MANASIA MINING & METALS LTD
ACN 121511582

EL 9/2006

WHYTE RIVER
TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT
For period ending September 21st 2011

29th Nov 2011

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SUMMARY

El 9/2006 was acquired to explore for small scale iron ore deposits, Avebury-style nickel deposits and Devonian tin/zinc skarn-type mineralization. The prospectivity of the area was based on the previous mineral exploration history and the proximity to the Meredith granite.

Mr. Ron Gregory was engaged to supervise and administer exploration from Waratah in March 2010. Reconnaissance exploration of the Whyte River prospect and the Godkin group of mines and the Washington mine was conducted in 2010-2011.

CONTENTS

TENEMENT INFORMATION **3.**

ACCESS & LAND TENURE **3.**

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY & AIMS **3.**

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION **4.**

EXPLORATION CONDUCTED TO Sept 2011 **4.**

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS **5.**

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE 2010-2011 **5.**

PROPOSED EXPLORATION 2010 – 2012 **5.**

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE 2011-2012 **5.**

PLAN LIST **6**

REFERENCES **6.**

APPENDIX **6.**

TENEMENT INFORMATION

EL 9/2006 is 42 square km, located 65 Km WSW of Burnie, in NW Tasmania. EL is mid way between Savage River and Waratah. The EL is split in two, namely the Eastern and Western sub areas (Figure 1).
The EL was first granted for five years on the 21st September 2007, therefore the final date is 21 Sept 2012.

ACCESS & LAND TENURE

Access

Road access to both areas is via the bitumen Waratah-Savage River Highway. This provides all weather (except snow) 2 wheel drive access to the northern part of both sub areas. Access to the Whyte River prospect is 4WD to the Jasper Mine via the Mt Stewart Track, Quad Bike to the Whyte River and by foot from there. The Whyte River can be forded by Quad Bikes at low water, giving access to the Castray River crossing.

Land Tenure

Please refer to MRT chart at Figure 2.

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY & AIMS

Manasia have several targets;

1. Silver lead zinc mineralization close to infrastructure with a view to open cut/ high grade narrow vein mining with shipping of ore to the Hellyer Mill, whilst it is still operating. No modern work has been done to assess the zinc potential of the Whyte River-Godkin-Washington-Confidence area. Records indicate old workings exist south of the Godkin Mine and south of the Whyte River. No modern exploration has occurred in this area.
2. Tin & copper mineralization of the Cleveland style in the vicinity of the Godkin/Washington/Confidence area. This was postulated by Roy Cox in 1987 as being under explored.
3. Gold is reported from the Whyte River Mine, Godkin Mine and creeks draining the area east of the Bells Reward Mine. Gold is also reported at 3 grams per ton in the Confidence Mine. It is unclear at this time if any modern exploration has targeted gold.
4. Allegiance Mining (Newnham, 2002) believed that the large aeromagnetic anomaly which exists over the Whyte River flats has potential for an Avebury like skarn. Although only half of the anomaly is on EL 9/2006 it is believed to be a viable target.
5. Whyte River skarn, Ifield skarn and Mt Youngbuck skarn have potential for a magnetite tonnage, rare earths.
6. Humphries Creek has platinoid and nickel potential.

Manasia intended to access all of the above in 2010-2011, but due to limited funds, unavailability of suitable employees/contractors and logistic difficulties, only the following were targeted.

- Whyte River Prospect
- Whyte River Mine
- Godkin/Godkin Extended/Bells Reward and Discoverer Mines
- Washington Mine

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

A good outline of previous exploration is given in Simon Tear's "First Annual Report" for EL 9/2006, lodged in April 2010 This report is not repeated here but an A3 version of the accompanying plan "Previous Exploration Work" is at Figure 7

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EXPLORATION CONDUCTED TO September 20th 2011

The following work was carried out in the order presented.

1. **Lindsay's Anomaly** - Make good "Log Bridge" crossing of the Whyte River following floods. Cut a foot track east to provide access to do a geological reconnaissance to see if there is any surface exposure of the cause of the large "Aero Magnetic Anomaly 2" shown on Figure 3. The track was hoped to also provide access to the possible old workings located along strike of the Godkin Mine and south of the Whyte River as well as the Whyte River Prospect. Unfortunately the country turned into swamp, difficult to traverse, with no outcrop and had to be abandoned.
2. **Whyte River Prospect** - Commence cutting a foot track from the Mt Stewart Track to the Whyte River Prospect on the line of an old dozer track that leads to the Ifield Skarn. Completion of this foot track was not possible until May 2011 due to unavailability of labour.
3. **Washington Mine** - John Burge (graduate geologist) located the Washington Mine and conducted a reconnaissance of the area – see Appendix 1
4. **Whyte River Mine** – An examination of the mapped location of the Whyte River Mine found no workings that could be related to previous reporting. On the hill to the east and John Burge located what was thought to be the 2 uppermost northern adits of the Whyte River Mine. However the southern lower adit could not be located, which raised doubts as to the correctness of the assumption that the workings were in fact the Whyte River Mine. John conducted a brief geological assessment of the area. Samples have yet to be submitted for assay. See Appendix 1
5. **Bells Reward and Discoverer Mines** – John Burge conducted a brief geological examination of the area. Samples have not been submitted for assay. See Appendix 1
6. **Boom Gate on Mt Stewart Track** - installed and locked with Forestry Tas lock to provide security for Quad Bikes parked at the Jasper Mine.
7. **Whyte River Prospect** – Complete cutting of foot track to Prospect. Brief inspection of the Prospect by Ken Morrison & Ron Gregory. See Appendix 2.
8. **Godkin Extended and Godkin Mines** – Brief inspection by Ken Morrison and Ron Gregory. See Appendix 2.
9. **Whyte River Mine** Further adits located by the Savage River Caving Club & Ron Gregory100m east of those located by John Burge. Further work is required to locate the southern adit to confirm which workings are those reported by Nye P.B. (GSB 33)
10. **Negotiations** were held with Bright Phase Resources Ltd with a view to them acquiring EL 9/2006. These negotiations were unsuccessful.
11. **Negotiations** are currently being held with other interested parties to fund further exploration on EL 9/2006.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Whyte River Prospect has little potential as a magnetite resource, due to its remote location.
- The Whyte River Prospect has previously reported high rare earth values that should be further investigated.
- The Godkin line of mineralization deserves further attention.

EXPENDITURE Sept 2009 and Sept 2010

• Ron Gregory supervision and field work	$10,658
• Wages employees	$16,595
• Contractors	$18,437
• Accommodation	$580
• Quad bike hire	$3,500
• Vehicles	$1,800
• Admin	$3570
• Boom gate installation	$11,885
• Miscellaneous expenses (mapping, consumables and equipment)	$9,801
• **TOTAL**	**$72,625**

Please note that at least 80% of expenditure by Manasia Mining & Metals Pty Ltd in 2010-2011, has been funded by Ron Gregory and remains outstanding as at the 29th Nov 2011

PROPOSED EXPLORATION TO Sept 2012

1. Proceed with recommendations by Ken Morrison outlined in Appendix 2, namely:
    - Produce a set of aeromagnetic, radiometric and digital terrain images of the Whyte River and Godkin trend.
    - Cut a grid over the Godkin Extended Prospect and conduct mapping, soil geochemistry, IP and close spaced gravity.
    - Extend the cut line track to the Whyte River Prospect and conduct soil, pan concentrate and rock chip sampling.
    - Locate and map all abandoned workings on the Godkin trend.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE 2011-2012

$120,000 – subject to availability of funds

PLAN LIST

Location Plan	Figure	1.
MRT land tenure chart	Figure	2.
"Previous Exploration Work" – Simon Tear 2009 – A3 version	Figure	3.
Lindsay's Anomaly location plan	Figure	4.
Godkin – Cut Tracks 2010-2011	Figure	5
Whyte River Prospect – Cut Tracks 2010-2011	Figure	6

REFERENCES

Nye P. B. GSB 33

APPENDIX

REPORT: J. BURGE on the Lindsay's aeromagnetic anomaly, Whyte River mine, Bells Reward and Discoverer mines and the Washington mine – Oct 2010

REPORT: K. C. MORRISON PTY LTD on the Whyte River Prospect and Godkin trend – Aug 2011

APPENDIX

Whyte River – Godkin District.

Exploration

Ron Gregory Prospecting

By John Burge BSc

8th October 2010

Introduction

The Whyte River lease contains several historical mines and exploration targets, and remains poorly explored. The terrain is mostly steep hills and flatter drainage basins. Thick bush covers the entire region, with areas of dense rainforest, open myrtle, horizontal scrub and cutting grass. Access is usually difficult, with the bush rapidly reclaiming cleared areas, and fallen timber blocks roadways.

The area has been subject to more than one generation of logging in many areas, and this activity may be responsible for the destruction of several adits, and made some sites a little more challenging to locate. To date most of the early workings have been positively identified, the only possible exception being Godkin Extended, where the location is yet to be verified.

Development of this area in the late 19th and early 20th century was stifled by poor management and funding issues. De-watering was a constant issue, and today many mines have either collapsed due to the water ingress, or simply filled with water. The true economic potential for this area in light of modern methods is yet to be tested.

Location

The Whyte River-Godkin area is south of the Waratah –Savage River Road, about 3 km past the aboandoned town of Luina. Most workings can be accessed from the north via an old tramway converted into a road, now overgrown in places. Access requires track cutting and marking, as well as an adventurous spirit after leaving the sealed road.

The Washington mine is accessed by the tramway from the south, turning north to folloew the creek at the Confidence mine. There appears to have been a bulldozed track in, now poorly defined and only perhaps 200m has been identified from the Washington end.

Geology

The majority of the mines in this district are skarn deposits with a carbonate or serpentine host. The commodities are lead, silver, zinc and gold in sulphide lodes. These trend in a north-west/south-east line, similar to the orientation of Mt Bell, and several generations of lease holders have assumed a linear structure connecting the early workings.

The Whyte River mine is hosted in altered mafics, with green chlorite a major constituent. The top adit is in good condition, indicating the structural integrity of the rock. A quartz vein at the top adit entrance dips to the west, with an apparent strike of around 150º, similar to the direction of the adit. Above the adit gossanous material appeared to strike 321º, which is within 20º of the vein at the adit entrance. Spoil contained abundant pyrite and galena. Bleached gossan material with pyrite shaped voids was found on the side of the adit.

The lower adit could not be examined due to the fallen tree covering much of the adit entrance. The adit remains open. The finger dump is unaffected by the fallen tree, and contains similar material to the top adit, with a notable absence of pyrite and galena. Possible vesicles in the original material have been filled with siliceous mineral, probably quartz.

Carbonate hosted ore was evident at the Bells Reward mine in the finger dumps adjacent to the road. A large finger dump containing much carbonate was adjacent to a large water filled shaft at the same level as the major adit, and approx 50m to the north west. Numerous adits are along the

side of the hill and mostly perpendicular to the side of the hill. There is much yellow-brown clay and sandstone in the vicinity of the mine. Most incisions have a measure of collapse, and care should be taken to avoid the edges wherever possible. Measured adits appear to have an orientation of approx 240º magnetic. The line of workings is approximately 300º magnetic.

When the finger dump for the Discoverer mine was located there was no evidence of the carbonate, it may be evident in the other adit for the mine which was most likely not located. The finger dump appeared to be entirely sandstone spoil. Earlier reports of the area refer to the presence of the carbonate, so one must assume that another adit awaits discovery. The orientation of this adit was 156º magnetic.

Much of the access road is cut through Silurian sandstone, although it could not be ascertained whether this was scree material. Using the access road cutting to determine the geological boundaries proved difficult due to the combined effect of scree, moss and vegetation, both live and fallen.

There is great reliance on historical records as the orientation of the mineralisation is obscured and little has been gained by direct observation. The most striking of the observations is the linear nature of the mines, reflecting the interpreted lineation of the Ordovician limestone. Work by EZ, Department of Mines, and Allegiance on drill results show the mineralised zone of Bell's Reward to Godkin dipping to the east at around 45º.

Whyte River would appear to have the same north-west orientation, but may be a parallel lode. The dip of the ore body is uncertain, and measurements taken in this brief survey suggest a south east dip, however caution is advised as this is only one reading. The adit and finger dump were orientated at 150º magnetic.

The Washington mine is in altered mafics, and shows pyrite and galena in the ore from the finger dumps. Much of the material appears serpentenised. With much of the surrounding area covered by moss, root mats and vegetation, gossans and ore body orientation was not achieved. The adit has an orientation of 310º magnetic.

Future work

Reports of the presence of sphalerite suggest that further rock chip sampling be done to determine the origin of the sphalerite. This will most likely involve the sampling of in situ rocks in stream beds as well as outcrop on the spur lines.

The ridges east of Mount Bell should be checked for any continuation of the Whyte River mineralisation.

Given that a handful of diamond drill holes have already been drilled by other parties, this would appear inadequate for the size of the area. Reverse circulation drilling may be possible, given it's lower cost and that roads exist in the area that could be upgraded for the exercise. This has the object of proving the ground more rapidly at a lower cost.

Manasia Pty Ltd
EL 9/2006 Whyte River: Review of Exploration Potential
Whyte River Magnetite Skarn & Godkin Trend Zinc-Silver-Lead Prospects

Introduction
A review of the two prospects was conducted over three days between August 19-21, 2011, with the aim being to determine the potential for further cost effective exploration to identify additional mineralization and thereby add value to the property. The work was based at Waratah and comprised reconnaissance field traverses by Ron Gregory and Ken Morrison to the two prospects, and a reading review of previous exploration and mining activities.

This summary report documents the evidence supporting the view that untested potential remains at each prospect and recommends the basic components of a the well focused exploration program. It is recognised that other prospects and leads exist on EL 9/2006 but they have not been considered under the scope of this review.

Whyte River Magnetite Skarn Prospect
This prospect was generated by RGC Exploration Pty Ltd explorers who recognised an airborne magnetic anomaly in a setting interpreted from regional geology to be at the contact between Ordovician Limestone and an intrusion of Meredith Granite. It was therefore an attractive target for a magnetite-tin and/or -tungsten skarn deposit, despite its remote location in heavily forested rugged country. In 1992 RGC developed a cut line grid over the target and conducted a program of mapping, ground magnetics, rock chip and -80# stream sediment sampling with a clear focus on tin and tungsten. The mapping was largely ineffective due to poor outcrop exposure and the magnetics did not reproduce the coherent aeromagnetic high, suggesting either a patchy distribution of magnetite or possibly a near surface conversion of magnetite to hematite. RGC did not assay their rock chip samples for iron and it is not clear whether this was because of low visible iron oxide content or that they were not interested in an iron ore target. The rock chip sampling did not detect an anomalous area of tin or tungsten. Similarly, the stream sediment samples, which came mainly from the creeks bounding the margins of the magnetite skarn, returned modest tin and tungsten values. However they produced strong rare earth element anomalies which have not yet been followed up.

The 13 -80# samples returned an average combined rare earth-zirconium-thorium concentration of approximately 10,000 ppm, including approximately 1,500 ppm yttrium. These numbers strongly suggest a granite derived monazite-xenotime-zircon assemblage enriched in the granites near their contact with the limestone. From an exploration perspective, not withstanding that it is still in a difficult remote location, this represents a better target than a small ironstone body, particularly given that the rare earths have apparently received no exploration attention in the past. The new walking track cut into the prospect is ideally located to use for soil sampling and if it was extended by some 500 metres to the northeast, and soil sampled over a total of approximately 1000 metres centred on the skarn. This work, combined with some rock chip sampling of granites and

pan concentrate sampling in the creeks, would represent an effective relatively low cost first pass test of the prospect. Prior to the field work, a set of modern aeromagnetic and radiometric images should be generated from available MRT or industry data and interpreted for signs of hydrothermal alteration and associated radioactivity.

Godkin Trend Prospect

A series of small underground mines produced high grade narrow vein galena-carbonate-quartz ore along a northwest trending linear structural belt during the late 1800s-early 1900s. The mineralised trend extends for at least 2 km from the Whyte River workings in the north to the Godkin in the south, and the current review concludes that two characteristics of the trend make it an attractive prospect for further exploration:

1) The Godkin, Godkin Extended and Discoverer workings all occur at the base of sandstone slopes, where the slopes meet flat valley floor topography hosting near surface water tables and creeks. The flat valley floor country shows subtle karst-like morphology. At the Godkin workings, a sink hole has developed due to the collapse of the soil and regolith surface cover and lumps of limestone are visible on some of the mullock dumps. This raises the potential for carbonate replacement mineralization as well as the established structurally controlled lodes, and also the potential for more limestone host rock occurrences along the Godkin trend to be discovered by remote sensing/geophysical methods, including LIRDAR imagery, and targeted for prospect scale exploration.

2) Previous mining recovered only high grade galena from mainly shallow underground workings. Prior to galvanized steel creating a major market for zinc, ore from these types of deposits was determined by the silver and lead content of galena. However, if samples recovered from mullock dumps at Godkin are representative of mineralization along the trend, then sphalerite is as common as galena and low grade mineralization sent to waste by the early miners may become ore under current economics, if small open cut mines could produce zinc-silver-lead ore suitable for milling at either Hellyer or Rosebery. An example of the potential being flagged is the reference in old reports on Godkin mining, to a relatively shallow lens of unmined mineralization at Godkin Extended assaying 30% Zn but carrying only low grade lead and silver.

Recommended Future Exploration

To progress the ideas discussed above to the drill target or sterilization stage for both prospects, the following exploration work, in order of priority, is recommended.

- Produce a set of aeromagnetic, radiometric and digital terrain model images from existing survey data over the magnetite skarn and the Godkin trend.
- Cut a 25x25 metre grid over the Godkin Extended prospect and conduct a program of mapping, soil geochemistry, IP and close spaced gravity to determine the best methods for generating drill targets.
- Extend the cut line track for 500 metres across the magnetite skarn and conduct a camp based campaign of soil, pan concentrate and rock chip sampling on the rare earth target either side of and within the skarn.

- Locate and map all abandoned workings and potential undiscovered sites on the Godkin trend, using a LIDAR survey if it assessed as being cost effective and needed.
- Apply to ranked targets, the most successful combination of grid based prospect scale methods determined from the Godkin Extended trial.
- Review results and drill best targets or relinquish the ground.

Ken Morrison
23 August 2011

355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
5,410,000 mN
5,405,000 mN
5,400,000 mN
5,395,000 mN

Jones Creek
Jones Ck B
Burgess Pr
Rachel Creek
19 Mile Ck A
19 Mile Ck B
Fentons Wkgs B
Joint Ck
Hatchet Ck
Fentons Pr
Bald Hill
Nineteen Mile Creek
Mount Cleveland Road
Mutiny Creek
Burgess Ck
Purcells PR
N Brassy N
Lord Brassy
Blindmans Creek
Madeline Creek
Purcell Sth Wkgs
Andrew Creek
Thirteen Mile Creek
Duffs Hill
Whyte R
Mr Wright
Heazlewood
Ten Mile
Cleveland
Washington
Henrys
Khaki
Confidence
Old Jasper
Leven Creek
Godkin Extd
North Godkin
Godkin
Mt Youngbuck
Mt Stewart
Mt Steward; Long Tunnel
Ramsay's
Castray River
Betts Creek - A
Betts Creek -
Yellowband Ck

Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania

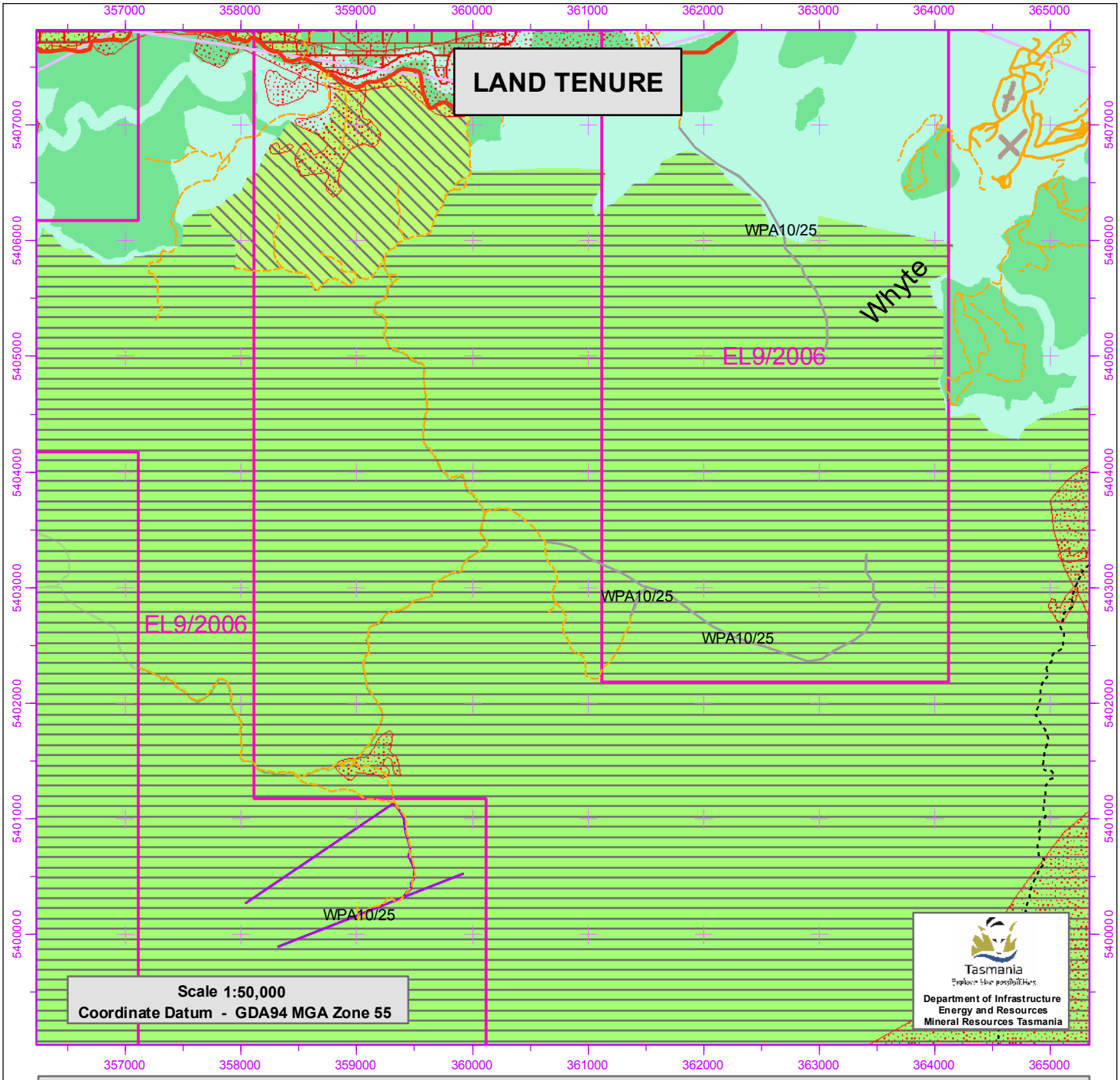
GDA

Ron Gregory
PROSPECTING
ABN 44 845 896 285

Compiled: R. Gregory	MANASIA MINING AND METALS LIMITED
Drawn: G. Bennett	EL 9/2006 - WHITE RIVER
Date:15/2/2010	
Projection: GDA94z55	
Drawing No.:	
File:	

Scale: 1:50,000
0 0.5 1 2 km

Figure No:



Land Tenure / Special Management Areas (Guide Only)

- Exploration Licence
- Mining Lease
- Fossicking Area
- Fossil Site
- Suspected Phytoph Cin Locations 2005
- Phytoph Cin Locations
- Phytoph Cin Management Zone
- Nationally Significant Wetlands
- RAMSAR Site
- Administratively Excluded Areas
- Gas Pipeline Corridor
- Forest Communities Managed by Prescription
- Aurora / Hydro / Transend Lands
- Commonwealth Land
- Private Land
- Private Reserve
- Private Reserve - Availability Unknown
- Private Reserve - Unavailable under MRDA
- Informal Reserve (Forestry Operations) - Private Land
- Public Reserve
- Proposed Public Reserve - CLAC
- Aboriginal Administered Land
- Indigenous Protected Areas
- Protected Area
- Wellington Park
- Conservation Area - Unavailable under MRDA
- Conservation Area
- Proposed Conservation Area - CLAC
- Game Reserve
- Proposed Game Reserve - CLAC
- Historic Site
- Proposed Historic Site - CLAC
- National Park
- Proposed National Park - CLAC
- Nature Recreation Area
- Proposed Nature Recreation Area - CLAC
- Nature Reserve
- Proposed Nature Reserve - CLAC
- * Regional Reserve
- Proposed Regional Reserve - CLAC
- State Reserve
- Proposed State Reserve - CLAC
- Forest Reserve - Unavailable under MRDA
- Forest Reserve
- State Forest
- Informal Reserve - State Forest / FT Managed Land
- Crown Land - Authority Land
- * Crown Land (DPIWE)
- Timberlands Pacific Land
- Threatened Native Vegetation Communities
- Heritage Sites

GDA

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.

WPA10/25

- Drill Site
- Drilling Area
- Costean
- Costeaning Area
- * Grid
- Gridding Area
- Seismic Line
- Geophysics Loop Line
- Geophysics Survey Area
- Camp Site
- Helipad Site
- Helicopter Drop Point
- Helicopter Drill Site
- Shaft Site
- Survey Mark Site
- Soil Sample Area
- Soil Sample Site
- Stream Sediment Sample Site
- Stream Sediment Sampling Area
- Geological Mapping Area
- Bulk Sample Site
- Vehicular Track
- Quad Bike Track
- * Walking Track


QUATERNARY
Qhm Mine tailings and man-disturbed ground (Qhm).
Qha Stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits (Qha).
CAINOZOIC
Erosional surface.
TERTIARY
Tb Basalt (Tb); transitional olivine basalt (Tbr).
Tssc Sand, silt and conglomerate, interlayered with basalt (Tssc).
Tcgs Siliceous conglomerate, grit, occasional fossiliferous sandstone and clay (Tcgs).
Tss Interbedded sand and clay (Tss).
Angular unconformity.
SILURIAN
SDa Siltstone, mudstone and calcareous siltstone (correlate of Amber Formation, including Austral Creek Siltstone and Keel Quartzite) (SDa)
SDcg Quartz sandstone with minor mudstone and granule conglomerate (correlate of Crotty Formation) (SDcg).
ELDON GROUP
ORDOVICIAN
Ol Limestone and impure limestone (correlate of Gordon Group) (Ol).
Osm Poorly sorted quartz sandstone and minor mudstone (probable correlate of Moina Sandstone) (Osm).
CORRELATE OF OWEN GROUP
WURAWINA SUPERGROUP
PALAEOZOIC
LATE CAMBRIAN
€Omsc Marine conglomerate with some sandstone and mudstone (€Omsc).
Faulted contacts attributed to major thrusting.
€cwq Micaceous quartzose lithicwacke with interbedded siltstone and mudstone (including Crescent Spur Sandstone) (€cwq).
€cwc Interbedded grey, brown and maroon chert, shale and argillite (€cwc).
€cwm Volcaniclastic lithicwacke with interbedded siltstone, mudstone and minor mafic tuff (€cwm).
INCLUDES HALL FORMATION
EARLY CAMBRIAN(?)
€cwb €cwbf Tholeiitic basalt with locally developed pillows and minor intercalated tuff (€cwb). Dominantly planar flow basalt indicated (€cwbf). (Includes Deep Creek Volcanics). (€cw - undifferentiated lithicwacke, basalt, chert and sedimentary rocks, locally hornfelsed).
CLEVELAND-WARATAH ASSOCIATION
ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES
Faulted contacts attributed to major thrusting.
€ba Porphyritic (pseudomorphed clinoenstatite, orthopyroxene, chromite) boninitic lava (basalt and high magnesium andesite), commonly with interbedded breccia and pillow flows (€ba).
€bm Massive and pillowed aphyric basalt flows (low-titanium tholeiite), commonly brecciated. Individual flows graded from coarse-grained bases to pillowed tops (€bm).
€bc Minor intercalated chert and sedimentary rocks (€bc). (€b: undifferentiated mafic and ultramafic rocks).
Faulted contacts of €w attributed to major thrusting.
PROTEROZOIC
NEOPROTEROZOIC
Pom Thinly bedded calcareous siltstone and conglomerate, with minor quartzwacke and mudstone (correlate of upper Oonah Formation) (Pom).
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
DEVONIAN
Dgaci Very coarse-grained equigranular biotite granite, with very abundant intrusions of fine-to coarse-grained porphyritic (quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase) biotite granite. (More felsic phase of Meredith Granite) (Dgaci).
Dgaeh Fine-to medium-grained equigranular to sparsely porphyritic (quartz, K-feldspar and plagioclase), biotite and minor hornblende-bearing adamellite (Wombat Flat phase of Meredith Granite) (Dgaeh). (Dg - undifferentiated granitic rocks).
PALAEOZOIC
EARLY(?) CAMBRIAN
€ddg Dolerite and microgabbro (€ddg).
€bop Coarse-grained pyroxenite associated with boninitic lavas (€bop).
€bs Massive ultramafic cumulate (€bs).
€gfc Fine to coarse-grained gabbro (€gfc).
€spsh Serpentinized interlayered orthopyroxenite, dunite and pyroxene-bearing dunite (€spa). Dominantly harzburgite, plagioclase harzburgite and subordinate dunite, orthopyroxenite and plagioclase lherzolite (€spsh).
€spsl Dominantly plagioclase dunite-harzburgite-lherzolite, troctolite and minor anorthosite (€spsl). (€sps, €spsh, €spsl - layered pyroxenite-dunite association, LPD).
€sd Serpentinized interlayered dunite, harzburgite and minor orthopyroxenite. (Layered dunite-harzburgite succession, LDH) (€sd).
€sm Massive serpentinite (€sm).
€spw Serpentinitic melange (€spw).
€tt Tonalite (€tt).
ALLOCHTHONOUS SEQUENCES
ALTERATION
PALAEOZOIC
DEVONIAN
Dm Magnetic skarn (Dm).
Geological boundary - position approximate.
Geological boundary - inferred from airborne magnetic data.
Geological boundary - inferred from airborne radiometric data.
Fault - position accurate or approximate.
Fault - inferred from airborne radiometric data.
Thrust fault (teeth on upper plate) - position accurate or approximate.
(white line) Limit of mapping of sub-unit within undifferentiated rock unit.
361,000 mE
362,000 mE
363,000 mE
364,000 mE
365,000 mE
360,000 mE
5,410,000 mN
5,409,000 mN
5,408,000 mN
5,407,000 mN
5,406,000 mN
5,405,000 mN
5,404,000 mN
5,403,000 mN
5,402,000 mN
5,401,000 mN
Mount Cleveland Road
MOUNT CLEVELAND
HEAZLEWOOD RIVER
MOUNT CLEVELAND ROAD
Bag O'Bones Ck
Blindmans Creek
Thirteen Mile Creek
Waratah Road
WARATAH RD
Heazlewood
Luina
CLEVELAND MINE
Crescent Spur
Smith's Battery
Cleveland
Ten Mile
Washington Hay
Washington
Confidence
Henrys
Hall's
Khan
Luck's
Whyte R
Duffs Hill
Mr Wright
Heazlewood
Old Jasper
Leven Creek
New Jasper
Mt Stewart
Mt Steward; Long Tunnel
Bells Rwd
Discoverer
MOUNT BELL
Godkin Track
Godkin Extd
North Godkin
Godkin
Hobbit Ck
Reward Creek
Bells
EL 9/2006 BOUNDARY
Aeromagnetic Anomaly 2
Whyte River
Whyte River Skarn
Little Castray River
Castray River
Betts Track
Pr
ifield Skarn
RON GREGORY Prospecting
MANASIA MINING and METALS
EL 9/2006 - GODKIN
GEOLOGY
(From MRT 1:25,000 Series - Luina)
Compiled : Ron Gregory
Drawn : Gillian Bennett
Date : 30/07/2010
Projection : GDA94 Zone 55
Scale : 1:10,000
Drawing No. : MAN-GK-GLG-0008-00
Figure No. 7A
0 125 250 500 m
GDA
Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania
Geology From 1:25,000 Series, MRT © State of Tasmania

361,800mE
362,000mE
362,200mE
362,400mE
5,407,200mN
5,407,000mN
5,406,800mN
Sample
No. 2 Adit
Bottom adit
Sample
Gossan
Top adit
No. 1 Adit
Point
Costean
Point
Point
Shaft
Point
Found at top of hill above adits
Point
Point
Point
Point
Point
Test Pit
Point
Gossan quartz
Trench
Point
Point
Godkin Track
Bells Reward Creek
370
380
390
340
330
350
360
340
330
320
300
310
290
280
380
370
RON GREGORY
Prospecting
MANASIA MINING and METALS
EL 9/2006 - WHYTE RIVER
WHYTE RIVER MINE AREA
Compiled : Ron Gregory
Drawn : Gillian Bennett
Date : 6/09/2011
Projection : GDA94 Zone 55
Scale : 1:2000
0 20 40 80 m
Drawing No. : MAN-GK-WRM-0013
Figure No. ..

WHYTE RIVER
X MINE

X GODKIN EXTENDED MINE

APPROXIMATE LINE OF OLD GODKIN TRAM

X ADIT

EL 9/2006 BOUNDARY

FIGURE 5

RON GREGORY
Prospecting

MANASIA MINING and METALS

EL 9/2006 - GODKIN
CUT TRACKS 2010-2011

Compiled	Drawn	Date	Projection	Scale
Ron Gregory	G. Bennett	NOV 2011	GDA94 Zone 55	1:5000

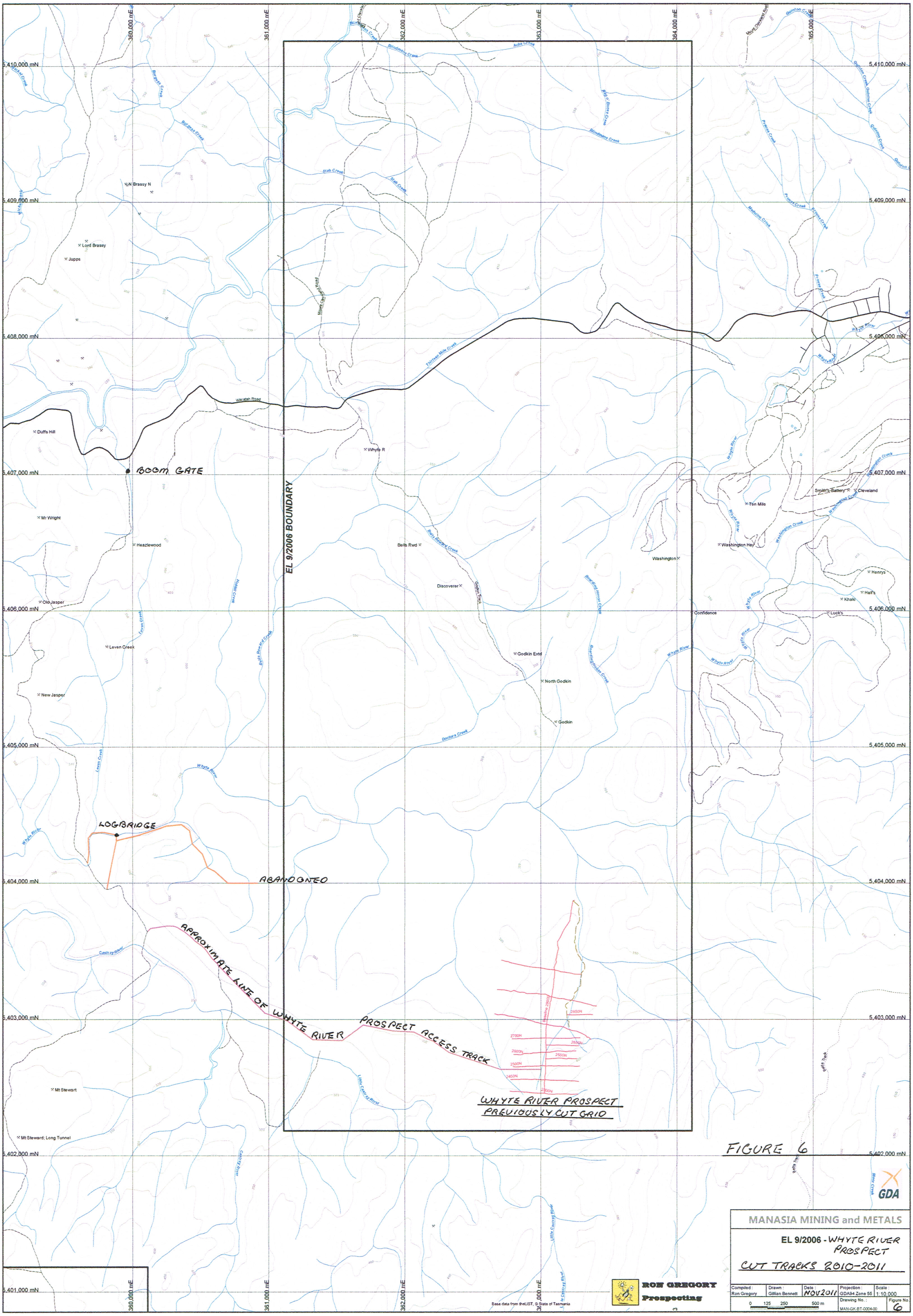
0 75 150 300 m

Drawing No. 5

GDA

Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania

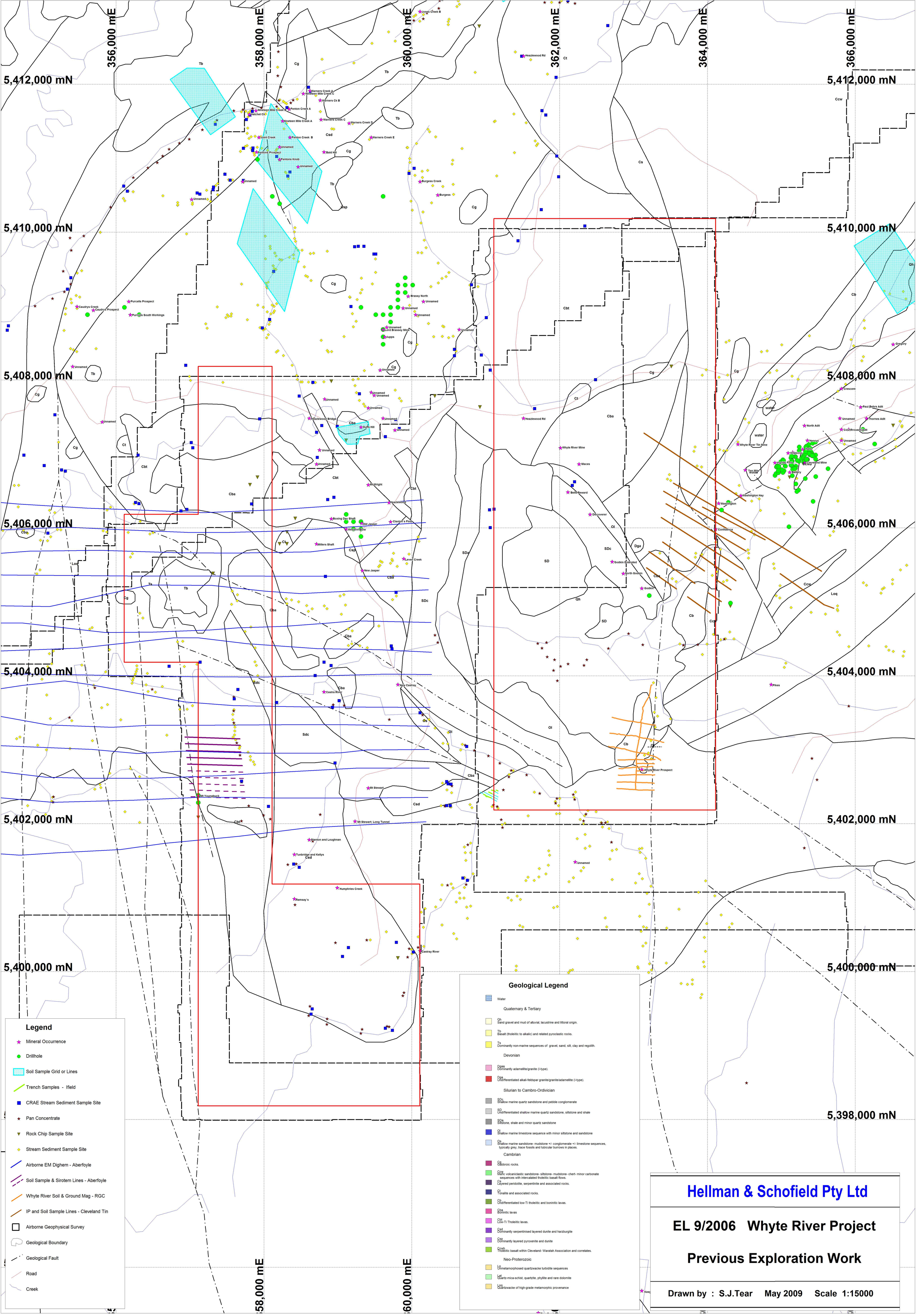
No Window



MANASIA MINING and METALS				
EL 9/2006 - WHYTE RIVER PROSPECT				
CUT TRACKS 2010-2011				
Compiled : Ron Gregory	Drawn : Gillian Bennett	Date : NOV2011	Projection : GDA94 Zone 55	Scale : 1:10,000
0 125 250 500 m			Drawing No. : MAN-GK-BT-0004-00	Figure No. 6

RON GREGORY Prospecting

Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania



Legend

- Mineral Occurrence
- Drillhole
- Soil Sample Grid or Lines
- Trench Samples - Ifield
- CRAE Stream Sediment Sample Site
- Pan Concentrate
- Rock Chip Sample Site
- Stream Sediment Sample Site
- Airborne EM Dighem - Aberfoyle
- Soil Sample & Sirotem Lines - Aberfoyle
- Whyte River Soil & Ground Mag - RGC
- IP and Soil Sample Lines - Cleveland Tin
- Airborne Geophysical Survey
- Geological Boundary
- Geological Fault
- Road
- Creek

Geological Legend

Water

Quaternary & Tertiary

- Qh — Sand gravel and mud of alluvial, lacustrine and littoral origin.
- Tb — Basalt (tholeiitic to alkalic) and related pyroclastic rocks.
- Ts — Dominantly non-marine sequences of gravel, sand, silt, clay and regolith.

Devonian

- Dgaa — Dominantly adamellite/granite (I-type).
- Dga — Undifferentiated alkali-feldspar granite/granite/adamellite (I-type).

Silurian to Cambro-Ordivician

- SDc — Shallow marine quartz sandstone and pebble conglomerate
- SD — Undifferentiated shallow marine quartz sandstone, siltstone and shale
- SDa — Siltstone, shale and minor quartz sandstone
- Ol — Shallow marine limestone sequence with minor siltstone and sandstone
- Os — Shallow marine sandstone- mudstone +/- conglomerate +/- limestone sequences, typically grey, trace fossils and tubicular burrows in places.

Cambrian

- Cg — Gabbroic rocks.
- Ccw — Mafic volcaniclastic sandstone- siltstone- mudstone- chert- minor carbonate sequences with intercalated tholeiitic basalt flows.
- Cs — Layered peridotite, serpentinite and associated rocks.
- Ct — Tonalite and associated rocks.
- Cb — Undifferentiated low-Ti tholeiitic and boninitic lavas.
- Cba — Boninitic lavas
- Cbt — Low-Ti Tholeiitic lavas.
- Csd — Dominantly serpentinised layered dunite and harzburgite
- Csp — Dominantly layered pyroxenite and dunite
- Ccwb — Tholeiitic basalt within Cleveland- Waratah Association and correlates.

Neo-Proterozoic

- Lo — Unmetamorphosed quartzwacke turbidite sequences
- Let — Quartz-mica-schist, quartzite, phyllite and rare dolomite
- Loq — Quartzwacke of high-grade metamorphic provenance

Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd

EL 9/2006 Whyte River Project

Previous Exploration Work

Drawn by : S.J.Tear May 2009 Scale 1:15000