Lottah Mining Pty Ltd

Final Report on Exploration on Relinquished Part of EL 35/2006 “Hampshire 1”

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Abstract

There has been no field exploration of the relinquished part of EL 35/2006 “Hampshire 1” during the life of the tenement.

Desktop work has downgraded the potential for the tenement to hold economic mineralisation.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Location and access

EL 35/2006 previously covered an area of 87.45 km2 in Tasmania's northwest, inland from Burnie. Lottah Mining Pty Ltd has decided to relinquish the western portion of the licence, being an area 50.85 (51 skm) square kilometres, and retaining the eastern portion, an area of 36.6 (37 skm) square kilometres.

The areas for relinquishment and retention are shown in figure 1.2.

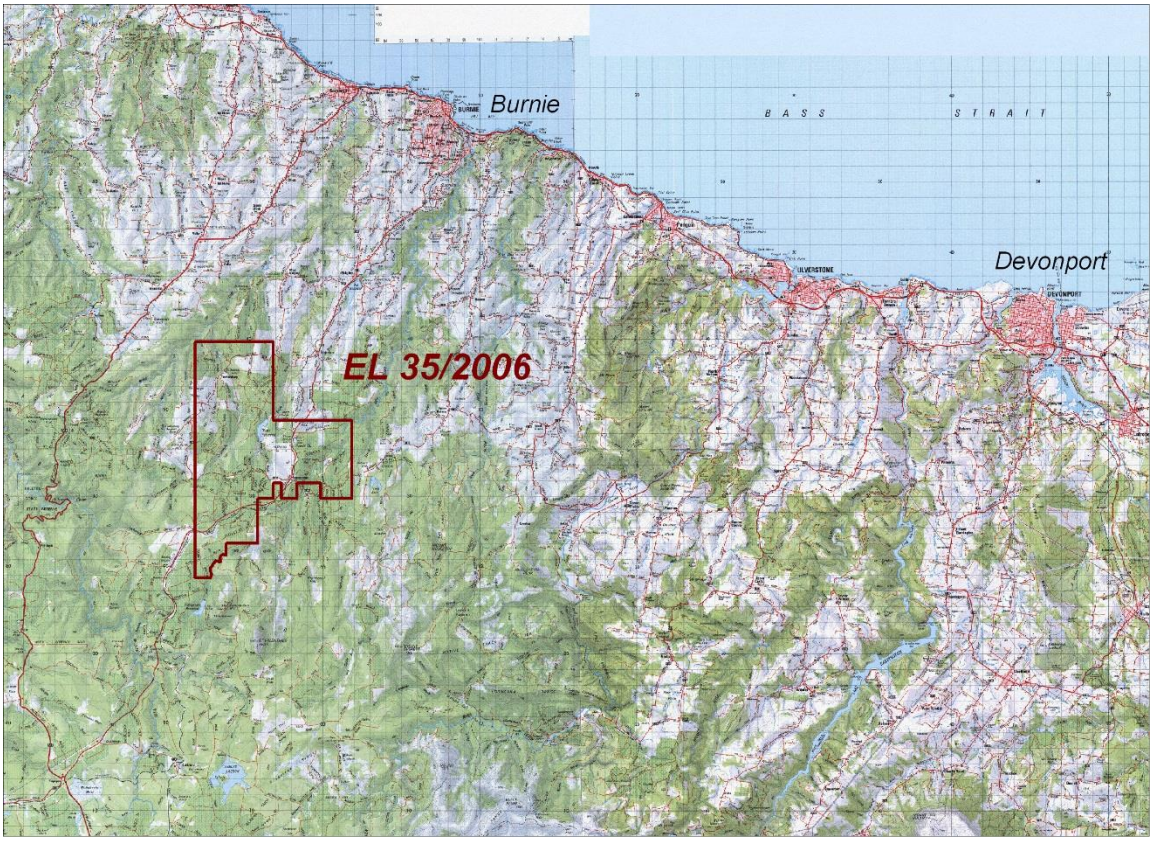

Figure 1.1: EL 35/2006 location. The tenement shape shown is the original area.

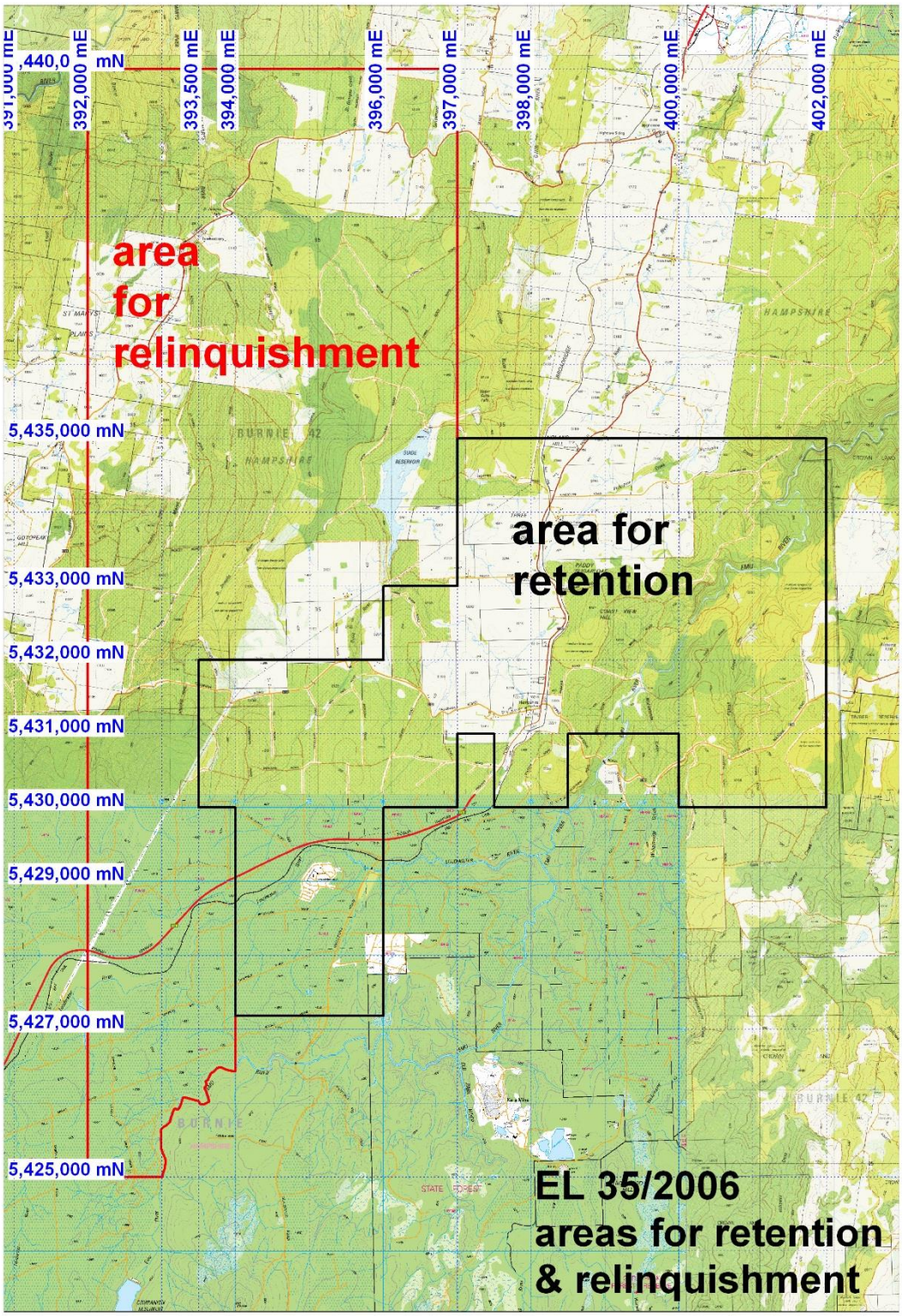

Figure 1.2: EL 35/2006 areas for relinquishment (red outlined area) and retention (black outlined area).

1.2 Land status and usage

EL 35/2006 consists of primarily private land. Almost the sole usage of the land is forestry with the rest used for general agriculture.

1.3 Tenure

Exploration Licence EL 35/2006 “Hampshire 1” was granted to Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd in 2006. Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd was bought out by Forward Mining whose parent company is Lottah Mining Pty Ltd.

EL 35/2006 remains in the name of Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd but is owned and managed by Lottah Mining Pty Ltd.

Lottah is relinquishing the western portion of the tenement, an area of 51 square kilometres, retaining the eastern portion, an area of 37 square kilometres.

1.4 Exploration focus

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd has a JORC compliant magnetite iron resource at its Rogetta North project on ML 1996P/M to the southeast of EL 35/2006.

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd also has a JORC compliant hematite iron resource deposit on EL6/2005 to the northeast of EL 35/2006.

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd is targeting further magnetite and/or hematite iron deposits to add to its resource inventory.

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd is also targeting any commodities of commercial interest including but not limited to W03, Sn, Bi, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, Li, Ni, REE, wollastonite and facing stone.

2.0 Geology

Regionally the geology of the Rogetta Project area is dominated by a basement of Proterozoic metasediments (and minor mafic volcanics) of the Oonah/Burnie Formations unconformably overlain by a sequence of Cambro-Ordovician volcanics and sediments, both intruded by the Devonian Housetop Granite, all obscured by a veneer of Tertiary basalt.

The basal unit of the Cambro-Ordovician sequence consists of Mt Read Volcanics, correlated with Tyndall Group. These are overlain by the Owen Group sediments.

The basal member of the Owen Group is a quartz pebble conglomerate with local additions of volcaniclastic detritus. The conglomerates are overlain by the Moina Sandstone which has a gradational contact with the overlying Gordon Group Limestone, becoming more calcareous towards the contact.

The Gordon Group limestones and dolomites are the host to skarn mineralsation.

These basement rocks were deformed in the Middle Tabberrabberran Orogeny under a largely east-west compressive stress regime. This resulted in the development of north to north-northeast striking F2 folds superimposed on a much broader east-west F2 fold.

Late in the orogeny the I-type Housetop Granite was emplaced passively and underlies most of the Rogetta Project tenements.

Skarn mineralisation was introduced into calcareous rocks by fluids derived from this granite with rarer vein style mineralisation also associated with this intrusive. Whilst previously considered to be a single body more recent work (McKeown, 1994) suggests that the granite consists of a number of phases often intruding as dykes as opposed to a large rounded batholith geometry.

In the Tertiary topographic lows were filled by basal sediments followed by thick Tertiary basalt flows which spilled over onto more undulating topography as a thin veneer.

The mapped geology of EL 35/2006 shows basalt extending over plus 95% of the area with Proterozoic and Palaeozoic rocks outcropping in a number of small windows.

In the western, relinquished portion these windows are either of Permian (far northwest corner) or Proterozoic rocks. In the eastern portion the rocks exposed in these windows are Cambro-Ordovician suggesting the likelihood of a major structure beneath the basalt.

3.0 Review of Previous Work

3.1 Prior to current tenement

The existence of deposits of magnetite and hematite iron in the northern part of Tasmania has been known since the late 19th century.

Modern exploration commenced in the late 1950's with regional geophysical surveys.

Exploration was largely focused on tin/tungsten skarns with aeromagnetics a major tool. Tasminex (EL's 1/1969, 5/1972, 10/1978 and 44/1971) and Comalco+/-Shell (EL 4/1977) were the main explorers during this period with Renison (EL 23/1984) and BHP (EL 23/1979) also holding portions of the relinquished area of EL 35/2006.

The focus later shifted to magnetite. In 2005 Red River Resources took up the majority of the current project area forming a joint venture with Iron Mountain Mining Ltd in 2007.

Exploration within the relinquished area is very limited with only one drill hole, that being PDH GRD1, drilled in 1981 by Shell at the Guide Reservoir prospect.

3.2 During current tenement

There has been no fieldwork undertaken within the relinquished portion.

Work has consisted solely of compiling and appraising historical data.

4.0 Exploration completed during the reporting period February 2017 to February 2018

There has been no work carried out on the relinquished portion of the tenement during the last year.

5.0 Discussion

The major conclusion to be drawn from work to date is that a number of the sinuous high amplitude magnetic anomalies in the area are due to thick accumulations of basalt infilling palaeovalleys.

6.0 Proposed Works Programme 2017/18 year

It is proposed to relinquish the western portion of the tenement.

7.0 Expenditure

Negligible funds were spent on exploration on the relinquished portion of the tenement during the last reporting year.

8.0 Environmental

There has been no on-ground fieldwork, and thus no environmental impact, on the relinquished portion of the tenement.

9.0 References

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