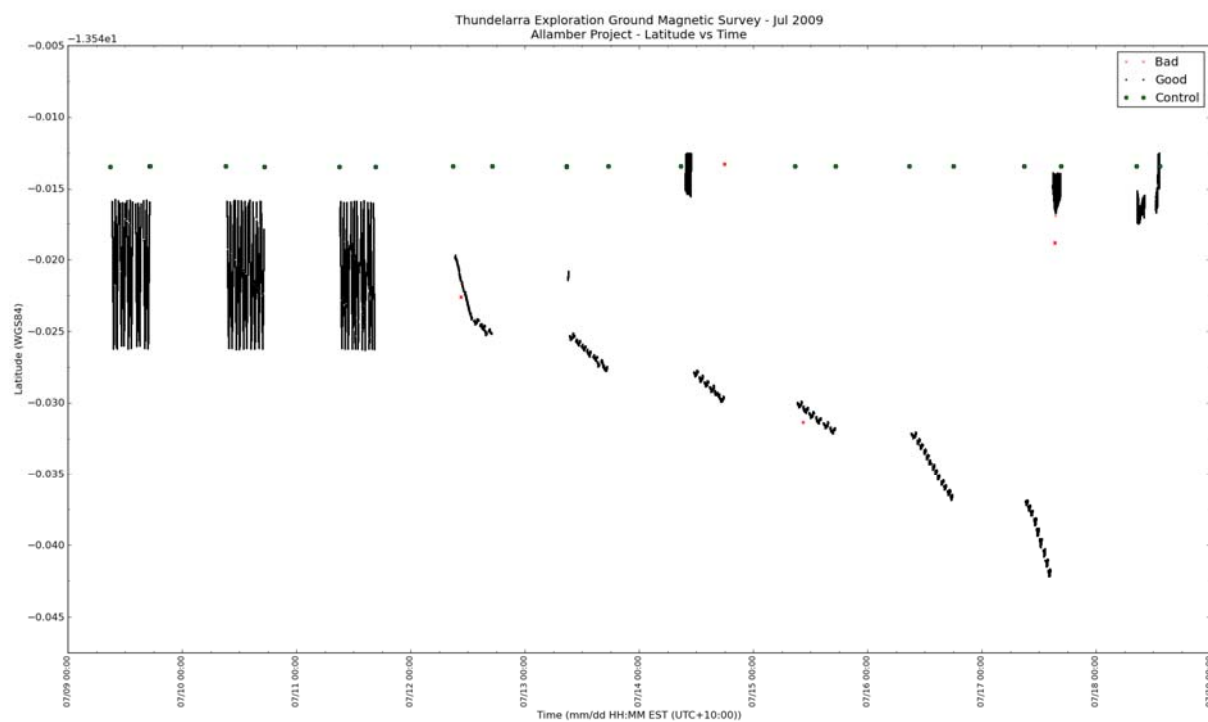


Figure A.3.1 Plot of Latitude against Time for Gemsys Field Unit - 2009 data.

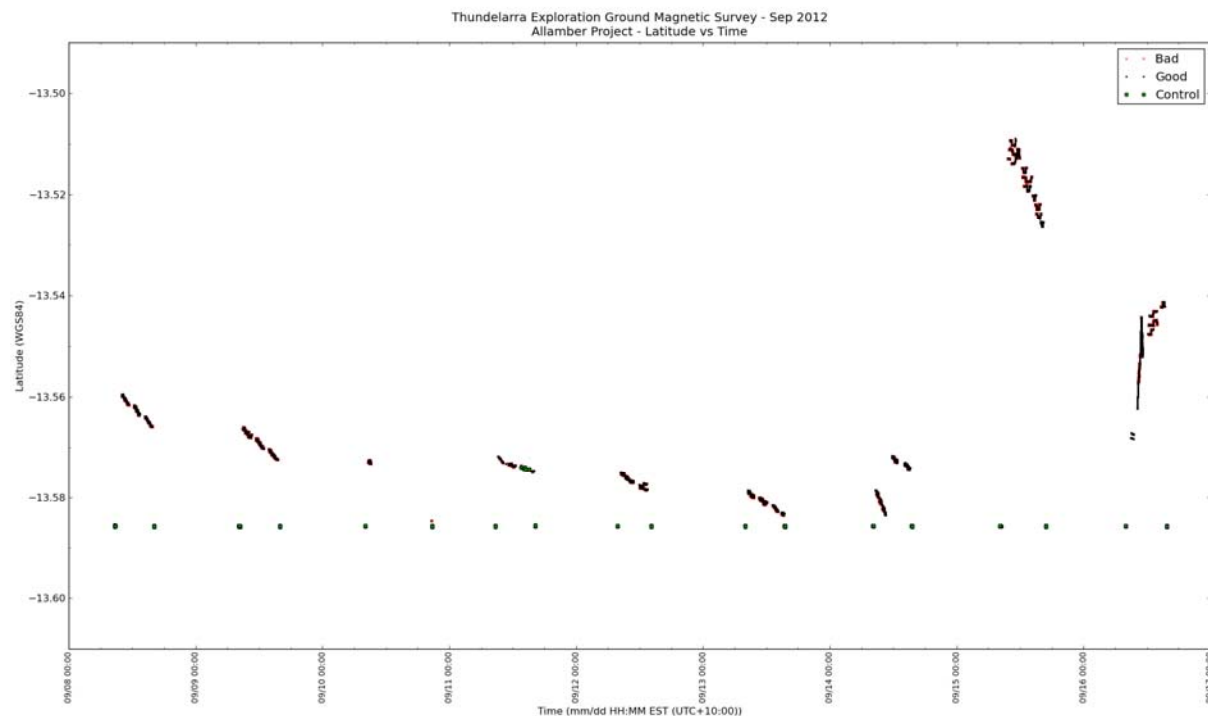


Figure A.3.2 Plot of Latitude against Time for Gemsys Field Unit – 2012 data.

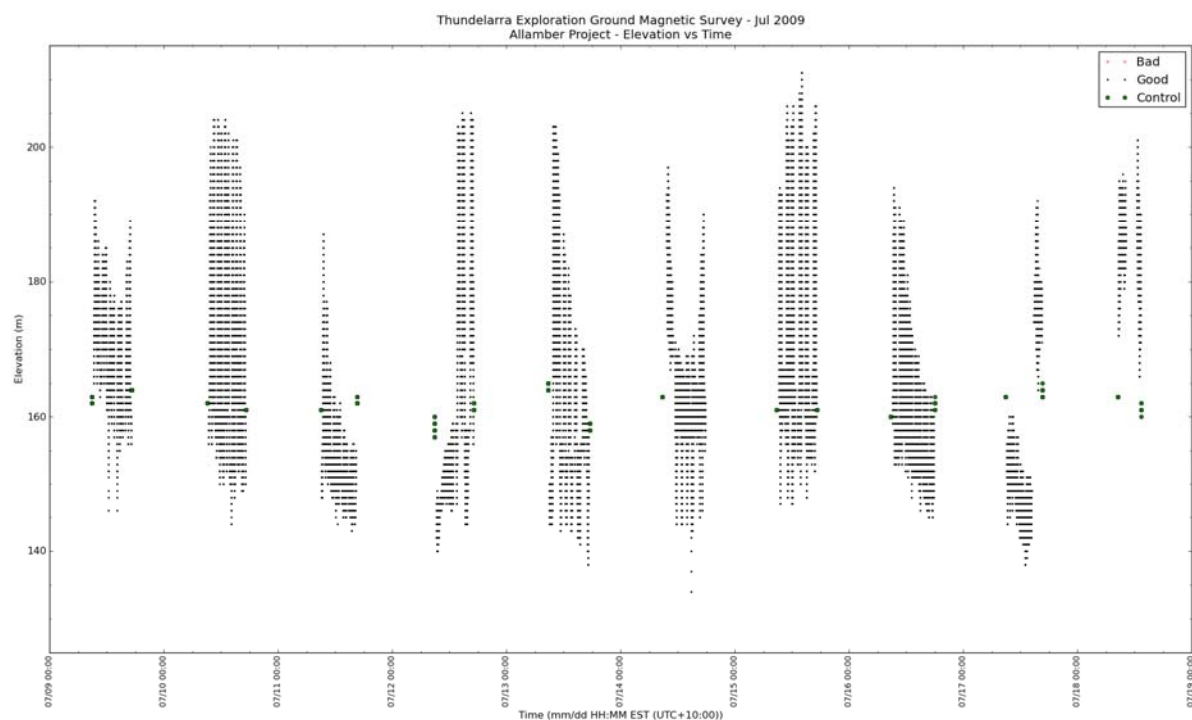


Figure A.4.1 Plot of Elevation against Time for Gemsys Field Unit - 2009 data.

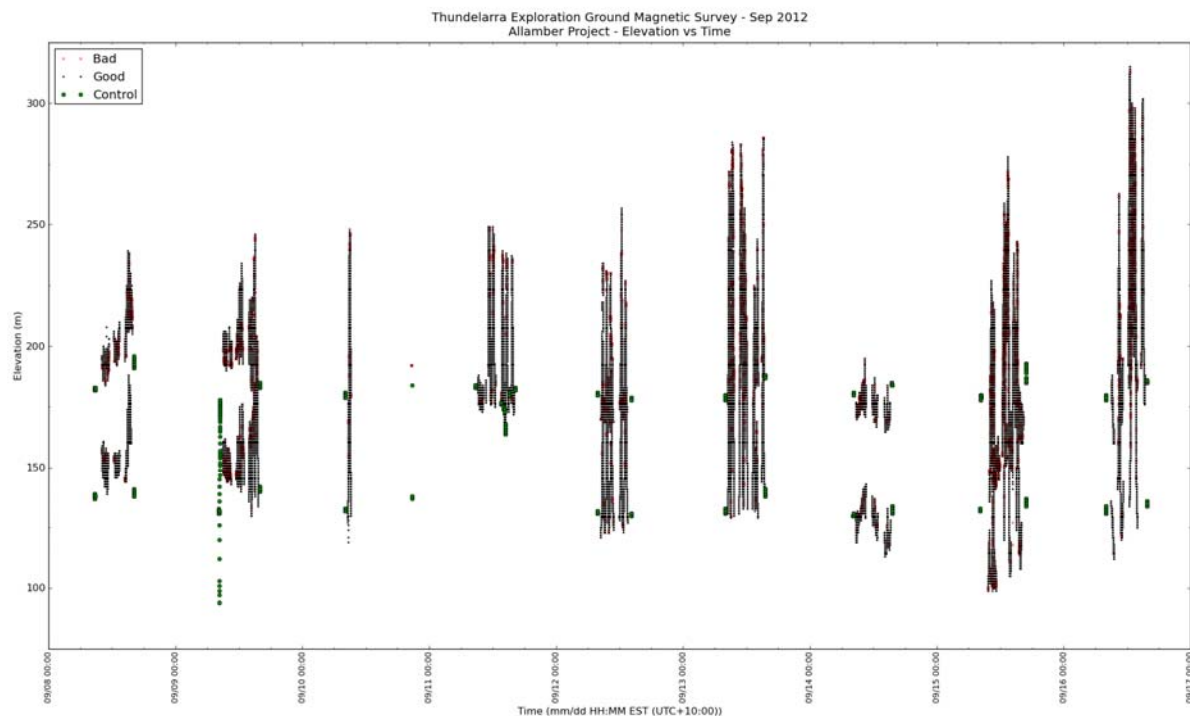


Figure A.4.2 Plot of Elevation against Time for Gemsys Field Unit – 2012 data.

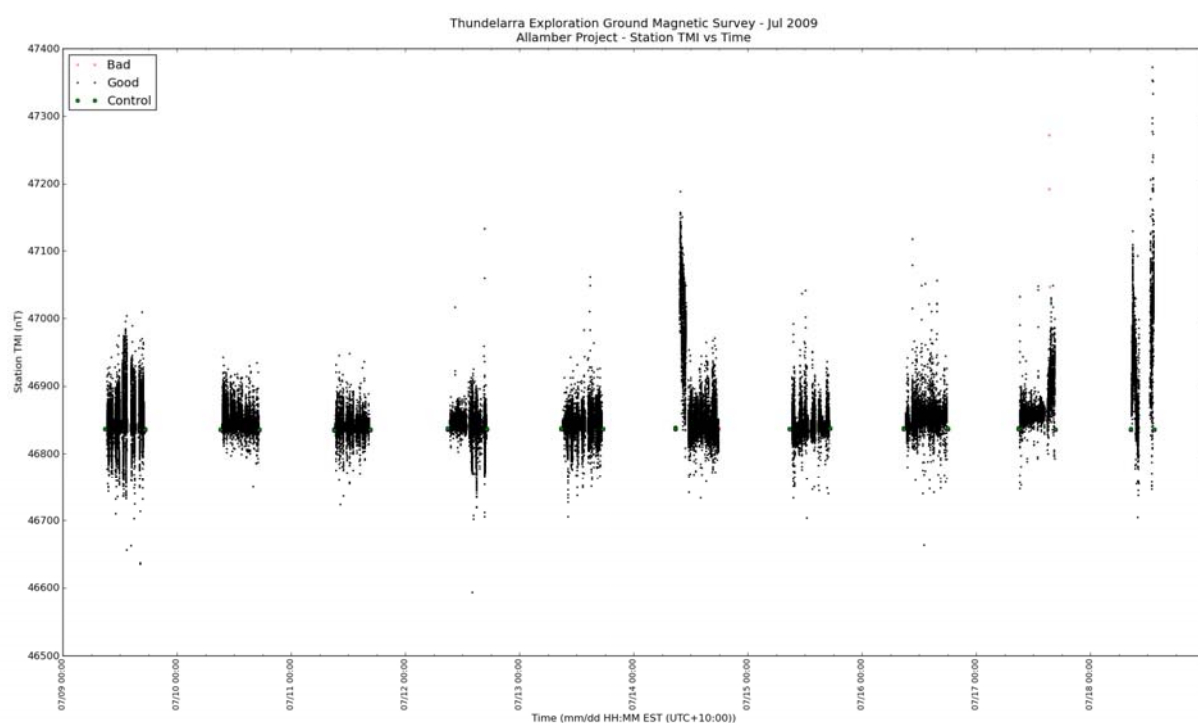


Figure A.5.1 Plot of TMI against Time for Gemsys Field Unit. Quality control procedures involved removal of red points from final data set - 2009 data.

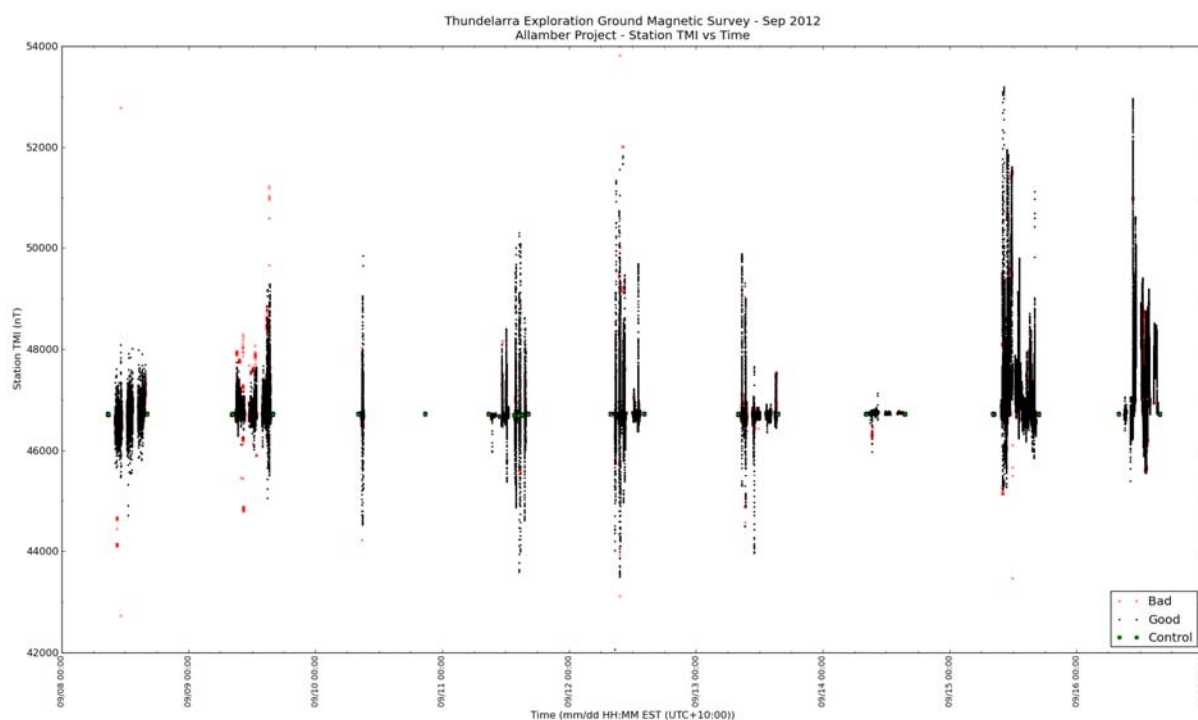


Figure A.5.2 Plot of TMI against Time for Gemsys Field Unit. Quality control procedures involved removal of red points from final data set – 2012 data.

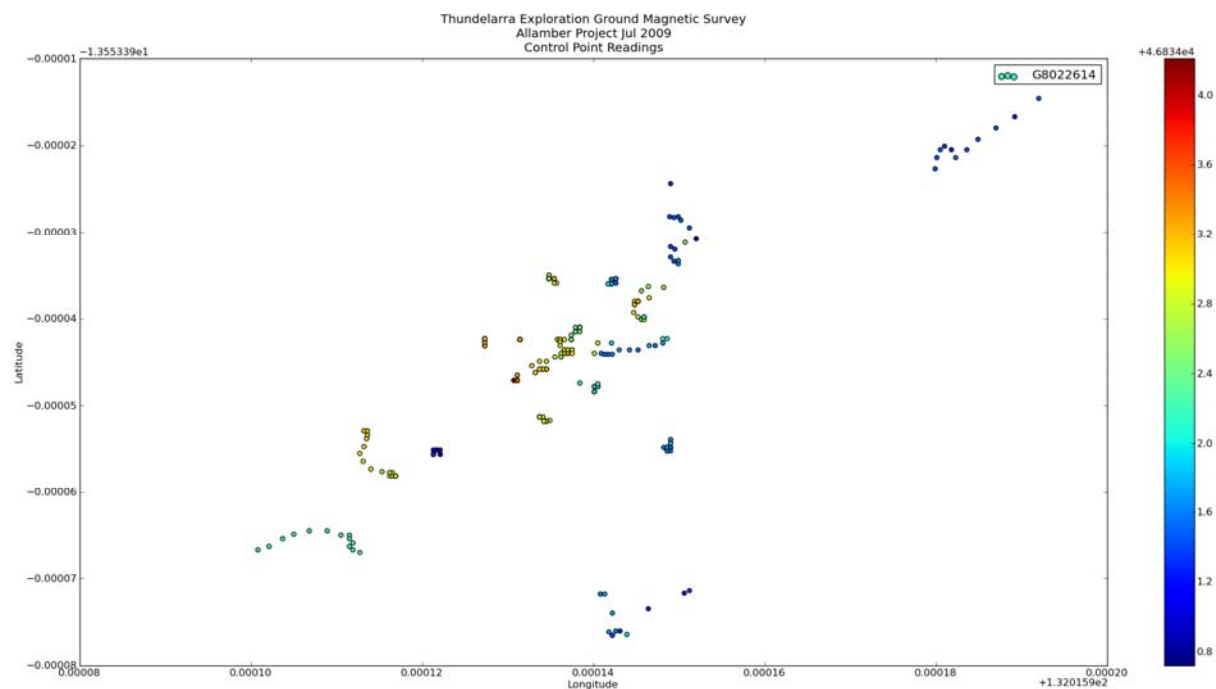


Figure A.6.1 Plot of control point readings - 2009 data.

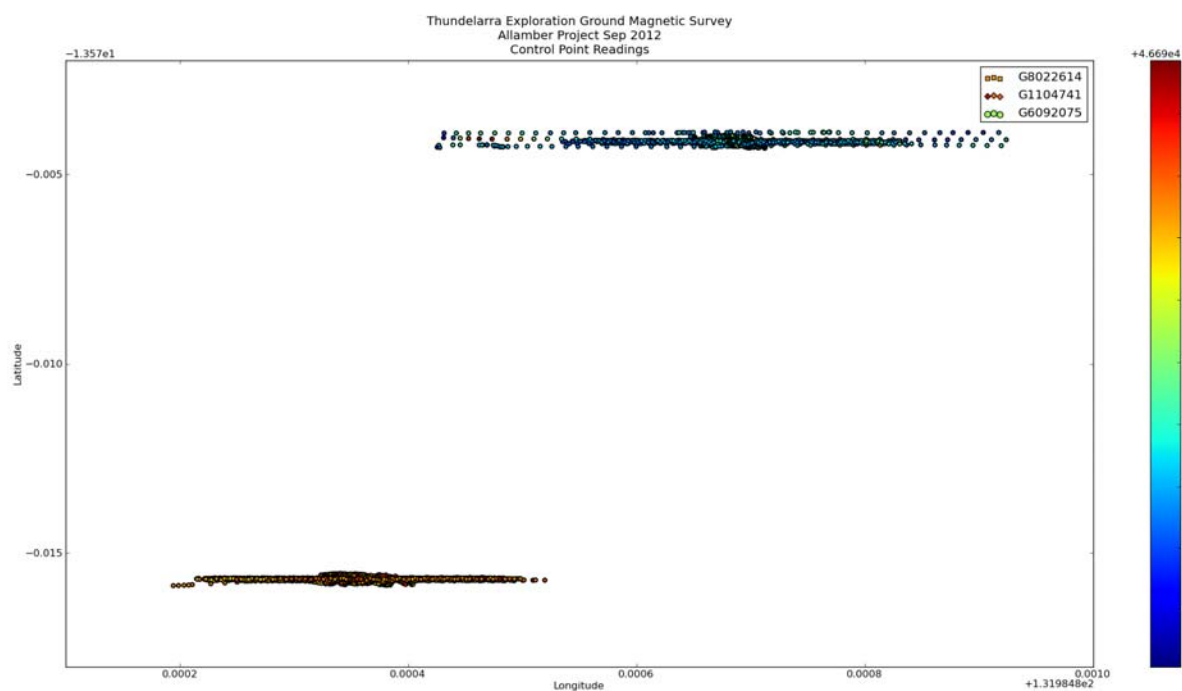


Figure A.6.2 Plot of control point readings – 2012 data.

APPENDIX 2: FIELD NOTES

THUNDELARRA NT GROUND MAG SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2012

by Aaron Lawrence and Paul Szabo

Monday 03 September

After the crew completed the Thundelarra Exploration induction and tool box meeting with Philip Mill at Pine Creek base, we then headed out to Mary River station approximately 24 km east. The grid was located and a suitable site for the base stations was found. A control point was established nearby.

Aaron and Paul began survey at the north end, toward the west of the grid accessed alongside a fence line. The terrain at first was swampy with long grasses, including some close encounters with the local wildlife including buffalo and pigs. The eastern area of the grid was steep, rocky hill country which resulted in some slower walking. Very warm temperatures were experienced throughout the day and all equipment performed well. 10 line kms completed

Tuesday 04 September

Aaron and Paul headed out to site, set up base stations and completed the control point. We continued survey from the north, accessing grid from the fence line, same as yesterday. Due to the UTM zone change discovered during yesterday's survey approximately 440 meters before the east end of the grid, Phil instructed the crew to end northing lines just prior to the zone boundary at 824700E.

Walking conditions were good although very hot. We encountered slightly hilly and rocky country with some long grass and boggy areas. Paul nursed a groin strain for most of the day which seemed to improve as the day progressed.

24 line kms completed

Wednesday 05 September

The crew set up base stations and completed control point on arrival to site. We continued the survey from the north once again. During the morning, Gem unit D experienced increased loss of GPS reception. After a short process of elimination which included swapping the units D and B between the crew at around halfway down line 8498540 and 8498500, it was discovered that the GPS cable was (intermittently) faulty. A replacement cable will be used for tomorrow's survey.

Temperatures and ground conditions were very similar to yesterday. Paul's strain injury seemed to be much improved today.

26 line kms completed

Thursday 06 September

Aaron and Paul headed out to site, set up base stations as normal and continued survey lines from the north.

Unit B continued to experience issues with GPS reception despite replacing the cable. The connection coming from the unit was thoroughly cleaned and slightly manipulated in an attempt to make connection with the GPS cable firmer. This seemed to fix the problem.

Walking conditions were good throughout the day, mostly flat bush country. The temperatures were again very hot.
26 line kms completed

Friday 07 September

The crew set up base stations and control point once arriving at site. Unit B continued its GPS troubles upon initial start up but was soon fixed once again and did not cause any further problems during the day. We decided to leave the cable permanently attached to the unit to avoid any further issues for the rest of the project.

The survey was then continued from the north and the grid was finished by later afternoon. Phil has another grid planned for the crew of similar size and in same area which we will commence tomorrow Saturday.

Same walking conditions and high temperatures were experienced today.

26 line kms completed

Saturday 08 September (OEH extension)

After Aaron and Paul arrived at site, we moved the base stations to a new location given the new extension of grid. During setup, unit B experienced further GPS issues. It was decided that this unit would be used as a base station and unit A used for walking. After the control point was also set up and completed, the crew began survey from the north.

Walking conditions were good throughout the day although terrain became a little hilly during the afternoon.

25.5 line kms completed

Sunday 09 September

The crew arrived at site first thing and set up base stations and completed control point. We continued survey from the north, beginning at the east end of the extension and walked toward the west end.

Ground conditions gradually became more hilly and steep during the day, crossing several fences. There were some good views from tops of the hills although higher ones are to come in the next few days at the west of the survey area.

Equipment performed well although Gemsys unit A (base station) only collected a small portion of data in the morning file for reasons unknown at this stage as it appeared to be functioning normally before it was disconnected later this afternoon.

25.5 line kms completed

Monday 10 September

Aaron and Paul headed out to site, set up base stations and completed control point.

During this process unit A (base) had difficulties in connecting to UTC. After some persistence the crew were able to achieve connection.

We continued survey from the north, walking the western section. During the first line of the day whilst climbing up one of the steeper hills heading west, Paul brushed against a bush and a stick splinter embedded into his left hand at the top around the knuckle area. This caused him some pain and on completion of the line the crew administered first aid once returning to the vehicle.

It was decided that the crew would stop walking immediately and head back to Pine Creek to seek medical assistance.

The nurse at Pine Creek Medical Centre advised to seek further assistance at the Katherine Hospital emergency department as the injury could not be dealt with there. We then travelled to Katherine Hospital and had to wait lengthy periods during the day before Paul was seen by doctors.

The injury was attended to and resulted in 7 stitches, antibiotics and pain killers were prescribed. The crew drove back to the survey area at Mary River station, collected the base stations, finally arriving back at Pine Creek at around 9pm.

A Terra Search incident report has been filled out.

2.8 line kms completed

Tuesday 11 September

The crew drove out to survey area once data was downloaded and reports were completed from yesterday's survey and events.

After the base stations were set up and control point completed, it was decided that Aaron would be walking and Paul would rest for the day in the vehicle due to his hand injury.

The survey extension was continued from the north. Walking conditions were mostly good throughout the day with steep hills toward the west end of the grid.

16.5 line kms completed

Wednesday 12 September

Aaron and Paul drove out to site, set up base stations and completed control point. Paul's hand had recovered sufficiently enough for him to re-commence walking so we continued survey, working from the north, walking from east to west.

The day heated up quickly and the hills at the western edge of the grid became steeper, the crew had to be very careful in order to stay upright particularly in areas of loose rocks and gravel. There were many (dry) creek crossings in the middle and toward the east of lines. All equipment performed well throughout the day.

Due to a scheduled check-up and re-bandage of Paul's hand at the Pine Creek medical centre, the crew left site a little earlier today.

24.6 line kms completed

Thursday 13 September

The crew set up base stations and completed control point upon arrival at site. The survey continued from the north although we decided to focus on completing the west half of the grid. This was one of our most challenging days with temperatures rising almost quicker than our elevation and very little breeze throughout the day. Terrain was very steep and rocky for most western parts with large boulder outcrops to be negotiated. The crew exercised extreme caution in these areas which resulted in slower walking.

We experienced isolated GPS signal problems (especially unit B) earlier in the morning but after some slight adjustments were made to positioning of cables, the equipment worked well for the rest of the day.

20 line kms completed

Friday 14 September

We continued survey from the north after setting up base stations and control point, working toward the east of the grid. At around 11am, the crew had completed OEH extension and began another grid extension (RED) which adjoins the previous grids to the south and east. We worked from the north, accessed the grid from the west end and walked toward the east.

Walking conditions were good throughout the day - mostly flat, open country with some bush and long grass. Similar temperatures with little more breeze today which made a big difference. All equipment performed well.

32 line kms completed.

Saturday 15 September (Legless Lizard)

Mike Marvede from Thundelarra Exploration joined the NT ground mag team today to assist us with completing the remaining grids. After running through the Terra Search ground mag JSEA's, safety briefings and equipment training, we headed out to site, set up base station (4) and completed control point. Mike was allocated Gemsys magnetometer unit A for the day.

The crew drove further north, located Legless Lizard grid and began survey from the north, accessing grid from the track. Further equipment operation training for Mike was carried out once at site. We walked to the west first then to the east and then back to track completing the rectangle.

Walking was challenging for most of the day with high hills, steep gullies and very rocky terrain, especially toward the west. This resulted in slower pace where extreme caution was exercised at all times by the crew.

20 line kms completed

Sunday 16 September

The crew of three drove out to site first thing and completed normal procedure with base station and control point. We then set out to complete given lines over three different areas of interest within the tenement (east of OEH, North Brumby and Nipper) which includes a link up with a previous ground mag grid walked 2009, around 2km toward the east of OEH grid.

The crew encountered similar walking conditions to yesterday but managed to complete the allocated lines by later afternoon, walked control point and pulled down base station for the last time.

All equipment performed well during the day.

19 line kms completed

298 total line kms completed for Thundelarra ground mag programme, September 2012.