



SINOSTEEL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

ACN 009 277 230

EL11/2007 PAINTER PROJECT, TASMANIA

ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT

(100% RELINQUISHMENT)

FOR THE PERIOD TO 25 JUNE 2009

Prepared by: Jayson Meyers
Tenement Holder: Sinosteel Australia Pty Ltd
Exploration Operator: Sinosteel Australia Pty Ltd
Tenement name: Painter Project
Tenement type and number: EL11/2007
Date of report: 13 June 2008

ABSTRACT

Tenement EL11/2007 is located to the north of the Hellyer base metal mine in the NW part of Tasmania. This tenement was primarily explored for copper (and associated metals) that could be hosted in a VHMS style deposit within the same stratigraphy that hosts the Hellyer mineralisation. This sequence of rocks is not exposed within the tenement, so exploration is totally reliant on geophysical targeting and follow up deep drilling.

During the reporting year, a geophysical interpretation was completed following final processing of gravity data acquired by Sinosteel, acquisition of open file geophysical and geological data and information, and GIS data integration. A copy of all digital gravity data, digital reports and hard copies of geophysical reports were submitted to the MRT following demand by the MRT Geophysicist for data submission prior to the annual reporting period.

The part of the tenement containing the Mt Read Volcanics occurring close to surface became the focus of the interpretation, and a series of A0 sized plans were generated at 1:12500 scale. Three combined structural and gravity targets were selected for diamond drilling to try and intersect the Hellyer Volcanic Sequence at depth. The targets were selected based on a structural interpretation showing the potential for the Hellyer Volcanics to be closer to the surface in an area where they have never been drilled and where there were coincident gravity anomalies could indicate mineralisation by barite and massive sulphides. Target depths were predicted to be in the range of 300-600 m.

After visiting the 3 target drilling sites and meeting with the land owner Gunns Limited and MRT geologists, a drill proposal was submitted to the MRT. This proposal was approved in January 2009, and track clearing started on 2 of the drill targets immediately after. Track clearing consisted of using an excavator and a tree-felling crew. The first diamond hole was in a recently cleared and planted tree coup, and the second hole was collared on a hillside occupied by button grass. A 500 m track had to be cleared to get to the second hole. Gunns monitored to tree cutting and build up of road base along this new track. A fire suppression unit and tools, along with other safety and environmental protection equipment were ready to deal with any mishaps during clearing, at the drill site during drilling, and at water pumping stations.

Drilling began in February and finished in April 2009. Boart Longyear drilled 2 deep diamond holes using a double shift that had a break on the weekends. The drilling crew and geological support was based from Waratah. Both holes were collared to 200 m depth using HQ sized core, and then NQ oversized barrels were used for drilling to the end of hole. The first hole went to 605 m and the second hole went to 743 m. There were no safety incidents, fires or significant environmental problems during the drilling program.

Both drill sites were kept clean during drilling and have been finally cleaned up during rehabilitation. The sumps were back-filled and tree planting rows were rebuilt at the first drill site, and the drill pad was cleared with sumps back-filled at the second drill site. Both holes were cemented shut, even though they were not making water. The track at the second hole was left open at the request of

Gunns. The track was well constructed with road base and culverts, and there will not be an erosion problem. Sites where water was taken for pumping are natural stream crossings at tracks and are designated areas as water sources to fight fires.

The drill core was taken to the Hellyer Mine core farm and visually logged for lithology and alteration. Structural measurements were not made, but markings were made showing the base of the core at every core run using a Flexitrac tool. Core intervals with interesting looking geology containing quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining or disseminated to massive pyrite alteration were cut using a diamond saw and sent to Amdel laboratory in South Australia for gold and base metal suite assays. Core trays were stacked on pallets and are now stored at the Hellyer Mine core farm.

Both holes ended in lower Southwell Group rocks, so no Que River Shale or Hellyer Volcanics were reached by the drilling. The gravity targets were likely caused by thick dacite and rhyolite sills in the Southwell Group, which is mostly siltstone and pumice breccia. The target geological units are too deep for the company to continue exploring in the area. The assays from core samples in the shallow lithological units also failed to return any significant results that would warrant continued exploration. A decision was made by Sinosteel in June 2009 to relinquish the tenement 100%.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	2
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK.....	6
3 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE PERIOD.....	9
4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	15
5 CONCLUSIONS.....	16
6 ENVIRONMENT	16
EXPENDITURE.....	18
REFERENCES.....	19
KEYWORDS.....	20

1 INTRODUCTION

On 25 June 2007, Sinosteel Australia Pty Ltd (Sinosteel) was granted an Exploration Licence (EL11/2007) comprising 125 blocks (125km²) at Painter Plain, 20 km southeast of Waratah, Northwest Tasmania. The Painter project is located 5 km northeast of the Hellyer Mine as shown in Figure 1.

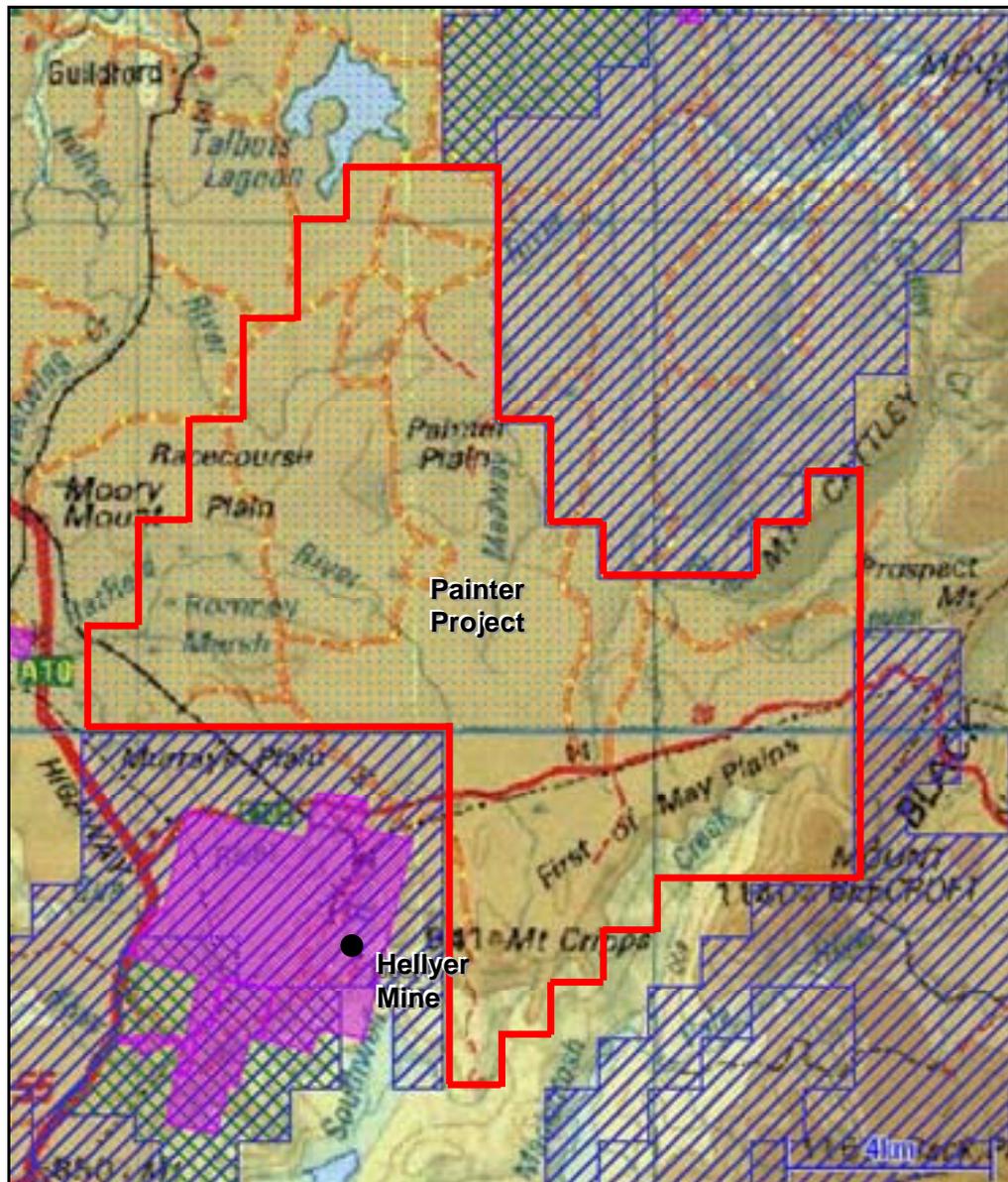


Figure 1: Location of Painter Project – EL11/2007

Access to the project area is via a sealed road south from Burnie and then by well maintained gravel tracks on Gunns' Surrey Hills forest property. The southern boundary of the EL is traversed by the sealed Cradle Mountain Link Road with access northward on forestry tracks.

A vast section of EL11/2007 lies on freehold land owned by Gunns Limited for forestry operations. The remainder of the tenement overlies various categories of Government owned land. The licence area contains similarly sized large tracts of both plantation timbers, at varying stages of development, and stands of native forest and also some smaller pockets of native grassland reserves.

One of the most pronounced physiographic features within EL11/2007 is the Painter Plain, which is composed of Tertiary basalt that covers more than 85% of the licence area. Based on sparse historical drilling the basalt is up to 367 metres thick adjacent to the eastern tenement boundary and of varying thickness, generally >200 metres away from outcrop, inside EL11/2007. The Hellyer River drains northwest from the northern part of the tenement and the Hatfield River drains to the west from the southern part of the tenement.

The specific aim of Sinosteel is to explore for the continuity of the highly prospective Mt Read Volcanic (MRV) Arc in EL11/2007 for potential Hellyer-style volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) base metal mineralisation.

Based on the success of a 1985 gravity survey over the Hellyer deposit that showed this geophysical technique could detect the orebody, Sinosteel undertook a detailed gravity survey over EL11/2007 to assist in the exploration for Hellyer-style Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-Ag mineralisation. The gravity was processed and interpreted during the year, and combined with all other readily available geophysical techniques, three target areas were identified for drilling. Two of these targets were drilled to depths greater than 600 m, and no mineralisation was encountered.

2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

Historically, the tenement has not been subjected to any concerted exploration. Past exploration campaigns have generally focussed on the regions surrounding the tenement, in areas of thin or no basalt cover and favourable outcropping geology.

In the mid 1970s, North Prospecting Proprietary Ltd drilled three diamond holes immediately north and northwest of EL11/2007 to test the thickness of the basalt cover. Drilling failed to reach underlying basement rocks with the deepest hole to 152 metres.

During the 70s and 80s, several companies focussed on the areas of outcropping geology predominantly in the Guildford, St Valentines Peak, Loongana and Mt Pearse localities that surround EL11/2007. Exploration ranged from reconnaissance geological mapping, stream sediment and soil sampling, various geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, principally in search of Renison and Mt Bischoff-style tin deposits, King Island and Kara-style scheelite deposits and to a lesser extent Rosebery-style copper-lead-zinc deposits.

The ground in the Leven River area (Mt Cattley), immediate east of EL11/2007, has been extensively explored by many companies since 1985 and subject to numerous geochemical and geophysical

surveys and the drilling of seven holes. The target was VMS mineralisation in the Que – Hellyer Volcanics, under basalt cover, in the Black Marsh Syncline. Due to the lack of success the areas prospectivity was downgraded.

From the mid 80s to late 90s, Aberfoyle Resources concentrated its efforts on the Mt Charter – Hellyer area. They did however do some exploration to the north and northeast of Hellyer at the Murray's Road prospect, Maverick and Mayday anomalies, which straddle the Cradle Mountain Link Road.

At the Murray's Road prospect exploration involved mapping, costeaning, rock chip sampling, a UTEM survey, and soil sampling.

A small pod of pyrite was exposed in one of the costeans and assaying showed it was base metal poor. A single loop, 5 line km, UTEM survey was undertaken over the pod and area to the north but it failed to detect any potential base metal conductors. A total of 271 soil samples were collected from Tyndall Group rocks in the search for Henty-style gold mineralisation but no anomalies were identified.

The Maverick anomaly is centred on fuchsite alteration and massive barite veining in Southwell Group rocks exposed in a cutting along the Cradle Mountain Link Road. Aberfoyle believed the alteration was analogous to alteration in the Hellyer Basalt, which overlies the Hellyer deposit. An 87 hole wacker sampling programme was completed over the Maverick area, however the bottom of hole samples returned no base metal anomalism.

The Mayday anomaly was identified from a regional total metal ion geochemical sampling programme in which a total of 1031 samples were collected. EM depth soundings were completed around the anomaly to assist in estimating a target depth. A 1,400 metre deep vertical diamond hole was drilled in 1997 to test for a Hellyer ore position. The hole was cored almost entirely in younger Southwell Group rocks, indicating the Que – Hellyer sequence is much deeper in this area. The source of the Mayday anomaly is still unresolved.

In 2002 -2003, Mineral Resources Tasmania organised for detailed aeromagnetic, radiometric and airborne electromagnetic data to be acquired over the MRV belt.

A detailed ground gravity survey was carried out on the tenement. The original survey (Figure 2) was planned to comprise 2,614 gravity stations at 100 metre intervals along lines spaced 500 metres apart. The completed survey (Figure 3) comprised 1,797 stations plus an extra 150 repeat readings for quality control purposes.

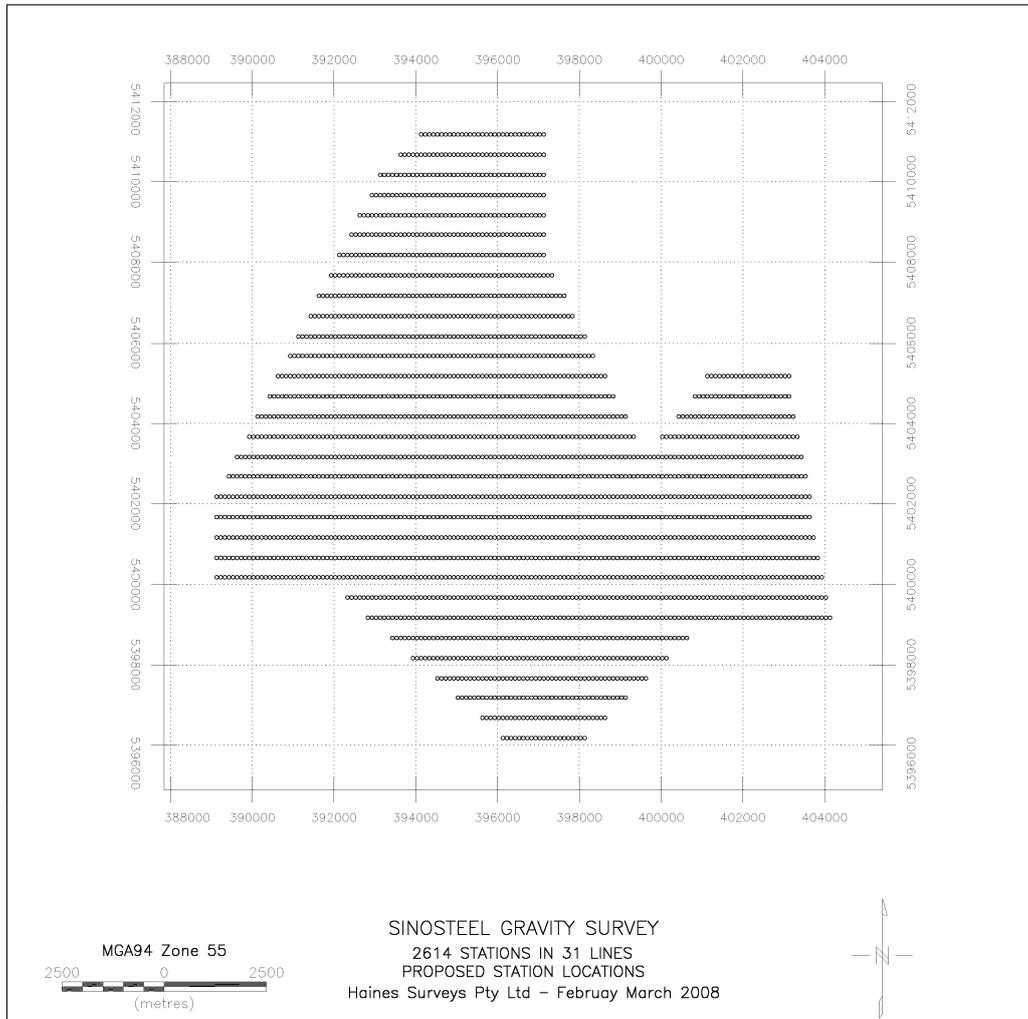


Figure 2: Proposed EL11/2007 gravity survey station locations

The main reason for the difference between the proposed and completed number of total survey stations was the limitation of the GPS equipment to establish a position in the forest and heavily foliage. Where possible, an extension pole was used to elevate the GPS antenna but without this there would have been fewer observations.

The northern section of EL11/2007 was less vegetated enabling the survey crews to follow the proposed lines. However, due to the dense foliage and tree canopy in the southern section the crews modified the lines to obtain the best possible coverage by using any tracks and clearings to observe data.

The exact location and height of each gravity station was obtained using the Fast Static/Real Time Kinematic GPS method, which is generally accurate to within 5 cm in the horizontal and vertical directions relative to the local GDA94 and Australian Height Datum. GPS data was collected using Trimble 4000 series geodetic roving receivers.

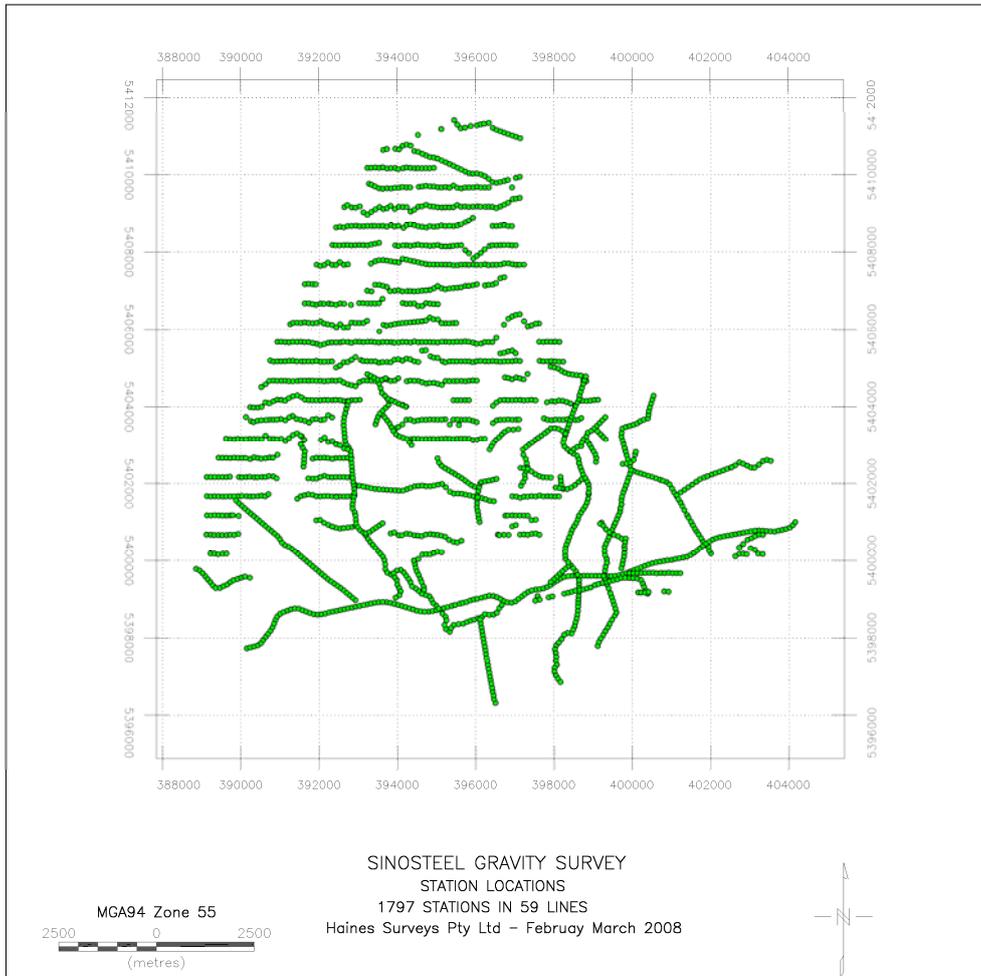


Figure 3: EL11/2007 gravity survey station locations

Gravity readings were collected using portable Scintrex CG5 Autograv Gravity Meters, which can read to better than 0.01 milligals. At the base station, readings of 120 seconds were taken at the beginning and end of the day's fieldwork. Readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points. Gravity data and the acquisition report in digital format accompany this report.

3 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE PERIOD

During the reporting year, a geophysical interpretation was completed following final processing of gravity data, acquisition of open file geophysical and geological data and information, and GIS data integration (digital data and reports accompany this report). These data and reports were sent to the MRT in January 2009 at the demand of the MRT Geophysicist.

The part of the tenement containing the Mt Read Volcanics close to surface became the focus of the interpretation (Figure 4) and a series of A0 sized plans were generated at 1:12500 scale (PDF plot

files accompany this report) . Three targets were selected for diamond drilling to try and intersect the Hellyer Volcanic Sequence at depth within the tenement. The targets were selected based on a structural interpretation showing the potential for the Hellyer Volcanics to be closer to the surface in an area where they have never been drilled and could be thick and mineralised and where there were coincident gravity anomalies. Target depth for drilling was predicted to be in the range of 300-600 m.

After visiting the 3 sites and meeting with the land owner Gunns Limited and geologists at the MRT in November 2008, a drill proposal was submitted to the MRT. This proposal was approved in mid-January 2009, and track clearing started on 2 of the drill targets immediately after. Track clearing consisted of using an excavator and a tree-felling crew. The first diamond hole was in a recently cleared and planted tree plantation and the second hole was collared on a hillside occupied by button grass. A 500 m track had to be cleared to get to the second hole. Gunns monitored the tree cutting and build up of road base along this new track. A fire suppression unit and tools, along with other safety and environmental protection equipment were on standby during track clearing and drilling to deal with any mishaps. Fire extinguishers and oil matting was on standby at water pumping stations.

Drilling began in February and finished in April 2009. Boart Longyear drilled 2 deep diamond holes using a double shifting with breaks on weekend. The drilling crew and geological support was based from Waratah, about 45 to 60 minute drive to drill sites. Both holes were collared to 200 m depth using HQ sized core, and then NQ sized core was used for drilling to the end of hole. The first hole went to 605 m and the second hole went to 743 m. There were no safety incidents, fires or environmental accidents during the drilling program.

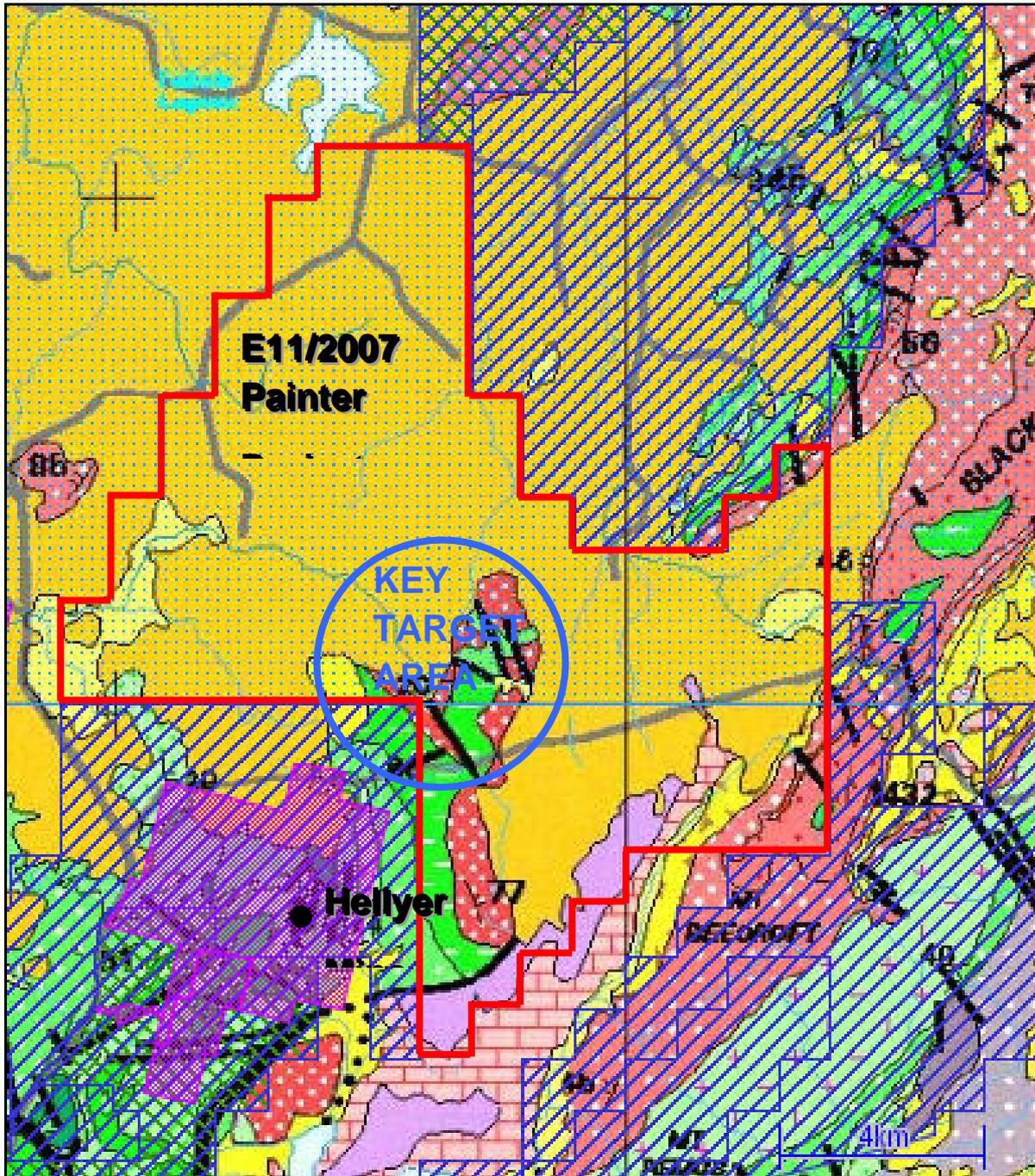


Figure 4. Painter Project geology showing key target area for exploration.

Hole PD01 is on the Middlesex SP-10 track, which accessed from Middlesex Road via the Cradle Mountain Link Road, and has a gated access controlled by Gunns Limited. The hole was drilled on a gently sloping area that has recently been cleared for a tree plantation and required no track clearing, only site preparation within a tree row area. Figure 5 shows a plan of the site with an aerial photograph of the area prior to the current level of clearing by Gunns. This hole was drilled first due to the existing clearing and potential for the Que-Hellyer volcanic sequence to be relatively shallow in this location. The hole was collared in basalt, then went into a thick sequence of Owen Group sandstones, and then went into the lower Southwell Group siltstones, pumice breccias and rhyolite-dacite sills.

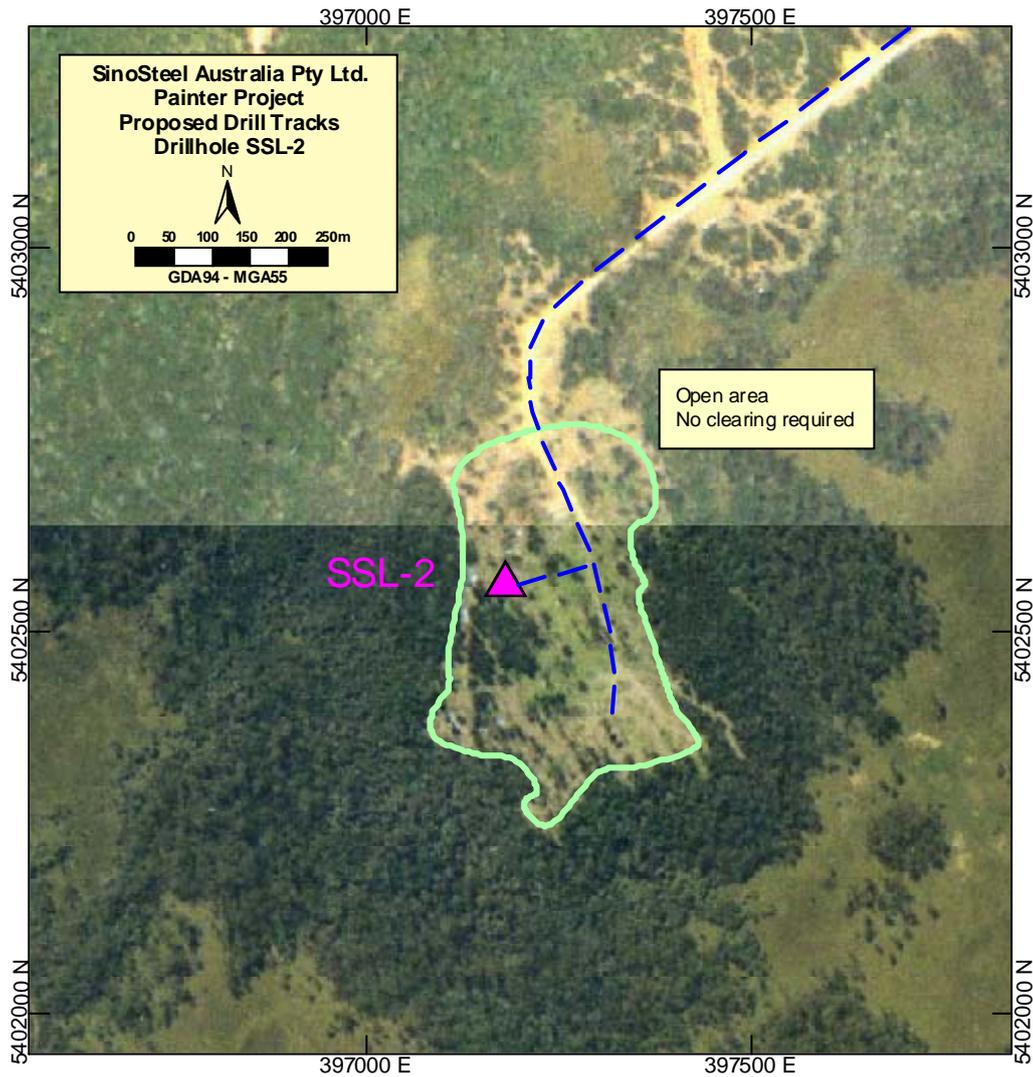


Figure 5. Aerial photograph drillhole PD01 location.

Hole PD02 is accessed via Button Road from Murray Plain Road, which runs north off of the Cradle Link Road and has a gated entrance controlled by Gunns Limited. The hole was drilled on a gently sloping area in a surrey / button grass field, near a tree line. Figure 6 shows a plan of the clearing that was required to gain access to the drill site on top of an aerial photograph. A small amount of track clearing was required, starting from an open access track used for tree farming.

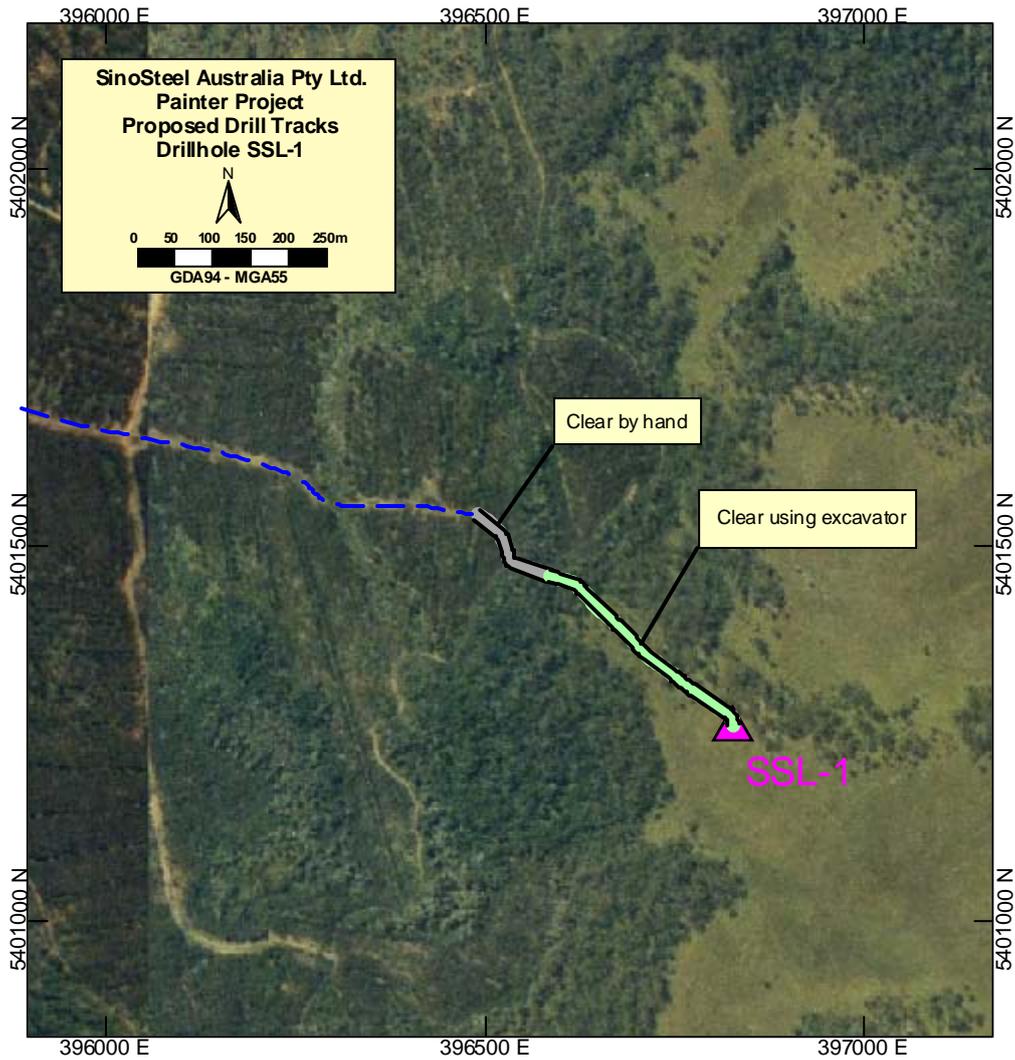


Figure 6. Aerial photograph of drillhole PD02 location and cleared track.

Track clearing for drilling the 2 deep diamond holes began at the start of February and was completed by the middle of the month. An excavator was used to clear new tracks through the forest and gravel was laid down in wet areas.

Jayson Meyers started the drilling program and a contract geologist, Andrew Jones, was hired to continue with the program. The base of operations was Ron Gregory's offices and the Mt Bischoff Hotel, both in Waratah. Core was analysed and cut at the Bass Metals Hellyer mine site. Samples of half core were sent to Amdel lab in Adelaide for low level analysis.

Drilling of PD01 began on the 18th of February (Figure 7) and the hole was stopped at 605 metres in what is thought to be the Southwell Group volcanic rocks. It was decided not to push the hole any further to conserve exploration funds. The hole is in good condition and can be deepened at a later date. A number of sulphide stringer zones and altered quartz veins were intercepted (Figure 8).



Figure 7. Drillhole PD01 during drilling.



Figure 8. Example of sulphide stingers in pumice breccia from drillhole PD01.

The second diamond drillhole was started in March (Figure 9) and finished in April at 743 m. The Cambrian volcanic rocks look similar to the first hole and it ended in lower Southwell Group rocks, probably within 150 m of the Que River Shale.



Figure 9. Drillhole PD02 site.

Core was cut in half for some of these intervals and samples were collected. Samples were shipped to the Amdel laboratory in Adelaide at the end of the program for analysis.

4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Diamond drilling on structural and gravity targets during the year was not successful in reaching the Hellyer Volcanics within the target depth range of 300-600 m. Holes were collared in Southwell Group rocks or thin Tertiary basalt over Owen Group sandstones then sitting over Southwell Group rocks (see accompanying drilling database). Based on published stratigraphy, it appears that the holes began in mid to lower Southwell Group stratigraphy. However, dacite and rhyolite sills were more numerous and thicker than expected or seen elsewhere in the region. The overall thickness of Southwell Group where drilled during the year is estimated to be about 800 m thick, which is much thicker than over the mine sequence at Heller, where it is on the order of 300 m thick. Therefore, it is likely that the Cambrian basin deepened to the NE from Hellyer and was likely down-faulted during deposition. The basin was then inverted and now forms an upthrust block of Cambrian MRV rocks surrounded by younger sedimentary rocks and overlying Tertiary basalt.

It is predicted that the Hellyer Volcanics would likely have been encountered at roughly 1,000 m depth if the holes were continued. A base metal deposit at approximately 1,000 m depth or more would not be of interest to Sinosteel.

The gravity anomalies were found to be caused by the upper part of the Cambrian Mt Read volcanic sequence, but this was not mineralised like the Hellyer Volcanic sequence lower in the stratigraphy. The increased relative density is likely related to the thick rhyolite and dacite sills within the predominantly siltstone and pumice breccia Southwell Group.

Half core samples were taken where rocks in the Southwell Group and Owen Group had potential for gold and base metal mineralisation. The results of the assaying are in the accompanying drilling assay file and laboratory report.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Both deep diamond holes were drilled as a result of structural and gravity targeting ended in lower Southwell Group rocks, so no Que River Shale or Hellyer Volcanics were reached by the drilling. The stratigraphy was generally flat relative to the direction of drilling, so the great thickness of the Southwell Group is not related to apparent thickness caused by low drilling angles, but some of the thickness is likely related to minor faulting and possible faulting. The gravity targets were likely caused by thick dacite and rhyolite sills in the Southwell Group, which is mostly siltstone and pumice breccia. The target geology is too deep for Sinosteel to continue exploring in the area. The assays from core samples in the shallow lithological units also failed to return any significant results that would warrant continued exploration interest. A decision was made by Sinosteel in early June 2009 to relinquish the tenement 100%.

6 ENVIRONMENT

Both drill sites were kept clean during drilling and have been fully cleaned up during rehabilitation. The sumps were back filled and tree planting rows were rebuilt at the first drill site (Figure 10), and the drill pad was cleared with sumps back filled at the second drill site. Both holes were cemented shut, even though they were not making water (e.g. Figure 11). The track at the second hole was touched up and left open at the request of Gunns. The track was well constructed with road base and culverts, so it will not become an erosion problem. Sites where water was taken for drilling are natural stream crossings at tracks, and are designated areas for water to fight fires by Gunns. These sites were left clean with access open for future water collection.



Figure 10. Drillhole site PD01 before drilling (above) and after drilling, during rehabilitation (below).



Figure 11. Example of cemented hole collar at site PD01.

EXPENDITURE

	30/06/2008 1ST QUARTER	31/12/2008 2ND QUARTER	31/03/2009 3RD QUARTER	31/06/09 4TH QUARTER	TOTALS
GEOSCIENTIFIC					
GEOLOGY	\$3,800	\$25,000	\$52,000	\$32,000	\$112,800
GEOCHEMISTRY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$6,000
GEOPHYSICS	\$15,500	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$22,500
REMOTE SENSING	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
DRILLING					
GRIDDING	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$4,000	\$16,000
DRILLING	\$0	\$0	\$170,000	\$80,000	\$250,000
LAND ACCESS COSTS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000
REHABILITATION COSTS	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$8,000
FEASIBILITY STUDY COSTS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OTHER COSTS					
TRACK CONSTRUCTION	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$6,000	\$41,000
VEHICLE HIRE	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$8,000
FIELD EXPNDIBLES AND FUEL AND OTHER	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$18,000
SHIPPING	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
ADMINISTRATION	\$1,930	\$3,200	\$21,000	\$15,000	\$41,130
TOTALS:	\$21,230	\$35,200	\$312,000	\$168,000	<u>\$536,430</u>

REFERENCES

- Baillie, P.W., 1987. Completion report: Sub-basalt Drilling Project Hole 4. *Unpubl. Rep. 1987/61, Department of Mines, Tasmania.*
- Baillie, P.W. and Green, G.R., 1990. Completion report: Sub-basalt Drilling Project Hole 7. *Unpubl. Rep. 1990/05, Tasmania Department of Resources and Energy.*
- Baillie, P.W., Green, G.R. and Collins, P.L.F., 1987. Progress report on the Sub-basalt Drilling Project. *Unpubl. Rep. 1987/44, Department of Mines, Tasmania.*
- Bishop, J.R., 1990. Interpretation of DHEM Survey, DDH MRB1 (MXRD 1), Mt Cattley (E.L. 14/85). *Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd Unpubl. Report for Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited.*
- Collins, P.L.F., Gulline, A.B. and Williams, E., 1981. Mackintosh 1 mile map series, Explanatory Notes, Trasmiania Geological Survey, Department of Mines, 146 pp.
- Corbett, K.D. and Komyshan, P., 1989. Geology of the Hellyer – Mt Charter area. *Geol. Rep. Mt Read Volc. Proj. Tasm. 1, Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- Corbett, K.D., 2002, Updating the geology of the Mt Read Volcanics belt, Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2002/19, 34 pp.
- Corbett, K.D., and McClenaghan, 2003, A review and interpretation of the lower Paleozoic geology of the Que River – Sheffield area, with particular reference to the Cambrian volcanic sequences, Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2003/17, 30pp.
- Corbett, K.D., 2004, Updating and revisiosn of the 1:25000 scale series geological maps covering the Mt Read Volcanics belt in western and northern Tasmania, Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2004/3, 10 pp.
- Drown, C.G., 1990, The Hellyer massive sulphide deposit, 10th Australian Geological Convention, Excursion Guide E1, p. 1-8.
- Gould, I.G., 1975. Final Report, EL 1/75. *North Prospecting Proprietary Limited Report to Department of Mines, Tasmania.*
- Hermann, W., 1987. Report on Sub Basalt Drilling Program at Mt Cattley EL 14/85, Tasmania, September – October 1986. *Pancontinental Mining Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- Hermann, W., 1989. Annual Report to July 20, 1989, EL 14/85, Mt Cattley, NW Tasmania. Summary of Results and Interpretations, 1988-89 Exploration Program. *Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- Hermann, W., 1990. Annual Report to July 20, 1990, EL 14/85 - Mt Cattley. Summary of Results and Interpretations, 1989-90 Exploration Programme. *Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*

- Hermann, W., 1991. Exploration Progress Report, EL 14/85 - Mt Cattley. *Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- Hicks, D.J., 1996. Relinquishment Report EL13/94 – Mt Cattley, Tasmania. *Aberfoyle Resources Limited Report to Mineral Resources Tasmania.*
- Hudspeth, J.W. and Richardson, R.G., 1985. A preliminary gravity survey at the Hellyer prospect. *Unpubl. Rep. 1985/25, Department of Mines, Tasmania.*
- McKay, G., 1991. Annual Report to 20 August 1991, EL 14/85 – Mt Cattley. *Outokumpu Exploration Australia Pty Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- McNeill, A.W., 1989. Technical Progress Report for the period December 1985 to February 1988, EL 2/70 – Mackintosh, Tasmania. *Aberfoyle Resources Limited Report to Tasmania Department of Mines.*
- McNeill, A.W. and Hicks, D.J., 1997. Progress Report for the period February 1996 to February 1997, EL 106/87 – Lake Mackintosh, Tasmania. *Aberfoyle Resources Limited Report to Mineral Resources Tasmania.*
- McNeill, A., de Bornford, R., and Richardson S., 1998, Relinquishment report for Exploration Licence 106/87, unpublished report by Aberfoyle Resources Limited,.
- Mineral Resources Tasmania, 2003. Annual Review 2002/2003.
- Pemberton, J., Vicary, M.J. and Corbett, K.D., 1991. Geology of the Cradle Mountain Link Road – Mt Tor area. *Geol. Rep. Mt Read Volc. Proj. Tasm. 4, Tasmania Department of Resources and Energy.*
- Seymour, D.B., 1989, St Valentines 1:50000 Geological Map series and Explanatory Notes, Tasmanian Geological Survey, 145 pp.
- Sliwa, R., 1996. Review of Drill Targets and Update of Structural Model of the Mackintosh Basin, NW Tasmania – EL 106/87. *Etheridge Henley Williams Geoscience Consultants Unpubl. Report for Aberfoyle Resources Limited.*
- Stacey, D.J., 1998, Stratigraphic alteration and correlations of the Mayday drill hole, Mount read Volcanics north west Tasmania, unpublished honours thesis, University of Tasmania 168 pp.
- Vicary, M.J., 2008, Revisions to the geological maps in the southern part of the Dial Range / Fossey Mountain Trough, northern Tasmania, with emphasis on Cambrian geology, Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2008/01, 16 pp.

KEYWORDS

Mt Read Volcanics, Southwell Group, diamond drilling, Tertiary basalt, gravity survey, base metals