



ICON RESOURCES LTD

**FINAL REPORT FOR THE
PERIOD ENDING 28 MARCH 2011**

AMBER CREEK – EL8/2005

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1 ABSTRACT

Amber Creek, EL8/2005 is held by South Eastern Resources Pty Ltd (SER), a subsidiary of Icon Resources Ltd.

The licence covers 22 sq km, south of Zeehan in Western Tasmania. There has been minimal ground exploration on the tenement which covers extensions to the stratigraphy hosting 'Irish-Style' zinc-lead mineralisation in the adjoining EL47/2004.

Due to a change in corporate focus, Icon elected not to seek renewal of the EL in 2011.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the work completed on EL8/2005 for the period ending 28th March 2011

There has been limited ground work completed on the licence.

3 TENEMENT STATUS

Amber Creek (EL8/2005) covers 22 sq km in two portions, south of Zeehan in Western Tasmania (Figure 1).

Amber Creek was granted to Icon Resources' subsidiary South Eastern Resources Limited (SER) on 28 February 2004 for a period of five years, and subsequently renewed for a further two years in 2009.

4 TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

Henty Road, linking Zeehan and Strahan transects the eastern portion of license. East of the road the licence falls within the Dundas Regional Reserve and west of the road is within State Forest.

The eastern portion of the EL is dominated by the Professor Range in the south and low-lying swampy button grass plains to the north, where ground access is restricted.

5 GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of western Tasmania was dominated by rifting during the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian. This was followed in the Early to Mid Cambrian by arc-continent collision, subduction and ultramafic allochthon emplacement. The Dundas Trough developed containing siliciclastics and volcanic derived sediments. To the east and interfingering with the sediments the Mount Read Volcanics were being formed. The base of the Ordovician sequence is typically localized conglomerates and grades up to sandstones and carbonates. The Mid Ordovician carbonates of the Gordon Group are part of a widespread sedimentary basin with variable rates of subsidence. These are the host rocks for prospects within the licence (Figure 2).

5.2 Local Geology

The rocks in the licence are a conformable Ordovician to Devonian sedimentary sequence overlying Cambrian basement. Cambrian basement rocks occur in the southern part of the licence and are mainly interbedded siltstone and sandstone with some magnetic mafic igneous rocks.

The basal unit of the Ordovician sequence is the pink, silicified and coarse grained Owen Conglomerate. This unit forms the Professor Range which is the northeastern limb of anticline. On the western side of the anticline the Owen Conglomerate is overlain by Moina Sandstone, but this unit does not outcrop on the eastern limb.

It has been interpreted that the Moina was faulted-out, or deposited only to the west as a result of syn-depositional faulting. This structure is the Professor Range Fault.

Overlying the Owen conglomerate and the Professor Range Fault is Ordovician Gordon Limestone, assumed to be at least 400m thick. The dark grey limestone contains various facies including a basal bioclastic argillite and oolite which has been pervasively dolomitized and sideritized.

The Lord Siltstone forms a marker throughout the Gordon Limestone. It is a fine grained argillaceous siliciclastic and appears to be the main sulphide host at Myrtle (within EL47/2004). An Upper Dolomite unit is recognized in the Zeehan area.

There are occasional outcrops of limestone visible in road cuttings and the limestone has been strongly weathered to a depth of several hundred metres. The top 20m is highly weathered to form an undulating surface that has been infilled by organic material (peat) and “slumped” blocks of limestone. The peat is overlain by up to 8m (usually <2m) of hard Moina Sandstone gravel that has shed off the escarpment from the southeast and a surface veneer of swampy peat.

The Gordon Limestone is conformably overlain by Silurian Crotty Quartzite that dips steeply northeast. The Owen Conglomerate, Moina Sandstone and Crotty Quartzite form 70-90m high escarpments either side of the low-lying weathered limestone.

The sediments are folded around axes trending NW and cut by a series of NW-trending faults (Figure 3).

6 MINERAL OCCURENCES

This summary on mineralisation was partly compiled from Russell and Tear, 1996.

Previous explorers have interpreted zinc-lead mineralisation within the Gordon Limestone to be pre-Devonian in age and unrelated to the Tabberabberan Orogeny. The Gordon Limestone was deposited at the end of a period of major tectonic activity that produced the Mount Read Volcanics. Hydrothermal systems may have continued to emit metals into the Gordon River Limestone via basement and syn-sedimentary faults.

Five zones within the Gordon Limestone have been recognised as targets for zinc-lead mineralisation.

- Stratabound at the lower limestone-sandstone contact. This zone is characterised by carbonaceous and/or ferruginous clays less than 50m thick above the contact with the Moina Sandstone. It may be overlain by a massive siderite zone less than 25m thick.
- Stratabound at the upper limestone-quartzite contact. This zone is typically within the Upper Dolomite Unit.
- Stratabound within a brecciated (possibly syn-sedimentary) and/or sideritized unit in the middle of the limestone.
- Structurally controlled discordant mineralisation. This can occur throughout the limestone sequence and may be the late-stage filling of brittle fractures.
- Surficial peat hosted: eg. at the Grieves prospect, the peat layer beneath the sandstone gravel contains significant values of zinc in zones directly overlying the limestone-hosted oxide mineralized zone. Recent work has shown the metals occur within the clays as fine colloform sphalerite and galena, apparently actively depositing within the organic carbon and “growing” in-situ (Purvis, 2006).

6.1 Professor Range

The Professor Range prospect is hosted Gordon River Limestone on the north-eastern limb of a north-northwest plunging anticline. The western limb of the fold hosts the Grieves and Myrtle prospects.

Quartzite scree to a depth exceeded 10m covers peat that locally contains elevated zinc values.

A total of 102 aircore holes and 3 diamond holes were completed by CRAE in the mid-1990's (Parkinson, 1994).

The aircore holes intersected mineralisation in dolomitised limestone at the upper Crotty Quartzite contact. Best intersections include:

ZR15	6-10m	4m @ 2.05% Zn
ZR95	20-26m	6m @ 1.65% Zn

Two diamond drill holes ZR103 (248m) and ZR104 (274m) were drilled to test for mineralisation at the upper limestone contact and the basal contact, respectively. ZR104 did not reach the basal contact and only weakly anomalous results were returned from both holes.

There are wacker sample results, up to 5800ppm Zn at the southeast end of the prospect. These occur at the interpreted position of the upper limestone contact and have not been drill tested. There has been little sampling of the peat cover in aircore holes to quantify the surficial peat-hosted zinc mineralisation.

6.2 King Billy

This prospect was initially defined by wacker bedrock sampling by CRAE (Russell et.al., 1996) and a helimagnetic surface anomaly. Anomalous results of 6700ppm Zn and 3750ppm Pb were associated with the lower limestone-sandstone contact. 23 RC drill holes (782m), returned a best result of 3m @ 2.64% Zn and 1.3% Pb from hole AC95ZK39.

2 diamond drill holes were drilled in 1996 as follow-up. Hole DD96ZK123 (113.7m) returned sub-anomalous Zn values between 75 and 107m from intermixed siderite alteration zones and sandy ferruginous clays just above the Moina Sandstone contact. No original records of the second hole DD96ZK125 can be located at this time, but Zn results from this hole were also sub-anomalous.

6.3 Other Prospects

United Silver Lead, North Henty, East Amber and Silver Lead Reward are old workings in Cambrian sediments and mafics, that were located and tested with limited rockchip sampling by Amoco Minerals Australia in 1983. The best rockchip results are included in Table 1.

Table 1: Prospects within EL8/2005

Prospect	Host Unit	Geochemistry
United Silver Lead	Cambrian host rocks	Old working: rockchip 980ppm Zn
North Henty	Cambrian host rocks	Old working: rockchip 300ppm Pb, 600ppm Zn
East Amber	Cambrian host rocks	Old working: rockchip 170ppm Pb, 1150ppm Zn
Silver Lead Reward	Cambrian host rocks	Defined by old workings

7 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration has been summarised in the 2006 annual report for EL47/2004 (Lewis, 2006).

8 WORK COMPLETED

Work completed has primarily involved compilation of previous exploration data and desktop studies.

Digital drilling and surface sample data for the EL was acquired from various sources was compiled into a central MS Access database (extracts of the Noranda data can be found in Appendices 1-3). The compilation and validation of the data has focused on the Grieves area within the adjoining EL47/2004 including:

- Capture of additional data from existing drill logs such as peat occurrences, alteration, structural measurements and recoveries to enhance the existing digital dataset.
- The data from the CRA Zeehan Area6 helimagnetic survey was acquired from Mineral Resources Tasmania and re-processed.
- Review and interpretation of geophysical and geochemical datasets incorporating the results of drilling within the adjoining EL.

While Icon considers that the licence area remains prospective for concealed base metal mineralisation, further exploration is currently unwarranted and the company has elected to relinquish the tenement.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL

No ground disturbing activities were conducted within EL8/2005.

10 EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Total expenditure for the period ending 28th March 2011 was \$11,499.92

	\$	
Geology	9016.96	
Office Costs	1045.72	
Tenement	1440.24	
Subtotal		
10% Admin		
Total	11,499.92	

11 REFERENCES

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