Annual Report

for EL40/2011 George River

for the Period 4 July 2012 to 3 July 2013

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CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the exploration activities completed within EL40/2011 during the period 4 July 2012 to 3 July 2013. This is the first annual report for the first year of grant of the Tenement.

The Tenement is located west of the town of St Helens, and (directly) about 85 km east of Launceston.

The Tenement covers a major past producer alluvial tin mine, and a number of known tin and tungsten deposits in the basement.

There has been a long history of prospecting since the mid 1870s, and mining for alluvial tin was carried out between 1874 and 1962, with a production of about 2400 tonnes of metallic tin. Production of tin and tungsten from the known basement deposits is minor.

In the district the original sources of tin and tungsten were phases of the Devonian tin-bearing granites of the Blue Tier Batholith. Tin occurs as cassiterite in quartz and greisen vein systems in the roof zone of the granites near the contact with overlying Silurian Mathinna Beds.

The company's main focus is exploration for tin and tungsten, in alluvial deposits and in bedrock.

Work completed during the period comprised compilation of past investigations and review of the data to assess the prospectivity. A reconnaissance field visit was carried out.

One key area at Pyengana was found to be highly prospective for alluvial tin, and several areas in the Loila Tier region were found to be highly prospective for large vein systems of Aberfoyle/Storeys Ck style within Mathinna beds above granite cupolas.

KEYWORDS

NE Tasmania
Geology
Mineralisation
Alluvial
Paleochannel
Leads
Primary Deposits
Granite
Mathinna Group
Tin
Tungsten
Past production
Resources

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES for EL40/2011 George River for the Period 4 July 2012 to 3 July 2013

Compilation of

- previous company exploration and mining activities, and any previous relevant investigations by for example MRT
- past geochemical exploration survey data
- geophysical datasets such as airmagnetics, radiometrics, and gravity surveys.
- satellite remote sensing datasets such as Aster and Landsat.

This data was then reviewed to

- determine the distribution and nature of known mineral deposits
- compile past production
- assess the prospectivity of the areas for untested or undiscovered alluvial tin and basement tin and tungsten mineralisation.

A reconnaissance field visit was undertaken. The history room at St Helens and the Mining Museum at Derby were visited to check for relevant historical records.

CO-ORDINATES

All lat/long co-ordinates in this report refer to the GDA94 Datum, unless stated otherwise.
All AMG co-ordinates in this report refer to the GDA94 - Zone55, unless stated otherwise.

FILE SUMMARY LIST

File name	Format	Contents
El402012_2013_01_report.pdf	pdf	Annual Report

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FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration activities completed within EL40/2011 (The 'Tenement') during the period 4 July 2012 to 3 July 2013. This is the first annual report for the first year of grant of the Tenement.

For Tin Dragon's convenience the project is named "Mt Echo", rather than the MRT designator of Georges River.

The Tenement is located west of the town of St Helens, and (directly) about 85 km east of Launceston, in north-east Tasmania, Fig.1.

Table 1 – Tenement Details

Tenement	Holder	Date Applied	Date Granted	Size
EL40/2011 Georges River	Tin Dragon Pty Ltd 100%	7 July 2011	4 July 2012 (Categories 1 and 5)	180km^2

Excluded from the grant of the tenement are one small mining lease for stone and gravel near Girdy's Hill, small private land holdings at Ericksons Road and Pyengana, and a State Reserve downstream of St Columba Falls, as illustrated on Fig 2.

Much of the land within the south and east parts of the Tenement, where the bulk of known mineralisation occurs, is logged state forest, timber plantation and timber reserves. Private farming land, particularly for diary cattle, is concentrated in the western parts of the Tenement.

The project lies within the Tasmania NE (SK55-21) 1:250,000 map sheet, and the 1:25,000 map sheets of Ringarooma, Blue Tier, Victoria, Pyengana, St Helens, Brilliant and Beamauris, as shown on Fig 3.

Access is via the Tasman Highway and several sealed roads. Formed local roads and logging tracks and other rough tracks provide further access.

The tenement covers past producer alluvial tin mines and several small tin and tungsten deposits in the basement. The most significant past production of an estimated 2400 tonnes of metallic tin was from alluvials of Thureau's lead. Only minor production of tin and tunsgten from basement deposits is recorded.

The company's main focus is exploration for tin, in alluvial deposits and in bedrock, and for tungsten deposits in bedrock.

Work completed during the period comprised compilation of past work and remote sensed datasets and assessment of the potential for tin and tungsten deposits in alluvial and basement deposits.

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALISATION

Basement rocks are dominantly Silurian-Devonian Mathinna Group metasimentary rocks (Beds), intruded by various phases of Devonian granites.

The Mathinna Beds typically consist of an alternating sequence of bedded sandstones up to 10m thick and siltstones and shales up to 5m thick. The arenaceous members are the dominant lithological types and in part they have suffered low grade contact metamorphism to quartzites and slates. The succession was folded during the Tabberabberan Orogeny into open folds trending NNW. Major faults and shear zones also trend NNW and the centres of mineralisation are often located on major shears.

Several phases of the Devonian Blue Tier Batholith occur in this area. Some phases, especially the Constable Creek sheet of the Mt Pearson (Mt Pierson in Groves GSB55) phase are tin-bearing biotite muscovite granites. The Constable Creek sheet is described by Groves (1977) as rarely fresh, flat lying composite body of microgranites, biotite granites and adamellites, with miarolitic cavities, pegmatitic patches, tourmaline veins. In the sheet at the Echo Mine there is a mineralised greisen.

Judging by the location of the main alluvial tin deposits in the area, the source of cassiterite is likely to be the eroded parts of the Constable Creek sheet.

There is a metal zonation of mineral deposits in the area, (Groves, Baker, 1969). Adjacent to the outcrop of the Constable Creek sheet is a tungsten zone followed to the SE by a tin zone containing the major Great Pyramid deposit (outside the Licence area). A strong N-S copper zone is then followed to the east by a silver-lead-zinc zone.

Basement mineralisation, of tin, tungsten and copper is typically hosted in quartz veins/ fractures/ shears in the Mathinna Beds and scattered greisen-altered fractures in the granites. The largest known deposit is Great Pyramid, to the south of the Tenement. A resource, potentially open-pittable from surface, of 3.3Mt @ 0.2% Sn (0.1% cut-off) has been previously estimated by Shell. Mathinna Group quartzites are the main host rock and cassiterite occurs in sheeted micro-veinlets along joints.

The main basement mines and prospects in the Tenement are reviewed separately in Section 6.0.

The Tertiary alluvial history is complex and not well studied. Stanniferous alluvium is present in a number of places, and the main such deposit is the Thureau's Lead.
The relevant placer history of the region is better known further north in the Pioneer-Gladstone area, and is likely to be similar here. It commenced in Permo-Triassic time (ca 250Ma) with the unroofing and erosion of the granitic rocks. In late Jurassic time (ca 150Ma) further uplift occurred with intrusion of extensive igneous dolerite sheets followed by a long period in the Late Cretaceous (ca 75Ma) of widespread and intense erosion. Deep weathering of the granites during this period resulted in liberation of large amounts of

cassiterite from the granitic hosts and their deposition in alluvium of the streams draining the highlands.

During Middle Eocene time (ca 46Ma) volcanic activity commenced along the Blue Tier with the extrusion of the Older Basaltic lava flows. It is likely that these were emplaced along stream valleys incised into the pre-Eocene granitic land surface, and so buried the older alluvial cassiterite deposits.

From the Mid Eocene to Late Oligocene (ca 46 to 24Ma) uplift and a humid tropical climate resulted in rapid erosion of the basalts, and renewed liberation of cassiterite from granites and reworking and upgrading of the earlier pre Middle Eocene alluvial deposits. The Middle Miocene (ca 14Ma) saw a second period of basaltic volcanism with extensive lava flows down many of the larger valleys in the Derby area.

Post Middle Miocene to Recent alluvial deposits were then formed along the alluvial flats of the major rivers.

In areas closer to the present coast there were marine incursions which have reworked the earlier alluvials.

In summary there has been a complex history of placer formation involving reworking and reconcentration of cassiterite.

3.0 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

This is the first report by Tin Dragon Pty Ltd in the first year of grant of the Tenement; thus there is no previous Tin Dragon activity to report.

Previous work by other organisations has to date only been briefly reviewed.

Shell, the latest significant explorer in the area compiled a list of past explorers, as below. Much of the work was done to the south of the Tenement and the main work in the Tenement has been carried out by Texins and CSR Exploration, including stream sediment soil sampling, geological mapping and limited drilling.
Mt. Lyell Railway Co. (Pre 1950s), Tasmania Mines Department (1910 on), Rio Tinto Zinc Co. (1956 -1958), Austminex (1960s), Utah Development Co (1963 -1966), Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. (1960s 1980s), Aberfoyle Development Co (mid 1960s), New Consolidated Gold Fields (Australasia) Pty Ltd (late 1960s), Texins Development Pty. Ltd (Geophoto) (1968 -1970), CSR Exploration (1978-1983) and Shell (1983-1986).

Tin was discovered in the Blue Tier to the northwest of the Tenement and near St Helens in 1874, and by the 1890s workings for alluvial tin, especially at Thureau's Lead, had been well established. Thureau's was worked intermittently up until 1962. The last companies to operate here were the Siamese Tin Syndicate Ltd from 1933-1939 and the Goshen Tin Mines NL from 1939 to 1962.

Aided by good outcrop exposure in this area, primary basement mineralisation was progressively discovered by prospectors, so that by 1900 most of the known deposits had been found, but few to the present day have been worked to any significant extent.

4.0 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING THE REPORT PERIOD

Work done by Tin Dragon during the period consisted of compilation of

- previous company exploration and mining activities, and any previous relevant investigations by for example MRT
- past geochemical exploration survey data
- geophysical datasets such as airmagnetics, radiometrics, and gravity surveys.
- satellite remote sensing datasets such as Aster and Landsat.

This data was then reviewed to

- determine the distribution and nature of known mineral deposits
- compile past production
- assess the prospectivity of the areas for untested or undiscovered alluvial tin and basement tin and tungsten mineralisation.

A reconnaissance field visit was undertaken. This was to check the nature of the terrain and degree of outcrop (in a search for mineralised basement) and extent of private land restrictions, in the Thureau's Lead area and the Pyengana area.

The history room at St Helens and the Mining Museum at Derby were visited to check for relevant historical records.

For convenience in the text of the report, references to the company reports have usually been merely as the MRT report number, for example [66-0430].

5.0 REVIEW OF ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

The known alluvial deposits, including those worked for tin, are plotted on Fig 8. There are large areas of alluvium where no workings are recorded. The largest, potentially containing cassiterite derived from the Blue Tier to the north-west, is in the Pyengana area. The main historical workings have been at Thureau's Lead, the upper portions of which are in the tenement.

Patches of Quaternary and Recent alluvium southwest of Thureau's Lead contain alluvial cassiterite, namely Powers Rivulet, Steele's Marshes, Transit Flat, Charters Marsh etc. The Groom River close to Goshen and Bell Marsh Creek, Albion Creek, Saxelby Creek, Hunt Mine Creek etc also contains cassiterite.

Note that Argonaut is plotted within Thureau's Lead on MRT maps and in MRT databases, probably correctly, whereas on Groves' geological map in GSB55 it is shown as the alluvial area to the west of Thureau's in the area designated as Hunt Mine Creek in MRT data.

Thureau's Lead

Cassiterite is concentrated in Quaternary/Recent deposits which attain a maximum thickness of 5m, and overly 85m (maximum) of barren Tertiary (?Eocene)sediments. Large areas of gravel on Thureau's Lead have been sluiced –such as at the Boggy Creek, Clio Hill, Argonaut and Ruby Creek workings, some of which lie east of the Tenement. The distribution of Quaternary alluvials is generally patchy and most of the upstream portions have apparently been eroded away. Only locally does the lead follow the current main drainages.

Production figures are unknown before 1902, and from 1902 to 1962 are about 1830 tonnes of metallic tin, or about 2614 tonnes of cassiterite, (McClenaghan et al 1992). I have attempted to calculate production from within the total area known to be worked, using an estimated average thickness of 1.5m thick and a conservative cassiterite concentrate grade of 400g/m^3. This means that Thureau's Lead yielded 2,780t cassiterite from 7Mm^3. This clearly is an under-estimate of cassiterite production because it approximates only the post 1902 production, and the pre 1902 production was probably substantial. By adding a reasonable guess of 600 tonnes of metallic tin produced before 1902, a total production from 1884 to present of around 2400 tonnes of metallic tin can be estimated.

Government drill traverses of the main parts of the Tertiary paleochannel of Thureau's Lead indicate between 60 to 90m of sediment accumulation. Elsewhere upstream drilling showed that the lead thins. A basalt of Lower Tertiary age was intersected at the base of the channel -overlain by clays, mudstones, siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates. The extent of the basalt can be gauged from its airborne magnetic signature, as shown on Fig 12.

Cassiterite is concentrated only within Quaternary and Recent deposits in this area. No significant tin occurs in the Tertiary suggesting exposure of stanniferous granite- possibly the Constable Creek sheet- took place only in Quaternary times, and/or there was substantial reworking of some Tertiary alluvium.

Two types of cassiterite are recognized -predominately fine grained rounded black cassiterite and a coarse angular red cassiterite. Gold, sapphires, zircon, and wolframite occured with the cassiterite. Enough gold was reputably present in the alluvium to pay the wages of the workers in the old workings. The coarse grained cassiterite and the presence of soft easily abraded wolframite suggests that nearby bedrock sources must exist, as yet undiscovered.

Sampling of parts of the remaining Quaternary unconsolidated sediments by C.S.R. and in drill holes of the Mines Department indicate low tin values up to a maximum of 100g/m^3.

Potential for undiscovered alluvial deposits

Thureau's Lead based on a literature review seems to offer little remaining potential, but elsewhere in the licence there are large alluvial areas where there are no records of any subsurface testing. Possibly the best targets are the Pyengana area, where cassiterite could have accumulated in paleodrainages sourced in the heavily mineralised Blue Tier to the north-west, and the Hunt Mine Creek area where there is already known cassiterite in a large alluvial area.
No recorded exploration has been done here, so testing by auger or RAB drilling is justified.

6.0 REVIEW OF BASEMENT DEPOSITS

Silver Echo aka **Nephele Creek Copper Mine**

In the bed of Nephele Creek an irregular mass of quartz outcrops carrying rich pockets of pyrrhotite, pyrite and some chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The joints in the surrounding sediments strike approximately 135 and 50 degrees. The quartz does not appear to have followed either of these features and mining has failed to follow the mineralisation any distance.
No significant exploration is reported to have been carried out. The possibility of a breccia pipe comes to mind. High copper values at surface can be expected to pass downward into high tin concentrations.

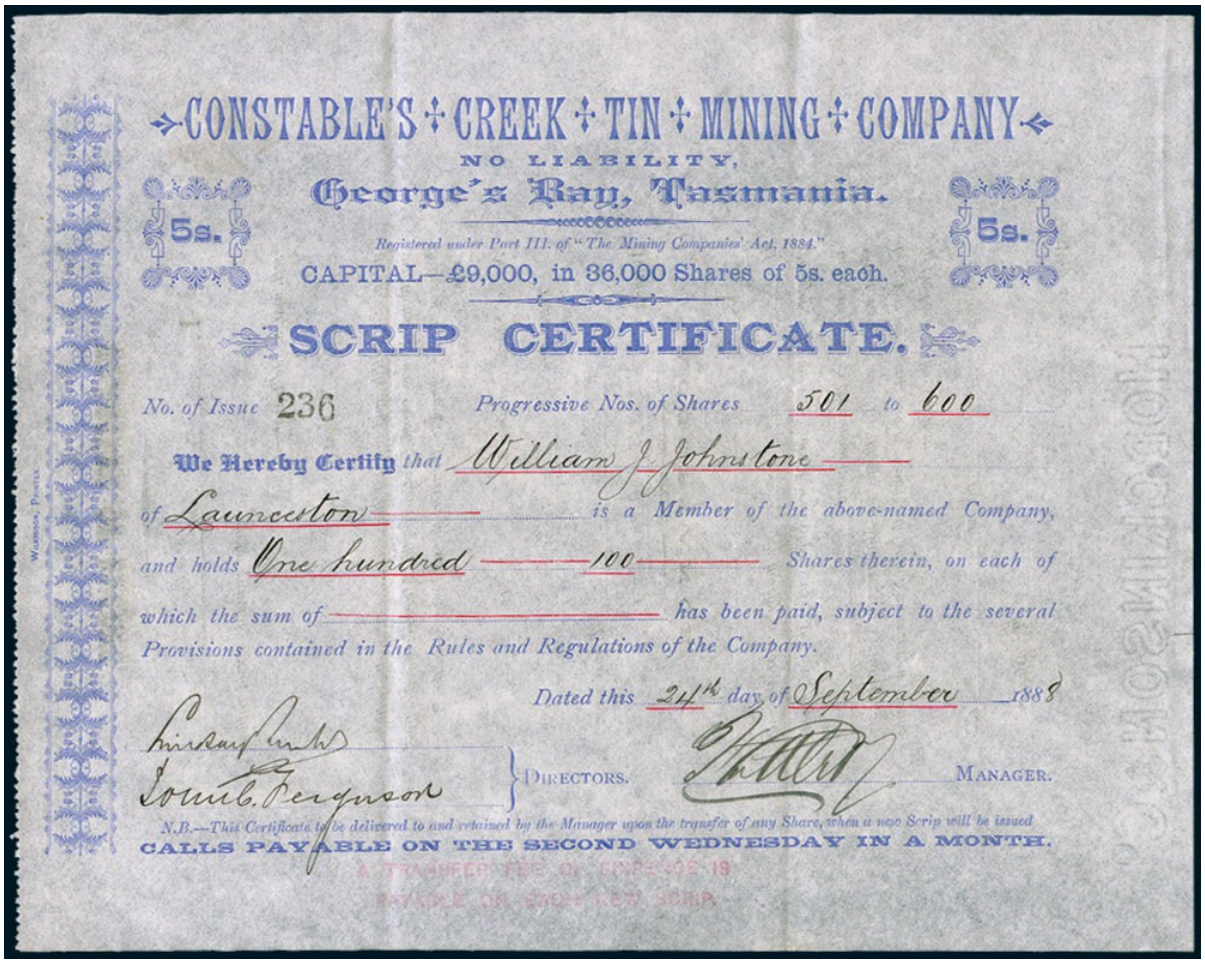
Baden Powell area aka **Wolfram Creek**

In the Wolfram Creek area, veins of quartz carry wolframite, and in some cases also molybdenite. At the Baden Powell mine the vein quartz follows a fracture plane which strikes 30 degrees and dips 70 degrees NW. It has been mined for 150m along its length. Several small adits have been placed on parallel quartz veins but no mineralisation encountered. Approximately 1000 bags (?40t)of wolframite were removed from the mine. North of Baden Powell, near the contact zone with granite, Texins [72-0907] carried out mapping and soil sampling and scattered shallow percussion drilling. No specific target could be generated.

The potential of this area is high, given that there are a large number of small quartz veins carrying wolframite, and an extensive stream sediment tungsten anomaly exists. A desirable target would be sheeted veins above a granite cupola, as occurs at the major Aberfoyle Mine near Rossarden.

Echo Wolfram aka **Constables Ck**

Tungsten and minor molybdenite occurs in quartz veins of varying thickness along joints in a granite cupola. The cupola is regularly jointed along directions 105 to 115 degrees. The veins are mineralised to different degrees. Wolframite and molybdenite are the main minerals; scheelite and bismuthinite also occur, with some arsenopyrite and pyrite. The host rock is greisen altered granite and aplite.
Previous production was probably nil to negligible though a company was floated to explore the area in the 1880s:



CONSTABLE'S CREEK TIN MINING COMPANY

NO LIABILITY,

George's Bay, Tasmania.

5s. 5s.

Registered under Part III. of "The Mining Companies' Act, 1884."

CAPITAL—£9,000, in 36,000 Shares of 5s. each.

SCRIP CERTIFICATE.

No. of Issue 236 Progressive Nos. of Shares 501 to 600

We Hereby Certify that William J. Johnstone

of Launceston is a Member of the above-named Company,

and holds One hundred —100— Shares therein, on each of

which the sum of _____ has been paid, subject to the several

Provisions contained in the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Dated this 24th day of September 1888

Louis Ferguson } DIRECTORS. MANAGER.

N.B.—This Certificate to be delivered to and retained by the Manager upon the transfer of any Share, when a new Scrip will be issued

CALLS PAYABLE ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY IN A MONTH.

Texins carried out soil sampling, generating a molybdenum anomaly. The area was drilled with 5 scattered diamond holes [70-0701, 71-0818], which although intersecting greisen and other alteration, failed to intersect any significant mineralisation. It was concluded that given the current level of exposure of the cupola any sizeable previous mineralisation had been eroded away.

The general area contains as yet unexplained tungsten stream sediment anomalies, and so remains prospective for tungsten above unexposed cupolas.

Loila Tier Tin [69-0547]

Small veins of quartz and cassiterite occur along shear planes in the Loila Tier area. The cassiterite occurs as disseminated crystalline aggregates, or encrustations in cavities in a shear zone, with a preferred quartzite host. Other excavations in the area have proved small quantities of tin in breccia zones.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF PROSPECTIVITY

The prospectivity of the area, especially for basement tin and tungsten mineralisation, has been reviewed utilising various remote sensed datasets and previous stream sediment geochemical surveys.

The Boggy Creek workings were visited in a search of basement sources of tin in Thureau's Lead; the area is covered by extensive sand rendering assessment of the basement here difficult.

The known basement deposits are small and production from them is probable negligible, and exploration of them to date is very restricted, yet the potential for large vein systems of the style known to occur at Aberfoyle/Storeys Ck is rated high.

LANDSAT and GOOGLE SATELLITE IMAGES

NASA Landsat imagery is shown on Fig 8, with known basement deposits shown. No features to aid prospectivity were recognized. The areas covered by forest and by cleared private land are readily discerned.

Google satellite imagery is an excellent tool to define disturbed previously mined areas, particularly old alluvial workings.

ASTER

Images produced by MRT of various band ratios (468RGB, 231RGB, greyscale) were examined with Mapinfo but no correspondence of features with known deposits could be established, and no other features to aid prospectivity were recognized. Also no alteration features, as interpreted by MRT from those datasets, exist in the tenement area.

DEM

A digital terrain image generated for NE Tasmania by MRT is shown on Fig 10. Known deposits on the trend from Great Pyramid northwards into the tenement at Baden Powell lie on a ridge which does not exactly correspond to mapped harder sandstone units. It is possible that the Mathinna beds on this ridge are resistant to erosion because they are hydrothermally altered and silicified; such alteration may reflect an elongate granite cupola below, and so defines zones of high prospectivity for extensions of known vein deposits and for new unexposed deposits, (Fig 11).

MAGNETICS

Images of MRT processed airborne TMI data were obtained and studied. Fig 12 shows a NE illuminated image. MRT's magnetic data was downloaded from Geoscience Australia and processed in Ermapper to produce a vertical sun image, (not illustrated here), but it shows poor contrast compared to the NE sun illumination.

There is little correspondence of magnetic features with known mineralisation. A magnetic high at Great Pyramid is probably due to a local boss in a NE trending dolerite dyke. Elsewhere on the Great Pyramid to Baden Powell trend there are no corresponding magnetic anomalies, so magnetics cannot be expected to be a targeting tool.

Some units of the Mathinna beds have a relatively high magnetic response and clearly show folding of the beds, not evident in the geological mapping. Based on its magnetic signature there is one area as illustrated on Fig 12 that may contain unmapped Mathinna beds, though high responses in radiometric data suggest that granite is more likely to exist here.

A basalt flow within the Tertiary Thureau's Lead is clearly outlined, helping to define the deep sections of the Lead in an area of extensive sand cover.

Granodioritic phases of local granitoids, such as the Pyengana phase are clearly distinguished on the magnetics.

GRAVITY

The database of Bouguer gravity for NE Tasmania was acquired, plotted and hand contoured, so as to honour all values,(rather than use a computer algorithm which tends to smooth data and create artifacts). Results are plotted on geology as Fig 13.

A regional gravity low corresponds broadly to granites, but there are distinct gravity lows around the known mineralisation at Loila Tier and on the DEM trend from Baden Powell to East Pinnacle, supporting the concept of granite cupolas controlling mineralisation.

The density of gravity stations is poor in places, and stations are absent in the generally prospective zone between Loila Tier and Silver Echo, so future gravity surveys are recommended as a prime targeting tool for new mineralisation.

RADIOMETRICS – K channel

MRT imagery from airborne surveys in NE Tasmania was examined, but high tenor K responses tend to swamp the whole area, so MRT's magnetic data was downloaded from Geoscience Australia and processed in Ermapper to produce a vertical sun exponential stretch image, Fig 14.

It was hoped that potassic alteration of the Mathinna beds may be associated with the known tin and tungsten deposits but there is little correlation evident on the image, so the K channel cannot be relied upon as a direct targeting tool. All granitoids have a distinct K response so this may perhaps be useful in future mapping. It is interesting that the base of the Constable Creek granite sheet, on the west side, has a low K response.

RADIOMETRICS – Th and U channels

These datasets were similarly downloaded and processed as for the K channel data.

Again no correlation of distinct signatures with the known mineralisation is apparent, so these also cannot be relied upon as a direct targeting tool.

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

The MRT database of stream sediment sample analyses was obtained to check the extent and usefulness of samples which have been analysed for tin and tungsten. Samples where no tin or tungsten were analysed were screened out, but the dataset contains a very mixed array of different sample types, for example panned concentrates, and various mesh sizes, collected at different parts of a stream bed at different times of the year by different companies with doubtless varying competence, and there is a mixed array of analytical techniques.

The data requires filtering into like groups for detailed processing and this has not yet been done.

Unfiltered data is shown for tin on Fig 15, and for tungsten on Fig 16.

For tin fairly dramatic anomalies are generated in large areas of the eastern part of the tenement. The large area will need filtering to better target discrete zones which have the best prospectivity and check where past exploration to examine these anomalies has been done effectively.

The area around the northern parts of the known Thureau's lead has surprisingly little anomalism. Whether this is a function of poor sampling or whether the basement in the area is genuinely poorly mineralised needs further investigation.

The area of alluvium around Pyengana is distinctly anomalous supporting the concept that significant untested alluvial tin deposits could occur here.

For tungsten some very promising clustering of anomalism occurs around Baden Powell which is to be expected, but there is distinct anomalism west of Echo, in areas which are likely to be poorly explored, and also another grouping occurs 4km east of Baden Powell. This latter group is south of the known Loila Tier deposits and suggests that unexplored deposits occur here.

8.0 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

A review of various datasets to determine the prospectivity of the area for alluvial tin deposits and for basement tin and tungsten deposits has been carried out.

Thureau's Lead, the only significant past producer, is likely to have been essentially worked out, leaving a poor potential for unmined resources.

In the Pyengana area there is a large untested area with high potential for alluvial tin derived from the Blue Tier to the north

Although known basement deposits are small the extent of quite dramatic geochemical anomalism suggests that more deposits are to be found, and the likely presence of granite cupolas suggests that and there is a high potential for large tin and tungsten vein systems of the style known to occur at Aberfoyle/Storeys Ck. Breccia pipe targets such as may occur at Silver Echo could also be attractive. Some prime exploration target areas are identified especially with the aid of DEM, gravity and stream sediment geochemistry.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

A more detailed compilation of past company exploration is necessary, especially in the prime target areas already identified, to establish the veracity of that past work and to refine target areas for further exploration.

Field visits would be necessary to further appraise the targeted areas, and to collect surface rock, stream sediment and soil samples.

Gravity surveys of selected targets will aid planning of drill test holes.

10.0 EXPENDITURE

Expenditures have been reported via MRT Quarterly Returns.

11.0 REFERENCES

[A full reference list has not been attempted. Below are some key references used].

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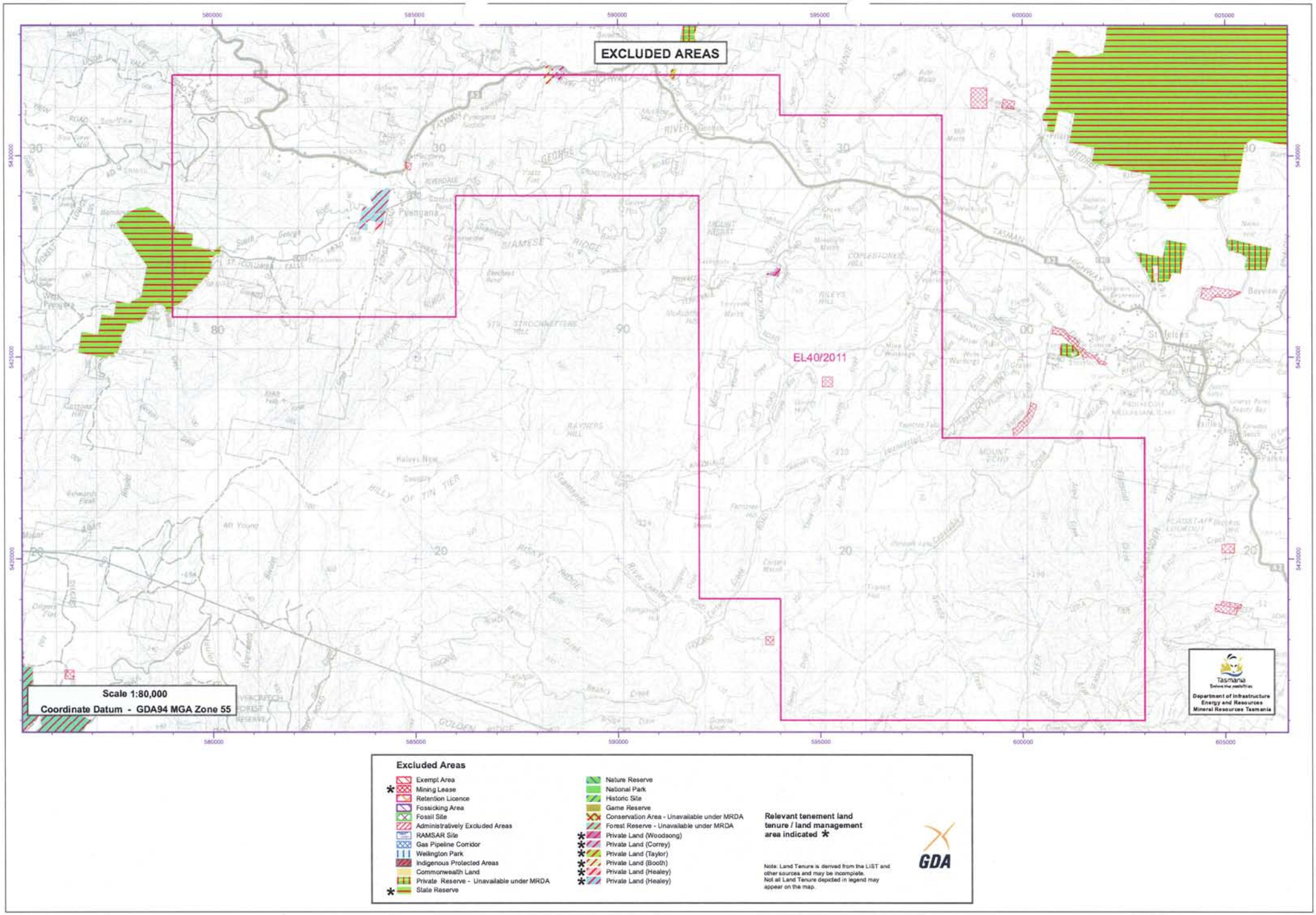
50.00
kilometres
EL40/2011 Location FIG1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EL40/2011
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585000
590000
595000
600000
605000
5430000
5425000
5420000
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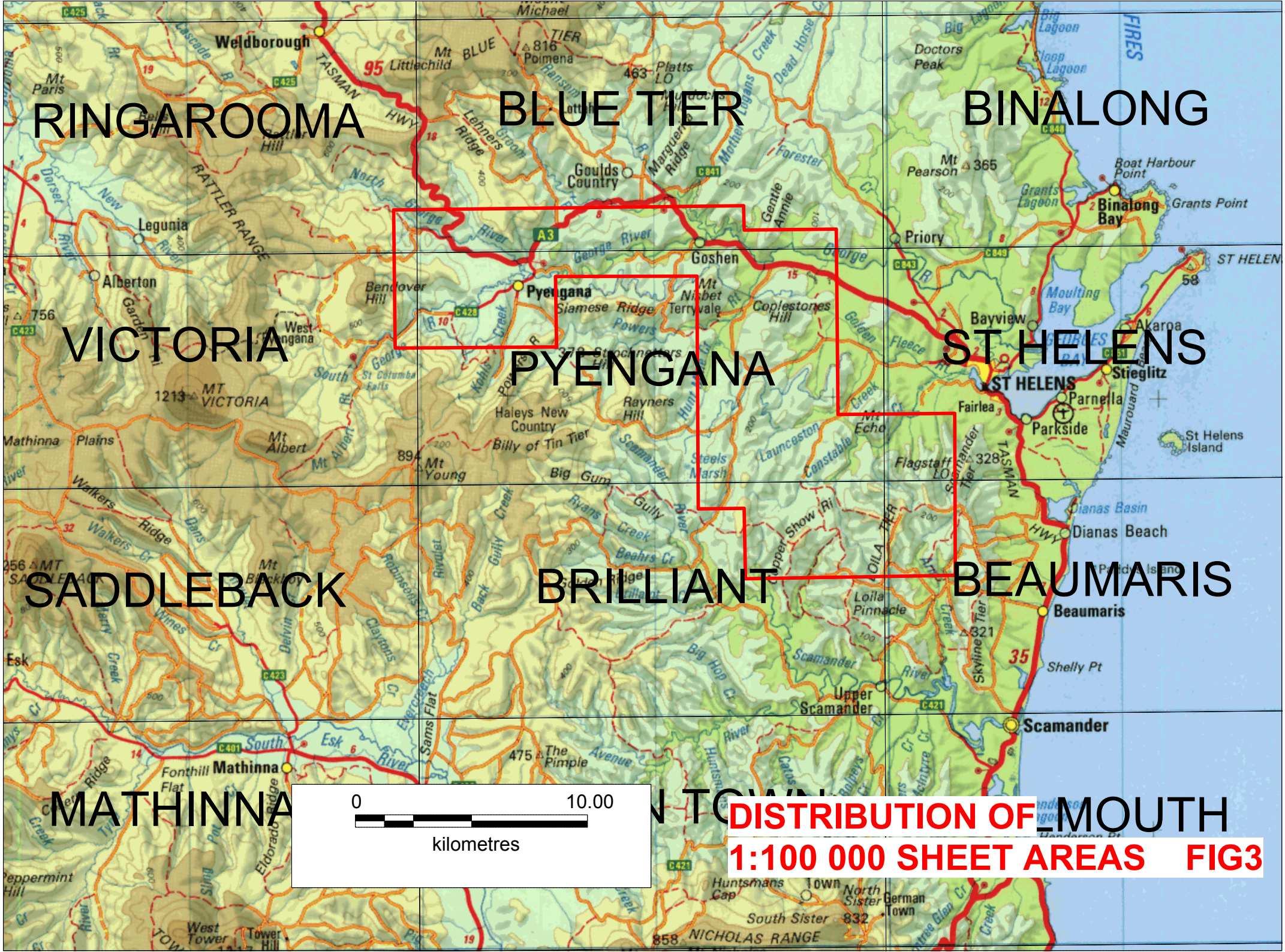
Coordinate Datum - GDA94 MGA Zone 55
Tasmania
Department of Infrastructure Energy and Resources
Mineral Resources Tasmania
Excluded Areas
Exempt Area
Mining Lease
Retention Licence
Fossicking Area
Fossil Site
Administratively Excluded Areas
RAMSAR Site
Gas Pipeline Corridor
Wellington Park
Indigenous Protected Areas
Commonwealth Land
Private Reserve - Unavailable under MRDA
State Reserve
Nature Reserve
National Park
Historic Site
Game Reserve
Conservation Area - Unavailable under MRDA
Forest Reserve - Unavailable under MRDA
Private Land (Woodsong)
Private Land (Correy)
Private Land (Taylor)
Private Land (Booth)
Private Land (Healey)
Private Land (Healey)
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.
GDA


RINGAROOMA
BLUE TIER
BINALONG
VICTORIA
PYENGANA
ST HELENS
SADDLEBACK
BRILLIANT
BEAUMARIS
MATHINNA
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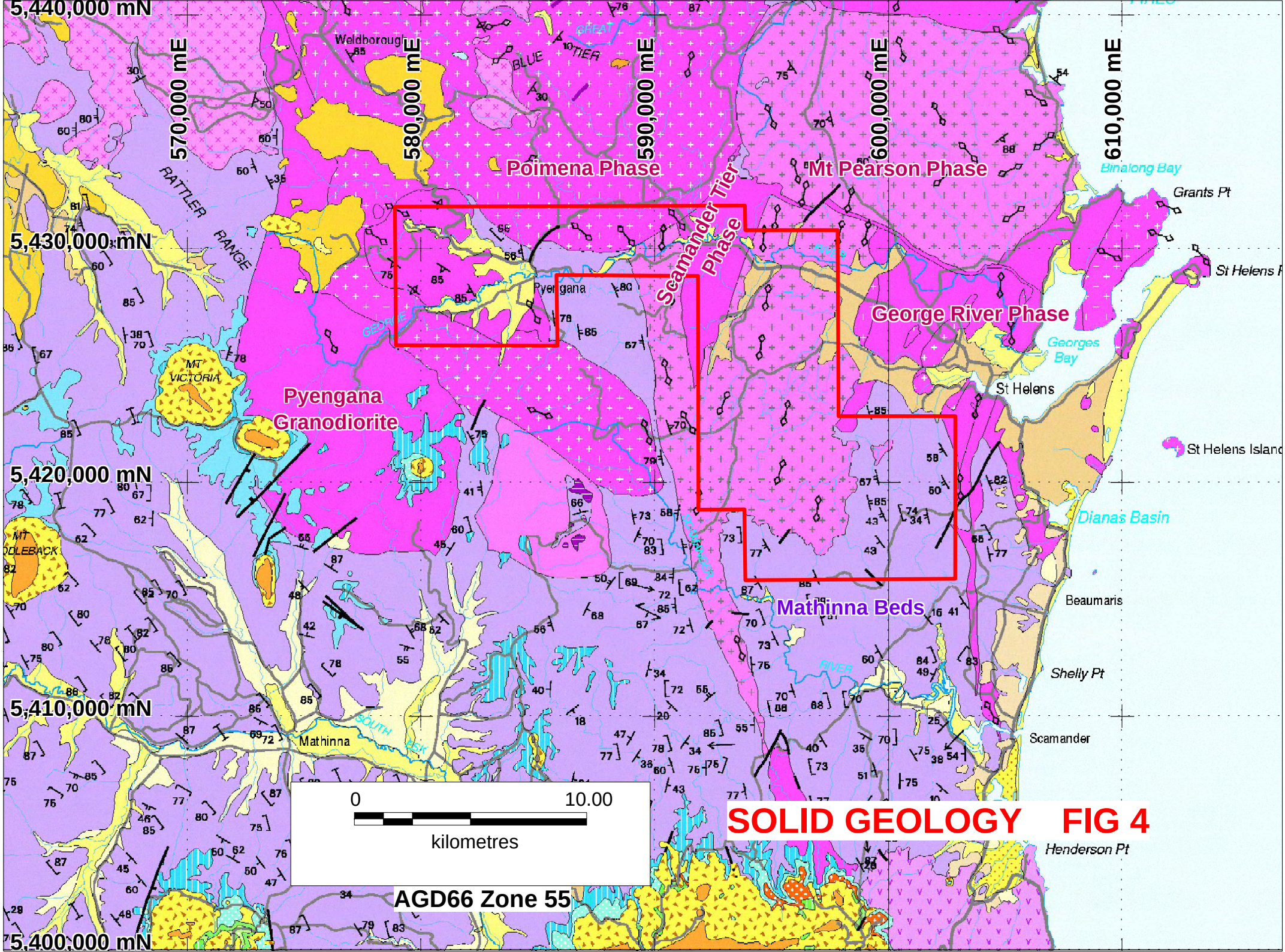
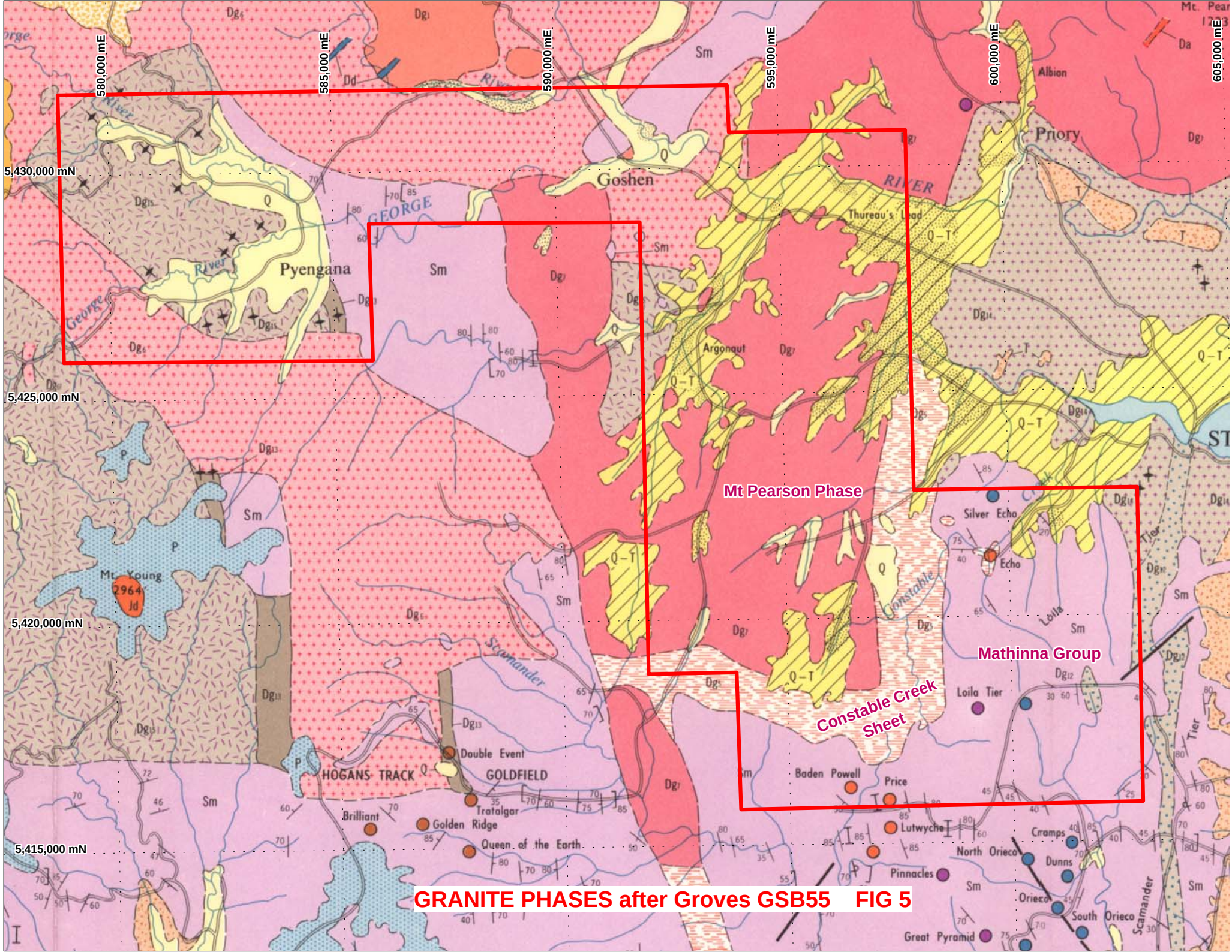
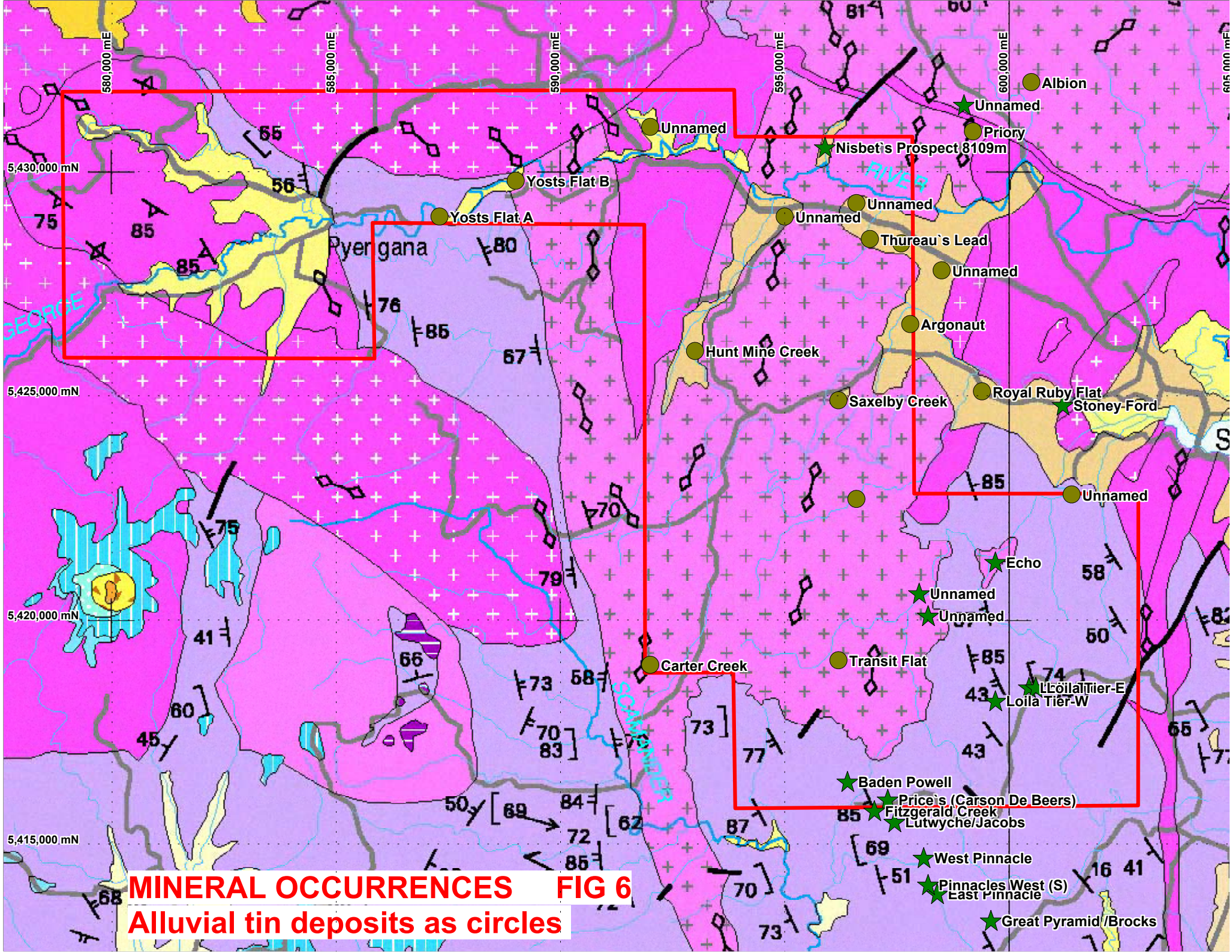
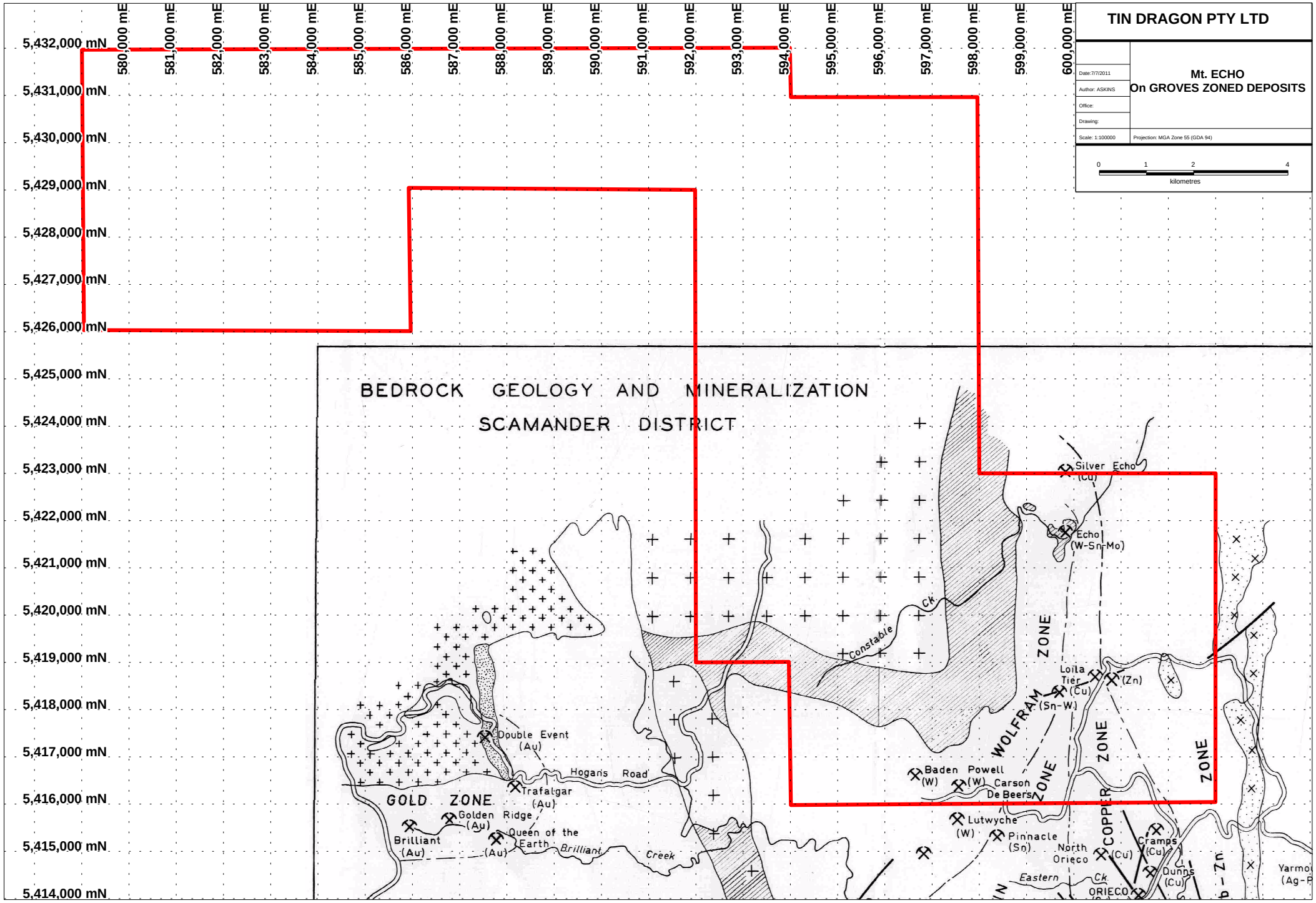
kilometres
DISTRIBUTION OF
1:100 000 SHEET AREAS FIG3


5,440,000 mN
5,430,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,410,000 mN
5,400,000 mN
570,000 mE
580,000 mE
590,000 mE
600,000 mE
610,000 mE
Poimena Phase
Mt Pearson Phase
Scamander Tier Phase
George River Phase
Pyengana Granodiorite
Mathinna Beds
Weldborough
Pyengana
Mathinna
St Helens
Binalong Bay
Grants Pt
St Helens Island
Georges Bay
Dianas Basin
Beaumaris
Shelly Pt
Scamander
Henderson Pt
Mt Victoria
Rattler Range
0
10.00
kilometres
AGD66 Zone 55
SOLID GEOLOGY FIG 4


580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
600,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Mt Pearson Phase
Mathinna Group
Constable Creek Sheet
Goshen
Pyengana
Priory
Albion
Argonaut
Thureau's Lead
Silver Echo
Echo
Loila Tier
Baden Powell
Price
Lutwyche
Cramps
North Orieco
Dunns
Pinnacles
Orieco
South Orieco
Great Pyramid
Scamander
Constable
Loila
Tier
Mt Young
2964
Jd
HOGANS TRACK
GOLDFIELD
Double Event
Tratalgar
Brilliant
Golden Ridge
Queen of the Earth
GEORGE
River
George River
RIVER
Sm
Dg
Q
Q–T
T
P
Dd
Da
GRANITE PHASES after Groves GSB55 FIG 5


580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
600,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Albion
Unnamed
Priory
Nisbet`s Prospect 8109m
Unnamed
Yosts Flat B
Yosts Flat A
Unnamed
Thureau`s Lead
Unnamed
Pyergana
GEORGE
RIVER
Argonaut
Hunt Mine Creek
Royal Ruby Flat
Saxelby Creek
Stoney-Ford
Unnamed
Echo
Unnamed
Unnamed
Carter Creek
Transit Flat
LLoilaTier-E
Loila Tier-W
SCAMANDER
Baden Powell
Price`s (Carson De Beers)
Fitzgerald Creek
Lutwyche/Jacobs
West Pinnacle
Pinnacles West (S)
East Pinnacle
Great Pyramid /Brocks
MINERAL OCCURRENCES FIG 6
Alluvial tin deposits as circles


TIN DRAGON PTY LTD
Mt. ECHO
On GROVES ZONED DEPOSITS
Date:7/7/2011
Author: ASKINS
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)
0 1 2 4
kilometres
580,000 mE
581,000 mE
582,000 mE
583,000 mE
584,000 mE
585,000 mE
586,000 mE
587,000 mE
588,000 mE
589,000 mE
590,000 mE
591,000 mE
592,000 mE
593,000 mE
594,000 mE
595,000 mE
596,000 mE
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5,426,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,424,000 mN
5,423,000 mN
5,422,000 mN
5,421,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,419,000 mN
5,418,000 mN
5,417,000 mN
5,416,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
5,414,000 mN
BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION
SCAMANDER DISTRICT
Silver Echo (Cu)
Echo (W-Sn-Mo)
Constable Ck
WOLFRAM ZONE
COPPER ZONE
ZONE
Loila Tier (Cu) (Zn) (Sn-W)
Baden Powell (W)
(W) Carson
De Beers
Lutwyche (W)
Pinnacle (Sn)
North Orieco (Cu)
Cramps (Cu)
Dunns (Cu)
Eastern Ck
ORIECO
Yarmo (Ag-P
Double Event (Au)
Hogans Road
Trafalgar (Au)
GOLD ZONE
Golden Ridge (Au)
Queen of the Earth (Au)
Brilliant (Au)
Brilliant Creek

FIG 7

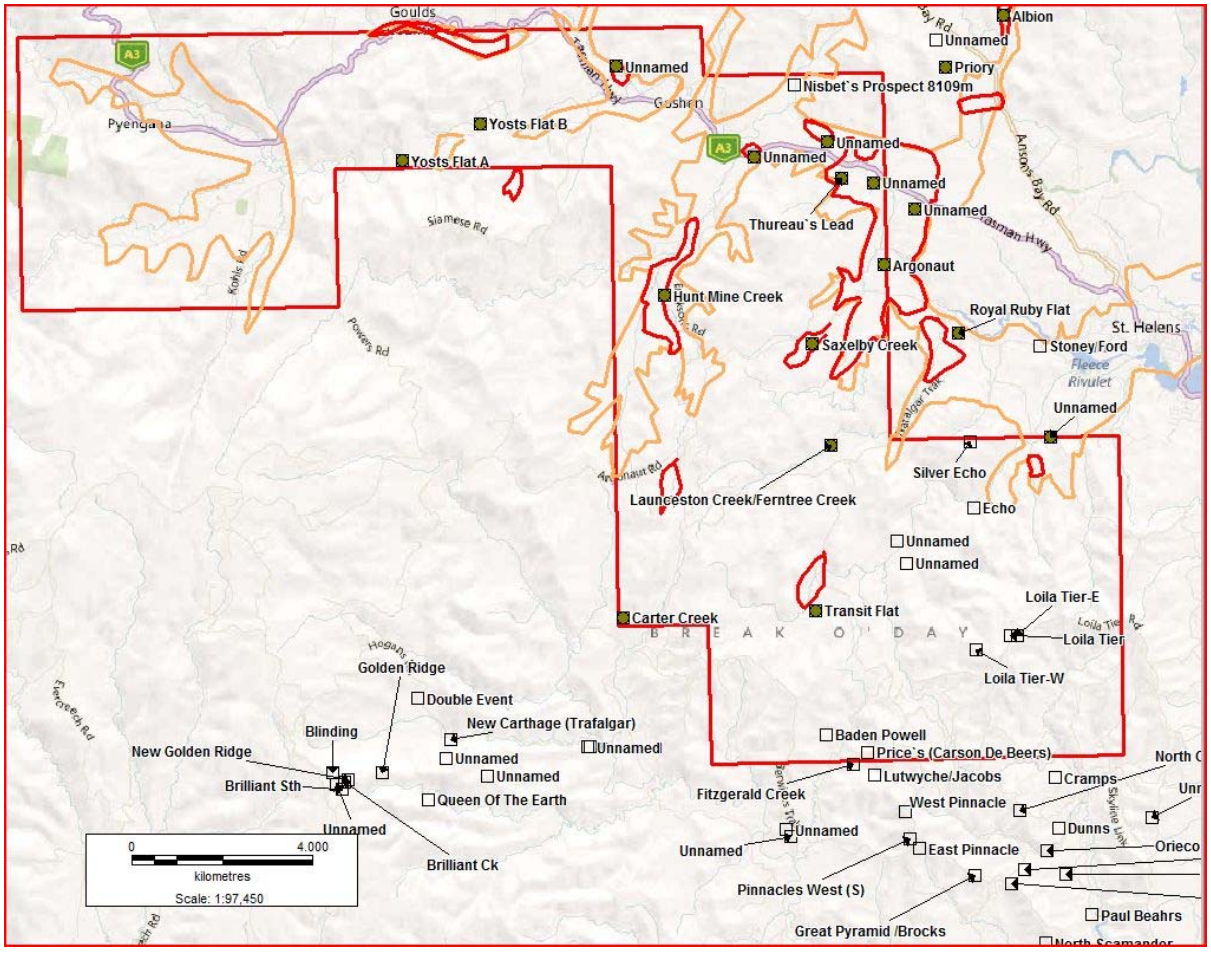
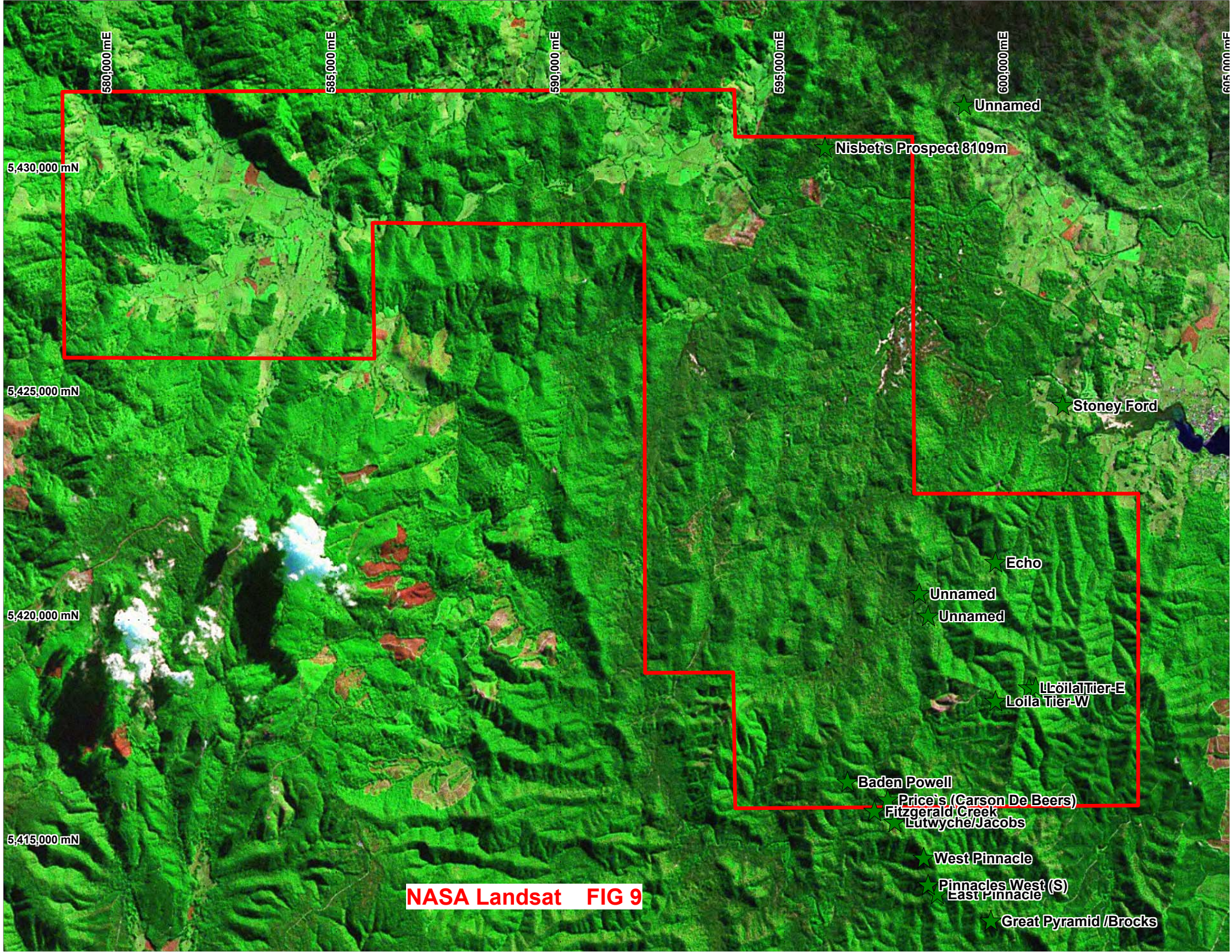
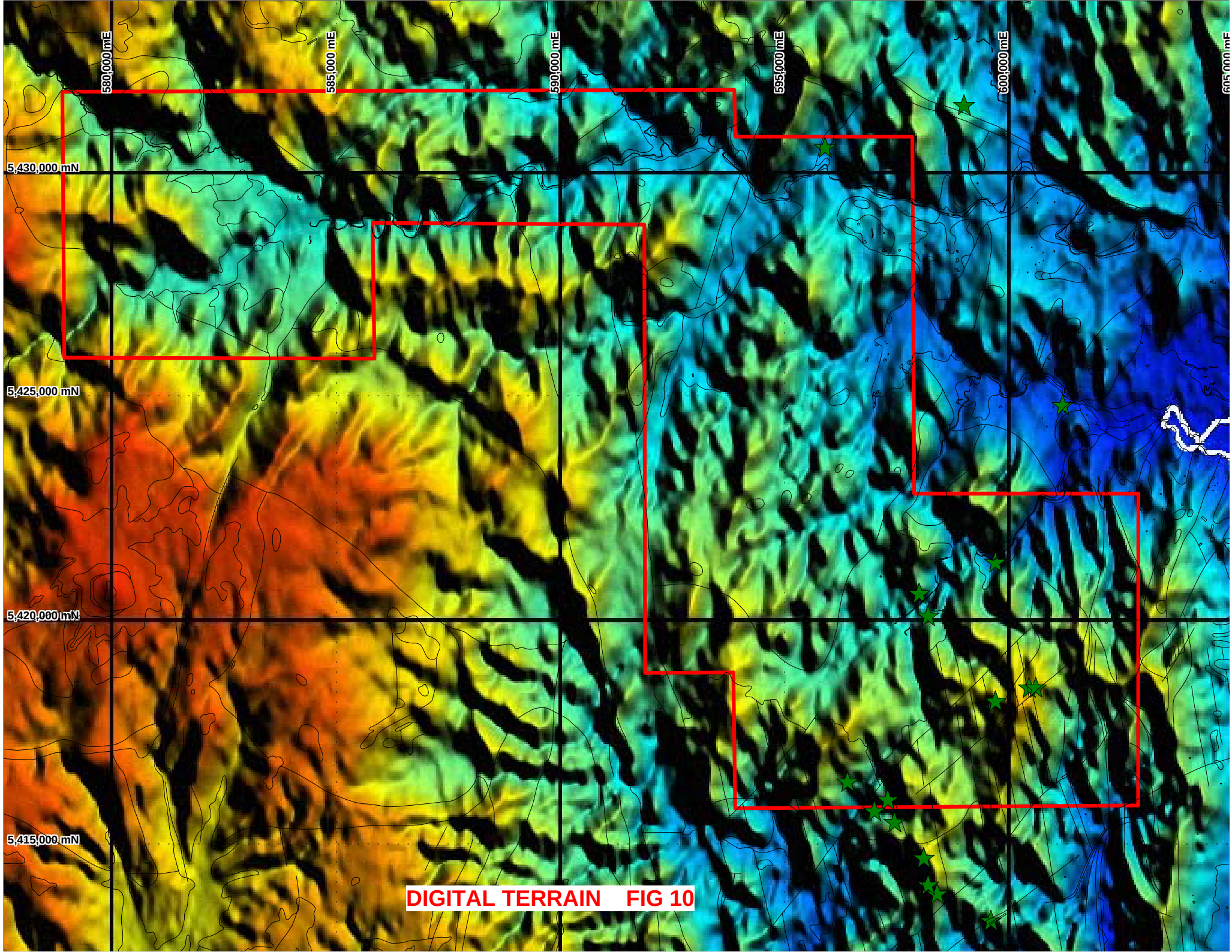
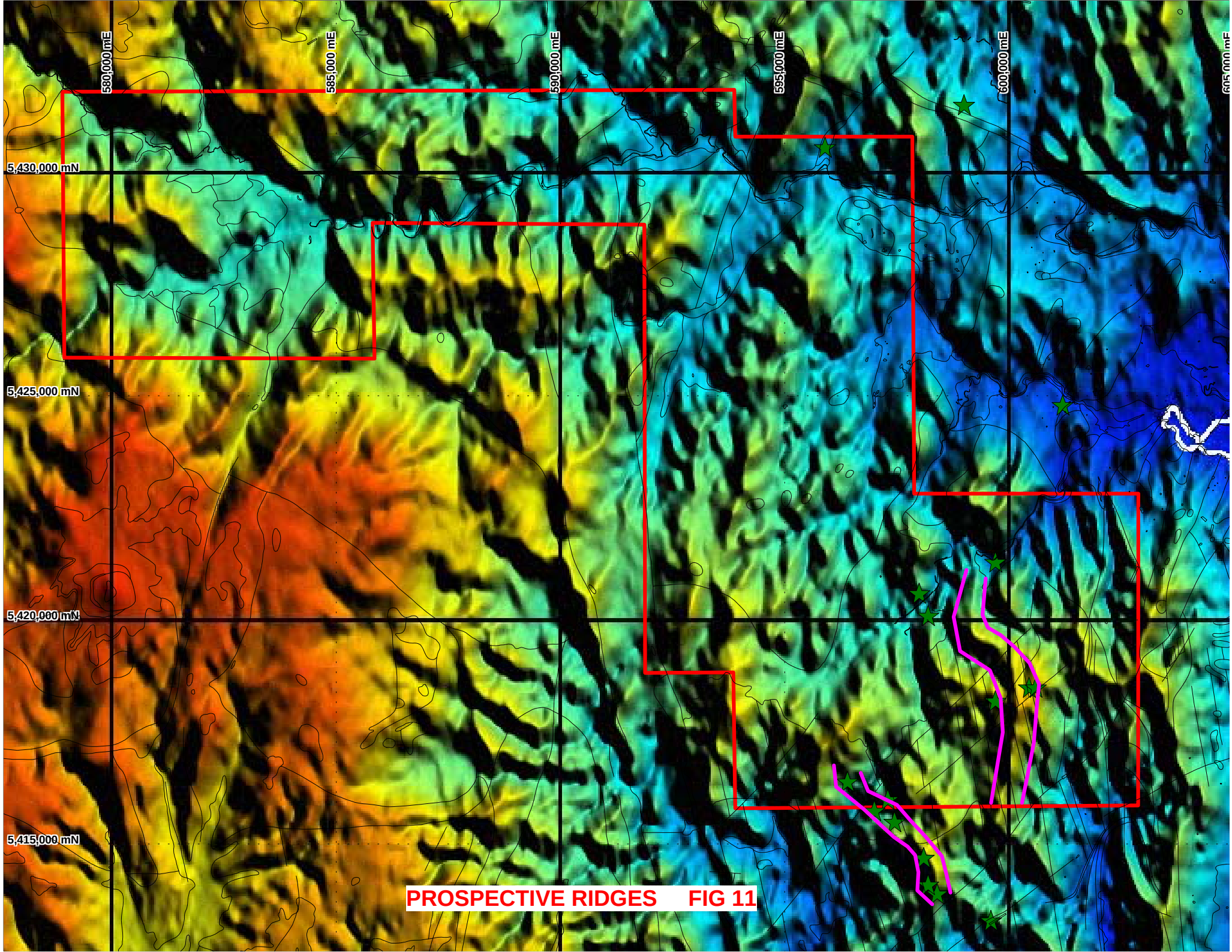


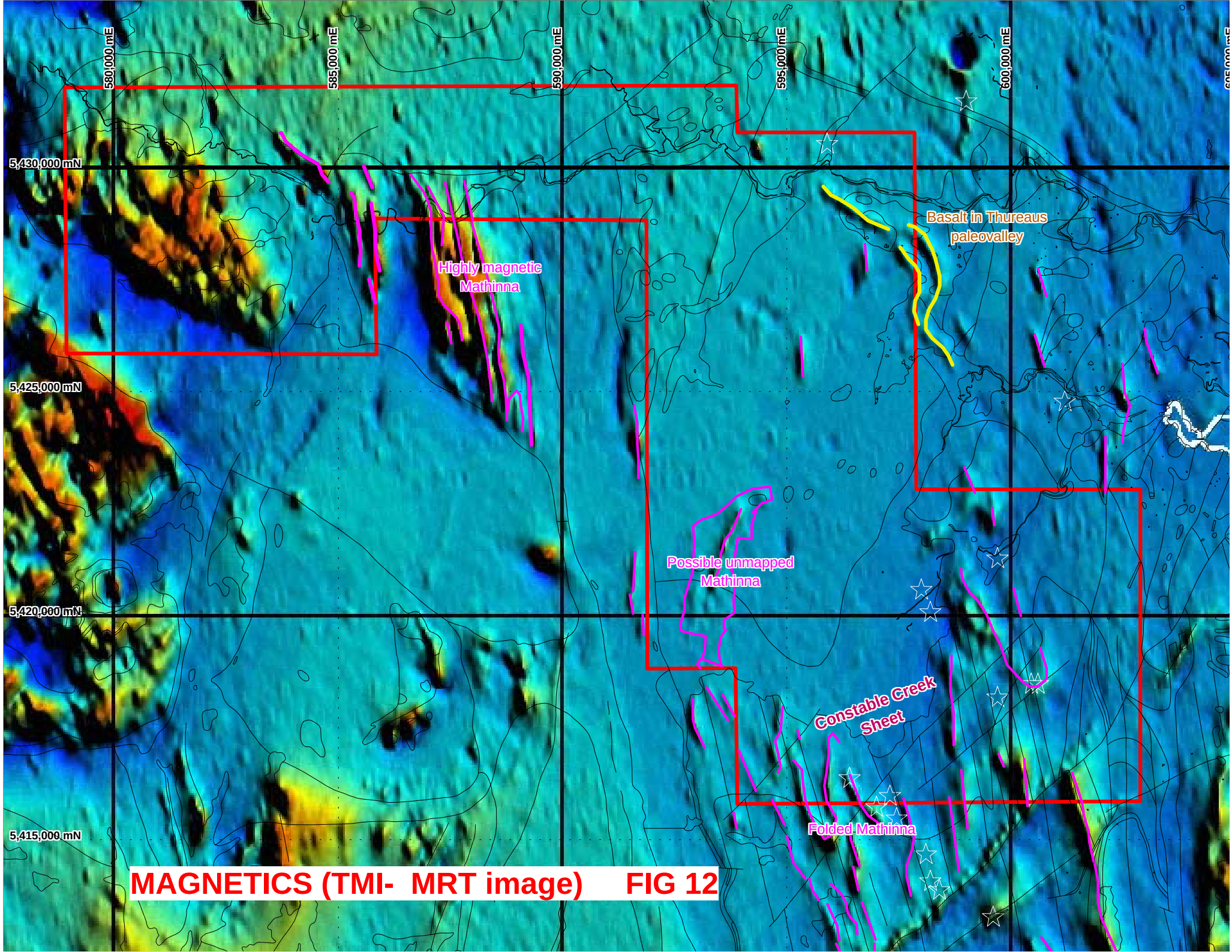
FIGURE 8 Known mineral deposits (basement-open squares; alluvial-closed squares) red outlines-known areas worked for alluvial tin orange outlines-major alluvium areas.


580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
600,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Unnamed
Nisbet's Prospect 8109m
Stoney Ford
Echo
Unnamed
Unnamed
Lloila Tier-E
Loila Tier-W
Baden Powell
Price's (Carson De Beers)
Fitzgerald Creek
Lutwyche/Jacobs
West Pinnacle
Pinnacles West (S)
East Pinnacle
Great Pyramid /Brocks
NASA Landsat FIG 9

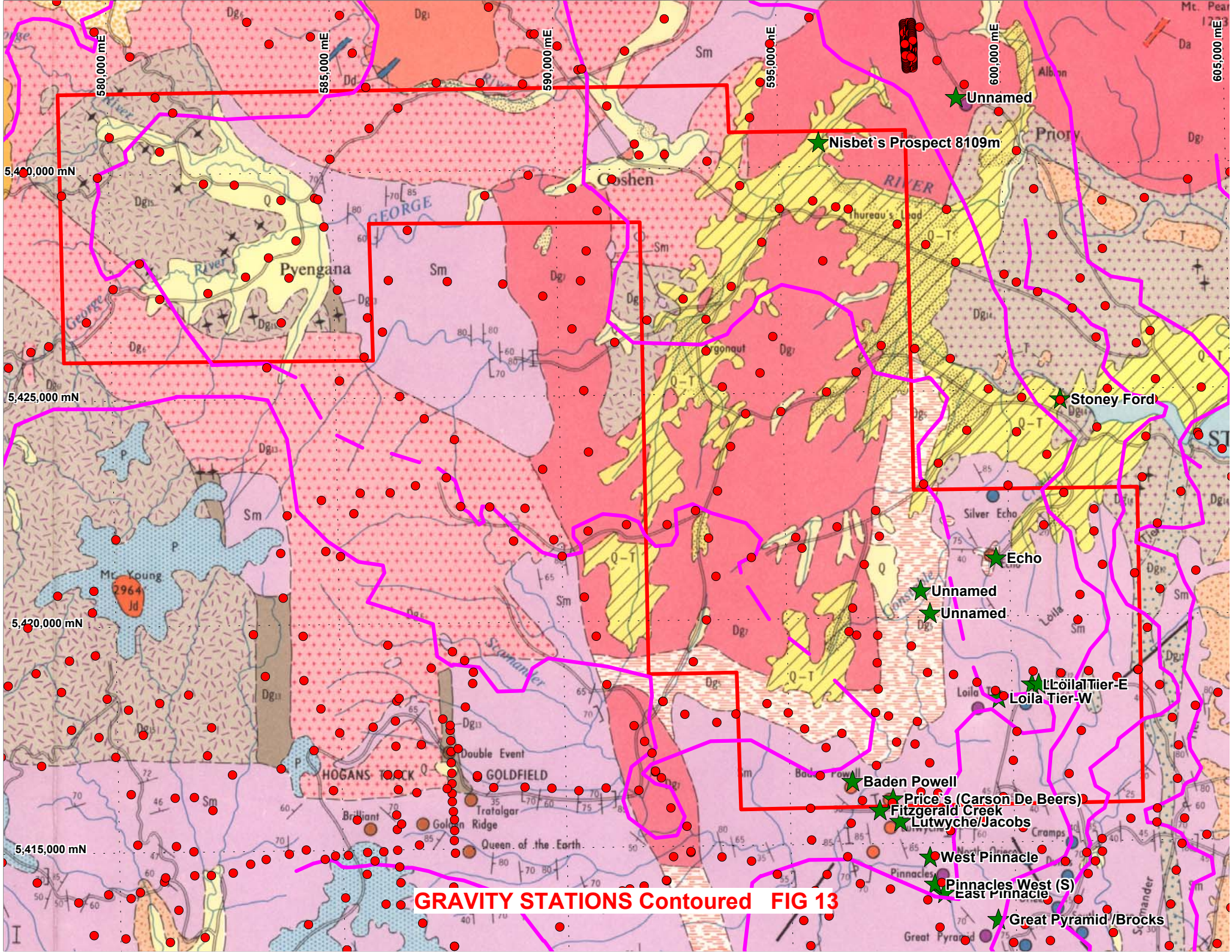


DIGITAL TERRAIN FIG 10


580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
600,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
PROSPECTIVE RIDGES FIG 11



MAGNETICS (TMI- MRT image) FIG 12


580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
600,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Unnamed
Nisbet`s Prospect 8109m
Stoney Ford
Echo
Unnamed
Unnamed
Loila Tier-E
Loila Tier-W
Baden Powell
Price`s (Carson De Beers)
Fitzgerald Creek
Lutwyche/Jacobs
West Pinnacle
Pinnacles West (S)
East Pinnacle
Great Pyramid /Brocks
GRAVITY STATIONS Contoured FIG 13
Pvengana
Goshen
Priory
Silver Echo
Mt Young
HOGANS LOCK
GOLDFIELD
Double Event
Tratalgar
Golden Ridge
Queen of the Earth
Brilliant
Argonaut
Thureau`s Lead
Albion
Cramps
Great Pyramid
Loila
Sm
Dg
Q-T
P
Q
T
Dd
Da

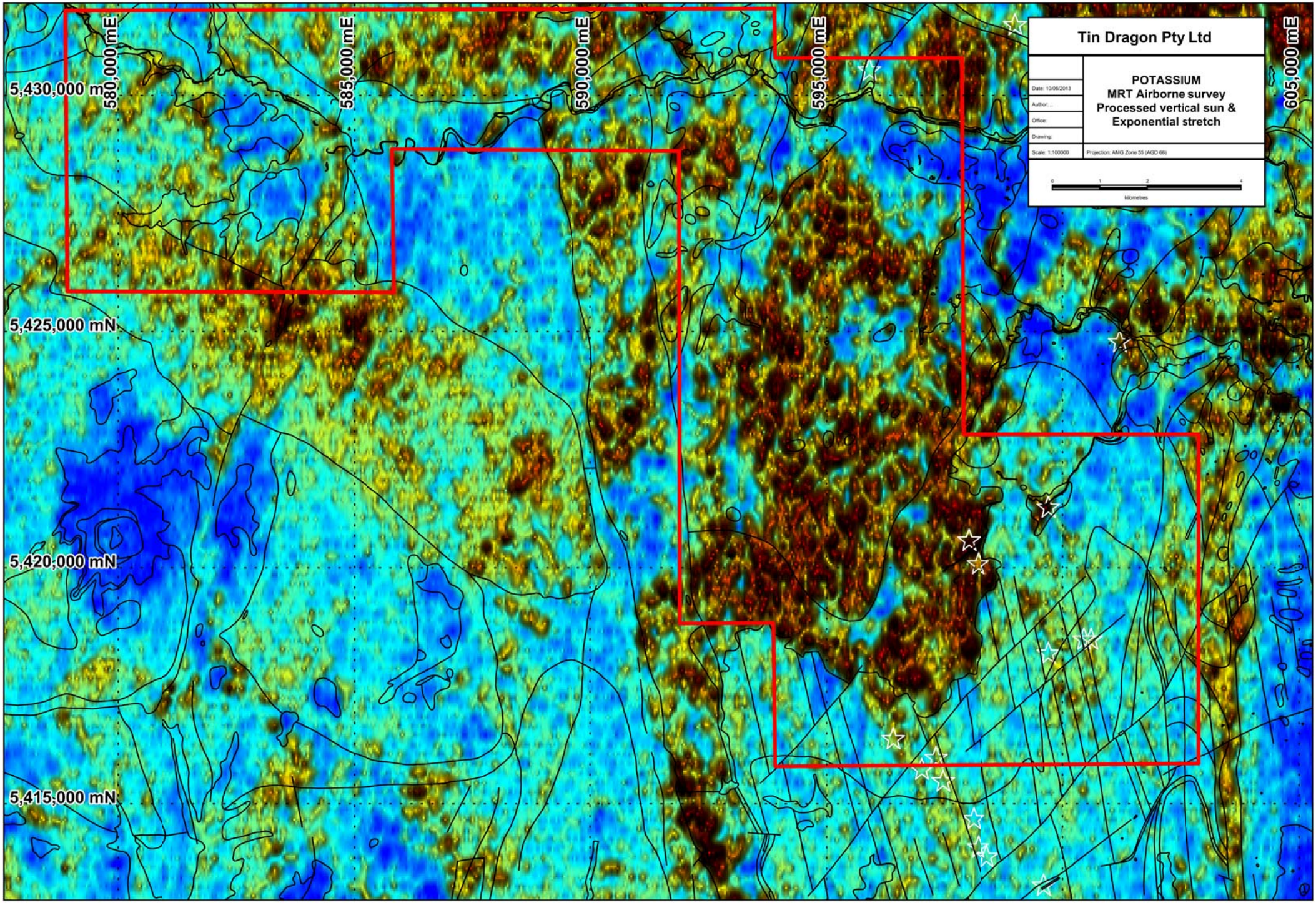

Tin Dragon Pty Ltd
POTASSIUM
MRT Airborne survey
Processed vertical sun &
Exponential stretch
Date: 10/06/2013
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 66)
0
1
2
4
kilometres
580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN

FIG 14

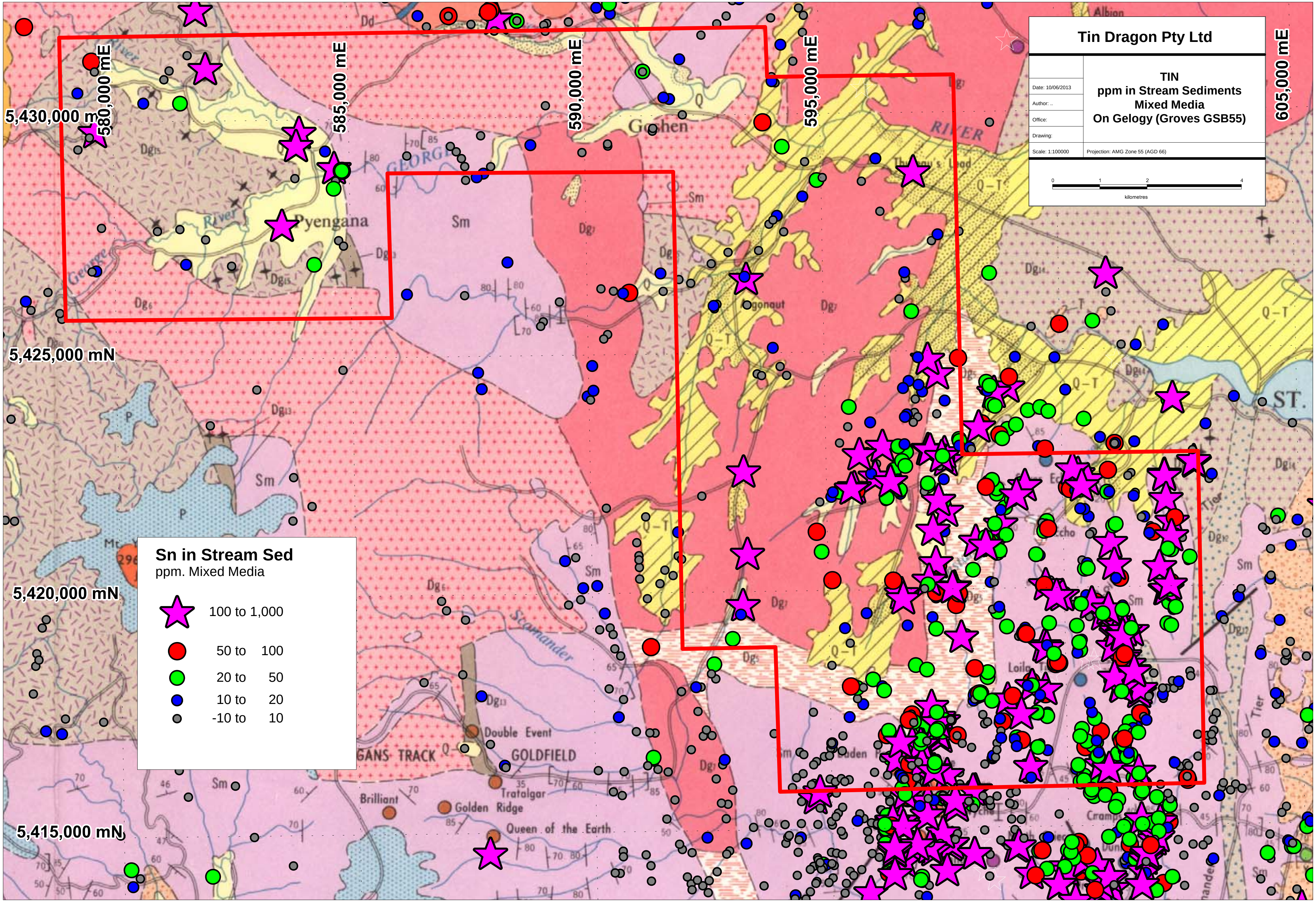

Tin Dragon Pty Ltd
TIN
ppm in Stream Sediments
Mixed Media
On Gelogy (Groves GSB55)
Date: 10/06/2013
Author: ..
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 66)
kilometres
Sn in Stream Sed
ppm. Mixed Media
100 to 1,000
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
-10 to 10
580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Pyengana
Goshen
GOLDFIELD
Double Event
Trafalgar
Golden Ridge
Queen of the Earth
Brilliant

FIG 15

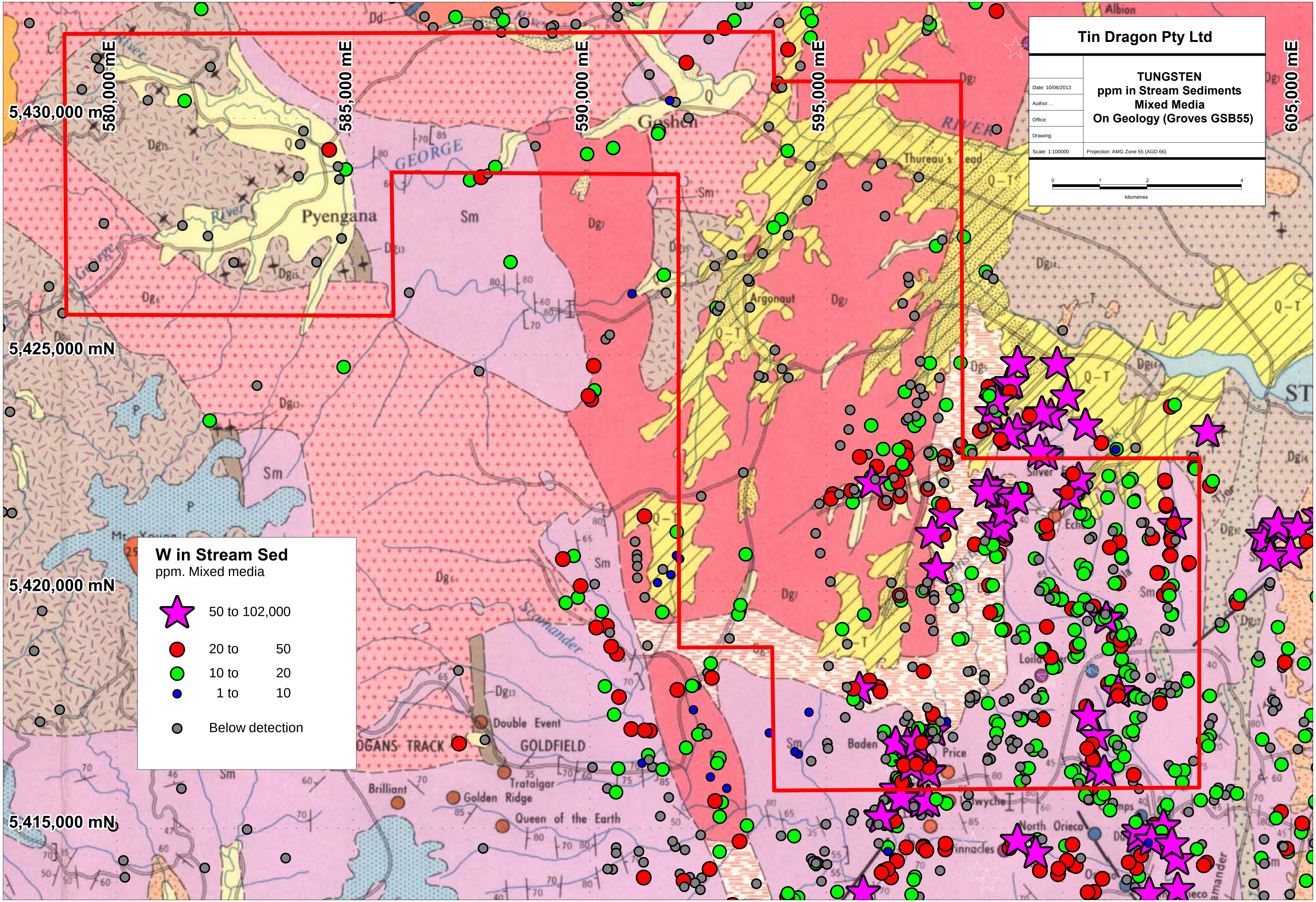

Tin Dragon Pty Ltd
TUNGSTEN
ppm in Stream Sediments
Mixed Media
On Geology (Groves GSB55)
Date: 10/06/2013
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:100000
Projection: AMG Zone 55 (AGD 66)
kilometres
W in Stream Sed
ppm. Mixed media
50 to 102,000
20 to 50
10 to 20
1 to 10
Below detection
580,000 mE
585,000 mE
590,000 mE
595,000 mE
605,000 mE
5,430,000 mN
5,425,000 mN
5,420,000 mN
5,415,000 mN
Pyengana
Goshen
GEORGE
RIVER
Argonaut
Thureau's Lead
Double Event
GOLDFIELD
Brilliant
Golden Ridge
Queen of the Earth
Tratalgar
Baden
Price
North Orieco
Silver
Albion

FIG 16