



Tim Callaghan – Resource and Exploration Geology
3 Main Rd Penguin 7318 ph. 0428 888 896 email: timcallaghan@netspace.net.au
ABN 50886857181

**RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLORATION STRATEGY FOR THE
GRASSY MINE AREA**

KING ISLAND TASMANIA

2010

Prepared for: King Island Scheelite Pty Ltd

Tim Callaghan, February 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Four high quality exploration targets of strategic significance exist around the Grassy Area. In order of priority they include:

- Dolphin South
- Toledo
- Dolphin East
- Bold Head South

Additional resources from the Dolphin South area will have immediate strategic importance to the underground option for the Dolphin Mine and should be explored as a matter of high priority. There is very good potential to add an additional 1-2Mt of high grade resources amenable to underground exploitation from this area which will, if proved up to Inferred Resource Status will add significantly to the life of the project.

Four surface diamond holes testing Dolphin South are recommended for an initial expenditure of \$0.5M. An additional six holes will be required to define an Inferred Resource should the first round of drilling be successful for an additional expenditure of \$0.6M.

Subsequent development of Dolphin South will allow access to the Toledo and East Grassy conceptual targets, potentially unlocking whole new areas for resource expansion. Should these targets prove to viable then the Resource Base and life of the King Island Project will be significantly enhanced (14Mt+?). All of these areas are accessible to existing underground mine infrastructure and any additional discoveries in this area will have positive benefits on capital development in reopening the mine.

The Bold Head Mine has limited potential in and around the existing historic infrastructure. The only possible low cost benefit from the Bold Head area to the immediate future of the King Island Project is a small open pit on high grade resources at the top of the Bold Head Mine. Several drillholes are required to improve the resource categorization from Inferred to Indicated should additional mill feed be required early in the project life.

The Bold Head South Area should be viewed as a separate project requiring a new mine. It has long term potential to add to the King Island Project and should be included in future expansion possibilities.

There is minor potential to add some remnant resources within the historic mine infrastructure to the resource base. Any accessible resources within the old mine workings will be either included in the Mine Resource blockmodel or documented for additional resource drilling as the new underground Resource Model and Reserve are generated.

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	5
2	Geology	7
	2.1 Regional Geology	7
	2.2 Mine Geology	9
3	Dolphin Mine Underground Mine Resource Potential	11
	3.1 Resources within Dolphin Mine Infrastructure	11
	3.2 Dolphin South	11
	3.3 Teredo	15
	3.4 Dolphin East	15
4	Bold Head	16
	4.1 Bold Head Mine Exploration Potential	16
	4.2 South Bold Head	17
5	King Island Regional	20
6	Discussion	21
7	Recommendations	22

References

Additional Notes

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Dolphin and Bold Head Mines, prospect locations and geology	6
Figure 2.	Regional Geology of King Island, (Calver 2007)	8
Figure 3.	Stratigraphic column of the Grassy Group host sequence	10
Figure 4.	Dolphin South exploration targets and proposed drillholes	13
Figure 5.	Dolphin South exploration targets and proposed drillholes	14
Figure 6.	Long Projection of the Bold Head Mine Sequence looking west	18
Figure7.	Long Section showing interpretation of Bold Head South	19



Tim Callaghan – Resource and Exploration Geology

MAP CONVENTIONS

Unless otherwise stated, coordinates in for this report are in ISG Zone 55/3 coordinates, a now outdated state grid used by the previous mine operator Geopeko.



1 INTRODUCTION.

A report on the strategic resource potential surrounding the King Island Scheelite project was requested by the King Island Scheelite Joint Venture in February 2010. The potential for near mine exploration resource drilling adjacent to the Dolphin Mine was of particular importance to support a proposal to re-establish the underground operation. Positive results from exploration will benefit the life of mine resource base for the underground development plans which at present are based purely on remnant resources.

This report has been structured to accommodate firstly the potential for additional underground resources around the Dolphin Mine, then other opportunities for exploration within southeast King Island.

A copy of the Dolphin drilling database, AMC blockmodel, solid models, aeromagnetic data and company reports were provided for the exploration review.

Summaries of previous exploration reports by Lindsay Newnham and particularly Grieve Brown form the basis of much of this report in combination with a review of the current drillhole database and mine infrastructure.

The Dolphin and Bold Head Mines were operated by Geopeko Ltd until low metal prices forced the closure of the operation in 1990. The data, geological data, sections and plans produced by Geopeko were to a high industry standard. Much of the information available has been digitally derived from the hard copy plans, sections and drill logs.

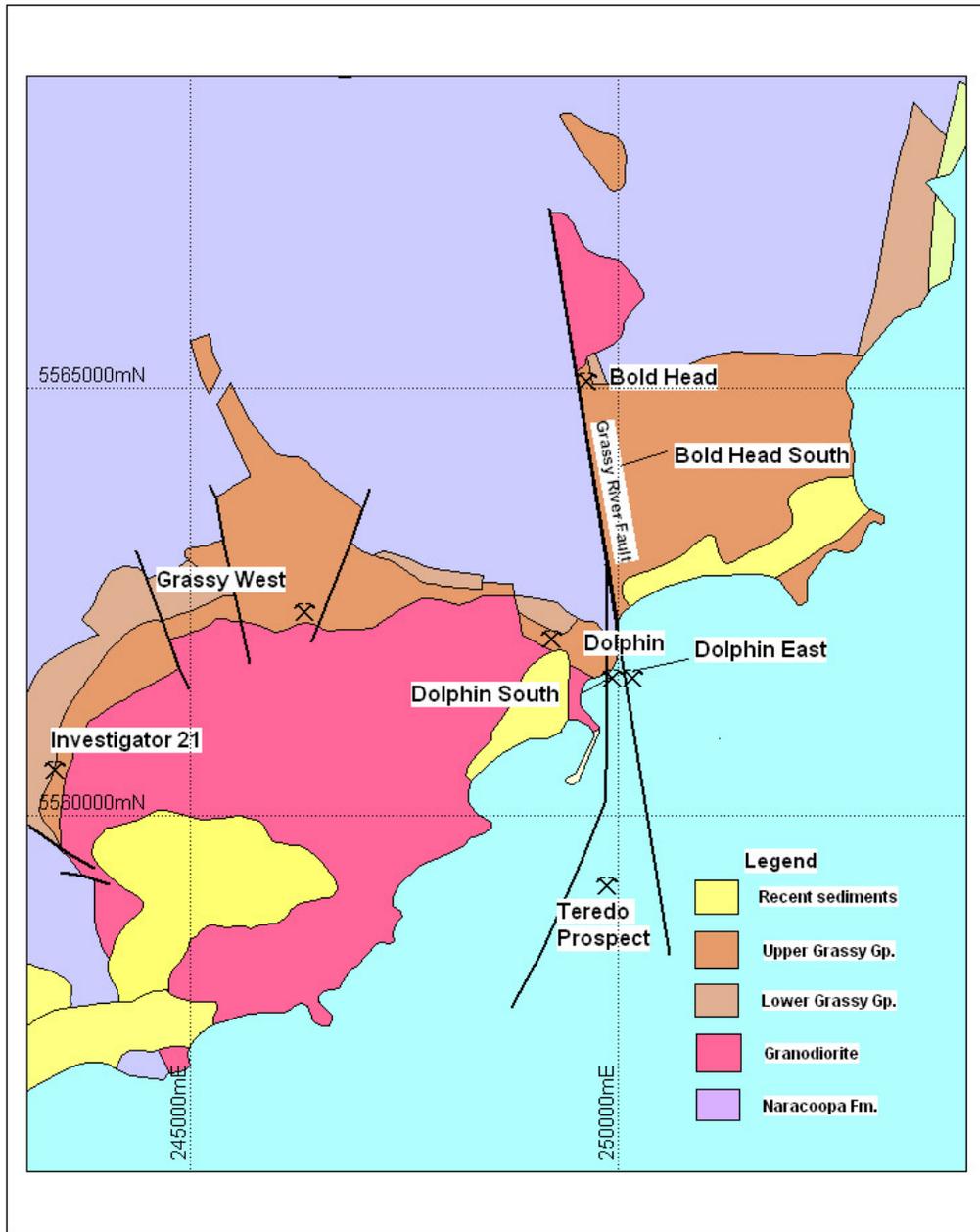


Figure 1. Dolphin and Bold Head Mines, prospect locations and simplified geology (Coordinates GDA94).



2 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of King Island is best described in Tasmanian Geological Record 2007/02, *Some Notes on the Geology of King Island* (Calver, 2007). Much of the geology described in this section is summarized from this publication (Figure 2).

The geology of King Island consists primarily of Proterozoic rocks with lesser Devonian Granites and extensive wind blown Pleistocene to Recent sand cover. The Proterozoic Geology of the eastern half of the island (hosting the Bold Head and Dolphin WO₃ deposits) is distinctly different from the geology of the western half. The relationship between the western and eastern halves remains problematic.

The western half is dominated by the Mesoproterozoic (1300Ma) Surprise Bay Formation. The Surprise Bay Formation is dominantly a N-S striking regionally metamorphosed amphibolite grade meta-sedimentary unit with minor mafic intrusives. The western margin of the Surprise Bay Group was intruded by a 790Ma granite body (Calver, 2007) post dating the 760Ma Wickham Orogeny (Cox, 1989, Turner *et. al.* 1998).

The Eastern half of the Island is dominated by the (1000-750Ma) Naracoopa Formation which appears to be a correlate of the Cowrie Siltstone in NW Tasmania (Calver, 2007). The Naracoopa Formation consists of a thick succession of relatively unmetamorphosed shale, siltstone and fine grained muscovite-quartz sandstone. Along the Southeast Coast the siltstone is conformably overlain by the 580Ma Grassy Group and is considered a correlate of the Togari Group in NW Tasmania, (Calver, 2007).

The Grassy Group in the City of Melbourne Bay area is well described by Calver (2007) and Meffre *et. al.* (2004). A summary of the Grassy group stratigraphic sequence is described below:

Cottons Breccia - A basal unit of polymict cobble to boulder diamictite.

Cumberland Creek Dolostone - Calcareous sediments, shale with limestone/dolomite inter-beds. (Host Horizon for the Bold Head Scheelite Mineralisation).

Yarra Creek Shale - Planar laminated shale with rare volcanoclastic interbeds.

Grimes Intrusive Suite - Gabbroic intrusive sills of andesitic composition.

City of Melbourne Volcanics - Tholeiitic pillow lava, peperite and volcanoclastic sandstone.

Shower Drop Volcanics – Picritic, high MgO pillow lava and hyaloclastite.

Bold Head Volcanics – Tholeiitic basalt, volcanoclastic sandstone and conglomerate.

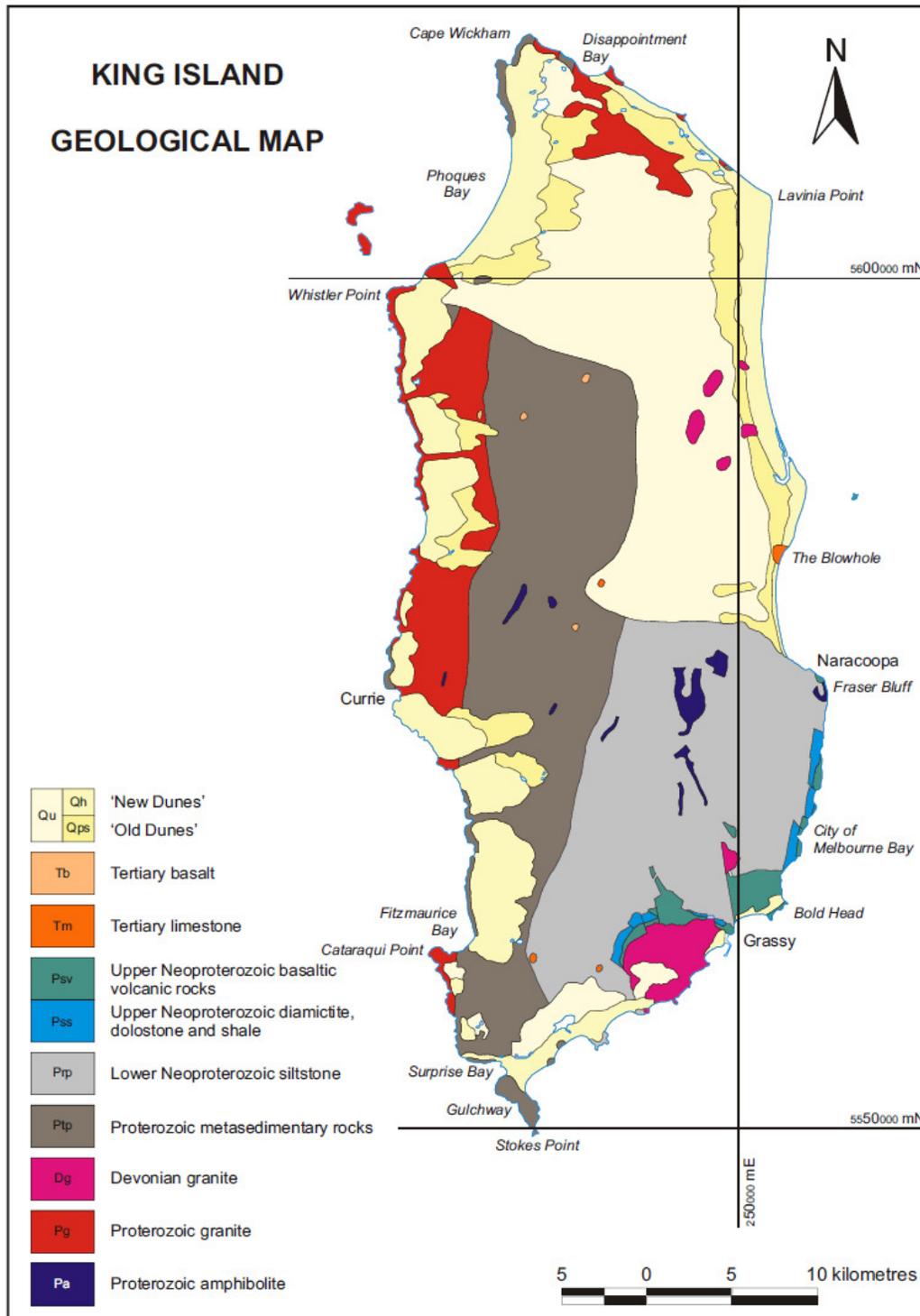


Figure 2. Regional Geology of King Island, (Calver 2007). Coordinates GDA94.



Three granite bodies, the Grassy, Bold Head and Sea Elephant plutons intrude the Proterozoic sediments on the southeast coastline of King Island. The intrusions are classified as I-type monzogranite-granodiorite (Galver, 2007). The Bold Head Granite may be a sliver of the larger Grassy granite, separated by the N-S trending Grassy River Fault (Figures 1 and 2).

The Bold Head Granodiorite is porphyritic with large pink k-feldspar phenocrysts. The mineralogy consists of quartz, k-feldspar, plagioclase, biotite and amphibole with minor apatite, allanite, sphene, magnetite and zircon.

2.2 MINE GEOLOGY.

Scheelite skarn mineralisation has formed within the metamorphic aureole of the Bold Head and Grassy Granodiorite plutons where they have come into contact with the calcareous sediments and carbonates of the Lower Grassy Group Cumberland Creek Dolostone. Both the Bold Head and Grassy mineralisation is hosted in a similar stratigraphic sequence, although the carbonate units appear to be thicker in the Grassy area (Danielson, 1975, Figure 2). Mineralisation has formed by selective metasomatism, mainly within and immediately adjacent to carbonate horizons. The deposits formed over a 100-200m sequence of complex skarn mineralogy located in the lower part of the Grassy Group, with two main host horizons known as B and C lens hosted in carbonates of 10-30m thickness separated by a similar thickness of skarn altered volcanic sediments. Mineralisation appears to have occurred where carbonates come into direct contact with the intrusion, or adjacent to brittle faults tapping into the nearby intrusion. Mineralisation grades increase towards major structures such as the Central, Decline and Grassy Faults at Grassy and the Number 2 and Boundary Faults at Bold Head.

Mine sequence rocks have been intensely contact metamorphosed and metasomatised and are described in Geopeko drill logs and maps by the resultant skarn mineralogy and not the stratigraphic protolith described in the regional geology. Geopeko logging codes include:

Table 3. DDH logging codes

Code	Geology
um	Upper metavolcanics
bh	Biotite-actinolite hornfels
pbh	Pyroxene-biotite hornfels
pgh	Pyroxene-garnet hornfels banded pyroxene andradite skarn (+/- Scheelite)
gh	Garnet hornfels, andradite skarn (+/- Scheelite)
ch	Marble
bfb	Banded footwall beds, interbedded marble and biotite-pyroxene grossularite skarn (+/- garnet, Scheelite)
lv	Lower metavolcanics

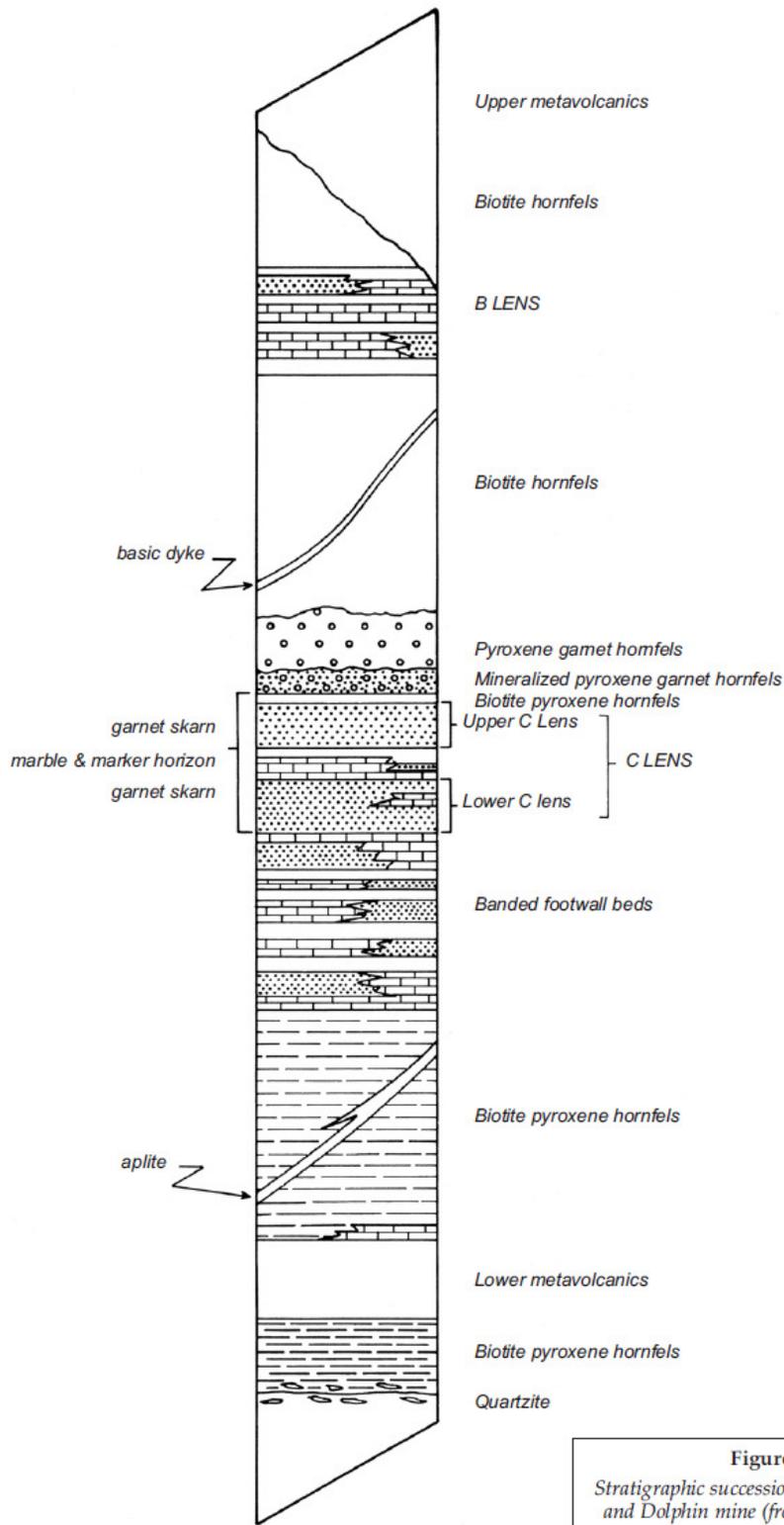


Figure 4
Stratigraphic succession, No. 1 Open Cut
and Dolphin mine (from Brown, 1990).

Figure 3. Stratigraphic column of the Grassy Group host sequence in the Grassy open cut (from Brown, 1990). The sequence is very similar to the Bold Head sequence 3km north.



3 DOLPHIN MINE UNDERGROUND MINE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Structurally the Dolphin Mine deposit is located at the base of the Grassy Group on the northern side of the shallow north dipping Grassy Pluton. The Grassy Group dips shallowly south towards the pluton and is truncated by a series of brittle faults. The host sequence is bound to the east by the steeply west dipping Grassy River Fault and the south by the granite intrusion. The host sequence outcrops to the north and west away from the granite. Mineralisation is best developed adjacent to either the granite contact or major brittle fault structures such as the Decline, Central, Swan, Wedge and Grassy River Faults.

The proximity of the granite roof and major brittle faults on the host sequence is very important in the development of the large tonnage pyrometasomatic skarns of the Dolphin and Bold Head Ore bodies. Identifying similar geological settings is paramount to any exploration efforts.

Most of the diamond drilling around the Dolphin Ore body consists of short resource definition diamond drilling with little strategic resource exploration drilling completed in the last decade of operation. Consequently there the potential to add to the Dolphin Resource in and around the previously mined area is very good.

3.1 Resources within Dolphin Mine Infrastructure

The last official resource estimate by Geopeko listed a remnant resource of 2.6Mt @ 0.99% WO₃ at a cutoff of 0.3% WO₃. Given the limitations of the AMC block model (Callaghan, 2010), this estimate is probably the best estimate of remnant resources amenable to underground mining at present.

Grieve Brown (1982) suggested there is the potential to add an additional 100,000t on existing mining blocks. Whether these areas still exist and whether they can be re-accessed is not possible to determine in the timeframe for this report. The Dolphin Resource model requires updating to better assess the underground mining option. A full review of additional resource potential within the historic mine infrastructure will be more practicable during this process. Potential resource additions will be either highlighted for additional drilling or included in the model as Inferred Resources.

No follow up exploration is recommended in this report as yet but specific areas may be targeted as the resource and reserve models are developed.

It is recommended that any exploration potential within the historic mine infrastructure be reported with the updated underground Resource and Reserve document.

3.2 Dolphin South

The Dolphin Deposit remains open to the south east where there is very good potential to add additional resources below -250mRL, immediately west of the Grassy River Fault and east of the granite contact. This area has been referred to in a previous report by Lindsay Newnham (2006) as Dolphin South and by Brown, (1982) as the Southern



Orebody. This area is easily the highest priority target and will have immediate benefit to the underground project.

At the end of mining operations, stoping was taking place in the south east of the mine in the C-Horizon Swan and Wedge stopes with minor development in the B-Horizon between the decline Fault and Grassy River Fault.

Two areas for potential resource additions exist in the Dolphin South area (Figures 3 and 4):

- Deposits in the B and C horizons south of the Swan Stope and west of the Decline Fault (Swan Extended of Newnham, 2006)
- Deposits in the B and C horizons between the Decline and Grassy River Faults (Decline Orebody).

One surface diamond drillhole (D300/8) was drilled 200m south of the Dolphin Mine infrastructure and underground exploration envelope in the early 1980's (Brown, 1982). This hole intersected the granite at depth after passing through moderately mineralised B lens in the upper mine sequence (Figure 4). The hole limits the potential west of the Decline Fault to an area of approximately 200 x 150m (Zone 1 in Figure 4), which may potentially host an additional 0.5Mt (Brown, 1982).

There is very good potential to add additional underground resources from between the Decline Fault and the Grassy River Fault in the southern extensions of what is known as the Decline Orebody. The Decline and Grassy River Faults diverge to the south opening up the tonnage potential in this area. It is worth commenting that the grades in both B and C lens increase towards the Decline and Grassy Faults suggesting these were major fluid pathways. Brown, 1982 suggests any additional ore found in this area is likely to be of a higher grade, similar to that of the Lower Wedge Orebody (1.2% WO₃). There is the potential to host at least 1Mt of ore in this area with further potential existing to the south.

A total of four surface diamond holes for 2,000m are recommended to test the presence of mine series rocks and the orientations of the Decline and Grassy River Faults in this area. If a favorable geological environment for additional resources is proven from the first round of drilling, a further four to six surface holes will be required to estimate additional JORC compliant Inferred Resources. Infill drilling for reserve definition will require a ventilation drive appropriately positioned to double as a drill drive.

The geometry of the granite and host sequence is not known in this area. There is the possibility that the granite has intruded the mine sequence which would limit the potential for the mine. The first four diamond holes should provide sufficient information to assess the geological framework of the area of interest and prove or disprove the continuity of mineralised mine sequence to the immediate south of the mine infrastructure.



Tim Callaghan – Resource and Exploration Geology

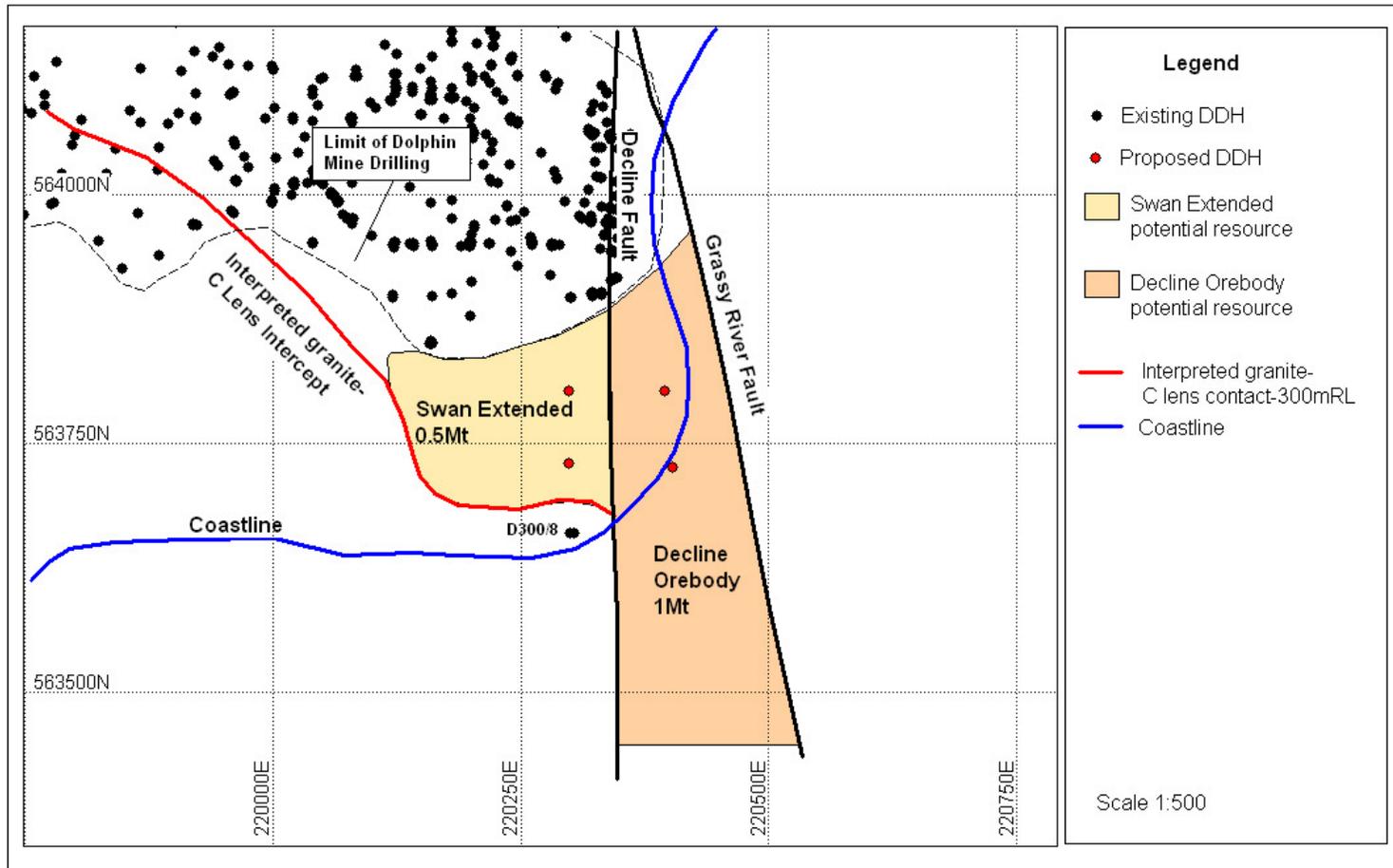


Figure 4. Proposed Dolphin South Resource Extension Drilling.

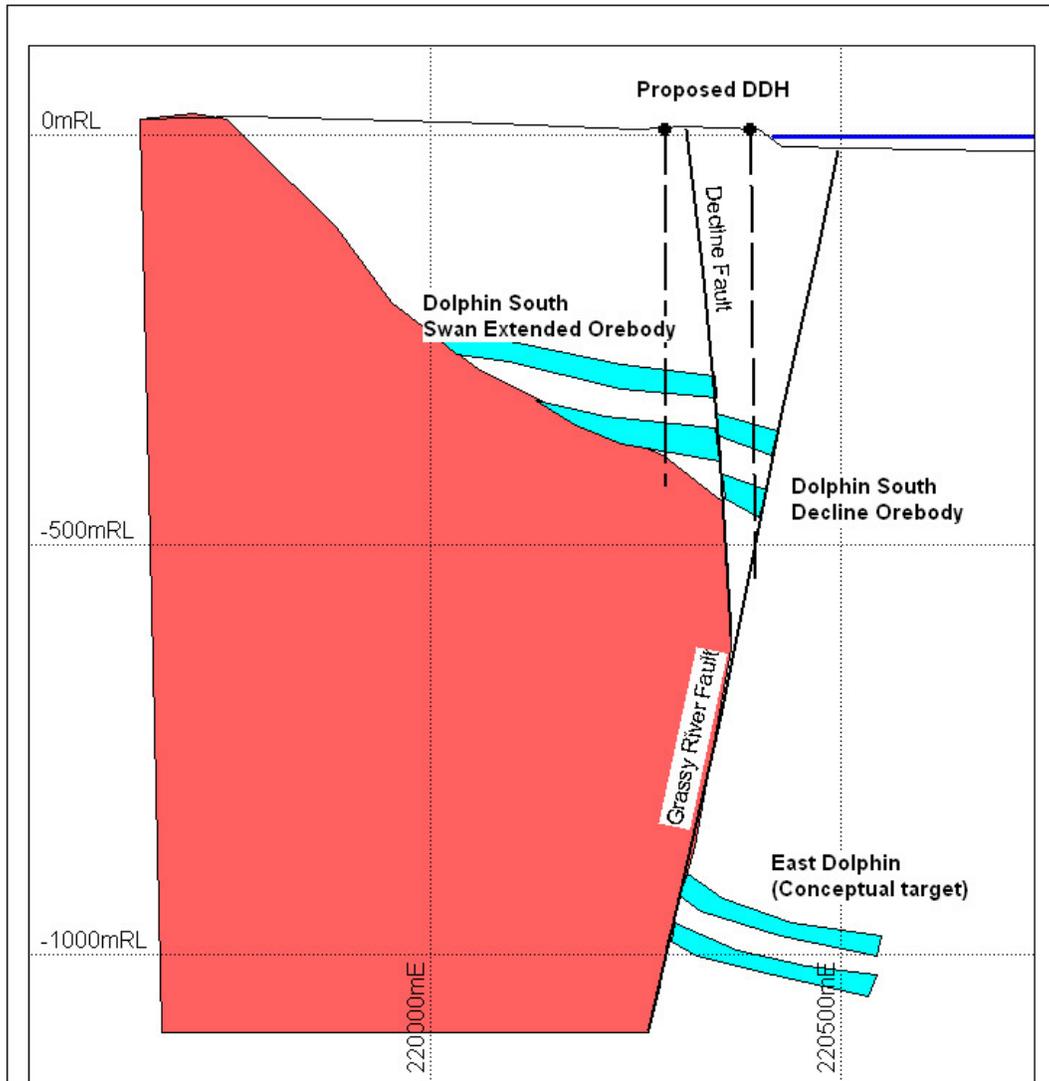


Figure 5. Dolphin South Exploration targets and Proposed Drillholes.
The Eastern most DDH could be extended to test the East Dolphin Conceptual target.



Given the remote location, a budget of approximately \$0.5M is estimated to complete the first four diamond holes. An additional \$0.6M would be required to complete the program although alternative scenarios such as a delayed underground drilling program are possible and should be discussed on their merit at a later stage.

It is recommended that four holes targeting the Dolphin South extensions be completed to demonstrate the continuity (or not) of the mine sequence to the south of existing mine infrastructure. This is the highest priority target.

3.3 Teredo

The Teredo prospect is a conceptual target located 1-2km further south along the Grassy Fault (Figure 1). Aeromagnetic images indicates mine sequence is present west of the Grassy River Fault. One interpretation of the data suggests the Decline Fault swings southwest controlling the eastern margin of the granite. This area is very difficult to test and will require exploration from underground mine infrastructure. However it remains as a promising conceptual prospect and, if correct may significantly extend mine life as the area is large and could conceptually contain the equivalent size deposit as Grassy (14Mt).

The Dolphin South extensions are vital to the exploration of this area. If additional resources are defined at Dolphin south, a drill drive/ventilation drive can be justified to the south, providing access for exploration of this area.

If dolphin south surface drilling is positive, it is recommended a ventilation drive be designed to provide a drilling platform for further resource additions to the south.

3.4 Dolphin East

Dolphin East (Figure 5) is a similar conceptual target to the Bold Head South target, with a possible host horizon and granodiorite position located on the eastern downthrown side of the Grassy Fault. As the prospect is located out to sea it is a very difficult area to assess. Extending one of the Dolphin South exploration holes to approximately 1km depth would provide vital information testing this conceptual target. If the concept is confirmed, the area will be a significant area for resource delineation in the longer term

The target is reminiscent of the Rendeep Project completed a Renison Bell in the 1990's which added significant high grade resources through a focused exploration program on the downthrown side of the Federal Basset Fault. The potential resource of this area is unknown but could conceivably be extensive along the edge of the Grassy River Fault to the north and south.

The Dolphin East area is accessible to the Dolphin Mine infrastructure and access would be possible from lower levels, particularly if the additional, deep resources are defined in the Dolphin South area.

If the initial four holes target on the Dolphin South area successful, it is recommended that one of the Resource definition holes be designed to also test the Dolphin East area.



4 BOLD HEAD

Structurally the Bold Head deposit is located within the base of the Grassy Group over a 700m embayment in the Bold Head pluton (Figure 5). It is bounded by the Boundary Fault to the east and the granodiorite to the west, north and south. The southern boundary appears to be influenced by a pre-intrusive ductile shear known as the Grahams Road Fault. The Grahams Road Fault is an east-west striking, approximately 45° dipping shear zone resulting in attenuation and down-warping of the Grassy Group. The later granodiorite intrusion has truncated by the host sequence at about 10200mN BHMGM. The sequence has been closed off by several deep exploration drill holes to the south.

The Boundary Fault is a north-south striking (Mine Grid) steeply east dipping reverse fault juxtaposing the basement Naracoopa Formation quartzite against the Lower Grassy Group. A significant splay off the Boundary Fault known as the No 2 Fault has resulted in a 4-500m by 40m slice of up thrown mine sequence known as the Fault Block. Immediately east of the No2 Fault there is an 80-100m wide slice of mine sequence hosting the Main B and C lens. A minor N-S striking fault termed the Western Fault has had a minor west side up displacement of the mine sequence within 20-30m of the granodiorite contact to the west. The West B and C lens are located between the Western Fault and the granodiorite.

Mineralisation in the Bold Head deposit is best developed within the C and B horizon within the fault block between the No2 Fault and Boundary Fault. The Main B and C horizon is well mineralised adjacent to the No2 Fault. Mineralisation and skarn development is generally strongest adjacent to the faults and on the upper and lower contacts of the B and C horizons. Mineralisation is also well developed in the banded footwall beds within the fault block and immediately above the granodiorite contact at the south end of the mine.

4.1 Bold Head Mine Exploration Potential

There is limited opportunity for significant resource extensions in and around the Bold Head Mine as the host horizon is bound structurally in all directions and is limited to a small basin of 650m x 200m. Minor resource extensions (in the order of 50-100,000t) are likely from the northwest and southern ends of the mine area. There is minor exploration potential west of the western fault, particularly to the north. The benefit of additional resources within the bold head mine is constrained by the viability of re-accessing the old mine. There is the potential for a small open pit resource in the upper levels of the mine.

The remnant resource in the upper mine provides an excellent opportunity for early mill feed. The mineralisation associated with the Boundary Fault Ore body is higher grade than much of the remaining resource and also happens to be the most accessible in the upper levels of the mine. There is some uncertainty in the grade interpolation and geological interpretation of the Boundary Fault and a short drilling program (approximately 1-2000m) is recommended to confirm the mineralisation and improve the resource classification to Indicated or Measured.



Unfortunately the Grahams Road Fault, Boundary Fault and granite contact mean that conceptual grass roots exploration is required south of the Bold Head Mine and north of Grassy.

4.2 South Bold Head

South Bold Head is a purely conceptual exploration target located south of the Grahams Road Fault along the eastern side of the Grassy Fault. The Grahams Road Fault is a ductile shear with a south-side down throw of over 200m. The possible mine sequence is postulated to occur at depth beneath the outcropping upper volcanics of the Grassy Group.

Detailed geophysical surveys were completed in 1982 and reported in 1983 (Brown, 1983). Gravity surveys indicate a number of residual bouger anomaly highs and lows suggestive of a granite surface similar to the Bold Head setting. The presence of the upper volcanic sequence suggests there is the potential for a deep target (800m+) adjacent to the Grassy River Fault on its eastern margin. Exploration of this area is will not benefit the short term mill feed and startup viability of the dolphin mine. However it is of strategic importance for project expansion and/or longevity.

Initial exploration would require 3-4 800m+ drillholes to test for mine sequence and the Bold Head granodiorite. Any subsequent resource drill out would be costly as would mine development. Consequently, although prospective this target is ranked lower than the Dolphin South area due to the risk, cost and lead time required for development. Drilling should concentrate initially on the 566,000N (ISG) just east of the Grassy River Fault.



Tim Callaghan – Resource and Exploration Geology

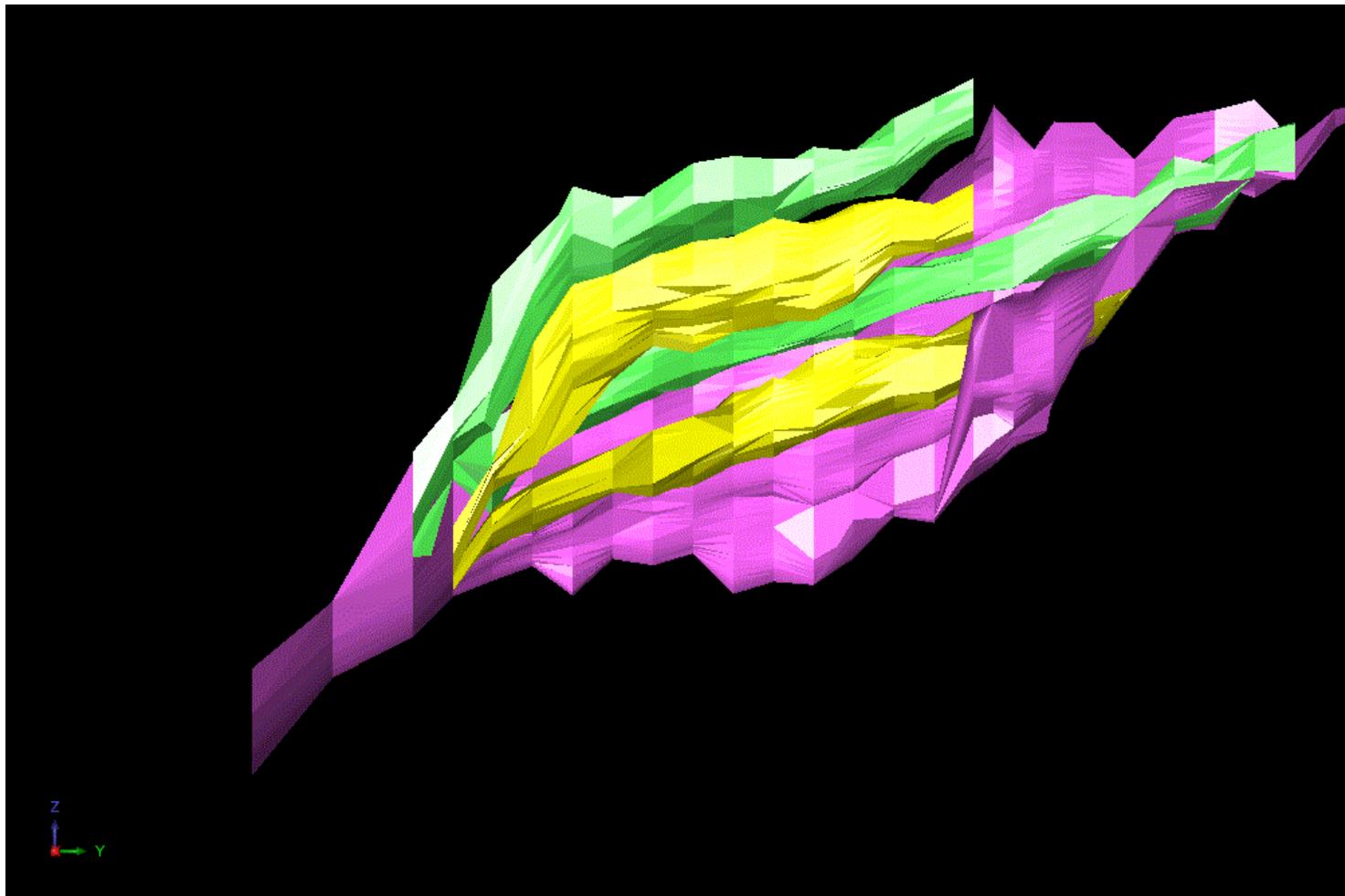


Figure 6. Long Projection of the Bold Head Mine Sequence looking west. Note the downward folding of the host sequence at the southern margin. The host sequence extends over a distance of about 700m.

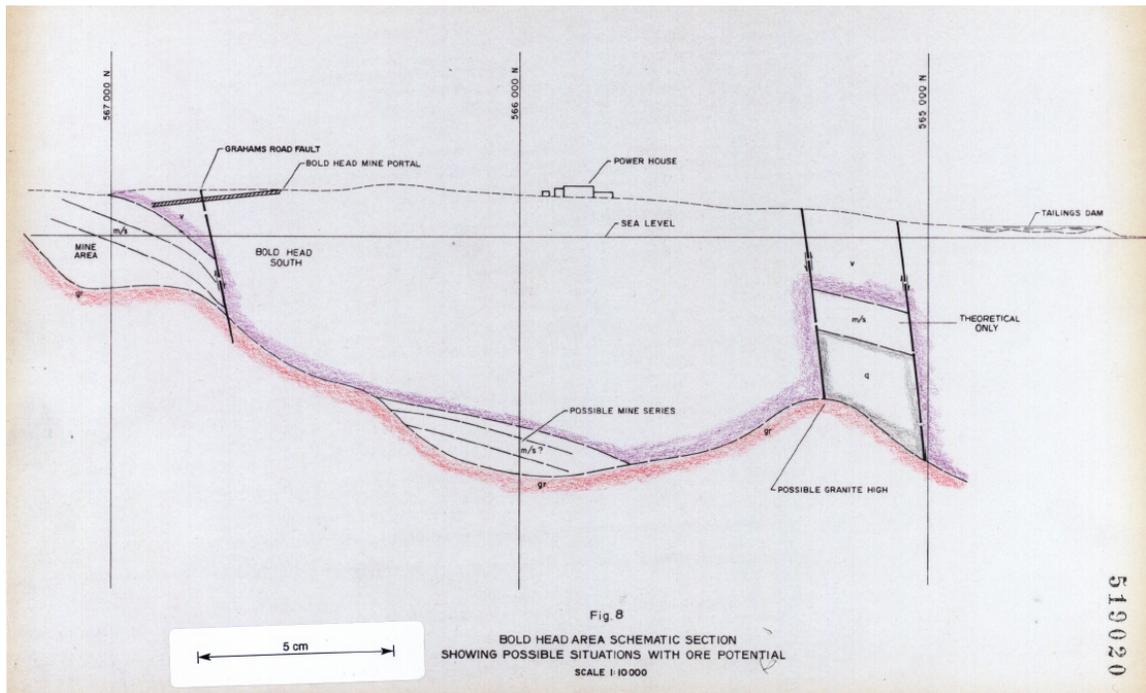


Figure 7. Long Section showing interpretation of Bold Head South Conceptual exploration target. Granite topography has been interpreted from Geopeko gravity survey (Brown 1983). This section view east.



5 KING ISLAND REGIONAL

A seven kilometer length of Grassy Group volcanics is exposed along the northern and western margin of the Grassy Granite. They are well defined from previous drilling, mapping and magnetic surveys and have been studied and explored by the previous mine operators. Mineralisation has been identified in a number of prospects (principally Investigator 21) but most intercepts to date have been low grade and narrow. The target has two of the main requirement for Dolphin style skarn deposits, the third criteria of major brittle fault structures has not yet been identified.

Previous exploration by Geopeko has defined several lower priority targets in this area including Investigator 21 and Dolphin West. The area is of strategic importance to the King Island Scheelite project and maintaining expenditure commitments on the EL is warranted. However the chances of finding large tonnage additional resources are not rated highly considering the level of exploration to date.

It is recommended that the data be re-assessed using all available information and strategic targets tested over the lifetime of the project.



6 DISCUSSION

Remnant Resources within the Historic Mine infrastructure will be either included in Mine Resources or documented for additional resource drilling as the new underground Resource Model and Reserve are generated.

The Dolphin South area is vital to the medium to long term development of the Dolphin Mine and should be explored as a matter of high priority. There is very good potential to add additional high grade resources amenable to underground exploitation from this area.

Subsequent development of Dolphin South will allow access to the Toreda and East Grassy conceptual targets. Should these prove to be viable targets then the Resource Base and life of the King Island Project will be significantly enhanced. All of these areas will be accessible to existing underground mine infrastructure reducing the capital development required.

The Bold Head Area should be viewed as a separate project requiring a new mine centered on the Bold Head South Conceptual target. It has the potential to add to the King Island Project and should be included as future expansion possibilities. The Bold Head Mine has limited potential in and around the existing historic infrastructure. The only possible low cost benefit from the Bold Head area to the immediate future of the King Island Project is a small open pit on high grade resources at the top of the Bold Head Mine. Several drillholes are required to improve the resource categorization from Inferred to Indicated should additional mill feed be required early in the project life.

Both the Bold Head South and East Grassy prospects will require an understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of the Grassy Group to aid exploration.



7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are listed in order of priority. The first two are of equal priority and will have significant importance to the project startup.

- Update the Dolphin Resource and Reserve model with a focus on the underground potential.
- Drill four exploration holes into the South Dolphin Prospect (\$0.5M).
- Drill an additional six holes to define an Inferred Resource in South dolphin if the first four holes prove to be viable (\$0.6M).
- Extend one or two South Dolphin drillholes to test the East Grassy Conceptual Target.
- Design a ventilation drive for South Dolphin that will provide a drilling platform for resource delineation drilling and exploration drilling further south towards the Teredo conceptual target.
- Refine the resource model in the upper Bold Head Mine and assess its potential for early mill feed.
- Maintain expenditure commitments on the EL19/2001 through systematic exploration of Bold Head South.
- Maintain expenditure commitments on the EL19/2001 through systematic exploration of West Grassy area.



References

- Brown, SG, 1981. Six Monthly Report to the Mines Department, Report No KI/81/5 *Unpublished company report for Warman Services Ltd.*
- Brown, SG, 1982. An Assessment of the Overall Tungsten Potential of King Island. Report No KI/82/3 *Unpublished company report for Geopeko Ltd.*
- Brown, SG, 1983. Six Monthly Report to the Mines Department EL15/1966, Report No KI/83/1 *Unpublished company report for Geopeko Ltd.*
- Callaghan TJ, 2010. Review of AMC Resource Estimate, Dolphin Orebody King Island. *Unpublished internal report for King Island Scheelite JV.*
- Calver CR, 2007. Some Notes on the Geology of King Island. *Tasmanian Geological Survey Record 2007/02.*
- Cox, S F, 1989. 'Cape Wickham' in Burrett, CF and Martin CF, (editors) Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania, *Special Publication Geological society of Australia*, vol15, pp26 - 27
- Danielson MJ, 1975. King Island Scheelite deposits. In Knight CL (editor), Economic Geology of Australia and Papua New Guinea. *Monograph Serial Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.*
- Fudge A, 1990, King Island Scheelite, Final Ore Resource Statement for Dolphin Mine and Bold Head Mine. *Unpublished company report for Geopeko Ltd.*
- King Island Scheelite Mineral Resource Estimate 2006. *Unpublished company report for King Island Scheelite Ltd prepared by AMC.*
- Meffre S, Direen NG, Crawford AJ, and Kamenetsky V, 2004. Mafic Volcanic rocks on King Island, Tasmania: Evidence for 579Ma break up in East Gondwana. *Precambrian research*, vol. 135 pp177 – 191.
- Newnham L, 2008. Grassy Mine Area Prospectivity Assessment, Strategic implications and Proposed Evaluation Program. *Unpublished internal report for King Island Scheelite JV.*
- Turner NJ, Black LP, and Kamperman M, 1998. Dating of Neoproterozoic and Cambrian Orogenies in Tasmania. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, vol 45, pp 789 – 806.
- King Island Scheelite Mineral Resource Estimate 2006. *Unpublished company report for King Island Scheelite Ltd prepared by AMC.*



ADDITIONAL NOTES

LIMITATIONS AND CONSENT

The report is provided to the King Island Scheelite Project in the context of an independent review of the exploration potential surrounding the Dolphin and Bold Head Orebodies and should not be used or relied upon for any other purpose.

This report has been prepared using information available to the Author at the time of writing. The opinions stated herein are given in good faith and with the belief that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations reasonable.

This report is not intended for the use as a public document nor, in whole or in part, in a public document without written consent to the form and context in which it appears.

.

COMPETENT PERSON AND JORC CODE

This report was prepared by Tim Callaghan, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (“AusIMM”), has a minimum of five years experience in the estimation and assessment and evaluation of Mineral Resources of this style and is a competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

.

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

Tim Callaghan has no material interest or entitlement in the securities or assets of King Island Scheelite or any associated companies.