

**Final Report for Relinquishment Area of
EL30/2014
Blackwater Rivulet**

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Abstract

- Two rounds of exploration were undertaken on EL30/2014, in late 2015 and early 2017.
- Towards the southern boundary of the licence the underlying dolomite was found to be rising close to the surface without a silica layer between the overlying gravel and clay and the underlying dolomite.
- The southernmost two kilometres (5km²) of ground is therefore being relinquished.

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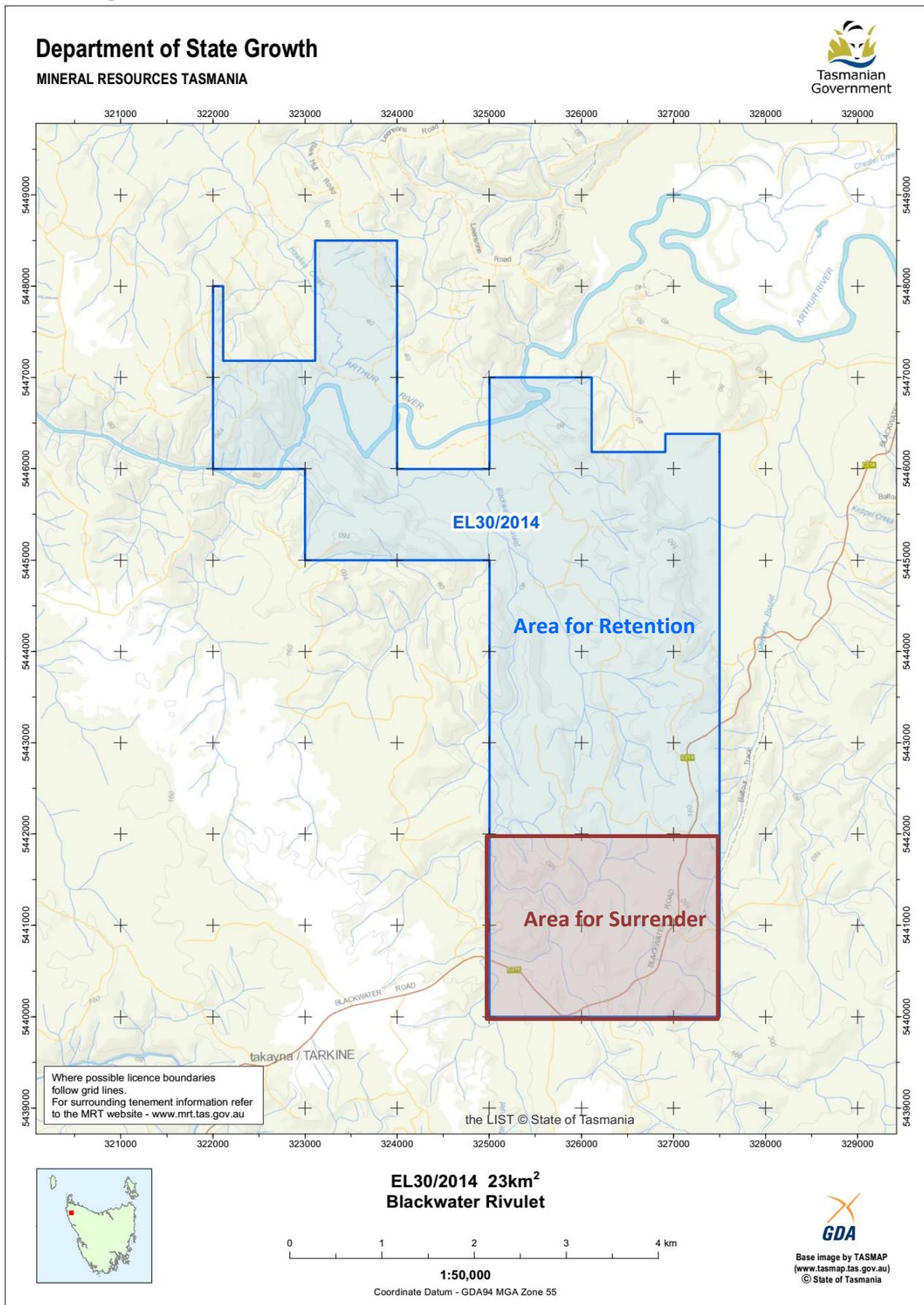
1. Resume of the Exploration Philosophy

A band of Smithton dolomite is known to underlie TAM's silica tenements EL15/2009 and 27M/2009 (Hawkes Creek) on the north side of the Arthur River. The dolomite bedrock is also known to continue south of the Arthur River through the current licence.

Reconnaissance on foot revealed exposures of silica along a line of hills and ridge over the dolomite area, with tertiary deposits of clay, gravel and sand predominating the surface progressively to the southern end of the licence.

2. Map Showing the Proposed Surrendered and Retained Areas

Figure 1. EL30/2014



3. Summary of Exploration Undertaken on the Surrendered Area

Two exploration campaigns were undertaken on the licence, in 2015 and 2017. The initial round targeted locations where potential resources were identified at the surface. These areas were a series of hills running from the northwest of the licence to the southeast.

The second round of exploration tested the extremity of potential silica resources either side of the dolomite band, and at the southern end.

The two most southern auger holes, just north of the proposed surrender area, revealed surface gravel over clay, and dolomite at a depth of around 4.5m. The shallow dolomite depth indicates little or no potential for silica to be present in the area. These holes, located in the retention area, were reported in the 2017 annual report.

As the dolomite depth was decreasing towards the south, it is considered that the potential for silica flour south of 5,442,000mN is highly unlikely. Accordingly, no field exploration was undertaken in the proposed surrender area.

4. Details of Work Undertaken During the Final Reporting Period

As described above, no on site drilling or test pitting was undertaken within the surrender area itself. The drilling undertaken in the retention area close to the surrender area, lead to the conclusion that moving from north to south, the dolomite bedrock rises too close to the surface for commercial silica flour to be present, and therefore that the surrender area is not prospective.

5. Conclusions as to the Nature and Distribution of Mineralisation

The 2017 auger drilling has not been encouraging in terms of finding silica flour beneath the Tertiary gravel in the southernmost area of the licence.

The lack of encouragement from that auger drilling is consistent with the lack of encouragement from earlier work in the nearby area covered by the southern part of EL30/2014 (Turner, 2007).

6. Bibliography of Relevant Reports

Reports known by the author related to the target mineral, silica, on the surrender area are listed below.

Everard J.L., Seymour D.B., Reed A.R., McClenaghan M.P., Green D.C. and Calver C.R. Regional geology of the Southern Smithton Synclinorium, Explanatory Report for the Roger, Sumac and Dempster 1:25 000 scale geological map sheets, far northwestern Tasmania.

Turner, N. J. 2000. EL61/94 Arthur River, Interim Report to 31st May 2000.

Turner, N. J. 2007. EL61/94 Arthur River, Annual Report to 9th June, 2007 & Final Report.

Turner, N. J. 2017. EL30/2014 Blackwater Rivulet, Annual Report to March 2017.

7. Details of Disturbance and Rehabilitation

The existing Blackwater Spur 5 Road was used for access to the licence. No land disturbance was made in the surrender area. Therefore there are no outstanding rehabilitation requirements.

8. Submission of Digital Datasets.

Nil. All on-ground exploration was undertaken in the retention area, none in the surrender area.