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Partial surrender of EL13/2011 (Henty River); final report for the relinquished area.

Vol. 1 of 1

HELD BY:	UNITY MINING LTD.
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DATE:	May 2017
MAP SHEETS:	1:25k Oceana (3635) 1:100k Sophia (8014)
GEOGRAPHIC COORDS (GDA94):	Min East: 374,000mE Max East: 379,000mE Min North: 5,350,500mN Max North: 5,358,000mN
COMMODITY(s):	Basemetals, Au

ABSTRACT

Following a review of exploration tenure, a decision was made in May 2017 to relinquish a large part of EL13/2001 (Henty River).

The work undertaken on this part of the tenement has been minimal, due to resources and people being funnelled into the exploration efforts at Henty Gold Mine.

Despite the difficult access to the area, the proximity of a variety of Cambrian rock types adjacent to the very significant Henty Fault makes this an attractive area to explore for those who have sufficient time and budget to undertake systematic Greenfields exploration.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Summary of past exploration.

LIST OF FILES

EL132011_201705_P_01_MainReport.pdf
EL132011_201705_P_02_Appendix1HistoricalExp.pdf

1. Introduction

Following a review of exploration tenure, a decision was made in May 2017 to relinquish 18 sqkm of EL13/2011. This is the final report for the relinquished area.

1.1 Tenure

EL13/2011, the Henty River exploration lease, was acquired in 2011 by Unity Mining Ltd after a successful tender. The tenement expired on the 5th October 2016 and application for extension of one year has been made.

In June 2016 Unity Mining Ltd was acquired by Diversified Minerals Pty Ltd, a part of the PYBAR group. Unity was de-listed but remains as a company entity and is the holder of the tenement.

At the time of writing (May 2017) a decision has been made to relinquish 18 sq km of the tenement. The reason for this is that a significant portion of the company's exploration resources (people and budget) is being put into the nearby Henty Gold Mine, which was recently re-opened and requires a large exploration effort.

The type of "Greenfields" exploration required for all but a small portion of this EL is beyond the scope of the company at the present time.

The location of the relinquished area is shown in figure 1.

The license area is all crown land designated as part of the Mt Dundas Regional Reserve, HEC and State Forest, all of which are available for exploration under the Mineral Resources Act 1995. Any disturbances in Regional Reserve require notification and approval from the Mineral Exploration Working Group (MEWG). Further conditions of exploration are outlined in the Exploration Code of Practice (produced by Mineral Resources of Tasmania (MRT)).

The land vested in the HEC includes the Anthony, Howards and Bradshaws Road access.

1.2 Location and Access

Henty River (EL13/2011) occurs midway between Queenstown and Tullah on Tasmania's West Coast. The EL's eastern boundary abuts Unity Mining lease, EL28/2001 (Figure 1). Local access to the tenement is off the Howards and Anthony Roads and the Zeehan highway. Much of the tenement is difficult to access due to dense forestry and degradation of existing roads and bush tracks and the steep nature of the terrain.

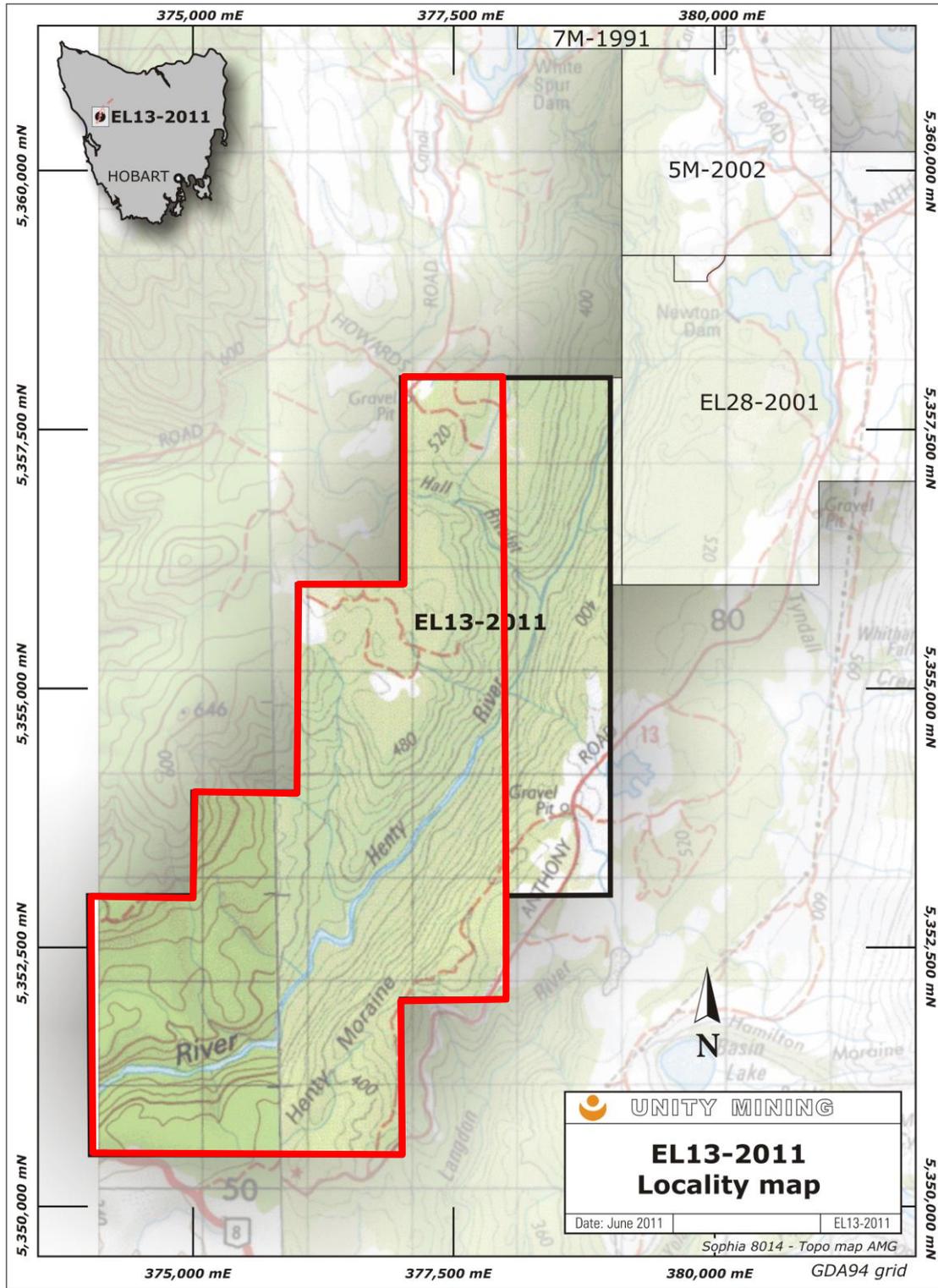


Figure 1: Location of EL13/2011 (map in GDA 94 projection). Red boundary outlines the area to be relinquished.

1.3 Regional Geology

This section is taken from the Annual Report for neighbouring tenement for the period April 2008-April 2009 (Barrick 2009):

Basement rocks of western Tasmania comprise sediments multiply deformed during the Late Proterozoic Penguin Orogeny (700±50 Ma) (Berry, 1994). A rift phase followed, characterised by continental shelf sedimentation and tholeiitic volcanism (Crawford and Berry, 1992).

The first phase of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny (510-490 Ma) is characterised by extensional tectonism which resulted in the rapid deposition of sediments and calc-alkaline volcanics (Mount Read Volcanics), particularly along the eastern margin of the newly formed Dundas Trough (Berry, 1994).

The Mount Read Volcanics (MRV) interfinger with the Dundas Group to the west and are bound by Precambrian rocks of the Tyennan Region to the east.

On the south-eastern side of the Henty Fault, the MRV package can be divided into four main lithostratigraphic groups (Corbett, 1992). These are: the Western Volcano-Sedimentary Sequence (WVSS), the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC), the Eastern Quartz Phyric Sequence (EQPS) and the Tyndall Group (TG).

The WVSS comprises rocks of the Dundas Group and the Yolande River Sequence (Corbett, 1992) which interfinger with the lava rich zones of the CVC and the EQPS sequence. The WVSS was deposited in a marine setting and consists of tuffaceous mass flow deposits, volcano-sedimentary siltstones/mudstones, volcanoclastic turbidites and black graphitic shales (Corbett & Lees, 1987).

The CVC is the central belt of the MRV and interfingers with both the WVSS and EQPS. CVC lithologies are predominantly feldspar-porphyrific rhyolitic to andesitic volcanics and pumiceous volcanoclastics, with lesser intercalated minor sediments and mafic units (Corbett 1992). A useful geochemical subdivision is proposed by Crawford et al (1992) where the CVC is split into two distinct geochemical suites (Suite 1 and Suite 2, see Section 2.5: Local Geology).

The EQPS occurs along the eastern margin of the MRV belt and interfingers with the CVC to the west. The package comprises rhyo-dacitic lava-dominated volcanics with common quartz-feldspar phyric intrusives (Corbett, 1992).

The TG comprises a lower association consisting mainly of crystal-rich sandstones and polymictic breccias with minor rhyolitic and andesitic lavas, overlain by the volcanogenic conglomerate and sandstone units of the upper TG.

The last phase of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny (~490 Ma) caused the earlier faults to be reactivated as reverse faults and formed open north trending folds along with the uplift and erosion of the Tyennan Block which formed the Owen Group conglomerates (Berry, 1994). The Owen Group appears to conformably overly the TG in the Henty area (Corbett, 1992).

Deposition of the Owen Group ceased in the mid Devonian with the onset of the Tabberabberan Orogeny resulting in tightening of the north trending Cambrian Folds in the Dundas Trough with formation of a NNW striking cleavage (Berry, 1994).

1.4 Local Geology

1.4.1 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the Henty River lease has been well documented by previous workers through regional and more detailed local mapping. The regional geology of the tenement area is shown in Figure 2; derived from MRT 1:25,000 series (Corbett, 1986).

The North and South Henty Faults delineate the geology into several distinct assemblages. A thin sliver of quartz/feldspar-phyric tuff and terrigenous sediments of the White Spur Formation, part of the Dundas Group, occurs in the NW of the tenement against the North Henty Fault. At Hercules and Rosebery mines, north of EL13/2011, the White Spur Formation is significant as it forms the hanging wall to the massive sulphide ore bodies.

The Henty Fault Wedge sequence outcrops in the central portion of the tenement, typically on the western flank of the Henty River. This wedge sequence is allochthonous to the sequences on either side. Terrigenous sediments including interbedded mud and siltstones, minor tuff and lithic-wacke of the Halls Rivulet Track sequence occur in the north east portion. Further south is the region of the Henty Adits which have been the target of the bulk of the exploration in the Henty River. Andesitic to basaltic lava, minor ultramafics, volcanoclastic sediments and siltstones form the Henty Adits sequence; of which the sediments host the mineralisation (Poltock and Fitzgerald, 1991). In the most south western portion of the tenement (near the Zeehan Highway) the lithologies outcropping in the Henty River are gabbroic to ultramafic components of an ophiolite complex, interpreted as Cambrian in age (Poltock 1992). The western portion of the tenement is largely overlain by glacial till.

To the south east of the Henty Fault, on the eastern flank of the Henty River, lie lithologies of the Yolande River and Central Volcanic sequences.

Andesitic and minor felsic pyroclastic rocks occur as part of the latter sequence. Quartz feldspar porphyry, lithic tuff, siltstone, shales, lithic-wacke and minor quartz feldspar pyroclastics form part of the Yolande River sequence as mapped on the Henty River EL.

A slightly amended stratigraphic column is suggested for the Henty River area and has been summarised in Figure 3.

1.4.2 Structure

The two Henty Fault splays, North and South, are the major structural features of the Henty River EL. The South Henty Fault is a regionally significant structure that dips steeply to the west and runs for most of the length of the tenement down the centre of the Henty River. It forms the western boundary of the Yolande River Sequence, CVC and Tyndall Group rocks.

Lithologies generally trend NNW and have a well developed regional (Devonian) cleavage in the same orientation. Bed dips are steep to moderate to the west. Subsidiary fault structures such as the Howards Tramway Fault as mapped by Poltock (1992) separates the Halls Rivulet Track sequence from the ultramafic suite to the west, as mapped in the south west corner of EL 13/2011.

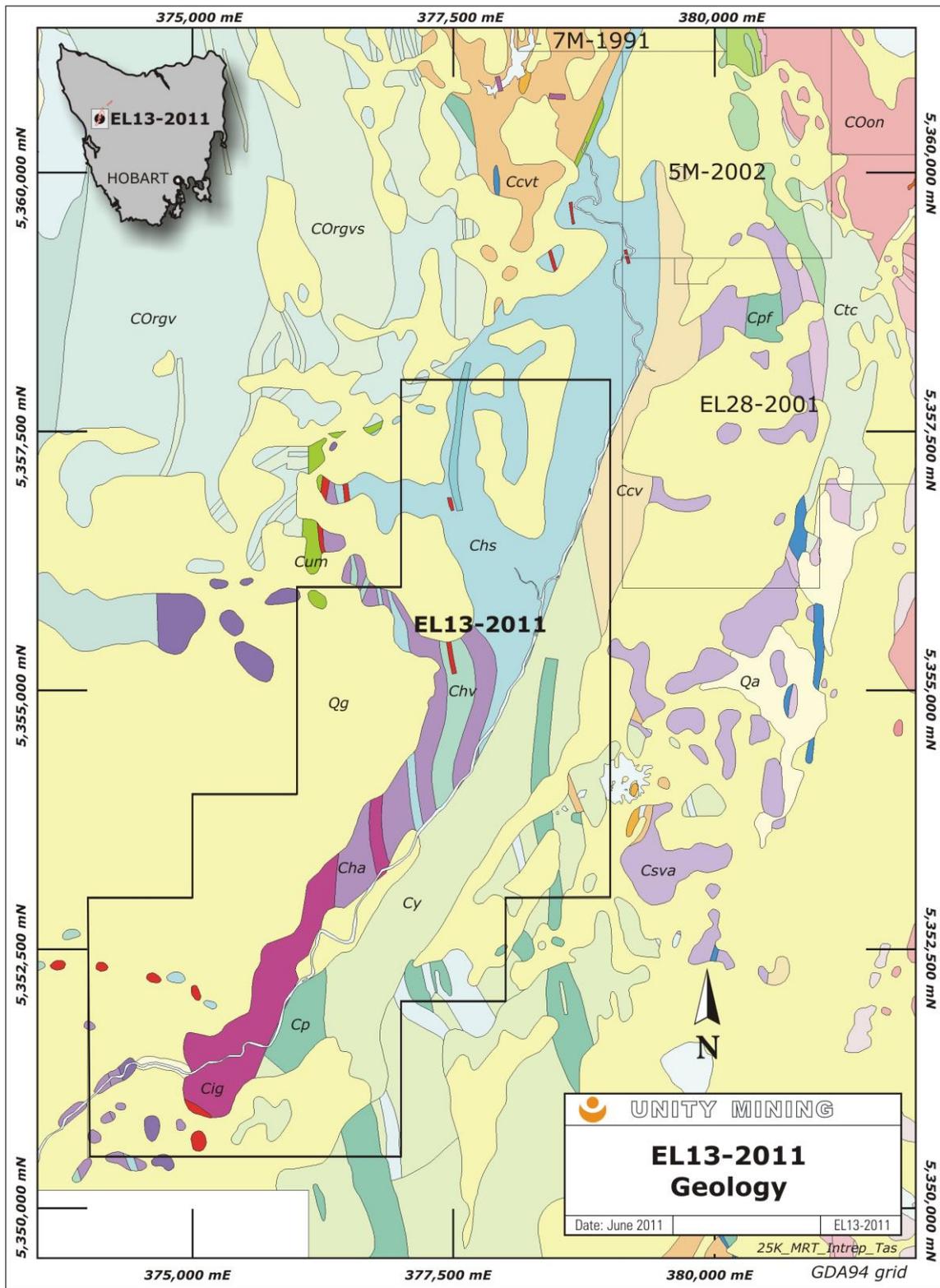
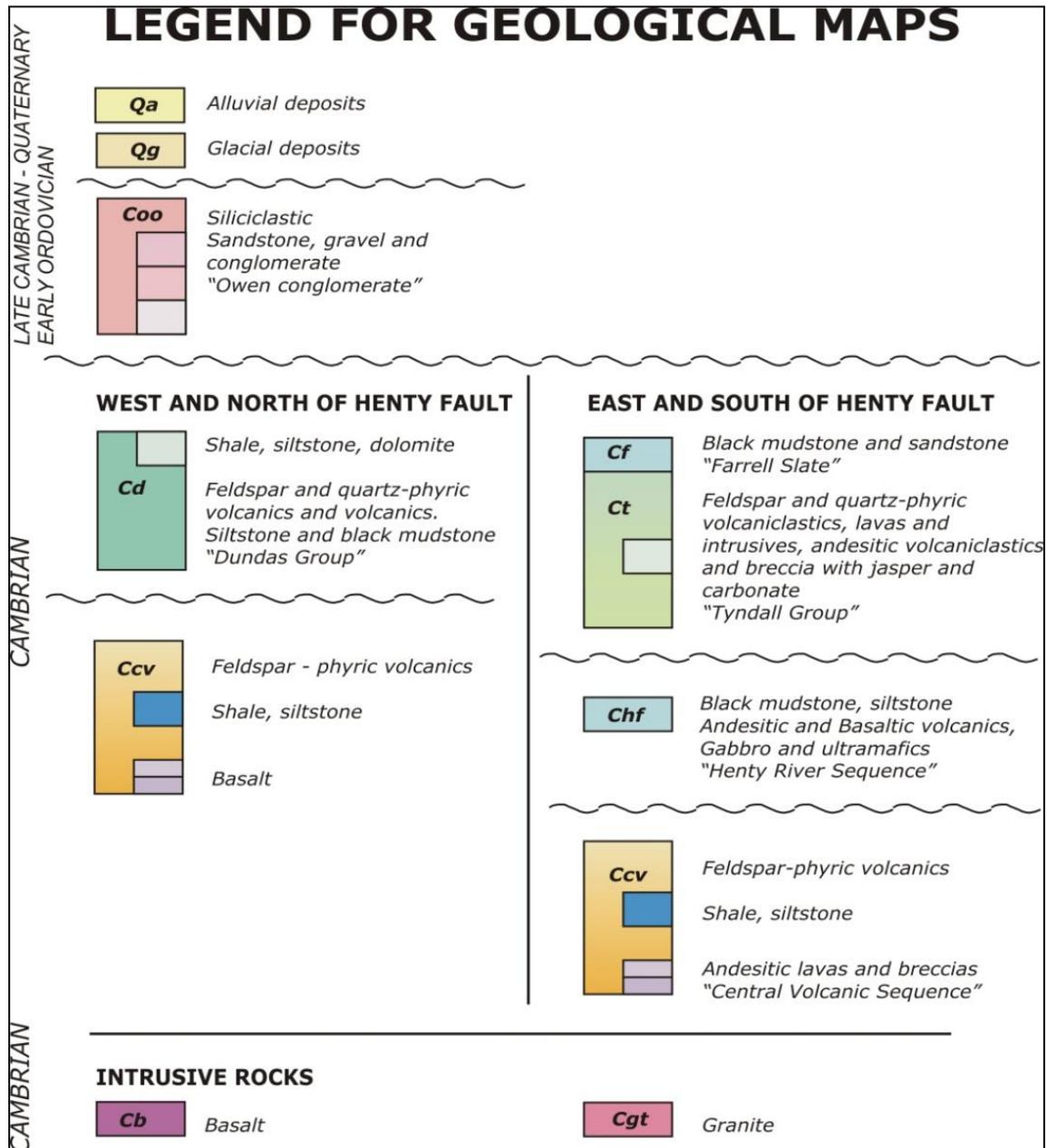


Figure 2: Geology of EL 13/2011 from the MRT 1:25,000 Map series.



1.5.1 Henty Adits Prospect

Disseminated and vein galena-sphalerite mineralisation, hosted in andesitic-basaltic volcanoclastics, was mined in the Henty River at the turn of the 19th Century. More recent exploration activity has focused around this area. In the late 70's the Mt Lyell Mining and Railway Company hit mineralisation in several drill holes with the best intersection returning 6m @ 2.88% Pb, 1.61% Zn and 15 g/t Ag (Meares, 1978).

2. Previous Work

The area of the tenement has been explored intensively, mostly for VHMS-style and Henty Au-style mineralisation during the last forty years (summarised in Appendix 1). Most recently Zinifex drilled DDH HGW1 to test Ag-As/Cu/Pb/Zn soil and ground EM anomalies (McNeill et al, 2007).

Rock chip, stream and soil sampling over the Henty Adits and the Halls Rivulet Track sequence has been the focus of exploration activities over the past thirty years. Down hole EM was proposed for holes HR1-5 but was unsuccessful due to blockages (Poltock and Fitzgerald, 1991).

3. Work completed during the recent tenure.

Previous work by Unity Mining Ltd. has included several days spent checking the access along Howards Road and subsidiary tracks in the northwest margin of the lease and walking down into the gorge itself. Also access into Bradshaws Road and the Henty Adits was checked on foot; the former area would require minimal work with a dozer to allow access from the southwest margin on the lease.

The aeromagnetic and geological maps were used to highlight areas of the tenement that resemble the Henty setting. This setting combines structures intersecting the Henty fault with a favourable stratigraphy.

The RTP_1VD magnetic image was used to identify structures and this was overlaid on the Geological Survey 1:25,000 mapping. See figures 2 and 3 below. Rock chip sampling of favourable structural locations was undertaken, with one sample in the relinquished area.

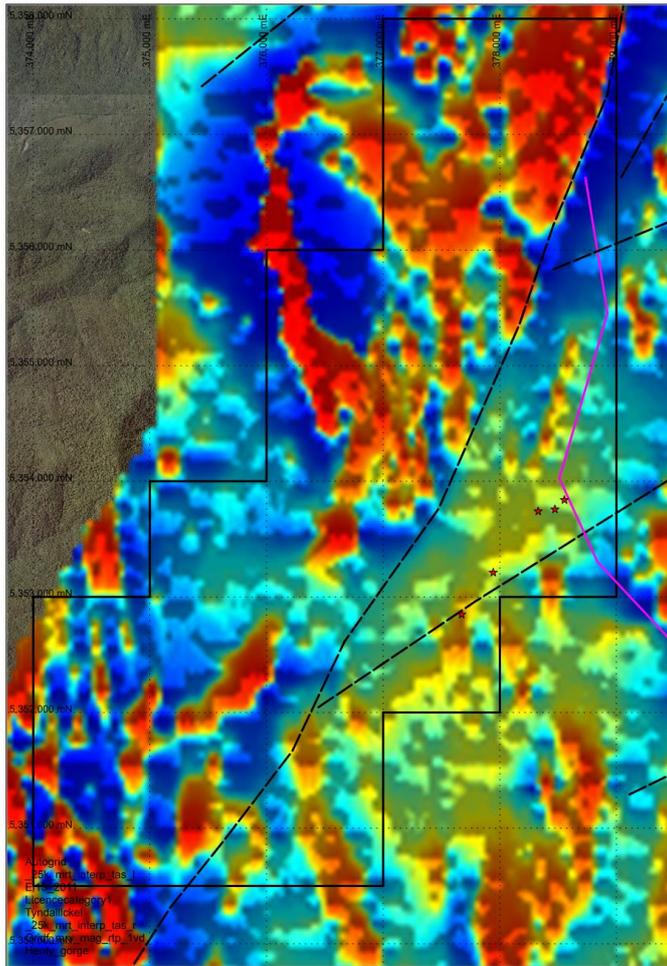


Figure 2 Structure identified on the RTP_1VD aeromagnetic image. Co-ordinates are MGA 94, Zone 55.

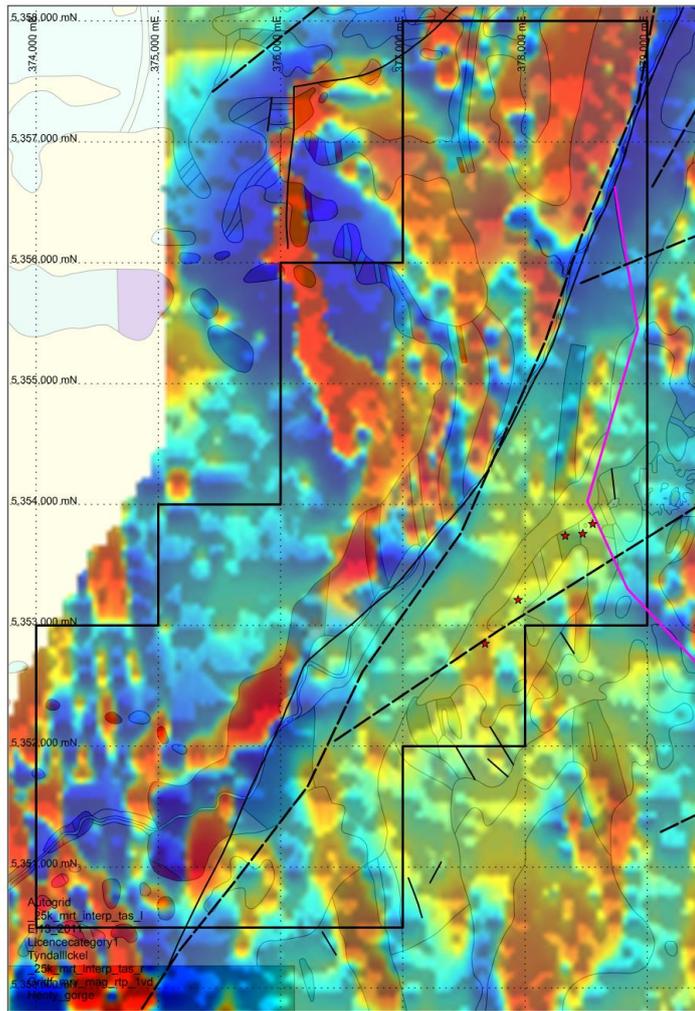


Figure 3 1:25,000 geology map overlain by the magnetic RTP_1VD image. Solid black lines are structures from the geological map, dashed lines are structures interpreted from the magnetics. The purple line marks the boundary between the Central Volcanic Sequence unit and the Yolande River sequence (sediments and volcanics). Coordinates are MGA 94, Zone 55.



Figure 4. Location of rock chip samples (red stars).

4. Results

Assays of the rock chip sample failed to return any anomalous gold or base metals. The results are shown in the table below.

Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Bi	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn		
	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
Description	0.02	0.01	0.2	2	1	1	2	2	MGA E	MGA N
HR01	0.86	<0.01	<0.2	<2	3	<1	<2	2	377670	5352900

Table 1 Location and assay results for rock chip samples.

The rock sampling was very limited by available outcrop but no alteration was observed in the area either.

Other work on the tenement was hampered by lack of funds and inaccessibility (which could be overcome with sufficient funds and time).

5. Conclusions

Despite the difficult access to the area, the proximity of a variety of Cambrian rock types adjacent to the very significant Henty Fault makes this an attractive area to explore for those who have sufficient time and budget to undertake systematic Greenfields exploration.

6. References

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