

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd
Partial Relinquishment Report
EL 53/2007 “Mt Everett”
December 2017

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Abstract

Work Completed on the whole of EL 53/2007 "Mt Everett" during the period of July 2016 – July 2017 has consisted of a comprehensive compilation of previous exploration.

That review has seen the downgrading of the area being relinquished and subsequent decision to relinquish the ground.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Location and access

EL 53/2007 originally covered an area of 45 km² in Tasmania's northwest, inland from Burnie. The relinquished portion of the tenement is an area of 22 km².

Access to the tenement is best achieved from the Hampshire Natone road and thence by gravel roads such as Blythe Road. Access within the licence is via limited historic and current logging roads and tracks.

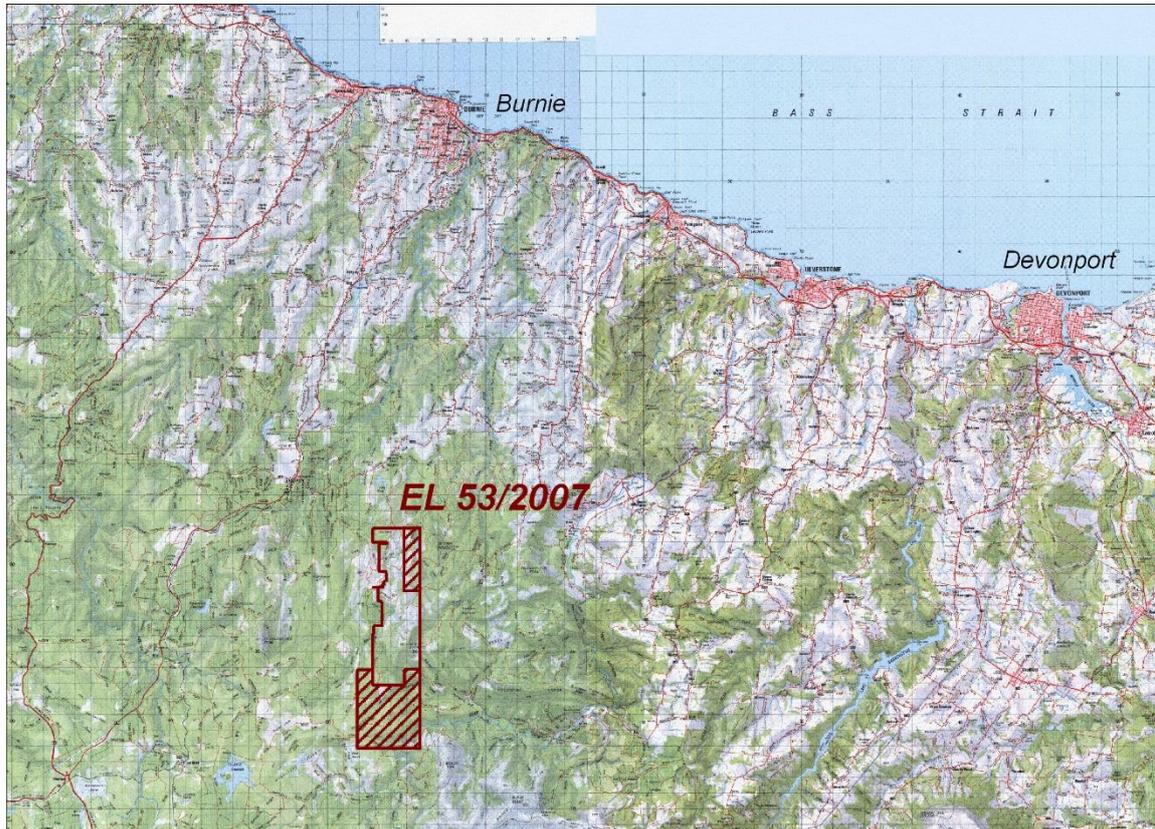


Figure 1.1: EL 53/2007 location. Area for relinquishment is hatched, area for retention is clear.

1.2 Land status and usage

The retained portion of EL 53/2007 consists of State Forest and some private freehold. Almost the sole usage of the land is forestry.

1.3 Tenure

Exploration Licence EL 53/2007 "Mt Everett" was granted to Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd in 2007. Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd was bought out by Forward Mining whose parent company is Lottah Mining Pty Ltd. ML 1996P/M was excised in part from EL 53/2007 on 4th June 2015.

EL 53/2007 remains in the name of Blythe River Iron Pty Ltd but is owned and managed by Lottah Mining Pty Ltd.

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd have decided to relinquish half of the original tournament area.

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 immediate west of EL 53/2007. ML 1996P/M was in part excised from EL53/2007

Lottah Mining Pty Ltd also has a JORC compliant hematite iron resource deposit on EL 6/2005 to the northeast of EL 53/2007.

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 Husetop 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 volcanoclastic 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 mineralisation.

These basement rocks were deformed in the Middle Tabberrabberan Orogeny under a largely east-west compressive stress regime. This resulted in the development of north to north-northeast striking F2 folds superimposed on much broader east-west F1 folding.

Late in the orogeny the I-type Husetop 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.

Within EL 53/2007 granite outcrops over the northern third of the licence with gravity data indicating that the granite body continues beneath the rest of the licence area. Tertiary basalt covers the bulk of the rest of the licence with the Cambro-Ordovician rocks outcropping on the eastern side of the middle third and at the very southern end of the licence.

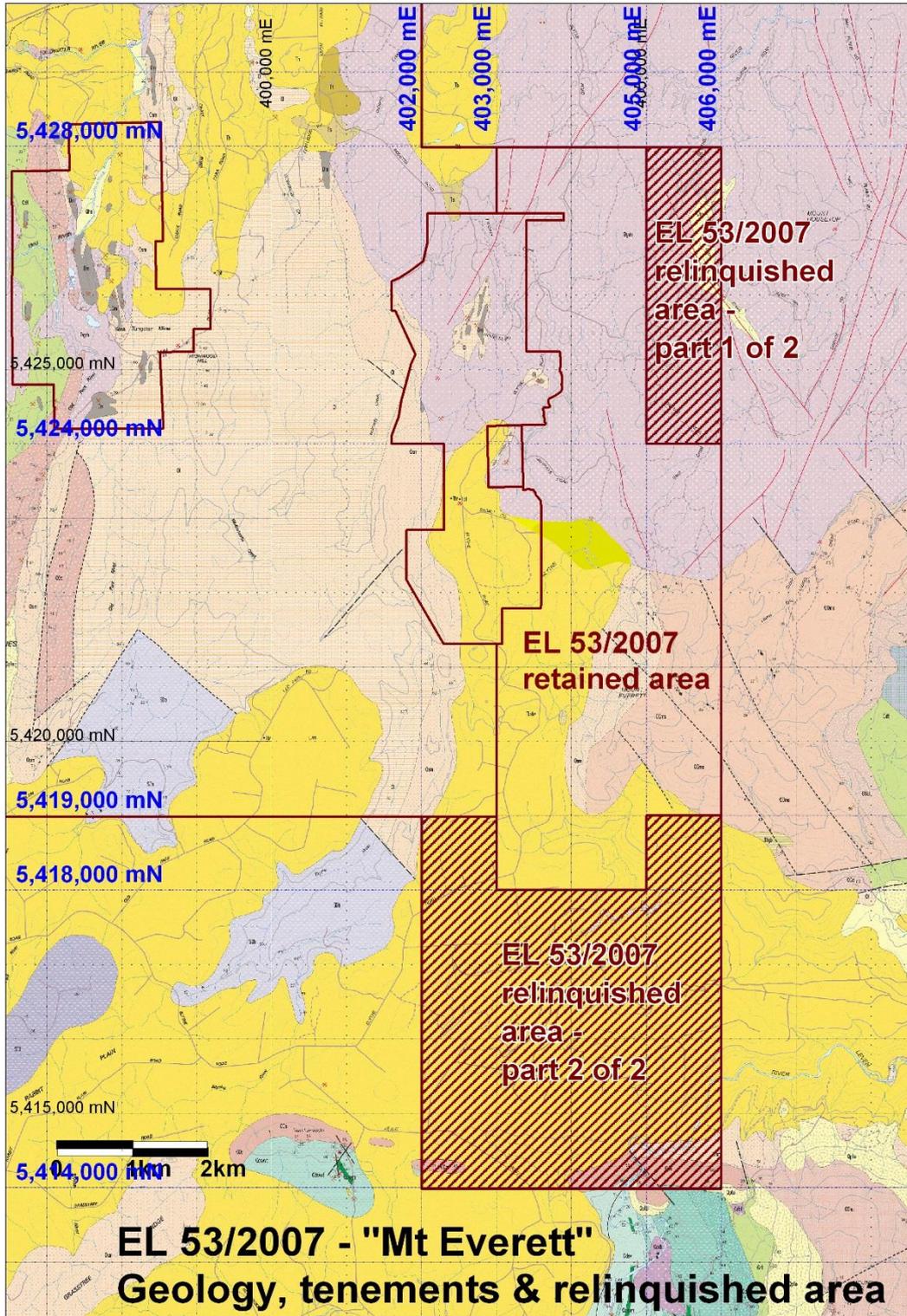


Figure 2.1: Geology and tenements in area of EL 53/2007. The area for relinquishment is shown as the hatched area, the area for retention is shown as the clear area.

3.0 Review of Previous Work

3.1 Prior to current tenement

The area of the original EL 53/2007 has seen relatively limited focussed exploration with that which has occurred largely targeting tin and tungsten in skarn.

There has been very little exploration work within the relinquished portion of the licence.

The two main bodies of work are those carried out by Shell on their EL 36/1979 and Comalco on EL 4/1977 (which included a 1km wide strip within the current EL 53/2007).

Regional aeromagnetics in 1980 and INPUT EM + magnetics in 1983 by Shell on EL 36/1979 recognised the Blythe River prospect as a north-south linear magnetic high (Lawton *et. al.* 1983).

Shell followed this up with gridded soil sampling (Sn, W, Mo, Cu, Zn, Ba) and magnetics on an initially 1.5km long north-south baseline with 100m spaced east-west wing lines to cover the northern end of the trend (Blythe River North) (Lawton *et. al.* 1983). The grid was extended a further 1.2km south to cover the southern magnetic anomalies (Blythe River South).

Two trenches were dug across the northernmost magnetic anomaly's peak. Both intersected magnetite skarn. The southernmost trench on line 2700mN intersected a 15m thick zone of magnetite skarn dipping -25° to the southwest. The northernmost trench intersected a 20m thick zone of skarn but with only 3 thick zones of magnetite skarn, again dipping -25° to the southwest. Shell concluded that based on the ground magnetics the magnetite skarn only extends 15-20m down dip though this is unconfirmed by drilling.

Comalco carried out stream sediment of the magnetic fraction sampling for tin and tungsten defining an area just east of the Blythe River (500m west of the Blythe River South magnetic anomalies) with anomalous drainage for tungsten (blue scheelite). A grid was established and magnetics and gradient IP surveys read. The geology was shown to be Tertiary basalt with one small window of Ordovician sandstone.

A 700m long IP anomaly was defined which was drill tested in a more accessible part of the anomaly by BRD1. The 57m hole did not penetrate the Tertiary cover with water influx corresponding to Tertiary sands and gravels causing the hole to be terminated. A zone of peat intersected between 4m and 7m was considered to be the source of the IP anomaly and no further work was recommended.

Given the position of the anomalous drainage with respect to the Blythe River South magnetic anomaly it is conceivable that the latter was the source of the tungsten.

3.2 During current tenement

EL 53/2007 originally contained the Rogetta East prospect which has been included in ML 1996P/M (which was granted on 4th June, 2015) with a significant body of work conducted on that prospect. That work is detailed in previous reporting.

Work during the current tenement over the current area of EL 53/2007 has been more limited with the focus shifting to the rest of the tenement in late 2015.

4.0 Exploration completed during the reporting period July 2016 to July 2017

Work on the relinquished portion of EL 53/2007 during the period of December 2016 to December 2017 has consisted of the following the comprehensive compilation of previous exploration work with the downloading of all relevant reports from MRT's website and the construction of a drillhole database. That work did not uncover any actual fieldwork within the relinquished area.

5.0 Discussion

Data compilation work on EL 53/2007 is part of a larger body of work compiling all exploration data (with an initial focus on iron) for the whole of Lottah's Rogetta Iron Project tenements in the region.

As stated in section 4.0 that work has indicated that there has been very little exploration activity within the relinquished portion of the tenement.

6.0 Proposed Works Programme 2017/18 year

It is proposed to relinquish the area covered by this report.

7.0 Expenditure

There was negligible exploration expenditure specifically on the relinquished portion of the tenement.

8.0 Environmental

Environmental disturbance on the relinquished portion of EL 53/2007 during the reporting period was zero.

9.0 References

Askins, P.W. (1980). Completion Report, Blythe Road area, EL 4/77. unpub. rept. for COMALCO. [TCR 80_1433]

Lawton, J.J., Wright, R.G., Buchhorn, I.J. & Oakes, G.D. (1983). EL 36/79 Loongana – Progress Report on Exploration for the Period 1st May, 1980 to 30th June, 1983. unpub. rept. for The Shell Company of Australia, Metals Division. [TCR 83_2045]

Weste, G. (1979). EL 1/76 Guildford & Southern Part of EL 4/77 - Report on all Exploration from Oct. 1978 to Dec. 1979. unpub. rept. for COMALCO. [TCR 79_1409]