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EL 3107 / EL 4197

GLENLOTH

FIRST PARTIAL SURRENDER REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 11/7/2003 TO 2/11/2009

Submitted by
Minotaur Exploration Ltd, Mithril Resources Ltd and Toro Energy Ltd
2010

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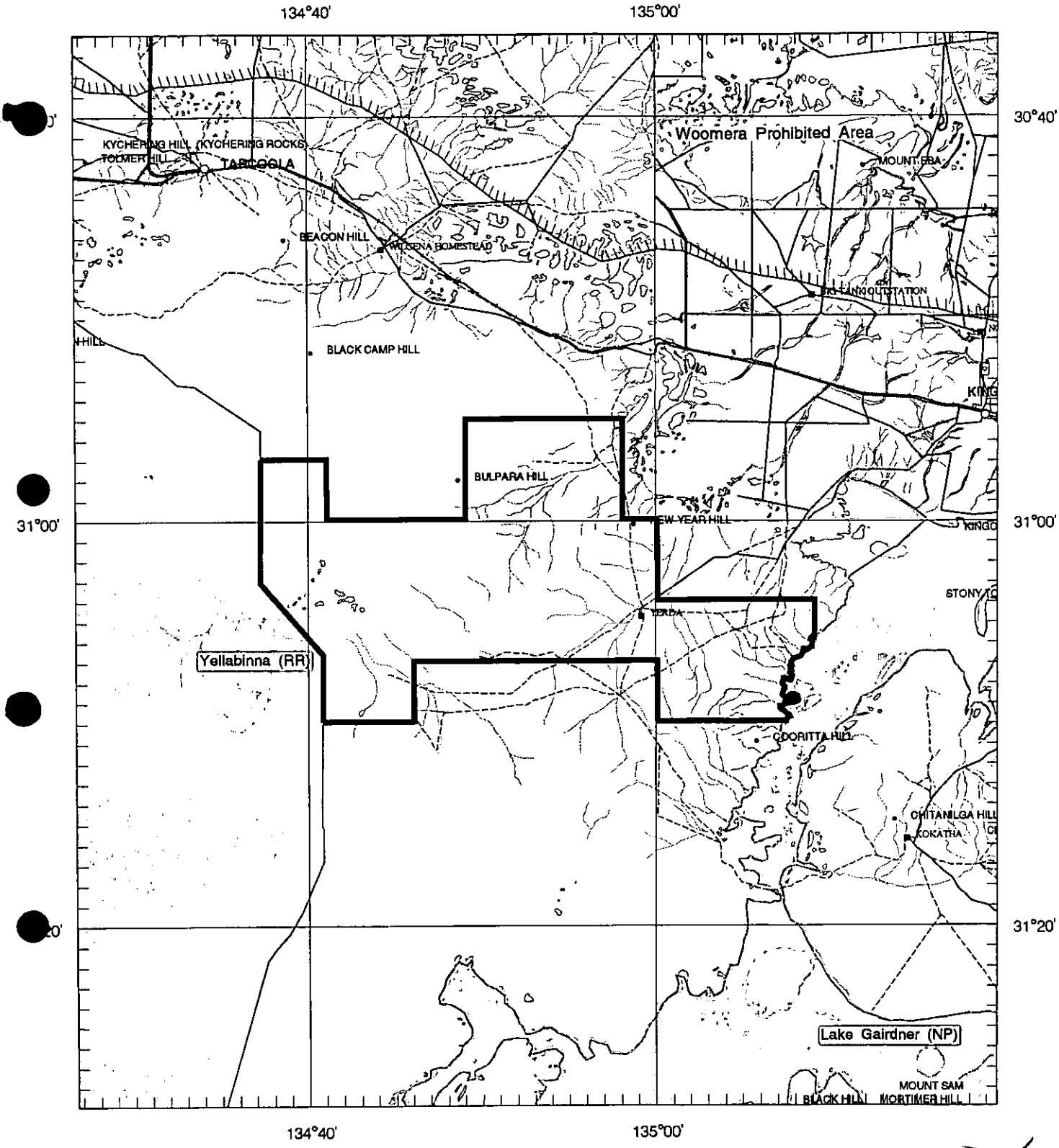
Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

SCHEDULE A



EXPIRED

SCALE 1 : 500 000

KILOMETRES 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETRES

APPLICATION LODGED IN : DATUM AGD66

GDA GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA

APPLICANT : ~~**MOUNT ISA MINES LTD**~~ RANGE RIVER GOLD NL

FILE REF : **30/03** TYPE : **MINERAL ONLY** AREA : **803** km² (approx.)

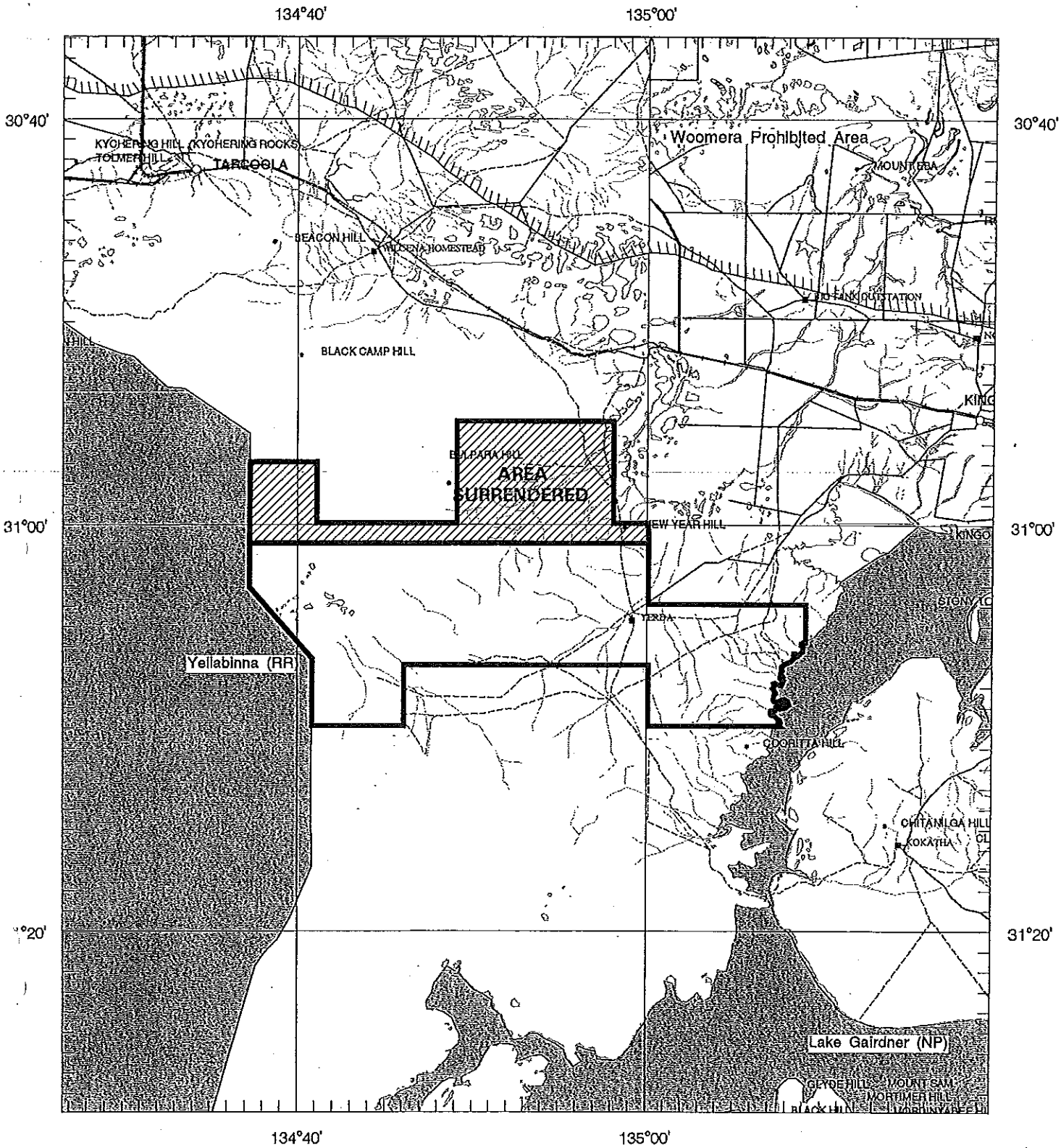
1:250000 MAPSHEETS : **TARCOOLA KINGOONYA CHILDARA GAIRDNER**

LOCALITY : **GLENLOTH AREA - Approximately 45 km southeast of Tarcoola**

DATE GRANTED : **11 July 2003** DATE EXPIRED : **10 July ~~2004~~ ~~2007~~ 2006**

EL No : 3107

SCHEDULE A



APPLICANT : **RANGE RIVER GOLD LTD**

FILE REF : **219/08** TYPE : **MINERAL ONLY** AREA : **570** km² (approx.)

1:250000 MAPSHEETS : **TARCOOLA KINGOONYA CHILDARA GAIRDNER**

LOCALITY : **GLENLOTH AREA - Approximately 45 km southeast of Tarcoola**

DATE GRANTED : **03-Nov-2008** DATE EXPIRED : **02-Nov-2009** EL NO : **4197**

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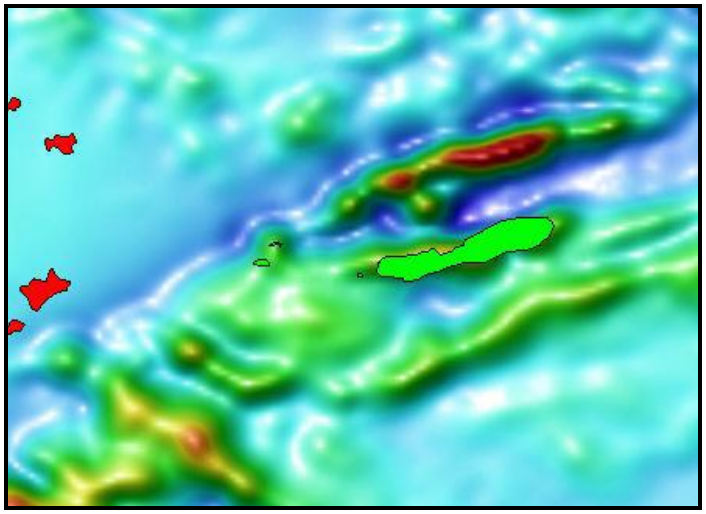
PARTIAL REDUCTION REPORT

EL 4197 GLENLOTH
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FOR YEAR ENDING 2nd November 2009



R.B. Flint

June 2010

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PARTIAL REDUCTION REPORT

EL 4197 GLENLOTH
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FOR YEAR ENDING 2nd November 2009

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

- Upon renewal of the tenement EL 4197 on 2nd November 2009, there was a partial surrender of 233 km^2 (29% reduction) and this report documents exploration activities undertaken in this area by Minotaur Exploration, Mithril Resources and Toro Energy under various complex joint venture arrangements.
- When exploring for nickel mineralisation within the Archaean Lake Harris Greenstone Belt ~16 km NW of Yerda Outstation, Mithril Resources carried out a ground EM survey comprising 371 moving-loop stations along 12 N–S lines utilising 50 m intervals and a 100 m loop. A small conductor was delineated, but a subsequent soil sampling program did not provide sufficient encouragement for drill testing.
- Toro Energy, in a quest for uranium mineralisation within Tertiary palaeochannels carried out an airborne EM survey in mid 2006 as part of a broader regional survey. No palaeochannels or late-time basement conductors were identified within the surrendered portion of the tenement.
- Minotaur Exploration, in searching for Au and IOCG-style mineralisation, carried out a gravity survey in late 2005, drilling of three AC holes at Hopeful Hill in August 2006 and a biochemical survey during late 2009 without encountering any significant mineralisation.

1:250 000 map reference	SH 53-10 TARCOOLA, SH 53-14 CHILDARA, SH 53-15 GAIRDNER		
1:100 000 map reference	5835 Meelera	5836 Tarcoola	5935 Kokatha

DISTRIBUTION: PIRSA
Range River Gold Ltd
Minotaur Exploration Ltd

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C Mithril Resources surface geochemical survey analytical data
Digital file EL4197_2009_P_09_SurfaceGeochemistry.txt

D Mithril Resources surface geochemical survey location data
Digital file EL4197_2009_P_10_SurfaceLocations.txt

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

EL 4197 (Glenloth) is situated on the central portion of the Gawler Craton, central South Australia, encompassing an area of 803 km^2 SE of Tarcoola and SW of Kingoonya (Figure 1). Subsequent EL 4197 was granted to Range River Gold Limited on 3rd November 2008 for an initial term of one year and has been subsequently renewed annually. Previous annual technical reports for the tenement include Carnes (2004, 2005), Flint and Thompson (2006), Flint and Godsmark (2008) and Lockheed and Godsmark (2010) whilst additional PIRSA PACE investigations and reports include Van Der Stelt et al (2006) and Flint (2006).

Former EL 3107 was acquired by Range River Gold Ltd on 11th July 2003. In mid 2005, Minotaur Exploration Ltd (Minotaur) entered into a joint venture (Tarcoola JV) with Range River Gold in order to explore EL 3107 for gold-only and iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) mineralisation styles. Minotaur continues to act as operator/manager of EL 4197.

Mithril Resources entered into a separate and concurrent joint venture with Range River Gold Ltd to explore the tenement for nickel mineralisation. Mithril have subsequently withdrawn from their JV with Range River Gold over the EL 4197 area.

By an agreement made in January 2006, the uranium exploration, mining and processing rights over EL 3107 were divested to Toro. Toro withdrew from the Tarcoola Joint Venture in June 2009.

Renewal of the exploration licence on 3rd November 2009 was undertaken along with a reduction in area extent of 233 km^2 to 570 km^2, representing a 29% reduction. This report summarises technical work previously undertaken on the surrendered portion of the tenement.

The licence area includes Yerda Outstation of North Well pastoral property and also incorporates the predominantly historical Glenloth Goldfield that was worked 1893 – 1901 and again during the 1930s for a total recorded production of 315.4 kg gold from 14,620 tonnes of ore yielding an average grade of 21.6 g/t Au (Daly in Flint, 1993). A limited number of mining claims are still current.

Rock exposures, predominantly of Archaean gneiss and granitoid, are restricted to the SE and NE portions of EL 4197 near the Glenloth Goldfield and Kenella Rock Hole. Elsewhere

basement is obscured by a relatively thin (<50 m) cover sequence of Mesozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary sediments (Daly, 1985; Blissett, 1985).

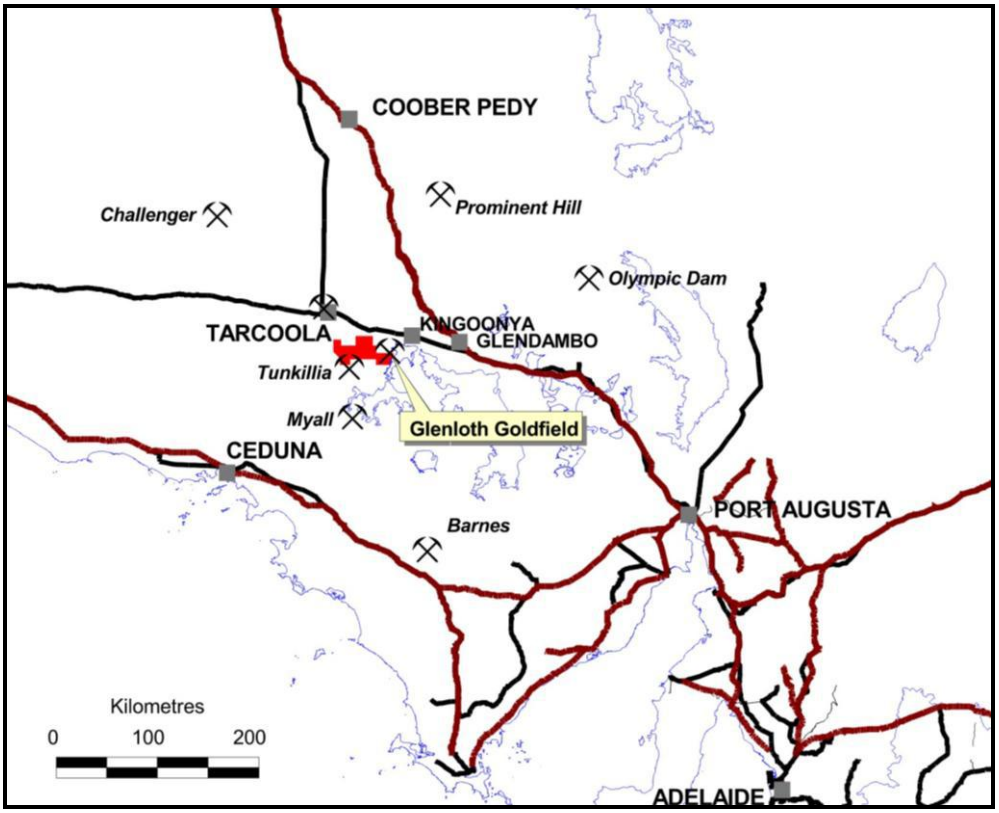

Figure 1: Location plan for EL 4197 (Glenloth) and the Glenloth Goldfield, South Australia

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

A great variety of Archaean, Palaeoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic units are present in the Tarcoola and Kingoonya areas of the central Gawler Craton (Figure 2). Archaean units of the Mulgathing Complex are predominantly leucocratic quartz +feldspar and quartz +feldspar +garnet +biotite gneisses (e.g. Kennella Gneiss). Basaltic and ultramafic flows (Hopeful Hill Basalt, Lake Harris Komatiite) are also present within the Lake Harris Greenstone Belt to the immediate north of the Glenloth Goldfield (Figures 2–3, 5). The Glenloth Goldfield occurs in a region of exposed and subcropping Archaean felsic gneiss and granite (e.g. Glenloth Granite) (Blissett, 1985; Daly and Fanning, 1993; Daly et al., 1998) (Figure 5).

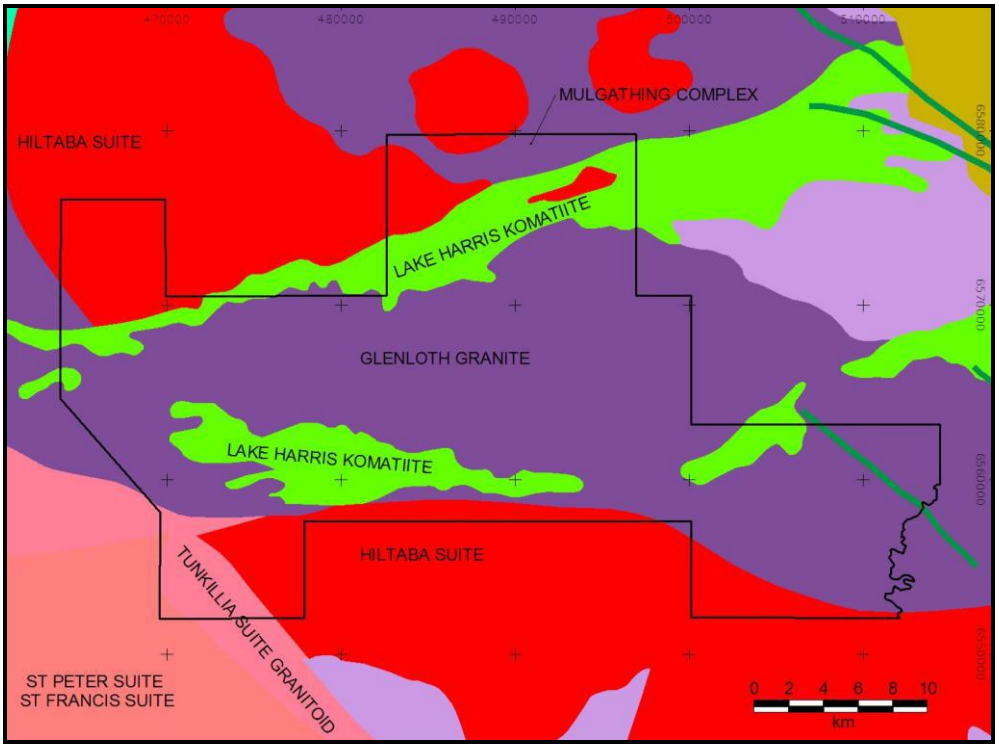

Figure 2: Interpreted basement geology showing the relationship between Archaean, Palaeoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic units within EL 4197 (Cowley, 2006).

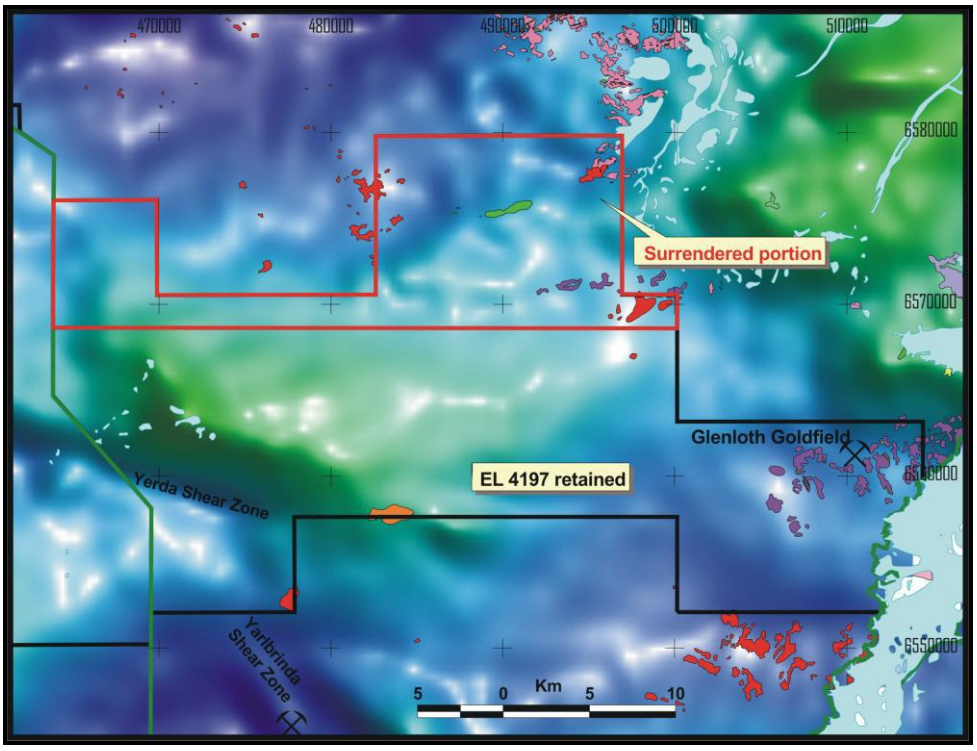

Figure 3: Regional Bouguer gravity image for EL 4197 (Glenloth) (PIRSA and Minotaur data). Small irregular-coloured polygons represent basement exposures.

During the Palaeoproterozoic, various volcanosedimentary sequences, including the Wilgena Hill Jaspilite, Eba Formation, Labyrinth Formation and Tarcoola Formation were deposited

within localized basins that were variously deformed during late stages of the Kimban and Kararan Orogenies. Associated plutonism includes the Muckanippie Anorthosite and granitoids of the Tunkillia Suite and St Peter Suite (Figure 2).

During these deformational episodes, major shear zones developed, including the E-trending Yerda and Oolabinnia Shear Zones and N-trending Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. These regionally significant shear zones are up to several kilometres wide and are characterised by ductile shearing and deformation which occurred before ~1600 Ma (Daly et al., 1998; McLean and Betts, 2003). Tenement EL 4197 incorporates a 50 km strike extent of the Yerda Shear Zone and also the junction of the Yerda and Yarlbrinda Shear Zones (Figure 4).

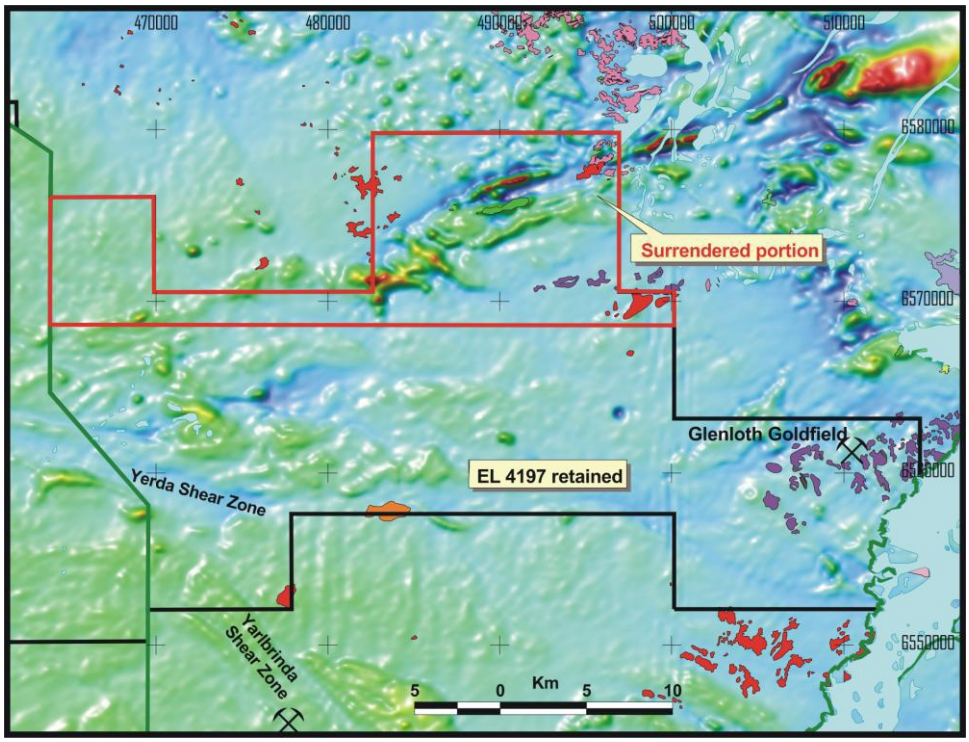

Figure 4: TMI-RTP image (PIRSA data) for EL 4197. Small irregular-coloured polygons represent basement exposures.

During the Mesoproterozoic, widespread anorogenic magmatism across the central portion of the craton resulted in voluminous outpourings of the Gawler Range Volcanics, intrusion of Hiltaba Suite granite (Figure 2), emplacement of minor gabbroic plugs and development of Cu-Au +/- U mineralisation at Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill and Au-only mineralisation at Tarcoola, Tunkillia and the Glenloth Goldfield (Fanning et al, 1988; Blissett et al, 1993; Flint, 1993). Some pre-existing ductile shear zones (e.g. Yerda Shear Zone) were re-activated during the Mesoproterozoic with predominantly brittle deformation and vertical displacements.

Basement rock exposures within the region are scarce and restricted predominantly to Hiltaba Suite granitoids and Glenloth Granite with minor Archaean Hopeful Hill Basalt and Palaeoproterozoic granitoids. EL 4197 is dominated by Pleistocene sediments and lesser Quaternary cover.

3.0 REGIONAL MINERALISATION

The Glenloth Goldfield was worked during 1893–1901 and again during the 1930s for a total recorded production of 315.4 kg gold from 14,620 tonnes of ore yielding an average grade of 21.6 g/t Au (Daly in Flint, 1993). Auriferous quartz veins and vein sets, up to 1 metre wide and predominantly NW-trending, occur within sheared Archaean Glenloth Granite and Kenella Gneiss (Mulgathing Complex). The mineralising fluid is believed to have been derived from a shallow, but concealed, Hiltaba Suite granite batholith (Blissett, 1985).

A similar geological setting occurs at the Lake Labyrinth Mine (~35 km N of the Glenloth Goldfield) that consists of numerous shallow shafts and trenches. The gold occurs in W- and NW-striking quartz veins which were discovered in 1912 and worked during 1912–1915, 1932–1934 and 1940.

The historical Tarcoola Goldfield (~65 km NW of the Glenloth Goldfield) yielded 2.387 tonnes of gold at an average grade of 37.5 g/t during the period 1901–1986. Production was from quartz reefs predominantly within Palaeoproterozoic Tarcoola Formation siltstone and quartzite and to a much lesser extent within nearby Hiltaba Suite granite (Daly et al., 1990; Daly in Flint, 1993).

Quartz-vein hosted gold mineralisation is known from several prospects along the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone (Tunkillia, Myall and Sheoak) west of the Gawler Ranges. At all these localities, gold is believed to be associated with hydrothermal fluids emanating from a Hiltaba Suite pluton or batholith.

Minotaur Exploration reported the 2009 gold inventory of Area 223 of the Tunkillia deposit (~15 km E of EL 3266) as 803,000 ounces comprising an oxide resource of 6.3 Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au equating to ~224,000 ounces (0.5 g/t cutoff), a primary gold resource of 9.3 Mt @ 1.9 g/t

Au equating to 579,000 ounces (1.0 g/t cutoff) and a primary silver resource of 9.3 Mt @ 5.5 g/t Ag equating to 1,658,000 ounces (ASX release 8th August 2009).

The Tunkillia deposit is hosted within sheared Palaeoproterozoic Tunkillia Suite lithologies of the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone, with gold and associated pyrite occurring in steeply-dipping quartz veins within a sericite-chlorite alteration zone. Mineralisation is interpreted to be related to fluids emanating from a Hiltaba Suite granite and preferentially focused along the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone.

The Myall, Sheoak and Bimba Prospects discovered by Equinox Resources during 1995–1997 lie further south along the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone. Initial calcrete sampling was successful and subsequent exploration included RAB, RC and diamond drilling programs, encountering significant anomalous gold. Intercepts included 7 m at 3.1 g/t Au (52-59 m in NHAC26) and 22 m at 1.1 g/t Au (113-135 m in NHRC-1) at the Sheoak Prospect (Parker, 2003).

Near the southwest Gawler Ranges (SE of the Yarlbrinda Shear Zone), gold mineralisation at the Barnes and White Tank prospects discovered by Adelaide Resources Ltd is spatially near Hiltaba Suite granitoids though hosted within Tunkillia Suite granodiorite. Significant gold intersections include 12 m at 3.38 g/t (RCBN123), 6 m at 4.40 g/t (RCBN51), 8 m at 2.97 g/t (RHBN50) and 2 m at 67.6 g/t (RCBN129) (Barnes Prospect) and 17 m at 3.47 g/t Au (White Tank) (Drown, 2003).

4.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION WITHIN EL 4197 (FORMERLY EL 3107)

4.1 MITHRIL RESOURCES

Exploration activity undertaken by Mithril Resources for nickel mineralisation within the Archaean Lake Harris Greenstone Belt ~16 km NW of Yerda Outstation included a ground EM survey comprising 371 moving-loop stations along 12 N–S lines utilising 50 m intervals and a 100 m loop (Figure 5). This survey was undertaken during December 2005 and February 2006. The summary results below are complemented by complete technical reporting in Appendix B.

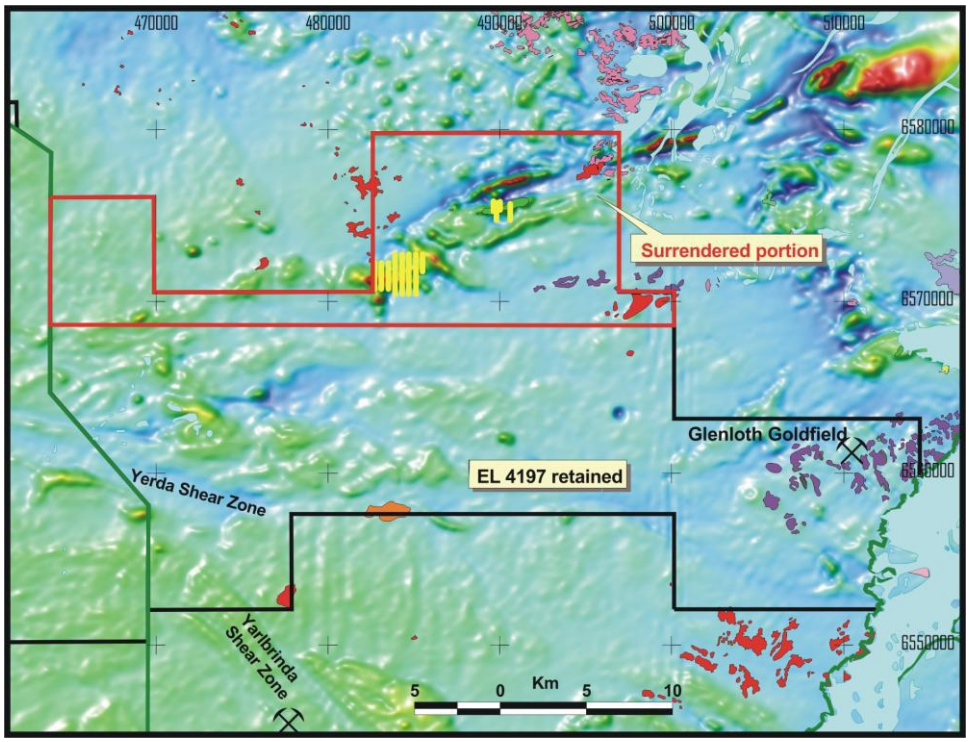

Figure 5: Location of ground EM survey conducted in late 2005 and early 2006.

The purpose of the survey was to identify potential conductive responses representative of massive sulphide mineralisation. The work was conducted over two areas, with the primary target being an ultramafic unit to the west while the northeastern lines covered a series of airborne EM anomalies associated with a second ultramafic unit. A single late-time anomaly on the western margin of the eastern target area was followed up with fixed loop EM.

The EM results were followed up by surface geochemical sampling in March 2006 to attempt to ascertain the nature of the EM response. Samples were assayed for Ag, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn, but metal values were consistently low (Appendices C–D).

Western area

Several small late-time responses occur on the southern edge of an ultramafic unit. As a result, lines 483900mE through to 485100mE were then extended further south, however, the conductivity and size of the anomaly did not increase further east and this anomaly was subsequently downgraded. A second, broad, mid- to late-time target is also present on line 483900mE (in the centre of the line at 6571700mN), however, the layered-earth inversion suggests this response may be due to a thickening of the overburden.

No other late-time ground EM anomalies were identified over the western target area, however, there were several early to mid-time anomalies which were attributed to increases in surface conductivity. Layered-earth inversion of the data suggests a relatively conductive overburden of 10 ohm and a depth of cover of 50–100 m.

Eastern area

Initially two lines were surveyed and two anomalies of interest were identified on line 489800mE (Figure 6). The most obvious anomaly from 6575000mN to 6575200mN was thought to be due to an edge effect of a large shallow conductor that extended further to the south. This anomaly correlates with the location of the airborne EM response. A smaller, but more conductive anomaly, (time constant - 7ms) is evident further north at 6575500mN. This anomaly was subsequently followed up with two lines located 200 m further west and east of the existing line (Figures 6–7). To the east on line 490000mE, a weaker early to mid-time anomaly was apparent, however, to the west on line 489600mE, a large M-shaped response representing a shallow steeply-dipping conductor is present. This anomaly was then followed up with a fixed-loop survey using a 600 m by 400 m loop with 100 m spaced lines. Responses were picked up on three separate lines, however, the peak of the anomaly was readily apparent on line 489700mE.

Modeling of the fixed-loop EM responses suggested a target with a depth to top of 40 m, depth extent of 60 m, strike length of 175 m and a conductivity thickness product of 750 siemens. It is centred at 489690mE 6575530mN and dips at 70–80^{o} to the northwest. This anomaly is not present in the Tempest airborne EM data. The source of the model may have a slight magnetic association. Imaging of the X component data clearly resolves the extent of the anomaly.

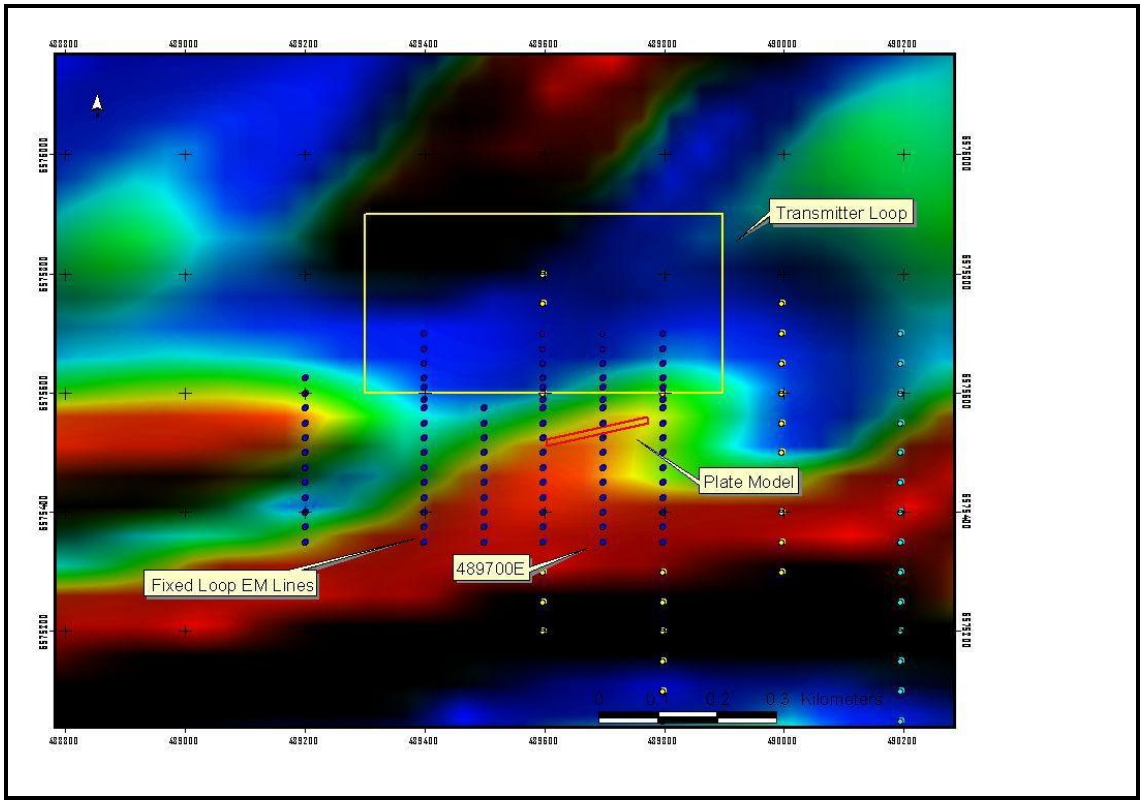

Figure 6: Fixed-loop EM lines and plate model over TMI image for the eastern EM area

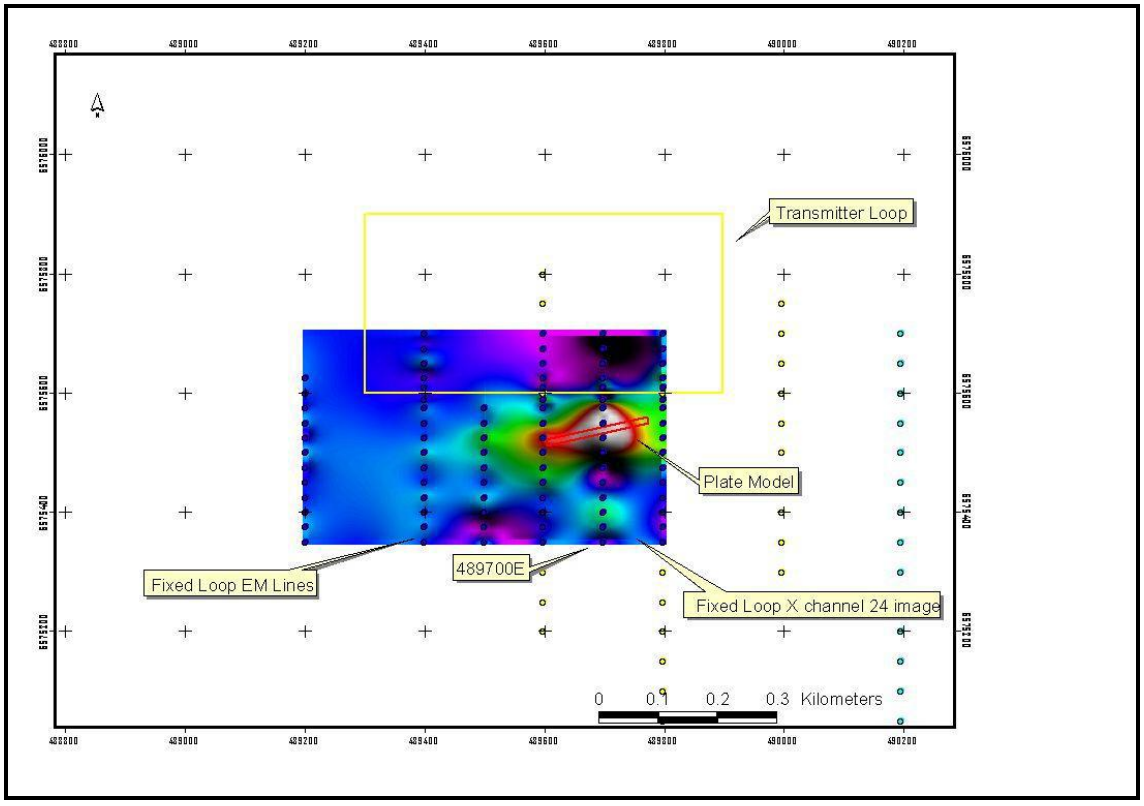

Figure 7: Fixed-loop EM lines and plate model over X channel 25 image for the eastern EM area

The discrete EM anomaly in the eastern EM target area occurs beneath an area mapped as outcropping basalt, which is an unlikely host for the targeted, magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides. Therefore, a follow up field visit was conducted to look for evidence of ultramafic rocks and to conduct three lines of geochemistry over the anomaly.

Field observations confirmed the presence of basalt at the EM anomaly and no evidence of ultramafic rocks was seen. Due to its proximity to the surface, it was reasoned that if the EM anomaly was due to Ni-Cu sulphides, it should produce anomalous Ni and/or Cu at the surface. One line was sampled over the centre of the anomaly and two lines were sampled either side. The lines were 50 m apart with a 25 m sample spacing. Samples were collected using a -20# mesh and a 4mm – 20# fraction was also sampled on the eastern line. A single rock chip was sampled over the centre of the anomaly. Unfortunately, only background values of Ni and Cu were attained. Maxima metal values were <1 ppb Ag, 61 ppm Cr, 73 ppm Cu, 73 ppm Ni, 18 ppb Pb and 87 ppm Zn and did not indicate the presence of any subcropping strata containing magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides (Appendices C–D).

4.2 TORO ENERGY

Exploration activities undertaken by Toro Energy in the search for sedimentary uranium within Tertiary palaeochannels included a TEMPEST airborne EM survey flown during July-August 2006 by Fugro Airborne Surveys. The survey was part of a large regional survey and predominantly covered surrounding tenements, but a small portion was on EL 3107 (now EL 4197) involving 197 line km at a station spacing 1 km along E–W flight lines and covering a total area of 193 km^2 (Figure 8) (Appendix E). Processing, merging and interpretation of AEM data did not identify any palaeochannels or late-time basement conductors within the surrendered portion of the tenement.

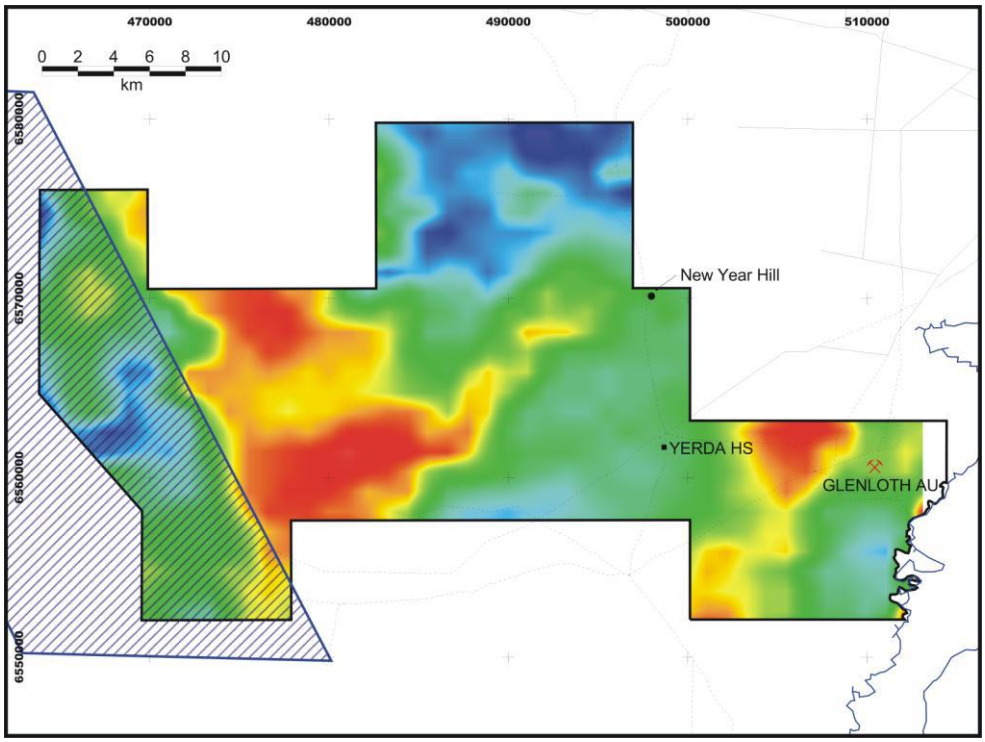

Figure 8: Pseudocolour image of NOAA data for EL 3107 showing the location of Toro Energy AEM survey area (hatched).

4.3 MINOTAUR EXPLORATION

Exploration activity undertaken by Minotaur on the surrendered portion of EL 4197 included a regional gravity survey by contractor Haines Surveys from the 18th – 31st August, 2005 (Figure 9) (Appendix F). A total of 933 gravity stations were collected on EL 3107, incorporating regional stations at a spacing of 1 000 x 1 000 m along with infill at 500 x 500 m. The survey was conducted in order to identify potential IOCG targets.

The new gravity data define an extensive regional positive anomaly ~25 km W of Yerda Homestead. Elsewhere, including the surrendered portion of the tenement, gravity values are low and consistent with inferred distribution for gneissic Archaean units of the Mulgathing Complex and granitic Mesoproterozoic Hiltaba Suite (Figure 2).

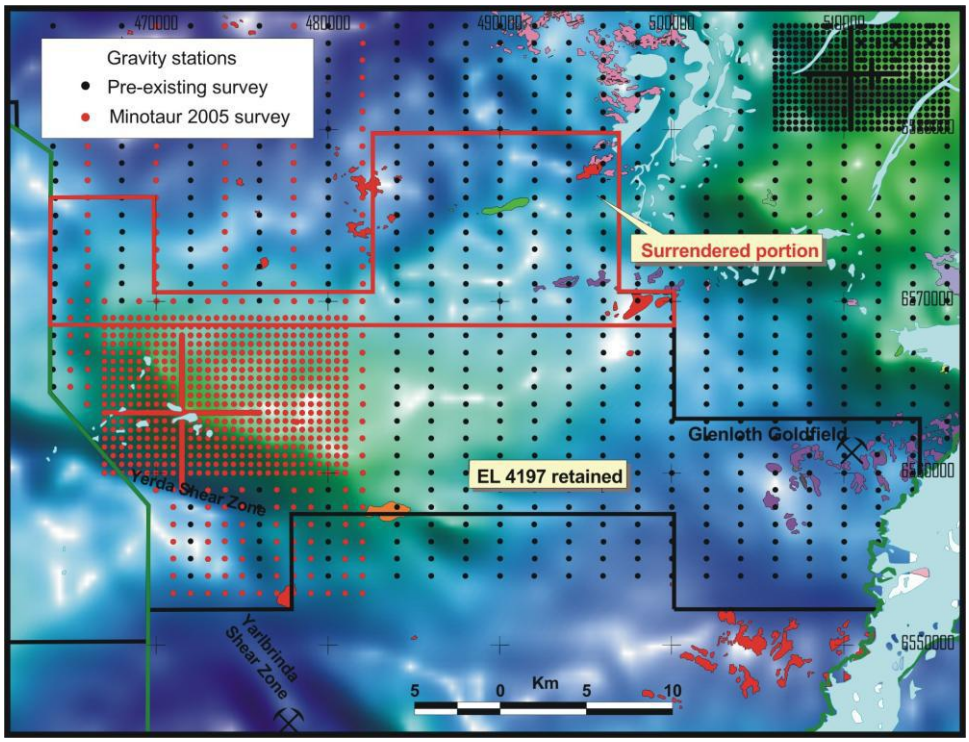

Figure 9: Regional Bouguer gravity image for EL 4197 (Glenloth) and gravity stations.

Three shallow RAB-Hammer holes (total 87 m) were drilled near Hopeful Hill at a target identified by Mithril Resources in late 2005 (Figure 7). Moving-loop and fixed-loop ground EM undertaken had indicated the presence of a shallow, highly conductive, steeply dipping body with a classic 'M-shaped' response. Detailed modelling of the fixed-loop EM data indicated a target with a depth to top of 40 m, depth extent of 60 m, strike length of 175 m and a conductivity thickness product of 750 siemens, centred at 489690mE, 6575530mN and dipping NNW at 70–80º.

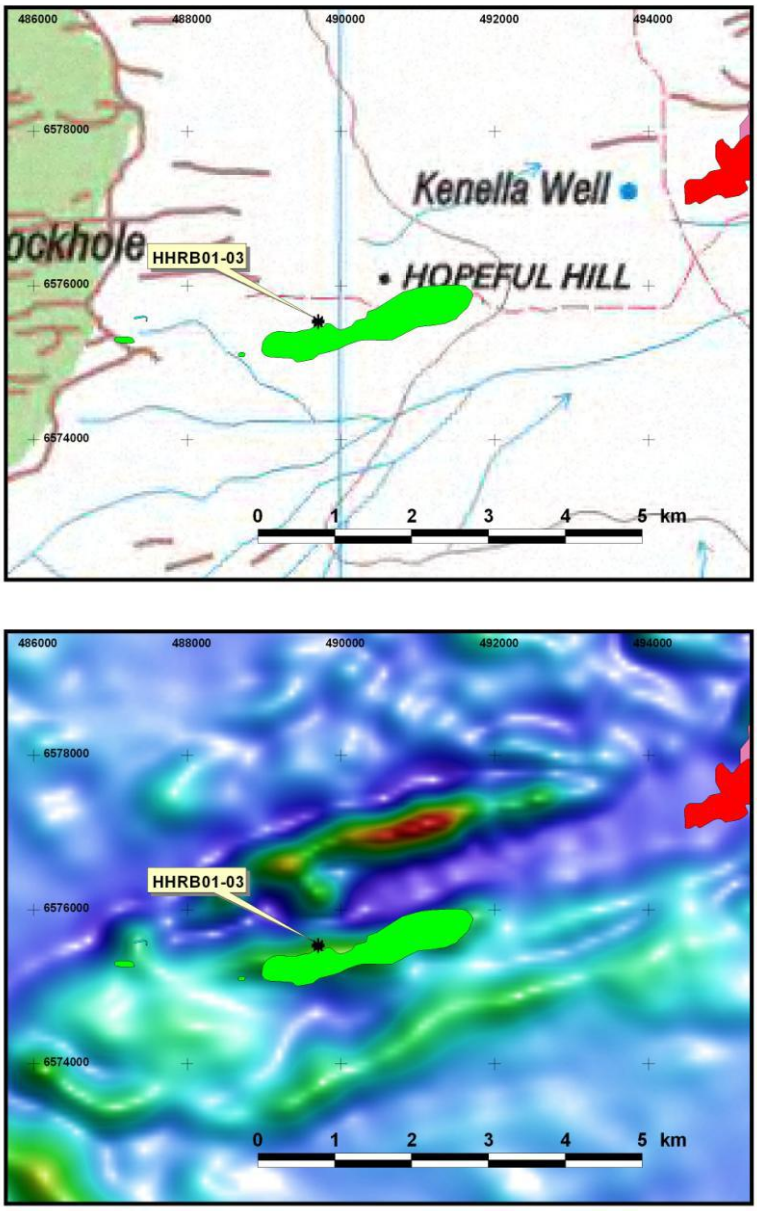

Figure 10: Topographic data (above) and TMI-RTP image (below) for Hopeful Hill area depicting Archaean Hopeful Hill Basalt exposures (green polygons) and Minotaur AC drillholes (HHRB01-HHRB03).

However, the lack of outcropping ultramafic rocks (basalt was mapped in the immediate vicinity of the EM target) combined with negative nickel and copper responses in spoil sampling led Mithril Resources to downgrade the target as a Ni-Cu-sulphide prospect.

Minotaur decided to drill test the target to ascertain the nature of the strong conductor and to test whether gold might be present associated with sulphide minerals. Initial plans were to drill a number of Reverse Circulation holes into the modelled conductor, however, no suitable drill rig was available. Consequently the program was changed when a RAB/Air

Core rig from Bullion Drilling became available in August 2006. Three RAB-Hammer holes were subsequently drilled (Table 1), however, due to difficulties collaring the holes in the rubbly weathered basalt all three holes collapsed before reaching desirable target depths (Figure 10).

HOLE_ID	mE	mN	ORIENTATION	AZIMUTH (magnetic)	DEPTH (m)
HHRB01	489703	6575517	-60	168	25
HHRB02	489702	6575539	-60	172	33
HHRB03	489702	6575528	-60	170	29

Table 1: Hole coordinates, orientation and depth data for AC drill holes at the Hopeful Hill Prospect.

All holes intersected a thin veneer of sandy soil and calcrete before passing into heavily weathered, ferruginous basalt to depths of around 20–25 m before grading to fresh grey to grey-green unaltered basalt to end of hole. The basalt in HHRB02 contained up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite from 20–33 m (EOH), at a location coincident with the up-dip extent of the modelled conductor (Figure 11). Drillhole HHRB03 also contained trace pyrite over the interval 25–29m (EOH) (Appendices G–I).

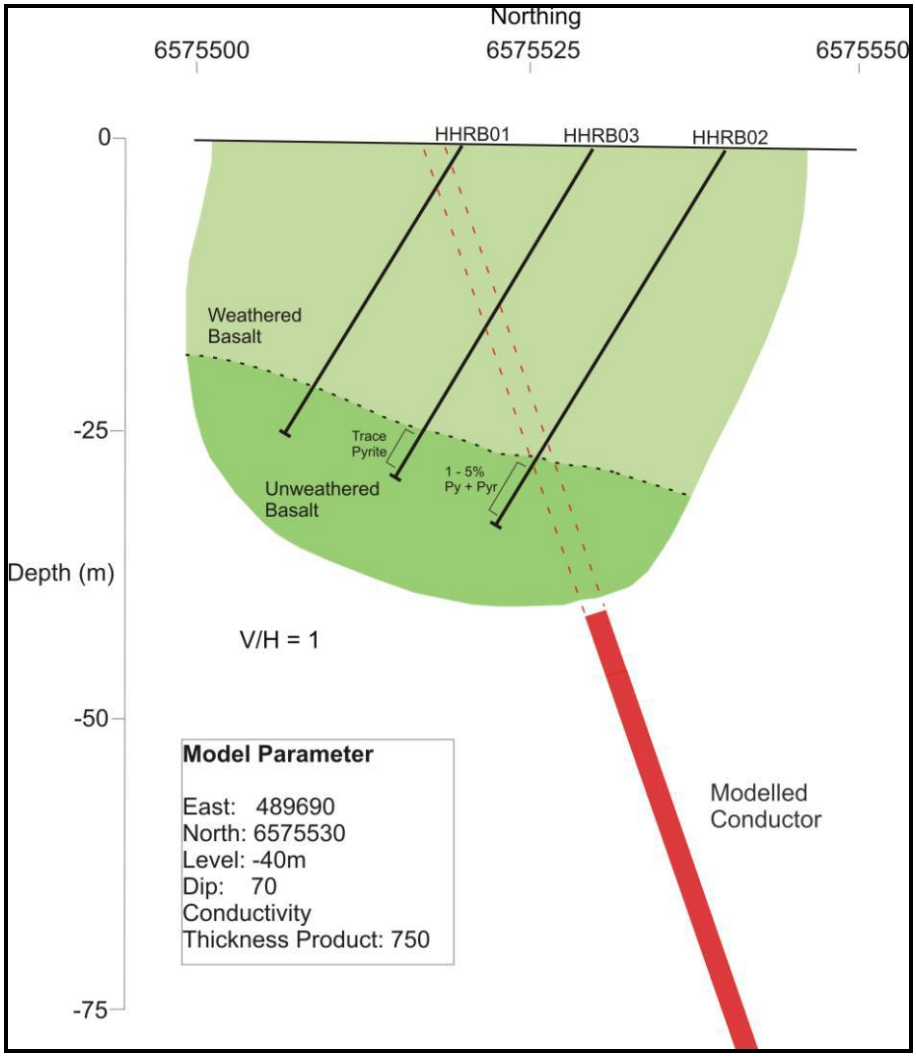

Figure 11: Drill section at 498700mE showing drillholes relative to modelled conductor (note not corrected for topography).

1 m splits were spear sampled and assayed for a wide range of base and precious metals (Appendices G–I). No significant analyses were returned, with maximum assays including 250 ppb Au (HHRB02: 16–17m), 475 ppm Ni (HHRB03: 16–17 m) and 2197 ppm Zn (HHRB02: 31–32m). Sulphur values in HHRB02 averaged 4.0% from 27–33 m (EOH).

In August 2009 a biogeochemical survey was undertaken across interpreted key structural features on EL 4197 in an attempt to ascertain if this technique is locally effective and hopefully discover new areas of gold mineralisation. Twenty lines were selected and four of these lines are on the surrendered portion of the tenement (Figure 12) (Appendices J–K).

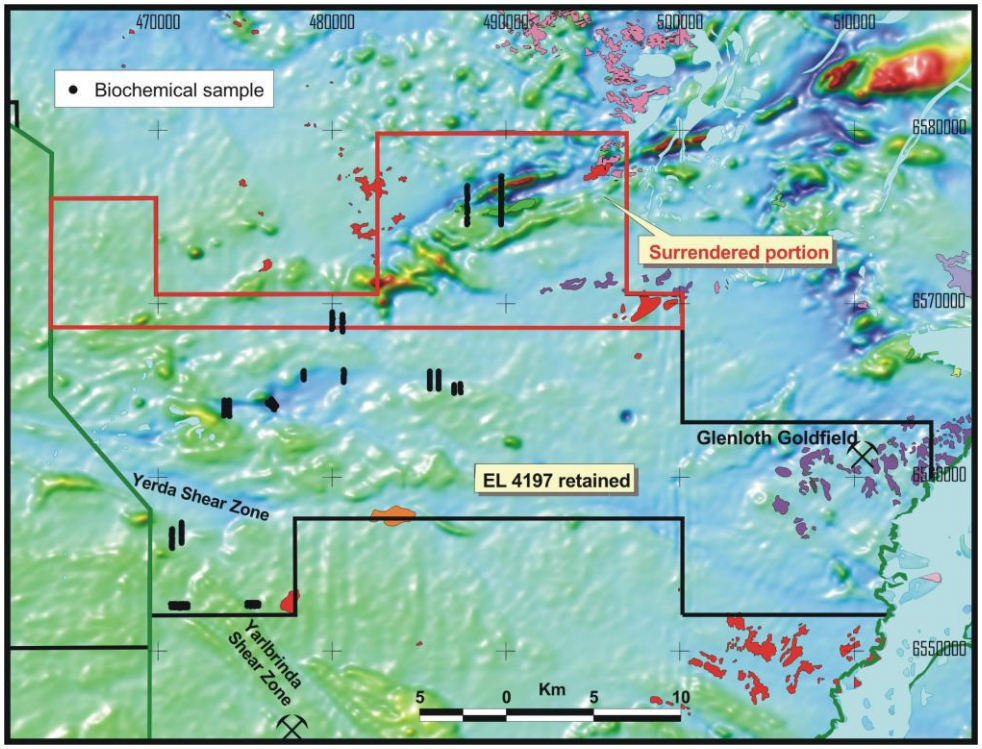

Figure 12: Biochemical survey lines on EL 4197 undertaken in 2009

Vegetation samples, of either Pearl Bluebush and Black Oak, were collected every 50 m along the planned traverses with each location identified using a handheld GPS. At each pre-determined sample location, or as close to as possible, sufficient leaf material was collected to fill ¾ of an average-sized paper lunch bag. The vegetation samples collected were sorted (woody material removed), dried in ovens at Genalysis (Adelaide) and sent to ACME Laboratories (Canada) for analysis.

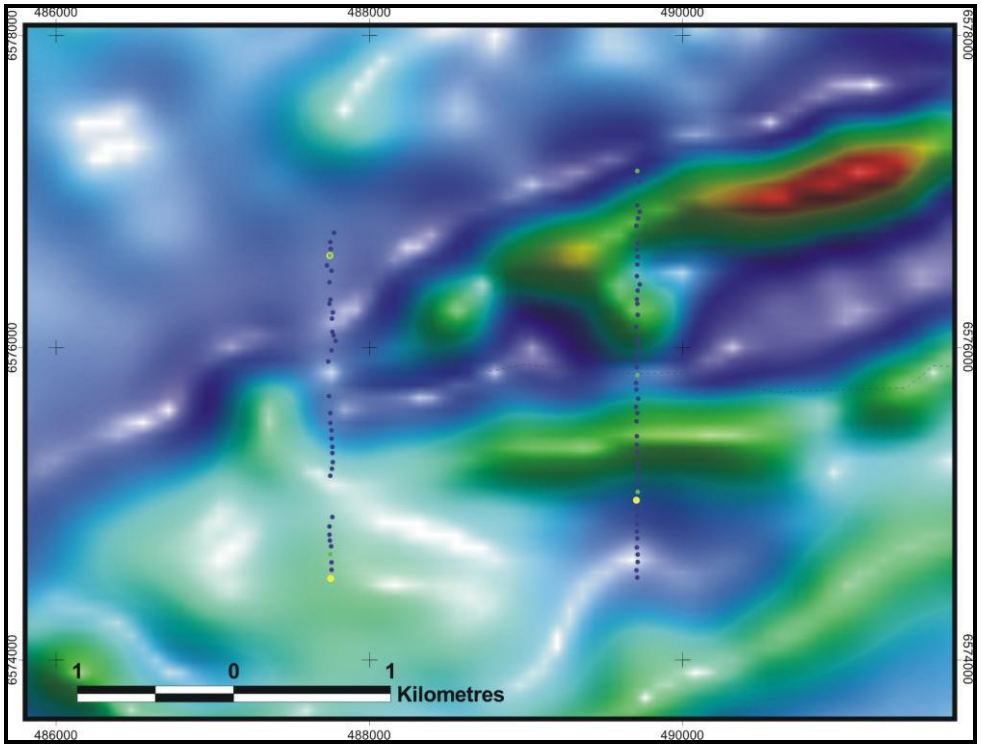

Figure 13: Results for biogeochemical survey line in the Hopeful Hill area (NE corner of EL 4197). Dark blue dots 0.1-0.2 ppb Au, light blue 0.2-0.3 ppb Au, yellow 0.3-0.6 ppb Au, orange 0.6-1.1 ppb Au, red 1.1-8.3 ppb Au.

Two profiles undertaken in the northeast portion of the tenement centred on traversing key structures and units near exposures of Archaean Hopeful Hill Basalt as some previous calcrete samples in the region had recorded elevated gold. It was hoped that the biochemistry might have been a more effective technique in this area where extensive sand spreads and veneers are common. However, gold values obtained were consistently low with very few results above detection limits (Figure 13).

Biochemical results from the other two lines on the surrendered portion of the tenement were also very low at or below the detection limit of 0.2 ppb Au.

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6.0 APPENDICES

A	Partial reduction report for EL 4197 for period to 2nd November 2009 (this report) Digital file EL4197_2009_P_01_ReportBody.pdf
B	Mithril Resources ground EM survey data Digital file EL4197_2009_P_08_GroundElectroMagnetics.zip
C	Mithril Resources surface geochemical survey analytical data Digital file EL4197_2009_P_09_SurfaceGeochemistry.txt
D	Mithril Resources surface geochemical survey location data Digital file EL4197_2009_P_10_SurfaceLocations.txt
E	Toro Energy airborne EM survey data Digital file EL4197_2009_P_11_AirborneEM.txt
F	Minotaur Exploration gravity survey Digital file EL4197_2009_P_04_GravitySurvey.txt
G	Minotaur Exploration drillhole locations Digital file EL4197_2009_P_05_DrillCollars.txt
H	Minotaur Exploration drillhole geochemistry Digital file EL4197_2009_P_06_DownholeGeochemistry.txt
I	Minotaur Exploration drillhole lithology Digital file EL4197_2009_P_07_Lithologs.txt
J	Minotaur Exploration biochemical survey sample locations Digital file EL4197_2009_P_02_SurfaceLocations.txt
K	Minotaur Exploration biochemical survey analytical data Digital file EL4197_2009_P_03_Biochemistry.txt
L	Listing of digital files associated with this partial reduction report Digital file EL4197_2009_P_12_FileListing.txt