

EL11/2012
GLADSTONE, TASMANIA

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
01 NOVEMBER 2018

LICENSEE:
KINGFISHER EXPLORATION PTY LTD
A.C.N 169 842 728

Prepared by:
S. Westbrook
Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd
November 2018

TASMETALS
JOINT VENTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EL11/2012 covers 47 square kilometers of ground near Gladstone in NE Tasmania that is considered prospective for orogenic gold style deposits. The project is currently operated and funded through the Tasmetals Farm-in and Joint Venture between Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd (KFE) and Pacific Trends Resources Pty Ltd (PTR). PTR is wholly funding the exploration programs while KFE are the operators. This report documents exploration activities carried out in the sixth year of tenure during the period 2nd November 2017 to 1st November 2018.

Exploration activity undertaken during the reporting period mainly involved continuation of the gridded soil sampling program, commenced in 2017, over a large portion of the tenement area. At the time of reporting, the Portland soils “mega-grid” covers an area of approximately 20 sq.km (6.4 km N-S by 3.1 km E-W).

A total of 1,330 soil samples were collected during the reporting period. Of these, 1,173 have been assayed, while 157 remain to be dispatched for assay. All soil samples were assayed for the indicator elements As, Sb, Bi and Te. Selected samples with anomalous indicator element values were subsequently analysed for trace-level (ppb) gold by 50g fire assay.

Results of the soil sampling program are encouraging with multivariate (As-Sb-Au or As-Bi-Au) soil anomalies providing evidence for significant strike extensions to known outcropping mineralisation at prospects such as Windy Ridge, Grand Flaneur, Portland and Big Musselroe. Previously unrecognised prospective areas have also been identified, such as the Victory As-Sb-Au anomaly south of Portland and the large Sb-Au anomaly east of Blue Bell.

There appears to be mounting evidence for a significant gold system in the Portland project area and a Fosterville-style model continues to guide exploration. The next steps in exploration should be to advance the project quickly towards drilling within the next tenement year.

Recommendations for ongoing exploration work include:

- Ongoing extension and infill sampling of the Portland soils mega-grid.
- Prospect-scale mapping and trenching over key prospects area to provide greater detail of stratigraphy and structure;
- Detailed ground (or airborne) magnetics, gravity and possible IP/Resistivity geophysical survey.
- Drill testing priority targets.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	EXPLORATION RATIONALE	4
1.2	GEOLOGY	6
1.3	MINERALISATION	9
2	REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK	10
2.1	HISTORICAL MINING & PROSPECTING	10
2.2	PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	10
3	EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING REPORTING PERIOD	11
4	DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	13
4.1	WINDY RIDGE SOIL ANOMALY	13
4.2	VICTORY SOIL ANOMALY	13
4.3	BLUE BELL SOIL ANOMALY	13
4.4	GRAND FLANEUR SOIL ANOMALY	14
4.5	BIG MUSSELROE SOIL ANOMALY	14
4.6	PORTLAND SOIL ANOMALY	14
4.7	OTHER SOIL ANOMALIES	14
5	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK	16
6	ENVIRONMENT	16
7	EXPENDITURE	17
8	REFERENCES	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location plan showing the EL11/2012 tenement area.	5
Figure 2. Geology map of the tenement area (adapted from the MRT 1:25,000 scale digital geology).	7
Figure 3. Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with interpreted fault structures and prospect locations in the Portland goldfield area	8
Figure 4. Map showing completed soil sample locations of the Portland soils mega-grid.	12
Figure 5. Plans showing the distribution of anomalous soil geochemistry at Portland, EL11/2012. A. gold, B. arsenic, C. antimony, and D. bismuth.	15

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Exploration expenditure on EL11/2012 during the reporting period.....	17
--	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I. Soil Sample Location and Assay Data	
---	--

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the sixth Annual Report for EL11/2012 located near Gladstone in NE Tasmania (**Error! Reference source not found.**). EL11/2012 covers 47 square kilometers of ground that is considered prospective for orogenic gold and possible Thermal Aureole Gold (TAG) style deposits.

This report documents exploration activities completed over the 12 months ending 1st November 2018 (the Reporting Period).

The project is currently operated and funded through the Tasmetals Farm-in and Joint Venture between Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd (KFE) and Pacific Trends Resources Pty Ltd (PTR). PTR is wholly funding the exploration programs while KFE are the operators.

All maps and location coordinates contained within this report are presented in GDA94 datum format unless otherwise noted.

1.1 EXPLORATION RATIONALE

The main exploration target for EL11/2012 is for Victorian-style, turbidite hosted orogenic gold deposits. More specifically, Fosterville-style mineralisation with a gold-arsenic-antimony association is now being targeted.

Numerous studies indicate that northeastern Tasmania can be interpreted to represent a lateral equivalent of the turbidite-dominated fold-thrust belt of the western Lachlan Orogen in central Victoria (e.g. Bierlein et al, 2005). The turbidite belts in northeastern Tasmania are host to extensive orogenic style gold mineralisation and numerous historical goldfields but are largely unexplored compared to the Victorian counterpart.

Key exploration targets include:

- Zones of structural discordance between bedding, fold axes and steeply-dipping NNE-trending faults i.e. faults sub-parallel to fold axes but cutting obliquely across them (Fosterville style model);
- Zones of enhanced fracturing/brecciation/dilation at intersection of NNE-trending and NW-trending structures (with increased potential where bedding and fold closures are discordant to these structures).

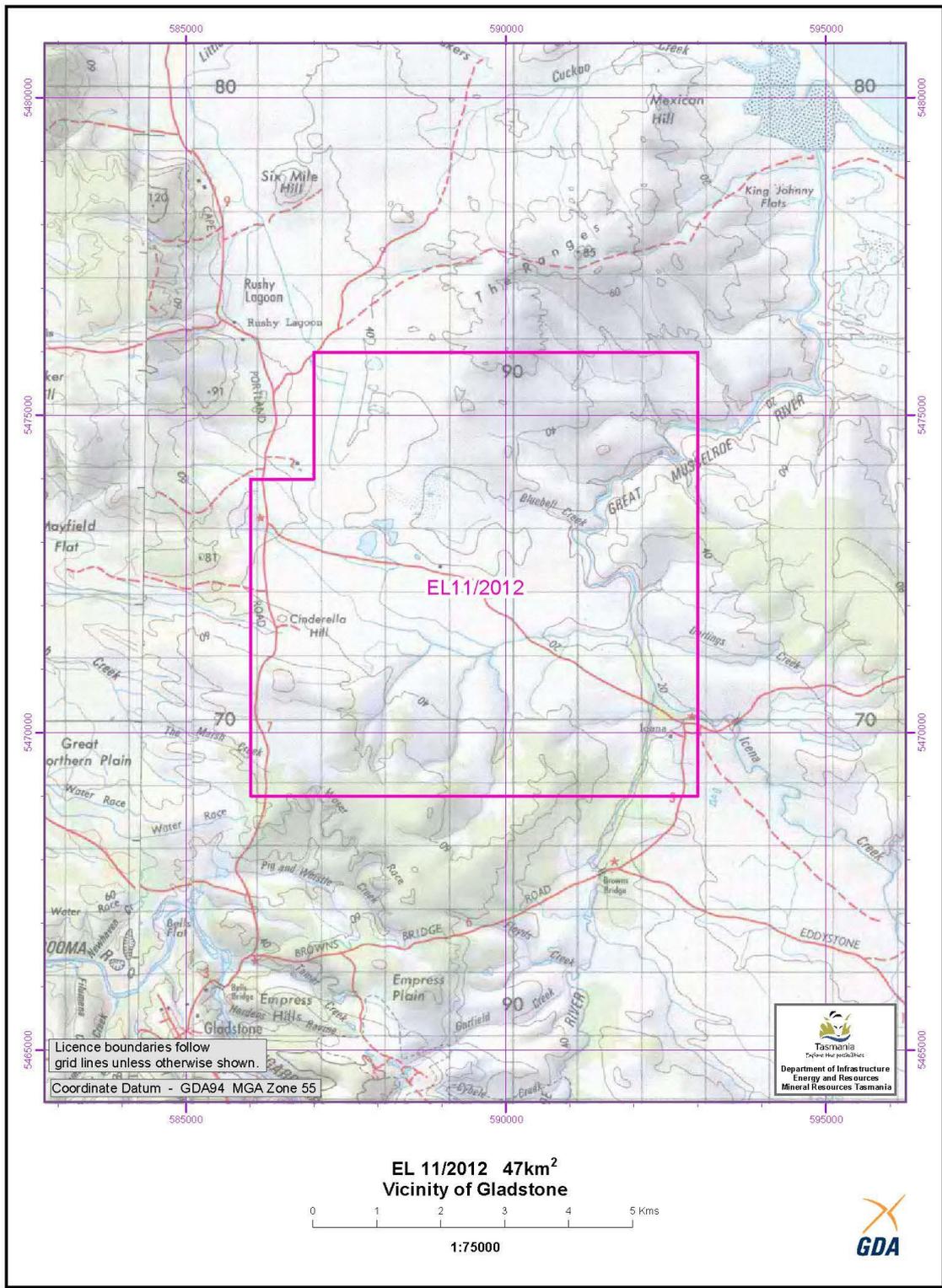


Figure 1. Location plan showing the EL11/2012 tenement area.

1.2 GEOLOGY

Figure 2 shows the geology of the EL11/2012 tenement area.

The Paleozoic geology of northeastern Tasmania comprises a 5 to 7 km thick, deformed sequence of Ordovician-Silurian (to early Devonian) aged turbidites known as the Mathinna Supergroup (or “Mathinna Group”). Rocks of the Mathinna Group were folded and metamorphosed to sub- to mid-greenschist facies during the Early to Middle Devonian. Several extensive S- and I-type granitoid batholiths (namely the Scottsdale, Blue Tier and Eddystone Batholiths) intruded the Mathinna Supergroup during Late Devonian times (around 400 Ma to 375 Ma). The granitoids area surrounded by narrow metamorphic aureoles indicative of intrusion at a high crustal level. The Mathinna Supergroup and granitoid rocks are unconformably overlain by flat-lying Permo-Triassic rocks of the Parmeener Supergroup which are intruded by sills of Jurassic dolerite. The Parmeener Supergroup rocks are typically unmineralised. Exhumation and weathering during the Tertiary was accompanied by widespread basaltic volcanism.

Historical gold workings in the Gladstone-Portland district comprise gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein lodes hosted within deformed and metamorphosed turbidite slates and quartzite of the Mathinna Supergroup sediments. Devonian granitoids enclose the Mathinna Group rocks to the south and west (Blue Tier Batholith), and north and east (Eddystone Batholith). Jurassic dolerite dominates the northwest part of the coastline outside of the EL. The Mathinna Beds are steeply dipping, striking approximately NNE and consists of interbedded lithic arenite and quartzite, siltstone and pelite, with hornfelsing in metamorphic aureoles around granitoid bodies.

Aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys flown over the Gladstone-Portland district have been quite successful in resolving local- and district-scale structural trends within the Mathinna Beds and boundaries with the Devonian granitoids and associated hornfelsing. Significant variation in the magnetic properties of the Mathinna sediments due to metamorphic magnetite alteration of quartz phyllite units (Roach, 1990) has allowed for these marker units to be used to interpret folds and faults which are not immediately apparent at surface due to paucity of outcrop, deep weathering and cover.

Magnetic images (Figure 3) indicate close to tight folding of the Mathinna Group sediments along a NNE axial planar trend and slight plunge towards the north. District scale NNE to N-S trending axial plane thrusts(?) and cross-cutting NW-trending faults are apparent in the magnetics and appear to be major structural controls on the location of the known historical gold mines.

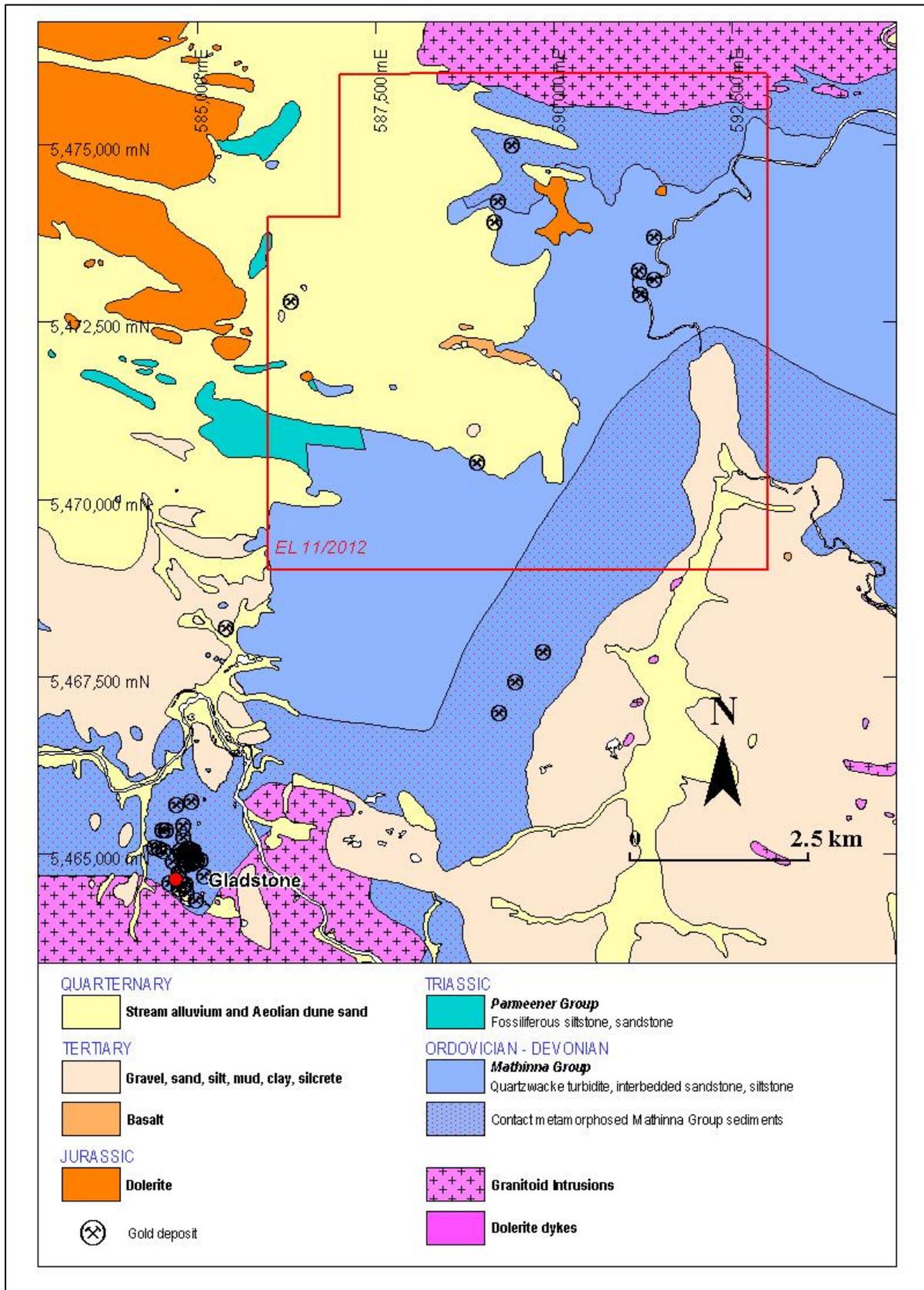


Figure 2. Geology map of the tenement area (adapted from the MRT 1:25,000 scale digital geology).

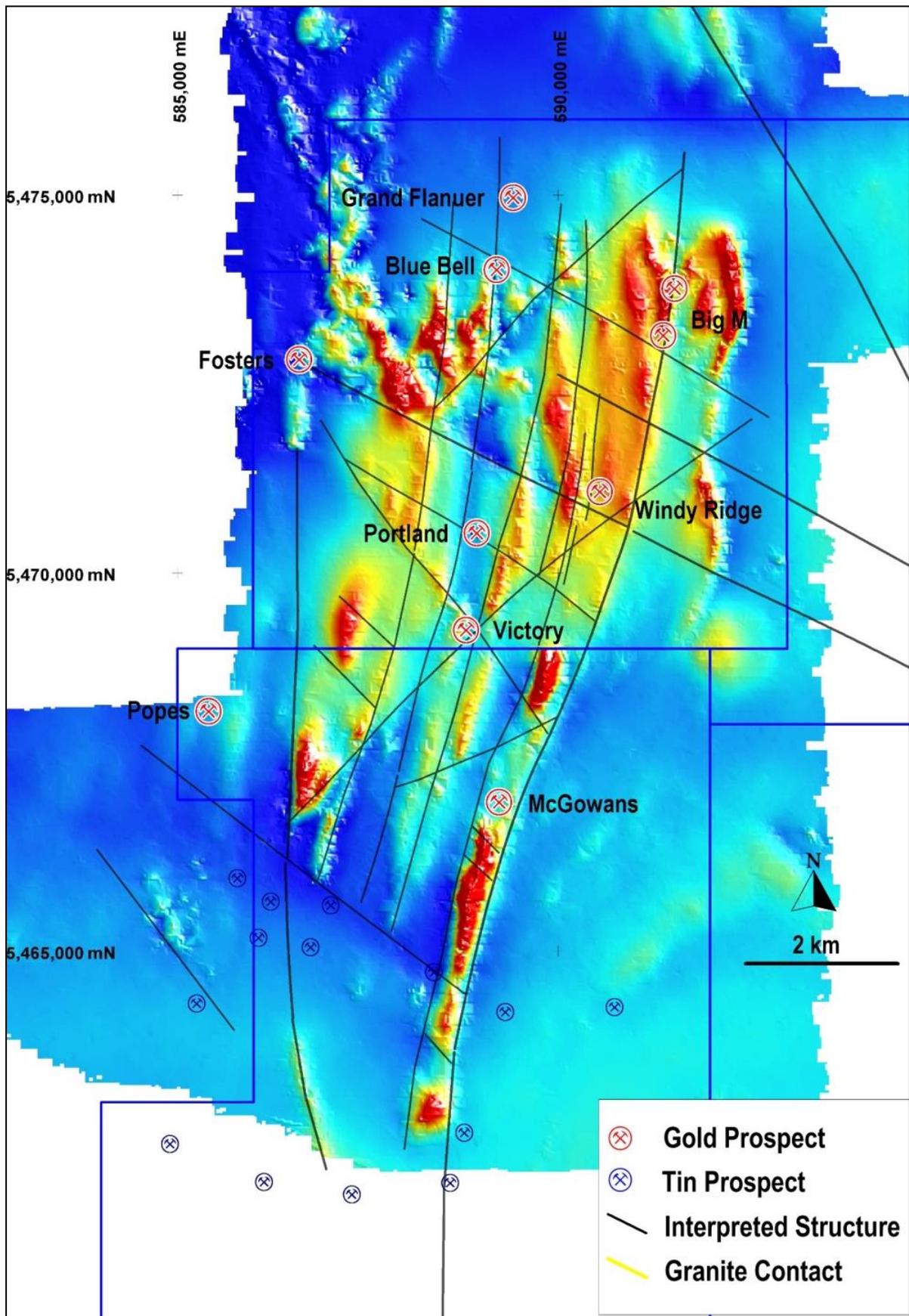


Figure 3. Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with interpreted fault structures and prospect locations in the Portland goldfield area .

1.3 MINERALISATION

The Mathinna Supergroup rocks in northeastern Tasmania are host to over 600 gold prospects and deposits, the most significant of which are Beaconsfield (3.25 Mt @ 19.0 g/t Au), the New Golden Gate mine (0.51 Mt @ 15.6 g/t Au) and Pinafore Reef, Lefroy (0.97 Mt @ 10.1 g/t Au). Most of the deposits are orogenic-mesothermal vein-style and occur in clusters along regional NNW trends. Intrusion-related gold is noted to occur in the Lisle-Golconda goldfields and Golden Ridge area. Significant Sn-W deposits are associated with S-type granites and northeastern Tasmania was a historical tin mining region.

Orogenic style gold mineralisation in northeastern Tasmania is attributed to deformation, folding and peak orogeny in the Early to Middle Devonian, at about 390 Ma, with most of the vein deposits formed between 385 Ma and 395 Ma (Bierlein et al. 2005). An earlier phase (420-430 Ma) of gold mineralisation during the Silurian has also been noted in some deposits. Based on geological, structural, tectonic and metallogenetic similarities, northeastern Tasmania has been interpreted as a lateral correlate of the turbidite-dominated fold-thrust belt of the western Lachlan Orogen in central Victoria that is host to the World-Class Stawell, Bendigo and Melbourne Zone goldfield districts (Bierlein et al. 2005).

Gold mineralisation in the Portland area shows a close association with arsenopyrite and to a lesser extent pyrite. These sulphides occur as fine- to coarse-grain euhedral disseminations throughout mineralised quartz veins and adjacent altered sediments. Many of the historical gold workings at Portland are located on or adjacent to interpreted fold axes and/or axial-planar N-S to NNE trending fault structures, and commonly near the intersection of these structures with cross-cutting NW-trending interpreted faults. District scale mapping at Portland has identified extensive subcropping-outcropping silicified, brecciated and quartz-veined sandstone units located along the interpreted structural trends.

Geochemistry of surface samples at Portland indicates an As-Sb-Bi association with gold mineralisation. The As-Sb association has drawn comparisons with some gold deposits in central Victoria, including the Fosterville and Costerfield deposits. Dating of mineralisation at Fosterville indicates a timing of around 400 to 380 Ma (Leader et al. 2010). This timing is younger than the majority of quartz-reef-hosted gold deposits in the Bendigo Zone that are associated with the earlier Benambran Orogeny (455-440 Ma) but correlated well with the Late Devonian Tabberaberan Orogeny which is also attributed to the timing of most orogenic gold mineralisation in NE Tasmania.

2 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 HISTORICAL MINING & PROSPECTING

Reviews of historical mining and prospecting within the Portland Goldfield area are detailed in previous annual reports.

2.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration efforts by other workers are documented in the previous EL11/2012 annual reports.

Previous work by Kingfisher Exploration and the Tasm Metals Joint Venture since 2012 has included district-scale reconnaissance mapping and surface sampling, costeaning and commencement of a tenement-scale gridded soil sampling survey. Completed work and results are recorded in the relevant annual reports.

Exploration during 2017 comprised of regional geological mapping and sampling programs guided by a regional structural model and significantly advanced geological understanding and overall prospectivity within the tenement. Gridded soil sampling and trenching was completed at the Portland and Windy Ridge prospects. Multivariate (Au-As-Sb-Bi) soil geochemistry anomalies over both Portland and Windy Ridge showed the usefulness of this technique in defining secondary dispersion haloes above undercover gold mineralisation and the soil sampling coverage was expanded throughout 2018.

3 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING REPORTING PERIOD

Exploration activity undertaken during the reporting period has mainly involved continuation of the gridded soil sampling program, commenced in 2017, over a large portion of the tenement area. At the time of reporting, the Portland soils “mega-grid” (Figure 4) covers an area of approximately 20 sq.km (6.4 km N-S by 3.1 km E-W).

The soil sampling is carried out by hand-auger method on a nominal 200x50m grid spacing (50m spaced sampling centers on E-W oriented grid lines, with grid lines spaced 200m apart N-S). Infill sampling at 100x50m or 50x50m has been carried over selected areas. The hand auger sampling is carried out by a crew of two trained local field assistants under the supervision of a project geologist. The average soil sampling rate is around 20 samples per day.

Soil samples are preferentially taken on C-horizon material where it can be reached. In cases of thick sand cover or extremely hard clays are encountered, iron-enriched “coffee rock” sands or B-horizon mottled zone saprolitic clays are taken as samples. The sampling crew records sample depth, colour, basic lithology, intensity of iron oxides and vein quartz percentage for each sample in the field.

A total of 1,330 soil samples were collected during the reporting period. Of these, 1,173 have been assayed, while 157 remain to be dispatched for assay. All soil samples were assayed for the indicator elements As, Sb, Bi and Te. Selected samples with anomalous indicator element values were subsequently analysed for trace-level (ppb) gold by 50g fire assay.

The Portland soils mega-grid sampling is ongoing at the time of reporting and currently being extended across the wider tenement area as well as infill sampling being carried out in selected areas.

Preliminary planning and costing for geophysical surveys (ground magnetics, gravity and IP/Resistivity) was carried out. However, due to new ground being applied for directly adjacent to EL11/2012 (EL18/2018 under application), it was decided to delay the commencement of the surveys until granting of the new area.

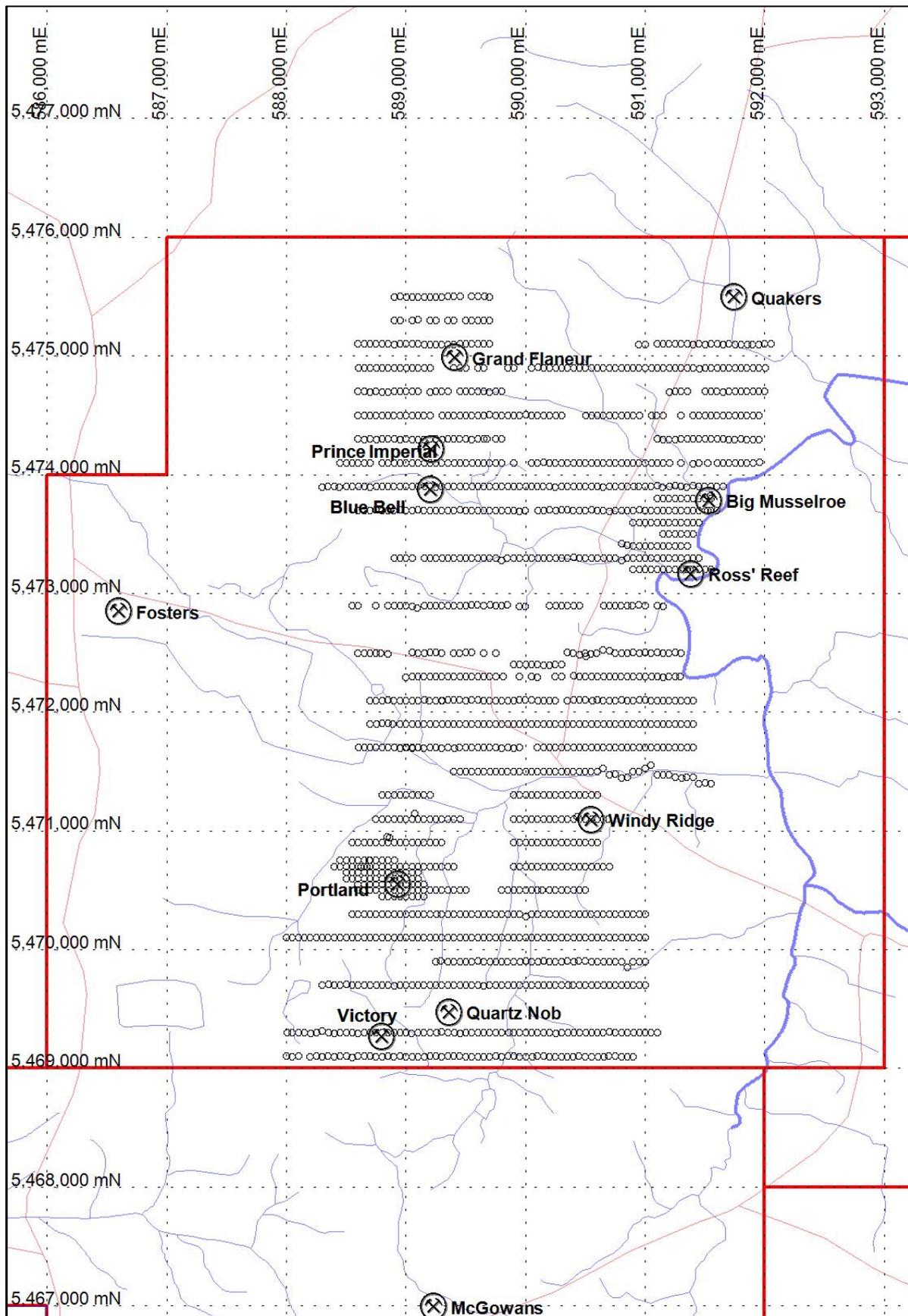


Figure 4. Map showing completed soil sample locations of the Portland soils mega-grid.

4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Plotted Au and As-Sb-Bi “indicator element” results from the mega-grid soil sampling program show surficial anomalism around and along strike extensions to known prospects as well as indicating at least two new large anomalous zones. Trace-level (ppb) gold values generally show a positive correlation with arsenic and antimony anomalous zones. The main soil anomalies are discussed below. Figure 5 shows the plotted distributions of Au, As, Sb and Bi over the Portland soils mega-grid.

4.1 WINDY RIDGE SOIL ANOMALY

At Windy Ridge anomalous As-Bi with coincident trace-level Au occurs in soils over a NNE-trending strike zone of at least 2 km long and 200 to 400 m wide. This zone is coincident with mapped silicified and quartz veined sandstone and cataclasite breccia. Outcropping mineralisation in the Windy Ridge discovery zone is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite disseminated in both quartz veins and silicified sandstone with up to 19.6 g/t Au from outcrop grab samples and 7m @ 8.6 g/t Au from trench WTR01a reported from the previous year’s exploration program (Westbrook and Wighton, 2017).

The soil anomaly becomes less coherent to the north of the Windy Ridge discovery zone where cover sands and intermittent basalt sheets occur, however, there seems to be some evidence that the system may continue under cover with intermittent zones of anomalous As and/or Bi occurring along the NNE trend for up to 3.6 km north of Windy Ridge.

Another As-Bi soil anomaly occurs in the SE corner of the current soils grid. This is associated with mapped contact metamorphosed siltstones and suggests the anomalous Bi may be related to a granitic input component (possible Thermal Aureole Gold system?). Late tourmaline-quartz veins are commonly observed in the Windy Ridge area and provide further evidence for possible granitic input. Cassiterite was historically noted in some gold mines of the Gladstone and Portland fields and provides good evidence that there was at least some kind of late (post peak regional deformation) granitic/thermal aureole overprinting on the gold systems. Antimony is generally low in the Windy Ridge area compared to prospects located further away from the granite contact which may indicate some kind of zonation.

4.2 VICTORY SOIL ANOMALY

The new Victory zone soil anomaly occurs 1.2 km south of the old Portland mine in an area of intersecting interpreted faults and widespread vein quartz surface lag. It is defined by elevated coincident As-Sb-Au in a zone some 1km long (N-S) by up to 700 m wide and is currently open to the south (Extending into the adjacent EL18/2016). As in soils occurs up to 185 ppm, while Sb and Au reach up to 4.3 ppm and 16 ppb respectively. Patchy elevated Bi also occurs. Silicified, quartz veined sandstone and slaty cleaved siltstone have been mapped in the area but outcrop is generally poorly exposed and leached.

4.3 BLUE BELL SOIL ANOMALY

In the Blue Bell – Prince Imperial area, As is anomalous in soils with Au and Sb, in zones immediately surrounding historical workings. Perhaps more significant is a large Sb-Au±As anomaly occurring to the west of the workings, with current dimensions of around 800 by 800m (open). Sb in soils are generally amongst the highest in the whole Portland area, ranging up to 9.3 ppm, while Au and As are up to 52 ppb and 88 ppm respectively. The

anomaly becomes obscured by thick cover sands to the north of the Prince Imperial workings, however, patchy elevated As and Sb is evident and supports the interpretation of a possible continuation of the system northwards towards the Grand Flaneur workings.

4.4 GRAND FLANEUR SOIL ANOMALY

At the Grand Flaneur prospect, the northern-most soil line of the current mega-grid intersected a 500m wide strongly As-Sb-Au anomalous zone with up to 262 ppm As, 44 ppb Au and 7.25 pm Sb in soils over an area of quartz vein float and subcrop. This is situated some 520 m NNW of the main historical Grand Flaneur workings and is approximately 280 m south of the northern Mathinna Group – granite contact. Soils in the area of historical workings are somewhat subdued but this is interpreted to be due to thick sand cover in the area and also the wide spacing of the soil lines. Grab rock samples of massive quartz vein float in the anomalous soils area have previously returned up to 0.2 ppm Au.

4.5 BIG MUSSELROE SOIL ANOMALY

At the Big Musselroe (aka Big M) prospect, a narrow zone (50 to 150m wide) of anomalous As-Sb-Au occurs over the historical workings for around 500m NNE strike with up to 500 ppm As, 4.2 ppm Sb and 16 ppb Au. Thick sand cover over probable Tertiary basalt flow rock to the north of the workings appears to obscure the soil anomaly, although a zone of anomalous soils does occur at 1 km NNE of the workings and hints that the system may be continuous along strike under the cover to the north.

4.6 PORTLAND SOIL ANOMALY

Anomalous As-Sb-Au occurs in soils over a 500x500m zone around the old Portland mine workings area. However, perhaps of more significance is a 3 km long coherent zone of anomalous gold that extends N-S along the Portland trend, including the Victory zone to south. It appears likely that this anomalous gold in soils trend will join up with the Blue Bell area and infill sampling lines are currently being carried out in order to test this.

4.7 OTHER SOIL ANOMALIES

Numerous other As-Sb-Au anomalies occur scattered throughout the tenement area, especially in the central area north of Windy Ridge. Infill sampling is ongoing at the time of reporting in order to better define and assess these anomalies.

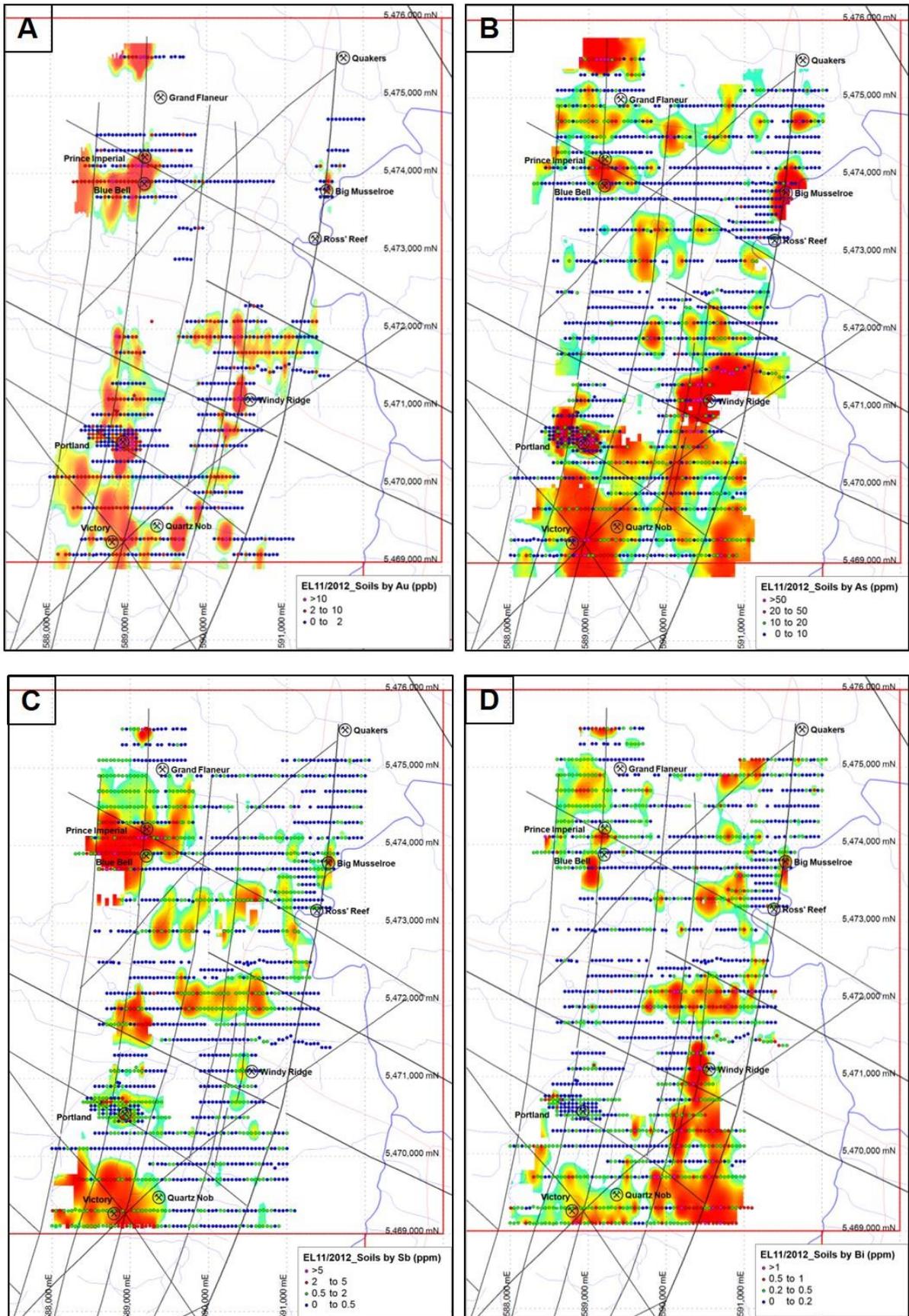


Figure 5. Plans showing the distribution of anomalous soil geochemistry at Portland, EL11/2012. A. gold, B. arsenic, C. antimony, and D. bismuth.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Exploration activities at EL11/2012 during the reporting period were focussed on progressing the Portland soils mega-grid which now covers an area of around 20 sq.km with 1,330 soil samples collected during the year (for a total of 1,703 soil samples to date). Results have been encouraging with multivariate (As-Sb-Au or As-Bi-Au) soil anomalies providing evidence for significant strike extensions to known outcropping mineralisation at prospects such as Windy Ridge, Grand Flaneur, Portland and Big Musselroe, as well as some previously unrecognised prospective areas being identified such as the Victory As-Sb-Au anomaly south of Portland and the large Sb-Au anomaly east of Blue Bell.

There appears to be reasonable evidence for a significant gold system in the Portland project area and a Fosterville-style model continues to focus exploration. The next steps in exploration should be to advance the project quickly towards drilling within the next tenement year.

Recommendations for ongoing exploration work include:

- Ongoing extension and infill sampling of the Portland soils mega-grid.
- Prospect-scale mapping and trenching over key prospects area to provide greater detail of stratigraphy and structure;
- Detailed ground (or airborne) magnetics, gravity and possible IP/Resistivity geophysical survey.
- Drill testing priority targets.

6 ENVIRONMENT

There was no environmental disturbance from exploration activity during the reporting period.

7 EXPENDITURE

Exploration expenditure over the reporting period for EL11/2012 is summarized in Table 1.

	ITEM	EXPENDITURE (AUD)
1.	GEOSCIENTIFIC COSTS	
	Geology	\$ 89,015
	Geochemistry	\$ 52,004
	Geophysics	\$ 0
	Remote Sensing	\$ 0
2.	DRILLING AND GRIDDING COSTS	
	Gridding	\$ 0
	Drilling	\$ 0
3.	LAND ACCESS COSTS	\$ 0
4.	REHABILITATION COSTS	\$ 0
5.	FEASIBILITY STUDY COSTS	\$ 0
6.	OTHER COSTS	
	Rental Fees	\$ 1,666
7.	ADMINISTRATION COSTS	
	Legal	\$ 0
	Administration	\$ 284
	Total Expenditure	\$ 142,969

Table 1. Exploration expenditure on EL11/2012 during the reporting period.

8 REFERENCES

Anglo Australian Resources N.L (1997). Exploration Licence 15/95. Annual Report for the period 09/11/96 to 10/11/97.

Bierlein, F.P., Foster, D. A., Gray, D. R., Davidson, G. J. (2005). Timing of orogenic gold mineralisation in northeastern Tasmania: implications for the tectonic and metallogenetic evolution of Palaeozoic SE Australia. *Mineralium Deposita* 39: 890-903.

Leader, L.D., Robinson, J.A., and Wilson, J.L. 2010. Role of Faults and folding in controlling the gold mineralisation at Fosterville, Victoria. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences* 57 (259-277).

Leaman, D. 1987. Report on trial survey, Portland mine, for Placeco Australia Pty Ltd. Leaman Geophysics.

Leaman, D. 1992. Gold exploration and the use of Magnetic Methods in Northeast Tasmania. Paper presented at a symposium "Tasmania: An Island of Potential – New Perspectives on Mineral Exploration" Hobart 1992. [GSB70_149_160].

McClenaghan, M.P. 1994. A summary of the Beaconsfield, Lefroy, Back Creek and Gladstone goldfields. *Mineral Resources Tasmania Report* 1994/03.

McOnie, A. 1983. A review of gold potential of north eastern Tasmania. Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd. [TCR 88-2762].

Morrison, K. and Davidson. 1987. Exploration licence 34/86. Gladstone. Annual report year 1. Placeco Australia Pty Ltd. [TCR 88-2762].

Nye, P.B. 1933. The Gladstone Goldfield. Report by the Government Geologist. Mines Department Tasmania. [UR1933_017_30].

Richardson, J. 2009. Exploration Licence EL2/2007. Gladstone, north east Tasmania. Annual and Partial Relinquishment Report.

Roach, M.J. 1997. Detailed Ground Magnetic Surveys in the Gladstone and Denison Areas, N.E. Tasmania, EL 15/95. Unpublished report Anglo Australian Resources NL, University of Tasmania. [98_4245A].

Simmons, H. 2010. Exploration Licence EL2/2007. Gladstone, north east Tasmania. Final Report.

Scott, J. 1930. Report on gold areas Portland and Gladstone. Unpublished report, Department of Mines, Tasmania. [UR1930_68-70].

Thureau, G. 1881. Report on Gladstone, Mussel Roe and Waterhouse. Lands and Works Office, Hobart.

Twelvetrees, w. 1916. The Gladstone mineral district. Geological Survey of Tasmania, Bulletin 25.

Westbrook, S. 2013. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2013.

Westbrook, S. 2014. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2014.

Westbrook, S. and Wighton, K. 2017. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2017.

Whitehouse, L. 1983. Gladstone/Fly-By-Night leases. Progress report. Santos Ltd.

Wighton, K. 2015. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2015.

Wighton, K. 2016. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2016.

Westbrook, S. and Wighton, K. 2017. Exploration licence EL 11/2012, Gladstone, NE Tasmania. Annual report for the year ended 01 November 2017.

APPENDIX I