

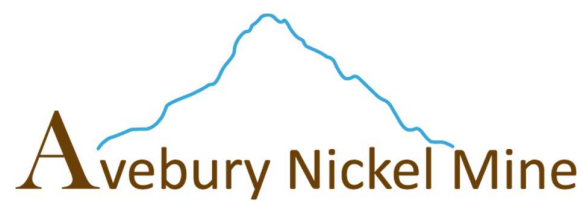
EL5/2020
Little Henty River

2022-2023 Annual Report

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June 2023

GDA94



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EL5/2020 was transferred to Mallee Resources from D & B Mining Pty Ltd in late June 2022, and added to Avebury's suite of tenements at Melba Flats. With the mine restart and subsequent shipment of ore in late 2022, Avebury Operating hired an exploration geologist and two field assistants to work across their newly acquired tenements, including EL5/2020. Initial works included detailed examination of historic works, identification of data gaps, and prospectivity analysis with preliminary target generation. Highlights include establishment of access into remote areas, with successful reconnaissance for the use of pXRF for quick, accurate in field sampling. During the tenement year, high resolution aerial imagery was captured over all Avebury leases at Melba Flats. Avebury is also excited to have secured budget allocation for a detailed airborne gravity gradiometry survey of the area. Work for the following tenement year will include the high-resolution gravity survey (across all Avebury's Melba Tenements), analysis of reprocessed magnetic data in conjunction with the newly acquired gravity data, compilation of historic geochemical data, detailed mapping, and infill soil and rock chip sampling.

Total expenditure on EL5/2020 for the year was \$29,043.

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DIGITAL APPENDICES

Appendix A. Locations of in field pXRF analysis and rock samples taken for assay

Appendix B. pXRF results (preliminary surface geochemistry)

FILE LISTING

Exploration Work Type	Filename	File format
Report (<i>this file</i>)	EL52020_202305_01_Report.pdf	pdf
Surface Sampling	EL52020_202305_02_SL_1.xls	xls
Surface Geochemistry	EL52020_202305_03_SG_1.xls	xls

1 INTRODUCTION

Exploration philosophy and objectives

The primary objective of Mallee Resources (as primary operant of Avebury (Operating) Pty Ltd.'s tenements) is to add to their nickel inventories at the Avebury Nickel Mine. The Melba Flats area is prospective for narrow, but in some cases extremely high-grade Ni-Cu-Au-PGE mineralization hosted in and around gabbro dykes and sills. It is theorised that there may be a deeper, undiscovered source of the gabbro and extensive mineralization at depth.

A possible area of the source is the vicinity of the Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (DMA), further south and deeper than previous drilling, in the centre of EL5/2020.

Location and access

EL 5/2020 is located approximately five kilometres north of Zeehan and covers 14 square kilometres of low relief, low elevation, mixed native forest and moorland. The main access to the license area is a series of gravel roads and forestry tracks from the Murchison Highway four kilometres to the east (through the Cuni mineral fields on EL43/1988 and RL5/2009). In dry weather, the tenement can also be accessed from the Zeehan township via Robinson Street, then along a four-wheel drive track and fords adjacent to the southmost section of the old Melba Line railway. (Recently converted into a cycle path with foot bridges across Parting Creek and the Little Henty River.)

Land status and usage

EL5/2020 is wholly on publicly owned land. The north-eastern half of the tenement is classified as Permanent Timber Production Land Zone managed by Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. The south-western half of the tenement is the Parting Creek Regional Reserve, managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service. Two small sections in the south-west and south-east corners of the tenement are crown land.

Tenure

EL5/2020 is a category 1 exploration licence, held by Mallee Tas (Misc) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Mallee Resources, owner of the Avebury Nickel Mine.

The tenement was originally granted to D & B Mining Pty Ltd in June 2021, then acquired by Mallee Resources as part of shareholder negotiations in June 2022.

The tenement is the western most, and largest of Avebury's four Melba tenements.

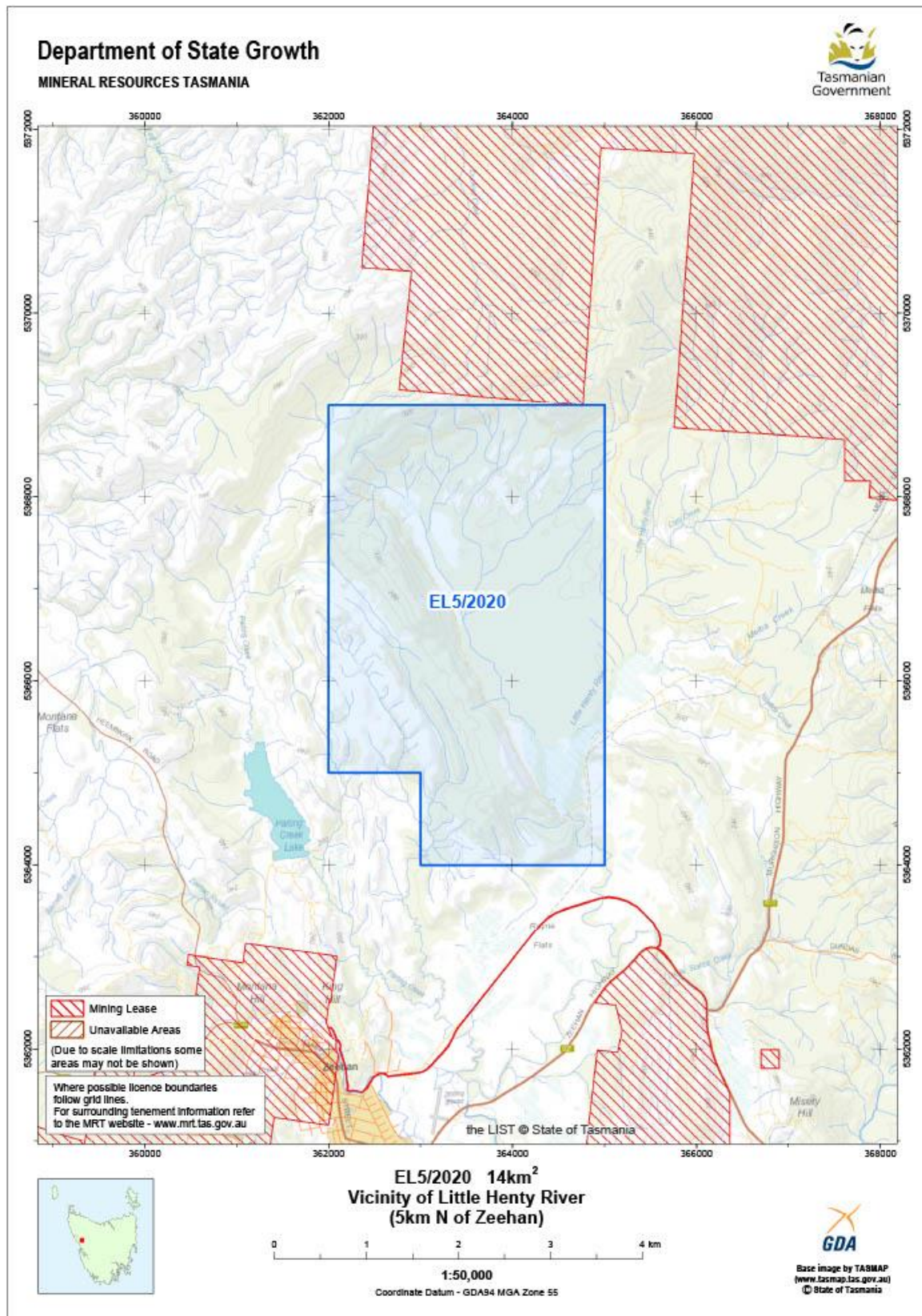


Figure 1. Location of EL5/2020 – image from MRT map.

Geological Setting

The south-west half of EL5/2020 is underlain by Silurian-Devonian Eldon Group meta-sediments (interbedded sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone). These rocks comprise the eastern limb of a gently folded syncline, and dip east north–east.

Overlying the Eldon Group meta-sediments, sediments throughout the central, lower lying areas of the tenement are alluvium, elluvium and marsh deposits of Quaternary age. These surround the major hydrological features on the tenement (generally trending south-east) and may cover a major structure, informally named the Boodecker Fault.

It is interpreted from drill hole data and that beneath the quaternary sediments, the Eldon group is overthrust on its eastern contact by Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation rocks along the Boodecker Fault.

The Crimson Creek Formation is a thick sequence of tuffaceous siltstones, greywackes and clastic sediments. The base of the Crimson Creek Formation is marked by a mixture of haematitic agglomerates, cherts, tuffs, sandstones and thin carbonates known as the Red Rock Member. The Red Rock Member averages 20m thickness and is overlain by a 5-15m thick dolomite horizon. This is known as the No.1 dolomite at Renison Bell where it hosts replacement style pyrrhotite cassiterite mineralisation.

In the northern part of the tenement is a large magnetic anomaly, known as the Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (DMA). The Geology of the area surrounding DMA is similar to the Renison Bell Mine sequence.

Along the far north-east section of the tenement, the Lower Cambrian Success Creek Group abuts the Crimson Creek along the south-west trending Dunkley Fault. The Success Creek Group comprises sandstones and polymict conglomerate, quartz sandstone and siltstone. The upper part of the Success Creek Group in this area includes two major dolomite-siderite carbonate horizons, 10-20m thick. These are known at Renison Bell as the No. 2 and No. 3 dolomites.

Immediately to the east of the licence at the Cuni prospect area, within the Crimson Creek Formation, are a series of north trending Cambrian pyroxenite and gabbro dykes with over a 2- 3km strike length. Thin lenses (1m) of massive nickel and copper sulphides generally occur along the footwall contact of the dykes or within the underlying sediments. There is evidence that these dykes may extend further west, continuing beneath the younger cover sequences.

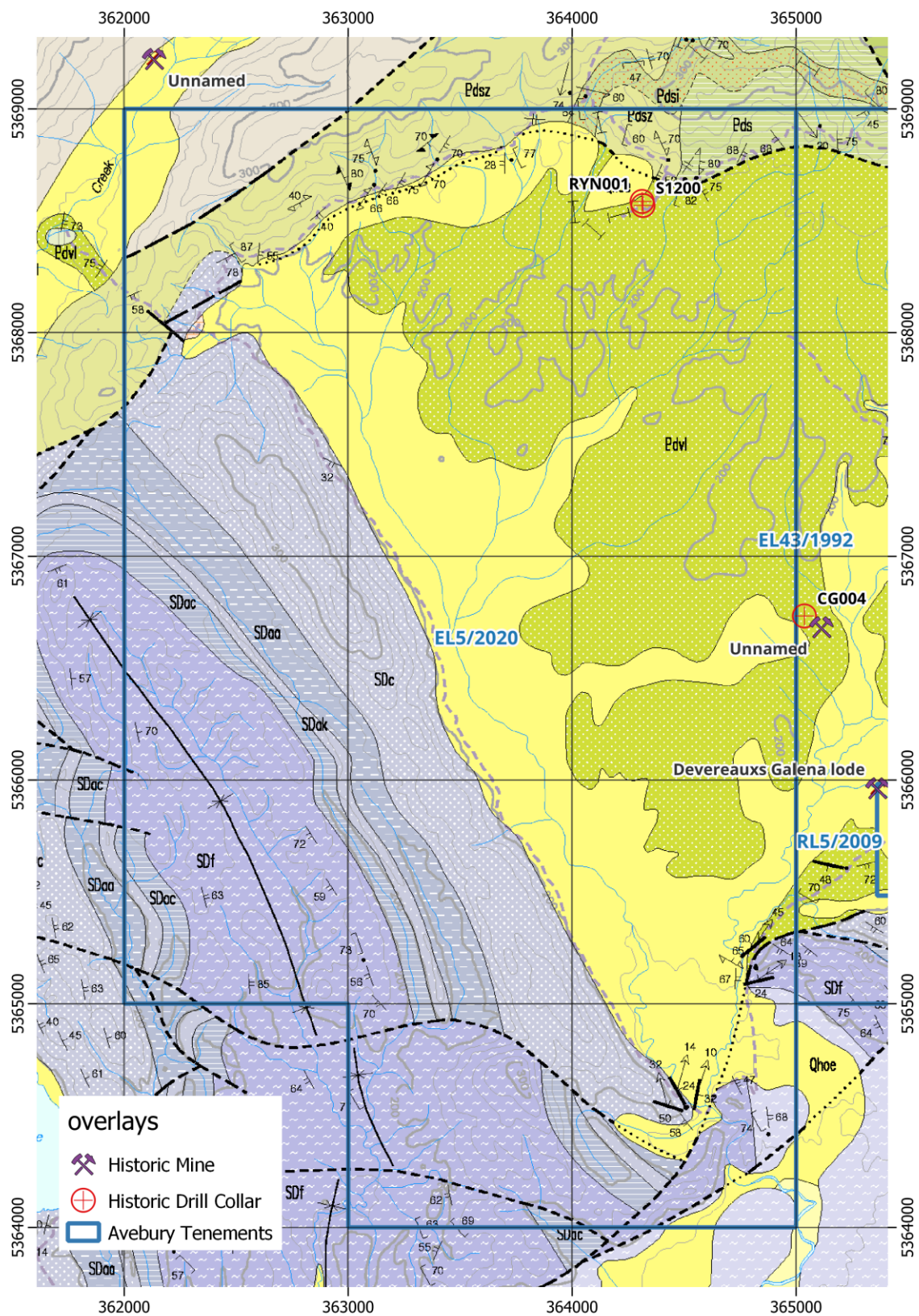


Figure 2. EL5/2020 previous drill holes and minerals occurrences on interpreted geology with structural measurements and faults (Dundas 1:25K: SD – Eldon Group, Pdvl – Crimson Creek Formation, Pds - Success Creek Group, Qhoe – Quaternary Deposits)

2 PREVIOUS WORKS

Although only 2 km west of the highly prospective and extensively explored Cuni mineral fields, the area that is now EL5/2020 has little historic mining activity. It is hypothesised that the extensive cover sequence, and consequent thick scrub made exploration unappealing. Any mineralisation would be at depth, and was uneconomical given the mining methods available at the time.

The area was first identified as being prospective by Rio Tinto in the early 1960s, when regional aeromagnetics identified a large, strong anomaly approximately 4 km to the west of the Cuni mineral fields. Rio Tinto dubbed this the “Cuni Magnetic Anomaly” but this nomenclature was later changed to Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (DMA) to avoid confusion with the Nickel Reward Anomaly to the south-east (on present RL5/2009). Other than some reconnaissance mapping that defined stratigraphy and highlighted major faults, Rio did not do any follow up investigation of the Prospect, and the area remained relatively unexplored for the next 15 years.

The Dunkley anomaly was drilled by Renison Limited (Renison) in 1985 (S1200) and then again by Stellar Resources (Stellar) as a joint venture with MMG in 2011 (RYN001). Stellar acquired the tenement area (as EL49/2004, which encompasses present EL5/2020) in 2007, and began modelling the DMA. These holes have provided useful insight into the lithology and stratigraphy of the area. Significant mineralisation may not have been intersected because the hole locations may have been based on incorrectly interpreted magnetic data. In 2013 DHEM was attempted on the previously drilled RY001. However, the uncased hole was too narrow for any probe.

In 1994, Allegiance Mining acquired tenement EL14/1994, which including an area that is now the southwest corner of EL5/2020. In 1995 and 1996 rock samples were collected by Newham Exploration and Mining Services and sent to Russia for geoelectrochemical testwork for base metal sulphides hosted in the Bell Shales. Subsequent considerations of the exploration strategy in this area downgraded the area's prospectivity and attributed the geoelectrochemical anomalies to previous mine related activities, and the tenement was relinquished the following year.

A 1995 honours thesis provides valuable insight into the geology and mineralisation of the surrounding area. In 2003, a 1:25 000 scale geological map of the area was produced by Land Information Services Tasmania (LIST) (map sheet 3636, Dundas). The area of the map covering Melba Flats was based on the 1:50 000 scale map that was produced by the Department of Mines, Tasmania, in 1994. A digital version of the map was created in 2010. Structural measurements are recorded along the length of the road and track that runs east west along the northern edge of the tenement, at approximately 100m intervals.

Stellar Resources relinquished EL49/2004 in 2014.

The following table shows a summary of all recorded previous works pertaining to the area that now is EL5/2020:

Year	Company	Tenement	Activities
1890	George Renison Bell		Discovery of the nearby Renison-Bell Tin Deposit
1893			Discovery of the nearby Cuni Mineral fields (Melba Flats)
1912 - 1948	Dundas-Cuni Mining Company Copper-Nickel Prospecting Syndicate (various iterations)		Intermittent mining of the Cuni Mineral Fields (North Cuni, South Cuni, Blowfly, Mosquito, Vaudeau and others)
1926	Department of Mines & Explosives		Investigation of prospectivity of the Melba – Dundas area
1933	Government Department		Summary Report
			Work Proposal
			Economic Evaluation
1957	Bureau of Mineral Resources		EM Survey
1958	Rio Tinto	SPL302	Regional Mapping
1960	Rio Tinto	SPL302	Drilling Review
			Magnetometer Survey
			Aerial Magnetism
			Soil Sampling
			Self-Potential Survey
1965	Aberfoyle Tin N.L.		Airbourne magnetometer survey
1972	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Stream Sediment Sampling
			Reconnaissance mapping
1983	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Ground Magnetism (transient EM, VHF-EM) Bedrock Geochemical Sampling
1983	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Infill Soil Sampling
1985	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Diamond Drilling – S1200
1987	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Relinquishment of Tenement
1988	Tasmania Department of Mines		Gravity Survey
1995	University of Tasmania		Honours Project
1995	Allegiance Mining NL	EL14/1994	Geoelectrochemical Survey
1996	Allegiance Mining NL	EL14/1994	Relinquishment of Tenement
2001	Mineral Resources Tasmania		Northwest Tasmania regional airborne electromagnetic survey
2007	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Modelling of DMA aeromagnetic data
2008	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Digitisation and Interpretation of Geophysical and Geochemical Data
2010	MMG / Stellar Resources Ltd JV	EL49/2004	Diamond drilling – RYN001 Flora and Fauna Survey
2011	MMG / Stellar Resources Ltd JV	EL49/2004	Assay of Diamond drilling – RYN001
2014	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Relinquishment of Tenement

Review of Previous Work

In 2007, Stellar contracted Helen Williams of PGN Geoscience (consulting) to model the DMA aeromagnetic data. William's modelling indicated that the target zone was deeper than the 1985 Renison hole had penetrated, and that S1200 (598.6m) did not adequately test the target. Based on this modelling Stellar (with JV partner MMG Ltd) drill tested the DMA through the identified central magnetic target.

The 644m diamond drill hole, RYN001 was drilled azimuth 226° and dip -75° from a collar location at 364312E, 5368584N, near the original S1200 collar (although the exact location of S1200 has not been determined by Stellar or Mallee personal, and may be incorrect in the MRT database). The drill hole mainly intersected sequences of the Crimson Creek Formation as well as two thin, finegrained magnetite-phyric, mafic dykes at 447m and 595.8m. Trace to weakly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite was observed throughout the drill hole, increasing in volume proximal to the dyke contacts.

Stellar engaged another consultant, Dr. Tom Whiting to review all data in the Melba area, particularly on EL49/2004 and the neighboring EL43/1992 and RL5/2009. Dr Whiting considered that the narrow intersections of high-grade Ni, Cu and PGE's hosted within basaltic dykes could be indicative of processes similar to those giving rise to the formation of the Voiseys Bay Ni, Cu, PGE deposit in Canada. This led to the alternative hypothesis that the DMA could be due to ultramafic rocks rather than granites. Williams' 2007 – 2008 reinterpretation of the magnetic data could support this theory. She suggests that the Precambrian basement is at depths of greater than 500 meters, and that the source of the anomaly is a 2.5 km X 2.9 km magnetic body within the basement. The "peak anomaly" has been modeled as a 100m x 100m x 100m magnetic body at a depth about 300 – 400 meters. While this may be (as hypothesized by Renison in the 1980's) an intrusive magnetic Devonian granitoid, it could instead be a flat body at a depth of 600 – 700 meters below surface. The later would correspond with the interpreted depth of the Renison Mine Sequence.

The ultramafic hypothesis is currently supported by Avebury geology team.

From EL49/2004 Relinquishment Report (Stellar, 2013) in regard to the Dunkley Magnetic anomaly, the previous tenement holder states:

"The source of the DMA is conjectural but analysis suggests it may be due to hornfelsing associated with a granite apophyses. Renison traced the Renison Mine Sequence to this area prior to the 1984 collapse of the tin price. They drilled one drill hole (S1200), which intersected only Crimson Creek Formation sediments and no significant mineralisation. Remodelling of the magnetic data by Stellar suggested that the target was deeper than S1200 tested. MMG, in JV with Stellar, drilled (RYN001) into the remodelled DMA to a depth of 623m intersecting sedimentary geology similar to Renison's hole, including a 2 metre gabbro dyke at 447m and 6m of andesite/gabbrodiorite from 596m. After analysis MMG were not prepared to undertake further work. Stellar's view is that the source of the DMA has not been conclusively established."

Figures 3 and 4 (below) are extracted from previous annual reports for the historic tenements that comprise EL5/2020. Figure 3 shows the Dunkley and Boodecker Faults as first mapped, in relation to EL5/2020.

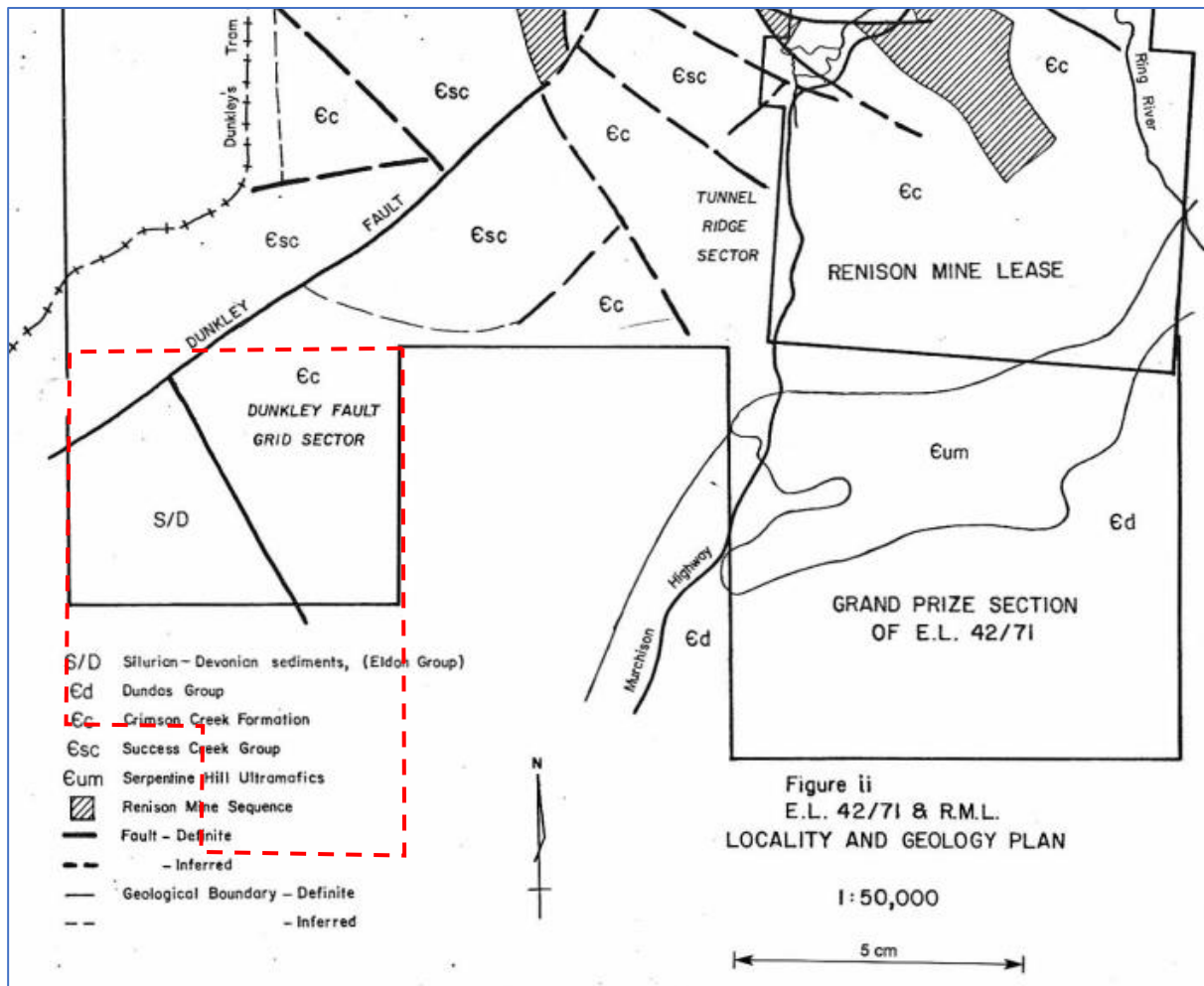


Figure 3. From Renison's EL42/71 1985 annual report, showing the Dunkley and Boodecker faults. Outline of EL5/2020 in red.

Figure 4 shows Renison's 1983 – 1985 historic grids (faint yellow squares are reassayed sample locations) as compiled by Stellar, and georeferenced to GDA94 for overlay with Avebury Tenements. The grids were used for soil sampling and bedrock augering.

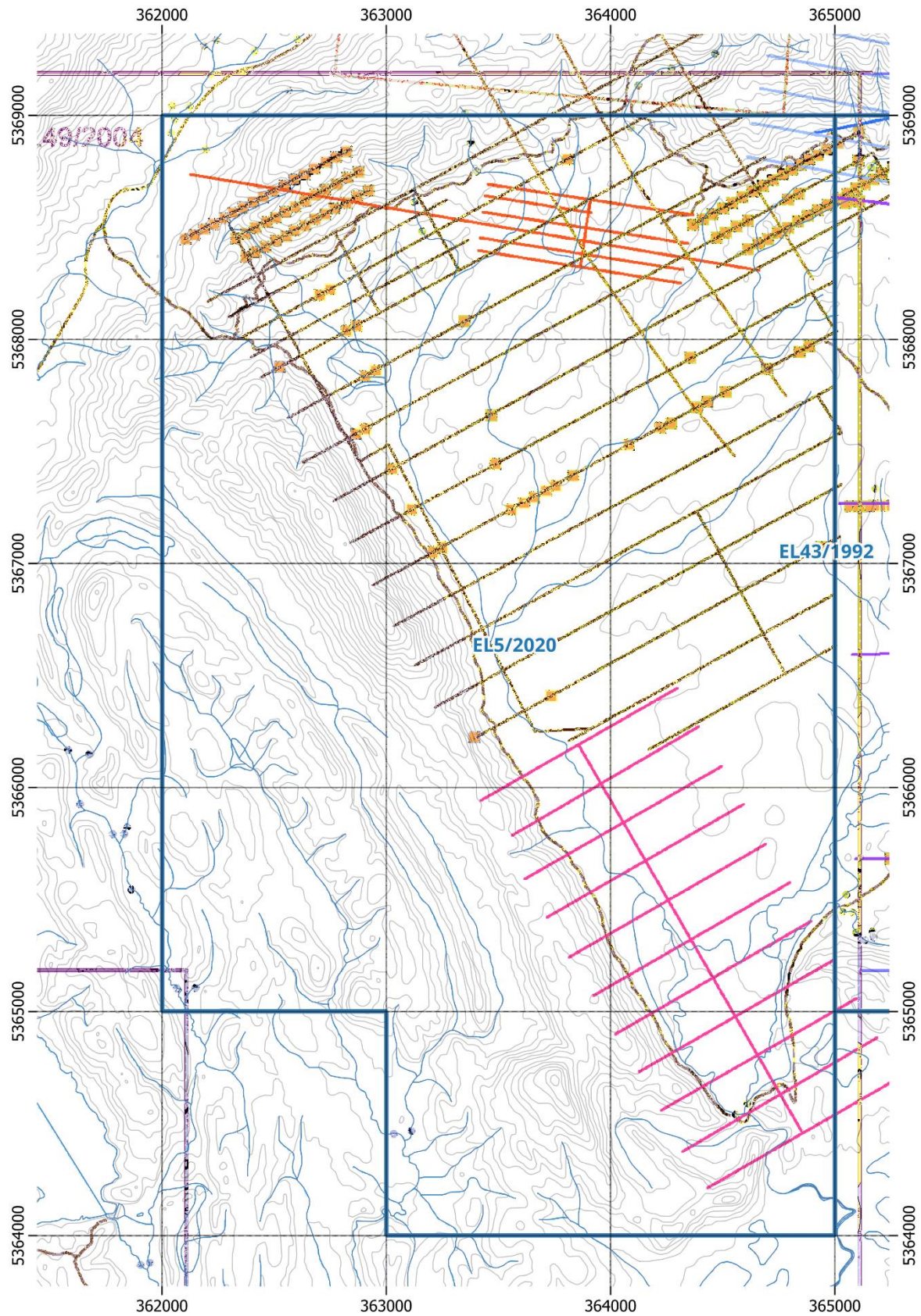


Figure 4. Historic grids on EL5/2020. Reassayed (Renison 1985) bedrock sample locations in yellow.

3 EXPLORATION WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Aerial Photography

In late 2022, after highly successful aerial photogrammetry being conducted at Avebury mine for surface stockpile surveys, Veris was engaged to fly high resolution aerial imagery over Melba Flats in a light aircraft. The aerial imagery produced a 5cm resolution and is being used to aid in the identification potential access and outcropping geological features across EL5/2020 (figure 5 and 6).



Figure 5. Melba Flats Orthophotography with Avebury Exploration Leases shown.



Figure 6. Detailed Orthophotography showing access (and rehabilitation) of old Henty Track.

Figure 6 shows a section of EL5/2020 at 1:500 scale, as an example of the usable resolution of the dataset. Track and road vector layers are shown in red and white for clarity. This resolution shows in detail old workings, vegetation boundaries, watercourses, and tracks. These are all powerful tools in the exploration of this area.

Desk Studies

In between November 2022 and January 2023 Avebury employed an Exploration Geologist and two field assistants to further works on their exploration tenements, including EL5/2020.

Extensive desk studies for EL5/2020 were undertaken, with particular focus on the compilation of historic data. Annual reports for the relevant previous two tenements (EL42/1971 and EL49/2004) were reviewed, and data was extracted to be compiled into usable formatted, including the georectification of old maps, and the digitisation of historic surface geochemistry samples, as shown in figure 4. A full summary of previous tenements and work completed can be found in Section 2. Selected previous results are discussed in section 4.

From the desk studies, gaps in data were identified. These were presented at round table discussions with the Avebury Geology Team as part of a prospectivity analysis and target ranking process for all Avebury's Melba tenements. The most significant shortcoming identified was with the gravity data for the whole area, which is at a regional (statewide) level, with resolution inadequate for targeting. With the low lying, flat nature of the majority of EL5/2020, and the variation in density between the extensive cover sequence and underlying magmatic potential hosts (gabbro dyke or chamber) at depth, it is hypothesised that detailed gravity will identify previously unrecognised target areas in the centre of the tenement.

Planning of Detailed Gravity

As part of the round table discussions and preliminary resource range analysis, the new Avebury Exploration Team identified the need for more detailed gravity for the Melba Flats as an immediate exploration priority. The team decided to engage Xcalibur Multiphysics to conduct airborne gravity survey using HeliFalcon®. The survey, covering all Avebury tenements will be flown east – west over Melba flats at a 50m line spacing, with 288 line-kilometres over EL5/2020. In early April, a Mallee Resources Geology presentation highlighting exploration goals and rationale gained support from investors and the board for this program. Xcalibur have produced preliminary designs for the survey (figure 7), with a proposal to be finalised by the end of the month, for survey in January 2024.

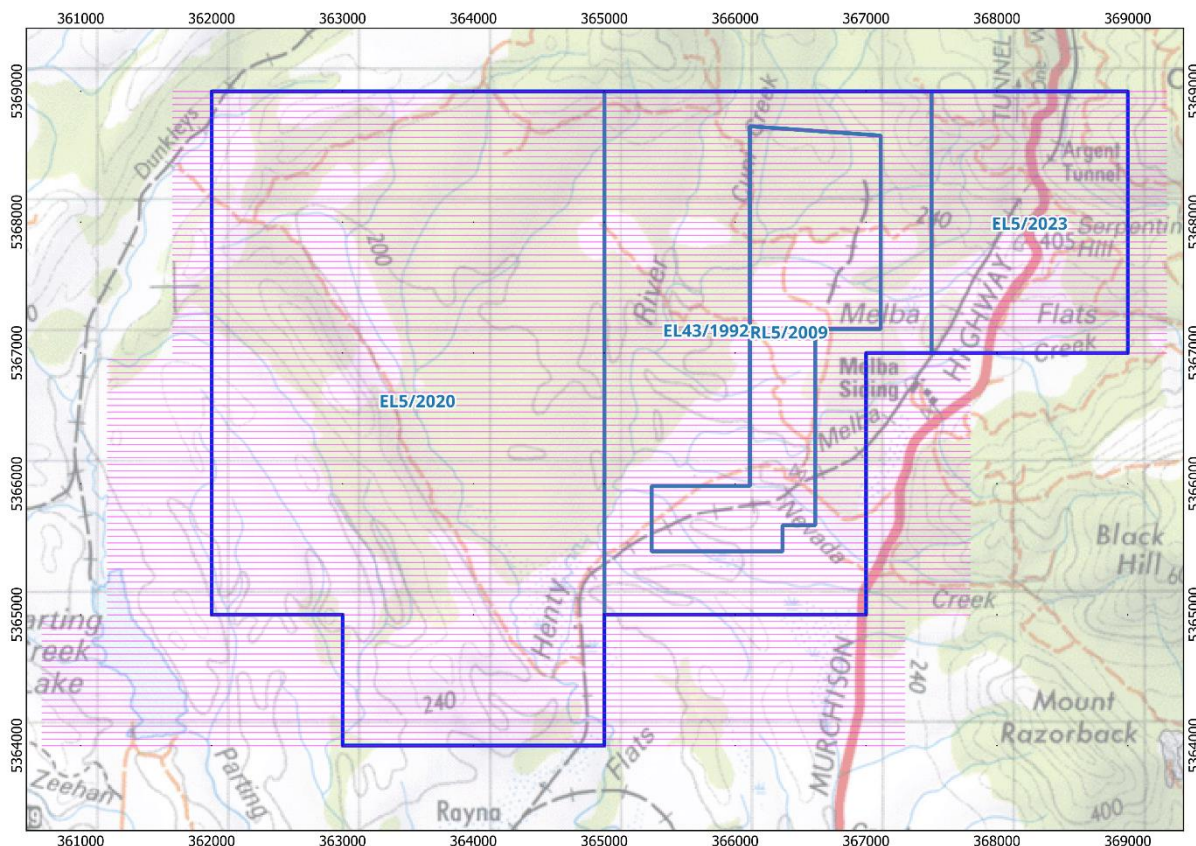


Figure 7. Proposed AGG flightlines for Melba Flats.

Compilation of Magnetic Data

At least eight separate aeromagnetic surveys of areas now part of EL5/2020 were identified from historic reports and searches of the TIGER database. Mitre geophysics was engaged to rank, compile, stitch and interpret these data for Avebury. The goal was to produce one dataset that covered the entire Melba flats area (four contiguous Avebury tenements) at the best resolution possible. This dataset will be interrogated in conjunction with the new gravity gradiometry of the same area, to define exploration targets. The table below shows the original datasets used:

Tenement holder	Year	Operator	Flight orientation	Flight spacing	Tie line spacing	Drape clearance	MRT Survey ID
Creat / ZZ	2009	Geoforce	90	100	1000	36	1045
MRT	2002	Geoinstruments / Fugro	90	200	2000	79	177
MRT	2001	Geoinstruments	90	200	2000	76	225
Allegiance	2000	Geoinstruments	90	25	200	33	621
CRAE	1995	UTS	90	40	1200	31	110
CRAE	1993	WGC	70	100	100	190	167
RGC	1989	Geoterrex	90	150	1500	117	191
CSR	1985	Geometrics	90	100	1000	105	116

Mitre produced 32 datasets for Avebury to peruse. Stitching the 2000 25m Allegiance grid into a clipped version of the 1989 40m RGC grid gave the most usable results, and Mitre created various filters of this. Figure 8 (below) shows the clipped area with total magnetic intensity.

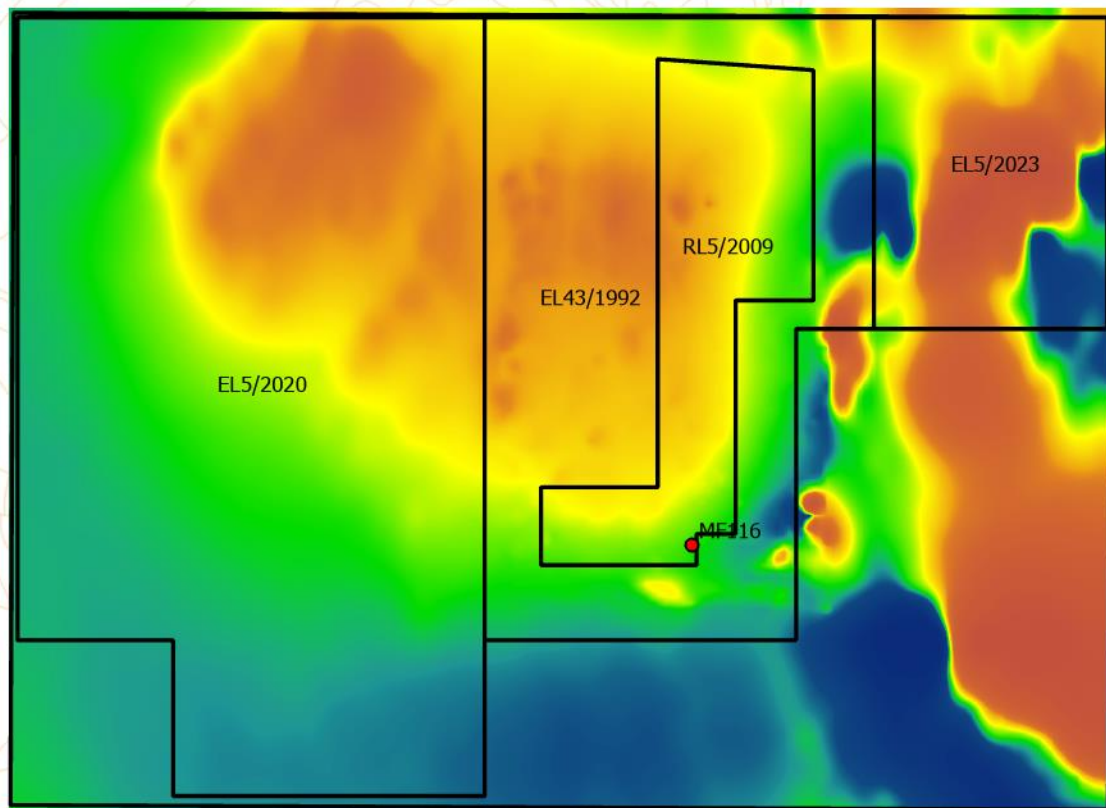


Figure 8. Melba stitched and clipped total magnetic intensity grid.

Figure 9 (below) shows total magnetic intensity reduced to poles with edge highlighted. The image suggests the presence of a large, previously unmapped faults (blue dotted line) perpendicular to (and possibly terminating on) the Boodecker fault (parallel to the Dunkley fault(s) to the northwest). Figure 9 also well defines the edge of the Dunkley anomaly, which is prospective for Ni Cu mineralisation similar to the adjacent Cuni mineral fields on RL5/2009. Also shown in this image are artifacts at the stitched edge of the 2000 Allegiance and 1989 RGC grids.

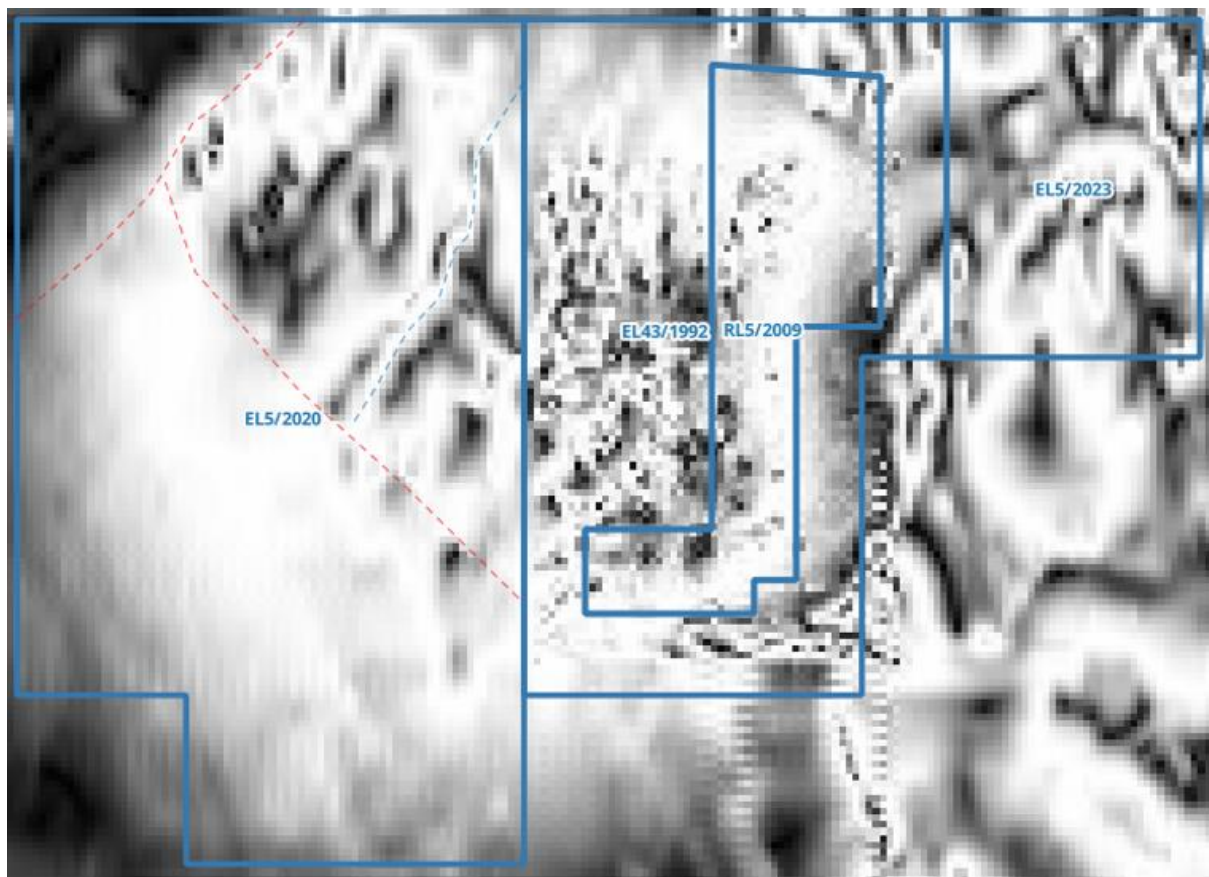


Figure 9. Melba clipped total magnetic intensity grid, reduced to the pole, with ZS-Edgezone filter.

Preliminary Rock Chip Sampling and in field XRF

In early 2023 Avebury acquired a portable XRF analyser. This was used for a small, in-field analysis program in May 2023. 38 readings were taken from 15 roadside sample sites on EL5/2020 (figures 10 and 11). Sample sites were selected approximately 100m apart, from exposed or semi exposed rock or saprolite (outcrop or subcrop from road cuttings). Before analysis, the selected sample location was scraped clean of debris and surface weathering with an estwing steel geological hammer. Four rock samples from selected sites were kept for assay, and results will be compared to the in-field pXRF results for the same rock. Location data for the samples can be found in appendix A. Preliminary analytical data (pXRF) for the 38 samples are attached in appendix B and discussed in section 4.

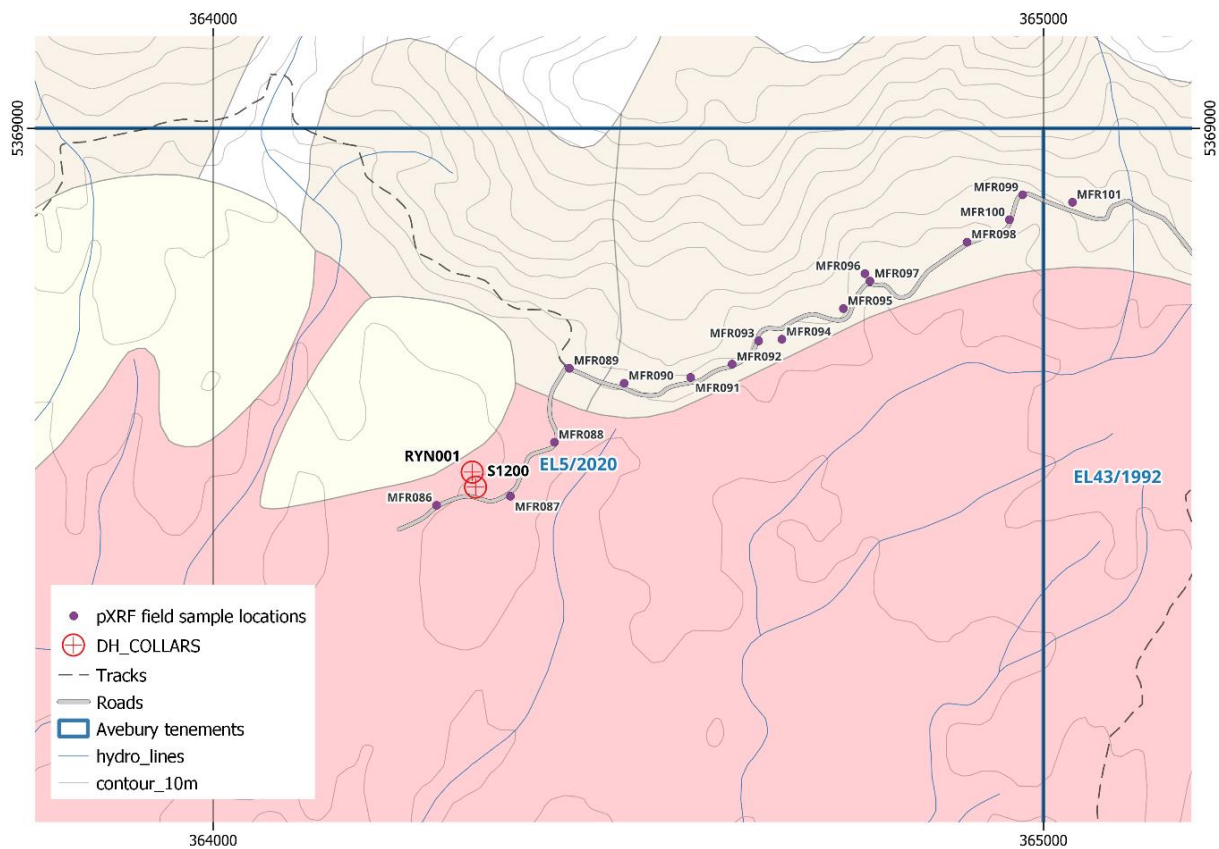


Figure 10. Field station locations for pXRF and rock chip sampling.



Figure 11. In-field pXRF of outcrop adjacent to the Dunkley Road.

4 DISCUSSION

The peripheries of the Dunkley magnetic anomaly are considered prospective for nickel, and are of interest to Avebury Mine.

Clipped total magnetic intensity datasets show anomalies such as the Dunkley anomaly, and medium to large scale faults. Reduced to the pole edge and edge zone filters particularly define the peripheries of the Dunkley anomaly, as well as variations in intensity within the broad magnetic high. It is anticipated that consolidated magnetic data for the area, coupled with the upcoming detailed gravity data will define large targets at depth.

Figure 12 (over) shows previous soil Ni near the Dunkley anomaly. The anomalous values appear around the periphery of the DMA, and not in the centre, where drilling and geophysical investigations have been previously concentrated. Interestingly, the anomalies are only shown to be between 100 and 300 ppm. Normally, background Ni would be about 1000 – 3000 ppm for this area (one order of magnitude difference), however, the anomalous soil samples taken around the Nickel – Reward historic mine site and known mineral occurrence (near 366000E 5366000N in figure 11), are shown to also be only 100 – 400 ppm. There may be errors in the assay methods or reporting, and follow up soil sampling of these areas may be undertaken after the geophysical methods are completed and data analysed.

Preliminary pXRF results show variation in elemental composition across the east – west transect from which they were taken, and correlate well with the mapped geology of the area. Results will be further analysed by the Avebury exploration team, including modelling in iogas, and comparison with laboratory assay for the same sample. If deemed successful, reliable, and practical, pXRF will be used for further analysis over other parts of the tenement, during the next summer field season.

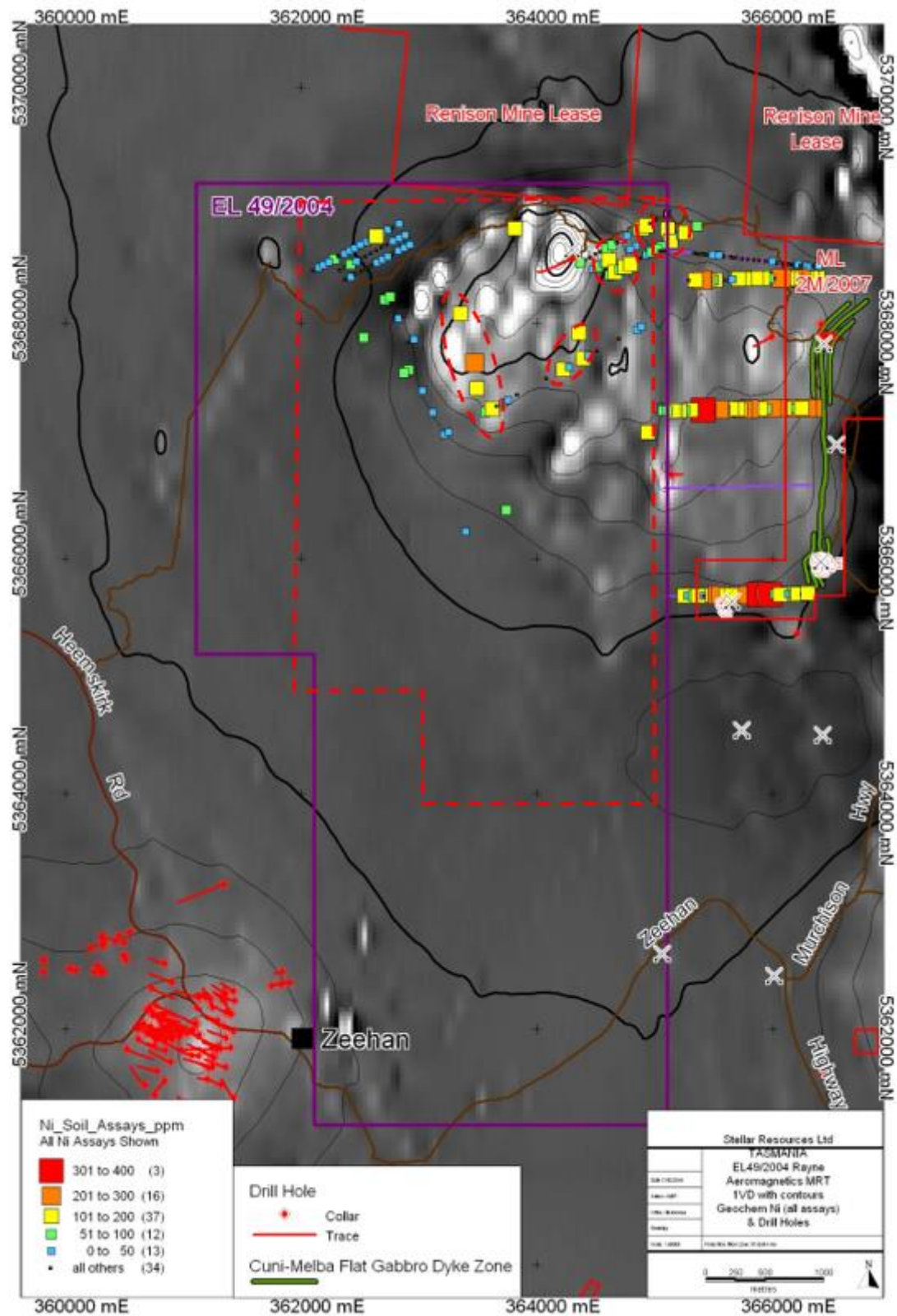


Figure 12. Soil Nickel anomalies on 1VD with contours. Base map produced by Stellar, 2010.

5 ENVIRONMENT

Weed Removal and monitoring

The drill site (two historic drill holes at the same location) on EL5/2020 was visited periodically and monitored for weeds.

One mature gorse bush and three seedlings were found at the site on the first visit in January 2023. These were sprayed with round-up. A follow up inspection was conducted in May 2023. Figure 13 shows the efficacy of gorse spraying at the site.

A walk through of the rehabilitated four-wheel drive track (Upper Little Henty Track) is scheduled for summer 2023 - 2024 with environmental monitoring to occur concurrently / opportunistically with mapping. No invasive species have been found within 100m of either end of the track.



Figure 13. Targeted gorse control at RYN001 drill site. Two plants found and sprayed with round-up in January: photo taken in May.

6 EXPENDITURE

A total of \$29,043 was spent on EL5/2020 during the tenement year. In addition to this figure, a large amount of capital expenditure was spent by Avebury Operating (Mallee Resources) on restart and upscale items (such as a new core shed, Minalyser, Exploration vehicle, portable XRF, and training and software for new exploration staff). Going forward, this capital expenditure will contribute to exploration activities on EL5/2020. However, these costs are above and beyond the 10% Administration for the tenement, and have not been recorded as expenditure.

Table 1. Expenditure for the EL5/2020 2022 tenement year.

EL5/2020 2022 - 2023 Expenditure	
Geology	
Review and interpretation of historic data (desk studies)	\$4,320
Prospecting and mapping, 15 petrological descriptions	\$2,160
Prospectivity analysis and target ranking	\$1,800
Geophysics	
Research and design of airborne gravity survey	\$2,160
stitching and interpretation of historic magnetic data	\$2,915
Geochemistry	
digitising and QA/QC of historic soil samples	\$720
pXRF of 38 rock chip samples	\$935
Remote Sensing	
Orthophotography	\$4,345
Rehabilitation	
Weed removal, gorse spraying and monitoring	\$935
Other	
purchase of soil purchase of soil sampling equipment	\$1,715
Minor track works and ground-truthing access points	\$2,585
Rental fees	\$1,738
Administration	
	\$2,640
Total (Ex. GST)	\$29,043

7 CONCLUSION

High resolution aerial photography, ground truthing, investigative research, and investment in cutting edge data acquisition techniques have been used to plan and commence exploration on EL5/2020. The tenement is considered highly prospective for a large target at depth, and Avebury eagerly anticipates the acquisition and analysis of detailed geophysical data for this purpose.

The total expenditure for the year was \$29,043.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING TENEMENT YEAR

- Acquisition and interpretation of detailed airborne gravity gradiometry, radiometrics, and magnetics.
- Interpretation of recently reprocessed and stitched detailed and regional aeromagnetic data.
- Detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling of outcrop along the upper Little Henty River and rehabilitated four-wheel drive tracks.
- Analysis and contouring of historic geochemical (soil, rock and stream sediment) data.
- Infill soil, stream and rock chip sampling, including in field pXRF.

An expenditure of \$60,000 is proposed for the following tenement year.

9 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A - Locations of in field pXRF analysis and rock samples taken for assay

H0002	Version	1																	
H0003	Date_generated	3/06/2023																	
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date	11/06/2023																	
H0005	State	TAS																	
H0100	Tenement_no	EL5/2020																	
H0101	Tenement_holder	Mallee Resources Pty Ltd																	
H0102	Project_name	Little Henty River																	
H0106	Tenement_operator	Mallee Resources Pty Ltd																	
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition	23/02/2023																	
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition	17/05/2023																	
H0202	Template_format	SL_1																	
H0203	Number_of_data_records	15																	
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update	3/06/2023																	
H0300	Related_data_files	NA																	
H0302	Downhole_lithology_data_file	NA																	
H0303	Downhole_geochem_data_file	NA																	
H0304	Downhole_survey_data_file	NA																	
H0305	Surface_Geochem_data_file	EL52020_202306_AppendixB_03.xls																	
H0307	Lithology_code_file	NA																	
H0308	File_verification_list	EL52020_202306_FileListing.xls																	
H0318	QAQC_data_file	NA																	
H0400	Drill_code	NA																	
H0401	Drill_contractor	NA																	
H0402	Drill_description	rock chip																	
H0500	Feature_located	Dunkley																	
H0501	Geodetic_datum	MGA94																	
H0502	Vertical_datum	AHD																	
H0503	Projection	UTM																	
H0530	Coordinate_system	Projected																	
H0531	Projection_Zone	Z55																	
		GPSMAP66st																	
H0532	Surveying_instrument																		
H0533	Surveying_company	Avebury Operating																	
H1000	Hole_Id	Sample_Id	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Description	Lith1	Lith2	Unit	Sample Type	Logged	Date	Comments	Surv_method	uracy_m	Vegetation	Tenement	Prospect	
H1001	Units	metres	metres	metres											meters				
H1004	Accuracy	10	10	10															
D	MFR086	MFR086	364269	5368546	200	red brown highly weathered saprolite on road cutting west of drill site			ccf	subcrop			pXRF: DUNK001				EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR087	MFR087	364358	5368557	212	red brown highly weathered saprolite in road east of drill site	SILT		ccf	subcrop			pXRF: DUNK002, a				EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR088	MFR088	364411	5368622	212	red brown and green blue extremely weathered sedimentary rock in road cutting	SAND	SILT	ccf	subcrop			pXRF: DUNK003, a, b, c				EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR089	MFR089	364429	5368711	221	green light grey laminated siltstone, outcropping in small creek	SILT		scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK004	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR090	MFR090	364495	5368693	222	massive quartz float in creekbed, and fine grained dark rock with quartz veining	VEIN	HORN	scg	float	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK005, a, b	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR091	MFR091	364575	5368700	226	outcrop along roadside, slightly weathered pink and grey blue siltstone with iron staining and disseminated sulphides on joint faces	SILT	HORN	scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK006, a, b, c, d, d	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR092	MFR092	364625	5368716	228	Extremely weathered brown siltstone in road cutting, with massive quartz float, and vuggy quartz veins with euhedral crystals	SILT	VEIN	scg	float	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK007, a, b, c	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR093	MFR093	364657	5368744	229	outcrop in small creek, massive quartz and light brown meta-siltstone (hornfels) with stockwork veining. Possible fault	HORN	VEIN	scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK008, a	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR094	MFR094	364685	5368746	228	extremely weathered light green grey siltstone	SILT		scg	subcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK009	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR095	MFR095	364759	5368783	230	extremely weathered light green grey siltstone	SILT		scg	subcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK010	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR096	MFR096	364785	5368825	235	purple, highly weathered interbedded siltstone and sandstone, iron rich, moderately magnetic, steeply dipping. Outcropping along road side	SILT	SAND	scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK011, a	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR097	MFR097	364791	5368816	233	white to light green highly weathered, very fine grained, soft, siltstone, outcropping on road verge in small creek	SILT	MUD	scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK012, a	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR098	MFR098	364908	5368863	231	grey brown meta siltstone with quartz stockwork veining, weathered to orange brown moderately weathered siltstone	HORN		scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK013	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR099	MFR099	364975	5368920	242	green grey steeply dipping, thinly bedded siltstone, bleached white in places, orange brown in places	SILT		scg	outcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK014, a	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
D	MFR100	MFR100	364959	5368890	233	float and subcrop in road way, dark grey meta siltstone, heavy, smells sulphidic	HORN		scg	subcrop	EH	17/05/2023	pXRF: DUNK015, a, b, c, c	GPSMAP66st	10 RMS		EL5/2020	Dunkley	
EOF																			

APPENDIX B - pXRF results (preliminary surface geochemistry)

[illegible]

[illegible]