



EXPLORATION LICENCE EL 21/2007
SORELL PENINSULA REGION, WESTERN TASMANIA
FINAL REPORT
OCTOBER 2012

Prepared by:
Richard Lindsay
Consultant Geologist

Date submitted:
2nd Oct 2012

Submitted by:
Simon Wells
Operations Director
MHM Metals Limited

MHM Metals Limited ABN 41 124 212 175
52 Channel Highway, Kingston, Tasmania, 7050
TELEPHONE: 03 6229 9955 FACSIMILE: 03 6229 8430
EMAIL: info@mhmmetals.com.au WEBSITE: www.mhmmetals.com

SUMMARY

EL21/2007, held in the name of Goldstock Mining Pty Ltd, was one of a number of licences held by MHM Metals Limited located south of Macquarie Harbour and formed part of the company's Western Tasmania Project. Prior to November 2010, MHM Metals Ltd. was called Macquarie Harbour Mining Ltd., and submitted a number of reports under that name (e.g. Richardson 2010).

This report details work undertaken on exploration licence 21/2007 during the tenure of Goldstock from 2007 until August 2012. The principal exploration targets sought within the licence area are identified as for copper, gold, zinc and nickel occurrences and hematite-magnetite mineralization.

Work completed during the tenure included:

- Aero VTEM over the entire EL and adjacent EL's
- Ground-truth verification and soil sampling of Level 3 (High Priority) VTEM anomalies at North Butler Creek Area and Birthday Bay Area.
- Field reconnaissance of the Birthday Bay Iron Ore Lens (also known as Fe Creek, Big Creek, Deep Creek, Anomaly 129 or 10/8).
- Review of previous drillholes at North Butler Creek Area.

No significant anomalies were found from soil geochemistry over the VTEM anomalies investigated and the iron ore lens is considered too small to be of commercial significance.

CONTENTS

Contents

SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION.....	5
GEOLOGY	5
REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK.....	9
PREVIOUS EXPLORATION.....	9
WORK DONE BY MHM Metals.....	12
North Butler Creek Area (VTEM Anomaly)	13
Birthday Bay (VTEM Anomaly).....	17
Birthday Bay Iron Ore Prospect	19
July 2008 field trip.....	20
ASSAYS	21
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS- Birthday Bay Iron Lens.....	21
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	23
North Butler Creek Area (VTEM Anomaly)	23
Birthday Bay (VTEM Anomaly).....	24
OTHER AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER WORK.....	24
Pelias Cove	24
REFERENCES.....	26
KEYWORDS.....	31
Table 1 EXPLORATION OVER THE AREA OF EL21/2007 PRIOR TO 2007.....	10
Table 2 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PILBARA IRON ORE	21
Table 3 ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS. ASSAY METHOD IS FUSION ICP-AES.....	22
Table 4 EXTRACT FROM A 1959 REPORT BY BHP SHOWING ASSAYS FROM SAVAGE RIVER, TASMANIA. COMPARE WITH RESULTS FROM BIRTHDAY BAY. Table 2.	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Tenement Map West Coast Tasmania.....	7
Figure 2	Geology of EL21/2007 Double Cove Belt.....	8
Figure 3	VTEM Anomalies in EL21/2007.....	14
Figure 4	North Butler Creek Area locations of VTEM anomalies and surface samples	15
Figure 5	North Butler Creek Area surface samples geochemical results.....	15
Figure 6	Photographs of North Butler Creek core samples.....	16
Figure 7	Birthday Bay Area locations of VTEM anomalies and surface samples.....	18
Figure 8	Birthday Bay Area surface samples geochemical results.....	18
Figure 9	Photographs of Birthday Bay surface samples.....	19
Figure 10	Fe Ore lens at Birthday Bay	22
Figure 11	Surface map – unexplored area in EL21/2007.....	25

LIST OF APPENDICES

<i>212007_201106_App1.txt</i>	North Butler Creek and Birthday Bay VTEM Anomaly Area surface samples – Assay results
<i>212007_201106_App2.pdf</i>	North Butler and Birthday Bay Assay Results Certificates

INTRODUCTION

This is the final report on EL21/2007 (113km²) which was held in the name of Goldstock Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of MHM Metals Ltd (“MHM”). The licence lies west and south west of Macquarie Harbour (Figure 1).

The EL21/2007 licence is underlain by a sequence of Pre-Cambrian to Cambrian sediments and volcanics overthrust by Proterozoic quartzites to the north and faulted against Proterozoic sediments to the south (Figure 2).

Following the receipt of the interpretation on the heliborne VTEM survey by Geoforce Pty Ltd. in April 2010, extensive ground-truth verification and soil sampling were conducted during 2011. Eight, high priority VTEM anomalies at the Birthday Bay North (Birthday Bay VTEM Prospect) and five Level 3 VTEM anomalies from North Butler Area were ground checked and soil sampled. Each anomaly has been visited on the ground and sampled from the C horizon soil by hand auger. Soil samples were taken at 25m intervals in a “X” pattern over each anomaly, starting at the centre and working outwards.

In addition, an iron skarn (The Birthday Bay Iron Ore Lenses) were surface sampled and appraised.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology of EL21/2007 is described in ‘A review of geology and exploration in the Macquarie Harbour–Elliott Bay area’ (Corbett, 2003/2004) and Macquarie Harbour Sheet 64 (McClenaghan *et. al.*,1993). Detailed geology of the ground covered by this licence, known as the Double Cove Belt, is presented in Figure 2.

The tenement covers a prospective section of Neoproterozoic rocks striking SW across the Sorell Peninsula. Along the north-western boundary of the tenement and extending to the northwest of the Double Cove Belt are Proterozoic rocks of the Rocky Cape Group consisting of metamorphosed quartzite, mudstone/siltstone, and conglomerate. These rocks have been thrust over the top of the Neoproterozoic rocks to the southeast and lie on an almost level thrust plane. Proterozoic rocks previously covered the rocks now outcropping within the tenement but have since been largely eroded. Some inliers of thrust Proterozoic rocks can be

found as remnants on higher ground within the tenement area.

Within the licence, a number of major faults strike NE-SW dividing the succession into a number of strips (Figure 2). The Double Cove rocks are considered to be correlates of the Crimson Creek Formation and the Success Creek Group which are hosts to a number of deposits southwest of Zeehan. In general the succession is sedimentary and youngs from the SE to the NW, with the correlates of the Success Creek Group mainly in the central and southeast. This group comprises metamorphosed mudstones, siltstones, and sandstones, which are often calcareous or dolomitic. The correlates of the Crimson Creek Formation are mainly in the northwest where they are referred to as the Albina Creek Belt and contain basaltic lavas and breccias. Some gabbro dykes of Cambrian age are present at the bottom of the succession. Lenticular haematite (\pm magnetite/pyrite) bodies of Cambrian age have been emplaced along some sections of the NE-SW faults in the middle of the succession (Figure 2).

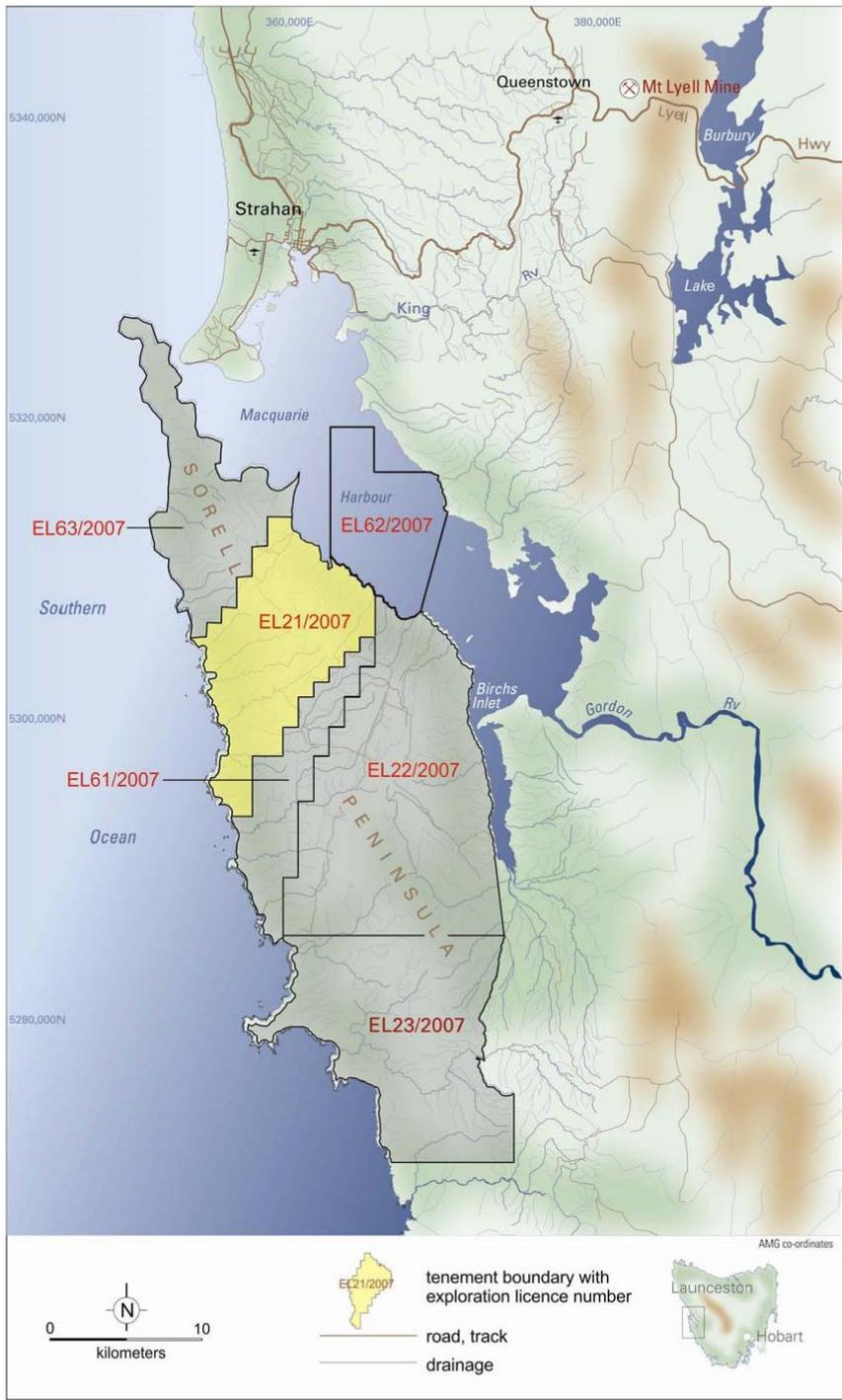


Figure 1. Tenement Map West Coast Tasmania

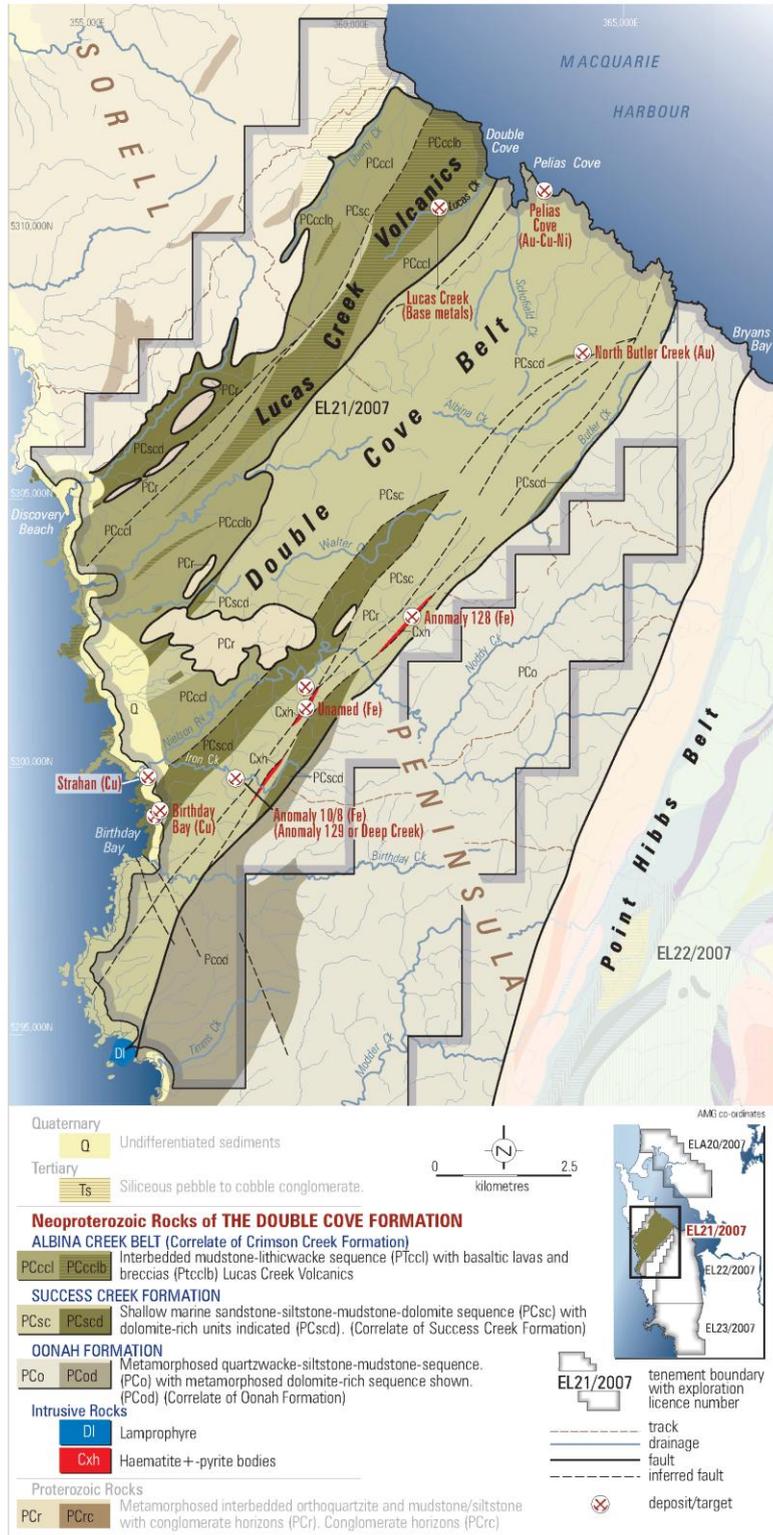


Figure 2: The Geology of EL21/2007

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The area of EL21/2007 has a long history of ‘modern’ exploration, commencing in the 1950’s. Exploration of the area has been carried out intermittently since then, led by a relatively small number of companies which have expended considerable time and effort in an area with no existing infrastructure and a climate which limits concerted field programs to the warmer months. All previous exploration is summarised on Table 1.

In 1902 Assistant Government Geologist G.A. Waller visited Birthday Bay and reported on a number of occurrences of low grade chalcopyrite mineralization. These were mostly located along the shore line. Three deposits that were prospected by the Birthday Copper Syndicate are currently identified by Mineral Resources Tasmania near the shore at Birthday Bay. High grade small patches of secondary copper minerals were present on the rock surfaces in places and the prospectors knocked these off, hand dressed them, and shipped out a couple of tons of concentrate.

From 1956 to 1962 a JV between The Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited and Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd (Lyell – EZ Explorations or the LEE JV) was formed to explore the Mount Read Volcanics in the southwest of Tasmania. The first programs were mainly airborne geophysical surveys and aerial photography followed by photo geological interpretation and ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer, gravimeter and I.P.). This work was carried out on two Special Prospectors Licences but in 1959 these were replaced with EL3/1959 (the Gordon Concession). In 1957 three Special Prospectors Licences were granted and these were replaced with EL1/1959 (the Arthur Concession). These two licences were allowed to expire in 1961 and 1962.

Table 1 EXPLORATION OVER THE AREA OF EL21/2007 PRIOR TO 2007

Reporting Period	Work Completed
1957-62 Lyell E.Z. Explorations (Scott, <i>et al.</i> , 1957)	Pelias Cove: identified sulfide (pyrite) mineralization, trenched sampling, ground EM survey and drilling of six short holes. Drilling and EM survey results demonstrated mineralization did not persist along strike. Gravelly Beach: Bulk sampling of alluvium for Cr
1967-68 Broken Hill Company Propriety Limited (Hall et al., 1969)	Stream sediment sampling, detailed magnetic and EM surveys; examined two magnetic anomalies. Soil sampling of Anomaly 128, high copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc values in soils were concluded to reflect rock geochemistry, and aeromagnetic anomaly was considered caused by narrow gabbroic dike Magnetic anomaly 129 Deep Creek of hematite-magnetite body was tested with one drillhole, intersected 1m 70% pyrite and 30% hematite at depth. Recommended a follow up hole but not drilled
1968-69 Broken Hill Company Propriety Limited (McGregor, 1969)	Stream sediment, bank and ridge sampling in Lucas Creek Volcanics revealed anomalous values of copper, zinc and nickel Reassessment of Pelias Cove with soil sampling. Results confirmed LEE anomaly but of lower tenor. Recommended additional soils sampling inland to test extent of mineralization
1984 AMOCO (Ferris, 1984)	Airborne aeromagnetic survey, ground traverse and sampling to locate two DIGHEM anomalies. Concluded that high concentration of copper and nickel in soils correlate with Lucas Creek Volcanics
1985 AMOCO (Kary, 1985)	Ground EM survey, soil sampling. No significant geochemical results and recommended no further work is warranted
1997-98 Pacific Nevada (Reid, 1998)	Regional scale exploration followed by more focused geological mapping, rock chip, soil and panned concentrate sampling at Pelias Cove and North Butler areas. Pelias Cove Area: surface sampling resulted to gold anomalies up to 14ppb, and copper values up to 716ppm North Butler Creek Area: mapped outcrop with extensive pyrite dissemination. Soil sampling returned up to 564ppm Au, while rock chip sample yielded up to 447 ppb Au and 1060 ppm Cu
1998-99 Pacific-Nevada (Morritt, 1999a; Morritt, 1999b)	Pelias Cove: Drilled three diamond drillholes (PC01, PC02 and PC03) testing the gold anomaly from panned concentrates and outcropping massive sulfides and strong IP anomalies. The drilling program defined a 50m wide and highly silica flooded fault system North Butler Area: soil, rock chip sampling, detailed geologic mapping, ground based magnetic survey
1999 - 2000 (Newnham L.A, 2000)	North Butler Prospect: developed grid lines, mapping, rock chip and soil sampling of gridded lines; conducted ground magnetic surveys of gridded area; drilled six diamond drillholes testing geophysical IP and magnetic anomalies. Results showed that highly pyritic and graphitic carbonaceous shale were responsible for the IP and EM anomalies, while the volcanic and intrusive units produced the magnetic responses. The drilling program defined a major sulfide-rich alteration system within a deformed zone of Cambrian volcanics and sediments adjacent to a regional structure

From 1965 to 1972 The Broken Hill Propriety Company Ltd (BHP) explored EL13/1965. The part of the Double Cove Belt within this licence is covered by EL21/2007. Initially airborne radiometrics was flown to fill in some areas that had not been covered by previous work and a new helicopter aeromagnetic survey was flown. Geology was mapped using coastal outcrops and stream sections. Systematic stream sediment sampling was undertaken where anomalous copper, zinc, and nickel values were obtained in the Lucas Creek area. The country rocks in this area are andesitic and basaltic lavas and breccias which BHP termed the Lucas Creek Volcanics. The anomalous geochemical values were not considered to be due to the presence of mineralization but an indication of the high natural metal content of the rocks.

A limited diamond drilling program was commenced at Deep Creek (Anomaly 129) in 1968 by BHP. A diamond core hole was drilled at an azimuth of 305° and declined 50° but had to be abandoned at 101m. This hole intersected massive pyrite (70%) and hematite (30%). A second hole was recommended but not drilled. The various recommendations for additional work in the area were later revised and no more work was done on the Double Cove Belt.

In 1983 three exploration licences (EL35, 36, & 37/1983) were granted to Placer Developments Ltd. A 50:50 joint venture was agreed between Amoco Minerals Australia Co. and Poseidon Ltd to fund exploration of the ground. Amoco 1984-1986 (later Cyprus Gold Australia Corp.) was mainly seeking volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits of the Rosebery or Que River/Hellyer style. Aeromagnetic survey covering all the tenements was flown by Austirex International Ltd employing a Nomad aircraft flying at 70m on a line spacing of 150m for 4,204 line kilometres. These data sets were processed by Pitt Research Pty Ltd and analysed by Mitre Geophysics. EM anomalies identified by this work were then followed up in the field and the new data reviewed and compared with that obtained by BHP. The ground follow-up included geology, the collection and assaying of stream and soil samples, and ground magnetics. Soil, rock chip, and stream sediment, sampling produced anomalous background values of gold with associated barium and a separate copper anomaly which it concluded was due to trace amounts of chalcopyrite in shales and siltstones.

In 1998 Pacific Nevada Mining Pty. Ltd. conducted regional scale exploration on the Sorell Peninsula. The area's prospectivity was assessed by geological mapping, rock chip, panned concentrates, bulk and stream sediment sampling. This work was primarily focused upon structurally controlled magnetite-hematite bodies and an alluvial gold bearing drainage located in and south of the Double Cove area. Alluvial gold, silicified rocks, and outcropping sulphides in the Pelias Cove area, were followed up with gridding and soil sampling. Gold anomalies are coincident with elevated Cu geochemistry. In 1999 the Pelias Cove targets were drilled with three diamond holes. North Butler Creek was drilled in January 2000 with six diamond drillholes.

WORK DONE BY MHM Metals

Two helicopter supported reconnaissance visits were made to the Iron Ore Prospect (Anomaly 129) near Birthday Bay between April and July 2008. A three day trip, based in Strahan, provided the company's Managing Director, Chief Geologist and Consulting Geologist with an overview of the whole tenement package with respect to existing tracks, vegetation and terrain limitations. Landings were made on the coast at Birthday Bay and near the iron ore lenses at the southern end of the Double Cove Belt.

Interest in the economic potential of the three iron ore lenses (Anomaly 129/Anomaly 128/Unnamed Fe; Figure 2) located inland from Birthday Bay prompted a five day trip to this area by MHM geologists in July 2008. Geologic mapping, sampling and NITON analysis of the hematite/magnetite outcrops were conducted to investigate the area as reported by the LEE joint venture and BHP in the 1950's and 1960's. All three lenses showed similar grades of between 59% and 69% Fe as reflected from the NITON reading, with minimal (typically <5%) visible sulphides (mainly pyrite).

A helicopter borne geophysical survey (VTEM) covering some areas of EL21/2007 were conducted in April 2010. The VTEM data from Geotech interpretation by Geoforce Pty Ltd resulted in the prioritisation of anomalies based according to the strength of the EM response and the likelihood of the anomaly being due to a localised bedrock conductor (as opposed to an extensive "stratigraphic" conductor) with anomalies ranked from 3 (best) to 1 (weakest). The locations of these anomalies are shown in Figure 3. The VTEM survey has been reported by Reid (2010).

A full report from Geoforce, which includes a description of the methodology used and a

detailed section on interpretation, was provided as an Appendices in the 2010 Annual report. Work completed in 2011 has been reported by Garcia-Cuison et al, 2011.

North Butler Creek Area (VTEM Anomaly)

The North Butler area lies adjacent to a 'splay' structure close to the northern end of the NE-SW structural zone (Figure 2; Figure 4). The VTEM anomalies lie about 1km WSW of the North Butler Creek drilling and roughly along strike (Figure 4).

Soil sampling over five (5) Level 3 VTEM anomalies from North Butler was completed, using a hand-held auger. Samples were taken at 25m intervals in a '+' centered on the VTEM anomaly (Figure 4). The bedrock (C horizon) unit is characterized by gray to brown sand-sized grains, with fragments of white quartz veins and silicified clasts. Localized samples were composed of black, clayey soil with pyrite, taken from stations of VTEM anomalies.

A total of 35 soil samples were taken from North Butler area. These were sent to ALS-Chemex Laboratory, Brisbane and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ag and other elements included in the package ME-MS41 by ICPMS, and Au by aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish (up to 25g). Sample details and results are included in Appendix 1. Assay certificates are found in Appendix 2.

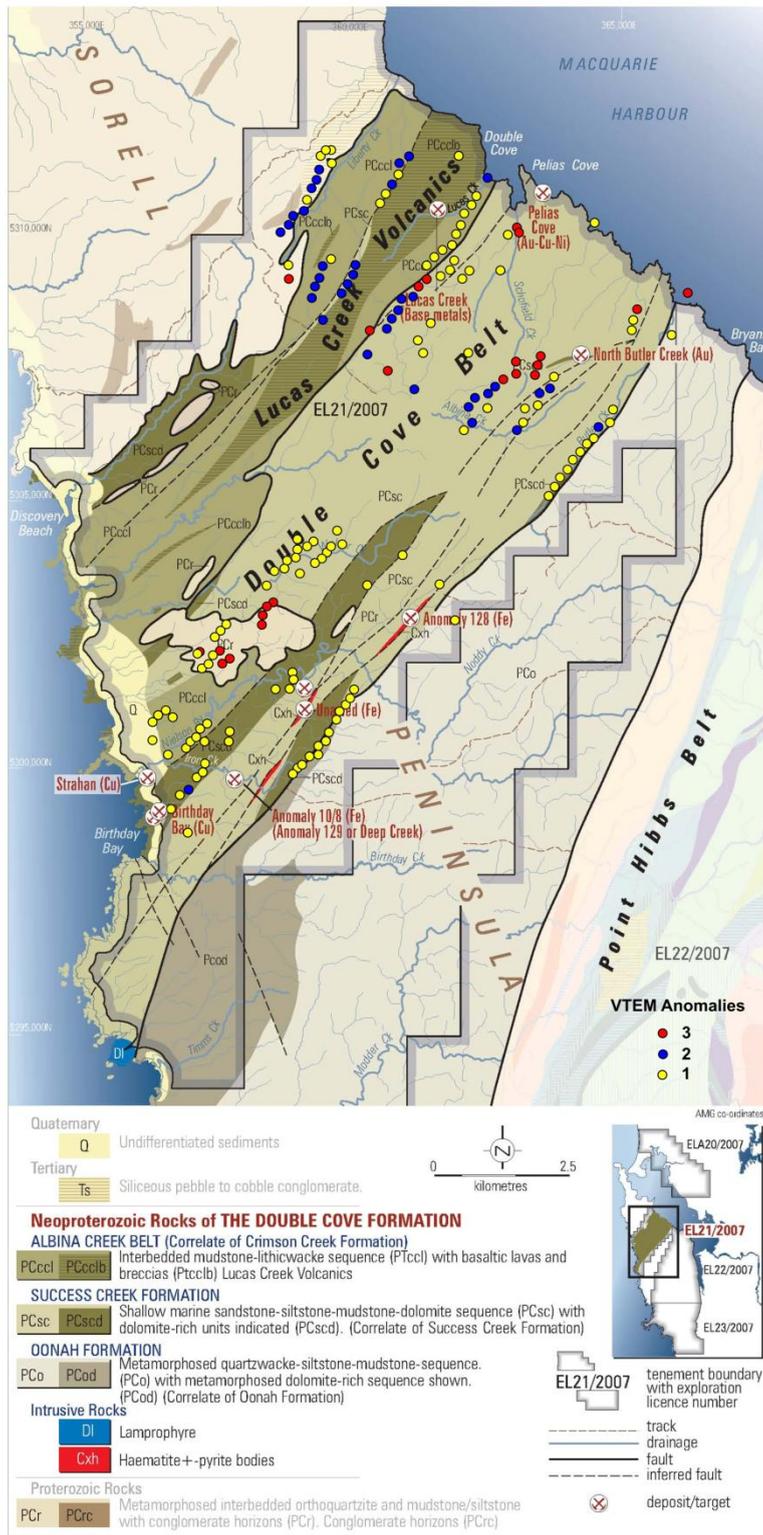


Figure 3: VTEM Anomalies in EL21/2007

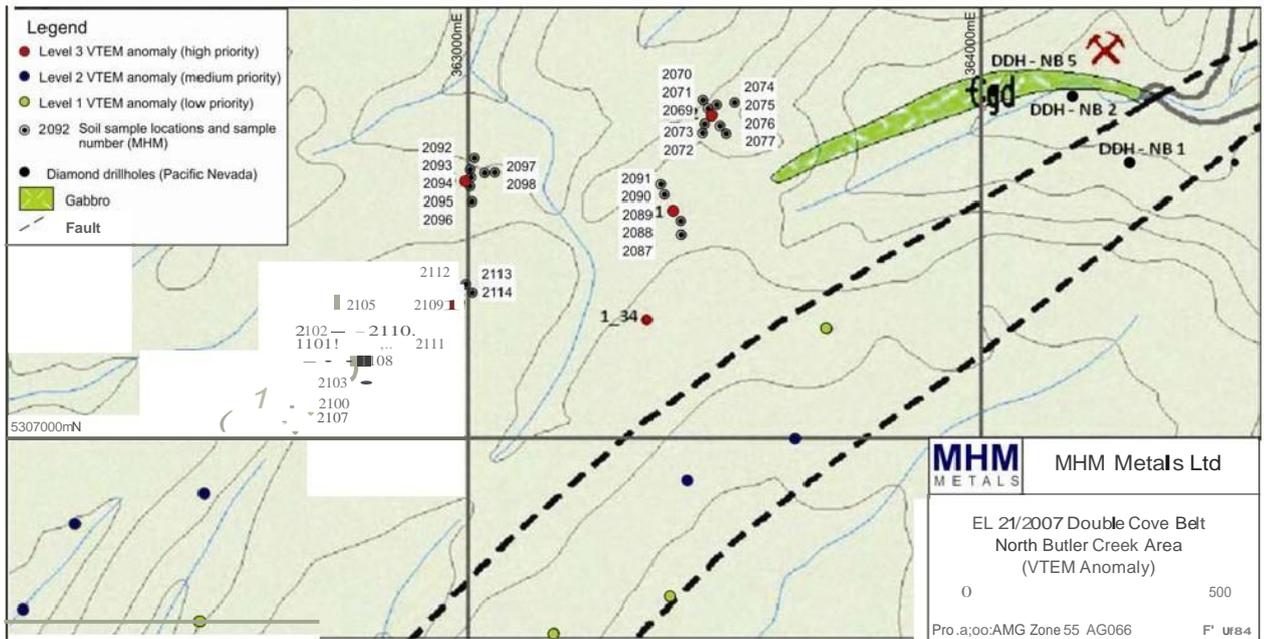


Figure 4. North Butler Creek area showing the locations of VTEM anomalies and soil samples.

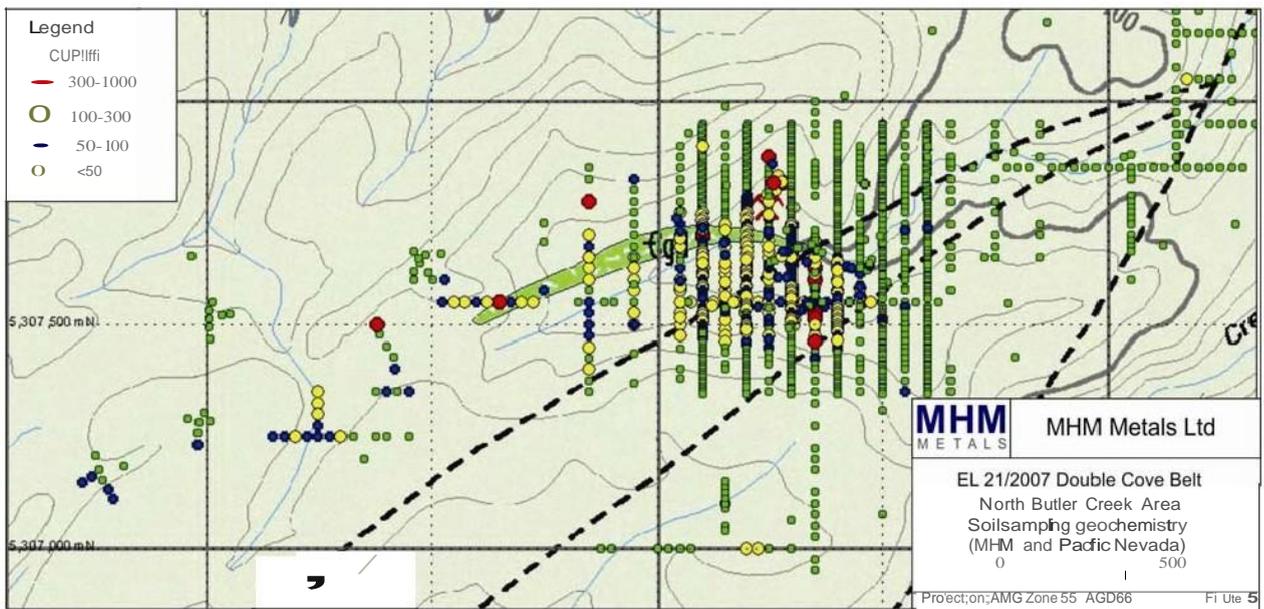


Figure 5. North Butler Creek area showing the geochemical results of surface samples.

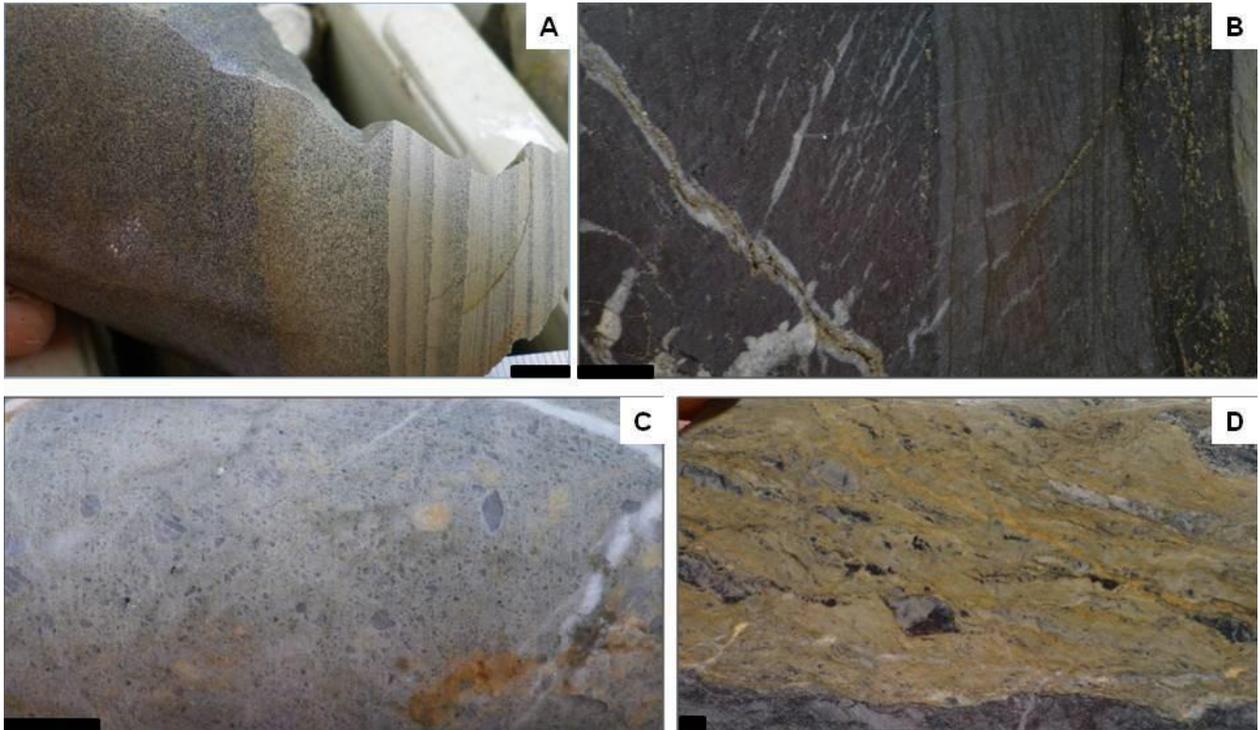


Figure 6. Photographs of rock units from North Butler diamond drilling by Pacific Nevada. **A)** Medium-grained sandstone interbedded with siltstone showing normal grading (NB-03, 70m). **B)** Banded pyrite on fine- to medium-grained sandstone (NB-06, 175.3m). The rock is cut by later pyrite ± chalcopyrite vein and quartz - pyrite veinlet. **C)** Selective pervasive quartz-carbonate alteration (NB-06, 127m). **D)** Wispy sericite overprinting an earlier quartz alteration (NB-06, 351m) Scale in black line, equivalent to 1cm.

Assays results have peaks values of 731ppm Cu, with 0.01 ppb Au, 0.03 ppm Ag, 5.9 ppm As and 6 ppm Pb. The greatest concentration of >100 ppm Cu values (including previous samples from Pacific Nevada) lies along a NE-SW trend (Figure 5). All gold values are below 0.01ppb. The high copper anomalism in some soil samples corresponds with black, euxinic clay that has visible pyrite crystals in the clay. It is surmised that the anaerobic conditions in these clay rich samples is conducive for metal scavenging and may not necessarily be associated with primary geochemical anomalism.

A review of previous drillholes at North Butler was also conducted. Six (6) drillholes totaling 1955m were drilled by Pacific-Nevada from 1999-2000 to test the IP anomalies and gold anomalies in stream sediment, soil and rock samples (Newham, 2000; Figure 4). The rock sequence intersected mostly consists of interbedded medium-grained sandstone and siltstone exhibiting normal grading, coarse quartz-phyric sandstone (lithic wacke?) and polymictic, matrix-supported volcanoclastic turbidite/debris flow (Figure 6A). Localized horizons of black, laminated to thinly bedded mudstone up to ~10m thick occurred in some holes. A selective to pervasive quartz-carbonate-pyrite-sericite alteration assemblage characterized the holes, becoming pervasive in the most eastern hole (NB-06; Figures 6C and 6D) with increasing intensity at depth. Short Wavelength Infra-Red (SWIR) spectral analysis

revealed that carbonate alteration minerals are mostly dolomite, ankerite, phengite while the sericite showed an illite to muscovite composition.

Highly pyritic and graphitic black shale units were noted and these were found to correspond with responses from earlier airborne EM surveys. The most significant mineralized interval (~6m) yielded a grade of 0.14 g/t Au hosted in dark gray to black interbedded siltstone and fine grained sandstone, with disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite locally along beds (Figure 6B). The highest grade at of 0.24 g/t Au over a 1m interval is composed of ~80% thick (~2cm) quartz-dolomite-pyrite veins.

Pacific Nevada concluded that, while assay results from drillholes did not replicate the anomalous gold values from surface and rock-chip samples, the alteration assemblage however defined a rich sulfide alteration zone within the Late Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian volcanics and sedimentary rocks adjacent to a regional structure (Newham, 2000).

Birthday Bay (VTEM Anomaly)

About 3 km NE of Birthday Bay, eight (8) high priority VTEM anomalies (Level 3) fall within the unit of Precambrian rocks, consisting of orthoquartzite, mudstone/siltstone, with conglomerate horizons (Figure 3; Figure 7). In this area, no soil and/or stream sediment sampling has been conducted by previous workers.

The sampling interval was at 25m spacing in a “+” pattern and centered over each VTEM anomaly giving a total of 9 soil auger samples collected from each anomaly. The C soil horizon is characterized by greyish to light brown, silt to sand-size particles (1/16 – 2mm), commonly accompanied by weathered clasts of angular, white to light gray quartz vein (?) fragments (Figure 9A), silicified pumiceous (?) rock (Figure 9B), and sub-rounded siliceous rocks (Figure 9C), Some dark grey, possibly carbonaceous shale outcrops (Figure 9D) were noted near the VTEM anomalies which could be a potential source of the VTEM anomalies.

A total of 66 soil samples were taken from Birthday Bay (VTEM Anomaly) area. These were sent to ALS-Chemex Laboratory, Brisbane and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ag and other elements included in the package ME-MS41 by ICPMS, and Au by aqua regia extraction, with ICPMS finish (up to 25g). Sample details and results are included in Appendix 1. Assay certificates are in Appendix 2.

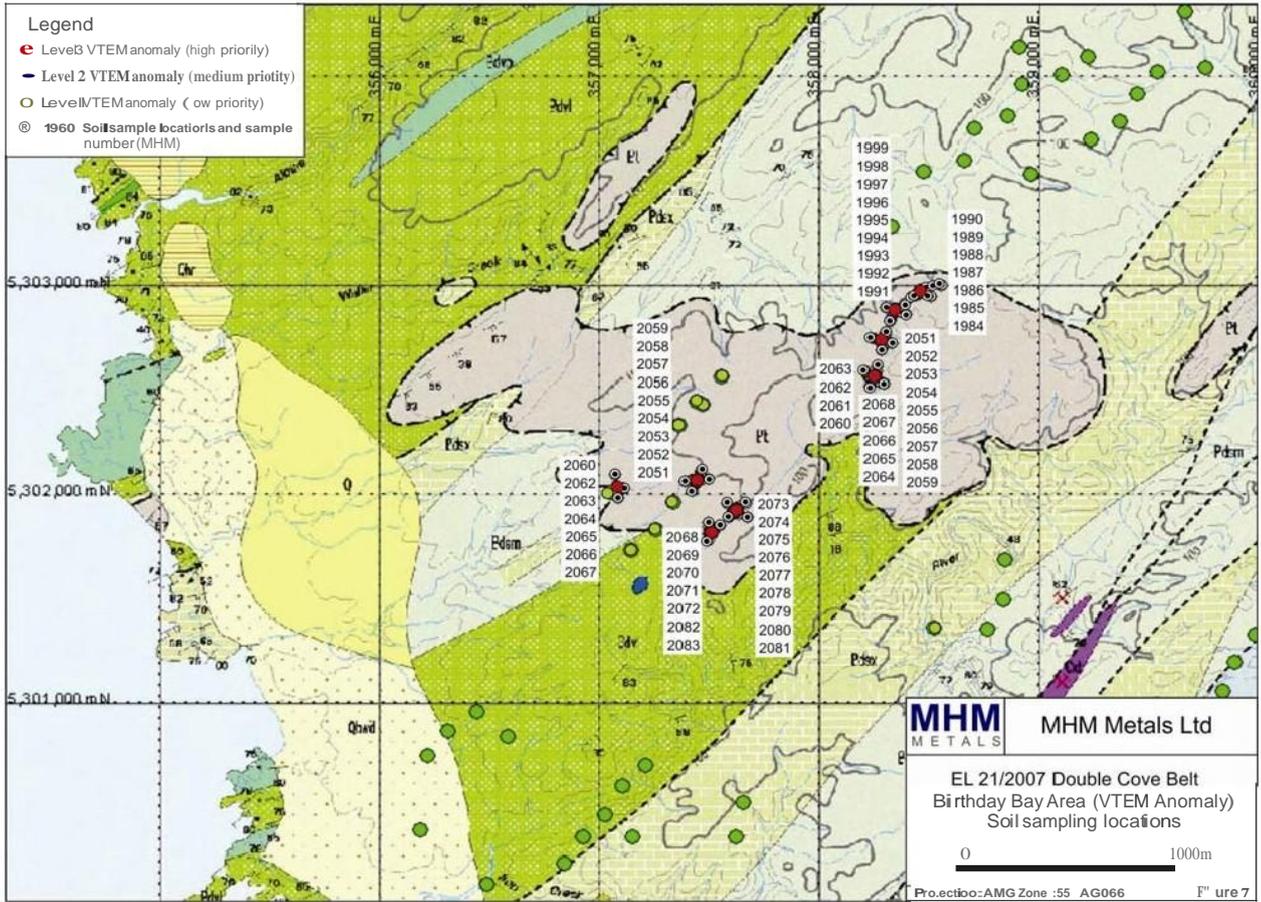


Figure 7. Birthday Bay VTEM Anomaly Area showing the locations of VTEM anomalies and soil samples.

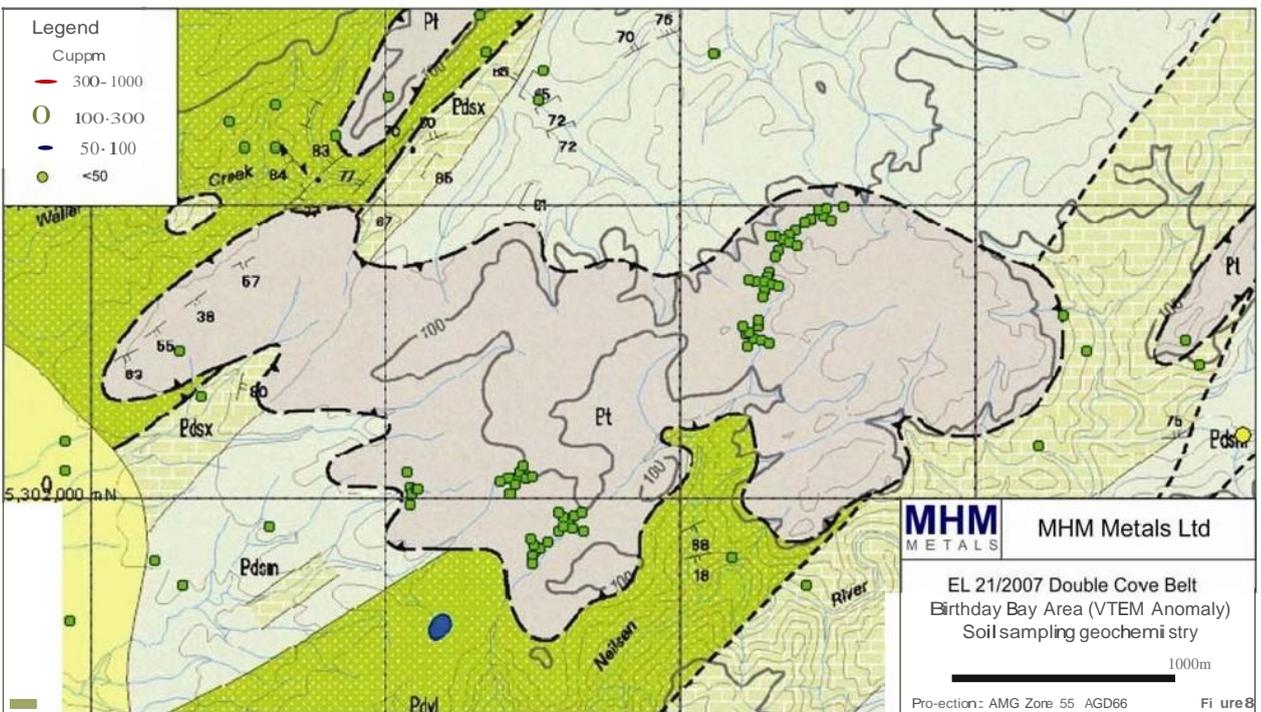


Figure 8. Birthday Bay VTEM Anomaly Area showing the geochemical results of soil samples.



Figure 9. Birthday Bay VTEM Anomaly Area rock and mineral fragments from surface sampling. **A)** Angular light gray quartz fragments. **B)** Angular, selectively silicified pumiceous fragments. **C)** Sub-rounded siliceous and sub-angular sandstone rock fragments. **D)** Thinly bedded cross-bedded siltstone and sandstone. Scale in black line, equivalent to 1 cm.

Birthday Bay Iron Ore Prospect

Located inland from Birthday Bay is a series of Fe ore lens identified as airborne geophysical anomalies in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Field work by Lyell EZ Explorations (LEE) and BHP Exploration during the 1960's delineated the lenses. Their estimate was that each iron ore lens had a maximum width of 122m long (average 46m) and maximum strike length of 488m. BHP calculated that a maximum tonnage of ~4.4 million tonnes per lens from the top of the lens to stream level (approx. 50m) may exist. LEE estimated 4.7 million tonnes of iron per lens using a strike length of 492m by 57m width to 100m depth. Four samples taken by LEE assayed between 64.8% and 69.2% Fe. A single diamond drill hole was completed by BHP in 1968 but little follow-up was deemed worthwhile at the time in light of results and BHP's other priorities. The hole was deemed inconclusive and recommendations for another hole were made but never completed. Current commodity prices, metallurgical progress with treating magnetite rich ores and an increasing demand for iron ore make further investigation a priority for MHM. A short program of geological mapping, sampling and NITON analysis was conducted in July 2008.

A total of three field trips were conducted between 2008 and 2010 by MHML staff.

The first trip was conducted by J. Booth and G. Pettigrew in July 2008. The work consisted of

5 days geological mapping sampling, on site Niton analysis of Fe ore lens and rock chip sampling. Figure 1 shows the geology and locations visited.

The second trip was conducted by Lindsay and B.Mead on October 4th, 2010 to iron ore Lens 1 only to clear a track and locate the outcrop in preparation for guests from an interested company the following week.

The third trip was led by R.Lindsay to iron ore Lens 1 only on October 11th 2010. This trip included two guests from South East Investment Holdings/Hongyun Group.

July 2008 field trip

Due to extremely thick scrub (progress on foot was at times a little as 300m/hour) and poor surface outcrop and the fact that clear magnetic signatures outline their near surface extent only minimal time was spent delineating the lens. Focus was on examining exposure in creek beds, taking samples for laboratory analysis and taking readings with the Niton XRF analyser.

All three lens showed similar grades of between 59%-69% Fe according to the Niton, with minimal (typically <5%) visible sulphides (mainly pyrite). This represents ore that could potentially be “direct shippable” with no need for refining/concentrating. Rough field calculations from this field trip also suggest that previous estimates (LEE & BHP) may be somewhat conservative and potential for a total of up to 20 million tonnes of ore exists within the three lenses.

Basic field mapping, sampling and Niton analysis were completed and in light of results recommendations have been made to complete several exploratory drillholes to test the continuity and grade of mineralisation at depth. Three lens have been identified (Figure 1) and due to their separation will require drilling from separate sites. Lens 1 is easily accessible via an old exploration track which can be made passable with minimal effort. An old campsite is present within walking distance of proposed drill pad 1, which will require clearing to allow helicopter drop-off of the rig and associated equipment. Access to site 2 may also be possible from this campsite if effective tracks can be cut.

Due to thick scrub and severe terrain access to lens 3 is not practical from the same campsite and as such clearing of separate campsite and drill pad and associated tracks will need to be conducted for that site.

ASSAYS

Seven rock chip samples were submitted for assay to ALS labs in July 2008. The first request was by a non-suitable analytical method (low level detection acid digestion ALS), and the results were spurious and are not presented here. The second analysis was by fusion with ICP-AES finish. These results are more reliable, although for magnetic ores other specific assay methods are available and should be used in the future (e.g. By XRF). Results are presented in table 1.

For comparison, assays from a number of samples from the Savage River magnetite deposit are presented in Table 2. These assays were taken from an old BHP report (November 1959) by W.H.Wainwright and the samples were assayed at Whyalla, S.A.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS- Birthday Bay Iron Lens

The assays from Birthday Bay compare very favourably against samples taken from Savage River in 1959, particularly the deleterious elements such as P, SiO₂, Al and TiO₂. Table 2 presents an extract from the BHP report of samples assayed at Whyalla. However, it should be noted that the BHP report for 1967-1968 field work describes the iron ore lenses and notes that pyrite is disseminated throughout the central and northern portions of the body. This could be reflected by sample no WC0007.

Assay results of the rock samples are generally well within normal industry standards, at least for the hematitic ores of Western Australia. Common deleterious elements for iron ore shipped from the Pilbara are shown in table 3.

Deleterious element	Acceptable range
SiO₂	3-6%
Al	3-5%
P	<0.1%
TiO₂	0.3-0.6%
TiO₂	<0.1%

Table 2 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PILBARA IRON ORE

TABLE 4.2
SAVAGE RIVER SAMPLES
ANALYSES (WHYALLA)

SAMPLE NO.	% Fe	% MnO	% P	% S	% SiO ₂	% Al ₂ O ₃	% TiO ₂	% CaO	% MgO	% Ign. Loss
1	63.0	0.1	0.085	2.0	2.8	1.5	0.35	0.6	0.45	1.6
2	67.7	0.05	0.12	0.03	1.4	0.5	0.37	0.4	0.4	0.7
3	67.4	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.45	0.6	0.50	0.4	1.0	1.2
4	68.5	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.2	0.45	0.4	0.7	0.3
5	66.8	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.25	0.3	0.55	0.35	0.35	2.2
6	65.8	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.3	0.5	0.90	0.35	0.45	3.5
7	68.1	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.5	0.8	0.55	0.35	0.2	0.3
8	66.2	0.05	0.21	0.09	1.1	0.5	0.35	0.25	0.4	2.4
9	67.2	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.6	0.7	0.45	0.25	0.2	1.8
10	67.7	0.1	0.025	0.03	0.5	0.5	0.40	0.35	0.3	0.9
11	67.0	0.1	0.045	0.03	0.6	0.5	0.45	0.35	0.4	1.3
12	66.6	0.1	0.095	0.03	0.5	0.6	0.65	0.3	0.1	2.3
13	67.7	0.1	0.05	0.03	0.2	0.3	0.90	0.3	0.7	0.6

Table 4 EXTRACT FROM A 1959 REPORT BY BHP SHOWING ASSAYS FROM SAVAGE RIVER, TASMANIA. COMPARE WITH RESULTS FROM BIRTHDAY BAY. Table 2.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

North Butler Creek Area (VTEM Anomaly)

The locations of the Cu anomalies from soil sampling and review from previous drillholes suggests that the mineralisation is likely to be structurally controlled and appears to lie within a NE-SW trending corridor, similar to the elongation of gabbro dike exposed towards the NE (Figure 5). Parallel, major fault structures west and adjacent to North Butler extend SW for about ~10 km, where the hematite-magnetite outcrops suggest the occurrence of an iron skarn associated with the margins of the gabbro dyke and hydrothermal activity along the bounding structures (Figure 11). These parallel structures represent an attractive exploration target. It is recommended that mapping, rock sampling and stream sediment sampling are programd in this gap which will provide a basis for further more focused exploration target (Au, Fe and/or Cu)

Birthday Bay (VTEM Anomaly)

No significant assays were obtained from 66 soil samples collected from Birthday Bay prospect. Au, Cu, Ni and Zn are all below detection limit (Figure 8). The VTEM anomalies are most likely associated with the graphitic shale exposed on the surface, as noted close to the stations (Figure 9D). Although the soil sample results are not significant, it may be that these assays represent the background values of the Pre-Cambrian rock units. To further test the VTEM model, it is recommended to conduct soil sampling program outside of the Pre-Cambrian units and concentrate on the Cambrian rocks on the NE and SW where several low priority VTEM anomalies were identified (J.Reid and K.Godber, 2010, Figures 3 and 7).

OTHER AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER WORK

Pelias Cove

Three drillholes were drilled by Pacific Nevada to test two IP anomalies, the soil geochemical anomaly and an outcropping massive copper sulfide at the shoreline. The source of gold which is confined to a solitary drainage 1.5km in length and 500m wide has not been identified, while the source of the outcropping massive copper sulfide gossan is indeterminate (Morritt, 1999).

The presence of Tertiary gravel on the topographically higher southeast margin of the anomalous drainage is believed to be a possible source of the gold (Vanzino, 2009). However, microscopic study of gold grains from Pelias Cove showed that most are angular and Morritt (1999) suggested that the gold is not from a Tertiary placer, and might have come from a nearby source that has significant nugget effect.

The Pelias Cove prospect warrants further examination. This should include a review of all available historical data, i.e. conduct research using current technology to gain a new perspective of the area, and conduct a reconnaissance field investigation of reported outcrops.

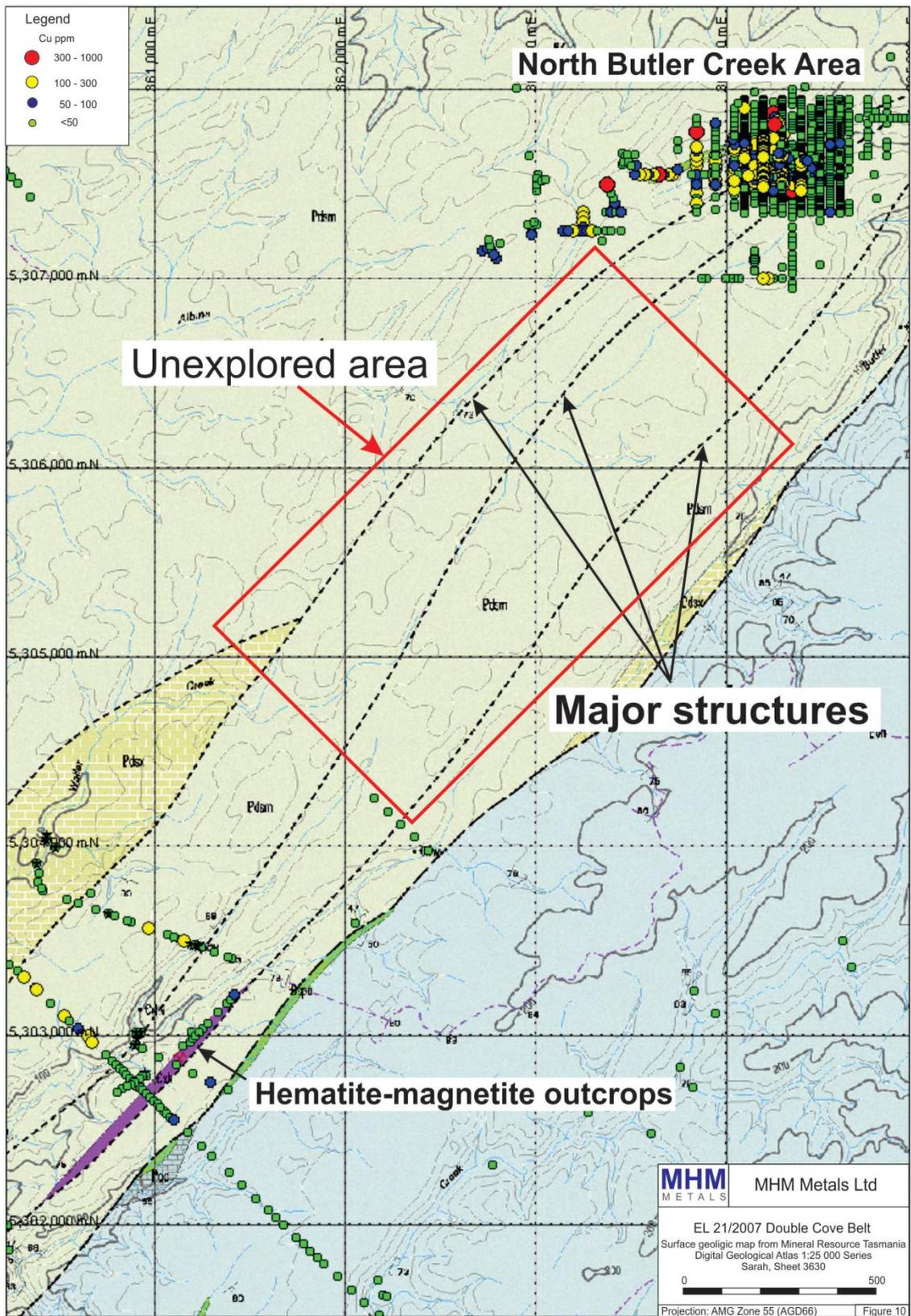


Figure 11. Under-explored area west of Double Cove, EL21/2007

REFERENCES

- Anon. 1957. Report on the Photogeological Interpretation of LEE Mosaic Sheets T8, T12, T16. Adastra Hunting Geophysics Proprietary Limited, Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_0179.
- Arndt C.D, Bumstead E.D, Corbett E.B, Fenton G.R, Hall W.D.M, McGregor P.W, McIntyre M.H. 1969. Report on Field Work in Exploration Licence 13/65, South-West Tasmania During 1967-68 Field Season. Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd (Rep.793). MRT Ref. 69_0555.
- Arndt C.D, Fenton G.R, Hall W.D.M. 1969. The Double Cove Belt. Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. MRT Ref. 69_0555A.
- Banks M.R. 1962. Spero Bay Group. In *The Geology of Tasmania*, Spry A.H. & Banks M.R. (ed). *Journal Geological Society of Australia* 9:184-185.
- Bartlett A. H. 1978. Final report Tasmanian Exploration Licence No. 1/71 at Cape Sorell. MRT Ref. 78_1252.
- Berry R.F, Carey S.P. 1988. Thrust Sheets at Point Hibbs, Tasmania: Palaeontology, Sedimentology, and Structure. *AJES* 35:169-180.
- Berry, R.F., Crawford A.J. 1988. The Tectonic Significance of Cambrian Allochthonous Mafic- Ultramafic Complexes in Tasmania. *Australian Jour. of Earth Sci.* 35: 523-533.
- Berry R.F, Crawford A.J. 1992. Tectonic Implications of Late Proterozoic–Early Palaeozoic Igneous Rock Associations in Western Tasmania. *Tectonophysics* 214:37–56.
- Berry R.F, Meffre S, Hall M. 2000. Cambrian metamorphic complexes in Tasmania: tectonic implications. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences* 47:971–985.
- Bishop J.R. 1984. An interpretation of the aeromagnetic and DIGHEM surveys over the Cape Sorell Peninsula (E.L.'s 35/83, 36/83, 37/83). Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd (P000/343283) for Amoco Minerals Australia Company. MRT Ref. 84-2217A.
- Bishop J.R. 1985. Evaluation of the Results from the 1984-85 Field Season Program Over the Sorell Peninsula. Amoco Minerals Australia Company, Mitre Geophysics Proprietary Limited, Placer Exploration Ltd (P082/106083). MRT Ref. 85_2466A2.
- Bishop J.R. 1986. Preliminary Interpretation of DIGHEM Surveys of the Muddy Cove, Spero River, and Wanderer River North Areas. Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd for Cyprus Minerals Australia Co. (Amoco Minerals Australia Co.) & Placer Exploration Limited. MRT Ref. 86_2602A.
- Bishop J.R. 1987. Interpretation of electrical and electromagnetic surveys at Elliott Bay (E.L. 40/85) for Cyprus Minerals Australia Company. Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 87-2730A.

Bishop J.R. 1988. A compilation of geophysical surveys carried out at Elliott Bay (EL 27/76) for Cyprus Minerals Australia Company. Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 88-2853A.

Black L.P, Turner N.J, Kamperman M. 1998. Dating of Neoproterozoic and Cambrian Orogenies in Tasmania. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 45:789–806.

Boniwell J.B, Scott B. 1959. Report on Anomaly 20/6 and Report on Anomaly 20/4. LEE JV. MRT Ref. 59_0280.

Boniwell J.B, Paltridge I.M, Scott B. 1959A. Geology of Airborne Geophysical Anomaly 10/1. LEE JV. MRT Ref. 59_0270.

Boniwell J.B, Paltridge I.M, Scott B. 1959B. Report on Anomaly 10/8. LEE JV. MRT Ref. 59_0277.

Brown A.V., Collins P.L.F., Corbett K.D., Green G.R., Richardson R.G. 1982. The 1981 West Coast Aeromagnetic Survey: Summary of Information and Results. Department of Mines Tasmania. MRT Ref. UR1982_39.

Brown A.V. Findlay R.H. McClenaghan M.P. Seymour D.B. 1991. Summary of the regional geology of the Macquarie Harbour, Point Hibbs and Montgomery 1:50,000 map sheets. Report by Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Tasmania. MRT Ref. UR1991_02.

Bumstead E.D. McIntyre M.H. 1967. Southwest Tasmania, Geochemical Report E.L. 13/65 1966- 67. Broken Hill Pty Co Ltd. MRT Ref. 67_049.

Campe G.C. 1966. Geology of the Hinterland of E.L. 5/66, Macquarie Harbour Tasmania. Cundill Meyers and Associates Pty Ltd for Planet Mining Co. Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 66_0427.

Chamberlain M., Hallett M. 1996. Logistics and Interpretation of a Geotem Airborne EM and Magnetic Survey over the Sorell Peninsula, Tasmania. EL4/92 & EL7/92 (Job 8-735). Geoterrex Pty Ltd for Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref 97_3989A1.

Close R.J, Reid R. 1995. Exploration Licences 4/92 and 7/92 Sorell Peninsula. Annual report on exploration activity Sept. 1993 to Aug. 1995. Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref. 95-3784.

Close R.J. 1996. Exploration Licence 7/92 High Rocky Point, Sorell Peninsula. Report on southern area relinquished in September 1996. Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref. 96-3951.

Close R.J, Reid R. 1997A. Annual Report – Sorell Peninsula – EL 4/92 and 7/92. Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref. 97_3989.

Close R.J, Reid R. 1997B. Annual and Final Relinquishment Report – Sorell Peninsula, EL's 4/92 and 7/92. Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref. 97_4084.

Corbett K.D, McClenaghan M.P. 1985. Geochemical Diagrams of Cambrian Volcanic Rocks and Associated Intrusives from Western Tasmania. Unpublished Report Department of Mines Tasmania. MRT Ref. UR1985_63.

Corbett K.D, Large R.R, Herrmann W. 1987. Base metal exploration of the Mount Read Volcanics, Western Tasmania. Pt. 1: Geology and exploration, Elliott Bay. *Economic Geology* 82:267–290.

Corbett K.D, McClenaghan M.P. 1989. Mt Read Type Volcanics in the Sorell Peninsula Area. *Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania*. Ed C.F.Burrett & E.L.Martin. Geol. Soc. Aust. Spec. Pub. 15: 118.

Corbett K.D, Solomon M. 1989. Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics and Associated Mineral Deposits. *Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania*. Ed C.F.Burrett & E.L.Martin. Geol. Soc. Aust. Spec. Pub. 15. 84-153.

Corbett K.D, Turner N.J. 1989. Early Palaeozoic deformation and tectonics. *Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania*. Ed C.F.Burrett & E.L.Martin. Geol. Soc. Aust. Spec. Pub. 15. 154-180.

Corbett K.D, Crawford A.J, Everard J.L. 1992. Geochemistry of the Cambrian volcanic-hosted massive sulphide rich Mt Read Volcanics, Tasmania, and some tectonic implications. *Econ. Geol.* 87:597-619.

Corbett K.D. 1992. Stratigraphic-volcanic setting of massive sulphide deposits in the Cambrian Mount Read Volcanics, Tasmania. *Economic Geology* 87:564–586.

Corbett K.D. Pemberton J, 1992. Stratigraphic facies associations and their relationship to mineralisation in the Mount Read Volcanics. *Bulletin 70 Geological Survey Tasmania*. MRT Ref GSB 70_167_176.

Corbett K.D. 2001. New mapping and interpretations of the Mount Lyell mining district, Tasmania: a large hybrid Cu-Au system with an exhalative Pb-Zn top. *Economic Geology* 96:1089–1122.

Corbett K.D. 2002. Updating the geology of the Mt Read Volcanics belt. *Record Tasmanian Geological Survey*. MRT Ref. UR2002_19.

Corbett K D, 2003. Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program Mt Read Volcanics Compilation. A review of geology and exploration in the Macquarie Harbour Elliott Bay area, South West Tasmania. MRT Ref. UR2003_04.

Cox S.F. 1989. The Cape Sorell Inlier. In *Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania*. Burrett C. F, Martin E. L. editors. Special Publication Geological Society of Australia 15:25.

Ferris B. 1984. Progress report 12 months to September 1984. Sorell Peninsula Exploration Licences 35/83, 36/83, 37/83, Tasmania. Amoco Minerals Australia Company (Rep.401). MRT Ref. 84-2217.

Findlay R.H., McClenaghan, M.P, Pemberton, J. 1993. Geological Survey Explanatory Report, Geological Atlas 1:50,000 series, Sheet 64 (7913S), Macquarie Harbour. ER7913S0.

Fraser D.C. 1984. Dighem Survey of the Birchs Inlet Region of Southwest Tasmania for Amoco Minerals Australia Company. Dighem Ltd (Rep.369) MRT Ref 84_2217A.

Garcia-Cuison, A.L., and Lindsay, R.P., 2011 Exploration Licence 21/2007, Sorell Peninsular, Western Tasmania, Annual Report for the Year Ended August 22nd 2011. MRT Report No:11_6278.

Hall W.D.M. 1966. Interim geological report on the south west portion of Exploration Licence 13/65, South West Tasmania, November 1965– May 1966. BHP Co. Ltd Exploration Department. MRT Ref. 66_0424.

Hallof P.G, Scott B. 1960. Supplementary Report No. 1 on the Induced Polarisation and Resistivity Survey. McPhar Geophysics Pty Ltd for Electrolytic Zinc Co.of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 60_0317.

Hancock H.S. 1957. Geophysical Report to Lyell – E.Z. Explorations No.2. Adastra Hunting Geophysics Pty Ltd for Electrolytic Zinc Co. Of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd, (LEE JV)* MRT Ref. 57_0155.

Hancock H.S. 1958. Geophysical Report to Lyell – E.Z. Explorations on Aerogeophysical Results of an Area in South-West Tasmania. Adastra Hunting Geophysics Pty Ltd for Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 59_0262.

Hancock H.S. 1959. Geophysical Report to Lyell – E.Z. Explorations No.3. Adastra Hunting Geophysics Pty Ltd for Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 59_0268.

Hills C.L. 1914. Geological reconnaissance of the country between Cape Sorell and Point Hibbs. Bulletin Geological Survey Tasmania 18. MRT Ref. GSB18.

Hudspeth G.F. Scott B. 1957. Report for financial year ended 30 June 1957. Lyell EZ Explorations. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_0171.

Hudspeth G.F, Scott B. 1959. Annual report for year ending 30 June 1959. Lyell EZ Explorations. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 59_0290.

Hudspeth G.F, Scott B. 1962. Annual report year ending 30 June, 1960. Lyell EZ Explorations. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 60_0323.

Hungerford N. 1999. Interpretation of Geophysical Data on Pelias Cove & Hill 99 Grids, Cape Sorell Area (EL10/97 & EL9/98). Flagstaff GeoConsultants Pty Ltd (4/99) for Pacific Nevada Mining. MRT Ref. 99_4382V2A14.

Johnstone A. 2007. Final Report, EL 22/2004 Modder River, Tasmania.Discovery Nickel Limited. MRT Ref. 07_5429.

Jones, P.A. 1986. Progress Report, 12 Months to September 1986, Sorell Peninsula, Exploration Licences 35/83, 36/83, 37/83 Tasmania. Cyprus Minerals Australia Company, Placer Exploration Limited. MRT Ref. 86_2602.

Kary G.L. 1985. Progress Report to September 1985, Sorell Peninsula, E.L.'s 35/83, 36/83 and 37/83 Tasmania. Amoco Minerals Australia Co., Placer Exploration Ltd. MRT Ref. 85_2466.

Leaman D.E. 1986. Mt Read Volcanics Project, Geophysical Report 2. Preliminary interpretation report: 1985 West Tasmania aeromagnetic survey (Macquarie Harbour south to Elliott Bay) Mineral Resources Tasmania. MRVGP2.

MacDonald G. 1993. Exploration Licences 4/92 and 7/92, Sorell Peninsula. Annual report on exploration activity, September 1992 to August 1993. Plutonic Operations Ltd. MRT Ref. 93-3514.

McClenaghan M.P, Findlay R.H. 1989. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 series. Sheet 64 (7913S). Macquarie Harbour. Department of Mines, Tasmania.

McClenaghan M.P, Findlay R.H. 1993. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 series. Sheet 64 (7913S). Macquarie Harbour. Explanatory Report Geological Survey Tasmania. ER7913S0.

McGregor P.W. 1969. Report on 1968-69 field work, EL 13/65, South West Tasmania. BHP Company Limited, MRT Ref. 69-0586.

Mewkill P. Ground Geophysical Profiles – EM, Magnetic, and VLF. Amoco Minerals Australia Co. MRT Ref 85_2466A4.

Newnham L.A. 2000B. Report on Exploration Programs – September 1999-February 2000 – EL10/1997 – Cape Sorell. Newnham Exploration and Mining Services for Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 00_4495.

Newnham L.A. 2000C. Partial Relinquishment Report – EL9/1998 – Cape Sorell Area. Newnham Exploration and Mining Services for Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 00_4490.

Paltridge I.M. 1959. Report on Anomaly 10/8. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co.Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 59_0277.

Pemberton J. 1993. Economic geology. Appendix A in: McClenaghan M.P, Findlay R.H. Geological Atlas 1:50 000 series. Sheet 64 (7913S). Macquarie Harbour. Explanatory Report Geological Survey Tasmania. MRT Ref. ER79135S0.

Poltock R, Torrey C.E. 1987. Progress Report Six Months to September 1987 Sorell Peninsula EL 35/83, 36/83, 37/83 Tasmania. Cyprus Minerals Australia Co. (Report 533), Placer Development Limited, Poseidon Minerals Ltd. MRT Ref. 87_2730.

Pontifex J.R. 1984. Petrographic Report No. 4360. Pontifex & Associates Pty Ltd for Amoco Minerals Australia Company. MRT Ref. 84-2217A.

Reid R. 1998. Annual Report – 5/12/97 to 5/12/98 – EL 10/97, Cape Sorell. Pacific-Nevada Mining Proprietary Limited. MRT Ref. 98_4230.

Read, J., 2010. Report to Macquarie Harbour Mining on interpretation of the VTEM Survey, Sorell Peninsular, and Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania. MRT Report No: 2010_6138B

Richardson J. I. 2008. Combined Annual Report for the Year Ended 22 August 2008(EL 21/2007) and EL22/2007, EL 23/2007 21 (year ended September 2008). Macquarie Harbour Mining Limited.

Richardson J.I. 2009 Combined Annual Report for the Year Ended 22 August 2009

(EL21/2007) and EL22/2007, EL23/2007 . (year ended 21 September 2009). Macquarie Harbour Mining Limited.

Richardson J. I. 2010. Combined Annual Report for the Year Ended 22 August 2010(EL 21/2007) and EL22/2007, EL 23/2007 (year ended 21 September 2010). Macquarie Harbour Mining Limited. MRT Report No: 10_6120

Richardson J.I. 2010. Annual Report for the Year Ended 22 August 2010 (EL21/2007) Macquarie Harbour Mining Limited.

Sampey D. 1957. Report on Examination of Western Shore, Macquarie Harbour Between Double Cove and Rum Point. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd, (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_0162.

Scott B. 1957B. Airborne Geophysical Program – LEE Area. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_ 0148.

Scott B. 1957C Various Proposed Exploration Programs – LEE Area. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_ 0173, 0175, 0176, 0177.

Scott B. 1957D. Report on Examination of Three Prospects on the Western Shore, Macquarie Harbour between Double Cove and Birch's Inlet. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 57_0152.

Scott B. 1958A. A Preliminary Interpretation of the Precambrian – Palaeozoic Geology of S.W. Tasmania. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 58_0232.

Scott B. 1960B. Airborne Anomaly 10/8; Report No. 2. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 60_0314.

Scott B. 1960C. Investigation of Pelias Cove Prospect. Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd, Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Co.Ltd. (LEE JV) MRT Ref. 60_0313.

Waller G.A. 1902. Report on Some Discoveries of Copper Ore in the Vicinity of Point Hibbs (Secretary for Mines Report 1901-1902). Geological Survey Tasmania. MRT Ref. OS_192.

Westbrook S. 1999. EL 09/98 Cape Sorell. Report on exploration activity 24-07-98 to 24-07-99. Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd. MRT Ref. 99_4345.

Whitehead R.C. 1964. Summary of Investigations Southwestern Tasmania. Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited. MRT Ref. 64_0379.

KEYWORDS

Double Cave Belt, VTEM, North Butler, Birthday Bay, Pelias Cove, Lucas Creek Volcanics, Anomaly 129

