



## **Wandie Copper drilling proposal.**

**An application for funding under the NTGS Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations Round 8, 2015-2016.**

**Vista Gold Australia, March 2015.**

### **1. Summary**

We propose to undertake a targeted drill program to test the potential for IOCG mineralisation within the Pine Creek Geosyncline. The postulated target is one of the intersection of a mineralised regional structure and the outer halo of alteration associated with a hot, late stage intrusive. Our hypothesis is that iron oxide copper gold mineralisation may occur in association with late stage intrusives, amenable lithologies and appropriate structural preparation. The target area in this instance is to the south of the Wandie intrusive, an area which has seen little activity post 1950's historical mining. The target is a magnetic high within the Cullen- Australis Structural Corridor (CASC) that parallels the Batman Driftfield Structural Corridor (BDSC). Field examination identified small scale pits on a Fe rich outcropping unit dipping steeply to the south west. Drilling is planned to achieve the following goals;

1. Intersect ore-grade IOCG style mineralisation
2. Provide a detailed understanding of the local geology (within the Australis shear)
3. Give a clear indication of dip, strike and mineralogy of both the fresh and transitional ore
4. Provide a grid of intercepts that will allow vectoring on the best developed portion of the system.

The benefits of this program, would be to provide type sections through the CASC and into the poorly tested units immediately to the south of the Wandie Intrusive

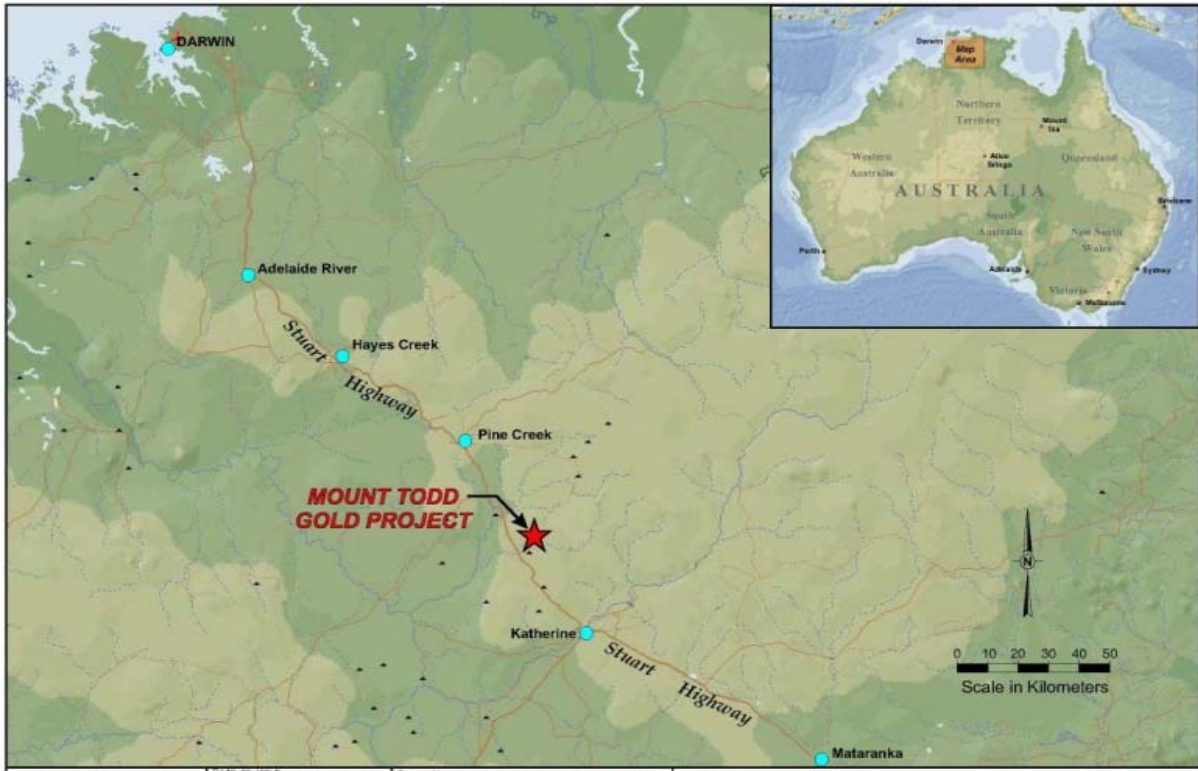
### **2. Introduction**

The Mt Todd project area is located approximately 220km south east of Darwin, 50km east of Pine Creek and 56km by road northwest of Katherine. The area of interest can be found on the Mt Evelyn and Katherine 1:250,000 geological sheets (SD53-5, SD53-9) and the Ranford Hill and Katherine 1:100,000 geological and topographical sheets (5370, 5369). Access can be gained via the Stuart Highway, Kakadu Highway, Edith Falls Road and four-wheel-drive tracks.

Vista Gold Corp. signed an agreement on March 1<sup>st</sup> 2006 with the Northern Territory Government, the administrators of Pegasus Gold and the Jawoyn Association for the purchase of the Mt Todd Gold Mine. The purchase of the mineral leases was finalised on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2006. Several new exploration licenses, contiguous with



the Mt Todd leases, were acquired in August and September 2007, bringing the total land holding to controlled by Vista Gold Australia to 160878 hectares.



**Figure 1.** Location of the project area.

The Mt Todd mine site is located sufficiently close to Katherine to allow for an easy commute for workers. When in operation, the site generated its own power using natural gas and the natural gas pipeline is still in place and should be considered as a resource for future operations. Although most of the processing equipment and facilities were removed from the site, basic infrastructure items are still in place, including wells for potable water, a dam for process water and a fully functioning tailings dam that has capacity to store additional mill tailings. A medium voltage power line supplies the site with electrical power.

### 3. Regional Context

The Mt Todd area is located within the south-eastern portion of the Early Proterozoic Pine Creek Geosyncline, which consists of metasediments, granitoids, basic intrusives, acid and intermediate volcanic rocks. The oldest rocks outcropping in the area are assigned to the Burrell Creek Formation, which conformably overlies the Mt Bonnie Formation and is unconformably overlain by the Tollis Formation. All are intruded by the Cullen Granitoids, with the Tennysons and Yenberrie Leucogranites of the Cullen Batholith intruding the sediments to the west of Mt Todd and imposing upon them contact metamorphism to hornblende-hornfels facies. Regional metamorphism of the metasediments to lower greenschist facies is of an earlier generation and is associated with structural deformation.



The gold mineralisation in the Mt Todd area is hosted by the interbedded greywackes, siltstones and shales of the Burrell Creek Formation. These have a turbidite affinity, and are interspersed with minor volcanics. The mineralisation is confined within a five kilometre-long northeast trending magnetic and structural corridor, with the Batman deposit being the largest zone of gold mineralisation within this corridor.

Two main structural trends can be inferred from the aeromagnetic and satellite images. One of the regionally continuous structures is the Pine Creek Shear Zone which lies adjacent to the project area, passing just to the east of the Yinberrie Leucogranite and trending NNW as far south as Katherine and northwards past the Burnside granite. This structure is interpreted to be of regional significance in focussing mineralisation.

A second structural trend is defined by NNE-trending features which are recognised regionally (for example, the Hayes Creek Fault), occurring in a close spatial and possibly conjugate association with the Pine Creek Shear Zone. Two such features are recognised in the project area, and both are geographically associated with the known gold mineralisation. The southernmost of these is the Batman-Driffield Structural Corridor (BDSC), which consists of several subparallel linear features which connect Batman in the south-west with Driffield in the north-east. To the north of this is the Cullen-Australis Structural Corridor (CASC), which is the more strongly defined of the two and connects the margin of the granite in the south-west with the Australis area in the north-east. A series of NNW-trending features which connect the north-eastern extent of the BDSC with the south-western extent of the CASC is known as the Emerald Creek Zone (ECZ).

Gold mineralisation is observed to occur in close association with these corridors, and in particular with the BDC which hosts the Batman, Golf-Tollis, Quigleys and Horseshoe Deposits. Mineralisation here is demonstrably linked to reverse structures hosted within the BDSC.

### **Mineralisation styles:**

A variety of mineralisation styles occur within the project area. The most significant among these are gold-bearing quartz-sulphide sheeted vein systems, which include the Batman, Golf, Quigleys and Horseshoe prospects.

The majority of the gold mineralisation occurs in quartz-sulphide vein systems which are interpreted to be structurally and lithologically controlled, being the product of regional structures deforming sequences of interbedded metasediments where there is a high competency contrast between adjacent lithological units. The Batman deposit is one such, being a sheeted vein system in which pyrrhotite is the main sulphide below 100-150 m depth and is replaced by pyrite above this level. Similar styles of sheeted vein mineralisation occur elsewhere in the PCZ within the Hong Kong lode at Spring Hill and the Tally Ho deposit near Fountain Head.

Gold mineralisation also occurs in zones which are more clearly controlled by fold hinge zones, for example Golf, Tollis, and Dead Car. Quartz veining in these prospects may take the form of crosscutting veins within structures, stockworks and bedding parallel veins.

Reverse hosted mineralisation also occurs in the Quiglies deposit, where mineralisation is hosted within a deformed reverse fault with strong sulphide mineralisation, a similar style is the Rising Tide orebody at Brock's Creek.

Base metal mineralisation is also known to occur, with tin and copper mineralisation occurring as bedding-parallel breccia zones and pipes in the metasediments, and polymetallic gold-tungsten-molybdenum and copper mineralisation occurring in the Yinberrie Leucogranite. Gold-lead-zinc soil anomalies are also known to occur.



Tin mineralisation occurs as cassiterite within iron oxide and quartz veins hosted by greywacke and siltstone. Malachite and native copper have been observed associated with the tin mineralisation. The nature of the primary mineralisation is unknown, since there are no diamond drill holes and the old workings are above the water table. It appears likely that the iron oxides associated with the tin mineralisation are after primary sulphides.

## 4. Previous Exploration

Gold was discovered in the Mt Todd area in 1889 and was mined from the Tollis, Jones Brothers and Quigley's Reef deposits. These were shallow workings (<25m) which were developed on narrow quartz veins. Among these, the Jones Brothers reef was the most extensively mined, with a recorded production of 28.45 kg.

Tin was discovered in the area in 1902 and was mined from a number of areas with the main workings being the Crest of the Wave mine, Hidden Valley tin field, Emerald Creek mine and the Horseshoe tinfield. The Crest of the Wave tin mine was discovered in 1907 and worked intermittently until 1981, producing 155 tonnes of tin concentrate. The Hidden Valley tin field was worked sporadically from 1905 until the 1960's, producing 51 tonnes of concentrate. The Emerald Creek tin mine was in production from 1908 to 1913 and from 1969 to 1978, producing a total of 166 tonnes of tin concentrate with most of the production coming from eluvial/alluvial workings. The Horseshoe tin field was first worked in 1902, and produced 650 tonnes of tin concentrate between 1906 and 1921, largely from hard rock workings.

Tungsten was mined from two areas, with the Wolfram Hill mine being worked intermittently between 1900 and 1953 to produce 740 tonnes of wolfram concentrate and 258 tonnes of copper ore, and the Yenberrie wolfram field being worked between 1911 and 1930 to produce 161 tonnes of wolframite, 127 kg of molybdenite and a small quantity of bismuth.

Modern exploration began in the Mt Todd area in 1972 when Esso explored for uranium without any economic success. This was followed in 1975 by stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, and geological reconnaissance for a variety of commodities by Australian Ores and Minerals (AOM) in a joint venture agreement with Wandaroo Mining Corp. and Esso. A number of geochemical anomalies were found, primarily in the vicinity of old workings, and follow-up work concentrated on alluvial tin and auriferous reefs. Two diamond drill holes were drilled at Quigley's Reef and intersected encouraging values (2 m at 7 g/t Au and 1.4 m at 11.3 g/t Au). AOM ceased work around Mt Todd despite determining that the gold potential of the reefs in the area was promising.

The Arafura Mining Corporation, CRA Exploration, Marriaz Pty Ltd and Destiny Prospecting Pty Ltd all explored the Mt Todd area at different times between 1975 and 1983. In late 1981, CRA Exploration conducted grid surveys and geological mapping of the Quigley's Reef and Jones Brothers workings and a 14-diamond drill hole program on Quigley's Reef. Intersections (true width) from the drilling included 2.0 m at 4.7 g/t Au, 0.97 m at 12.1 g/t Au, 0.98 m at 11.8 g/t Au, 1.1 m at 9.3 g/t Au and 0.33 m at 13.4 g/t Au. Following this program CRAE did not proceed with further exploration.

Pacific Goldmines NL had an option agreement with AOM (1985) to work the existing mining leases over the old gold workings including Quigley's Reef, Golf and Jones Bros. In 1985 an exploration programme involving drilling and costeaning proved up ore reserves of 55,000 tonnes at 7.2 g/t Au and between 1986 and 1988, 94,000 tonnes of ore grading 3.6 g/t Au was mined from small scale pits on the Quigley's and Golf reefs, with the ore being transported to Moline for processing. Exploration activities in 1987 consisted of a stream sediment survey for Au, Cu, Zn, As and Pb. The ground was subsequently incorporated into the Mt Todd joint venture.



Zapopan NL carried out a reconnaissance mapping and a rock chip sampling programme in 1988, analysing the samples for gold, silver, arsenic, base metals and tin. Anomalously high gold values were found in the area immediately south of the Regatta workings (Penguin anomaly) and in the vicinity of the Morris tin mine and high tin results were reported from samples collected in the southeastern part of the EL in an area of old tin workings. This EL was also incorporated into the Mt Todd JV in late 1988.

Billiton Australia and Zapopan NL entered into the Mt Todd JV in 1987 and undertook stream sediment and rock chip sampling over four ELs covering the western portion of the Mt Todd MLs and also the Yenberrie Wolfram field. A total of 217 BCL samples were collected and ten areas were selected for follow-up. One of these was the Batman anomaly which had an original BCL value of 76 ppb Au with follow-up values of 109, 78.5 and 78.8 ppb Au. Rock chip values of up to 8.3 g/t Au were also obtained.

The Mount Todd JV began serious exploration work following the discovery of the Batman anomaly. Initial follow-up exploration consisted of gridding, rock-chip sampling, BCL soil sampling and mapping on the Batman, Robin, Catwoman, Batman North and Penguin anomalies. Drilling was carried out at Batman, Batman North and Robin to follow-up the initial promising exploration results.

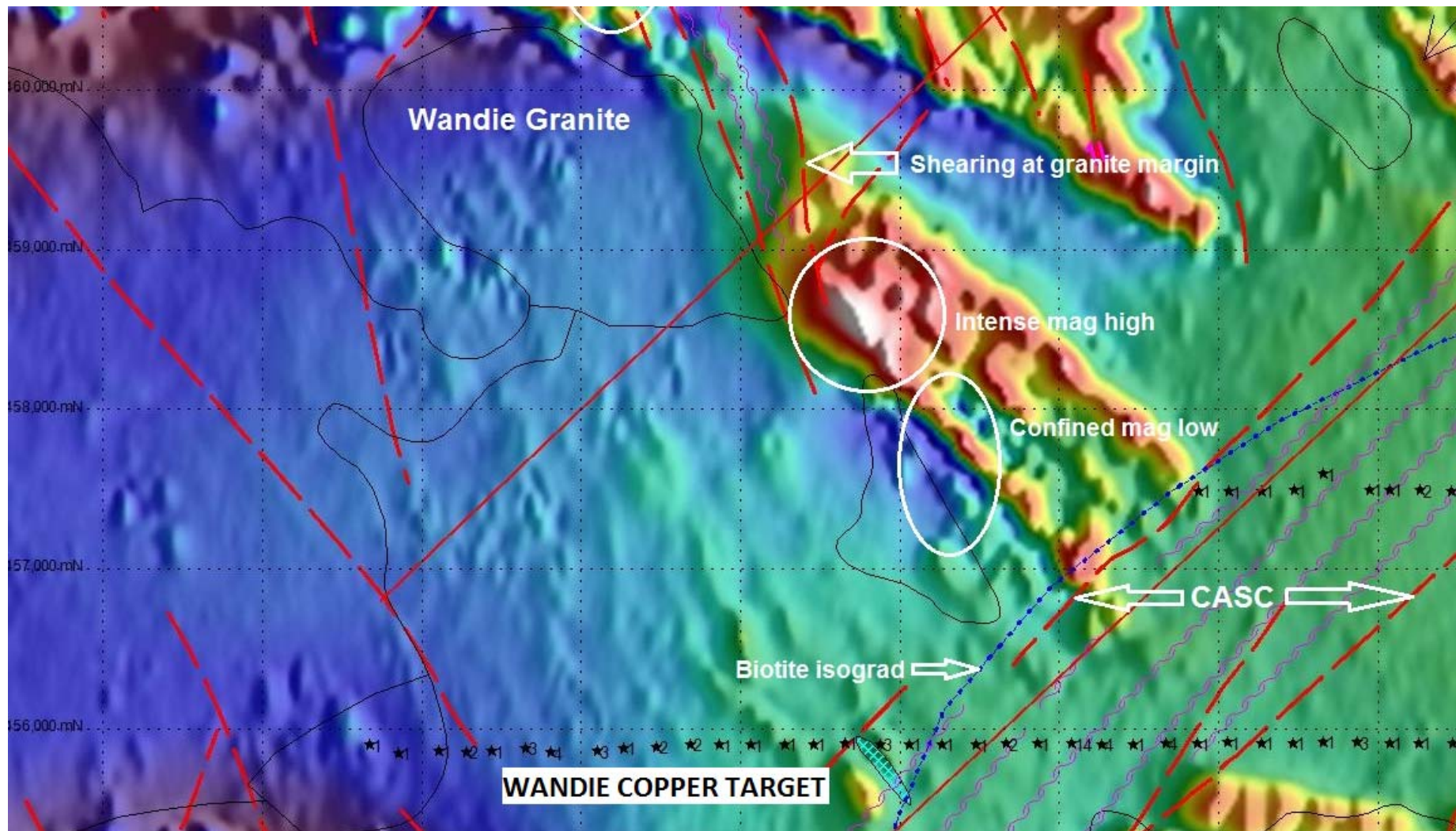
Open pit mining of the Mt Todd deposit commenced in August 1993 and ceased in November 1997, reopening in July 1999 under a joint venture between Multiplex and General Gold Resources and again closing in July 2000. It is estimated that approximately 24.6 Mt of ore grading 1.05 g/t Au were mined in total.

A large amount of exploration has been carried out on the leases during the period from the discovery of the Batman Deposit in 1987 until the mine was closed in 2000. The Mount Todd JV completed 16,340 m of diamond drilling and 28,870 m of RC drilling up to March 1990. Zapopan and Pegasus completed 19,000 m of diamond drilling and 55,000 m of RC drilling to the end of February 1996. A further 4,300 m of diamond and 43,000 m of RC drilling were completed in 1996/97 prior to the closure of the mine. The total drilling metreage completed on the leases between 1988 and 2000 is in the order of 40,000 m of diamond and 127,000 m of RC. RAB drilling was also undertaken in a number of areas.

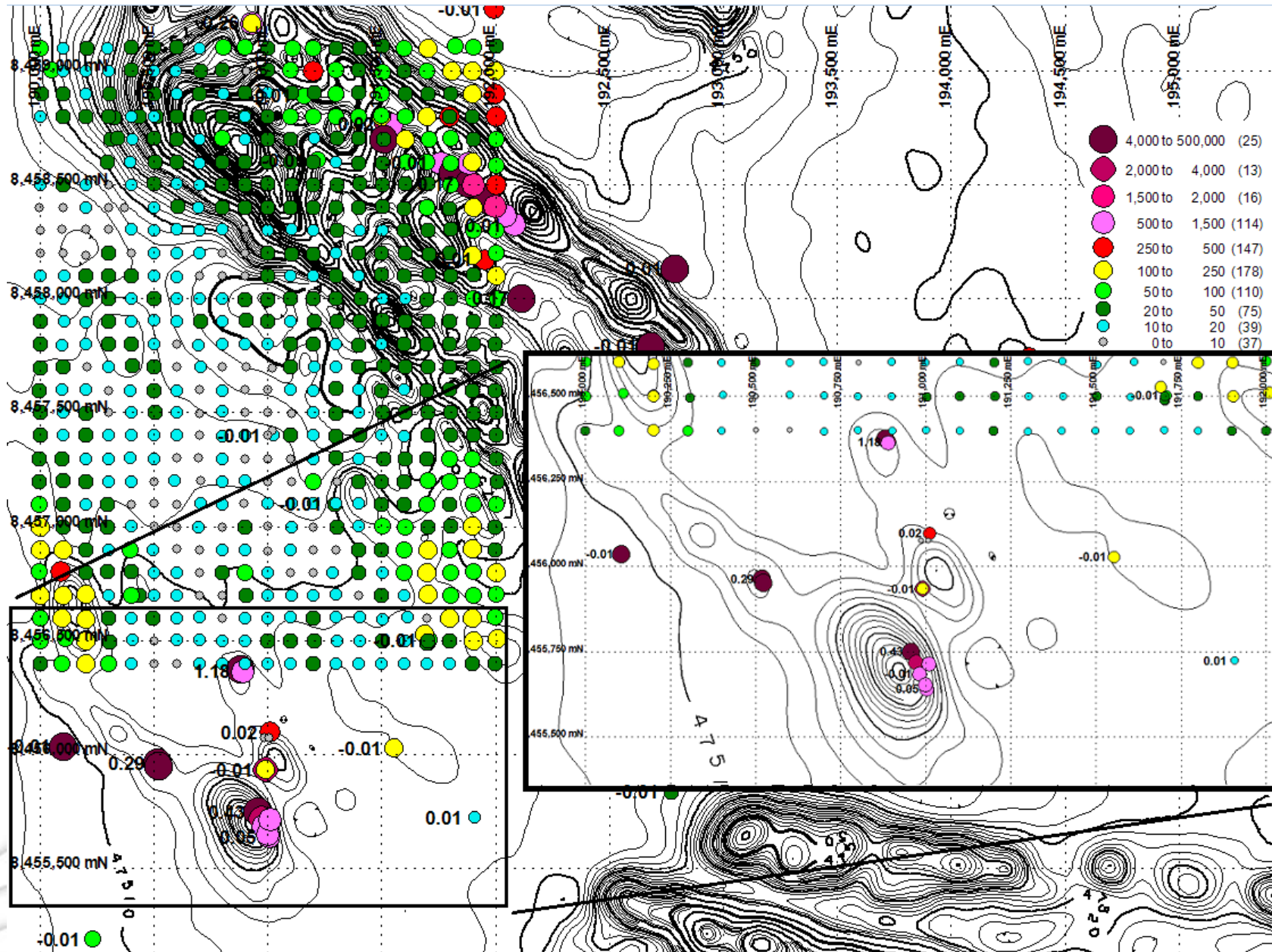
Since 2006, Vista Has completed 187 drillholes for 70,000m of drilling, in excess of 10,000 soil samples and 850 rock-chip samples at Batman, on the satellite deposits and within the exploration tenements. Consistent with the strategy of targeting proximal to young, high-heat potential intrusives a detailed aeromagnetic / radiometric survey was carried out over the Wolfram intrusive area in 2013, unfortunately a down-turn in the resource sector resulted in the targets generated there being put on hold. In 2014 a soils and mapping effort was conducted to the immediate south of the Wandie intrusive, this program identified numerous historic workings and resulted in identifying the outcrop related to a magnetic high that has been repeatedly noted as a target by geophysical consultants yet never visited. Soil sampling confirmed the Nw / Se trend in the North of the area of interest and identified an as-yet un-mapped area of Cu mineralisation in the south western edge of the area sampled. Mapping near the Australis shear generally indicated that soils further would be futile, as the shear is mostly under cover, with the exception of the aforementioned Fe – Cu outcrop.

Rock-chip sampling returned values of up to 16% Cu with coincident Au to 0.45 g/t and elevated Ag, Pb and Bi, the half-gram Au being considered significant as similar outcropping material to the north generally assays less than 0.1 g/t Au. There are numerous occurrences of similar styles of mineralisation near the Wandie intrusive, none have ever been drilled. The nearest hole is ~4.5 Km away, and was drilled By Vista in 2013 to investigate the Snowdrop anomaly, a sheeted vein target very similar to Batman.

Wandie copper target within the CASC, N.B the apparent flexure / jog + coincident Biotite Isograd.



Wandie Area, insert shows target of interest with coincident Magnetic / geochemical anomaly







Sample VS45573, 0.45 g/t Au, 16% Cu, 884 Bi taken from small surface pit.

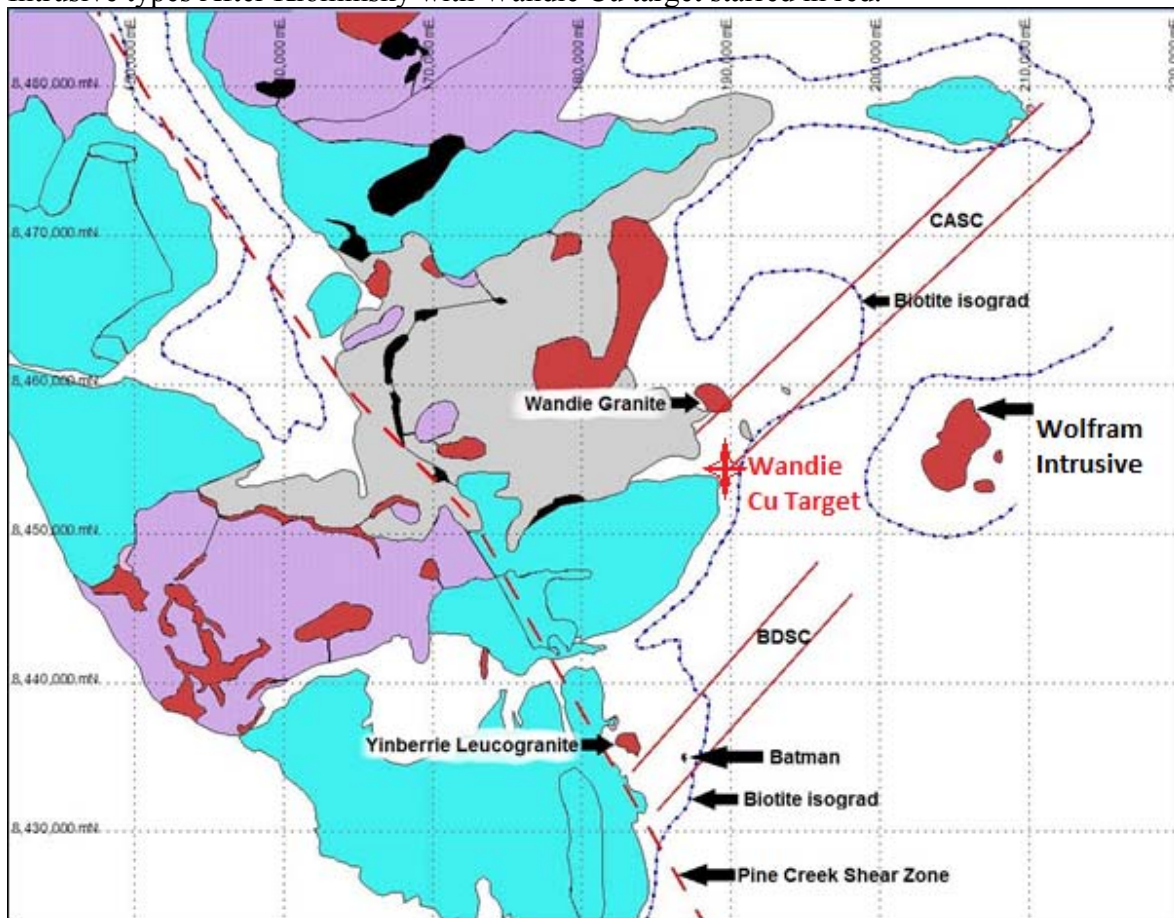


## 5. Exploration Concept

Klominsky's 1996 study of the granites of the Cullen Batholith is the basis for a significant advance in understanding the mechanisms of gold mineralisation in the Pine Creek Orogen, providing for a model that explains far more than those deployed by Dominion Mining and its successors. While previous exploration strategies had largely adhered to the model for Thermal Aureole Gold (TAG) mineralisation and had thus understood the mineralising events to be contemporaneous with granite emplacement, a new strategy is based on the idea that mineralisation is associated with amagmatic hydrothermal systems and therefore significantly post-dates granite emplacement. The new model incorporates both Coronation Hill and Tennant Creek styles of mineralisation where the TAG model could accommodate neither.

The amagmatic model for gold mineralisation is based on the idea that the hydrothermal system is a low-temperature phenomenon which post-dates granite emplacement and is driven by radioactive decay within the granite. The Cullen Batholith is noted for its high radiothermal content, having twice the average granite heat production overall. The individual granite plutons vary according to their radiothermal content and Klominsky classifies them on this basis, with each being assigned a heat production value measured in microwatts per cubic metre ( $\mu\text{W}/\text{m}^3$ ).

Intrusive types After Klominsky with Wandie Cu target starred in red.



Klominsky subdivides the granites of the Cullen Batholith into three igneous suites defined according to their intrusive age, with the youngest of these, the Young Igneous Suite (YIS), being the one associated with the gold mineralisation. The average heat production value of the YIS is significant, being up to  $10 \mu\text{W}/\text{m}^3$  which is four times the average granite heat production and thus double the average value for the Batholith overall.

Young granites with an unusually high heat production value are the ones associated with gold mineralisation and Burnside is the standout example. Yinberrie, Wolfram Hill and Wandie also



belong to the YIS. Among these, Wandie is the one with the highest heat production value, being in the highest rank of this classification along with Burnside.

The high heat production of the Wandie intrusive, its proximity to sub-crustal features, like the Australis shear and the coincident Fe-Cu-Au mineralisation (with Bismuth) leads us to believe that this area has the potential to host IOCG mineralisation similar to that identified at Tennant Creek, hence a drill program has been planned and co-funding requested to test this potentially important prospect that may define a new style of mineralisation in the Pine Creek Geosyncline.

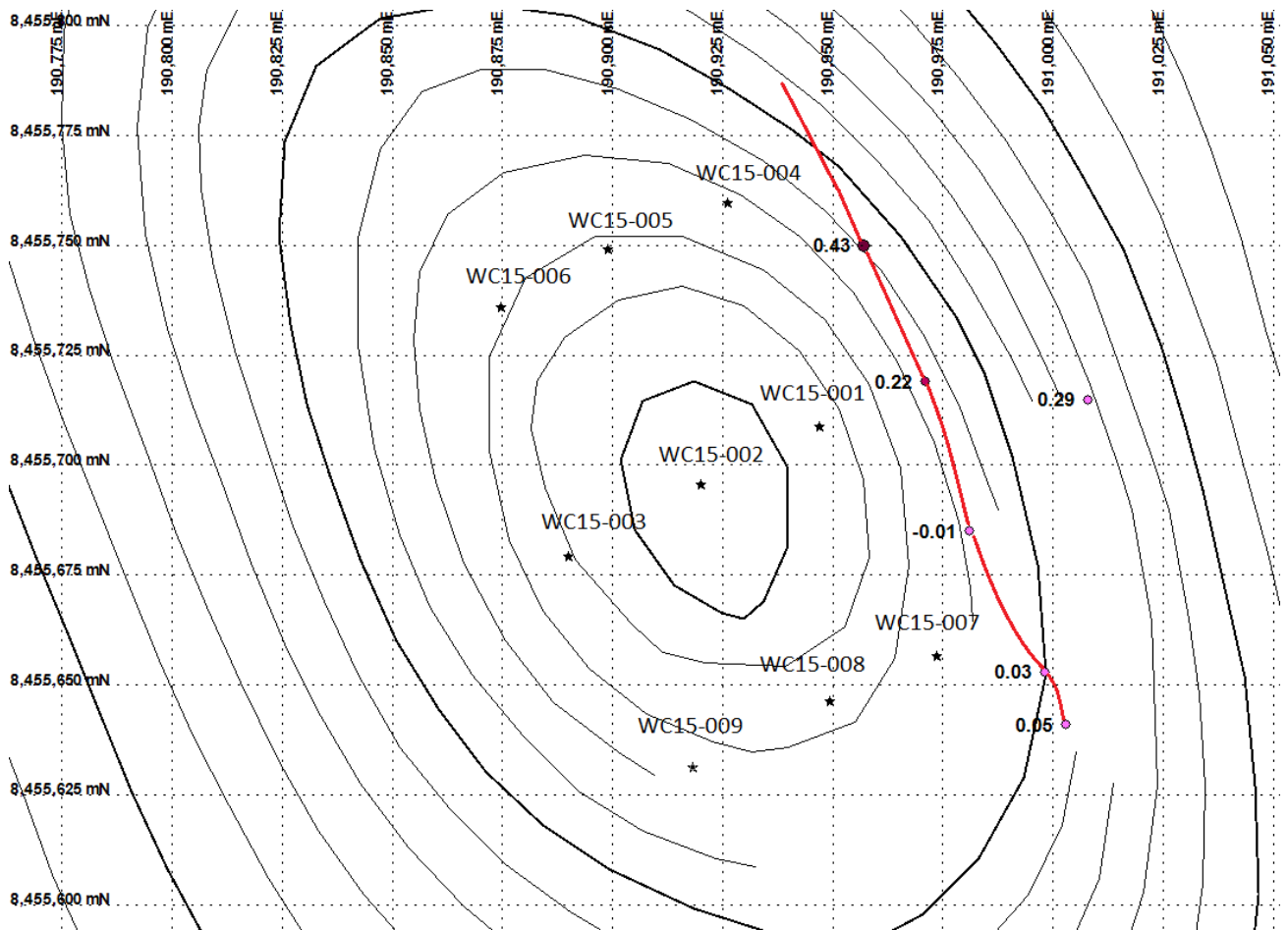
## 6. Proposed Program

Nine drillholes on 3 sections spaced 50m apart with holes spaced at 20m to be drilled across an outcropping Fe-Cu rich zone of mineralisation with a coincident magnetic anomaly. All nine holes will be diamond core HQ3 from surface, fully oriented and logged and sampled by defined lithological contacts. Each section will have three holes drilled to a depth of 50m, 100m and 150m. Nine intercepts are proposed to achieve the following;

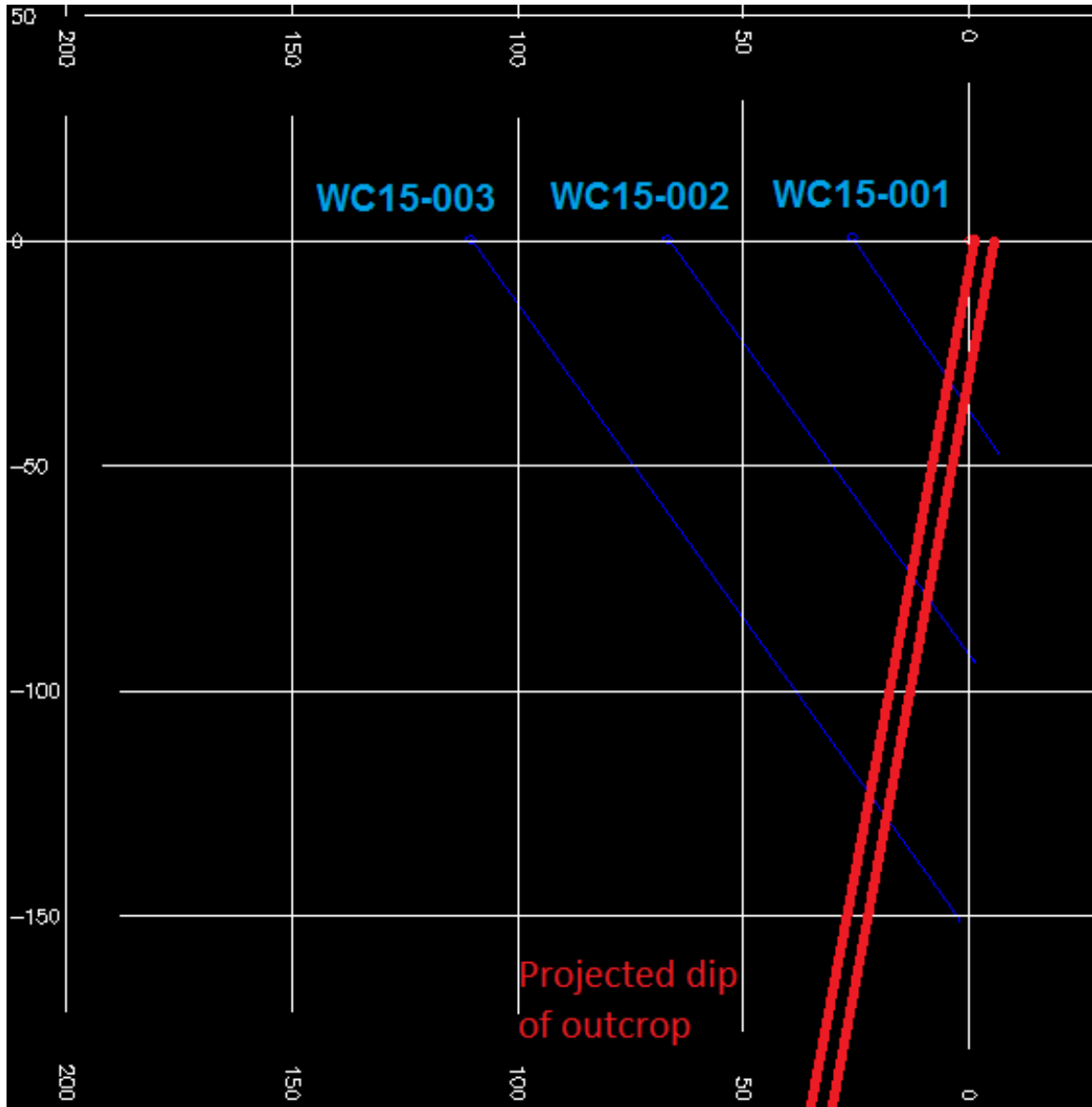
1. Intersect ore-grade IOCG style mineralisation
2. Provide a detailed understanding of the local geology (within the Australis shear)
3. Give a clear indication of dip, strike and mineralogy of both the fresh and transitional ore
4. Provide a grid of intercepts that will allow vectoring on the best developed portion of the system.

Field measurements indicate that the mineralisation is dipping to the west at 80 degrees, hole spacing is 35m to provide intersections at 28, 66 and 110 meters beneath surface, leaving sufficient meterage to pierce the footwall.

Collar positions in relation to Mag-highs and mineralisation, Au ppm + outcrop in red.



Wandie section, collars 3m apart, drilled at 55deg.



WC15-001 will be drilled first to confirm the dip. Collar spacing will be varied to maintain the planned  
28m, 66m 110m below surface spacing depending on actual dip of the mineralisation.



## 7. Estimated Costs and Timeframes

Estimated total cost of the program: \$305,013  
 Total amount of funding requested: \$100,000

Estimated timeframe: 18 days of drilling to commence in mid to late September 2015.

Submission of final data to DRDPIFR: March 2016.

Our estimate of the cost of the proposed drill program are based upon recent quotes received from a number of contractors

WANDIE HOLES				
ITEM	COST		Cofunding	NOTES
CONTRACTOR COST ITEM	AUD	USD		
<b>MOBILISATION</b>	\$ 189.00	\$ 147.42		Depends on contractor selected
<b>MEALS ACCOM + TRAVEL</b>	\$ 48,300.00	\$ 37,674.00		Will be camping remote
<b>CHARGE PER M</b>	\$ 90,750.00	\$ 70,785.00	\$ 90,750.00	Total cost per mtr of drilling
<b>CONSUMEABLES</b>	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 3,978.00	\$ 5,100.00	drilling consumeables, coretrays ect
<b>FUEL</b>	\$ 21,598.50	\$ 16,846.83	\$ 21,598.50	Cost to supply fuel, rig + truck, 350 ltr a day.
<b>DIRECTIONAL / CONTROLLED DRILL</b>	\$ -	\$ -		Assume no controlled drilling
<b>STANDBY, WATER + SAFETY / TOOL BOX MEETINGS</b>	\$ 13,225.00	\$ 10,315.50		Stby for weather / fires / ect
<b>DOWNHOLE SURVEYS</b>	\$ 33,600.00	\$ 26,208.00	\$ 33,600.00	Orientation of core, multishot downhole camera
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 212,762.50</b>	<b>\$ 165,954.75</b>		
<b>VISTA COST ITEM</b>	<b>AUD</b>	<b>USD</b>		
<b>STAFF</b>	\$ 38,250.00	\$ 29,835.00		1X Snr geologist 2x field assistants 1x hire vehicle
<b>ASSAYS</b>	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 42,120.00	\$ 54,000.00	Incl 5% check assays
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 92,250.00</b>	<b>\$ 71,955.00</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 305,012.50</b>	<b>\$ 237,909.75</b>	<b>\$ 205,048.50</b>	

Drilling is scheduled to commence following the completion of the Batman Deeps hole (see alternate co-funding application by Vista Gold.) This would see the first hole being collared in week 1 September 2015 and scheduled to be completed by week 4 September 2015 with final assays being available in mid to late October 2015.



## 8. Corporate Position

The Vista Gold Corp Consolidated Balance Sheet at year end 2014 as filed with the United States Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) is listed below:

**VISTA GOLD CORP.**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
(Dollar amounts in U.S. dollars and in thousands, except shares)

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
<b>Assets:</b>		
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,714	\$ 5,475
Marketable securities, at fair value	137	176
Other investments, at fair value (Note 4)	6,163	-
Current deferred tax asset	-	2,353
Other current assets	1,348	1,840
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>11,362</b>	<b>9,844</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>		
Mineral properties (Note 5)	5,406	7,184
Plant and equipment, net (Note 6)	2,842	3,698
Assets held for sale (Note 6)	6,500	6,500
Amayapampa interest (Note 7)	-	4,813
Long-term investments (Note 4)	-	21,055
Long-term deferred tax asset	1,916	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>16,664</b>	<b>43,250</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 28,026</b>	<b>\$ 53,094</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 457	\$ 705
Accrued liabilities and other	370	517
Current deferred tax liability	1,916	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>1,222</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>		
Debt (Note 8)	-	6,506
Long-term deferred tax liability	-	2,353
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,859</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>10,081</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies – (Note 13)</b>		
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>		
Common shares, no par value - unlimited shares authorized; shares outstanding: 2014 - 82,390,217 and 2013 - 82,275,217 (Note 9)	404,912	404,470
Additional paid-in capital (Note 10)	33,171	32,487
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (Note 11)	11	(59)
Accumulated deficit	(412,811)	(393,885)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>25,283</b>	<b>43,013</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 28,026</b>	<b>\$ 53,094</b>



Vista Gold Corp. signed an agreement on March 1st 2006 with the Northern Territory Government, the administrators of Pegasus Gold and the Jawoyn Association for the purchase of the Mt Todd Gold Mine. The purchase of the mineral leases was finalised on 16th June 2006. Since that time, a total of \$90 million has been expended on site maintenance, exploration and development on the project.

## 9. Staffing

The project will be managed by a team of three Geologists, an additional geologist yet to be employed for a contract term of three months will be required to provide off-shift support. As in the past, Vista intends to use Jawoyn contract employees to process the core.

John W. Rozelle  
Sr. Vice President

Mr. Rozelle was appointed Sr. Vice president in August 2012. He joined Vista Gold as Vice President of Technical Services in May 2011. Prior to joining Vista Gold, Mr. Rozelle has more than 33 years of experience in the minerals industry as an economic geologist. Mr. Rozelle was most recently the Manager of the Mineral Resource Division of Tetra Tech located in its Golden, Colorado Office and was instrumental in developing the traditional mining consulting practice for that company. Mr. Rozelle has a M.Sc. in Geochemistry from the Colorado School of Mines and a B.A. in Geology from the State University of New York at Plattsburg and is a Professional Geologist registered in Wyoming and a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists. Mr. Rozelle has extensive experience with mineral resource and reserve estimation, property evaluation, and feasibility studies.

Brent Murdoch  
Director and General Manager Australia

Mr Murdoch joined Vista Gold Australia as the General Manager in November 2012. With 24 years of industry experience, including more than ten years' experience specialising in mine start-ups and large project construction, Mr Murdoch has substantial mining industry experience in gold, manganese, iron ore and copper. Previous roles include management positions with Leighton Contractors at the Solomon and Yandi mines in Western Australia as well as General Manager of OM Manganese Pty Ltd and General Manager Construction for Harmony Gold at the Hidden Valley Mine. Mr Murdoch is responsible for building the Mt Todd operating team, managing local stakeholder relationships and ultimately managing the operation of the Mt Todd mine. He earned his MBA in 2007 and a Diploma in Electronic Business in 2004 both from Murdoch University in Perth Australia and also holds a Diploma in Occupational Health and Safety.





Peter Harris  
Exploration / Site Manager

Peter Harris, Peter has 22 years of experience in Geology in fields including; mining, resource definition and exploration. Peter began his career at Newcrest and has worked at Telfer, Cadia Hill and New Celebration. The last twelve years were spent working on project startups to production in the Northern Territory in senior roles with both GBS and Vista Gold Australia. Peter specializes in near mine exploration and generation of genetic models for exploration purposes. Peter is a member of the Australia Institute of geoscientists