Shree Minerals Limited

EL 41 / 2004 Nelson Bay River

Year 5 Annual Report

For the period 1 March 2009 to 1 March 2010

W M Harder

26th January 2010

SHREE MINERALS LIMITED

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ABSTRACT

EL 41/2004 was previously explored in 2000 when Pacific Nevada carried out a two diamond drill hole exploration programme to test a large airborne magnetic anomaly in the centre of the licence. The target was gold and base metals. The holes intersected a west dipping dyke structure that contained only pyrite and magnetite mineralization. No further work was carried out.

The predecessors of Shree Minerals Ltd were interested to investigate this magnetic anomaly further and a program of work proposal was submitted to the MRT. A recommended program of flora hygiene and quarantine was submitted and approved and was put in place prior to the commencement of any field work then and since then.

A diamond drilling program comprising three inclined holes was carried out in May and June 2006 and reported in the previous reporting period to 2007. This was designed to confirm the 2000 drilling results, improve quantity and quality of knowledge of the resource and provide enough mineralized rock material for metallurgical testing.

All the drill core was transported to Hobart, logged and the mineralized sections split and sent as 1 metre samples to SGS Labs in Perth for assay and Davis Role Tube analysis. This procedure was carried out in 2006 and 2009 and will be again in 2010.

The results of all this 2006 work were studied, interpreted and an upgrade of the resource estimate to 6.9Mt at 38.2% magnetite in the (JORC) inferred category was reported.

The EL 41/2004 looks promising for a magnetite resource as it is suitable for use in coal washing plants and it could also be pelletised for use in steel making.

The old Geopecko grid was partially reestablished and was used for access by the consulting Botanist to carry out a flora survey of the areas of interest and resulted in no threatened species were found within the areas of interest; the main & south anomalies. Shortly there after a magnetometer survey was carried out and confirmed the location of the magnetic anomalies and gave rise to a rock outcrop chip/channel sampling program of the iron rich magnetic dyke. Assays of this sampling are very encouraging.

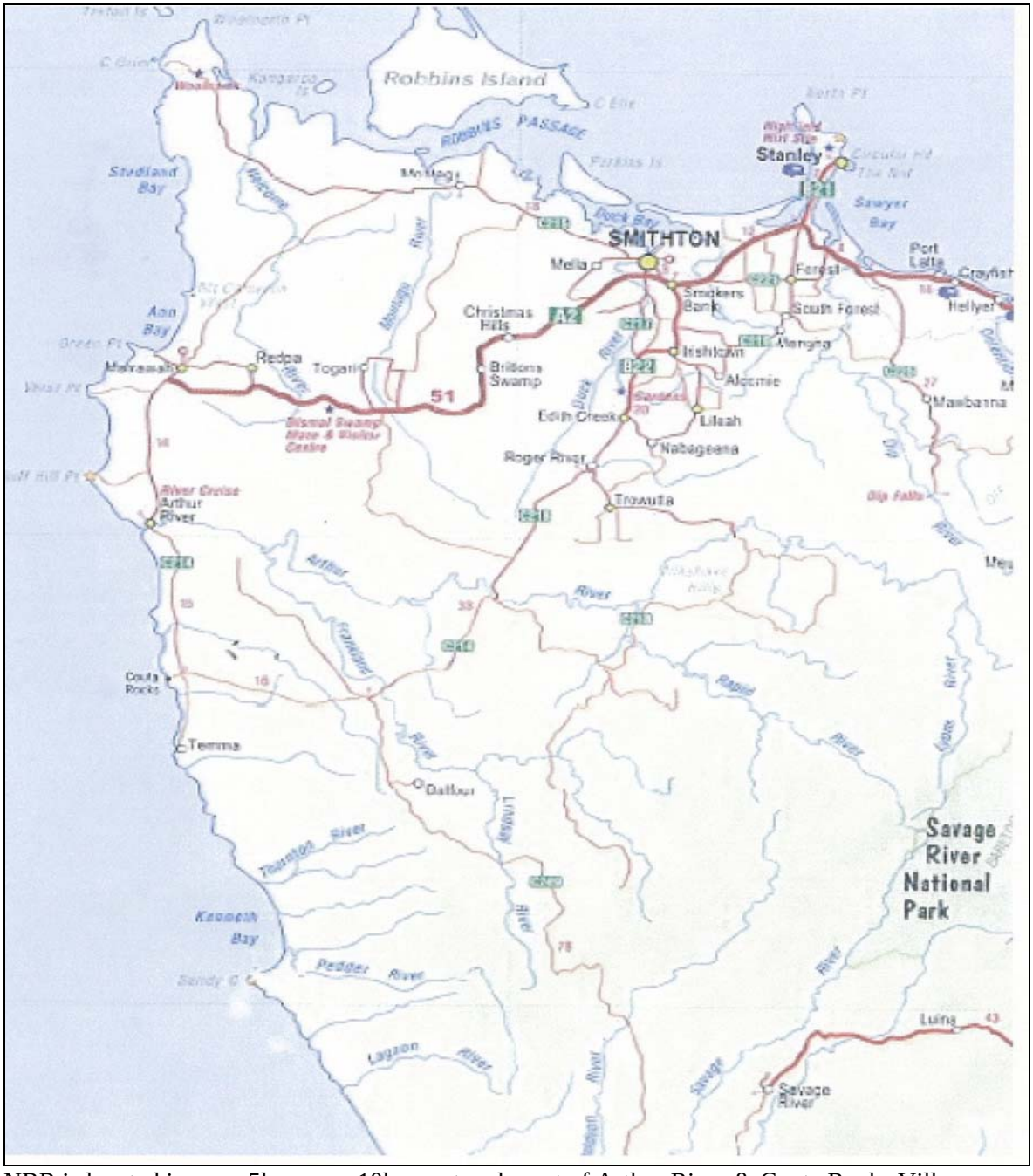
In the current reporting period site preparation was again done, and 11 diamond drill holes were completed, 9 intersecting mineralization. A qualified surveyor carried out a survey of all relevant sites, and a ground soil (MMI) sample survey was carried out.

Further work has been the up grading of the access track by timber cording and gravel cover to allow access for a further 16 drill pad sites which were prepared.

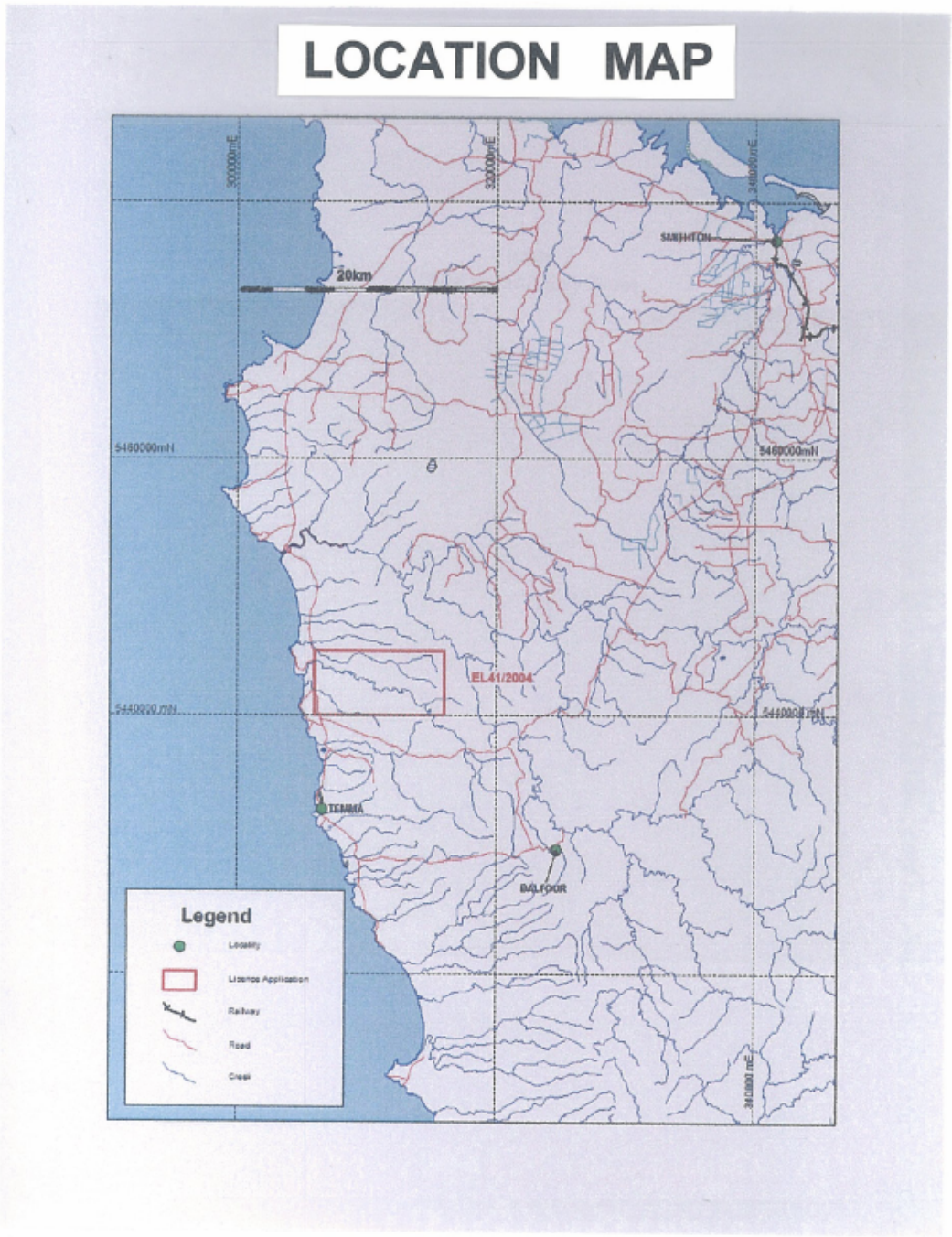
The resources will undergo continuing exploration, drilling and study commencing on site in February 2010. This work is expected to cost over $ 500,000

CONTENTS Page Number

NORTH-WEST TASMANIA ROAD MAP



NBR is located in a n-s 5km x w-e10km rectangle east of Arthur River & Couta Rocks Villages.


LOCATION MAP
300000mE
320000mE
340000mE
SWIGHTON
20km
5460000mN
EL41/2004
5440000mN
TEMBLA
BALFOOR
Legend
Locality
Licence Application
Railway
Road
Creek

AGD 66

1 Introduction

1.1 Exploration Rational

EL 41/2004 was last explored in 2000 when Pacific Nevada carried out a two diamond drill hole exploration programme to test a large airborne magnetic anomaly in the centre of the licence. The target was gold and base metals. The holes intersected a west dipping dyke structure that contained only pyrite and magnetite mineralization. No further work was carried out.

The predecessors and Shree Minerals Ltd were and are interested to investigate this magnetic anomaly further and relook at it from a magnetite resource viewpoint and also investigate the other areas of targeted mineralization as outlined by our Independent Consultant Geologist as per the prospectus of Zinico Resources NL August 2005.

However the magnetite dyke mineralization has remained the main focus of work in the EL to date. The other areas of interest will receive attention when the dyke gets better known.

1.2 Tenement Information

The exploration licence EL 41/2004 measures 50 square kilometres and is located in the far North-West of the State near (nad north east of the small township of Temma about 70km southwest of Smithton.

The licence was granted from 1 March 2004. First field work commenced in late 2005

Shree Minerals Limited holds a 100% interest in the Exploration Licence EL 41/2004.

The First Year Annual Report covered the nine month period from 1 July 2005 until 1 March 2006 which is the annual renewal date.

The Year 2 Annual Report covers the full year from 1 March 2006 to 1 March 2007.

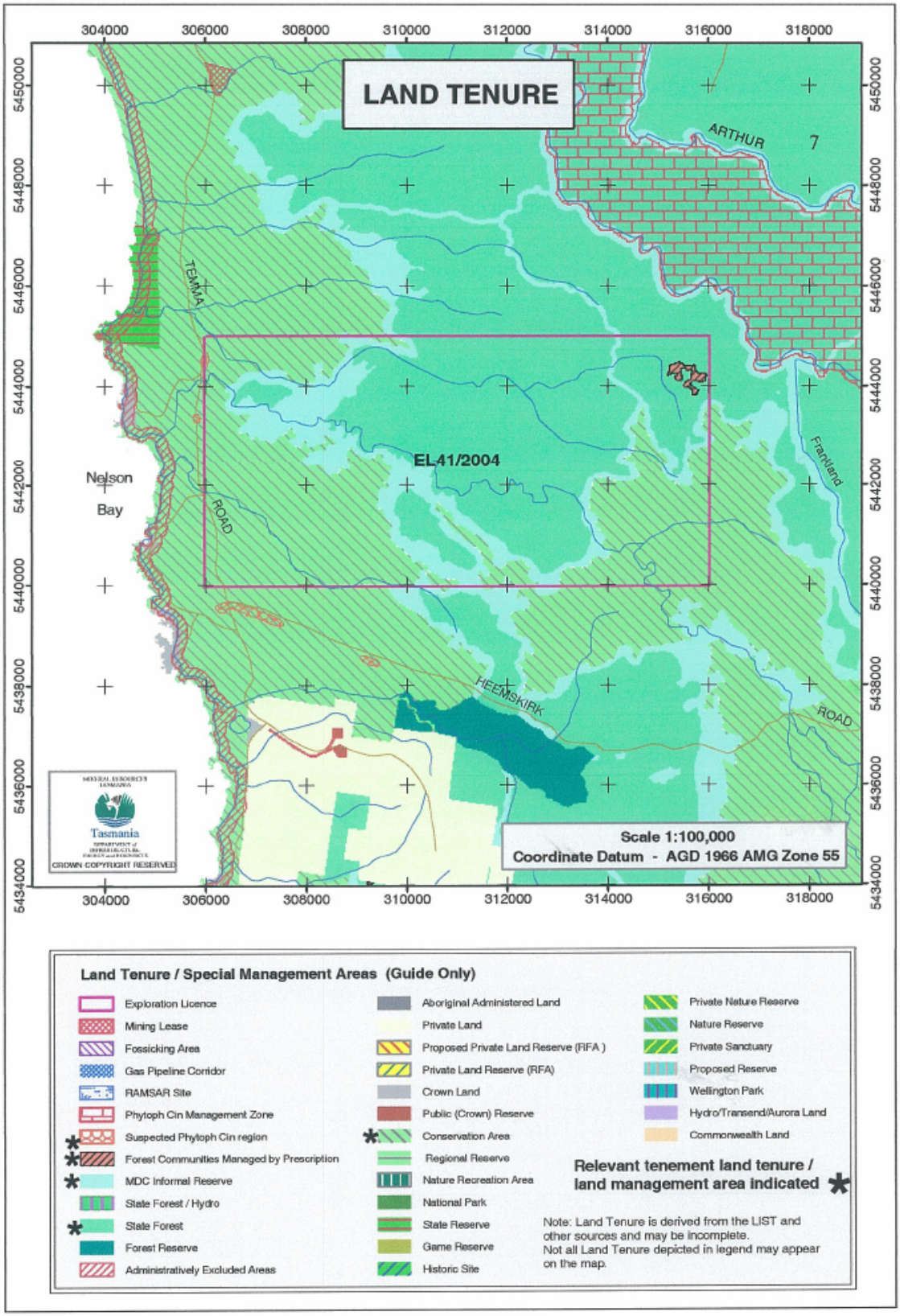
The Year 3 Annul Report covers the full year from 1 March 2007 to 1 March 2008.

The Year 4 Annual Report covers the full year from 1 March 2008 to 1 March 2009.

This Year 5 Annual Report covers the full year from 1 March 2009 to 1 March 2010.

AGD 66


NELSON BAY
NELSON BAY SHEET
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Scale 1: 100 000
1cm = 1km
EL 41/2004 Nelson Bay River
MARRAWAH 10 km
SUNDOWN POINT
ABORIGINAL SITE


LAND TENURE
304000
306000
308000
310000
312000
314000
316000
318000
5450000
5448000
5446000
5444000
5442000
5440000
5438000
5436000
5434000
ARTHUR
7
TEMMA
EL41/2004
Nelson
Bay
ROAD
Frankland
HEEMSKIRK
ROAD
Tasmania
CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED
Scale 1:100,000
Coordinate Datum - AGD 1966 AMG Zone 55
Land Tenure / Special Management Areas (Guide Only)
Exploration Licence
Mining Lease
Fossicking Area
Gas Pipeline Corridor
RAMSAR Site
Phytoph Cin Management Zone
Suspected Phytoph Cin region
Forest Communities Managed by Prescription
MDC Informal Reserve
State Forest / Hydro
State Forest
Forest Reserve
Administratively Excluded Areas
Aboriginal Administered Land
Private Land
Proposed Private Land Reserve (RFA)
Private Land Reserve (RFA)
Crown Land
Public (Crown) Reserve
Conservation Area
Regional Reserve
Nature Recreation Area
National Park
State Reserve
Game Reserve
Historic Site
Private Nature Reserve
Nature Reserve
Private Sanctuary
Proposed Reserve
Wellington Park
Hydro/Transend/Aurora Land
Commonwealth Land
Relevant tenement land tenure / land management area indicated
Note: Land Tenure is derived from the LIST and other sources and may be incomplete.
Not all Land Tenure depicted in legend may appear on the map.

2 Review of Previous Work

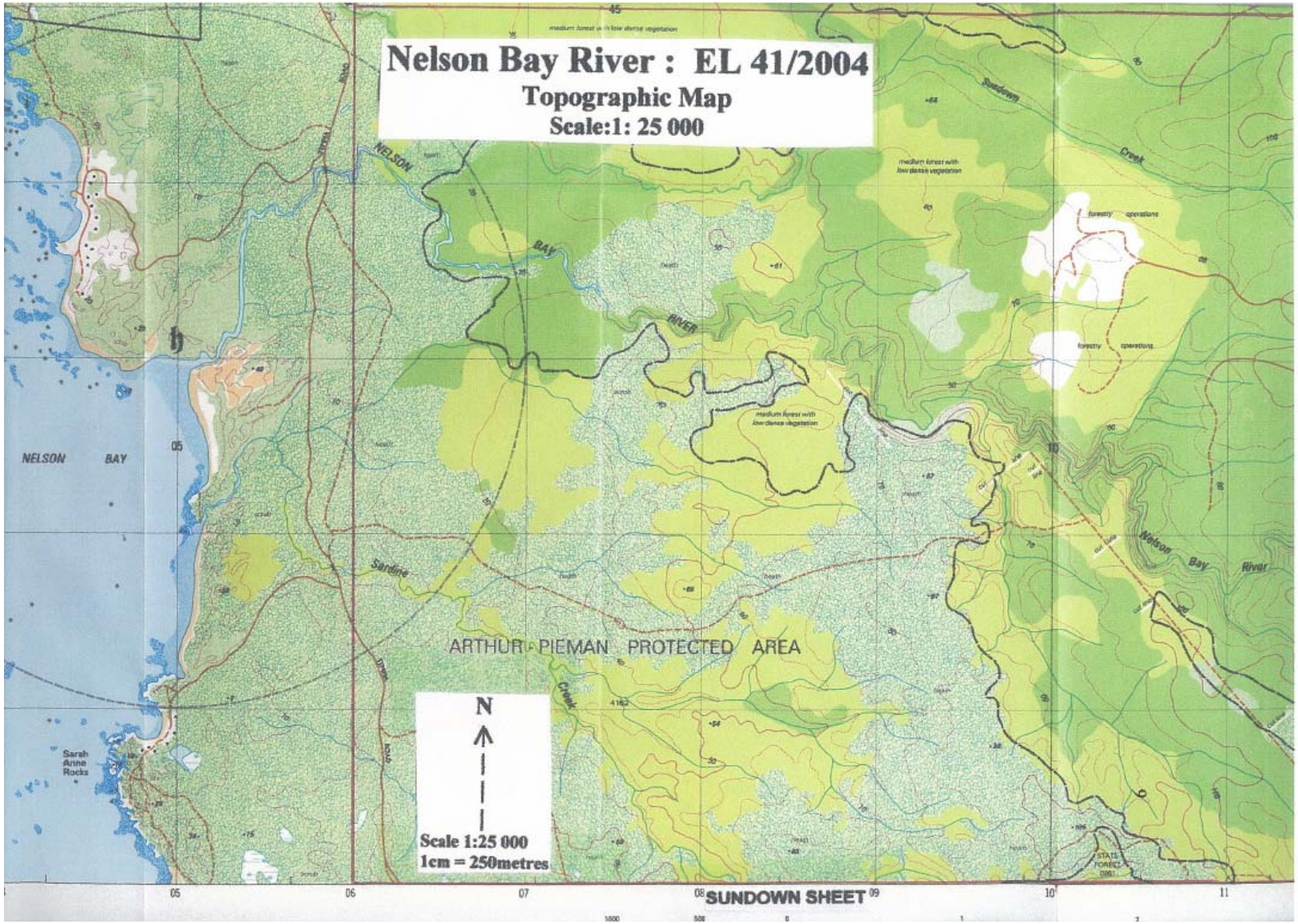
CRAE Pty Ltd (now Riotinto Ltd) carried out mapping and exploration in 1983 and 1997 of the general area.
Full details of this work are described in the consultant's report which is attached to the Annual Report Year 1: 2006.

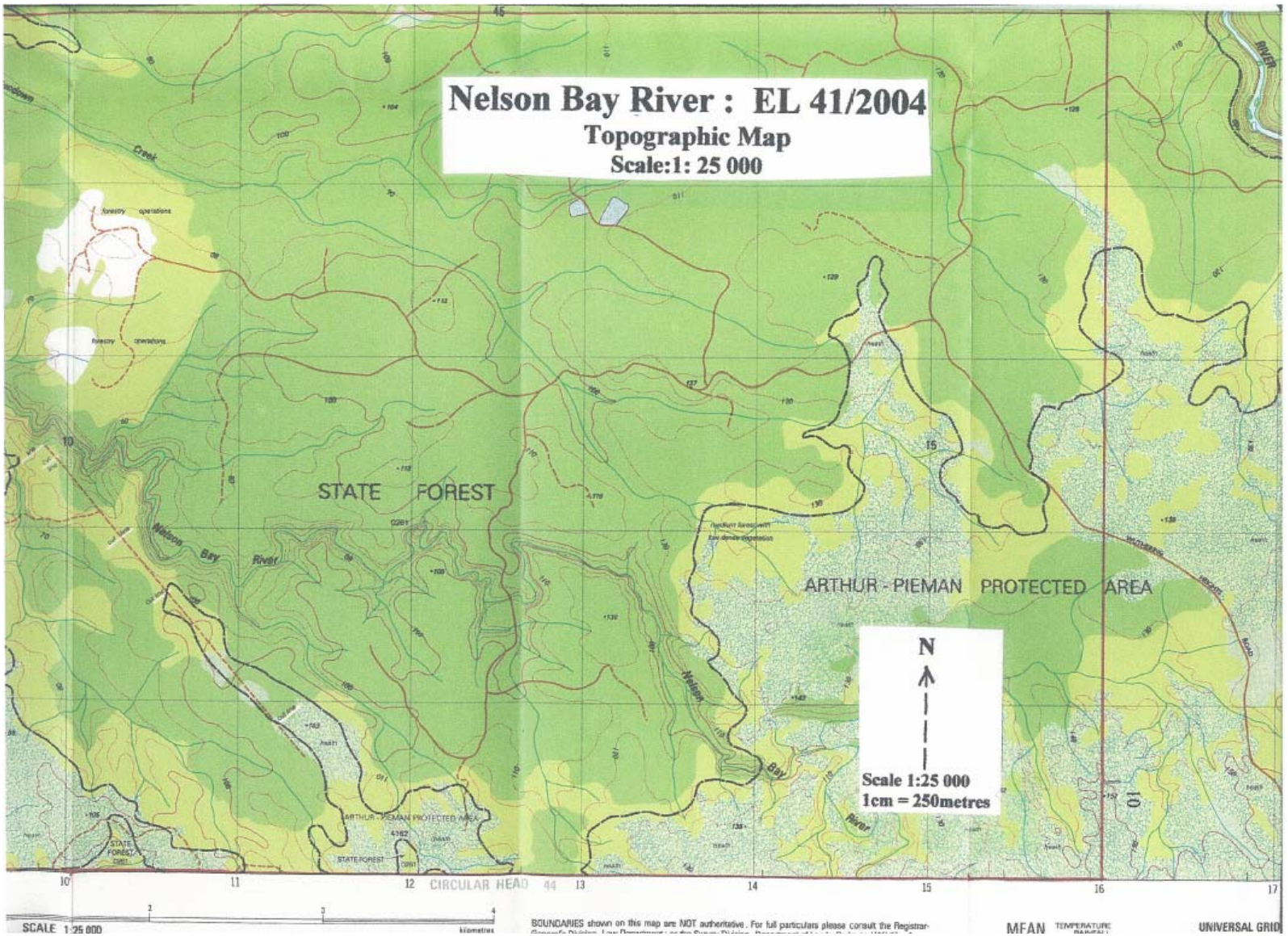
Pacific Nevada Mining Pty Ltd held the licence in 2000 and carried out a diamond drilling programme. Their target was gold and base metal mineralization and when this was not found in the drill core, the licence was relinquished.

In summary the two diamond drill holes were sited to drill to 55 & 78 degrees (azimuth) at -48/45 degrees dip and ended around 250m of inclined depth. They intersected a magnetite mineralized dyke. Full details of the results of this work are described in the SMG Consultants report which was appended to the Year 1 Annual Report 2006.

This dyke became the focus for work carried out by predecessors of Shree Minerals Ltd.

Heathland grass and scrub on the southern edge of the EL


Nelson Bay River : EL 41/2004
Topographic Map
Scale:1: 25 000
NELSON BAY
ARTHUR - PIEMAN PROTECTED AREA
Sundown Creek
Nelson Bay River
Sandfire Creek
Sarah Anne Rocks
N
Scale 1:25 000
1cm = 250metres
05
06
07
08
SUNDOWN SHEET
09
10
11


Nelson Bay River : EL 41/2004
Topographic Map
Scale:1: 25 000
STATE FOREST
ARTHUR - PIEMAN PROTECTED AREA
Nelson Bay River
N
Scale 1:25 000
1cm = 250metres
CIRCULAR HEAD
SCALE 1:25 000
BOUNDARIES shown on this map are NOT authoritative. For full particulars please consult the Registrar-
MEAN
UNIVERSAL GRID

2.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the Nelson Bay River licence area consists of a mixed siltstones, sandstones and carbonaceous mudstones of the Cowrie Siltstone, part of the Rocky Cape Stratotectonic Element.

CRAE Pty Ltd mapped the area in 1997 and noted a sequence of northwest striking quartzites, black siltstones with cherts, chloritic siltstones (possibly volcanic tuffs) and black shales. Their detailed work also suggested a volcanic sinter in conjunction with the tuff units. Locally there is pyrite within the sediments and pyritic quartz veins are developed in fault zones. A black carbonaceous chert was found in Sundown Creek with anomalous levels of lead and arsenic. This unit is along strike from the magnetic anomaly

This regionally big magnetic anomaly is an iron lode and reported in the literature as a 40m wide dyke-like structure containing a quartz-carbonate-magnetite-pyrite-garnet-amphibole assemblage that cross cuts stratigraphy at right angles. This mineral style has been linked in the past to iron formations that occur at Tennant Creek, NT.

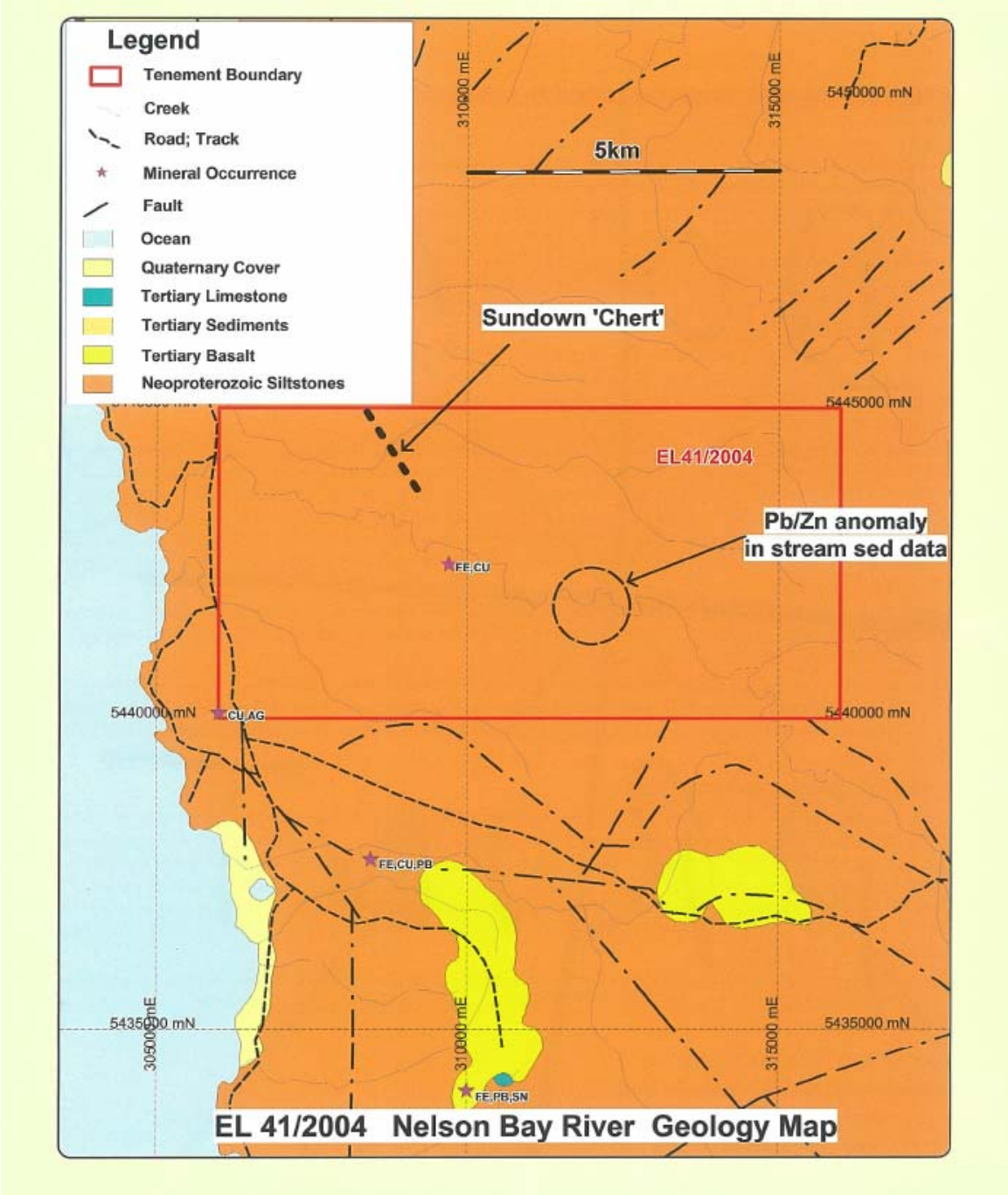
The airborne magnetic data indicates a slightly more varied picture than the geology map. There is a strong 4km long, stratabound magnetic feature coincident with the NBR copper/iron occurrence. This occurrence exists close to the boundary between two subtly distinct geological sub-terranes with the join terminating at a north-south striking set of presumed dolerite dykes. This structural setting in combination with the magnetic anomaly and mineral occurrence is considered very prospective. There are additional magnetic features that could indicate mineralization around the licence (see map p13).

There is also a mineral occurrence in the southwest corner of the licence, reported as a silver/copper anomaly with minor gold and arsenic (see map p12).

2.2 Previous Exploration and Mining

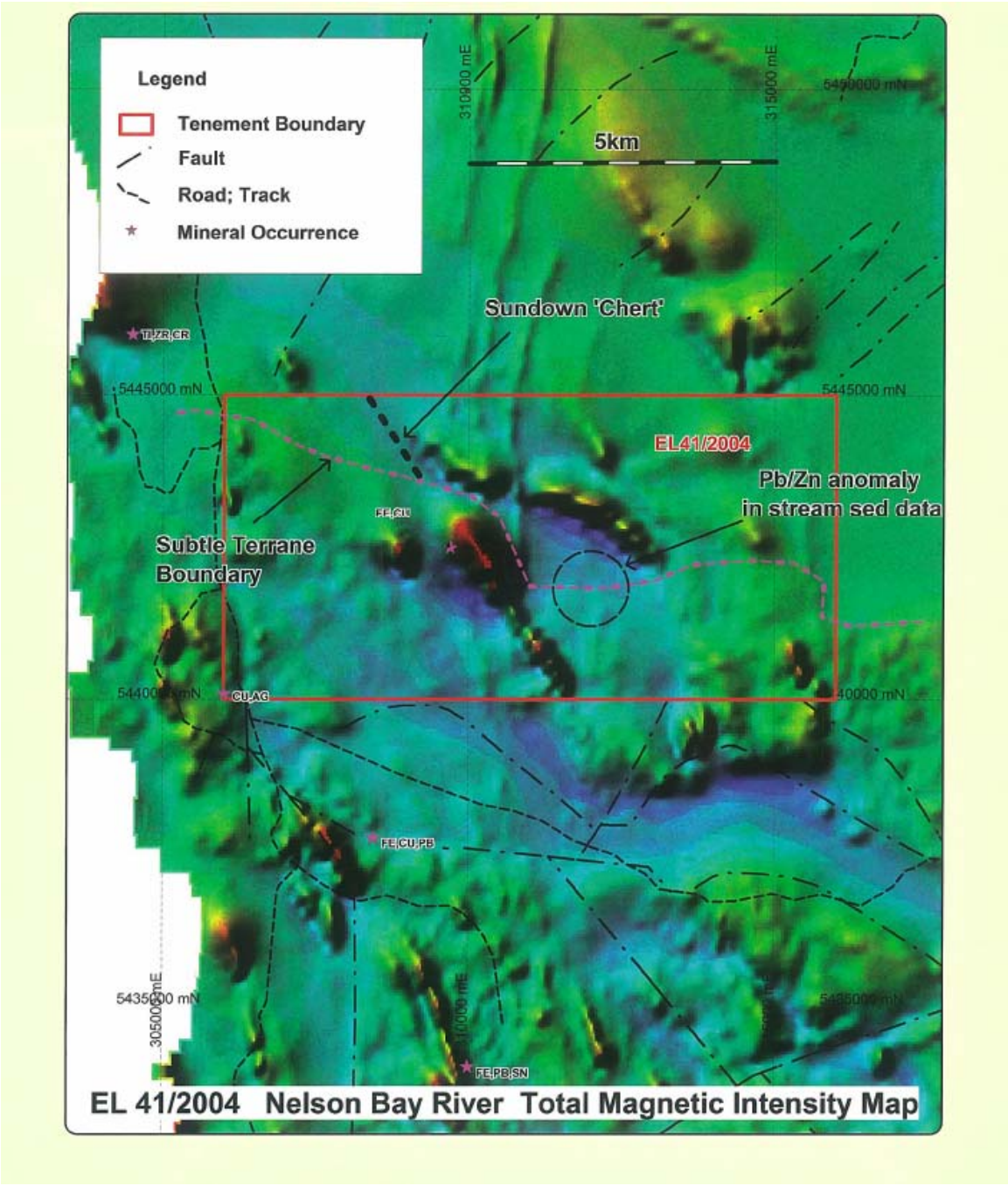
The area (in modern time) was looked at and drilled by Pickands-Mather (the developer of the Savage River Magnetite Mine in 1966). CRAE Pty Ltd in 1983, 1997 and Geopeko in the mid 1980’s carried out field gridding and mapping. Pacific-Nevada drilled two diamond holes in 2000. (for details see SMG consultants report appended to the Annual Report Year 1 2006).

GEOLOGICAL MAP



AGD 66 The orange is the Cowrie Siltstone Formation

ADG 66 MAGNETIC MAP



3 Current Exploration (summary)

A mining engineering consultancy, The Minserve Group, was commissioned to conduct a conceptual mine study of the potential to mine the ore resource as known from previous work. The focus was on an open pit to extract the magnetite resource and prepare it for the coal washing market. The full report is appended to the Year 2 Annual Report 2007.

The company contracted TasGold Diamond Drillers to drill a minimum three further exploration angled holes into the main magnetite anomaly.
This work was carried out in the reporting period to 1 March 2007, AR Y2 and discussed in full in that report.

Drill core was transported to Hobart where it was logged, the mineralised sections split and half sent to SGS Lakefield Oretest Pty Ltd in Perth for chemical assay, Davis Role Tube and bulk metallurgical analysis. The results are discussed below and tables of the actual results are appended in the AR Y2: 2007.

The results of this testing was sent to the company's consultant geologist for the purposes of a recalculation of the estimate of the ore resource. A revised estimate is 6.9Mt at 38.2% magnetite with the resource being in the inferred category, this equates to a contained magnetite content of 2.63Mt under JORC classification.
The consultant's report is appended to the Annual Report Y2, 2007.

The consultants who carried out the scoping study have been commissioned to further study the project and report findings to a pre feasibility study stage.
They found that the magnetite resource has all the metallurgical characteristics that are suitable for reduction to iron ore pellets as well as having characteristics for a product that would be suitable for use in the coal washing industry.This report was appended to the Y3 Annual Report 2008.

In 2008 a magnetometer ground survey was carried out and also a rock chip sampling program of all the mineralized out crop outcrop found on the grid lines. In addition the main and southern anomaly areas underwent a botanical survey which reported that NO threatened (endangered) species are in the mineralized area of interest. These 3 reports were appended in the Y4 Annual Report 2009.

In 2009 commencing in March the area underwent 12 site preparations for the drilling program which commenced on the 4th April and was completed on the 2nd of May 2009. A total of 501.8 metres was drilled for 10 holes. Two were long holes over 100m and eight were short holes averaging 33.5m. Of the 10 holes 8 intersected mineralization.
The complete details of the drilling, assay results and analysis, maps is appended to this Annual Report. During the year a survey and a limited MMI soil sampling done

3.1 Literature Review

The company commissioned a very comprehensive data compilation and study with a recommended exploration programme and this report by Simon Tear of SMG Consultants 2005 was appended to the Year 1 Annual Report.

The other main literature study was based on previous drilling results as reported by Newnham Exploration and Mining Services for Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd in 2000.

Other literature studies were of company commissioned reports on various aspects of the project such as the initial conceptual mining study and the revised conceptual mining study which used data from the revised resource estimate study report. These reports are noted and discussed below. They are listed in the references and appended to the Annual Reports in the relevant year. The latest conceptual mine study was appended to the Y3 Annual Report.

Of particular interest was the report written in 1947 (perhaps earlier but embargoed) by F.Blake who conducted a field exploration of the mineralization in 1940, probably for possible raw material use in the war effort for WWII. His sample sites were picked up by Geopecko in 1982 and again by Shree in November 2008 and assay comparisons (very close) was presented in the NBR Magnetite Dyke Outcrop Sampling Report February 2009 appended to the Y4 NBR Annual Report 2009.

3.2 Regional Exploration Activities

In 2005 the company conducted 2 reconnaissance field trips to the area.
The area was first visited on a regional reconnaissance basis in July when local logistics were recorded for future reference and use.

A follow up field visit period followed in November 2005 and resulted in the consultant's major literature study and an estimate of the ore resource as 4Mt at 40% iron (ASX release 24 November 2005).

Other Regional exploration included a partial traverse of the Nelson Bay River in the area near the magnetite resource. The purpose was topography familiarity, confirmation of the mapped geology, and general prospecting. The prospect and environs were surveyed.

A field trip was made in November 2008 visiting the site of the Rebecca Creek Magnetic Anomaly for an orientation survey for future field work. A cursory visit was made to the fishing village of Temma and environs at the same time.

3.3 Prospect-based Exploration Activities. 16

For pre 2008 notes see previous sections

2008

In this year the Tenement changed ownership from Gujarat NRE Resources NL to Shree Minerals Ltd and a renewed vigor was applied to exploration. NBR AR 4 2009. in 2008 an attempt was made to re establish the 1980s Geopecko grid and this was partially successful being more difficult than first thought. Some 4 km of the old grid was re cut.

In August a consulting Botanist surveyed the NBR area and found no threatened species.

Subsequently a ground based magnetic survey was carried out using a rented Geometrics G059 Cesium magnetometer. This data was captured and processed and confirmed the magnetic anomalies in the main area and in the southern anomaly area.

Based on these results and with new access to the mineralized dyke via the newly cut cross lines a rock chip/channel sampling program of the dyke was carried out and assayed. The results were very encouraging.
These activities; separately reported; and appended to Y4 NBR AR January 2009.

2009

Upon completion of the writing of the reports noted above, the prospect was again visited early in the year early in March to commence the preparation of sites for further drilling.

A Smithton based gravel contractor Blu Lou was hired with his Cat 8t excavator and 12 drill pad sites were prepared . These were some extensions of previous cross lines, and a new track made east of the existing base line and following closely the ridge which is the mineralized dyke. One old hole was uncovered (NBR#5) for future use.

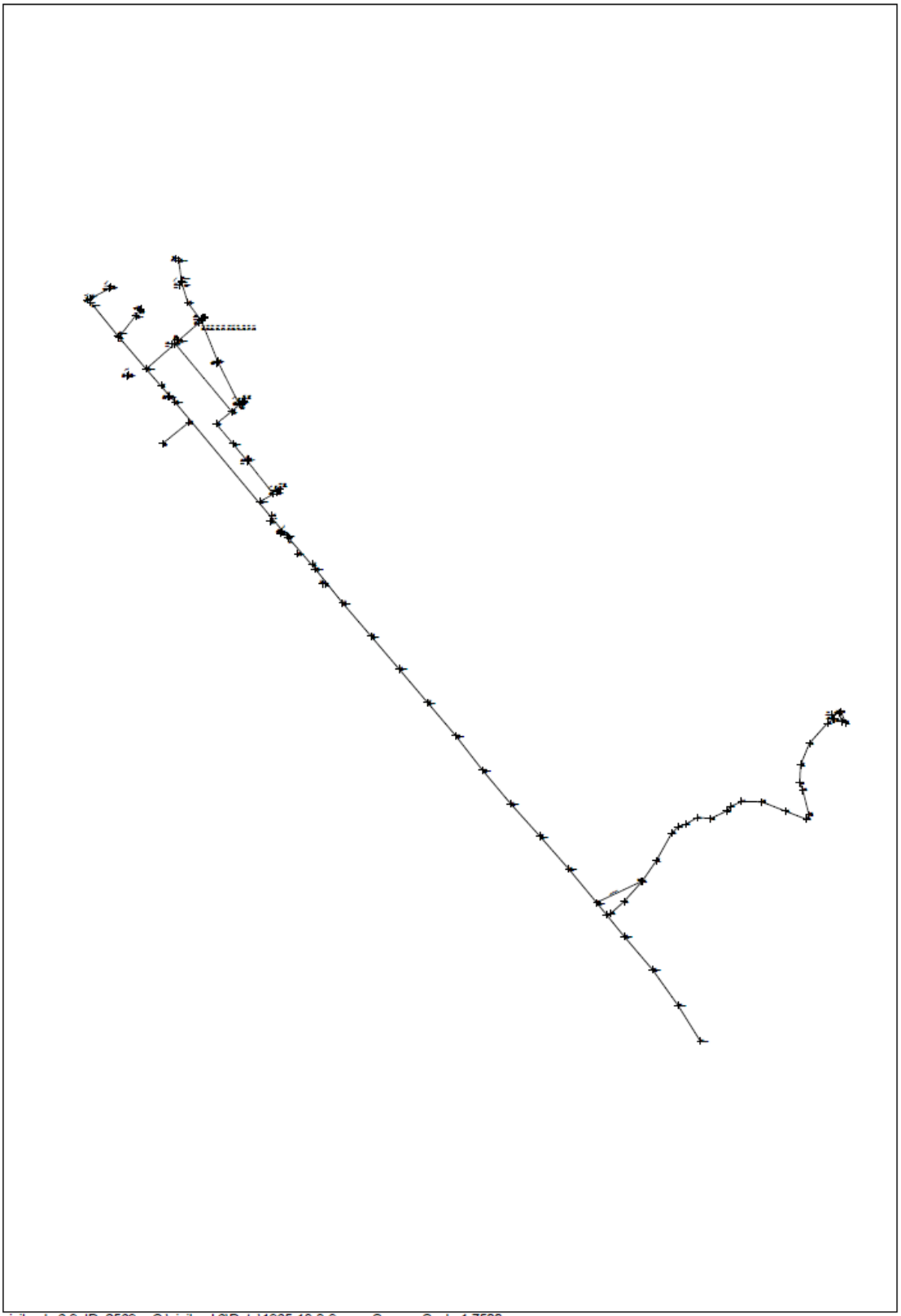
A water pump was slung in by helicopter and sited on the bank of the Nelson Bay River and drilling commenced on the long holes furthest in the site to the north- west at hole NBR#7 the 8. The drilling rig being track mounted AC900 operated by ALMAC Drilling of Zeehan was then retreated out of the area completing all planned holes by early May.

Core was sent to the MRT shed and logged, mineralized sections were diamond sawn, magnetic susecptibility read, bulk density measured, samples bagged at 1m intervals and sent for assay & drt analysis to SGS Labs in Perth A full report is appended.

In August a surveyor (L McKenzie of Wynyard) mapped sites, grid lines cut and a MMI soil survey was carried out. Both these activities were separately reported and appended.

Commencing in early November , grid cutters were sought, as was an excavator so that once permission was granted by MRT, the track upgrading could commence and this was planned and stated just after the New Year early in January 2010. Track work is continuing , but the further gridding and a further 16 drill pad sites were prepared.

A new drilling contractor Comesky Drilling will be ready to start in early February 2010.



Surveyors Plan of all survey Points Noted AGD66 & GDA 94 August 2009

4 Discussion of Results

Year 1

As reported in the Year 1 Annual Report the consulting geologist's report was read, and extensively discussed in detail at a conference held with all the company's consulting contractors. Geophysical input was provided by the company's Consulting Geophysicist at this same meeting. This cross reference meeting was very successful and set strategies and guidelines for carrying out the proposed drilling and other field work.

The company's consultant went over the core logs from the drilling in 2000 and was able (using Min-Pac Software) to estimate an inferred iron-ore resource of 4 million tonnes at 40% iron. (Release to the ASX 24th November 2005)

The AMDEL petrographic study of the four samples said that the rock types are: Banded Iron Formation and composed as follows:

NBR 1	Pet 1	54%	Magnetite 35%Tremolite 45% Mica 15%	222.3m
	Pet 2	36%	Magnetite 25%Tremolite 20%Carbonate20% Mica 25%	223.1m
	Pet 3	50%	Magnetite 65%Tremolite 1% Carbonate 25% Mica 5%	224.25m
	Pet 4	48%	Magnetite 30%Tremolite 45% Carbonate 8% Mica 10%	225.4m

The samples above came from the NBR 001 drill hole of June 2000 from the inclined depth of 222.3 to 228m: a 6 metre interval.

The results confirmed the presence of Magnetite with the first column being the % magnetic fraction, the second the mineral composition and lastly the inclined depth of the sample. The description and results are consistent with a magnetite rich dyke.

The full AMDEL report was appended in the Annual Report Year1.

Conceptual Mine Study

As stated above an ore resource of 4Mt was outlined by the drilling of 2000. With this resource, the company was very interested to asses the potential to mine this orebody by open cut methods down to a depth of around 250 metres.

In February 2006 just prior to the commencement of the 2007 reporting year the company commissioned SMG Consultant's mining group (Minserve Pty Ltd of Brisbane) to carry out a conceptual mine study of the NBR project. This report was received in March 2006.

The report looked at the resource and developed an open cut mine design to produce a run of mine product that would undergo beneficiation to a saleable product. Three process options were nominated by Gujarat. In addition an indicative order of magnitude of the costs of the perceived best case was to be included, ie a project capital cost estimate. Two product options were to produce 1) pig iron and 2) the production of magnetite for use in coal washeries.

The conceptual study mine design shows that open cut mining can proceed to a depth of 225m but that all waste would need to go to out of pit waste dumps owing to the limited strike length of the pit and the need to keep a 1 in 10 access ramp open to the pit bottom.

The study notes that the production of magnetite for coal washing purposes is the highest value market for the NBR product. In addition it noted that the mines supplying this product are on a small scale ie 50 000 – 100 000 tonnes per annum. This would suit the NBR resource and at the 100 000 tpa production level at a capital cost in the range of $10 to $20M was estimated.

The full report is appended to the Year 2 Annual Report March 2007.

The Conceptual Mine Design is illustrated over the page →

The plan view shows the road layout to the bottom of a 225m pit.

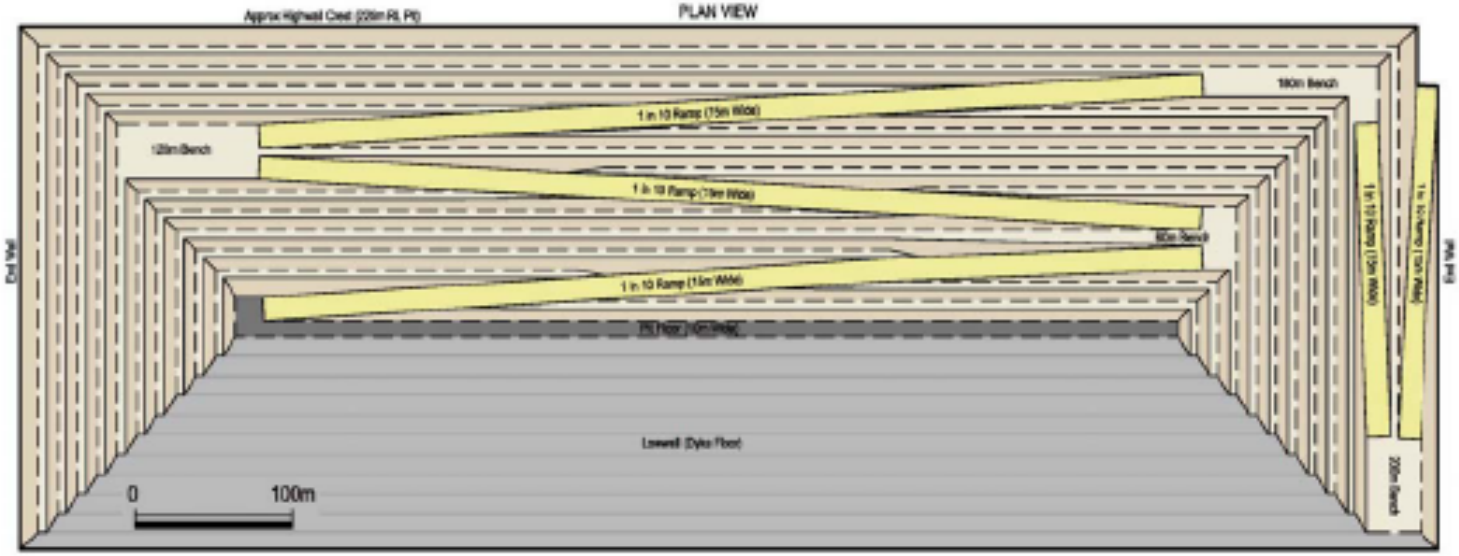
The cross section shows the relationship of the mineralized dyke to the mining benches.

And a stylized 3D view of the open cut pit.

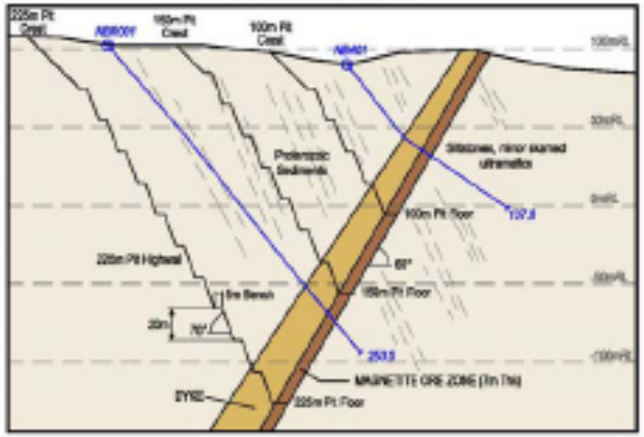
These diagrams are from the Y2 Study on page 22 is a diagram based on the Y3 Study with associated metauurgy notes

Conceptual Mine Design

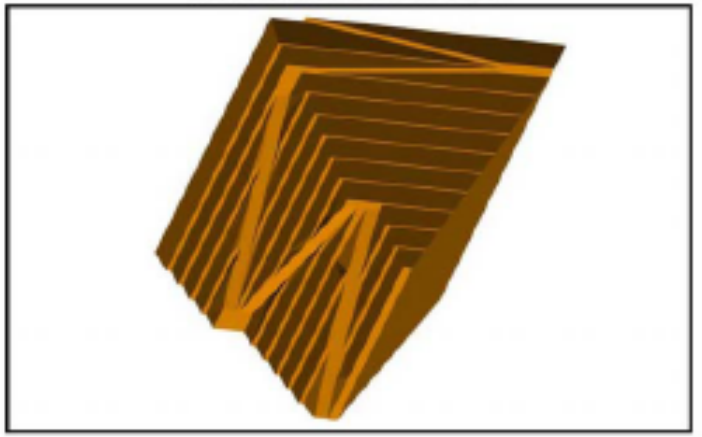
PLAN VIEW



TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION

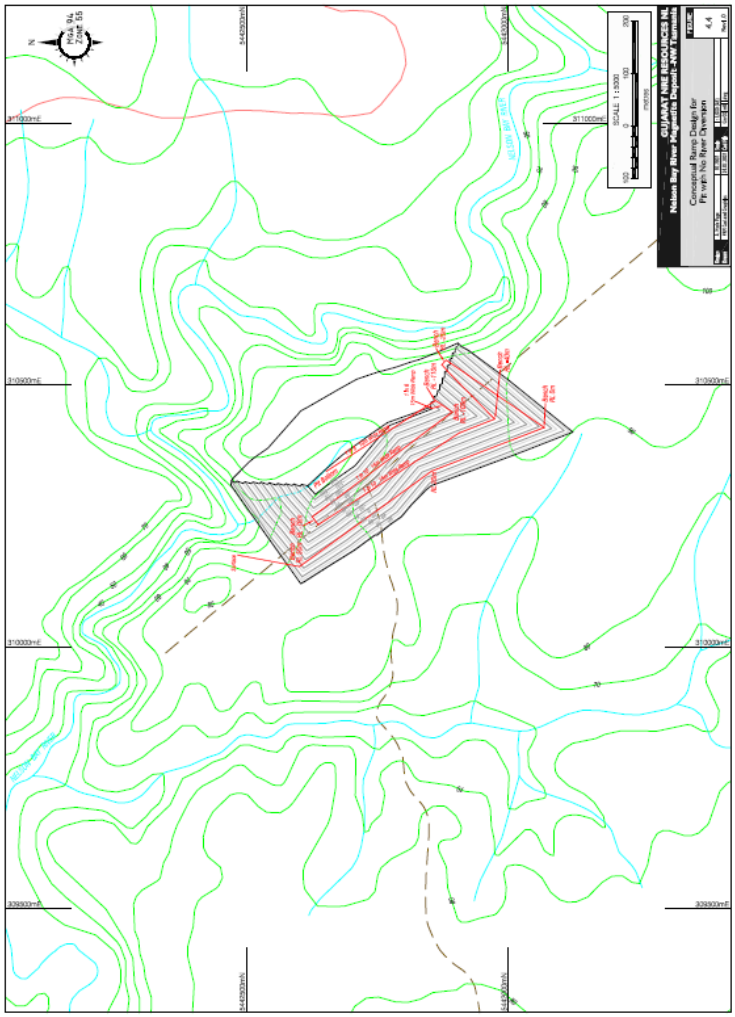


3D REPRESENTATION OF 225mRL PIT SHELL



Revised Conceptual Mining Study (24 July 2007)

Minserve were asked again in March 2007 to do a revision of a mine study based on the drilling data obtained in 2006 and a revised ore resource outlined early in 2007.
Again the concept of mining by open cut methods was recommended with on site processing to produce around 150 000tpa of coal washery heavy media magnetite product.
The report reviews the options of mining with or without a diversion of the river, assumes on site treatment, conveyor transport to the north side of the river and truck transport to port (assumed to be Port Latta).
Despite the limitations and scenario outlined the project is calculated to be cash flow positive and provide a healthy surplus for the expected project mine life estimated at 12 years.
For details of the above notes see the report in full which is appended to the Year 3 Annual Report February 2008..



Revised Conceptual Mine Design 2007

Re Gridding, Botanical Survey, Ground Magnetics, Rock Sampling.

During the 2009 reporting year ie in 2008, in the winter, the main and southern anomalous areas underwent 4km of line cutting in a program deigned to re establish the grid cut by Geopecko in the 1980's. This was partially accomplished owing to the slow progress because of the thickness (high density) of vegetation growth. Almost all of the main anomaly area east of the baseline and to the river was cut at 200m (and 100m) spacing and most of the southern anomaly area. This became the basis of the ground magnetic survey and was very useful for access during the botanist's survey which is appended to the Y4 NBR AR 2009.

There were no threatened species found within the Nelson Bay River project area.

Two field days were spent in September carrying out the ground magnetometer survey, anomalous areas were confirmed and some interpretations were made. Report appended also in Y4 NBR AR 2009.

With new access becoming available to the outcrop of the mineralized dyke it became possible to carry out a channel sampling program of the rocks and this was completed in November 2008. Notes, photos and map of this work and the assay results are appended in the Y4 NBR Annual Report 2009.

New Grid line cut in July 2008

Drilling

A full description of drilling details of 2006 such as equipment, locations, sections, core recovered etc was reported in the Year 2 Annual Report March 2007.

Drilling carried out in 2009 is subject of a complete report dated July 2009 and is appended to this Y5 Annual Report.

Assay Results

A complete list of all core assayed and the results was presented as tables in the Year Two Annual Report March 2007. Similarly all core sections of the mineralization assayed by the Davis Role Tube method for metallurgical purposes was also tabulated in the Y2 Annual Report March 2007.

Core of drilling in 2009 was sent to the same SGS Labs in Perth and results are included as tables and discussed in the Drilling Report appended.

2008
Assay results of the 26 rock samples collected are appended in the Y4 NBR AR 2009

The best results of the ironstone outcrops was an iron content of 65.1% the lowest 22.9% most were in the 60-65% range. The two lowest results were as expected from non ironstone rocks ie sandstones.

The overall result is very pleasing as this indicates the mineralized dyke if consistant to a depth of 30m of this rich ironstone in the weathered zone may present over 1 million tones of direct shippable ore.

2009
Core was sawn in half where mineralized and 257 x 1m intervals samples were bagged and sent for assay for an iron ore suite (Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, etc 12 items in all) Every 20th sample was repeated.

In the long holes NBR#7 & #8 the iron readings % were in the low 40's reflecting the magnetite mineralization visible in the core. Depth intervals were 20m from 55-76m in #7 and 94-107m in hole #8 both inclined depths.

In the short holes NBR#9- #16 & then NBR#6 (drilled in 2006) the iron content was consistently reading % in the range 55-65 depending on which hole. This is consistant with hematite mineralization where intersected. The 2 holes #11 and #15 did not intersect any hematite as #11 was sited too far west and did not reach the dyke and #15 was sited east of the west dipping dyke and was therefore also unmineralised. For full details see all the results and analysis in the July 2009 Drilling report appended.

Metallurgical Recoveries

The results are very encouraging as noted in the year 2 petrography report, and the conceptual mine study.

The Davis Role Tube analysis technique was used to determine the percentage of magnetite in the same fresh rock samples and also in the bulk sample provided.

The result of this work is also very favourable.

The Davis Role Tube recovery figures of the iron content range from:

NBR1	51.0 to 70.5 %	with an average of	52.2 %
NBR2	58.9 to 61.9 %		32.5 %
NBR3	44.2 to 70.6 %	with an average of	65.6 %
NBR4	47.0 to 69.7 %		59.5 %

The details of the results of this work are in the tables reported in the Year Two Annual Report March 2007.

The values obtained for the mass % of the magnetic fraction of the sample and other chemistry values such as silica, alumina and also calculated are the percentages recalculated for a magnetite mineral equivalent (Fe3O4).

It is apparent from the tables of results that impurities are overall a small percentage of the ore and would be removable in a mill to produce a suitable product for sale.

The Davis Role Tube analysis is a comprehensive method. The main purpose of the tests was to establish whether a heavy media material could be produced from the proposed ore.

The test work included composite chemical analysis, dry magnetic separation at 600 Gauss, Davis Tube analyses at 1000 Gauss (wet magnetic separation), bond work index, and liberation sizing assessment for waste rejection.

The additional test work for the magnetite assessment was conducted to provide information for future scoping and feasibility studies.

The coarse dry magnetic separation and Davis Tube analyses (wet magnetic separation of dry magnetic material) and recoveries are shown in the table below.

Sample particle size [dry magnetic separation]	*Sample particle size [DTR]*	Magnetic fraction recovery (%)	Fe (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)	S (%)	P (%)
-3.35 mm	*95% - 75um*	57.0	69.9	1.58	0.05	0.08	0.00
-2.0 mm	*95% - 75um*	61.3	70.1	1.57	0.06	0.10	0.00
-0.5 mm	*95% - 75um*	61.1	70.4	1.49	0.05	0.08	0.00

The test work indicated that a recoverable magnetite concentrate by weight should be in the range 57% – 61% with Fe grade greater than 69.0% and SiO2 less than 1.6%, Al2O3 less than 0.05%, S less than 0.1% and P less than 0.01%.

This implies that more then 96% of the magnetic material is magnetite.

The above results indicate that material equivalent to the composite sample from Nelson Bay River deposit can be ideally suited for the production of a marketable magnetite concentrate for either heavy media markets or pellet production.

Recalculation of the Resource Estimate.

All the available drilling, logging, surveying, assay and metallurgical data were passed on to the company's consulting geologist who was commissioned in 2007 to recalculate the ore resource estimate.
The company's consultant using all the available information was able to calculate a new revised ore resource estimate as below.

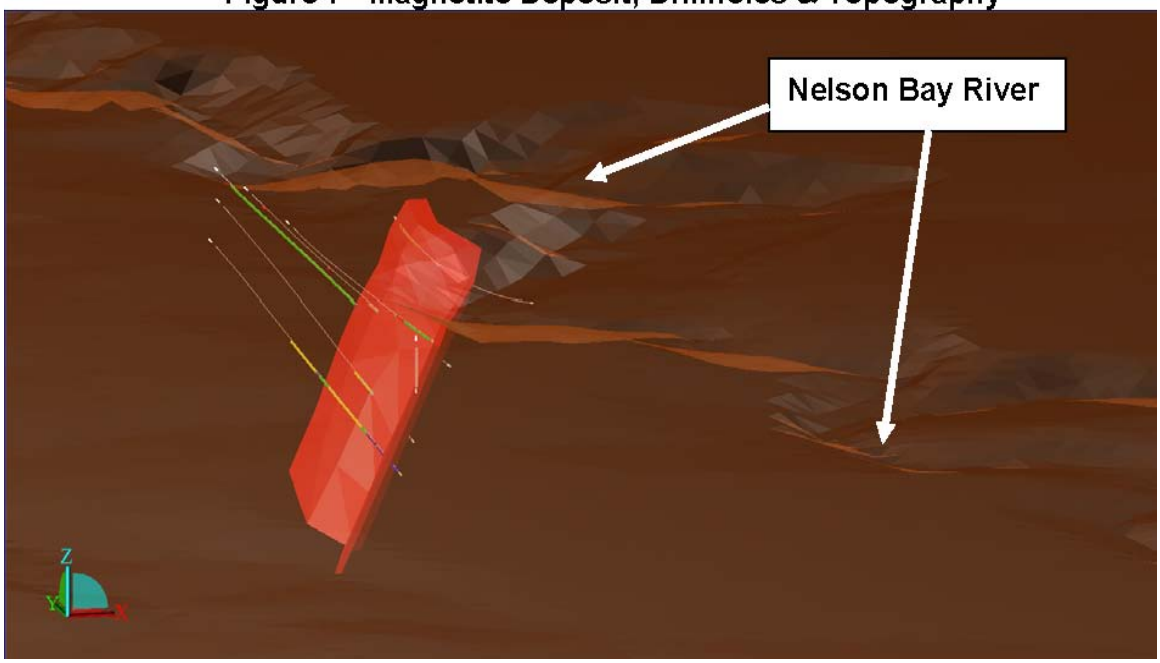
The Inferred Resource now stands at:

6.9 million tonnes at 38.2% magnetite, using a 20% magnetite cut off, equating to
2.8 million tonnes of magnetite.

This amounts to a 70% increase in the resource size from the previous estimation work carried out in 2005.
The consultants work involved using all the data noted above and with that was also able to complete three dimensional (3D) modeling of the ore body.
Three of those pictures are reproduced below.

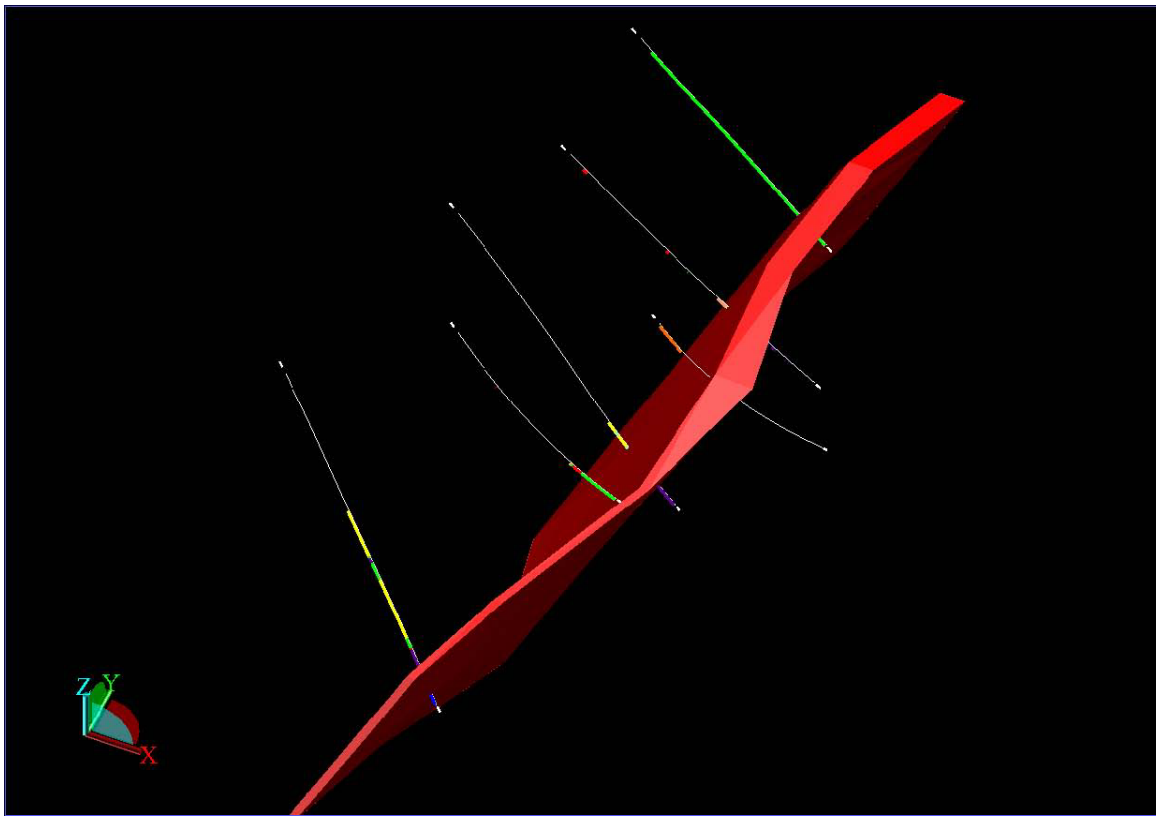
Further drilling work planned for 2009 is designed to further increase the ore resource size and to up grade its JORC category of confidence to the Indicated level.

Figure 7 Magnetite Deposit, Drillholes & Topography



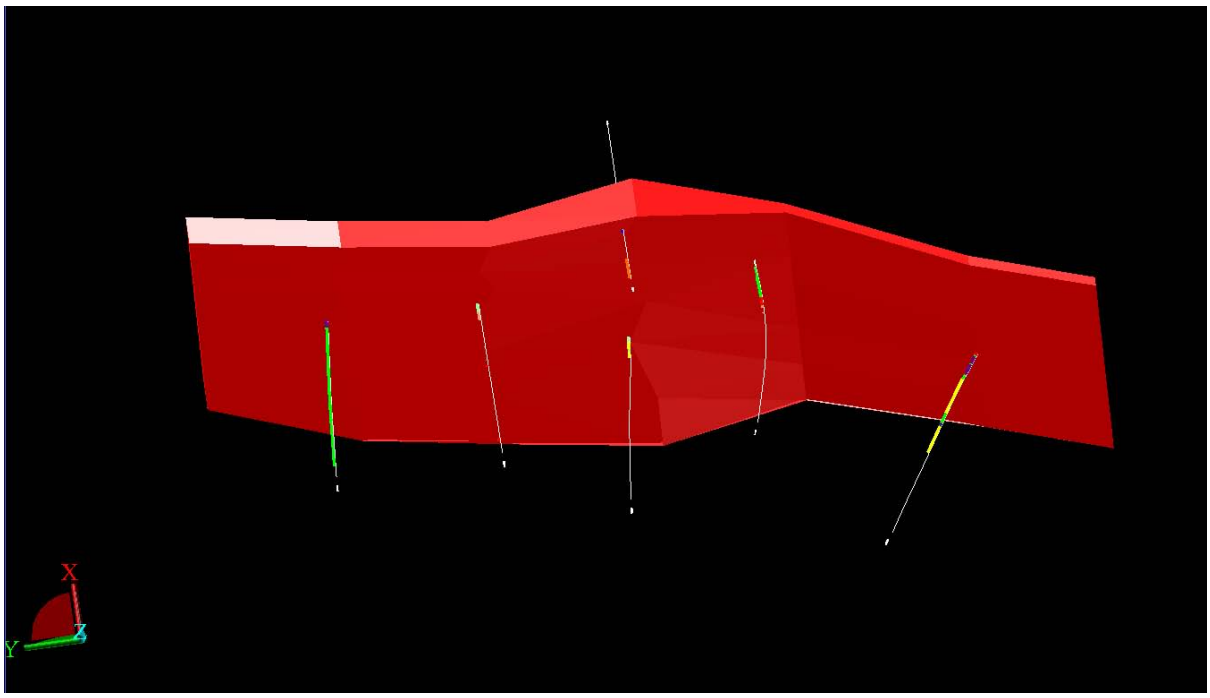
This view is from slightly above and looking from the south-south-west

Magnetite Body & Drillholes



This view is from above and looking from the south-south east

Figure 9 Magnetite Body & Drillholes



This view is from above and looking from the west

5 Conclusions

The initial 2005 regional reconnaissance of the area was very useful for the follow up work that was carried out.

Local contractors were sourced and used as was accommodation food supply etc.

The base line was extended and drill sites prepared in the reporting period to 1 March 2006. The recommended flora hygene programme was also successfully implemented.

All this local and desk top work and study led to a successful diamond drilling programme which commenced in May 2006 and was completed by the end of June 2006.

And again in 2009 a very successful drilling campaign was carried out.

The core was submitted to much testing with the results indicating that the magnetite ore in the resource is suitable for use as a heavy media product used in coal washing.

An initial and later more detailed conceptual mining study was completed and concluded that the magnetite resource if mined would bring a cash flow surplus to the project.
The EL 41/2004 main magnetic anomaly area looks promising for a magnetite resource suitable for use in coal washing and preparation plants.

The re gridding of the area was very useful for the completion a Flora Survey which found no threatened species in the NBR area and for a ground magnetometer survey which confirmed the existence of magnetic anomalies in the main and southern areas.
The rock grab and channel sampling program was also very successful with all ironstone outcrops surveyed in the 60-65% total iron content range.
The surface outcrop area has a potential to add over 1 million tones of direct shippable ore to the existing inferred ore resource of almost 7 million tones.

The results from the 2009 drilling not only added to the increase of the quantity of ore but also boosted the confidence level where a few more drill holes will lead to an indicated or measured iron ore body under the JORC Code.

In addition the short hole program has shown the presence of a Direct Shipable Ore (DSO) of Hematite over a strike length of over 800m. Further drilling will increase and better define this and also show tonnage available under the JORC Code.

The EL 41/2004 should be retained as the resources will undergo continuing exploration, study, drilling and development as part of pre feasibility studies leading to a Development Application. Preparations are almost completedfor drilling to start in February 2010.

6 Environment

There has been no rehabilitation work carried out in the reporting period.

In the reporting period July 2005 to March 2006, the area was visited by the MRT Environmental Field Officer who noticed some *Phytophera* infestation of the area that underwent drilling in 2000.

The infestation was surveyed and duly noted in the MRT memo to the company about the need for proper quarantine and flora hygiene. A proposal to manage this was implemented with wash stations, using appropriate disinfectants (phytoclean) and restricted use and access by the introduced machinery such as crawlers, backhoe and the drill rig. These machines had to be disinfected and sterilized prior to entry and upon leaving the area. In addition all field personals' boots in particular had to be washed and dipped in disinfectant before entry and after leaving the field work sites.

This rigorous regime is still in operation and will continue to be followed

The existing base line was extended for about 100m beyond the previous most northerly drilling site and minor clearance made at the appropriate distance along the baseline for the proposed new diamond drill holes. In 2008 about 4km of grid line 1m wide was cut in cross line locations believed to be where there existed a previous grid cut in the early 1980's. Further gridding was carried out in 2009 to accommodate the proposed new drilling and this was again done for the drilling proposed for 2010.

The existing track was used for foot access in the reporting period and was refurbished (corduroyed mostly using logs already felled, some were cut) for the use of quad bikes and a crawler. Tracked vehicle are preferred in the wet conditions, however the track and baseline are undergoing upgrading with timber cording and local gravel in the boggy zones. This was done prior drilling in 2006 and again in January 2010.

It is hoped this will allow access to the site by 4x4 vehicles without causing mud ponds and churning of the track. Certainly this will be the case in the dryer summer months.

This proposal has been submitted to MRT and is approved.. A contractor based in Smithton has submitted a quote for the consideration of the company and this proposal has been accepted and implemented.

Very early in January 2010 MRT advised that an Aboriginal Heritage Survey will have to be carried out and as this has become a requirement for all EL areas in Tasmania. This survey wil be carried out as soon as a suitable contractor can be engaged. In addition a later MRT advised that MEWG advised a further flora study of the new work area for 3 rare orchid species be carried out in the flowering (spring) season. This will be done then.

7 Expenditure

The December quarter 2009 total spent was $ 18 000

In the 3/4 year 1 March 2009 to31 December 2009 a total of has been spent on the licence : $ 130 108

This brings the total of funds spent on exploration
On the ground on the licence to the end of 2009 to $ 479 368

These figures above are to the end of the December 2009 quarter only

They do not include any (up to date) figures for which invoices have not yet come in such as the (estimates only) below

Timber cutting work in January	est $ 10 000
Track cording with timber and gravel	30 000
Excavator drill site preparation	1 500
Geologist supervision & reporting	13 000
Rent + renewal fee	837.90
Assorted other expences travel etc	2 000

Total (estimates only) for January $ 57 337.90

(Estimated) Drilling & other costs in February $ 150 000
Plus Admin/Ins/Sec/Corp etc at 10% $ 33 744

This brings the Total estimated for the 1March 2009 to 2010 to around $ 371,189

(Estimated) Total expended to date (1 March 2010) $ 720,449
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