



# Aussie Q Resources Limited

## ANNUAL REPORT

**EPM 14627 "KILDARE"  
FOR PERIOD ENDING 21 SEPTEMBER, 2009**

Prepared by  
**ENVIRONMENTAL & LICENSING PROFESSIONALS  
PTY LTD**

**DECEMBER, 2009**



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**Prepared for:**

**Aussie Q Resources Limited**

**Prepared by:**

**Environmental and Licensing Professionals Pty Ltd**

ABN 40 010 095 379

Level 27, 288 Edward St Brisbane QLD 4000

GPO Box 559, Brisbane QLD 4001

**T** +61 7 3239 9700 **F** +61 7 3220 2135 **E** [elp@elp.com.au](mailto:elp@elp.com.au) **W** [www.elp.com.au](http://www.elp.com.au)



## DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

<b>Environmental &amp; Licensing Professionals Pty Ltd</b>	
Street Address	Level 27, 288 Edward Street Brisbane QLD 4000
Postal Address	GPO Box 559 Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone	+61 7 3239 9700
Fax	+61 7 3220 2135
Email	<a href="mailto:elp@elp.com.au">elp@elp.com.au</a>
Web	<a href="http://www.elp.com.au">www.elp.com.au</a>

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<b>Project Manager</b>	Myria Makras		
<b>Author</b>	Melissa Millward		
<b>Client</b>	Aussie Q Resources Limited (AQRGEN)		
<b>Client Contact</b>	John Goody		

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 14627 covers a portion of the Rawbelle batholith which is inferred to represent the core of a now deeply eroded island arc, much like the costal belt of Chile-Peru (Corbett 1994 CR27238A).

Exploration to date has shown a number of porphyry copper / molybdenum mineralised zones within the tenement that correspond with a series of magnetic lows stretching a distance of approximately 50 kilometres. The Kildare Prospect is within one of these porphyry mineralised zones. All of the prospects represent attractive exploration / development targets within EPM 14627.

A major intrusion-related system at Kildare was discovered during reporting period through geological and geophysical interpretation, Niton rock chip sampling and drilling.

Three RC holes were drilled at the Bucket Mountain and Kildare Prospects. Drilling at Bucket Mountain, Bucket Mountain North and Kildare intersected a large porphyry related hydrothermal system with extensive pervasive alteration.

Drillhole 09KD010 drilled at Bucket Mountain North intersected two zones of molybdenum mineralisation. Zone 1: 22m @ 408 ppm Mo from 52-74m, including 10m @ 571 Mo from 64-74m, including 2m @ 1197 ppm Mo from 65-67m. Zone 2: 2m @ 1230 ppm Mo from 127-129m.

Drillhole 09KD009 drilled at Kildare approximately 1km north of drillhole 09KD010 intersected a large low grade zone of molybdenum mineralisation interspersed with some better results including 110m @ 159ppm Mo from 0-110m including 9m @ 477ppm Mo from 101- 110m including 1m @ 2460ppm Mo from 101-102m.

The presence of massive iron and low to moderate temperature alteration minerals and clays indicate that all holes intersected the hydrothermal system very high up in the system. Despite the presence of encouraging molybdenum grades, it is thought that the temperature at these high levels has not been optimum for the deposition of molybdenum mineralisation which generally requires mesothermal temperatures to form. It is expected that the system will yield better molybdenum grades at depth in the mesothermal zone.

AQR will follow up on this exciting discovery by aggressively exploring this discovery and the potential deeper mesothermal extensions to the Kildare mineralisation. Fortunately, the system appears to have a relatively shallow dip of approximately 20° to the west. Therefore, future drilling can maintain similar depths to that of current drilling undertaken within this prospect area.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Tenure Information

EPM 14627 was granted to Goody Investments Pty Limited (Goody) on 22 September 2004 for a term of three years over 55 sub-blocks. The tenement was assigned to Aussie Q Resources Limited (AQR) on 9 May 2007. In February 2008 AQR relinquished 22 sub-blocks to take the number of sub-blocks down to 33. On 21 July 2009 AQR requested a variation to the relinquishment requirement for the year beginning 22 September 2009 to allow the tenement to remain in its current composition of 33 sub-blocks.

Table 1. *EPM 14627 Blocks & Sub-blocks Composition*

BIM	BLOCKS	SUB-BLOCKS
BRIS	945	a, b, c, f, g, h, j, n, o, y, z
BRIS	946	v
BRIS	1017	d, e, j, k
BRIS	1018	a, f
BRIS	1090	c, d, e, g, h, j, k, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33 Sub-blocks</b>

The tenement is covered by a Level 2 Code Compliant environmental authority (EA). This EA MIM500253904 was granted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and took effect on 21 June 2004.

### 2.2 Tenement Location and Access

EPM 14627 is located on the 1:100,000 topographic map for Rawbelle, Sheet 9047.

It is situated midway between Monto and Biloela, about 500km northwest of Brisbane. The tenement extends in a north-south orientation and lies approximately 35km southwest of Monto in Central Queensland.

### 2.3 Exploration Rationale and History

EPM 14627 was applied primarily for the exploration of copper and titanium. Goody previously undertook exploration activities in the area subject to EPM 14627. This project, known as Rawbelle, included two tenements (EPMs 9580 and 9752). Goody spent in excess of \$1 million on mineral exploration in and around these areas. Previous exploration and assessment undertaken most notably by Westralian Sands Limited and Goody identified several Prospects being of large scale porphyry copper and a very large titanium anomaly. Goody reviewed all available information in this area and further exploration was considered warranted to establish the extent of mineralisation.

Previous exploration activities included extensive soil, stream sediment, geochemical exploration and geophysical surveys. The soil sampling consisted of over 35 line kilometres followed by extensive diamond and reverse circulation drilling. The area chosen for EPM 14627 by Goody is centred on the Kildare prospect.

This exploration has identified several large porphyry copper/molybdenum bodies of the Pacific Rim type as well as several very large titanium anomalies and some

unexplained magnetic anomalies. It is expected that all of these anomalies will be tested using new exploration methods (including the newly purchased Niton Gun XRF field system) in the next 24 to 36 months.

New modelling and exploration techniques are expected to add to the already extensive information base for these areas.

## 2.4 Results of Literature Searches

Goody has undertaken a comprehensive search of all DME archives in relation to the area subject to EPM 14627, most of which were undertaken prior to a tenement application being made.

The Wingfield Adamellite contains numerous quartz veins which have been the focus of early exploration by Prospectors and miners. Many small adits, pits and costeans have been excavated throughout the project area. The Prospects within the area are a combination of these old workings and soil geochemical anomalies defined by more recent exploration.

In 1992, Consolidated Rutile Ltd was approached by John Goody to investigate very large ilmemo-rutile crystals discovered by Goody. Extensive soil sampling outlined an area of approximately 240km<sup>2</sup> comprising soils very anomalous in Ti. These anomalies remain to be drill tested and are ranked high in priority.

In 1994, the Rawbelle Joint Venture (John Goody) joint ventured the property with Westralian Sands Ltd, which in 1997 completed an exploratory RC percussion drilling programme at a number of Prospects throughout the area.

In 1997, Southern Geoscience reviewed the Queensland DME aeromagnetic survey data and identified both magnetic and radiometric anomalies. Of particular interest is a "bull's eye" anomaly that represents an intense magnetic high situated south of the Kildare Prospect, but separate to the Kildare Prospect. These anomalies represent priority targets for follow up and will be surveyed using ground geophysics surveys in the coming year.

## 2.5 Kildare Prospect

Kildare is localised on the margin of a 10km long circular feature inferred from the aeromagnetic data to represent an intrusion emplaced on the margin of the Wingfield Batholith. Kildare coincides with a pronounced magnetic anomaly interpreted to represent remnant magnetism.

Previously, this Prospect has been the subject of a preliminary drilling program. Several attractive targets remain to be tested as well as follow up drilling on existing promising drill intersections (eg drill hole KD7 returned 14m a 2.3% Cu + Mo). It is thought that ground geophysical methods will assist in target delineation.



## 3.0 GEOLOGICAL DATA

### 3.1 Regional Geology

EPM 14627 covers a section of the very large New England orogenic belt which extends from northern New South Wales into Queensland and forms the eastern part of the Palaeozoic-early Mesozoic Tasman Fold Belt. The predominant unit in the area is the Wingfield Adamellite, a portion of the Permo-Triassic Rawbelle Batholith. Younger rocks of the Surat Basin comprise the Jurassic Precipice Sandstone, a fluvial deposit of sandstone and conglomerates.

### 3.2 Tenement Geology

The Kildare area is covered predominantly by granitoid rocks of the Rawbelle Batholith in the New England Orogen, located in South East Queensland. The oldest rocks present in the area are gneisses and schists of undetermined age, present as enclaves within granite rocks of Rawbelle Batholiths.

The granitoids appear to form the basement for, and may be partly cogenetic with, calc-alkaline volcanics and associated sediments deposited in the late carboniferous to Permian times. As orogenesis progressed, the Rawbelle Batholith evolved. Subsequent to batholith formation and cratonisation, tertiary aged basalts were extruded over large areas of the batholith. Part of the batholith and surrounding rocks are deeply weathered and lateritised as a result of the climatic conditions prevailing during the Tertiary.

### 3.3 Prospect Details

The Kildare Prospect is hosted by the Wingfield Adamellite and contains numerous sheeted quartz veins. Some of the veins contain tungsten mineralisation in the form of Huebnerite. Coincident with this, a strong tungsten soil anomaly is developed adjacent to large Cu-Mo soil anomalies. This area also bears a remarkable similarity to Coppins Gap which has ore grade tungsten intersections.

Drilling at Kildare has outlined excellent potential for porphyry related ore grade mineralisation, especially Copper and Molybdenum (eg drill hole KD7 returned 14m a 2.3% Cu + Mo and was terminated in mineralisation).

Kildare is localised on the margin of a 10km long circular feature, inferred from aeromagnetic data to represent an intrusion emplaced on the margin of the Wingfield Batholith. There is also a pronounced magnetic anomaly interpreted to represent remnant magnetism. New exploration should focus on more detailed soil sampling, additional geologic mapping and magnetic and electrical geophysics to delineate structurally controlled targets. An elongate body of laterite warrants additional drilling.

## 4.0 EXPLORATION WORKS CONDUCTED

### 4.1 Overview

During the reporting period, activities undertaken within EPM 14627 included the following:

- Drilling of three Reverse Circulation ("RC") Drill holes for a total of 553m at Kildare, Bucket Mountain and Bucket Mountain North;
- Geochemistry: Niton geochemical information at Kildare and Bucket Mountain; and Kildare drilling samples;
- Geological mapping at Bucket Mountain;
- Geophysical data: magnetic surveying, and interpretation;

### 4.2 Work Performed

#### 4.2.1 Drilling Overview

Drilling undertaken at the Kildare Prospect intersected a very large porphyry related hydrothermal system, or alternatively, a collection of inter-related and overlapping porphyry related hydrothermal systems.

Three drill holes were undertaken over a region of 1.5km from north to south, for a total of 553m. All holes encountered very broad zones of intense alteration and relatively low grade molybdenum mineralisation interspersed with sections of moderate and high grade molybdenum mineralisation. The very large area involved, combined with other geological information, suggest that it is possible that there is a collection of inter-related and overlapping hydrothermal systems rather than one exceptionally large system.

The presence of massive iron and low to moderate temperature alteration minerals and clays indicate that all holes intersected the hydrothermal system very high in the system. The mineralisation encountered is thought to be the extended fingers of a deeper mesothermal system where higher temperature fluids have persisted in limited areas of a generally lower temperature, higher level section of the system. It is conceptualised by AQR that the temperature at these high levels has not been optimum for the deposition of molybdenum mineralisation which, generally, requires mesothermal temperatures to form. It is expected that the system will yield better molybdenum grades at depth in the mesothermal zone.

The system appears to have a relatively shallow dip of approximately 20° to the west. Therefore, future drilling can maintain similar depths to that of current drilling undertaken within this prospect area.

Drillhole 09KD010 drilled at Bucket Mountain North intersected two zones of molybdenum mineralisation. Zone 1: 22m @ 408 ppm Mo from 52-74m, including 10m @ 571 Mo from 64-74m, including 2m @ 1197 ppm Mo from 65-67m. Zone 2: 2m @ 1230 ppm Mo from 127-129m.

Drillhole 09KD009 drilled at Kildare approximately 1km north of drillhole 09KD010 intersected a large low grade zone of molybdenum mineralisation interspersed with some better results including 110m @ 159ppm Mo from 0-110m including 9m @ 477ppm Mo from 101- 110m including 1m @ 2460ppm Mo from 101-102m.

The new mineralisation located 700m north of Bucket Mountain (known as Bucket Mountain North) is typified by mineralised greisen development associated with extensive quartz veining and massive hematite in veins. A large dome-like structure, similar to Bucket Mountain (and Gordon's Prospect in EPM 14628) lies at the centre of this mineralisation. Extensive parallel quartz vein development, some veins in excess of 3m in width, run from south of Bucket Mountain, over and around Bucket Mountain, to and past the new area at Bucket Mountain North. This parallel quartz vein swarm has been mapped for over 1km in length, and up to 500m in width. It continues to the north and to the south.

The drill holes located on a geophysical image are outlined in Figure 2.

#### **4.2.1.1 Bucket Mountain**

A very large intrusion related, possibly porphyry, system has been discovered at Bucket Mt which lies in the northern part of EPM 14627, and transgresses the boundaries of EPM 14627 and EPM 15919 immediately to the east.

The company applied for another EPM (EPM 18201) over the ground south along strike from Bucket Mountain. This tenement has recently been granted.

Bucket Mountain is a very large intrusive related system, possibly porphyry related, with a mineralised soil geochemistry area of approximately 4km by 2km. Bucket Mountain is a large dome with dimensions of approximately 1.5km by 1.5 km. It protrudes about 80 metres above the surrounding topography. The mineralised area extends out on to the plains surrounding the dome.

Of the three RC holes drilled during the reporting period, one was undertaken at Bucket Mountain, and another was undertaken at Bucket Mountain North.

##### **4.2.1.1.1 Bucket Mountain Discussion**

Bucket Mountain is a very large intrusive related system, possibly porphyry related, with a mineralised soil geochemistry area of approximately 4km by 2km. The wider Kildare soil geochemical anomaly covers an area of approximately 30km<sup>2</sup>. Bucket Mountain is a large dome with dimensions of approximately 1.5km by 1.5 km. It protrudes about 80 metres above the surrounding topography. The mineralised area extends out on to the plains surrounding the dome.

Bucket Mountain represents the carapace, or top, of an intrusion related system. There is extensive greisen development in a quartz diorite immediately above the carapace of intruded microgranite that shows evidence of a high volatile component. This microgranite contains disseminated molybdenite. The Niton XRF analyser confirmed the high levels of molybdenum with readings in the siliceous greisens of 1% Mo and readings in the microgranite of >1000 ppm Mo. Consequently, a limited rock chip sampling was undertaken to ascertain the potential grade of the mineralisation. Samples of greisens, microgranite and quartz reef were collected across strike. These samples were sent to ALS in Brisbane for analysis resulting in molybdenum grades of up to 1,240 ppm Mo. All samples were anomalous in Mo.

Bucket Mountain lies on the southern margin of a complex magnetic low. This fact combined with earlier prospecting results in the area found tungsten and molybdenum mineralisation in quartz veins to the north, and tungsten in quartz veins to the south of Bucket Mountain, and implies that the upper contact of the volatile-rich intrusion is a dome-like structure. The presence of a magnetic low and

extensive molybdenum in soils and rocks to the north suggests that mineralisation is better developed in this direction. Further evidence of this theory lies in the results of a drill hole drilled to the north of Bucket Mountain. Drill hole 97KD007 was undertaken in the previous reporting period, and is situated 1.6km north of the crest of Bucket Mountain. The hole was drilled to 70m with the lower 13m assaying an average 0.11% Mo.

#### 4.2.1.2 Kildare

The Kildare Prospect is situated approximately 3km north-northwest of Bucket Mountain in the northern part of EPM 14627. The prospect is also about 22.5km south-southwest of Gordon's-Whitewash prospect areas within the company's northern tenement, EPM 14628.

The wider Kildare soil geochemical anomaly covers an area of approximately 30km<sup>2</sup>. Kildare is located on the southern margin of the zoned geochemical anomaly.

Of the three RC holes drilled during the reporting period, one was undertaken at Kildare.

##### 4.2.1.2.1 Kildare Discussion

The Kildare soil geochemical anomaly has been tested by limited drilling to date. This drilling has confirmed Mo-Cu-W anomalism. The surface soil anomalism shows a zoned geochemical pattern grading outwards over a distance of several kilometres from Cu-Mo to Cu, W and Au-Ag anomalies which is a typical zoning system associated with buried Cu-Mo porphyry systems. The area is locally obscured by the development of laterite.

Historical, early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Tungsten workings within the tenement yielded approximately 450 tons of ore grading approximately 1.33% W.

At Kildare (which is localised on the margin of a 10km long circular feature, inferred from the aeromagnetic data to represent an intrusion emplaced on the margin of the Wingfield Batholith) there is a pronounced magnetic anomaly interpreted to represent remnant magnetism. Kildare has been the subject of an extensive geochemical exploration programme which has identified a very large geochemical anomaly measuring 30km<sup>2</sup>.

### 4.3 Drilling Data

During the reporting period, three drill holes (RC) for approximately 553m were drilled into the Kildare/Bucket Mountain prospect areas.

*Table 1. Drill hole collar details for holes drilled during the reporting period*

Drill hole number	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Azimuth (Degrees Magnetic)	Dip (Degrees)	Final Hole Depth (Metres)
09KD010	Bucket Mountain North	0274395	7213110	83	-60	186
09KD009	Kildare	0274758	7214049	220	-60	181
09BM001	Bucket Mountain	0274503	7212344	81	-60	186

The drill hole locations are outlined in Figure 2.

#### 4.4 Soil and Rock Chip Sampling

During the reporting period, grab rock chip sampling was undertaken within EPM 14627. Molybdenum exploration was the focus of this sampling programme. The results recorded are listed in section 4.5 Geochemical Data. Potentially economic grade mineralisation is widespread.

Table 2. *Rock Chip Sampling Details*

Sample No	Location	Sample Type
500001	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500002	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500003	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500004	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500005	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500006	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500007	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500008	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip
500009	Bucket Mountain	Rock Chip

#### 4.5 Geochemical Data

During the reporting period, geochemical sampling was undertaken as follows:

- Rock Chip sampling, with samples sent to ALS for analysis;
- Niton Portable XRF sampling of in-situ rocks and rock chip samples; and
- 1m interval sampling in all three Kildare/ Bucket Mountain RC drill holes;

All drill hole geochemical data is included in Appendix 1.

##### 4.5.1 Niton XRF geochemical data

The use of the Niton Gun (XRF System) in the field allowed AQR to assess mineral content of rocks, drill cuttings and core, but as the instrument is not calibrated, the data were considered indicative only.

Niton portable XRF analysis of the quartz veins mapped within Bucket Mountain show extensive high grade molybdenum, many registering several thousand ppm Mo.

##### 4.5.2 Rock Chip Sampling geochemical data

Nine rock chip samples taken from the Bucket Mountain Prospect were assessed by ALS. All samples were anomalous. The results are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 3. *Preliminary assays from rock chip sampling at Bucket Mountain*

Sample No	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	Pd ppm
500001	-	-	268	40	-
500002	1.3	488	401	-	0.051
500003	-	-	318	20	-
500004	-	-	80	-	-
500005	-	-	48	40	-

Sample No	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	Pd ppm
500006	-	-	233	-	-
500007	-	-	75	-	-
500008	-	-	691	30	-
500009	1.5	-	1240	-	-

## 4.6 Geological Mapping

During the reporting period, regional mapping was undertaken over the Rawbelle Project, which included EPM 14627 and adjacent AQR tenements. Results of this mapping were placed into a GIS system and overlaid with other geophysical and structural data revealing at least three zones that bore similarities in appearance to the Gordon's Prospect within EPM 14628.

Geological mapping at Bucket Mountain has revealed an extensive area of intense sericite and greisen alteration associated with extensive quartz veining to the west of Bucket Mount.

## 4.7 Geophysical Data

During the reporting period AQR commissioned independent consultants to undertake airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys over its tenements in the Rawbelle area, which included EPM 14627 and adjacent tenements. All field work was completed by July 2009 in this regard, and the data was being interpreted by ARCTAN to allow further exploration activities to be planned.

### 4.7.1 Aeromagnetic Survey

Between 31 March 2009 and 15 April 2009, Fugro Airborne Surveys Pty. Ltd. (FAS) undertook an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey for AQR over the Monto Project area (Rawbelle area), in Queensland.

The survey consisted of two areas, flown in 12 flights. Total coverage of the survey area amounted to 4173.7 line kilometres at 100m line spacing. The survey was flown using an Aerocommander Shrike 500-S aircraft, registration VH-FGZ owned and operated by FAS. The attached report in Appendix 2 summarises the procedures and equipment used by FAS in the acquisition, verification and processing of the airborne geophysical data.

A review of this data occurred during the reporting period. Analysis of the aeromagnetic data shows an alignment of magnetic anomalies in the northern part of the Rawbelle Project area (around EPM 14628) and anomalies in the southern tenement areas including EPM 14627. Appendix 3 contains information regarding this aeromagnetic interpretation.

Figure 3 shows the position of Bucket Mountain and drill hole 97KD007 (drilled in a previous reporting period) relative to the Kildare magnetic low. Porphyry systems are generally associated with magnetic lows. Drill hole 97KD007 was a shallow RC hole drilled to 73m. This hole terminated in good molybdenum mineralisation (the last 13m from 60-73m averaged 0.11% Mo).

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The discovery of a major intrusion related system at Kildare through rock chip sampling, RC drilling, geological mapping and geophysical data collection and interpretation has prompted the company to initiate a major 1500m RC drilling programme in September 2009.

The Bucket Mountain system, occurring within the broader 30km<sup>2</sup> Kildare soil geochemical anomaly appears to be a very large porphyry system with extensive mineralised soil geochemistry. Bucket Mountain appears to represent the apophyses of a porphyry system where acid hydrothermal fluid flows have resulted in extensive greisen development in a quartz diorite immediately above the carapace of an intruded microgranite that had a high volatile component. The microgranite appears to be the result of a rapid release of gas and volatiles during the magmatic stage. This microgranite and the greisen contain disseminated molybdenite.

Bucket Mountain North contains mineralised greisens associated with extensive quartz veining and massive hematite in veins. It has a large dome like structure which is similar to Bucket Mountain, and the highly prospect Gordon's Prospect within EPM 14628 to the north. Bucket Mountain North is also thought to represent the apophyses of a porphyry system.

## 6.0 STATEMENTS

### 6.1 Statements of Resources/Reserves

In accordance with the *Mineral Resources Regulation 2003*, AQR confirms that no resources have been identified within EPM 14627.

### 6.2 Statement Describing Significant Mineralisation

In accordance with the *Mineral Resources Regulation 2003* mineralisation has been identified within EPM 14627 during the reporting period, although its true significance and continuity are yet to be determined. Details of this mineralisation have been outlined in detail throughout this report, with assay results from activities undertaken during the reporting period attached in Appendices.

### 6.3 Statement of Compliance

During the reporting period, the actual program of activities for EPM 14627 included the following:

- Drilling
- Geochemistry: Niton Assays and laboratory analysis of rock chip and drilling samples
- Geological mapping
- Geophysical: magnetic surveying
- Field Work

The programme of works proposed for EPM 14627 for the period ending 21 September, 2009 included the following activities:

- Assess and review previous results
- Structural analysis of secondary targets with data interpretation
- Prioritisation and selection of additional target.
- RC drill 12 x 100m holes & assay
- Assess results

The actual programme of works undertaken is considered to be consistent with this proposed programme, and has in fact exceeded the proposed work programme requirements.

Works have progressed within EPM 14627 based on encouraging exploration results, and as such, preparation for taking the project further is underway.

### 6.4 Statement of Proposed Activities

During the forthcoming reporting period, the following activities are proposed for EPM 14627:

- Drill testing with a new RC drilling programme of approximately 1,500m to commence in September 2009.
- Continuing review of data from the airborne magnetic survey over this tenement, and the company's adjacent tenements.
- Implementation of further exploration efforts at Kildare, Bucket Mountain and Bucket Mountain North and any new anomalies produced by the



aeromagnetic survey. This exploration will consist of Niton XRF soil and rock assaying followed by soil and rock chip sampling of areas of interest. In addition, more geological mapping and general prospecting will be undertaken. Once the results have been correlated, exploration drilling may be undertaken.

- Continuation of field exploration using Niton Portable XRF technology as well as the collection of rock chip and soil samples.

## 6.5 Copyright Statement

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND WARRANTY

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## 7.0 REFERENCES

July 27, 2009. ASX Media Release.  
September 4, 2009. ASX Media Release.  
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## **Appendix 1.**

### **Drill Hole Geochemistry Data**

## **Appendix 2.**

### **Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Geophysical Survey (Monto, QLD), Acquisition and Processing Report**

## **Appendix 3.**

### **Aeromagnetic, Radiometric, and Gravity Interpretation (ASX Announcement, 21 July 2009)**

**Figure 1.**

**EPM 14627 Tenement Map, Kildare Project**

**Figure 2.**

**Drill holes locations overlaid on magnetic geophysical data**



**Figure 3.**

**Bucket Mountain Prospect and drill hole 97KD007  
superimposed on magnetic geophysical data.**

