

ACN 128 217 756
PO Box 70
Inglewood, WA 6052

GREEN RIVER RESOURCES LIMITED

EL 52/2007

Loila Tier

**Final Surrender Report
for the period
17 March 2009 to 20 May 2010**

**Carol Murphy
May 2010**

CONTENTS

	Page
1. ABSTRACT	3
2. GEOLOGY	5
3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	5
4. WORK DONE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	6
5. RESULTS	6
6. EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 18/12/2008	6
7. CONCLUSIONS	6
8. REFERENCES	7
FIGURE 1	4
FIGURE 2	8
FIGURE 3	9
FIGURE 4	10
FIGURE 5	11

1. ABSTRACT

Exploration License 52/2007, Loila Tier, in northeast Tasmania (Figure 1) consists of 83 sqkm/blocks centred at 5421 000N and 598 000E, AMG Zone 55 (Figure 2), several mining leases occur within the tenement area. The tenement is situated in the State Forest 7km south west of St Helens. Access to the some of the tenement can be gained via country roads from St Helens, however, much of the area is traversed by forestry tracks which mainly follow the course of the numerous rivers. The project was granted to Green River Resources Limited on 17 March 2009 and was acquired for its multi-element potential.

Exploration on EL 52/2007 for the reporting period involved compilation of geological information about the tenement and a field visit to establish the prospectivity of the area.

Geologically, the area is positioned within the Palaeozoic formations of northeast Tasmania. The tenement area covers part of the Mathinna Beds with Ordovician–Devonian micaceous quartzwacke turbiditic sequences in the south east, which appear to have been intruded by the predominantly Lower Carboniferous-Late Devonian granites and granodiorites in the north west and western parts of the tenement. There is a band of more recent alluvial deposits in the north eastern corner.

In conclusion, EL 52/2007 has a very good potential for hosting a significant resource of tin in the form of greisens and detrital deposits, but from the exploration carried out during the reporting period, little evidence was found of significant amounts of mineralisation. The viability of further exploration of the tenement is questionable and Green River Resources Limited, will not be proceeding with further expenditure. The management has decided to wind up the company and the tenement is being surrendered.

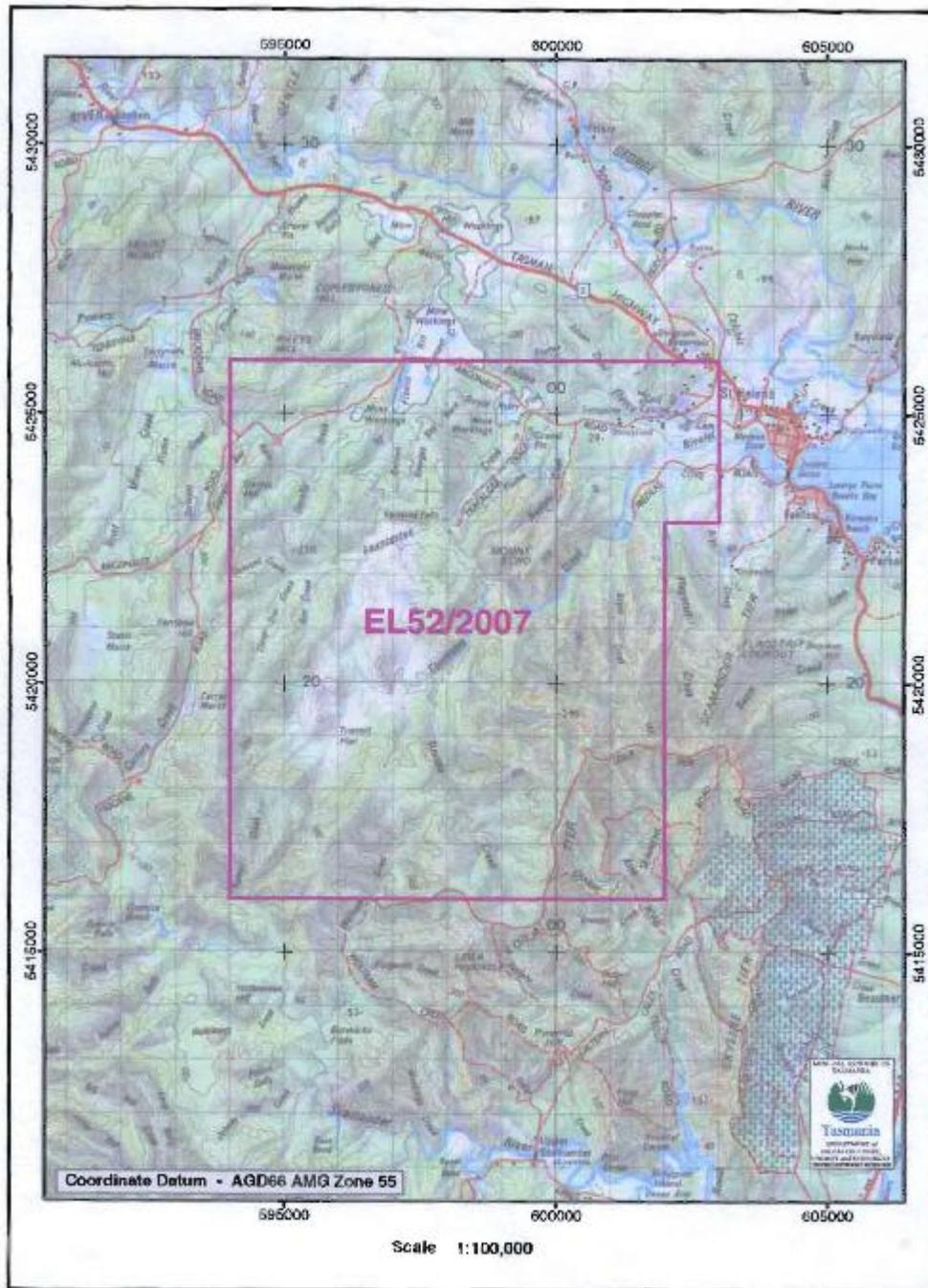


Figure 1. Tenement Map from Mineral Resources Tasmania

2. GEOLOGY

Exploration Licence EL 52/2007 lies across Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous granitoid rocks in the north west and western areas of the tenement and a suite of Ordovician to early Devonian deep sea turbidite deposits in the south to south east. The sedimentary rocks in the area appear to be part of the Mathinna Beds – a sequence of sandstone, siltstone and shales showing turbiditic structure. Throughout north eastern Tasmania, massive beds of quartzite have been found to occur in areas of mineralisation – the silicification is probably an alteration effect. The Lower Devonian Mathinna Beds have been intruded by a suite of granitic rocks of Upper Devonian age which are thought to represent the southernmost intrusion of the Blue Tier Batholith. Figure 2 shows that the Mathinna Beds and Devonian granitoids make up the lithologies east of the Tamar Fracture System (TFS). Quaternary and Tertiary sediments are exposed closer to the coast and along river beds in the north east part of the tenement. Figure 3 shows the regional geology of north eastern Tasmania.

The economic geology of north eastern Tasmania is dominated by the Blue Tier Batholith which lies to the north of the tenement. From previous reports it has been postulated that projections from the main granite body may underlie the prospects of the Scamander area, at depth. Most mineral occurrences found to date consist of small discontinuous hydrothermal quartz lodes of variable mineralogy both in the Mathinna Beds and the granite rocks. Wolframite and tin mineralisation occur mainly in the western area, copper in the central part and silver, lead and zinc deposits in the eastern area.

The Scamander field covers a large part of this region and is known for its tungsten-molybdenum deposits which occur adjacent to the intruded area, passing progressively out through a tin-copper zone to an outer zone of lead-zinc-silver. Located within the Upper Scamander field is the Great Pyramid, which has been found to have tin, silver, lead, zinc vein deposits and is directly south of the tenement (Green, G.R., 1990). Great Pyramid mine was one of the largest open cut tin mines in Tasmania, however, the drop in the market price of tin has seen production cease. It is thought that this Devonian structure appears to have been a major control on the orientation of closely spaced fractures in the silicified sandstone of the Mathinna beds. NE-SW fractures are orthogonal to local fold axes and previous exploration has found them to contain cassiterite together with euhedral quartz, sericite and sulphides. The main control of the mineralogy appears to have been temperature.

The granitoids within the region may be of at least two different generations: one exhibiting porphyritic granodiorite and barren properties; the other, younger intrusions which are granitic and mineralized in greisens and skarn deposits dominated by tin but also enriched in molybdenum and tungsten. It is possible that some of these younger deposits lie within EL 52/2007. Where the tin-bearing granites form cupolas within intruded granodiorite, greisen may be present, and skarn deposits could have formed where the mineralized granitoids intruded the Mathinna beds. Greisens and skarns also have the potential to be gold-bearing.

3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND MINING

There has been extensive exploration and mining throughout the Scamander district in the past, however EL52/2007 is situated on the northern edge of this area. The main tin mineralisation appears to be within the Great Pyramid which is directly south east of the tenement (Figure 5).

Tin mining started in the district in the 19th century. Tin was being actively mined close to the tenement area in the vicinity of the Great Pyramid. However, more recently, it has been found that capital costs for a new open cut operation at the Great Pyramid Mine, on a tin alone basis, is unfeasible at current tin prices.

Polymetallic silver-lead-zinc vein deposits form haloes around some centres of Devonian tin mineralisation in the Scamander area and have been mined over the years. However, in more modern times, these have become uneconomical due mainly to low percentages and grade fluctuations.

There are also three quarries producing sand and stone situated along the alluvial riverbed areas, two at Golden Fleece Rivulet in the north east and another further south at the foot of the north face of Mt Echo (Figure 4).

4. WORK DONE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Exploration of the tenement during the reporting period included researching previous geological reports covering the area, and a field visit to the tenement. Several rock samples and stream sediment samples taken were checked for gold, silver, zinc, lead, cassiterite, molybdenite, wolframite, and scheelite visually by using hand lens, crushing, panning and by the use of an Ultra Violet lamp. No mineralisation of interest was recognized in any of the samples.

5. RESULTS

As a result of studying previous reports and data results, together with exploration work carried out by Green River Resources during the reporting period, it is evident that the granites within EL 52/2007 are highly prospective for tin, as it encloses dominantly Devonian to Carboniferous granitoids and has documented tin occurrences. North east Tasmania and the Great Pyramid, in particular, are home to some of the richest tin fields of Tasmania.

However, drilling and aeromagnetic survey results recorded by previous tenement holders in the area, have been disappointing and with the lack of reasonable results from surface sampling, a very extensive work programme would be required to ascertain the viability of mineralisation within the area. At current market prices, it was decided not to proceed with further exploration, therefore, the full potential of EL 52/2007 remains to be tested.

6. EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD

Expenditure for the reporting period is as follows:

Tenement rent	\$ 1,753
Geologist costs	\$ 7,306
Travel and accommodation	\$ 3,560
Administration costs	<u>\$ 378</u>
Total	\$12,997

7. CONCLUSIONS

The recently announced government super tax on mining operations, together with current market price, are very large factors when considering the viability of future prospecting in this tenement. The management of Green

River Resources Limited have concluded that the exploration activities of the company are no longer viable and therefore Exploration Licence E52/2007 is being surrendered as the company is in the process of being wound up.

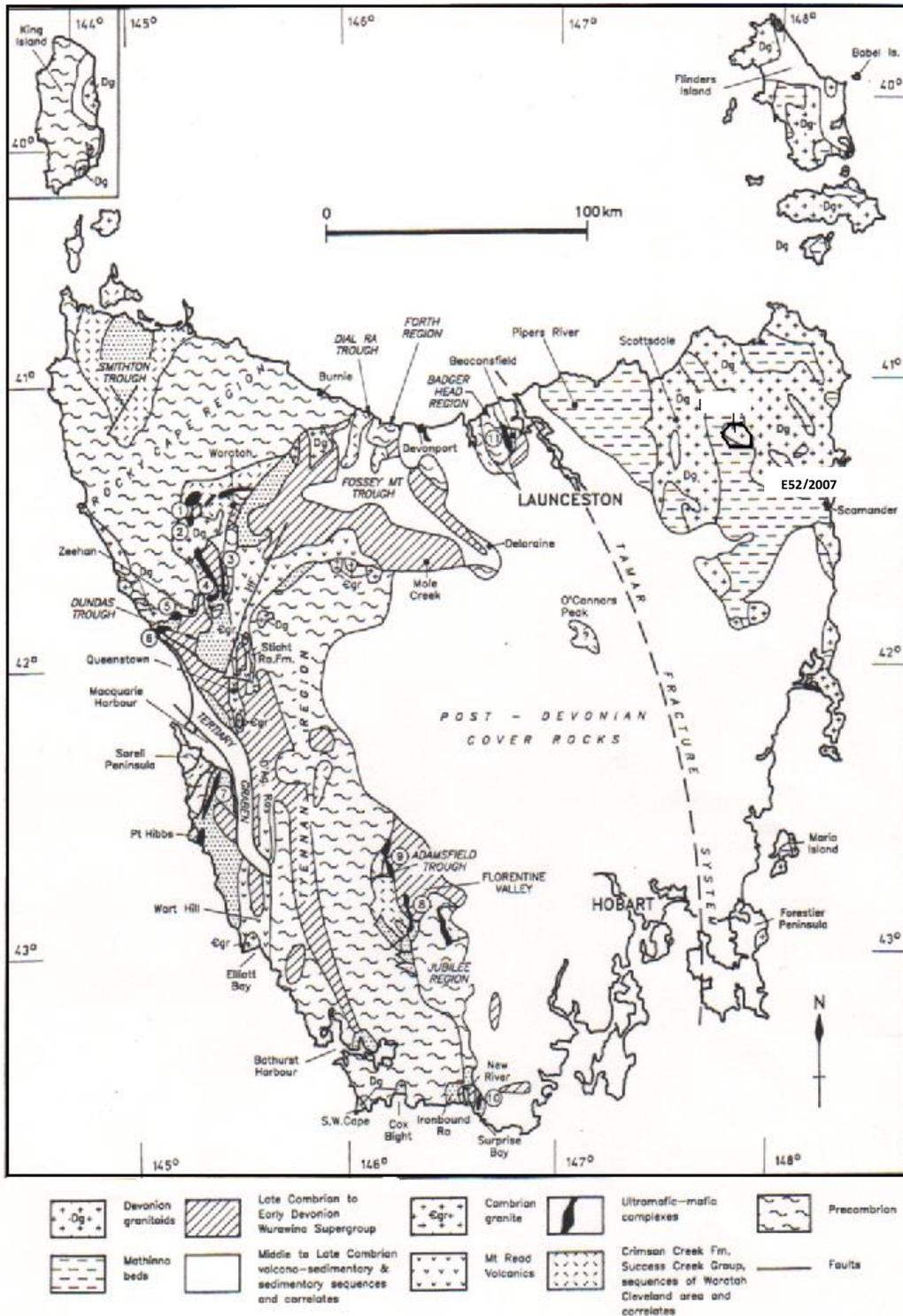
8. REFERENCES

Clark, D.A., 1981. *EL10/80 Great Pyramid and EL12/78 Scamander, Summary Report, September 1981.*

Green, G.R., 1990. Palaeozoic geology and mineral deposits of Tasmania. In Hughes, F.E. (Ed.), *Geology of the Mineral Deposits of Australia and Papua New Guinea*, pp. 1207- 1223, The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Monograph 14, Melbourne.

Jack, R., 1965. Tin ore deposits of north-east Tasmania. In McAndrew, J., (Ed.), *Geology of Australian Ore Deposits*, 8th Commonwealth and Metallurgical Congress, pp. 497 – 500, The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne.

Noldart, A.J. and Threader, V.M., 1965. Gold deposits of Tasmania. In McAndrew, J., (Ed.), *Geology of Australian Ore Deposits*, 8th Commonwealth and Metallurgical Congress, pp. 518 – 521, The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Melbourne.



Sketch geological map showing the distribution of major stratotectonic elements of the Lower to Middle Palaeozoic of Tasmania. **Ultramafic-mafic complexes** referred to in text are: 1. Heazlewood River; 2. Mount Stewart; 3. Huskisson River; 4. Serpentine Hill; 5. McIvors Hill; 6. Trial Harbour; 7. Cape Sorell; 8. Adamsfield; 9. Boyes River; 10. Rocky Boat Harbour; 11. Andersons Creek. The King Island scheelite deposits occur adjacent to the small granitoid plutons in the SE of the island. HF = Henty Fault; D'Ag. Ra. = D'Agular Range. After Corbett and Turner (1989), Williams (1978) and Brown (1986).

Figure 2 . Geology of Tasmania (From Green, 1990)

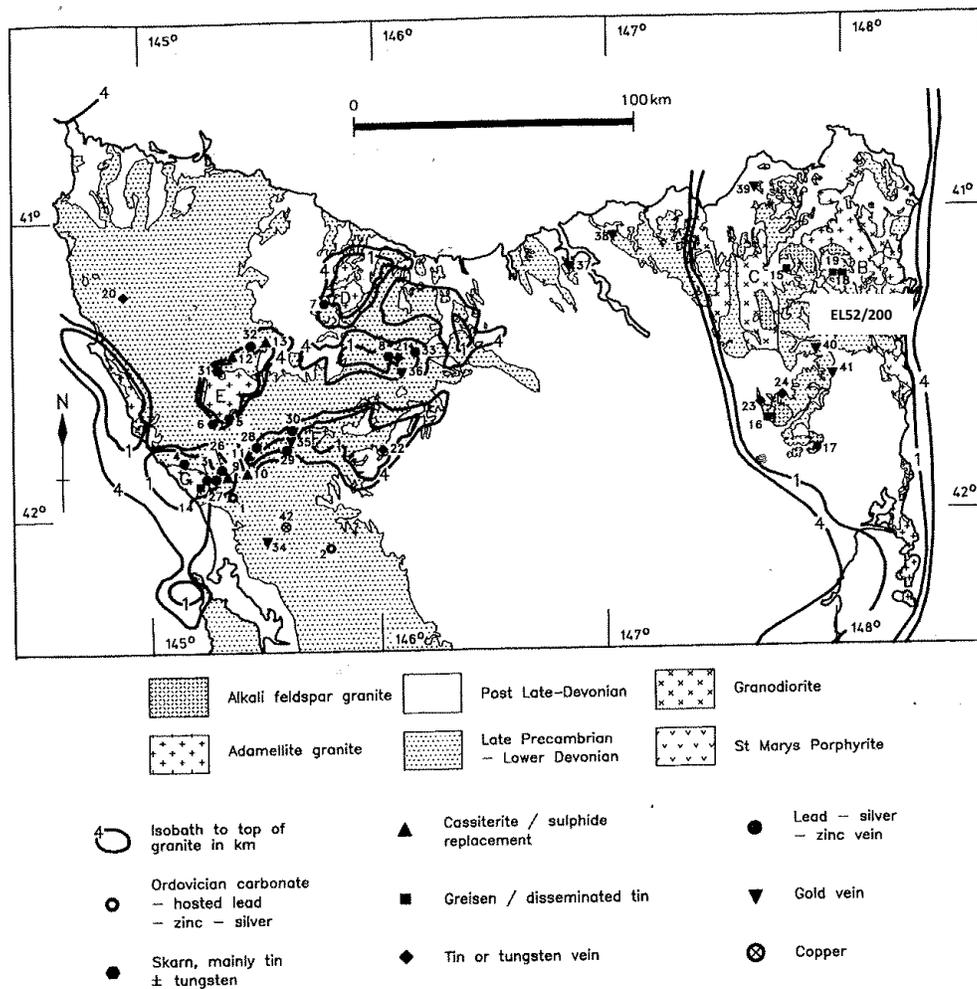


Figure 3. Geology of the northeastern corner of Tasmania, legend below. Excerpt from Green, 1990.

Granitic Bodies: C – Scottsdale Batholith, B - Blue Tier Batholith.

Localities: 15 – Mount Paris; 16 – Rex Hill; 17 – Royal George; 18 – Anchor; 19 – North Cambria; 23 – Storeys Creek; 24 – Aberfoyle; 25 – Great Pyramid; 39 – Alliance; 40 – New Goilden Gate; 41 – Miami.

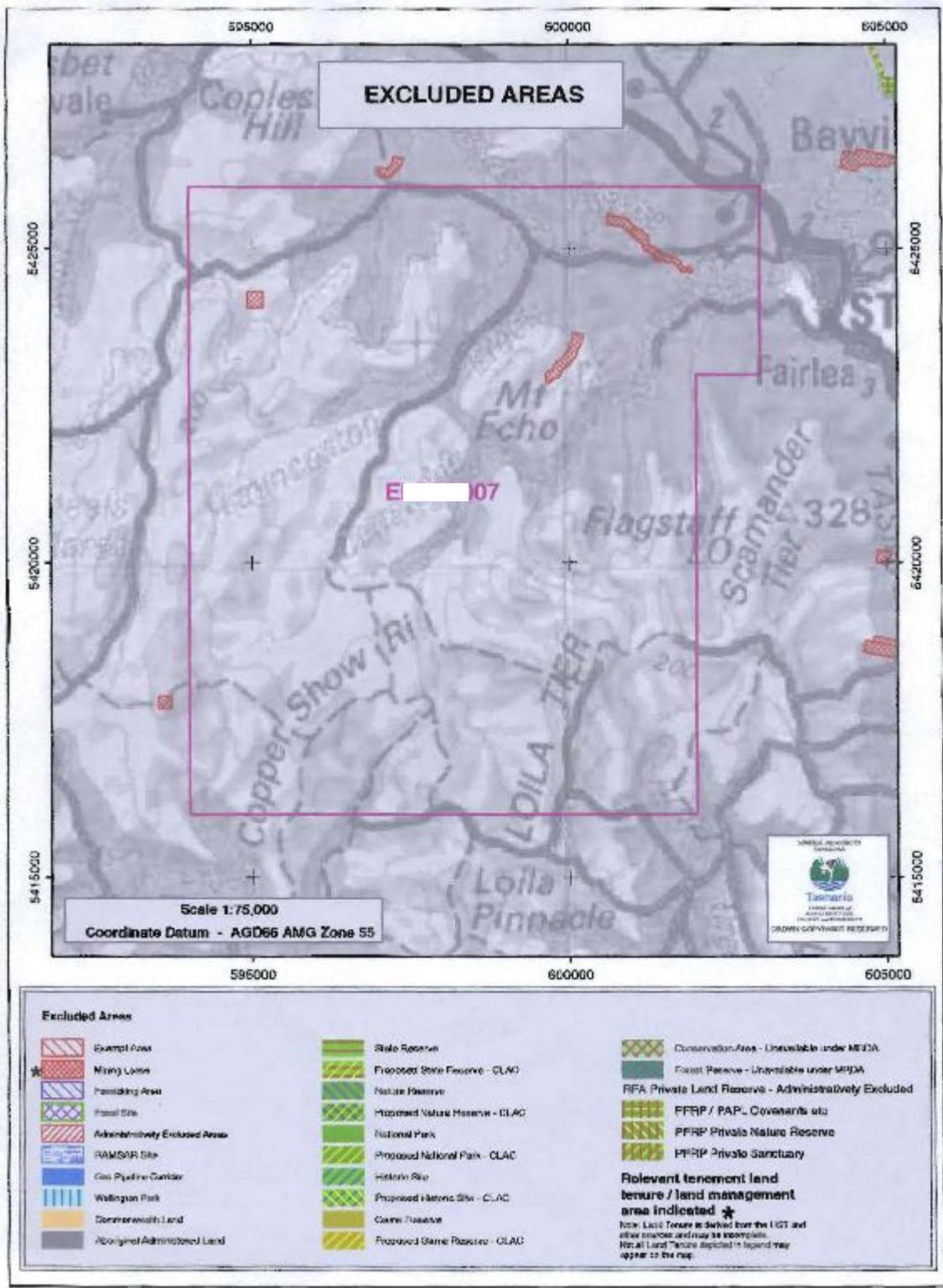


Figure 4. Mineral Resources of Tasmania Map showing Excluded Areas

