

EL 59 / 2004
CENTRAL RINGAROOMA
NORTH EAST TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
7TH APRIL 2006



VAN DIEMAN MINES PTY LIMITED

30TH November 2006

PREPARED BY:
Neil R. Kinnane - Director
Exploration and Development

OVERVIEW

After the acquisition of the North East Tasmanian mining tenements from Mineral Holdings Australia (MHA) in 2004 and subsequent collection of the data package accompanying that acquisition, Van Dieman Mines Pty Limited (VDM) conducted a re-assessment of each of the tenements. In three instances it was obvious that the drill defined tin bearing resources trended outside the tenement boundaries. This particularly applied to EL's 10, 11 and 12 / 2000, Monarch, Endurance and Pioneer respectively.

In October 2004 VDM made application for an Exploration Licence covering the postulated resource extensions. The area applied for was in three blocks and encompassed a total area of 14 sq. km. in what is described as the central Ringarooma region. The tenement was subsequently granted in April 2005.

In 2005 following grant, VDM commenced field work within the tenements. These works were oriented to collection of survey data, specifically drill hole locations, old workings, mining cultural features and other cultural features such as roads, fence lines, etc. Work commenced on the section of the tenement located adjacent to RL 6 / 2005, Monarch. Field crews managed to locate a number of old drill holes that enabled old drill location and resource plans to be accurately digitized and added to the VDM GIS database.

Work was also undertaken on the section of the tenement adjoining the Endurance resource. Numerous old holes were located that enabled digitized locations to be corrected and a more accurate basement topographic map compiled.

Field work is continuing within all three of the sections of the tenement and in the next year will, if geophysical test surveys are successful at Endurance where previous seismic surveys were undertaken, modern seismic survey techniques over the Endurance and Pioneer resource extensions will be undertaken.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	LOCATION AND ACCESS	2 - 5
3.0	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6 - 13
4.0	GEOLOGY	14 - 25
	4.1 REGIONAL SETTING	14 - 17
	4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY	18 - 21
	4.3 RECENT EXPLORATION	21 - 25
5.0	PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMS	26
6.0	CONCLUSIONS	27
7.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	28

LIST OF FIGURES

		PAGE
FIGURE 1	LOCATION PLAN (AIR PHOTO BASE)	3
FIGURE 2	LOCATION PLAN (TOPOGRAPHIC BASE)	4
FIGURE 3	LOCATION PLAN (SATELLITE PHOTO BASE)	5
FIGURE 4	GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF EL 59 / 2005	17
FIGURE 5	ORE RESOURCE AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS	20
FIGURE 6	BASEMENT TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR MAP	23
FIGURE 7	DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS (ON SRTM IMAGE)	24

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MAJOR GEOLOGICAL UNITS	16
---------	--	----

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The tenements encompass areas immediately adjacent to existing tenements, specifically:

- a. Four blocks to the south and west of RL 6 / 2005 - Monarch;
- b. Four blocks to the west of ML 14M / 2004 - Endurance; and
- c. Six blocks to the west and south of RL 5 / 2005 - Pioneer.

At Monarch extensive drill programs were previously undertaken by BHP, BMI Mining and AMDEX Mining. These resulted in the delineation of a tin bearing resource within RL 6 / 2005. That resource trends south eastward and runs outside of RL 6 / 2005 and into EL 59 / 2005. The VDM field crew have located numerous old drill holes and test pits and as a result it has been possible to accurately locate the resource base on modern AMG mapping. Work is ongoing.

At Endurance all old hole locations have been corrected and as a result a new and more accurate basement topographic contour map has been produced. VDM has also located further historical drill data and this will be added to the GIS database in coming months. Results of past seismic surveying have been assessed and as a result a new program of GPR and seismic surveying is proposed for the next year.

At Pioneer work has only just commenced with the location of a number of old drill holes and DGPS pick-up of those holes.

VDM is continuing to update its GIS database. In order to obtain 3D location data, X, Y and Z coordinates, the company is continuing to conduct local DGPS surveys around the old worked and drilled areas. Additional heavy mineral sampling is being conducted in worked areas, particularly at Monarch. Assessment of historical data will continue and will be used to define possible targets for geophysical surveys, GPR or seismic.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The tenement was granted in three sections, see Figures 1, 2 and 3. Specifically these are:

- A. Monarch 4 blocks centered approximately 8 km west of the Township of Gladstone;
- B. Endurance 4 blocks centered approximately 10 km south west of the township of Gladstone and 5 km west of the Township of South Mt. Cameron; and
- C. Pioneer 6 blocks centered approximately 4 km north west of the Township of Pioneer.

Access to the Monarch section of the tenement is via the Gladstone to Bridport Road and then southwards along Old Port Road to the Monarch turn-in. Numerous old mining tracks provide access through RL 6 / 2005 to the tenement.

At Endurance access is limited to one gravel track that leaves the Old Port Road just south of Mt Cameron and runs across the southern edge of the tenement to the boundary of ML 14M / 2004.

At Pioneer access is gained via the Pioneer to Winnaleah road and thence throughout the tenement via farm and bush tracks.

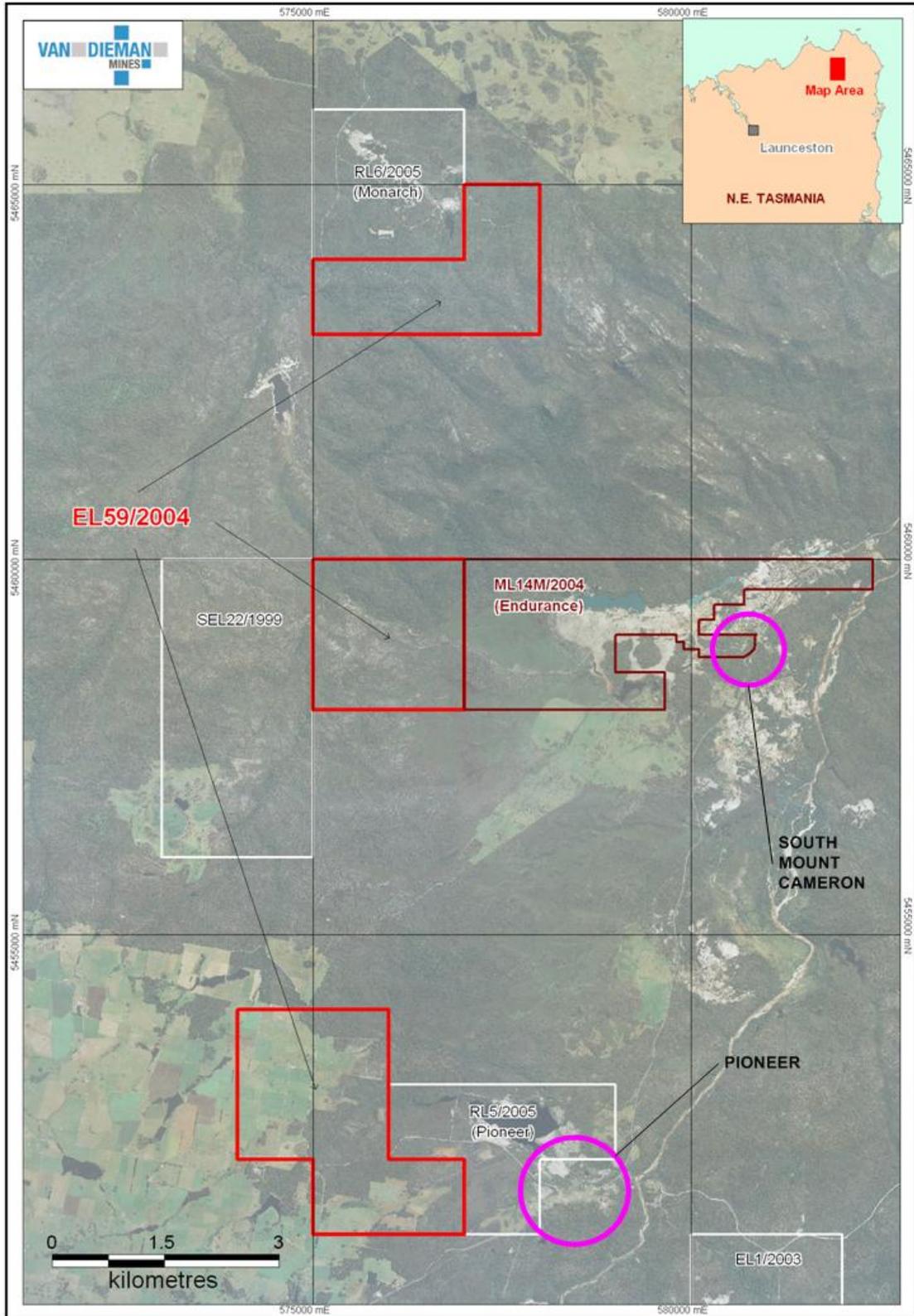


Figure 1 - Tenement Location Map (on aerial photography)

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION PLAN
AIRPHOTO BASE

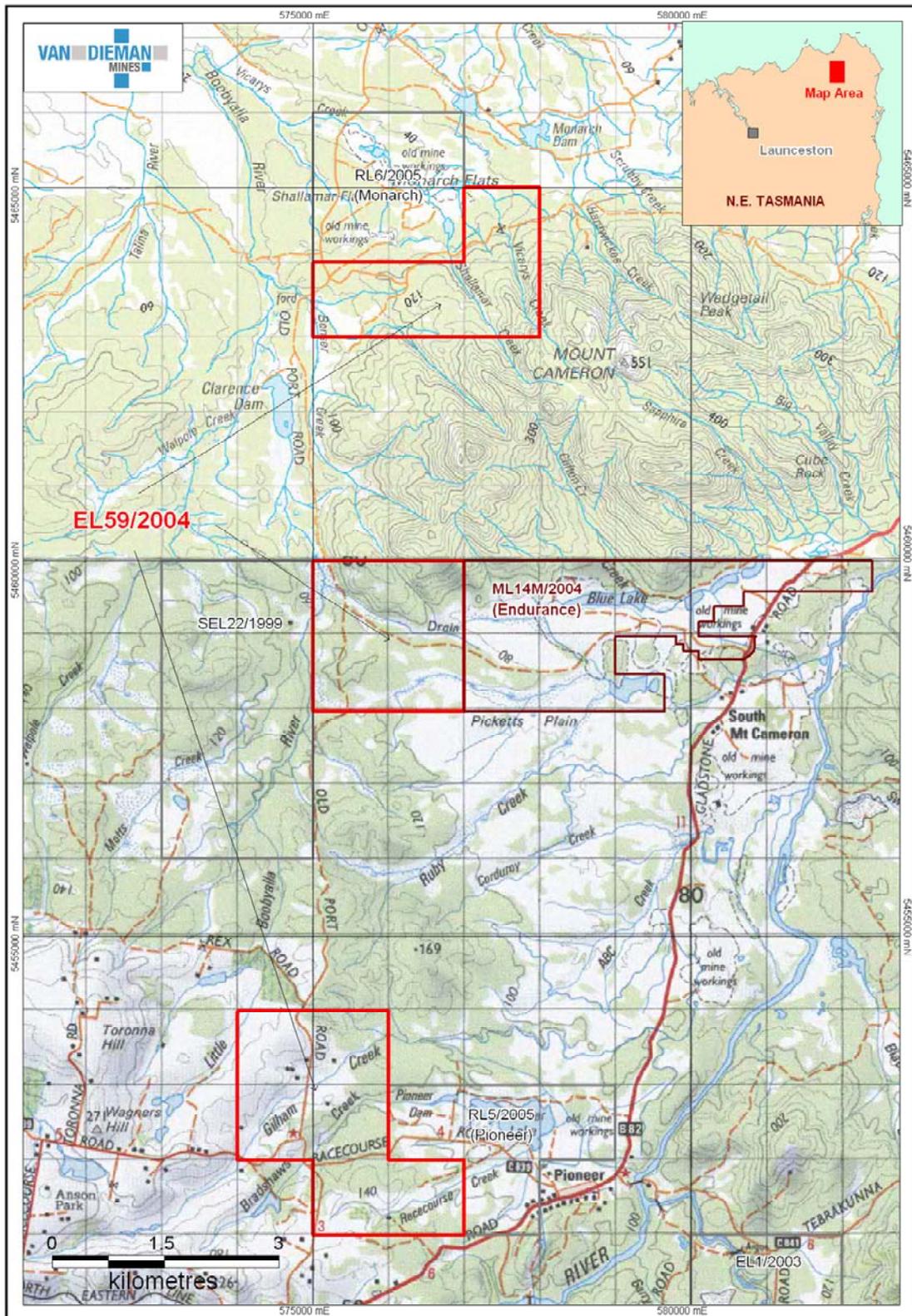


Figure 2 - Tenement Location Map (on 100K topography)

VDMmap0611-026

FIGURE 2 - LOCATION PLAN
TOPOGRAPHIC BASE

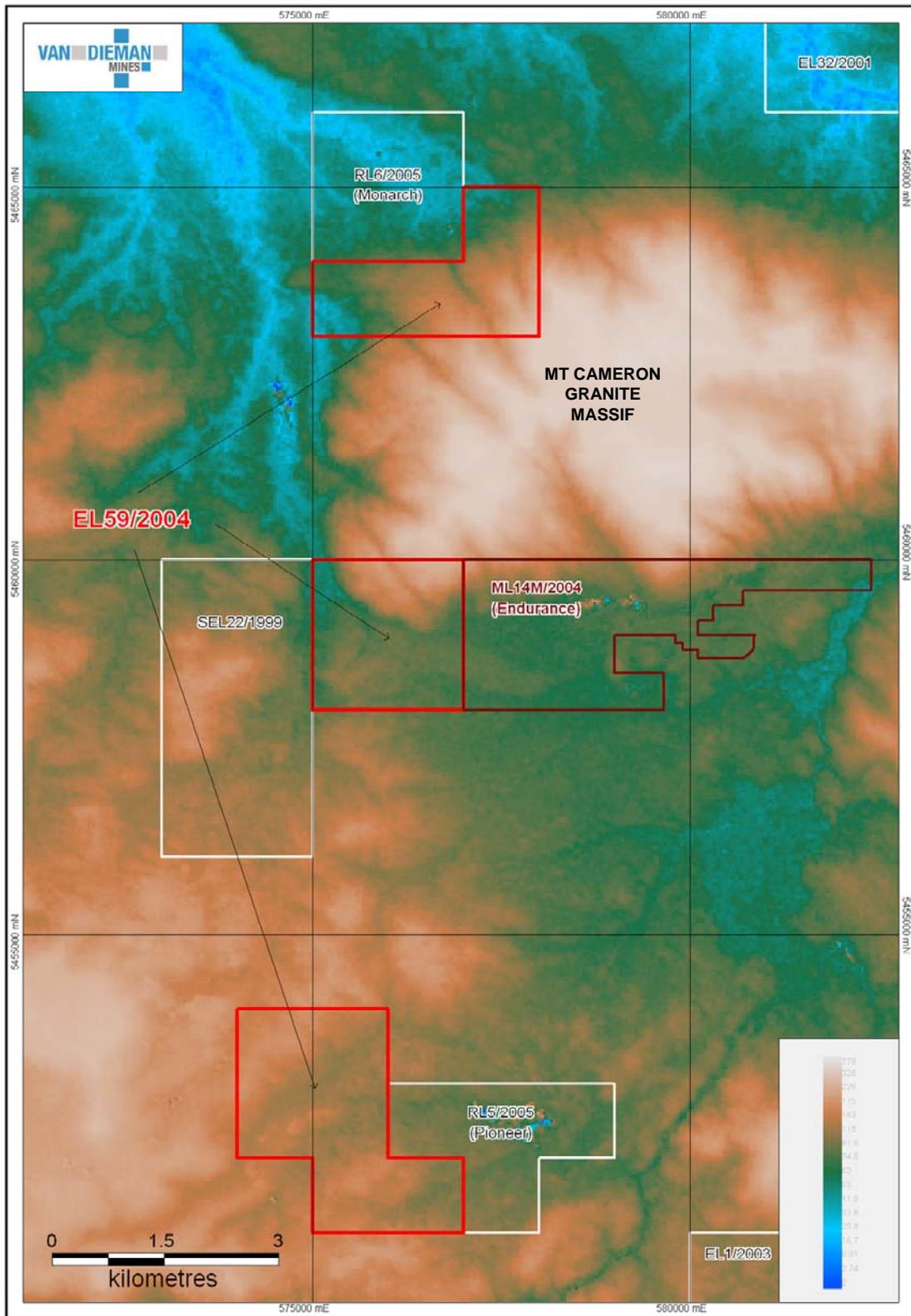


Figure 3 - Tenement Location Map (on SRTM elevation image)

VDMmap0611-029

FIGURE 3 - LOCATION PLAN
SATELLITE IMAGE BASE

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Alluvial tin was first worked in the general area in about the early 1880's however each of the three deposits encompassed by this tenement had distinctly different phases of historical development. Specifically:

A. MONARCH DEPOSITS:

Tin was probably first discovered in the Monarch area in the late 1800's and most initial works were carried out by Chinese miners. During the early 1900's it is likely that the Chinese miners were replaced by locally based small scale mining activities.

In 1922 the Monarch Tin Mining Company was formed and the first recorded production appeared the following year in the Report of the Secretary for Mines, Tasmania. During the period from 1922 to 1936 the company produced some 71.5 tonnes of cassiterite concentrates, specifically:

YEAR	TONS OF METAL Contained in Concentrate
1923	8.99
1924	21.05
1925	6.31
1928	21.21
1929	8.8
1934	2.3
1935	2.85
TOTAL	71.51 TONS OF TIN CONCENTRATES

The Monarch Company appears to have conducted some scout drilling during this period and were responsible for the large area of workings now seen in the south end of RL 6 / 2005 and within EL 59 / 2004.

Following the closure of the Monarch Company's operations the area was worked intermittently by tributors and local miners until the early 1960's at which time the area was secured as Special Prospecting Licence 339 by Mr. V. Woods of Pioneer. Woods carried out some scout drilling during the summer of 1963. In 1964 BHP took an option on the area from Woods but abandoned the arrangement in the following year after carrying out geological and geophysical surveys and a drilling program. BHP calculated the Monarch reserves as being 2,909,300 cubic yards at a grade of 5.8 oz / cubic yard of 70% SnO₂ concentrate.

In late 1965 a similar option was secured by Austminex Pty., Ltd., who after a short drilling program abandoned the arrangement.

In March 1966 Kathleen Investments (Aust) Limited secured an option arrangement with Woods the arrangement being a free option for one year followed by a twelve month extension for \$2,000.00 and a purchase exercise price of \$40,000.00. In 1966 the company carried out a limited testing program in the Bonser Creek area, they did not extend for the second year of the option.

The Endurance Tin Mining Company purchased the Monarch area from Woods in September 1968. At that time Woods was appointed as Production Manager for the Endurance operation. In December of the same year Endurance commenced the construction of a water supply dam and production commenced at Monarch prior to the purchase of the operation by B.M.I in early 1970. The Endurance operation involved hydraulic monitoring of the alluvium and gravel pumping to a set of sluice boxes with jigs. Subsequently the operation utilised scrapers and bulldozers and finally a dragline. As mining progressed B.M.I carried out an extensive program of auger drilling. The results of that program were used as mining controls, however due to poor implementation, it is almost certain that this resulted in some payable ground being overlooked. B.M.I ceased operations at Monarch in 1973.

In the late 1970s and early 1980's, the area was taken up by Amdex Mining Limited, both as an exploration licence and as individual mining leases. Amdex undertook limited test work and recalculated the resources deleting the ground previously worked by Endurance and B.M.I. Since the work by Amdex there appears to have been little further exploration and the area remained vacant until secured by Mineral Holdings in 2000.

B. ENDURANCE DEPOSITS:

The following historical data has been reproduced from a report by Amdex Mining dated 24th March 1980

Tin was discovered in the Endurance district in 1875. Initially miners exploited the shallow alluvial deposits associated with the many small, deeply incised and steeply rising streams along the southern flank of the Mt. Cameron massif. Those deposits occurred perched well above the buried Endurance deep lead. During this period the Clifton Tin Mining Company and the Endurance Tin Mining Syndicate were the major producers. The Clifton Company worked high-grade ground (2,000 to 3,000 gm/m³) along Clifton Creek and the Endurance Syndicate, shallow ground to the northwest of the Clifton workings.

The Endurance Tin Mining Company formed in 1922 acquired the assets of the Syndicate and appears to have also acquired the Clifton leases that were probably nearly completely mined. Initially the groups utilised hydraulic monitors supplied by steam driven water and gravel pumps. A lack of adequate water supply necessitated the establishment of pumped water return system. The groups appear to have been able to exploit ground to around 10 metres in depth at grades of up to 7,000 gm/m³.

By 1928 the scarcity of an adequate supply of wood to fire the boilers necessitated the introduction in that year of diesel driven plant. Declining tin prices soon forced the closure of all operations. Small-scale tribute mining continued until the early 1930's when the Endurance Company completed a successful restructure of its share capital and acquired, for the sum of \$30,000.00, the Tasmanian assets of the Pioneer Tin Mining Company. These assets included the hydroelectric power station at the Frome Dam and this enabled the Endurance Company to electrify its operations at Endurance.

In 1934, Mr. C. Ryan, the former manager of Pioneer was appointed General Manager of the Endurance operations. Ryan commenced a scheme to exploit the remaining shallow ground and to commence operations of the deeper sections of the main lead. The Ryan plan included:

- Installation of a pumping platform on the Ringarooma River to provide water for sluicing;
- Introduction of a 254 mm gravel pump to develop the shallow ground;
- Replacement of the pontoon steam driven plant by larger gravel pumps to enable exploitation of the deeper ground; and

- Provision of a tails race to the Ringarooma River to dispose of tailings derived from the upper or eastern end of the lead.

Sluicing of the ground commenced in February 1935 following the successful commissioning of the pumping plant. Initial mining was hampered by unreliable and inadequate boring results and it proved necessary for the Company to re-drill some areas to allow for more selective mining to be implemented. By 1937 production was in full swing and in the first year of operations a total of 150.9 tonnes of high-grade tin concentrates were produced. Historical mining costs are quoted as being 7.44 cents / metre and recovery quoted as being 528 grams of SnO₂ / m³.

In 1939 as operations became more settled the Company treated some 277,500 m³ of alluvial ground for a recovery of 142 tonnes of tin concentrates, a grade of 475 grams/m³. The more efficient operations resulted in the costs being lowered to around 5.5 cents / m³. At this time the Company estimated the deposit to contain a resource of just over 3.8 million m³ containing 1,400 tonnes of tin concentrate equating to an average grade of around 310 grams/m³. In 1940 the lead produced 130.8 tonnes of concentrate from 359,000 m³ of feed equating to an average grade of 364 grams/m³ at a cost of 6 cents / m³.

By 1945 all the economic shallow ground at the eastern end of the lead had been exhausted although the deep unexploited ground still contained 2.68 million m³. In that year the production pontoon was moved to the western central section of the lead and by 1947 the operation was confined to the main lead apart from some small-scale production of 18 tonnes of concentrate from shallow ground. Total production for the 1947 year is reported to be 134 tonnes equating to an average grade of 338 grams/m³.

In 1950 sluicing was continuing in the western section of the main lead, 108.4 tonnes being produced for the year from 325,000 m³ of wash at average grades of 333 grams/m³ however costs in working the deeper ground had risen to 19.6 cents / m³. By 1954 profitability of mining the deeper ground had become a problem, costs had risen to around 32.7 cents / m³ for a recovered grade of only 285 grams/m³.

In summary, the period 1946 to 1959 saw the Endurance Lead produce 1,220 tonnes of tin concentrates from some 3.82 million m³ of alluvial wash for an average grade of 319 grams / m³ SnO₂. Operations were hampered by the inability to dispose of tailings and from time to time the presence of abundant pyritic material.

In 1960 the Company commenced sluicing eastwards from the Blue Lake region. Production was hampered however as the lead was becoming narrow, was hard against the flanks of the massif and contained abundant large boulders in the basal layers. The average annual production for the period 1960 to 1966 was 70 tonnes of tin concentrates per annum, an average grade of 237 grams/m³. In the period 1966 to 1968 production further declined with only 75 tonnes of concentrates being produced for the period and while the average remained at 237 grams/m³ costs had risen and operations were terminated in the east in late 1968. Operations were relocated to the western sections in the same year.

In mid-1969 the ownership flowed to the Murray - Murray - Maguire Group to and from groupings that made up the Attunga Mining Syndicate and finally to interests associated with Walter Shapaloff. In early 1970 B.M.I Mining acquired the interests of the Endurance Mining Corporation and thus of the Endurance Lead. B.M.I discontinued the mining operations in the western lead in favor of mining of shallow terrace ground to the east. In conjunction with this move the group commenced an extensive evaluation of the deposit.

In 1978 the Triako - Amdex Mining Group acquired to B.M.I tenements and continued shallow mining and exploration, their operations ceased in the early 1980's. From that time the deposit has remained idle and the resource quoted by Amdex remains largely intact.

C. PIONEER DEPOSITS:

The following historical data has been reproduced from a report by Amdex Mining dated 24th March 1980

William Bradshaw discovered tin in the Pioneer district in 1877. The initial discovery by Bradshaw was at the junction of Bradshaw's Creek and the Ringarooma River in recent alluvium probably derived from the reworking of the Pioneer Lead by the Ringarooma River.

The Pioneer Tin Mining Company was formed in 1882 to work these shallow deposits however the operations were not successful and the workings were let on "Tribute" to Chinese miners who carried out successful operations until the late 1890's. Their activities and the working of the ground in a westerly direction led to the discovery of the rich "Pioneer Deep Lead". As a result of this discovery the Company took steps to restart the mine. They conducted drilling and constructed dams and water races prior to a restructuring of the Company in 1900.

Mining recommenced in 1900 and was carried out using hydraulic monitors with gravel being pumped to sluice boxes by steam driven pumps. Hydraulic elevators or conveyors were used to dispose of tailings. In 1909 the Company completed installation of a hydroelectric facility at the Frome Dam and during the same year the mining equipment was converted from steam to electricity.

Company operations were continued successfully until 1929 when the Ringarooma River, swollen by three days of continuous rain rose to record levels and despite pumping efforts flooded the workings. Sluicing recommenced in 1930 but declining grades and falling tin prices led to a cessation of operations in December 1931. At that time the workings were let to local "Tributors".

In October 1933 the Endurance Tin Mining Company purchased the Tasmanian assets of the Pioneer Company. Local operators continued to "Tribute" the workings until the mid 1940's. During that period the Endurance Company removed most of the plant and equipment for use at its Mt Cameron operations.

In 1935 the Austral Malay Tin Mining Company drilled 18 scout holes ahead of the old workings. Although no report is available penciled comments on a plan at the Department of Mineral Resources suggests their assessment placed the reserves at 7.6 million m³ of 297 gm SnO₂ / m³. Storey's Creek Tin Mining Company carried out further drilling during the period 1960 to 1961, drilling 15 holes in the vicinity of the old Pioneer pit.

By the time of these works the Endurance Company appears to have relinquished the Pioneer tenements favoring to retain the Frome Dam and water licenses to their Mt Cameron operations. Results of the Storey's creek drilling were disappointing, grades reported were lower than those reported in 1935 although this may be attributed to poor drilling and sampling procedures.

In the mid-10960's Utah Development Corporation acquired extensive exploration tenements in the area, these included the old Pioneer workings. In 1967 Mr. Vern Woods, a local resident, acquired the Pioneer Leases from Utah and commenced mining along the south-east edge of the old pit. Initially Woods used hydraulic monitor and gravel pumps to deliver wash to sluice boxes. Woods obtained his water supply from the Pioneer Race owned by the Endurance Company.

In 1970 B.M.I. acquired the Endurance operations and restricted the amount of water available to Woods. In 1973 Woods purchased the Frome Dam, power station and water races from B.M.I. and with larger volumes of water available was able to replace the sluice boxes with a modern jig plant.

Woods continued to mine until early 1976 when the Pioneer Operations were acquired by the Triako and Buka and operated as Kibuka Mines. Following that acquisition Amdex Mining, an associate of those groups continued to mine westward following the deep lead and in addition conducted an extensive drilling program in the area.

The estimated production from the Pioneer lead up to that period is given as Table 1.

TABLE 1
PIONEER LEAD PRODUCTION

PERIOD	OPERATOR	VOLUME TREATED (m ³)	STREAMED SnO ₂ (Tonnes)
1877 - 1900	Pioneer Tin Co. & Tributors	-	500 estimated
1900 - 1931	Pioneer Tin Co.	10,915,000	9,360
1931 - 1933	Pioneer Tin Co. & Tributors	Residues	142 estimated
1933 - 1946	Tributor for Endurance Co.	Residues	100 estimated
1967 - 1976	Vern Woods	1,000,000	242
1976 - 1979	Kibuka Mines	750,000	210
TOTAL			10,554

The Kibuka operations ceased in late 1979 following the collapse of the world tin price and introduction by the Australian Government and the International Tin Council of production quotas.

Little if any work has been undertaken in the Pioneer area since that time. In 2001 the area was acquired by Mineral Holdings Australia as an effort by the principal to aggregate the alluvial resources of the Middle and Lower Ringarooma basin into an economic resource base. Acquisition of drill data has enabled Mineral Holding to reassess the resource status at Pioneer in light of modern mining and alluvial treatment techniques.

4.0 GEOLOGY

Since acquiring tenure to this property VDM has continued to reassess the regional geological setting particularly as it pertains to the alluvial deposition during the Tertiary period. Historical data; mine locations, drill hole locations and geophysical data are being progressively added to a regional database.

4.1 REGIONAL SETTING

It is not proposed to provide a detailed description of the older geological units, a brief outline of the nature of each major unit is provided, in tabulated form, Table 2 and a geological map as Figure 4.

The tabulation sets out the significance of each unit. It is the Tertiary units, in particular the basal sections, that are of economic significance as they contain the heavy mineral concentrations; cassiterite, tantalite, gold and sapphire being the most economically important.

Although the basic basement and regional settings apply to all three sections of the tenement three specific geological environments are recognized, specifically these are:

- a. Monarch - A Quaternary alluvial deposit that derives its sediment load from the granitic rocks of the Mt Cameron granite massif;
- b. Endurance - The alluvial deposits lie within a deep channel deposit proximal to the south of the Mt Cameron granite massif and deriving their alluvial load in part from the massif and predominantly from overflow and reworking of Tertiary sediments derived from the ancient Dorset Lake; and
- c. Pioneer - an outwash deposit related the "Wyniford Lead" that derives its alluvial component from the Blue Tier Granite massif and from Older and Younger Tertiary basalt flows.

Uplift and massive erosion in the Tertiary is the main influence controlling the development of all the tin bearing deposits of the north east. Locally the deposits may vary in the nature of their deposition however the sediment source of the alluvial gravels remains basically the same. In some instances granite based sediments predominate and in others metasediment, at Pioneer and Endurance there is a mixing of both components.

Tertiary geomorphology is not fully understood, the palaeo-channels of the ancient Ringarooma, Boobyalla and Musselroe Rivers that dominated the drainage system in the north east have yet to be accurately defined and features such as the broad Endurance channel deposit appear to contradict the generally northwards drainage system.

Periods of uplift and faulting, marine transgression and regression are also not well understood. Faulting observed in Tertiary gravels at Pioneer and postulated at Endurance indicate that the area was geologically quite unstable up to and including the period of Younger Basalt volcanism.

**TABLE 2
REGIONAL SETTING - MAJOR GEOLOGICAL UNITS**

AGE	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE
DEVONIAN - CARBONIFEROUS	Blue Tier Batholith	Porphyritic fine to coarse grained granite / adamellite and biotite-hornblende granodiorite	Forms the tin rich Mt. Cameron Massif and basement around the southern edge of the Tertiary marine embayment. Locally may be a source of tin.
JURASSIC	Dolerite	Dolerite	Forms a resistant basement outcrop and is the bounding feature of the eastern edge of the Tertiary marine embayment. Sporadic outcrops may occur resting on granite basement along the southern edge of the embayment
ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN	Mathinna Beds	Quartzwacke turbidite sequence locally hornfelsed adjacent to granite bodies	Forms basement in sections near Aberfoyle and Monarch and its low weathering resistance may lead to the development of tin rich Tertiary channels cut into the unit
TERTIARY	Unnamed	Sands, clays and gravels, locally bouldery. Lignite zones at some localities. Some evidence of ferricrete and silcrete development	Basal layers are generally tin (cassiterite) enriched, locally of economic significance. Also known to contain gold, sapphire, rutile, zircon and ilmenite
QUATERNARY	Unnamed	Highly variable: sands, clays, peats. Aeolian dune deposits. Swamps and marshy deposits	Locally represent overburden zones over Tertiary tin bearing alluvial deposits. Some recent gravels may be tin bearing

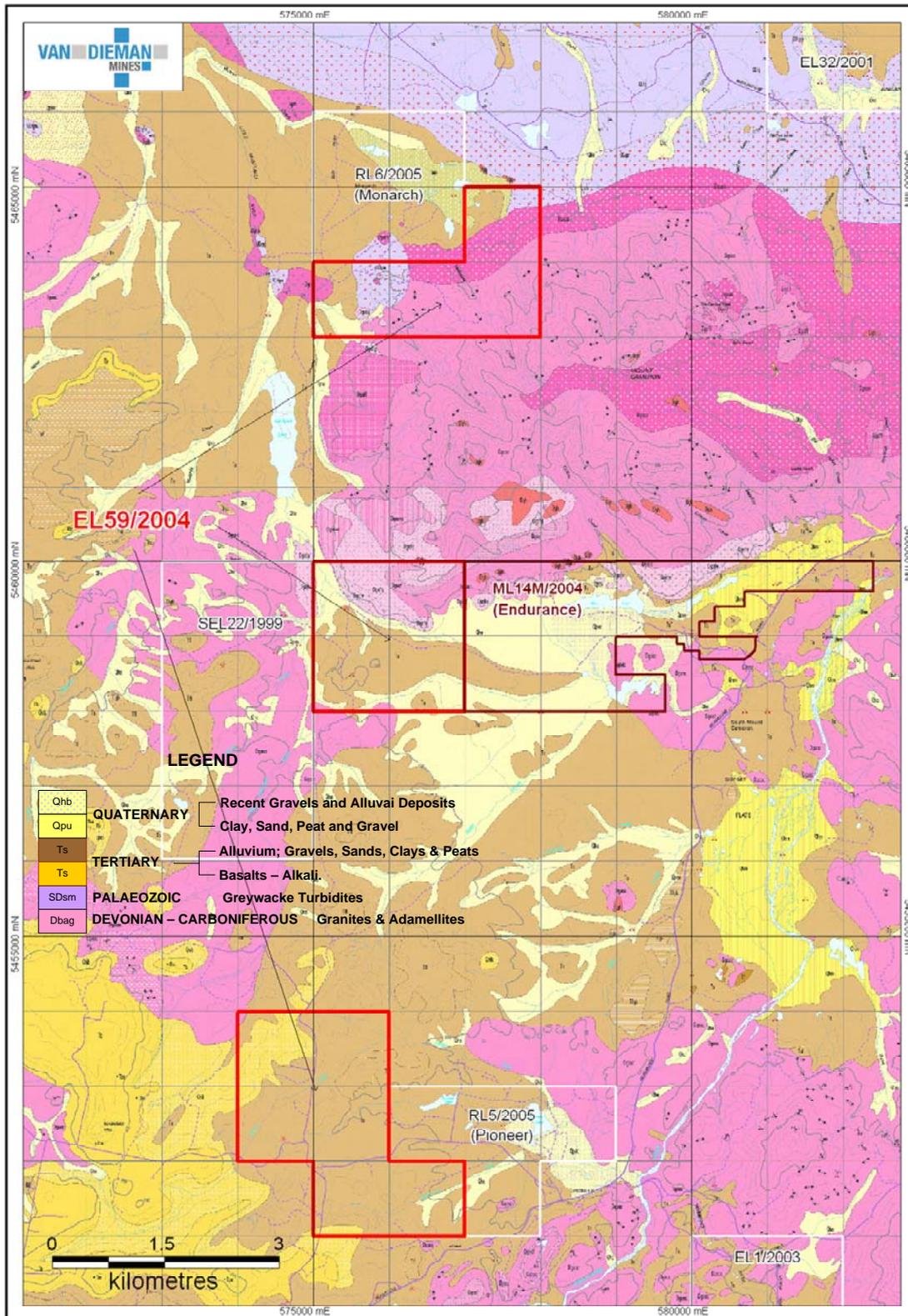


Figure 4 - Tenement Location Map (on 25K regional geology)

VDImap0611-030

FIGURE 4 - GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF EL 59 / 2004

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY:

Local geological settings for each of the three sectors of the tenement are briefly described in the following text.

- a. Monarch - lies at the north western end of the Mt Cameron granite massif. The alluvial geology at Monarch is of a local nature with the bulk of the alluvial sediments being derived as direct erosional shed from the Mt Cameron massif. Sands and gravels have a dominant granitic component although there is a minor metasediment fraction probably derived from weathering of local outcrops of Mathinna Beds metasediments and from weathering of Tertiary gravels that outcrop to the north of the tenement.

The presence of sapphire at Monarch is unusual as the area is not connected to any stream system that sheds from a basaltic source. The weathering of Tertiary alluvials is considered the most likely source of the sapphire - spinel heavy mineral fraction.

- b. Endurance - The geological and genetic history of this deposit is dominated by the emplacement of the Younger Basalts down the palaeo-channel of the Ringarooma River.

With much of the north and north westward flow from the Blue Tier being diverted to the east and the previous drainage through the Boobyalla / Palaeo-Ringarooma becoming restricted if not halted, all the Blue Tier sediment load was directed to the Mt Cameron Basin, a broad flat lying area located between the Mt Cameron massif and the edge of the Blue Tier, the Dorset Lake. Initially flow was probably along the southern section of the ancient palaeo-channel although the presence of ferricretes and silcretes in the area between Pioneer and Endurance suggests that this channel was also filled by basaltic material.

The Ringarooma River was pushed to the southern edge of this area along and partly within the granite massif discharging its sediment load into the area now called Dorset Flats, the Dorset Lake. Major deviations in the course of the River were probably caused as a result of Tertiary faulting and / or the presence of more resistant granitic rocks.

As sediment load increased and the basin filled initial spillage was across a low ridge and into a narrow valley roughly conforming with the current valley of the Ringarooma River. High granite basement at the eastern end of Mt Cameron forced the stream to divert westward along and immediately adjacent to the southern flank of Mt Cameron. The geomorphology of this valley was controlled by a system of north-west to south-east trending Tertiary faults. Without exception these appear to have downthrown and northerly displaced western blocks.

The Endurance lead initially developed as a relatively narrow, very active stream, depositing high grade tin bearing basal gravels onto a highly decomposed granitic basement. The stream gradient profile was in the main west trending at shallow angles, locally faulting caused major diversions to the system and resulted in restrictions and sharp changes to that gradient. Where these bends or diversions occurred they caused some damming of the stream, above the diversions the stream usually occupied a broad valley, below it usually discharged into a deep high grade pool that gradually opened out as the gradient lessened and the stream slowed down.

The unexploited section of the resource that lies within ML 14M / 2004, east and abutting EL 59 / 2004 typifies this scenario. A broad shallow valley occupies the section east of the Tertiary fault (See Figure 6), grades diminish slightly east to west and a small island of barren wash occurs immediately east of the fault where the stream system appears to become somewhat braided. West of the fault the tin bearing sequence thickens and the valley narrows. High grade tin bearing gravels were deposited in a deep pool immediately adjacent to, and downstream of the fault. Further west the valley starts to widen, the sequence thins and the grades commence to drop. Past water bore drilling within EL 59 / 2004, indicates that the Lead continues.

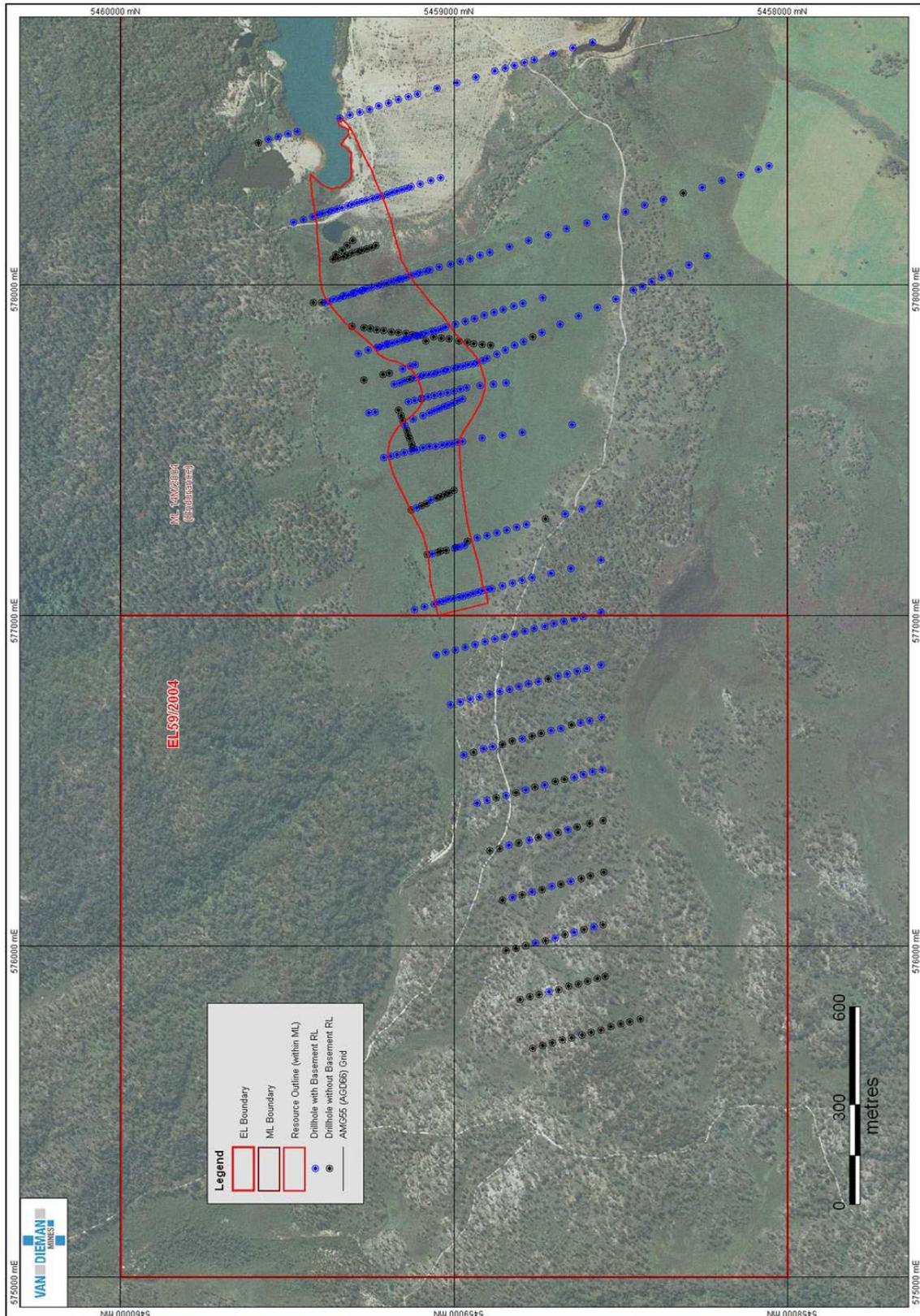


Figure 5 - Ore Resource and Drill Hole Locations

FIGURE 5 - ORE RESOURCE AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
ENDURANCE

- c. Pioneer - The original Pioneer discovery was apparently made where the modern Ringarooma River cut the older Tertiary Wyniford Lead. From that point the Pioneer deposit trends north and then north-west toward the buried palaeo-channel of the Ringarooma River. The junction of these two systems is postulated to lie approximately 3 to 3.5 km north west of the Pioneer workings and within EL 59 / 2004.

The palaeo - geography of the area is somewhat problematical. The ancestral channel of the Ringarooma is marked by a linear basalt flow within the EL. The possible basalt filled channel just north of and postulated to parallel the Pioneer - Derby road may represent an unrecognised pre-basalt palaeo-channel although there is no evidence as to which direction of flow this channel may have taken. A number of alternatives exist, specifically:

- ❖ The channel may commence on the area of basement high that separates the Wyniford Lead from the present day channel of the Ringarooma River;
- ❖ The OK Lead joins the channel and both flow westward from the basement high and then joining the ancestral Ringarooma near Herrick;
- ❖ The Wyniford Lead was entrenched along and beside a granitic basement high probably in a similar fashion to the Endurance deposit probably as a result of headwater capture of the Wyniford and Gladstone Leads by a major south bank tributary of the ancestral Ringarooma; or
- ❖ If this channel in fact existed the Wyniford Lead may have cut and captured the stream prior to basalt outflow.

Ongoing basement studies by VDM will, it is hoped, go a long way to resolving these issues.

4.3 RECENT EXPLORATION:

- a. MONARCH:

Work within this section has consisted of both field and office activities. Field crews continue to locate old drill hole and test pit locations. These are subsequently accurately located using SGPS technology and the locations then used to correct digitized plots of old data. Work is ongoing and an updated AMG based data sheet will be available in the next annual report.

b. ENDURANCE:

Much has been achieved in the past twelve months. Two bushfires in the area razed the low scrubby undergrowth and enabled crews to locate many of the old drill holes. These were subsequently accurately located using DGPS and the locations then used to correct data digitized from old maps. Corrections of up to 10 m in the X and Y coordinates were achieved. The basement contour map appearing here as Figure 6 is a result of that work.

The contours appear to indicate that the main Endurance channel ceases and that it outwashes into a broad basin in the vicinity of the four westernmost fence lines of drill holes. Lines marked "A - B" and "C - D" have been selected as trial sites for GPR and Seismic surveys scheduled for late 2006. Further old drill records have now been located that will add to the information base in the western end of the resource extension. They are currently being added to the database,

Draping the drill hole locations over the SRTM Image (Figure 7) highlights current drainage profile but does not clearly indicate any buried basin type deposit. GPR and seismic surveying may assist in delineating and such basin.

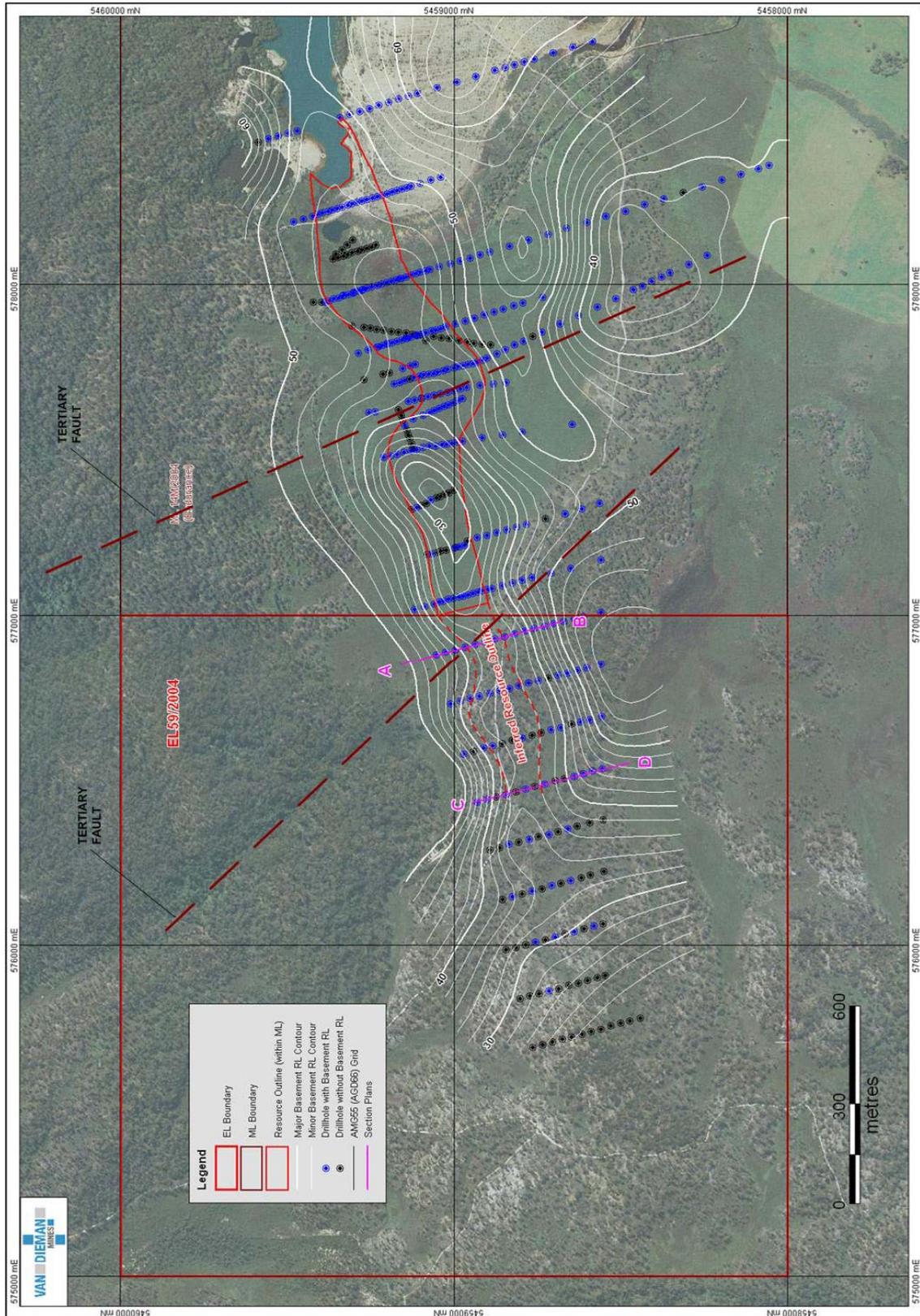


FIGURE 6 - BASEMENT TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR MAP
ENDURANCE

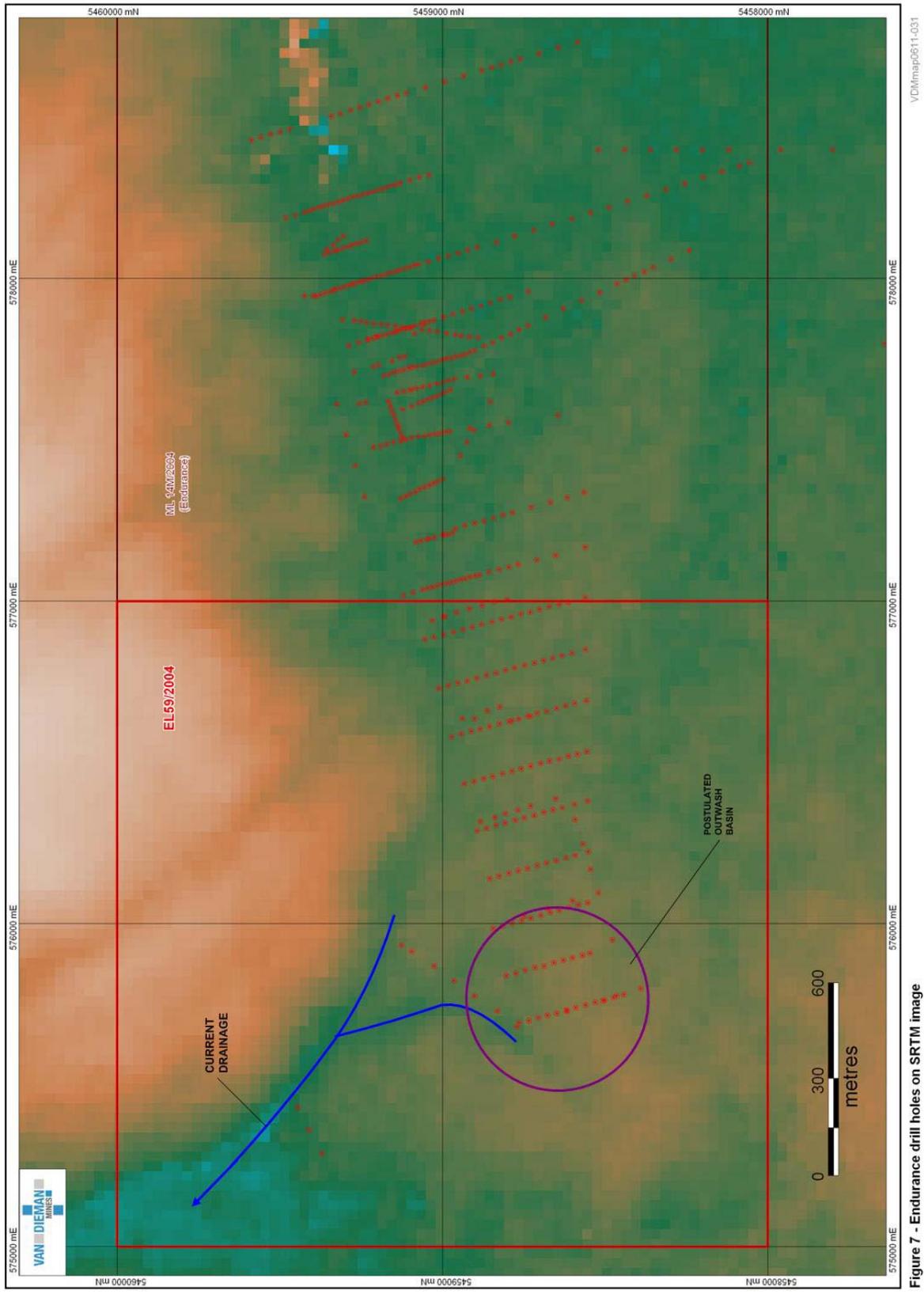


Figure 7 - Endurance drill holes on SRTM image

FIGURE 7 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS (ON SRTM IMAGE)

c. PIONEER:

Work has been limited to field pick-up of old drill holes and other mining related features.

5.0 PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMS:

Proposed work programs include:

- a. MONARCH:
 - i. Completion of DGPS surveying;
 - ii. Completion of digitizing of old data and conversion of drill logs to AMG and metric measurement; and
 - iii. Heavy mineral sampling of exposed mine faces and old stockpiles.

- b. ENDURANCE:
 - i. Completion of DGPS surveying;
 - ii. Completion of digitizing of old data and conversion of drill logs to AMG and metric measurement;
 - iii. GPR survey over selected lines of historical drilling; and
 - iv. Seismic surveying of selected lines of historical drilling.

- c. PIONEER:
 - i. Continued location of past drill holes and mine related features;
 - ii. Completion of DGPS surveying;
 - iii. Completion of digitizing of old data and conversion of drill logs to AMG and metric measurement;

6.0 CONCLUSIONS:

At Monarch the location of drill holes and test pits has been very successful and allowed VDM to replot and digitize old maps with a high level of accuracy. An assessment of the previous work including drilling, test pitting and seismic surveying is now well advanced and preliminary results indicate that the resource contained within RL 6 / 2004 extends to within the current tenement.

Work at Endurance was greatly simplified as a result of the bushfires. Many old holes were located and this enabled a high level of accuracy to be applied to previous hole and resource plots. Preliminary results suggest that the main Endurance channel ceases and in fact outwashes into a broad basin. Where this has occurred elsewhere, Pioneer, OK and Briesies there has been a dramatic increase in volume and grade of the deposit. Geophysical surveys will be trialed in an effort to locate a main basin type deposit and aid in accurately locating a proposed drill program.

Work at Pioneer is in its early stages however as for the other two locations accuracy of old data is being improved and by late 2006 a new basement contour map should be able to be produced.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY:**CHESNUT. W.S. 1965**

Tin Prospecting - Monarch Tin Prospect - S.P.L 399, 1964 / 1965.,
Volume 1., Text - Figures 1 - 6.
The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited

NEALE, T. I. 1980

Ore Reserves of Alluvial Tin Deposits in Northeastern Tasmania.
Amdex Mining Limited.

NYE, P.B.**1925**

The Sub_Basaltic Tin Deposits of the Ringarooma Valley
Geological Survey of Tasmania, Bulletin 35.

1932

Report on Proposed Restoration of Syphon at Site of Old No. 6 Syphon, Mt Cameron Water
Race.
MRT UR1932A_017_44