SNOWDEN

Final

Bass Metals Ltd: Mt Charter
Project No. **5757**

Resource Estimate
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Prepared by S P Hackett
BAppSc, MAIG, MAusIMM
Principal Consultant

S Zanon
MSc. Mining Eng., Geostatistics, BSc. Mining Eng.
Senior Geostatistician

Reviewed by P Blackney
BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, MAIG
Divisional Manager……………………………………………………………….

Office Locations

Perth
87 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 77
West Perth WA 6872
AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 8 9481 6690
Fax: +61 8 9322 2576
ABN 99 085 319 562
perth@snowdengroup.com

Brisbane
Level 5, 82 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

PO Box 2207
Brisbane QLD 4001
AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 7 3231 3800
Fax: +61 7 3211 9815
ABN 99 085 319 562
brisbane@snowdengroup.com

Vancouver
Suite 550
1090 West Pender Street
Vancouver BC V6E 2N7
CANADA

Tel: +1 604 683 7645
Fax: +1 604 683 7929
Reg No. 557150
vancouver@snowdengroup.com

Johannesburg
Technology House
Greenacres Office Park
Cnr. Victory and Rustenburg Roads
Victory Park
Johannesburg 2195
SOUTH AFRICA

PO Box 2613
Parklands 2121
SOUTH AFRICA

Tel: + 27 11 782 2379
Fax: + 27 11 782 2396
Reg No. 1998/023556/07
johannesburg@snowdengroup.com

London
Abbey House
Wellington Way
Weybridge
Surrey KT13 0TT, UK

Tel: + 44 (0) 1932 268 701
Fax: + 44 (0) 1932 268 702
london@snowdengroup.com

Internet
http://www.snowdengroup.com

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Appendices

1 Summary

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Snowden) has completed a resource estimate for the Mt Charter gold (Au), silver (Ag) and zinc (Zn) deposit incorporating recent drilling carried out by Bass Metals Ltd. (Bass Metals).

The total selective resource estimated for the Mt Charter deposit is 6.1 Mt at 1.22 g/t Au, 35.5 g/t Ag, 9.7 % Ba and 0.5% Zn. The resource is reported above a 0.7 g/t Au cut-off within the mineralised envelope boundary assuming a 5 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL selective mining unit and is classified as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources according to the JORC code (December 2004).

Table 1.1 Mt Charter Resource

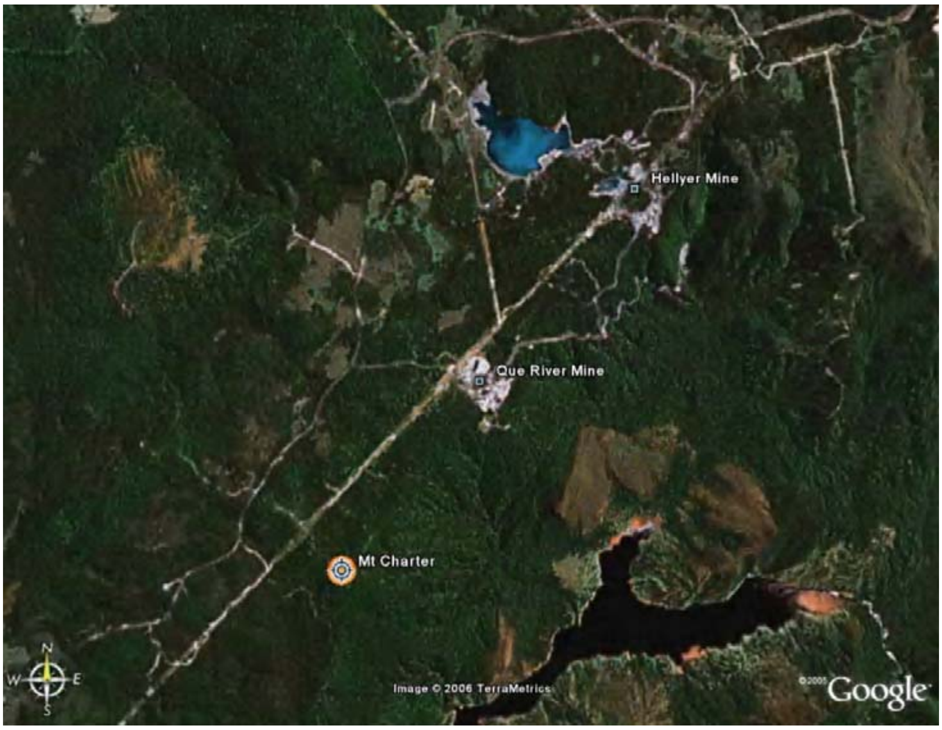
Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ba (%)	Zn (%)
Indicated	1.9	1.21	36.3	9.1	0.7
Inferred	4.2	1.22	35.2	10.0	0.4
Total	6.1	1.22	35.5	9.7	0.5

[#]All tabulated data has been rounded to one decimal place for tonnage.

2 Introduction

Snowden was retained by Bass Metals Ltd (Bass Metals) to assist them in developing a resource model for the Mt Charter Au-Ag-Zn deposit. Mt Charter is located in western Tasmania 3km southwest of the Que River mine site (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Mt Charter location



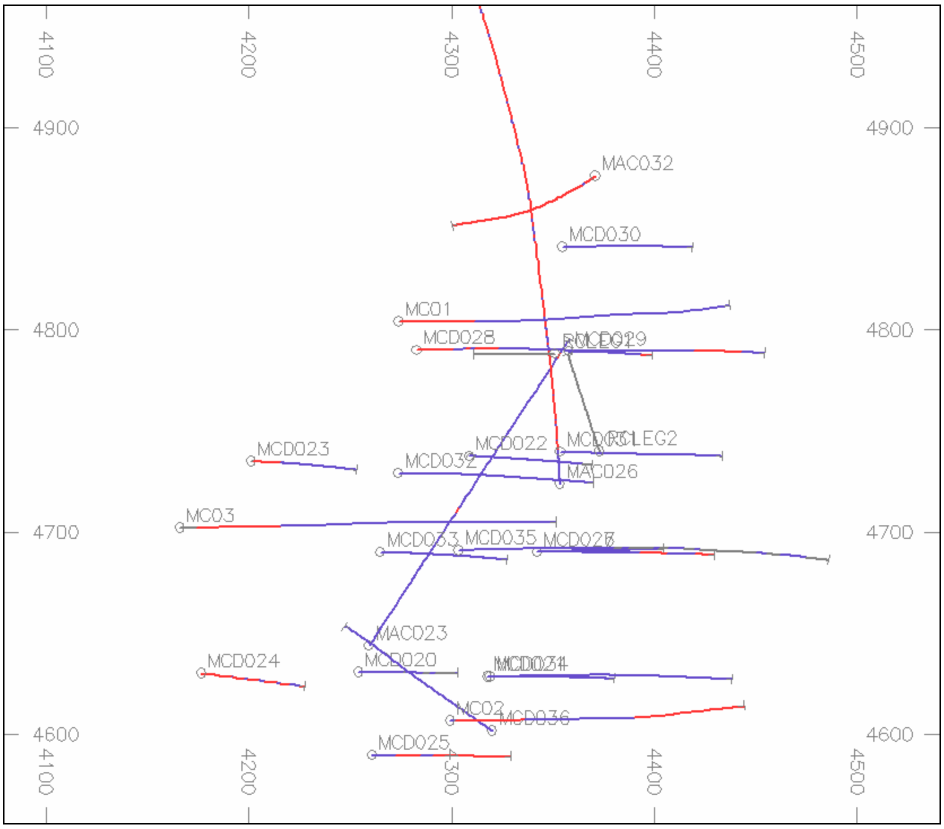
Mt Charter has surface exposures of extensive Silica-Sericite-Pyrite-(Barite) alteration similar to the footwall alteration associated with the nearby Hellyer and Que River VHMS Zn-Pb-Ag-Au deposits. These exposures have been known since the 1970's and early exploration outlined significant Au-Ag-Ba mineralisation from surface (Murphy 2006).

Bass Metals has recently completed a drilling program in order to evaluate the near surface Au-Ag-Ba-Zn mineralisation. This recent drilling builds on existing older drilling that targets potential base metal mineralisation at depth.

3 Database

Snowden was suppled a drillhole database containing results of the historic drilling and the drilling conducted by Bass Metals. The drillhole database was imported into Datamine Studio mining software and basic database integrity validation checks were undertaken. The database contains 25 diamond core holes both recent and historic. The majority of historic data was obtained from core-grind analyses which Bass Metals consider to be less reliable than the half core sampling carried out for the recent programme. Bass Metals has resampled some of the more important intersections from historic drillholes using half core samples. Figure 3.1 shows the locations of the drill holes. The holes are coloured according to the sample collection method; red sections of the drill holes have been sampled using core-grind sampling, blue sections of the holes have been sampled using half-core collection.

Figure 3.1 Drillhole locations

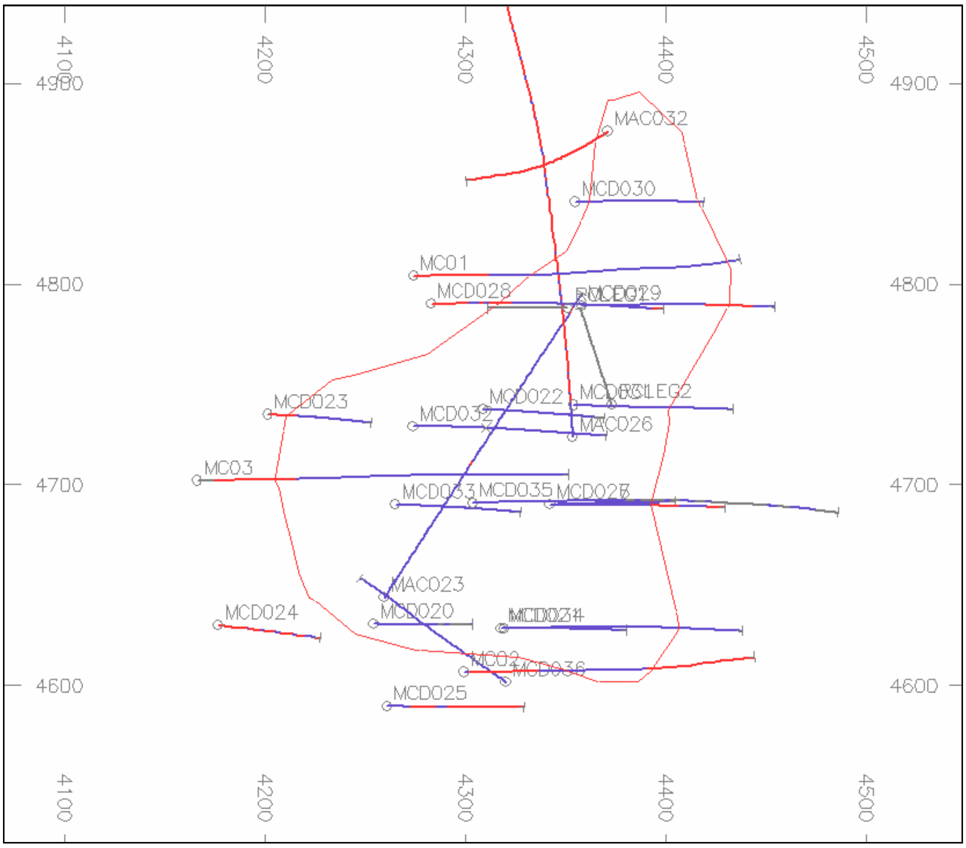


4 Geological interpretation

The Mt Charter mineralisation comprises a barite-rich vein package which has a NNE trending enveloping surface with sub-vertical/steep westerly dip. The mineralised veins have a NNW strike and are sub-vertical. An interpreted district-scale fault is situated immediately east of the Mt Charter area and is thought to be a key control on the location and orientation of the resource. The intersection of this structure with cross-cutting faults may influence the width of the mineralised zone at the southern end of the resource. The host-rock is a pyrite-sericite-silica altered dacite of Cambrian age. The pyritic alteration is interpreted as a pre-existing VHMS-style alteration which has had barite+sphalerite+gold veining superimposed. This interpretation is supported by observations from the drill-core.

Snowden assisted Bass Metals in developing a 3D wireframe solid to represent the outer limits of the mineralised package.

Figure 4.1 Geological interpretation



Snowden believes that the geological interpretation used for the resource estimation represents the broad deposit scale geological and mineralisation controls. There are recognisable local scale geological and mineralisation controls which are not incorporated into the geological interpretation yet due to insufficient data density.

5 Data coding and geostatistics

The drillhole samples within the interpreted mineralisation wireframe were coded in the database (MINZONE=1). The coded samples were then composited to 1 meter lengths. This matches the sampling interval of the majority of the ½ core sampling but results in the splitting of the longer core-grind sample intervals.

The grade distribution of each element was inspected to identify outlying sample values. Top-cuts were applied in order to reduce the influence of the identified outlying values (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Statistics and top-cuts

Element	Number of samples	Mean	CV	Topcut	Number of samples cut	Cut mean	Cut CV
Au (g/t)	2265	0.77	1.0	6	4	0.74	1.0
Ag (ppm)	2265	17.8	1.4	175	5	16.5	1.3
Ba (%)	2265	7.60	1.2	-	-	7.60	1.2
Zn (ppm)	2265	4628	1.9	55000	13	4519	1.7
Pb (ppm)	2257	1856	2.2	22000	18	1833	1.8
Cu (ppm)	2265	246	1.6	2200	15	241	1.3
As (ppm)	2265	588	0.9	3000	14	557	0.9
Fe_2O_3 (%)	1912	4.04	0.5	14	1	3.98	0.5
Density (kg/m^3)	1408	2.99	0.1	-	-	2.99	0.1

Variogram fans were generated for the main elements (Au, Ag, Ba, Zn) to determine directions for mineralisation continuity. The fans for each element indicated a strike direction of 020º with a dip of -70º towards 290º. These directions agree with the geological and structural orientations observed in the drill core by Bass Metal's geologists.

Normal scores variograms were calculated for each element in the principal directions based on these orientations. The models created for each normal scores variogram were back-transformed using hermite polynomials to provide variogram parameters for ordinary kriging grade estimation (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Spherical model traditional variogram parameters after back transformation

	Direction	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1	Sill 2	Range 2
Au	-70 -> 290	0.13	0.63	25	0.24	270
	00 -> 200			10		100
	20 -> 290			25		65
Ag	-70 -> 290	0.14	0.56	55	0.31	135
	00 -> 200			17		200
	20 -> 290			20		80
Ba	-70 -> 290	0.12	0.72	35	0.16	100
	00 -> 200			50		60
	20 -> 290			35		40
Zn	-70 -> 290	0.15	0.48	20	0.37	110
	00 -> 200			20		120
	20 -> 290			30		120
Pb	-70 -> 290	0.10	0.77	60	0.13	80
	00 -> 200			27		10000
	20 -> 290			30		65
Cu	-70 -> 290	0.15	0.42	30	0.43	100
	00 -> 200			30		110
	20 -> 290			20		60
As	-70 -> 290	0.12	0.65	30	0.23	45
	00 -> 200			20		170
	20 -> 290			15		40
Fe	-70 -> 290	0.11	0.50	50	0.39	110
	00 -> 200			25		60
	20 -> 290			5		10

6 Grade estimation

A block model for grade estimation was constructed within the mineralised envelope using a block size of 10 mE by 25 mN by 5 mRL. The block size was determined from a kriging neighbourhood study designed to minimise conditional grade bias. The study was also used to derive search parameters for estimation. A three pass search strategy was used to inform blocks (Table 6.1). Each search was orientated to match the variograms.

Table 6.1 Search parameters

Pass	X Size (m)	Y Size (m)	Z Size (m)	Minimum	Maximum
1	60	60	25	10	40
2	60	60	25	3	40
3	120	120	50	1	40

Grades and density were estimated by means of ordinary kriging (OK) using top-cut composited data within the mineralisation envelope. Blocks were discretised for estimation using a 2 X by 4 Y by 2 Z grid of points. During Au estimation, the estimation statistics; kriging variance (KV) and informing search pass (SVOL) were recorded for each block.

6.1 Validation

Validation of the model was carried out visually and through comparison of the mean composite grades with the mean estimated block grades (Table 6.2).

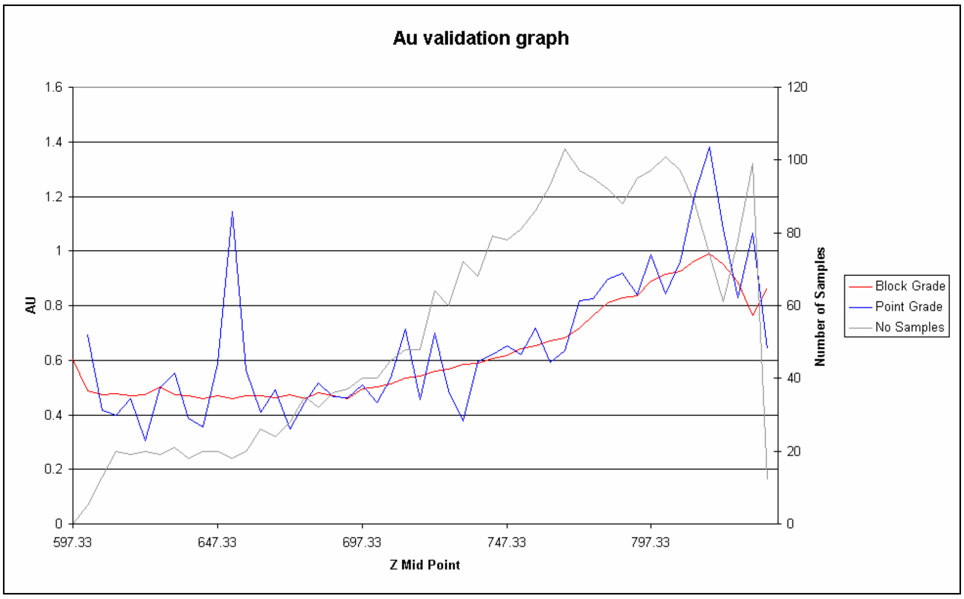
Validation slice graphs (Figure 6.1) showing the grade trends in the data and the estimated model grades were generated for all elements to ensure the model grades reflect the grade trends in the composite data.

Snowden considers that the block model grades from the OK estimation reasonably reflect the grades and trends present in the drilling data.

Table 6.2 Mean grade comparison

Element	Cut composite mean	Mean grade of blocks with an Indicated resource classification	Mean grade of all estimated blocks
Au (g/t)	0.74	0.64	0.74
Ag (g/t)	16.5	13.7	13.7
Ba (%)	7.6	6.3	7.7
Zn (ppm)	4519	3807	5204
Pb (ppm)	1833	1436	2171
Cu (ppm)	241	201	259
As (ppm)	557	508	547
Fe (%)	3.98	3.76	3.81

Figure 6.1 Vertical trend validation

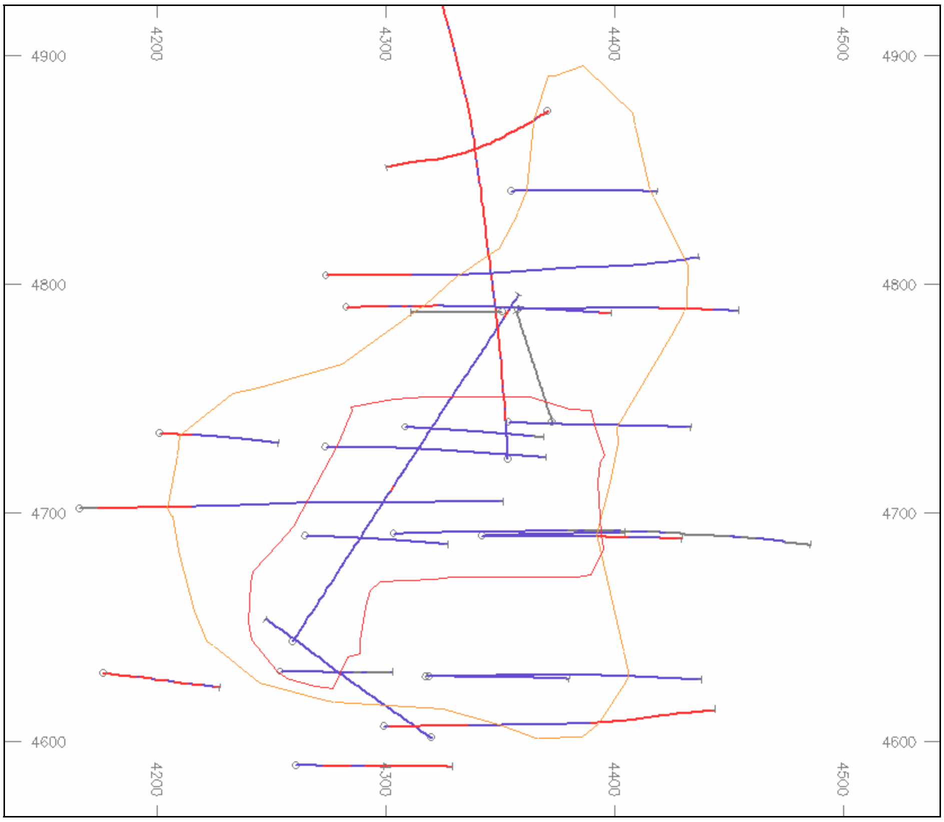


7 Classification

The resource estimates were classified in accordance with the JORC Code (December 2004) after input from both Bass Metals and Snowden. The classification is a function of data integrity, drill hole spacing, knowledge of geological characteristics and expected grade continuity.

A wireframe was interpreted to represent the limit of the Indicated Mineral Resource. Blocks assigned an Indicated confidence were predominantly informed in the first search pass by composites with grade data derived from ½ core samples. Kriging variance was used as a visual guide during interpretation to limit the number of Indicated blocks with grades extrapolated beyond the drillhole limits. Figure 7.1 shows the Indicated Mineral Resource limit as a red outline.

Figure 7.1 Indicated Mineral Resource limit



To test for "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" as required by the JORC code, a conceptual open pit optimisation was performed.

The pit was optimised using a gold equivalence variable (Table 7.1). The pit was generated using a high metal price (AUD $25 per gram) and a low mining/processing cost (AUD$4.00/$22.00 per tonne).

The selected pit shell was used to exclude areas of the model falling outside of the pit as these have limited potential for economic extraction. Only a small portion of the model was excluded at the base of the mineralisation envelope (Appendix A).

Table 7.1 Conversion table for Au equivelence

	Units	Grade = 1g/t Au
Au	g/t	1
Ag	g/t	50
Ba	%	0.874
Zn	g/t	2186
Cu	g/t	1166
Pb	g/t	5828

Snowden and Bass Metals have assessed the resource risks following the JORC Table 1 checklist of assessment and reporting criteria. Appendix B summarises both the classification according to JORC guidelines and Snowden's assessment and comment on the resource estimates.

7.1 Bulk resource model reporting

The total bulk resource estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) is 6.0 Mt at 1.06 g/t Au, 24.0 g/t Ag, 10.8 % Ba and 6090 ppm Zn (Table 7.2). The resource is reported above a 0.7 g/t Au cut-off within the mineralised envelope. This bulk resource reporting is based on a future mining selectivity of 10 mE by 25 mN by 5 mRL.

Table 7.2 Bulk OK Resource above 0.7 g/t Au cut-off

Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ba (%)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Fe (%)
Measured	-								
Indicated	2.2	1.04	19.5	10.6	7519	649	340	3115	4.23
Inferred	3.8	1.08	26.5	10.8	5285	679	257	1889	4.35
Total	6.0	1.06	24.0	10.8	6090	668	287	2330	4.31

#All tabulated data has been rounded to one decimal place for tonnage

8 Selective Mining Model

The ordinary kriged estimate is limited in the selectivity that it can represent due to the smoothing inherent in the kriging estimation. The ordinary kriged model estimated for Mt Charter global represents the resource if it is mined using bulk mining methods. However, Bass Metals wished to evaluate the economic impact of more selective mining of this resource. Bass anticipates mining at a minimum mining unit (SMU) size of 5m by 10m by 5m.

In order to predict the grades of SMU size blocks without the smoothing effect of Kriging, Snowden used a conditional simulation method to simulate the SMU block grades. A minimum/maximum autocorrelation factors (MAF) (Tran 2006) transformation was used prior to simulation in order to preserve the relationships between the grade elements.

Bass considered the elements Au, Ag, Ba and Zn would have the greatest economic potential and the simulation was focused on these elements. Zn was found to have the poorest relationships with the other elements (Table 8.1) and the lowest economic potential. Zn was therefore not included in the final simulations.

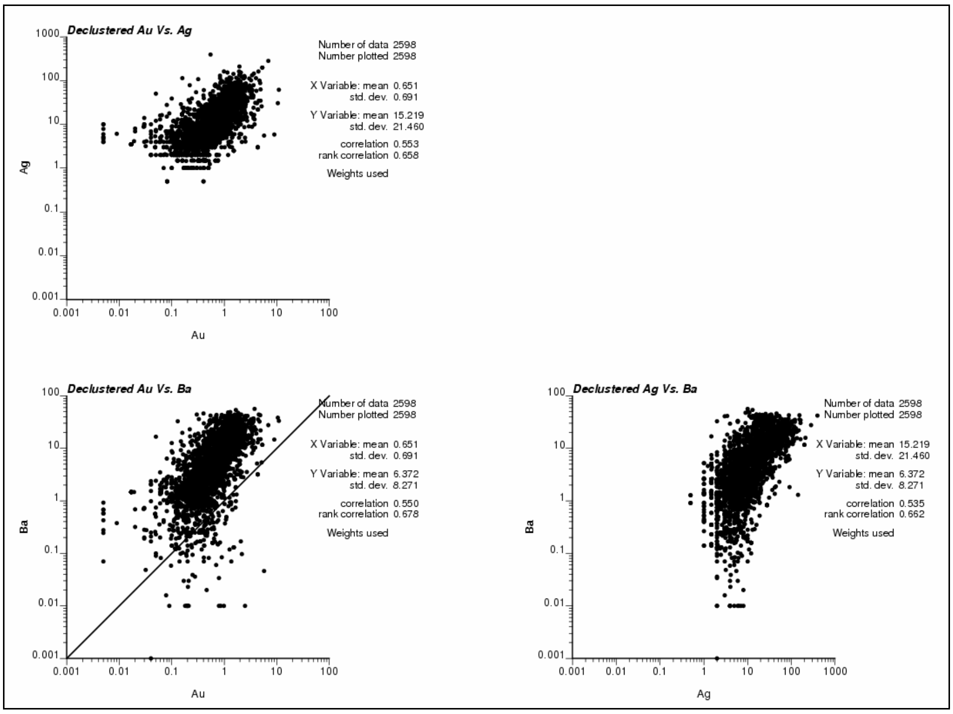
8.1 Simulation

The MAF transformation is designed to preserve the correlations between elements in the simulation process. Table 8.1 shows the rank correlations between all of the elements originally considered for simulation. After reviewing these correlations, Zn was excluded from the rest of the simulation process. Scatter plots depicting the correlation between Au, Ag, and Ba are shown in Figure 8.1

Table 8.1 Rank correlations bertween the main variables

	Au	Ag	Ba
Ag	0.658		
Ba	0.678	0.663	
Zn	0.484	0.461	0.574

Figure 8.1 Scatter plots for Au, Ag, abd Ba in original units



8.1.1 Variography

The MAF process utilises cross variograms. To perform the required variogram modelling, the data was transformed into normal score units. To properly model all of the direct and cross variograms, the same direction and ranges must be used for each variable. Using the original variograms calculated for grade estimation as a starting point, new direct variograms were created (Table 8.2). The direct variogram models were back transformed into original units for use in later simulation validation checks (Table 8.3).

Table 8.2 Normal score spherical variogram parameters

	Direction	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1	Sill 2	Range 2
Au	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.13	0.47	50 25 35	0.40	150 110 60
Ag	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.14	0.21	50 25 35	0.65	150 110 60
Ba	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.12	0.43	50 25 35	0.45	150 110 60

Table 8.3 Back transformed variogram parameters

	Direction	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1	Sill 2	Range 2
Au	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.18	0.53	50 25 35	0.30	150 110 60
Ag	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.20	0.33	50 25 35	0.47	150 110 60
Ba	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.15	0.48	50 25 35	0.37	150 110 60

8.2 Methodology

The MAF transformation produced three de-correlated factors, along with the variogram parameters to go with them (Table 8.4). These factors were checked to confirm that they were normal in shape and essentially had no correlation. The factors and variograms were then used to create 51 point simulations on a 2.5 mE by 5.0 mN by 2.5 mRL grid for each variable. The MAF process was reversed to back transformed the data into original units and to reintroduce the correlation between the variables. The point simulations were then reblocked to two SMU sizes for analysis.

Table 8.4 MAF spherical variogram parameters

	Direction	Nugget	Sill 1	Range 1	Sill 2	Range 2
FAu	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.105	0.483	50 25 35	0.412	150 110 60
FAg	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.189	0.198	50 25 35	0.613	150 110 60
FBa	-70 -> 290 00 -> 200 20 -> 290	0.194	0.394	50 25 35	0.412	150 110 60

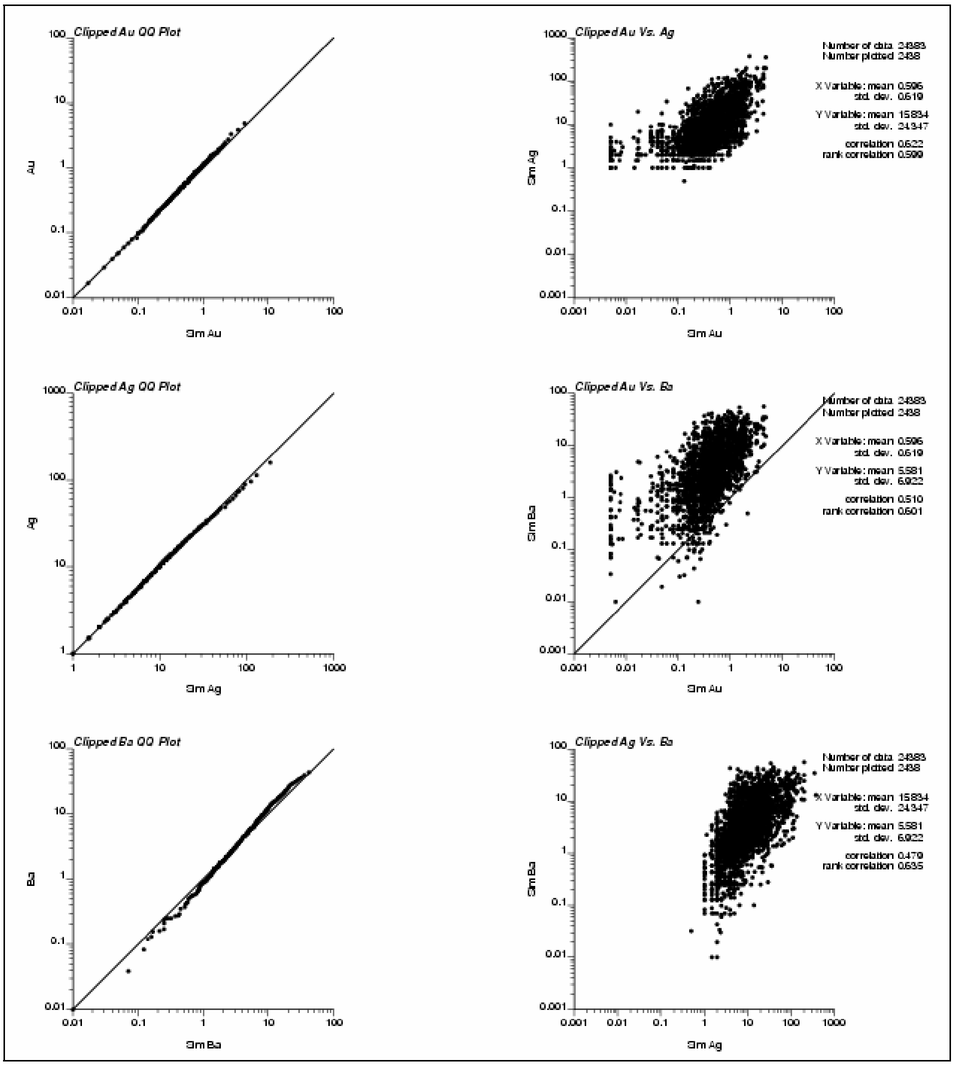
8.3 Validation

Simulation with MAF should reproduce the grade distribution, spatial continuity, and correlation between the variables. To validate the simulations, these checks were performed at several stages to confirm that the process was reproducing the desired statistics.

The simulated MAF factors should have a mean of 0.0 and a variance of 1.0. Each simulation was checked and they approximately reproduced the expected values. The average mean and variance for all three factors were very close to the expected values showing no bias in the simulations. Plots showing the average and each simulation results are presented in Appendix C.

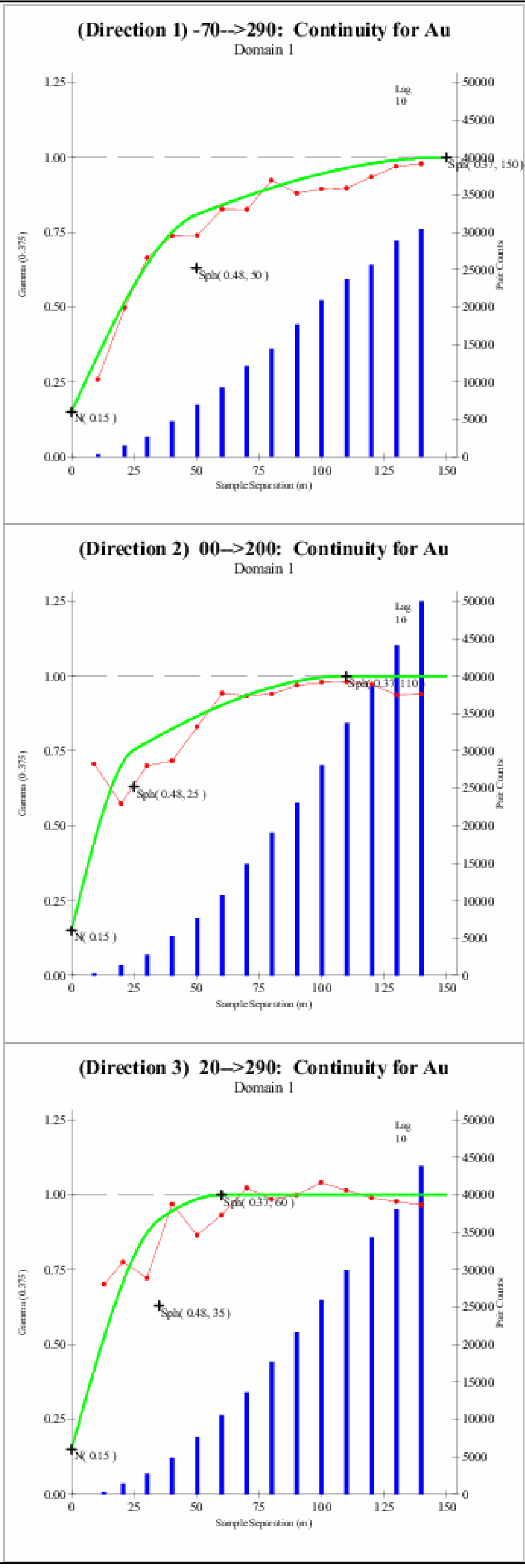
The simulated MAF factors were back transformed into original units and clipped to only include blocks located within the defined ore envelope. The original space data should have mean and variance values equal to those in Table 5.1. Again, the average and individual values were approximately equal to the expected values and no bias was observed. These plots are located in Appendix C. The shape of the individual distributions and the correlations between variables should be preserved as well. The quantile-quantile (QQ) plots and scatter plots were used to confirm that these shapes have been preserved, as seen in Figure 8.2 and Appendix C. The points on the QQ plots approximately are aligned along the 45° slope and the scatter plots closely resemble the shapes seen in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.2 QQ and scatter plots for Au, Ag, and Ba in simulation 1



The spatial continuity as described by the variogram should be maintained for each simulation. Variograms were calculated using the simulated data and these matched well to the input variogram parameters. The directional variograms for one simulation are shown in Figure 8.3, with the other variables in Appendix C. The red lines shows the calculated variogram points from the simulated data and the green lines are models based on the parameters from Table 8.3.

Figure 8.3 Variogram reproduction for Au

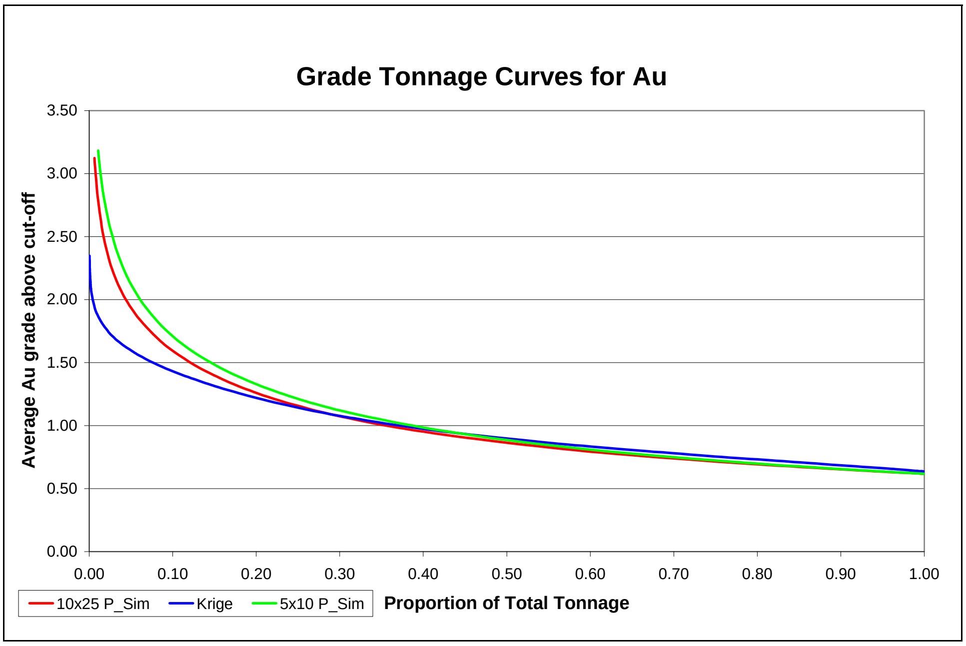


8.4 Post processing

The simulated models were reblocked to two resource block sizes: 10 mE by 25 mN by 5 mRL to match the block size of the OK model and 5 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL to represent the more selective SMU model. Proportional grade tonnage curves for all variables were calculated for both block sizes using all 51 simulations. The proportional grade tonnage curve is calculated by looking at all simulated values for each block and determining the proportion of values above cut-off, along with the average grade above cut-off. An assumption is then made that the proportion represents the percentage of the block above cut-off at the calculated average grade.

Figure 8.4 shows the grade tonnage curve for the kriged model (blue) this can be compared to the average of the simulations after being reblocked to the same block size (red). The difference between the blue and the red grade tonnage curves is due to the smoothing in the OK model. The green line on Figure 8.4 represents the average of the simulations after being reblock to the SMU size. The difference between the green and the red lines is due to the change in the block size.

Figure 8.4 Grade tonnage curves for Au



8.5 Selective mining model reporting

The average simulation model at the SMU block size was combined with the bulk resource model to add the remaining grade variables and the resource classification. This final model was then used to determine the available resource for each Mineral Resource classification, and the corresponding grades (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5 Selective mining Resource above 0.7 g/t Au cut-off for simulated grades

Resource classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ba (%)
Indicated	1.9	1.21	36.3	9.1
Inferred	4.2	1.22	35.2	10.0
Total	6.1	1.22	35.6	9.7

The simulated tonnage is just slightly higher than the kriged results since a smaller SMU allows for more selectivity and the dilution affect of the larger blocks would result in an average grade below cut-off. The increased selectivity also results in a higher total average grade for Au, Ag, and Ba. The simulated numbers result in a resource of over 238,500 Au Oz, where the kriging resource produces less than 204,000 Au Oz. Similar results are observed for Ag and Ba. These grades and tonnages have been used to represent the Mt Charter resource (Table 1.1). The reported grades for other elements are derived from the bulk OK model because their relationship with gold is not as strong. This means that their response when reporting above a gold cut-off grade cannot be as readily predicted.

9 References

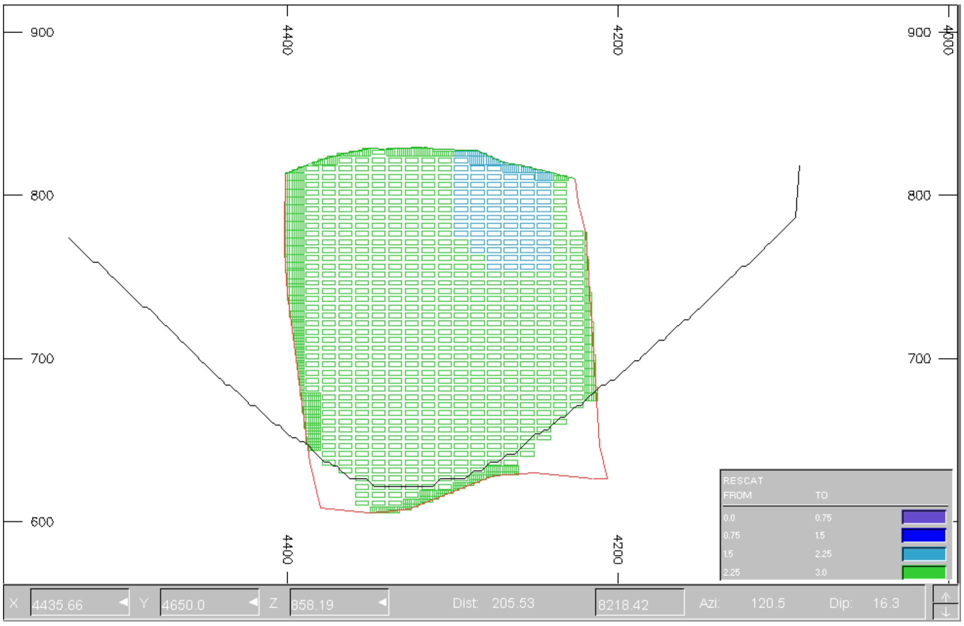
Murphy 2006 Murphy, T. September 2006, Mt Charter Au-Ag-(Zn) Deposit Project Summary. Bass Metals Ltd. unpublished report.

JORC (2004), The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, The JORC Code 2004 Edition, the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mineral Council of Australia (JORC).

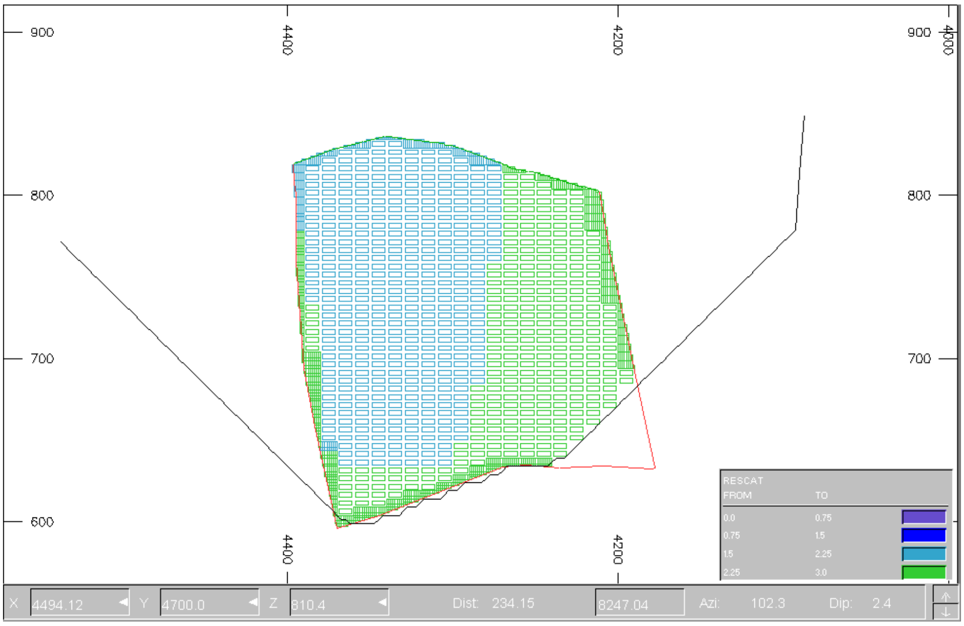
Tran 2006 Tran, T. T., Murphy, M., and Glacken, I. Semivariogram structures used in multivariate conditional simulation via maximum/minimum autocorrelation factors. International Association for Mathematical Geology 11th International Congress, Universite de Liege, Belgium, September 2006.

A Resource limits defined by pit shell

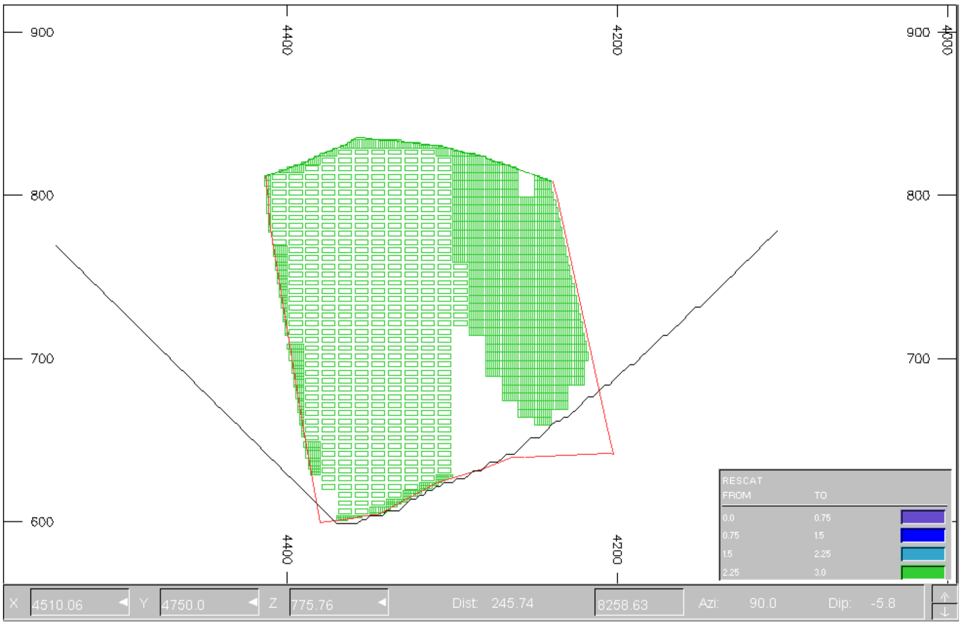
Classified resource, resouce boundary, and pit shell East West cross section at 4650 mN



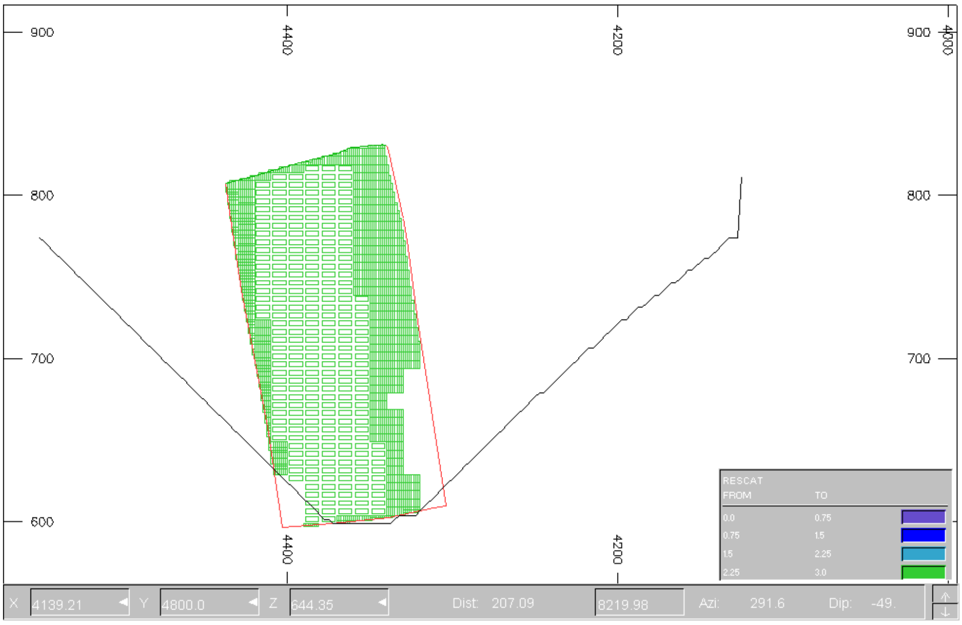
Classified resource, resouce boundary, and pit shell East West cross section at 4700 mN



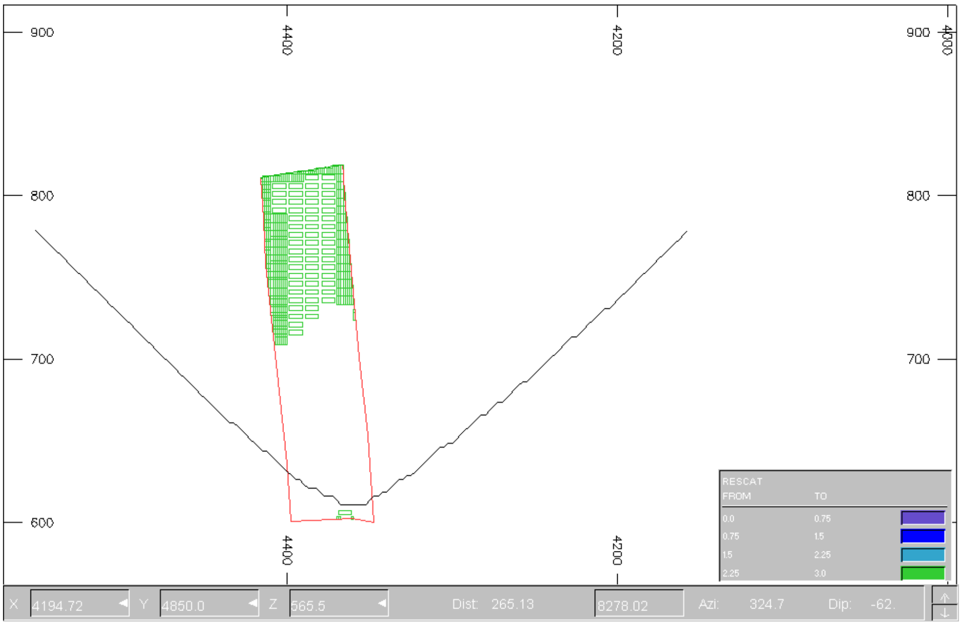
Classified resource, resouce boundary, and pit shell East West cross section at 4750 mN



Classified resource, resouce boundary, and pit shell East West cross section at 4800 mN



Classified resource, resouce boundary, and pit shell East West cross section at 4850 mN



B JORC Table 1 - checklist of assessment and reporting criteria

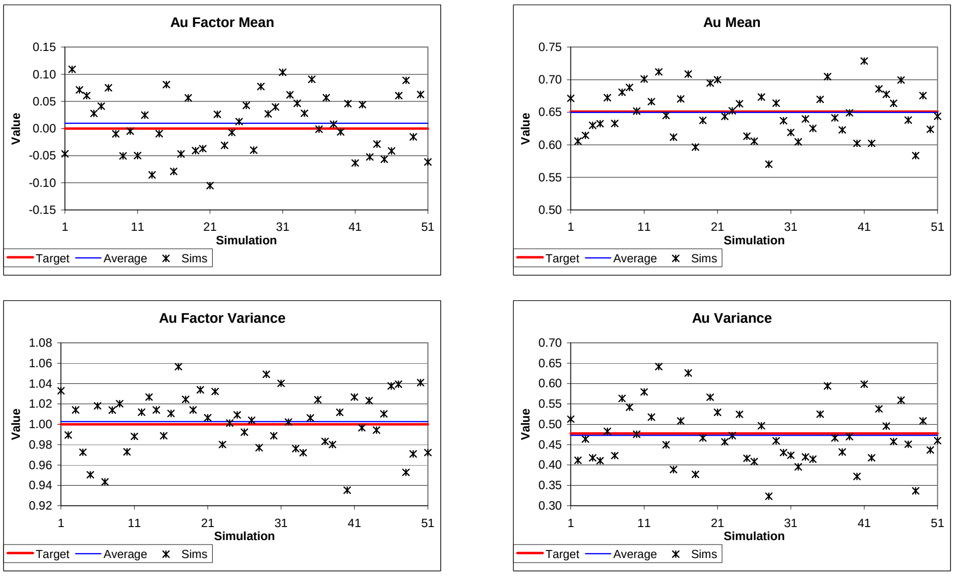
MT CHARTER PROJECT CHECK LIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA		
Criteria	**Comments**	**Snowden's assessment of project risk**
Drilling techniques	All Bass Metals Ltd holes have been diamond-drilled and NTW-sized core recovered (diameter of 56mm). Historic drilling was also diamond-drilled and of NQ core size (47.6mm diameter).	LOW
Logging	All drill holes were geologically logged using the same nomenclature as pre-Bass Metals Ltd drilling (Aberfoyle log codes). Lithology, alteration, structure, and veining data are captured for all core. Ongoing review and auditing by senior Bass Metals Ltd personnel (Dr Travis Murphy and Mike Rosenstreich) occurred through out the program. Ex-Aberfoyle geologist (Steven Richardson) is employed by Bass Metals Ltd and was involved with the initial work by Bass Metals Ltd at Mt Charter and was also available to review ongoing progress of the project. Orientation of the core was initially performed by the spear method and then by the digital Ace Core Orientation tool. Veining, foliation, and faults were measured for alpha and beta angles and converted to dip and dip-direction using an algorithm. Wet and dry digital photographs of all core were systematically taken by Bass Metals Ltd field technicians. RQD measurements were recorded by Bass Metals Ltd field technicians at per drill-run intervals (average of 3.0m).	LOW
Drill sample recovery	Bass Metals Ltd report core recovery as averaging at 92%. Intervals of core loss are noted in logs. The core is generally highly competent and the effects of oxidation are negligible with holes often collared into fresh rock. Minor core loss is associated with discrete fault zones.	LOW
Sampling methods	Half-core samples were collected from 56mm diameter core via a purpose built core saw with a diamond blade. The sample interval used was 1.0m unless there were major lithological boundaries which warranted more detailed sampling. A cut-line was provided on the core to ensure representative sampling of the core. The majority of historic data was obtained from core-grind analyses which are not felt to be as reliable. The majority of the historic holes have been resampled.	LOW-MODERATE
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Half core samples were submitted to Ammtec-Burnie Research Laboratories located in Wivenhoe, Tasmania. The samples were routinely analysed for Au (fire assay); Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, As, Fe (triple acid digest and AAS); Ba (pressed-powder XRF). SG determination was conducted by the laboratory on the 1m composite samples.	LOW
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Samples were analysed by Ammtec-Burnie Research Laboratories using industry standard methods. A selection of samples were analysed by Genalysis (Perth) using industry standard methods as a comparison of laboratory accuracy beyond the standard QAQC processes of insertion of standards (every 25 samples) and blanks (every 25 samples) in the sample sequence employed by Bass Metals Ltd. Duplicates were also taken at the same frequency and this consisted of submitting 2 quarter-core samples for the sample interval.	LOW-MODERATE

Criteria	Comments	Snowden's assessment of project risk
Verification of sampling and assaying	None of the Aberfoyle or Bass Metals Ltd drill holes have been twinned, although systematic drilling of the Mt Charter resource by Bass Metals Ltd has resulted in 'cross-overs' with historic drill-holes drilled on variable orientations. Assay results correlate well where this has occurred. The majority of historic data was obtained from core-grind analyses which are not felt to be as reliable. Appropriate intervals of historic Aberfoyle drill-core have been half-cored and submitted for assay with recent Bass Metals Ltd drill-core samples.	LOW-MODERATE
Location of data points	The drill-hole collar locations have been measured by a contract surveyor using a theodolite. Survey control was established at Mt Charter by using a differential GPS. Down hole surveys and deviations routinely measured (every 30m) using a single-shot camera. A digital elevation model was built using radar altimeter data and all survey control points in the Mt Charter area.	LOW
Data density and distribution	The Mt Charter resource has been drilled on 50m spaced sections oriented WNW/ESE. Drill-hole spacing is approximately 50m along these section-lines. The strike length covered by this drill density is currently 250m and 150m across-strike. Snowden believes that the data density and distribution is appropriate to determine the broad deposit scale geological and grade continuity but is not yet sufficient to determine the local scale geological and grade continuity for the Mt Charter project.	MODERATE
Database integrity	The responsible project geologist reviews and checks new results and plots standard and blank results to ensure these are within acceptable limits. This is required before the laboratory job is accepted. The drill-hole data is stored in an excel spreadsheet.	LOW
Geological interpretation	The Mt Charter mineralisation comprises a barite-rich vein package which has a NNE trending enveloping surface and sub-vertical/steep westerly dip. The mineralized veins have a NNW strike and are sub-vertical. An interpreted district-scale fault is situated immediately east of the Mt Charter area and is thought to be a key control on the location and orientation of the resource. The intersection of this structure with cross-cutting faults may influence the width of the mineralised zone at the southern end of the resource. The host-rock is a pyrite-sericite-silica altered dacite of Cambrian age. The pyritic alteration is interpreted as a pre-existing VHMS-style alteration which has had barite+sphalerite+gold veining superimposed. This interpretation is supported by observations form the drill-core. Snowden believes that the geological interpretation used for the resource estimation represents the broad deposit scale geological and mineralisation controls. There are recognised local scale geological and mineralisation controls which are not incorporated into the geological interpretation yet due to insufficient data density.	MODERATE
Estimation techniques	Multiple elements were estimated using ordinary kriging. Ordinary kriging restricted to mineralisation and homogeneous domain boundaries. The change of support process is based on multi-element conditional simulation. Variography of all elements studied and grade trends modelled.	LOW
Classification	Snowden and Bass Metals have completed classification by taking into account data integrity, grade continuity, geological confidence and drill hole spacing.	
Tonnage factors (in situ bulk densities)	Average bulk density values for stratigraphic domains calculated and applied to estimated blocks.	LOW

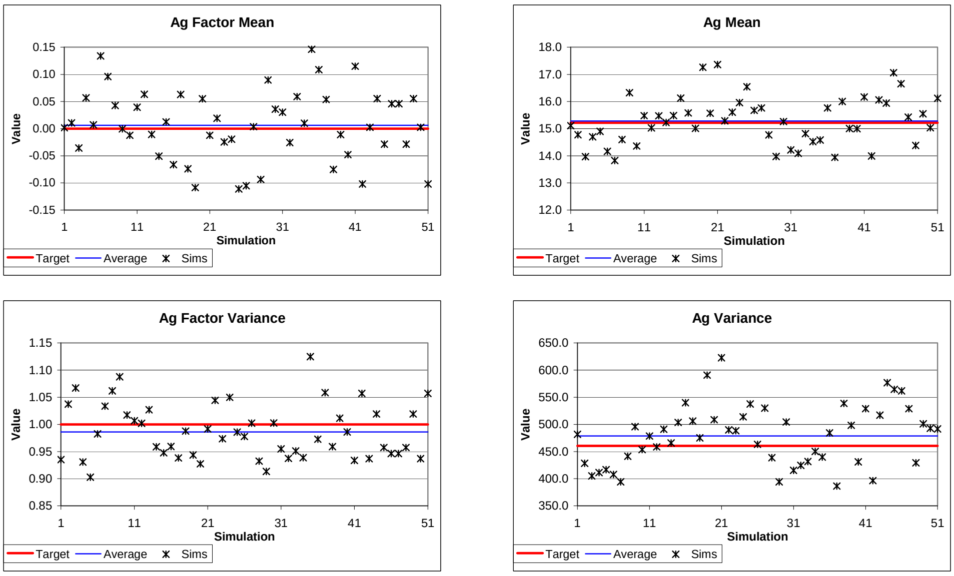
Criteria	Comments	Snowden's assessment of project risk
Audits or reviews	Snowden has reviewed Bass Metals drilling and logging processes while on site. Snowden has subsequently reviewed Bass Metals QA-QC results and considers them to meet normal industry standards.	

C Simulation parameters

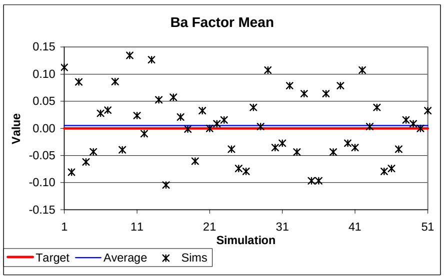
Simulation global mean and variance checks in normal space and original units for Au

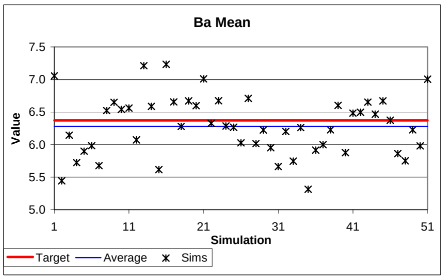


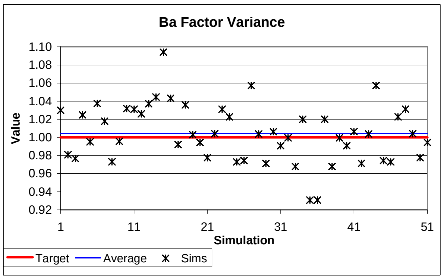
Simulation global mean and variance checks in normal space and original units for Ag

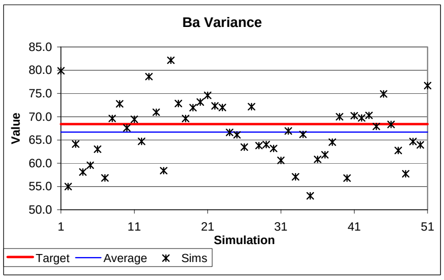


Simulation global mean and variance checks in normal space and original units for Ba

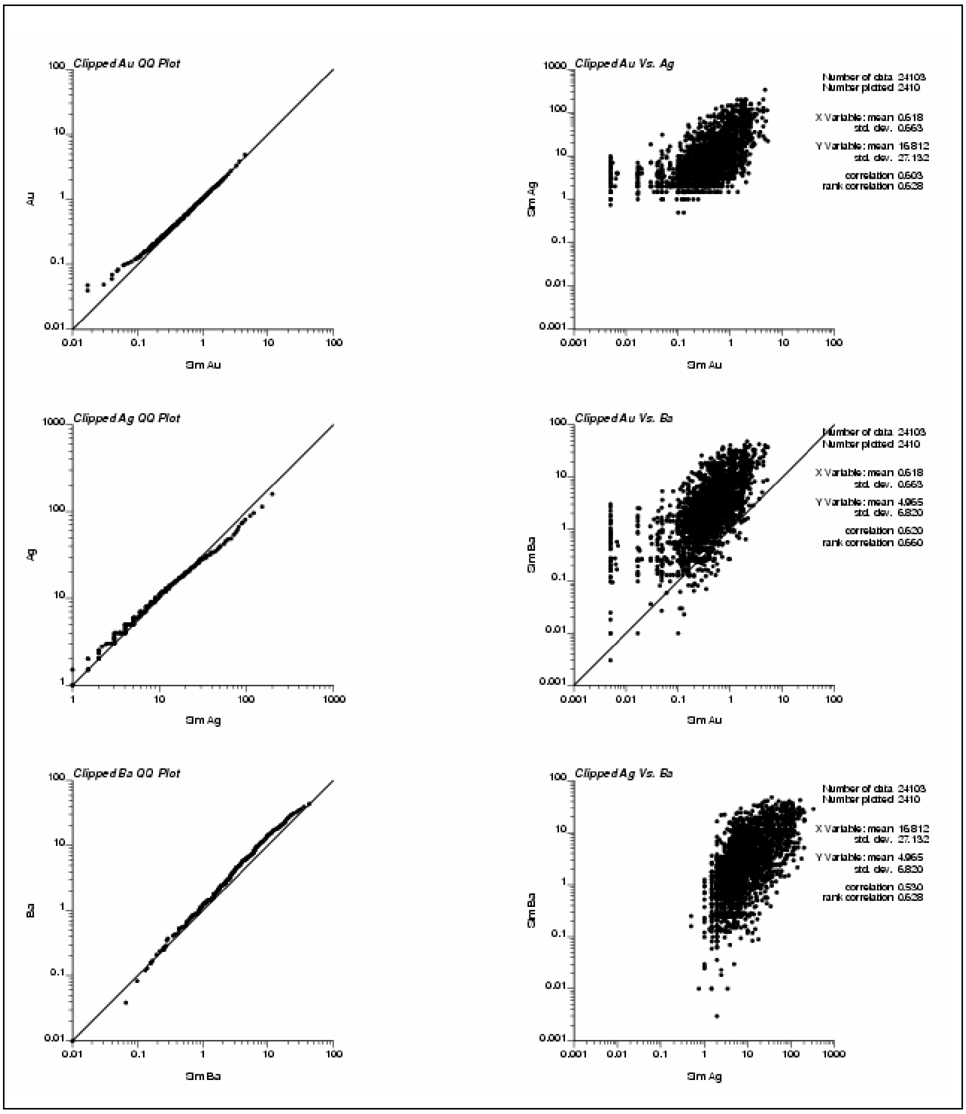




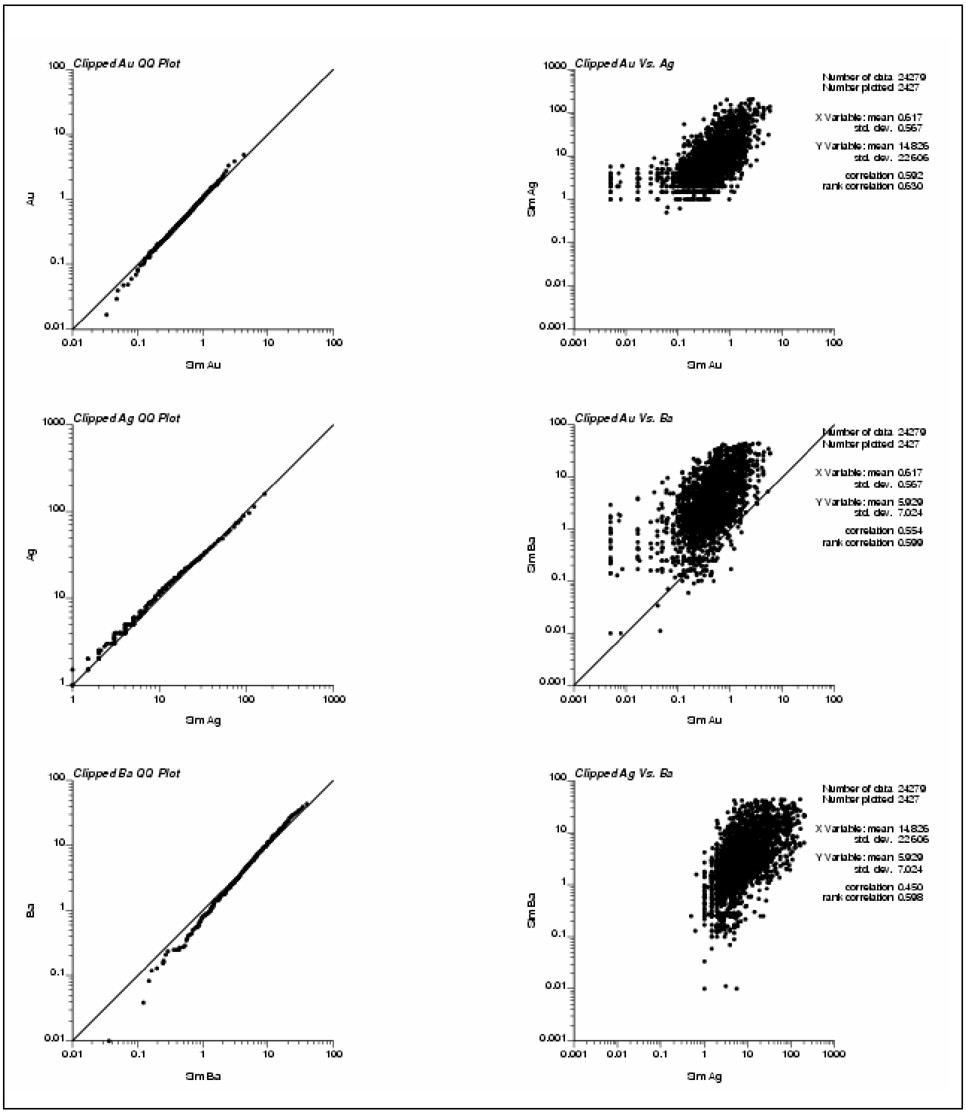




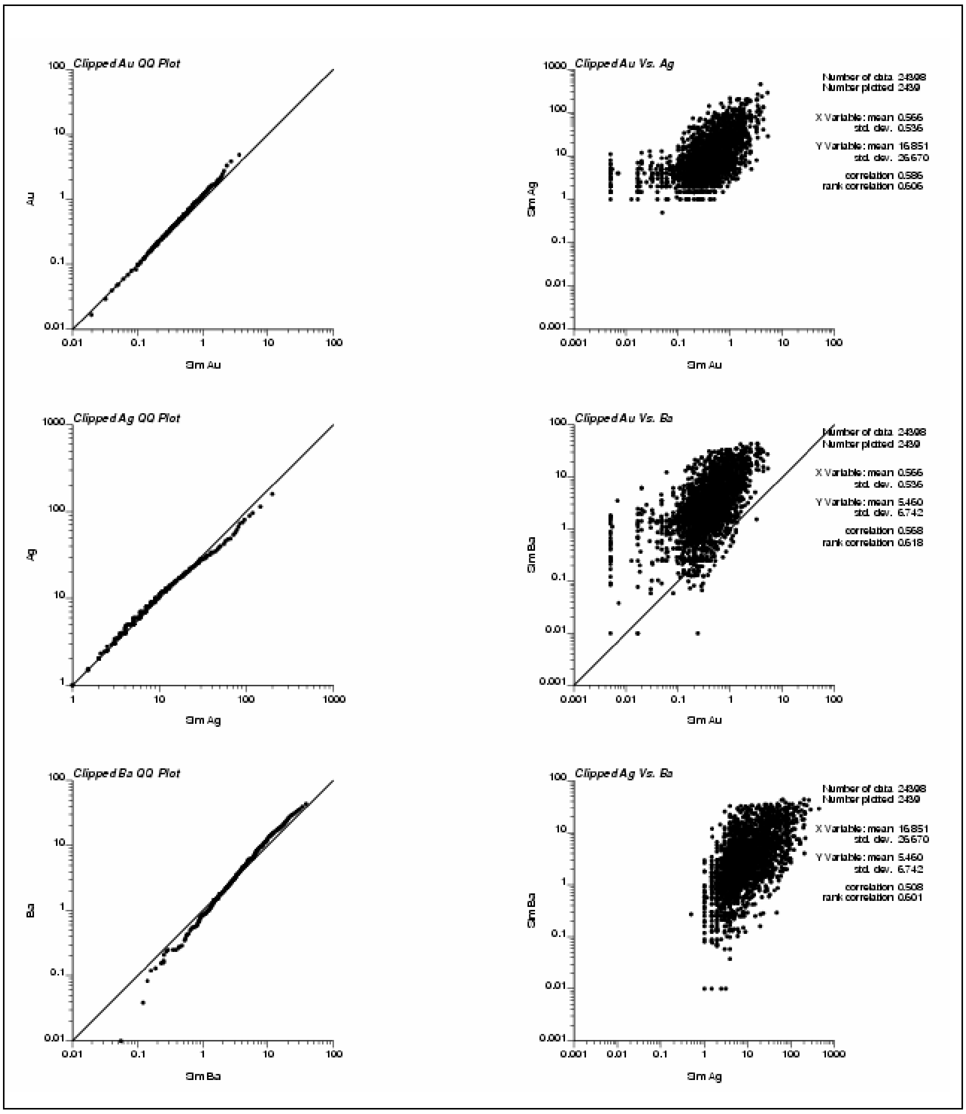
QQ and scatter plots for Au, Ag, and Ba in simulation 2



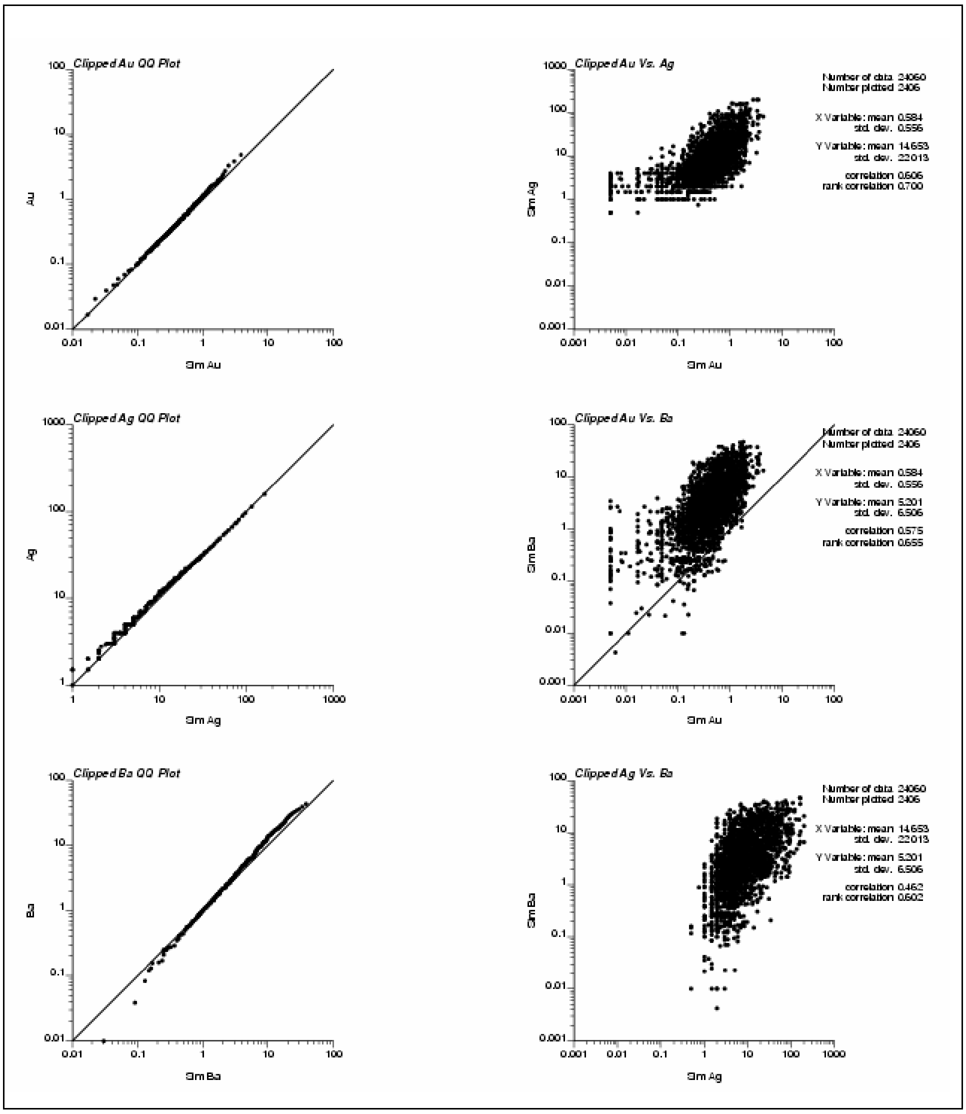
QQ and scatter plots for Au, Ag, and Ba in simulation 3



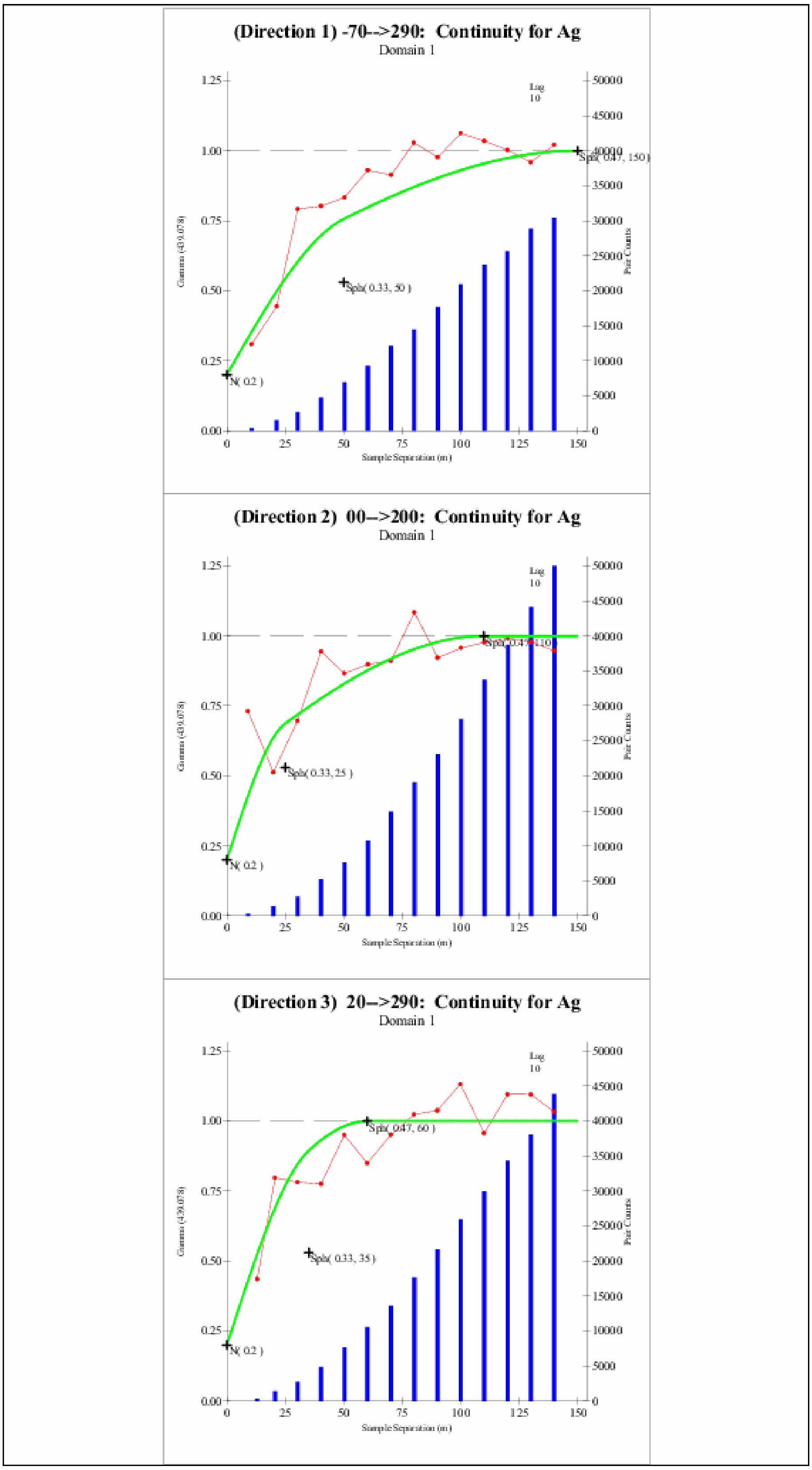
QQ and scatter plots for Au, Ag, and Ba in simulation 4



QQ and scatter plots for Au, Ag, and Ba in simulation 5



Variogram reproduction for Ag in simulation



Variogram reproduction for Ba in simulation