Terra Tasmania Resources Pty. Ltd.

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

EL3/2017

December 6, 2018

Work Performed in 2018

Remote data Acquisition

Remote data Processing

Geodynamic Analysis

Paleo-reconstruction

Structuremetric Analysis

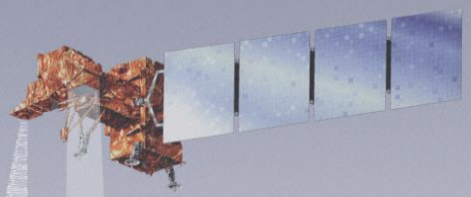
Existing 2D seismic data processing

Existing 2D seismic data interpretation

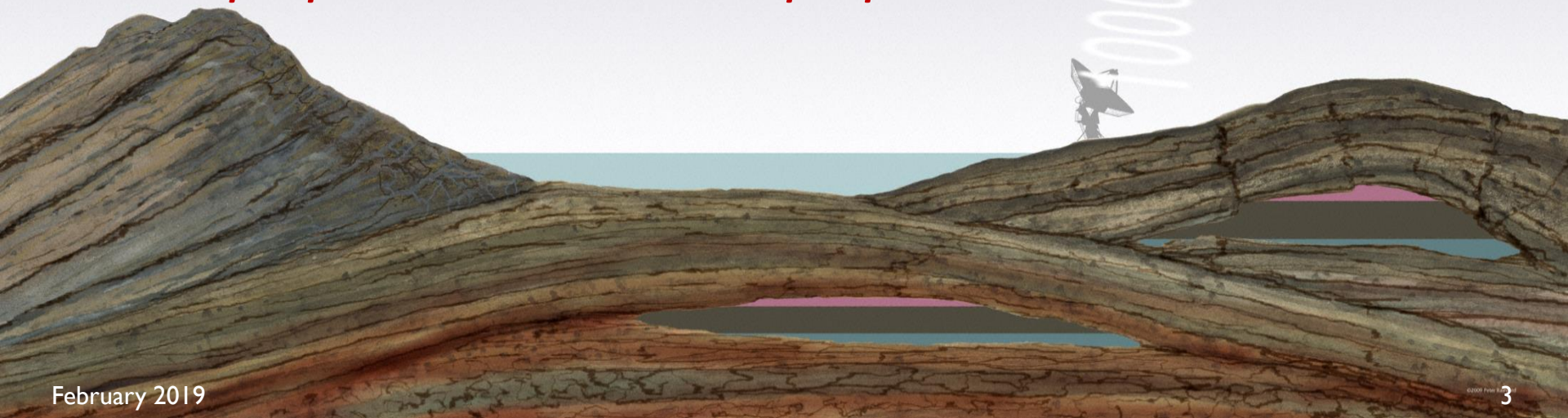
STeP® Methods Applied in EL3/2017

- Geodynamic analysis
- Paleo-reconstruction
- Structure-metric analysis

Result: structure contours & drilling location, depth



Superposition of several datasets of STeP produced high-value exploration targets, prospective areas and the non-prospective land to surrender



Geodynamic Analysis (GDA)

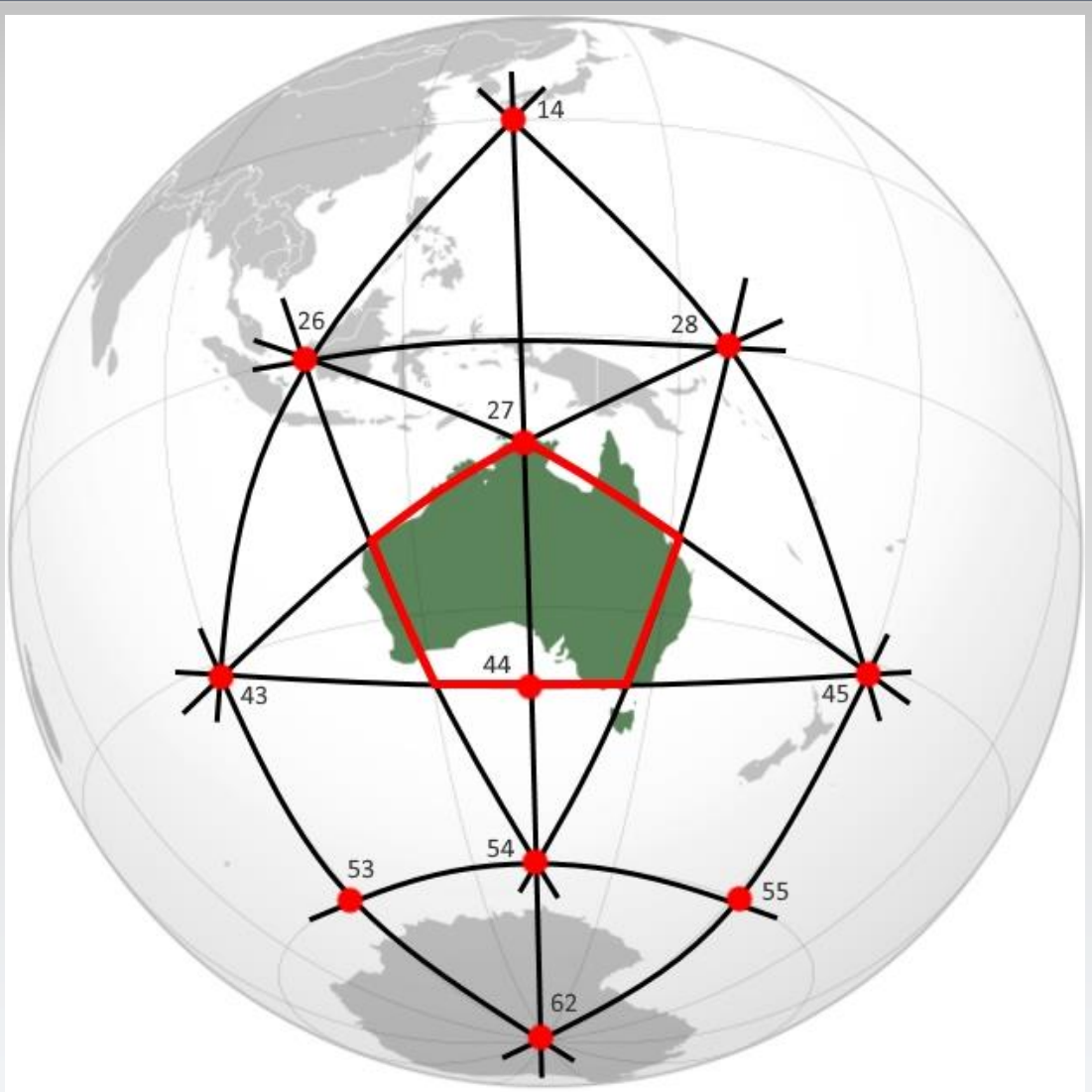
GDA is based on the model of tectonic divisibility of the planet, where tectonic lattices are caused by mantel plumes. Therefore, minerogenic systems of deep genesis (including HCs) are confined to specific, multi-rank locations of energy and fluid discharge, which locations are quantized, calculable, and, thus, can be predicted.

GDA purpose is to determine locations with favorable conditions for HC deposition.

Framework Elements – Planetary Scale

Scale: 1:15,000,000

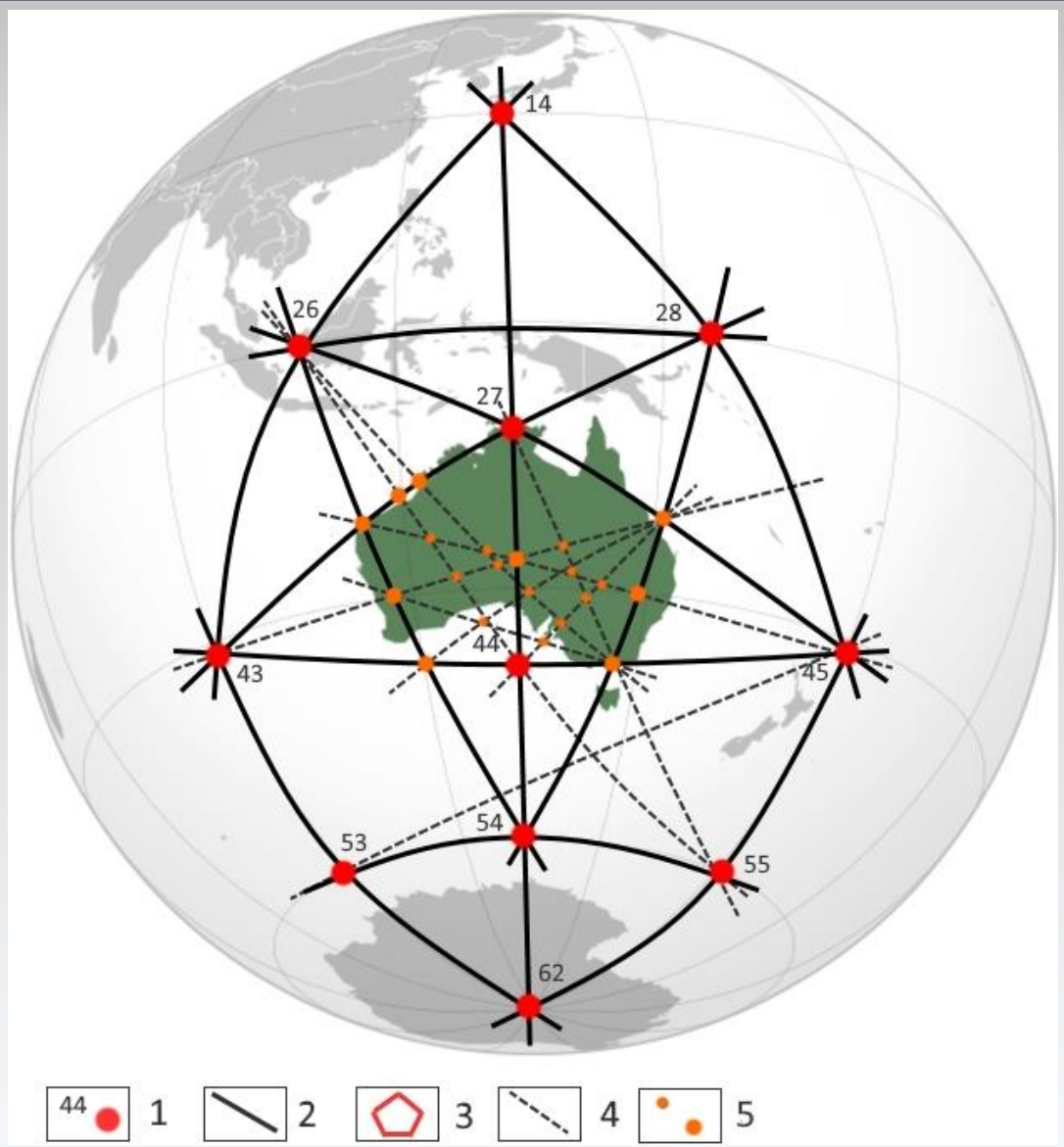
Satellite, digital-elevation, geological, and geophysical data is typically involved in tying the main geodynamic elements (tectonogens, notes, etc.) to EL3/2017 and evaluation of the main geodynamic criteria of the systemic organization of Australia and Tasmania.



1 –Planetary nodes; 2 – Tectonogen; 3 – Continental Pentagon

Framework Elements – Continental Scale

Scale: 1:15,000,000

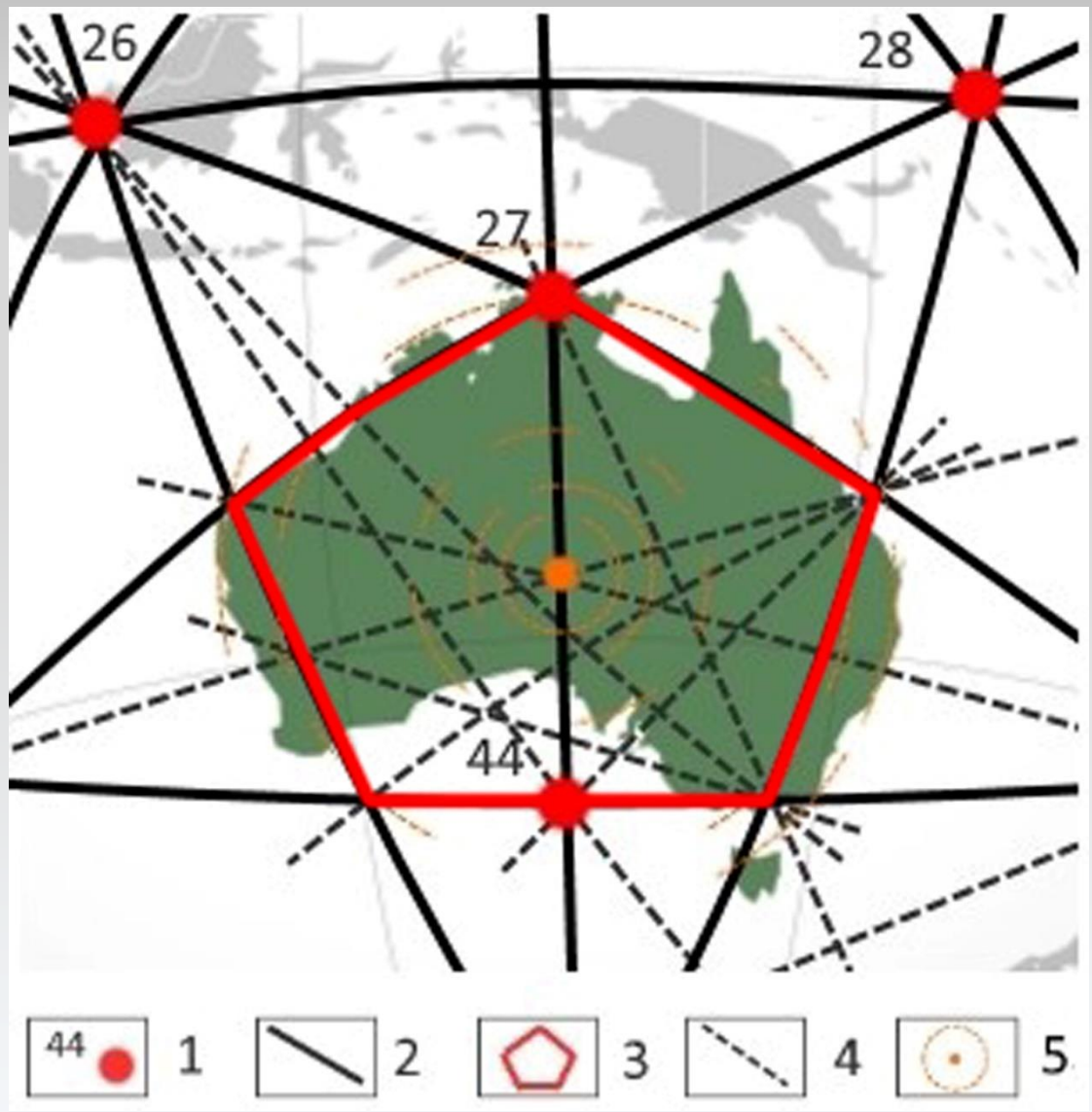


1 –Planetary node; 2 –Major tectonogen; 3 – Continental Pentagon; 4 – Minor tectonogen; 5 – Minor node

Framework Elements – Concentric Structures

Scale: 1:15,000,000

The presence of discrete, concentric systems of tectonic disturbances of varying rank define the concentrated nature of how the mantle “unloads/discharges” energy and fluids into the upper horizons.



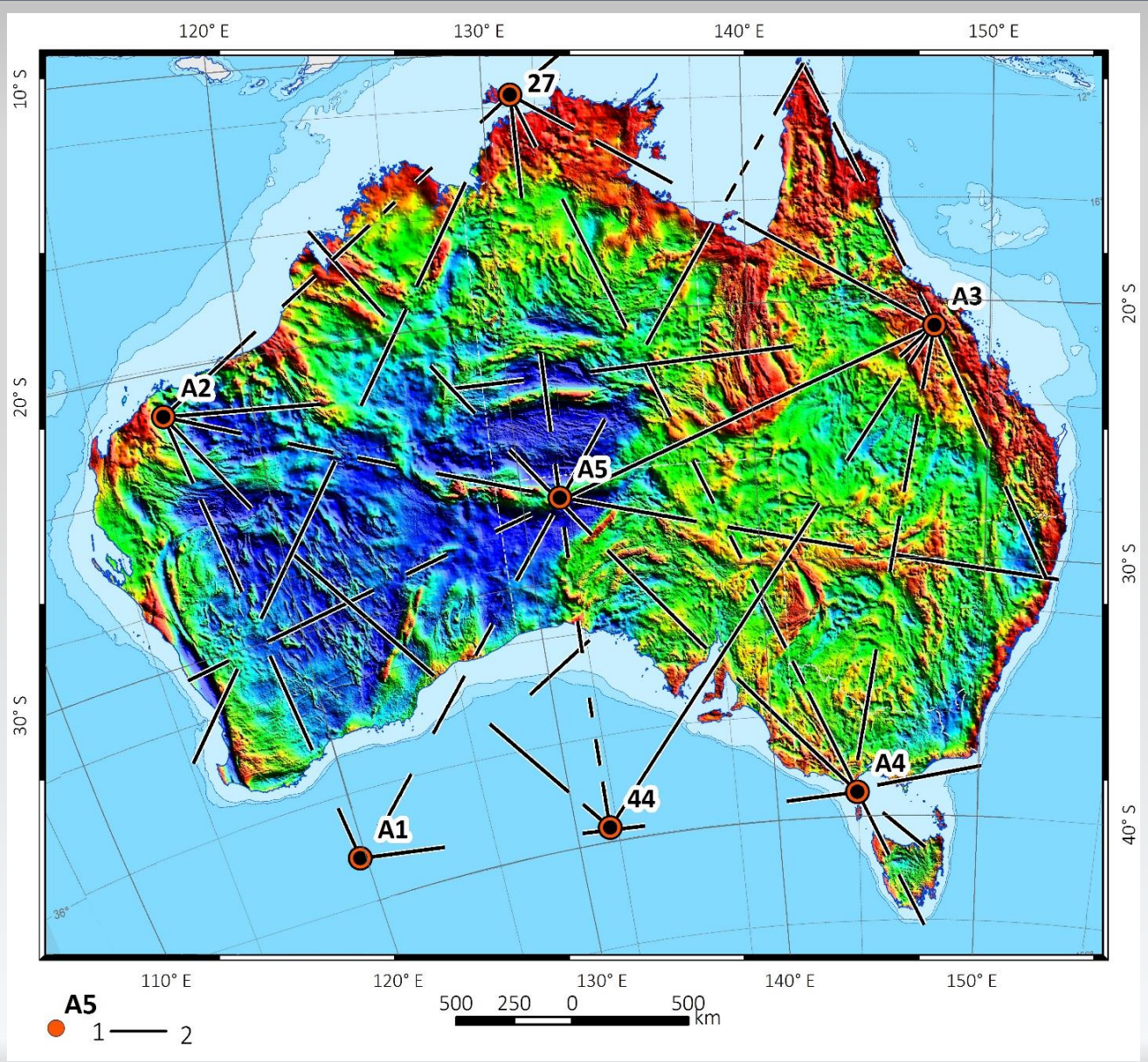
1 –Planetary nodes; 2 –Major tectonogens; 3 - Pentagon-shaped area; 4 – Minor tectonogens; 5 – Concentric system

Framework Elements & Gravimetric Data

Scale: 1:15,000,000

This regional stage of GDA is best demonstrated if integrated and superimposed with varying geophysical maps such as the Bouguer gravity map of Australia.

The pentagonal-symmetry tectonogen framework (five vertices of which are the nodes of continental rank - A1, A2, A3, A4, 27 and 44 - can be traced using the gravimetric data as the base map.

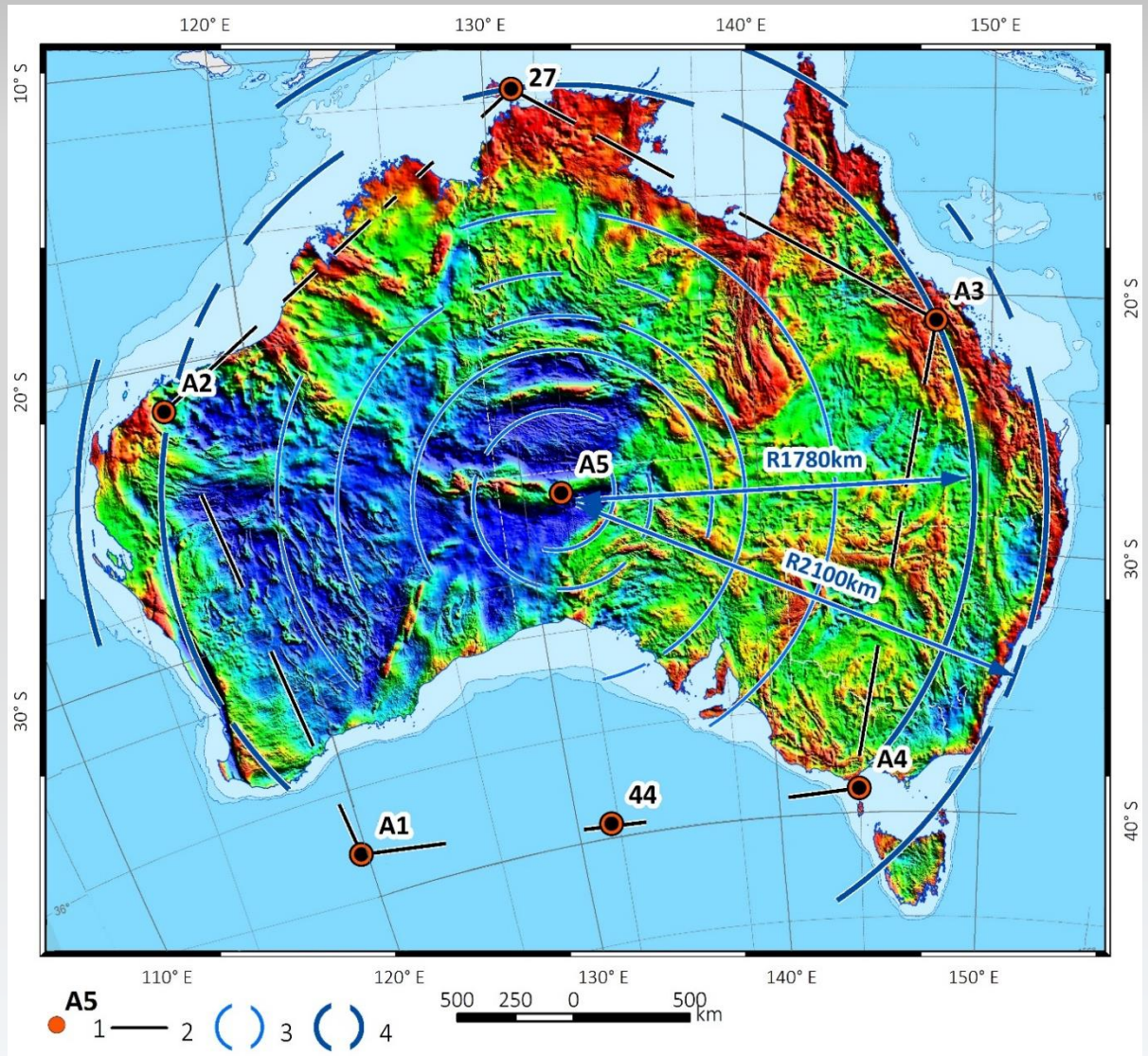


Framework Elements & Gravimetric Data

Scale: 1:15,000,000

The radius connecting all five nodes located at the pentagon's vertices (A1, A2, A3, A4, 27) is equal to 1,780 km.

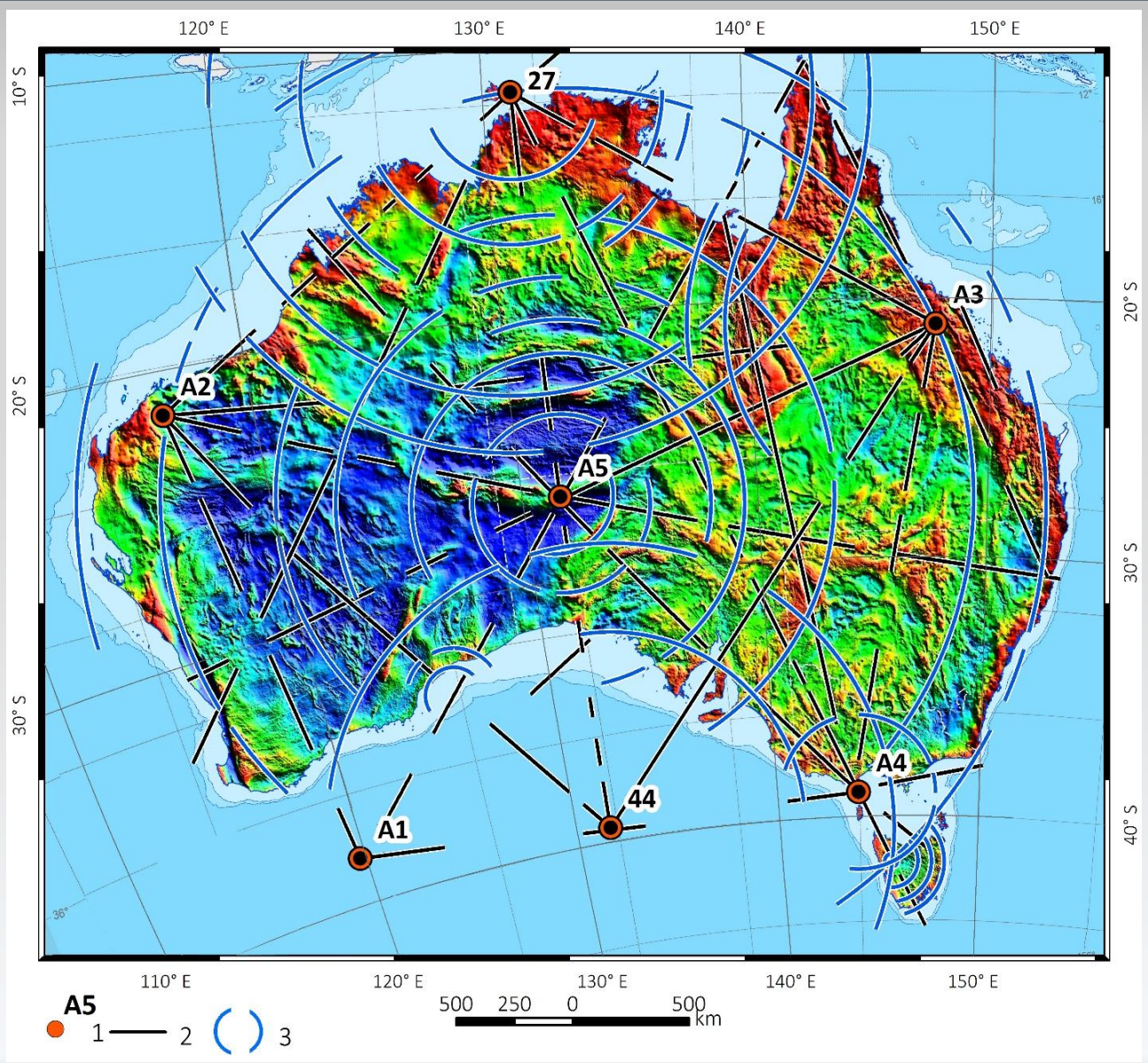
Its outer perimeter is confined to "linear" mountain chains, confidently traced and controlled by the outer edges of the pentagonal system.



1 – Nodes; 2 – Major tectonogens; 3 – Inner concenters of concenter system of node A5; 4 – Outer concenters of concenter system of node A5 with radius ranging between 1,780 and 2,100 km

Framework Elements & Gravimetric Data

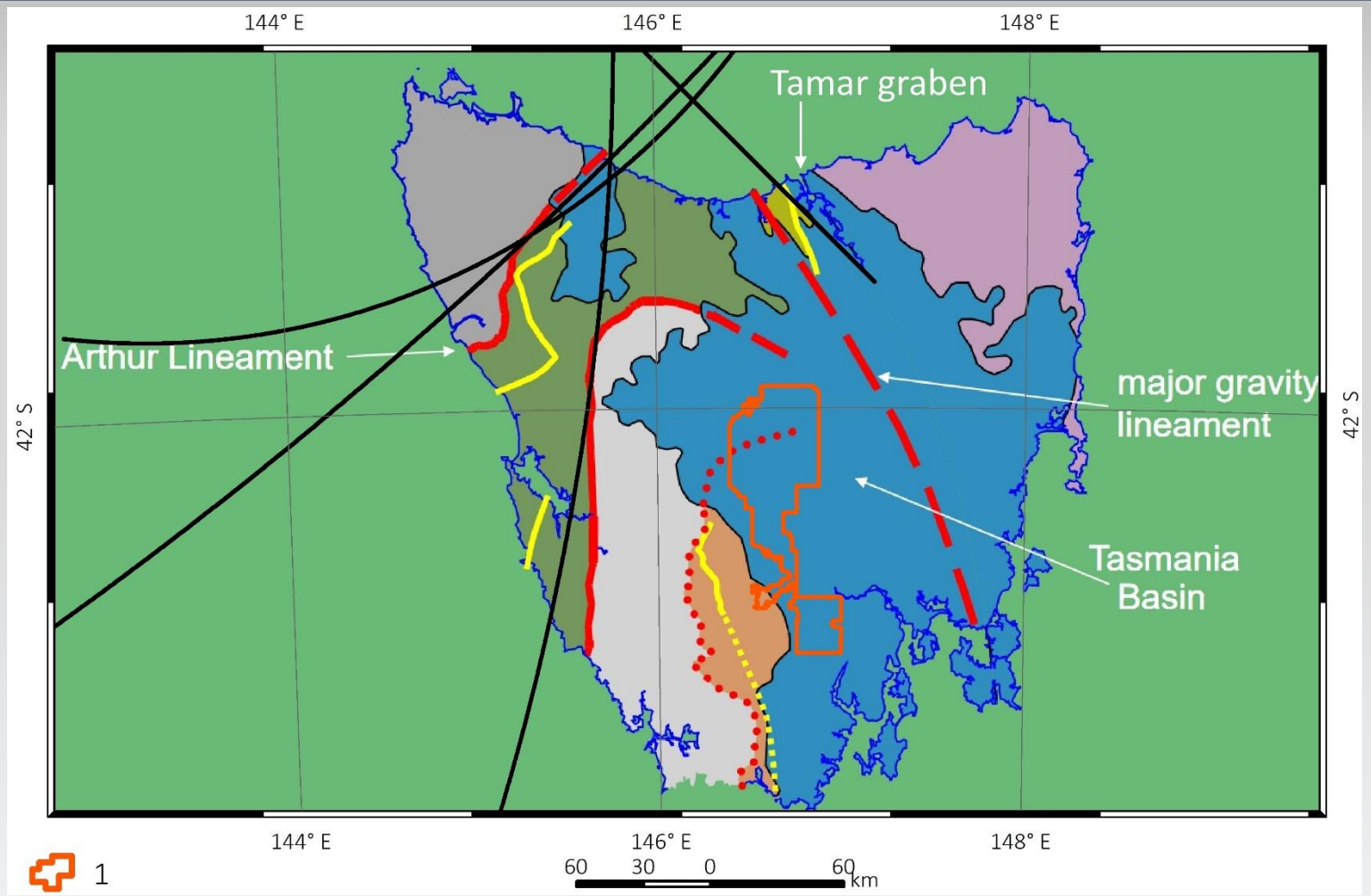
Scale: 1:15,000,000



1 –Node; 2 – Tectonogen; 3 - Concentric system

GDA Constructs & Tasmania

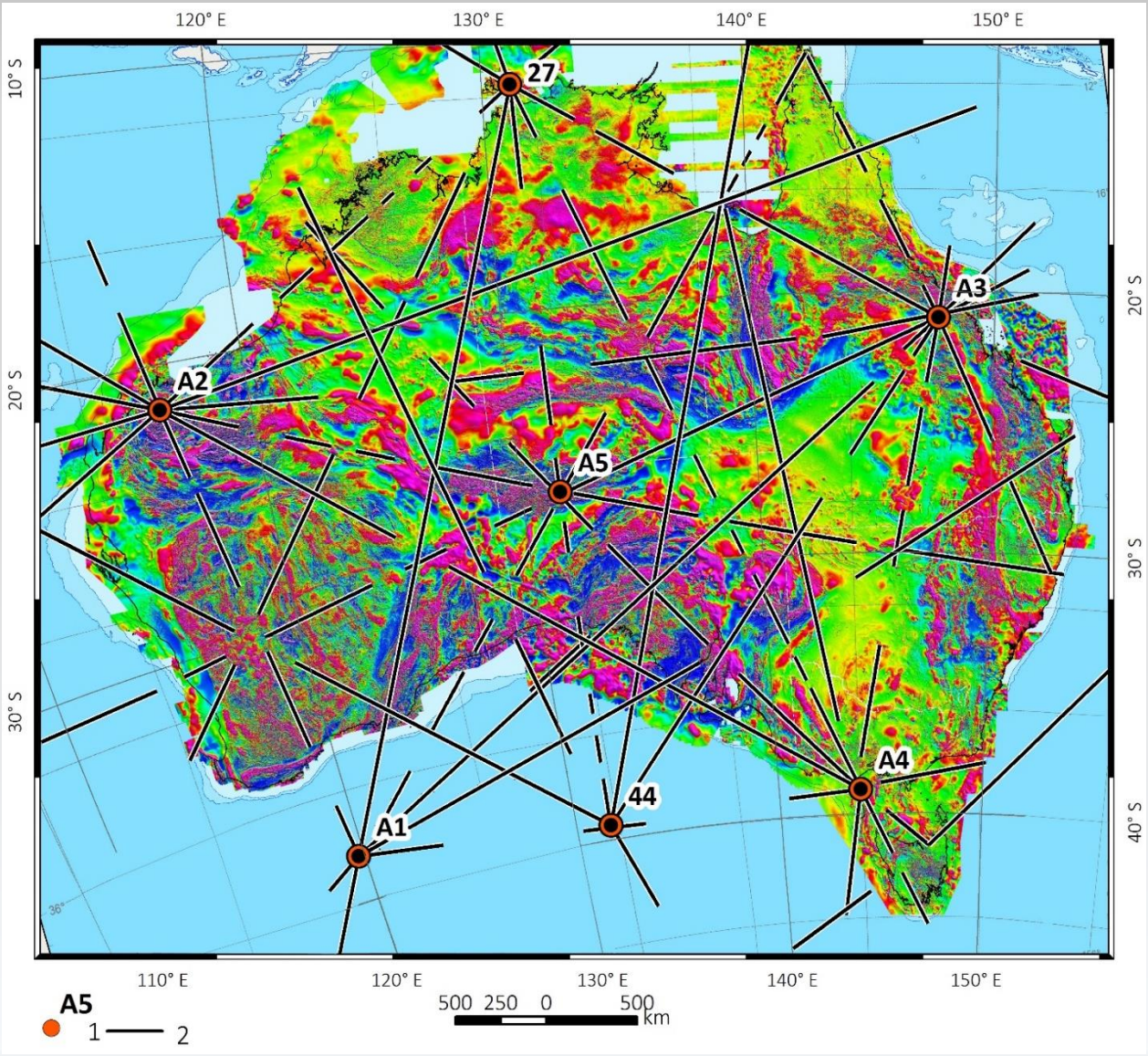
Scale: 1:15,000,000



Comparing the positions of the main GDA tectonogens and concenters with the locations of the known Tasmanian structures demonstrates that the locations of these structures are controlled by the GDA constructs. The coincidence of Arthur lineament with the tectonogen and concenter is of note, while the Tamar graben is partially in line with a major tectonogen A5-A4.

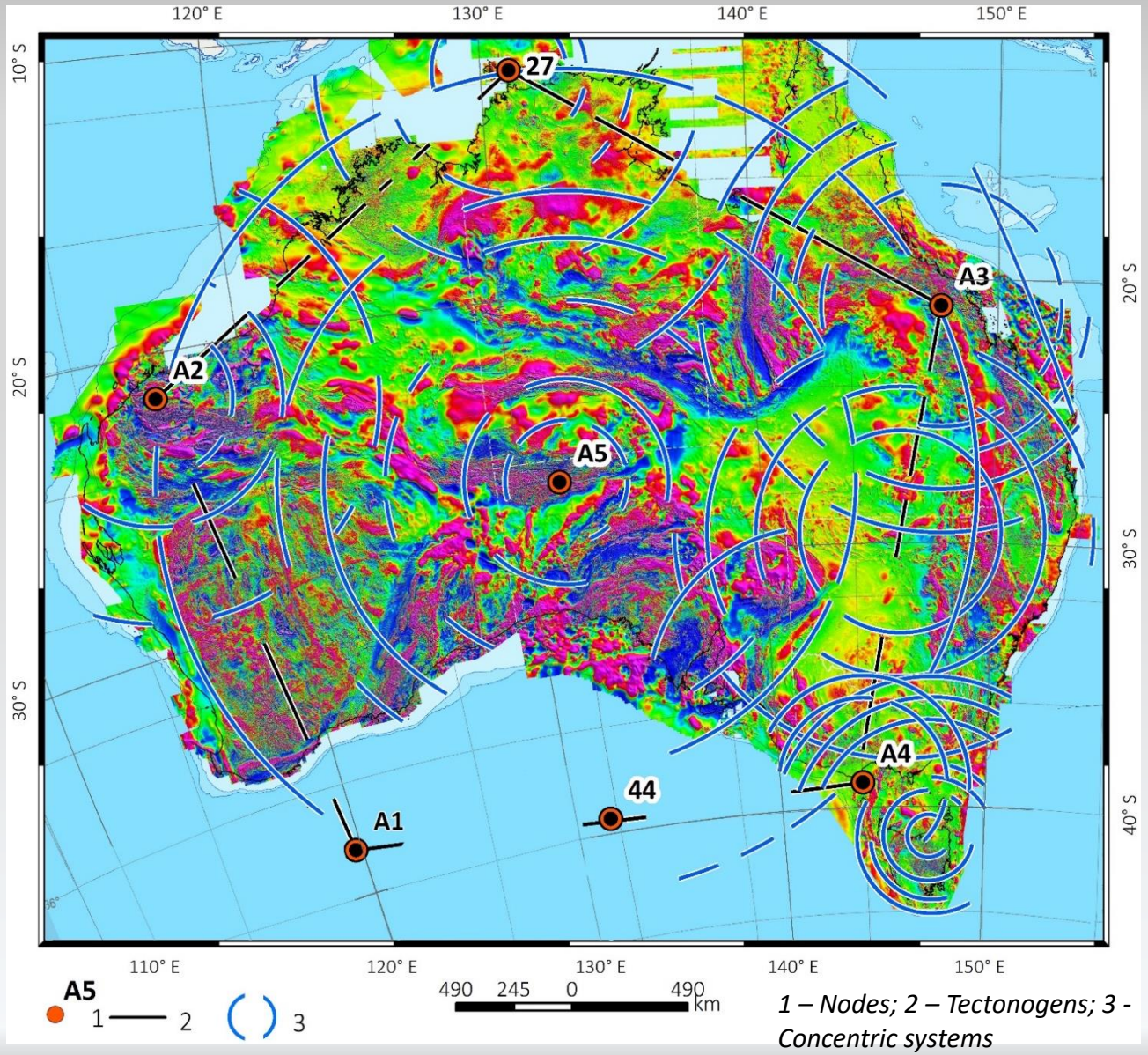
GDA Constructs on Magnetic Data

Scale: 1:15,000,000



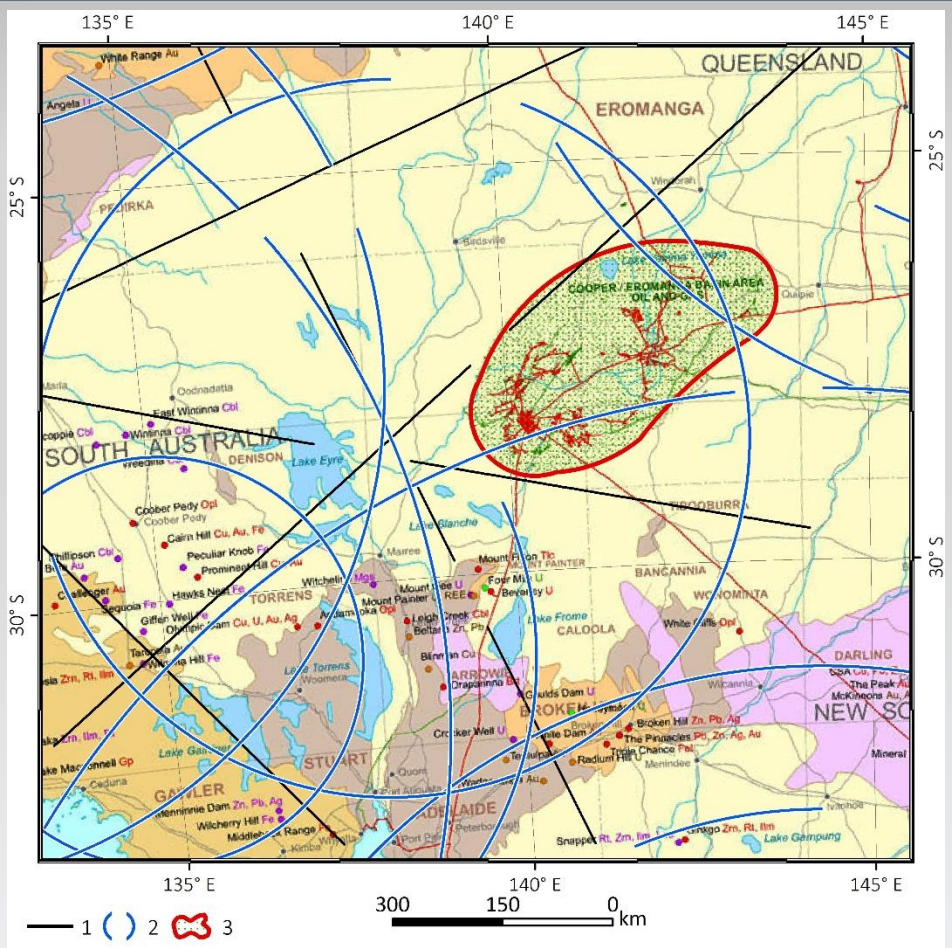
GDA Constructs on Magnetic Data

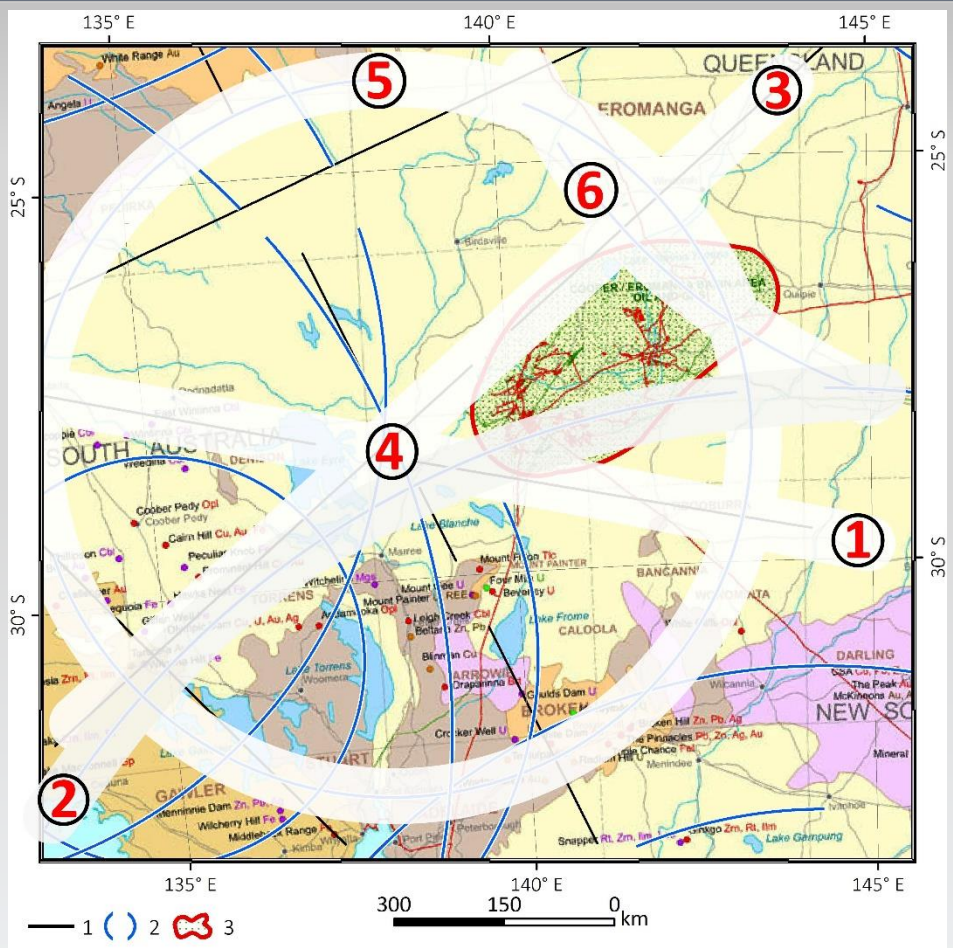
Scale: 1:15,000,000



1 – Nodes; 2 – Tectonogens; 3 - Concentric systems

Cooper Basin's GDA Criteria



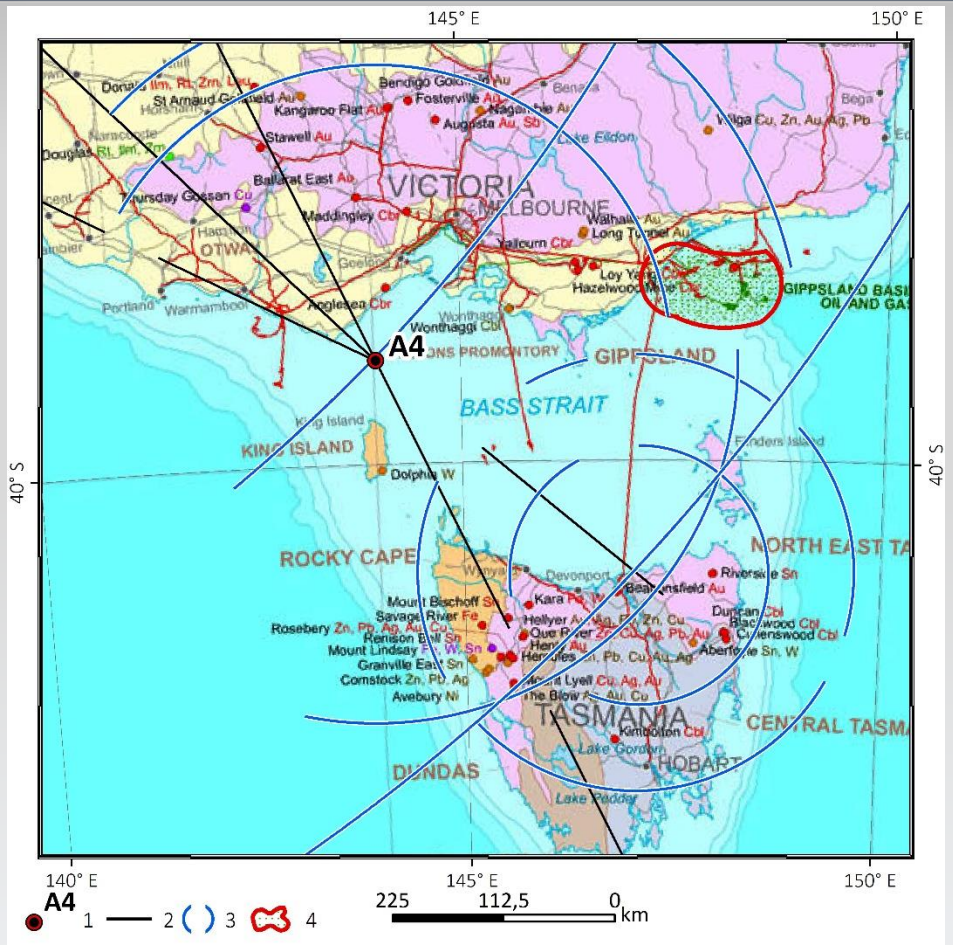


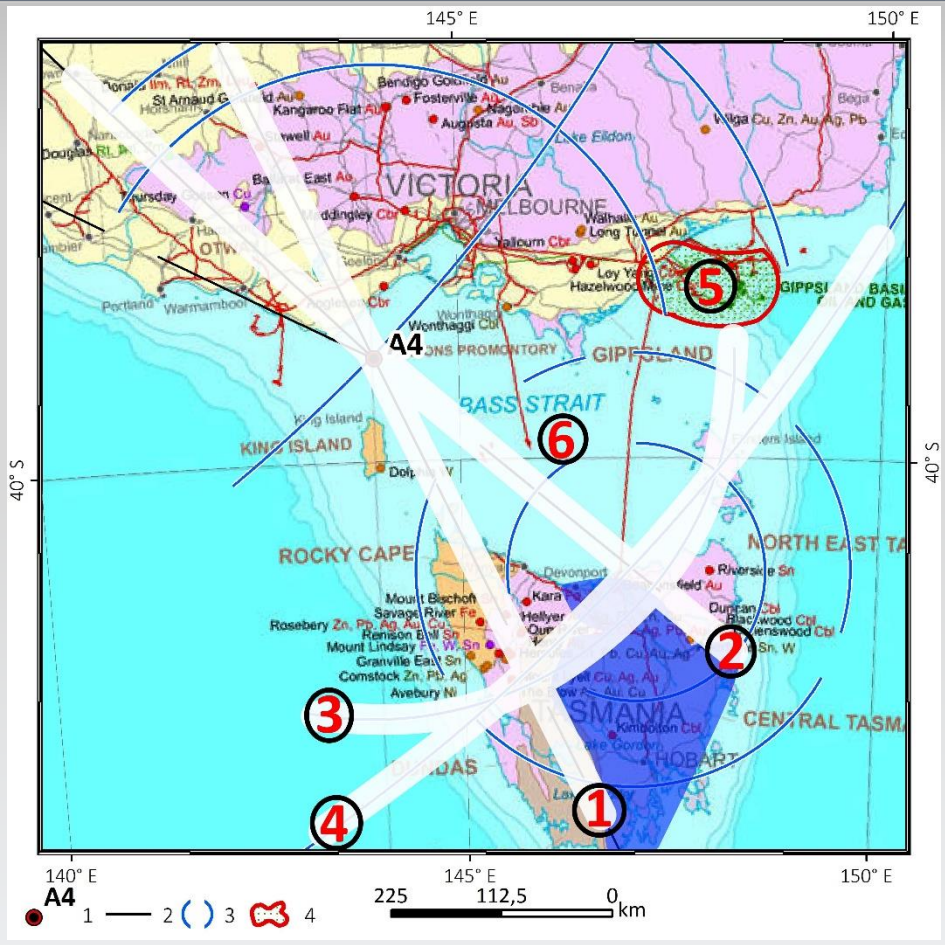
At 1:15,000,000, the Cooper basin is bound by the GDA elements (figures above and legend right)

Legend. Numbers in figure correspond to the numbered items below:

1. In the south, by powerful tectonogen A2-A5
2. In the south, by one of the outer concenters of node A4
3. In the northwest, by the tectonogen passing through nodes A1 and A3
4. The intersection of 1, 2 and 3 reveals the existence of powerful node that can be additional identified
5. Concentric structure that seems to bound Cooper basin's HC-area from northeast
6. …another concentric structure of node A3

Tasmanian Basin's GDA Criteria





The Tasmanian basin (blue area), by analogy, has a similar structural and geodynamic position as compared to the Cooper Basin.

Its HC potential at this stage of GDA is promising due to the following favorable GDA-factors (**highlighted white**):

1. To the southwest, it is bound by tectonogen 27-A4
2. To the northeast, it is bound by tectonogen A5-A4

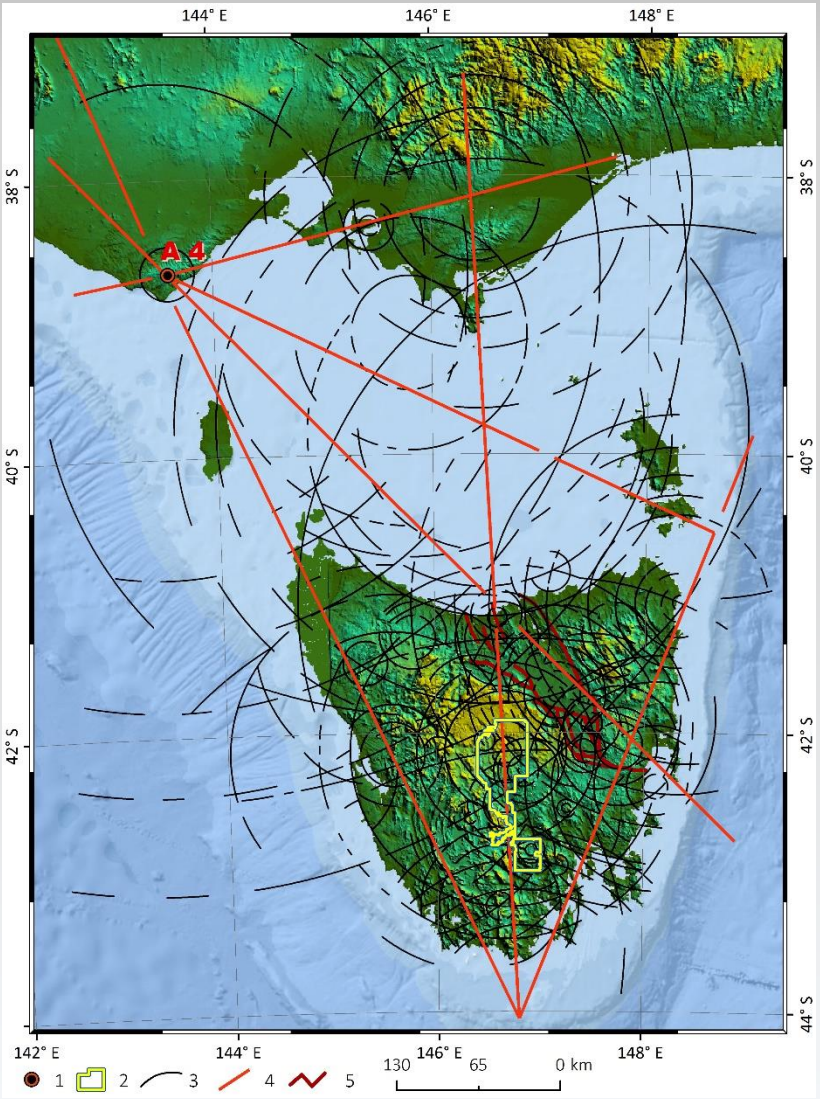
The northwestern margin is bonded by two concentric structures:

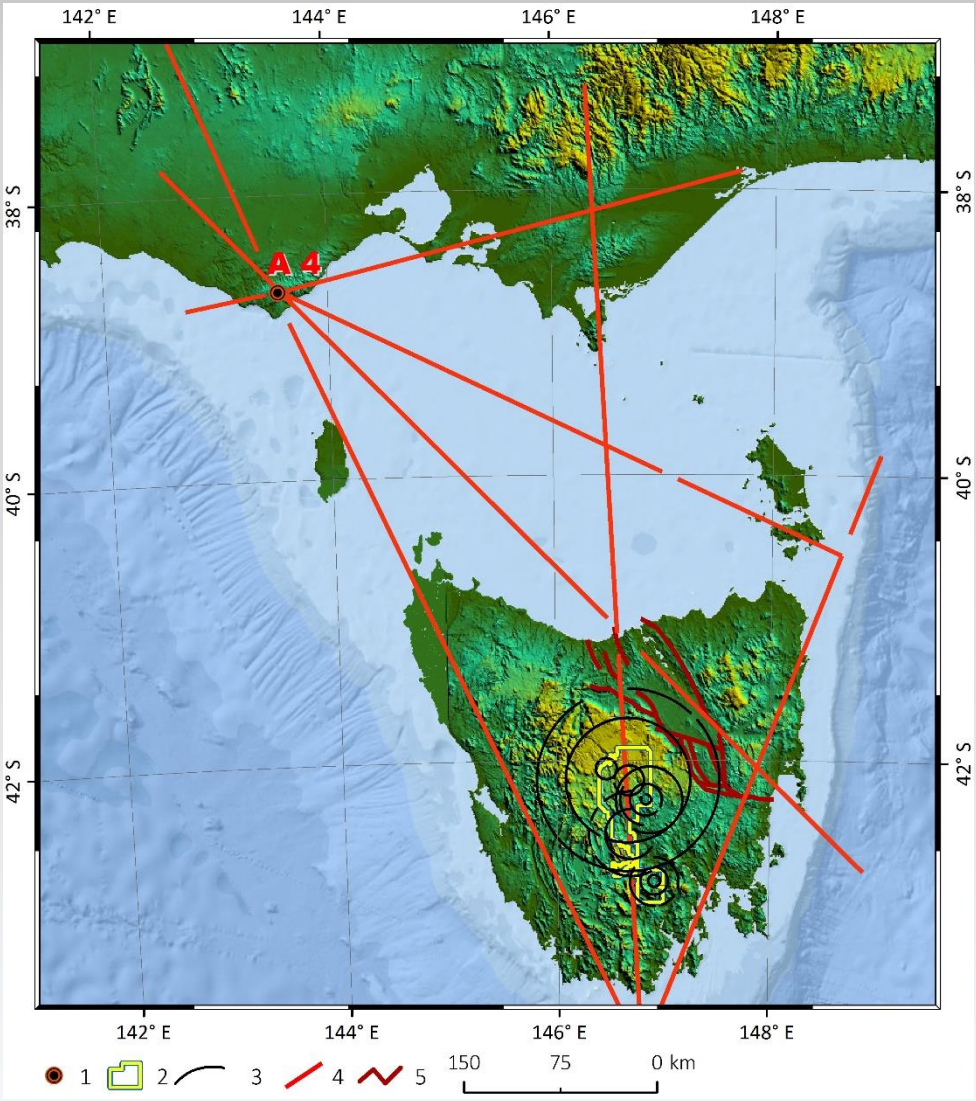
3. By concentric system (marked by one remarkable concenter) from node A4
4. By outer concenter from node A5 (with radius 2,100 km)

The presence of the Gippsland and Bass hydrocarbon basins within the concentric system of node A4 :

5. Gippsland hydrocarbon basin
6. Bass hydrocarbon basin

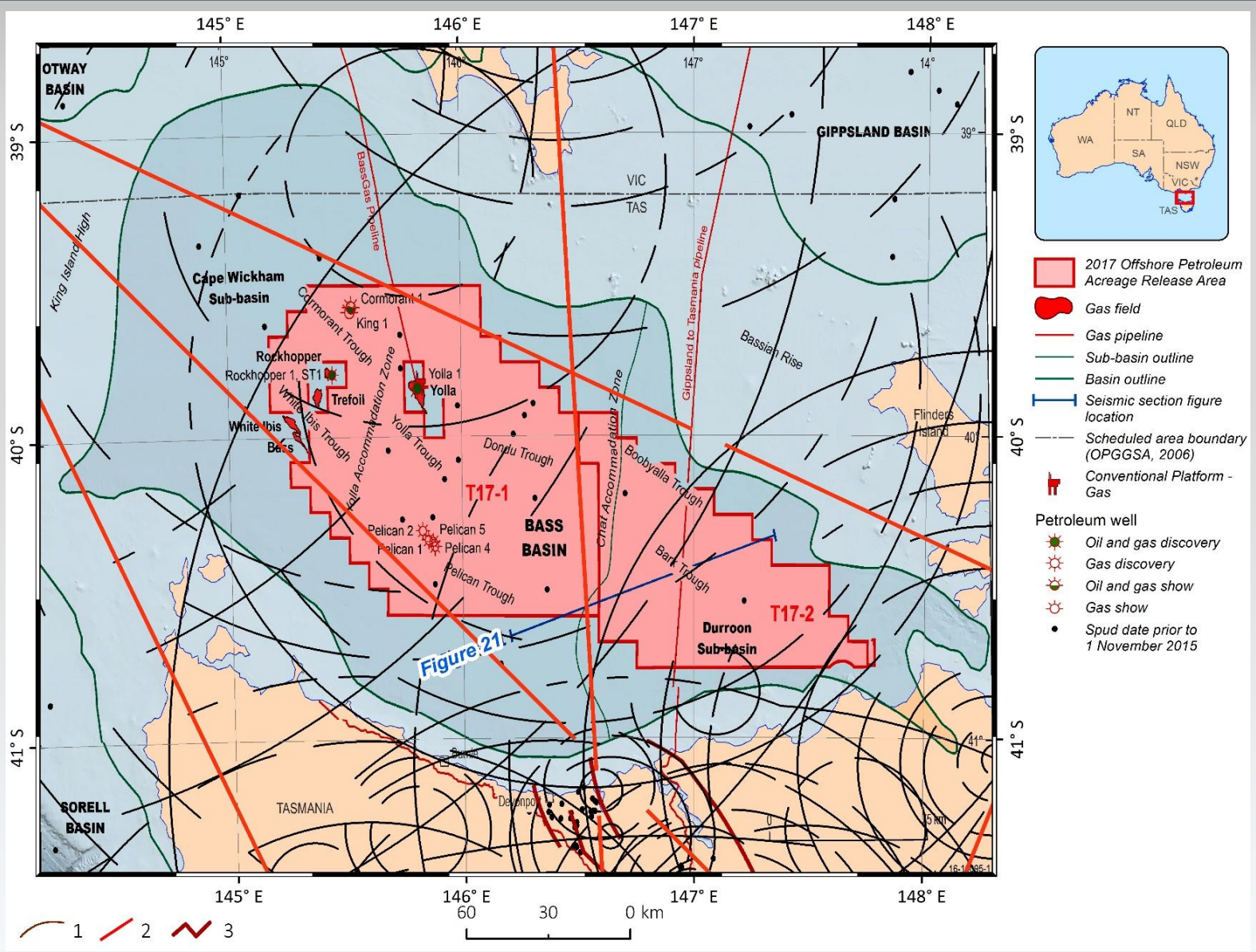
GDA of Tasmania





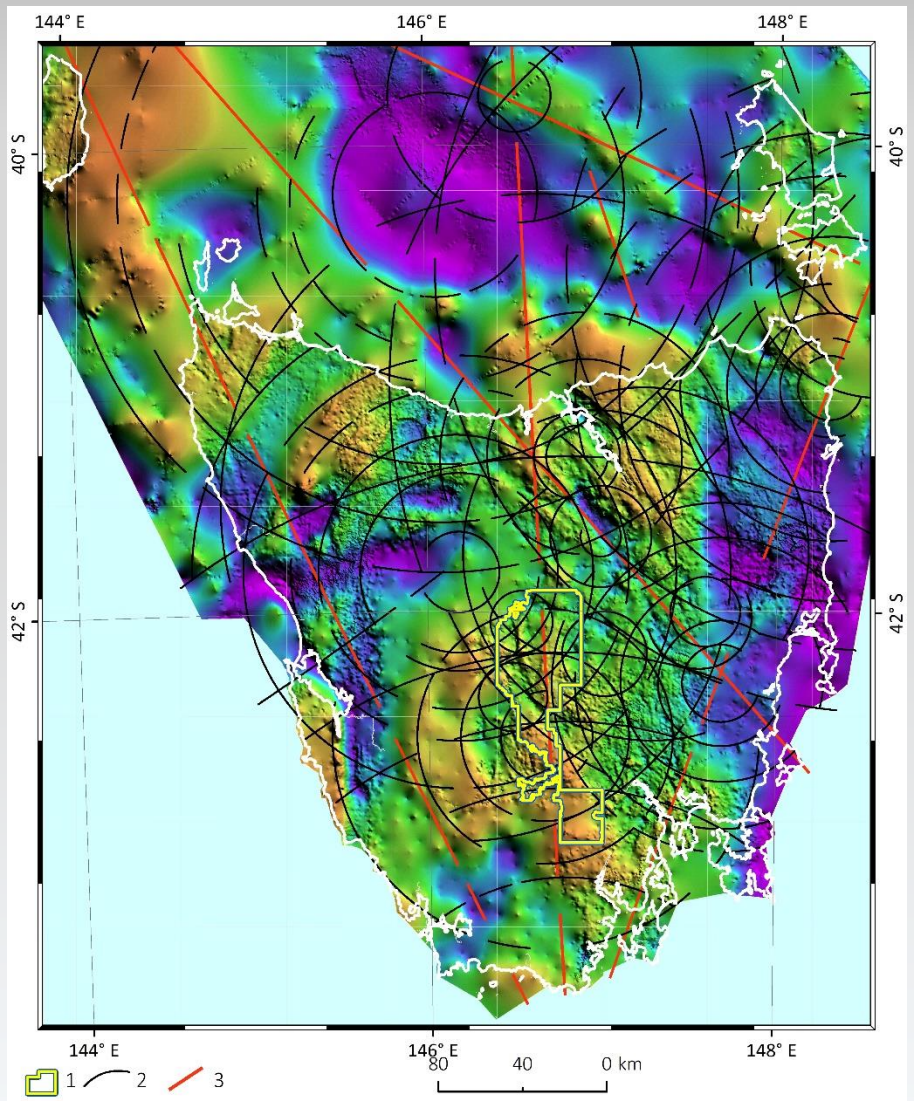
1 –Node; 2 – EL3/2017; 3 – Concentric system; 4 – Tectonogen; 5 – Tamar graben

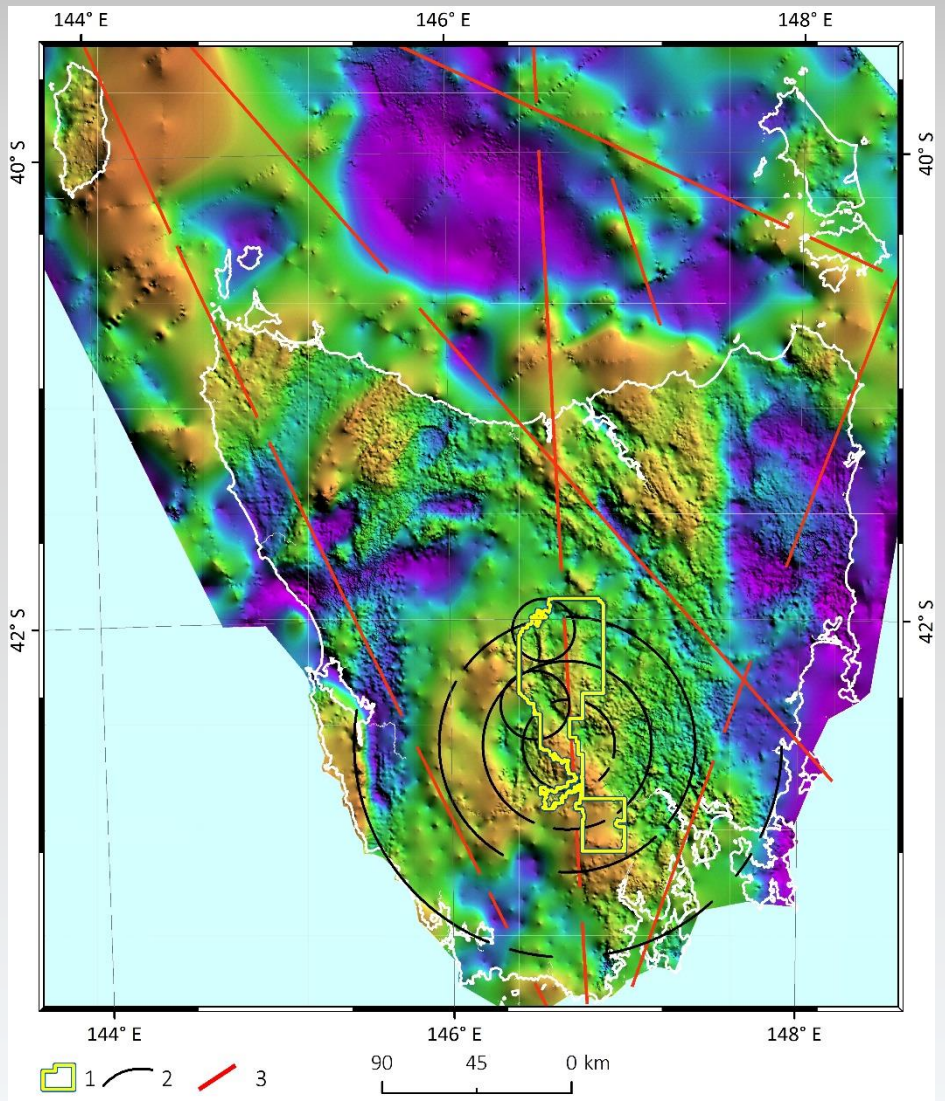
GDA of Tasmania



1 –Node; 2 – EL30; 3 – Concentric system; 4 – Tectonogen; 5 – Tamar graben

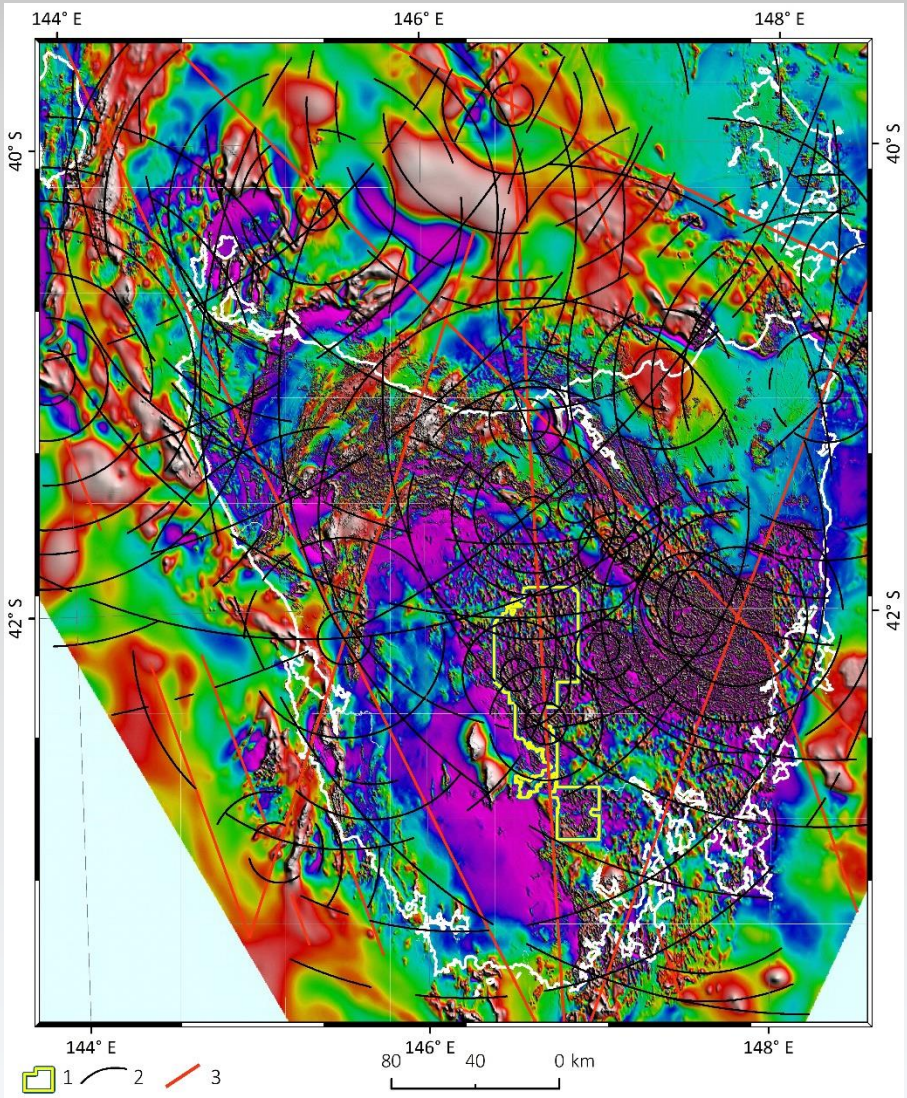
GDA of Tasmania & Gravity Map

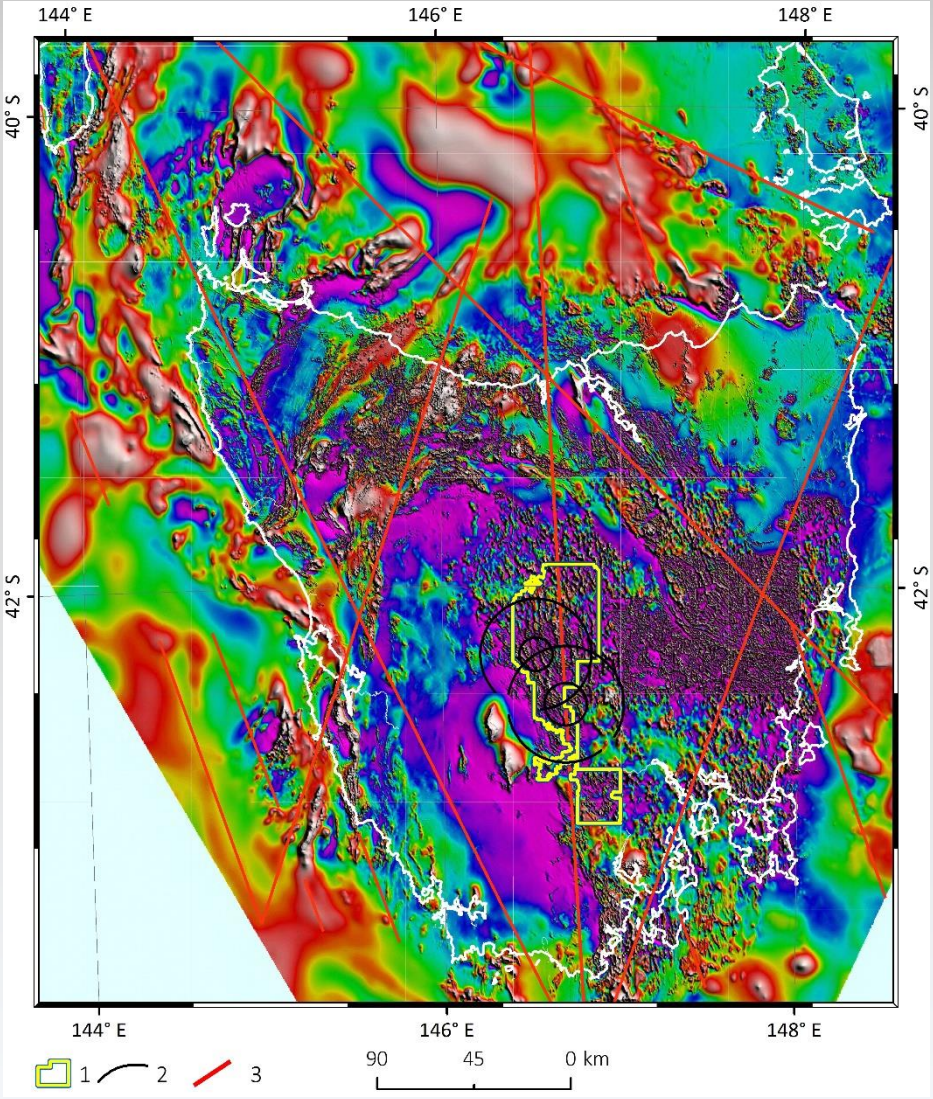




1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Concentric system; 3 – Tectonogen

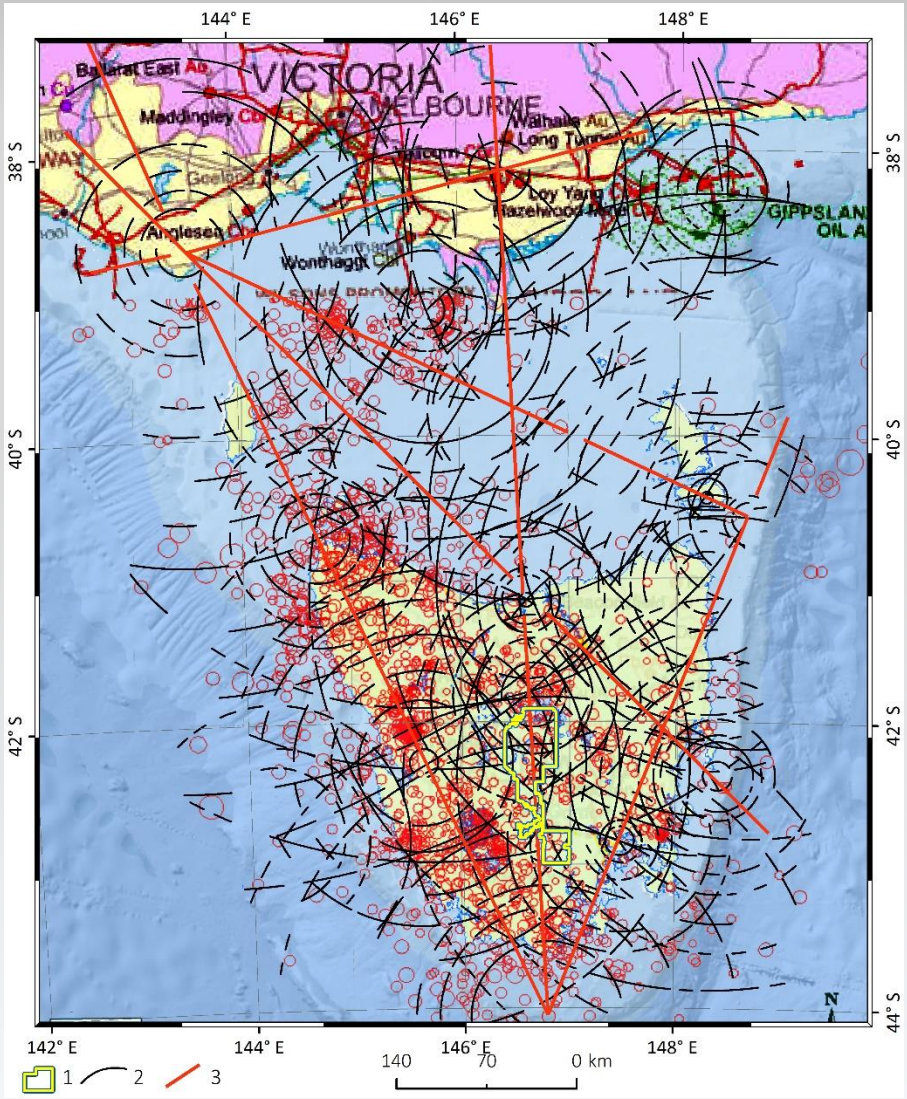
GDA of Tasmania & Magnetic Map





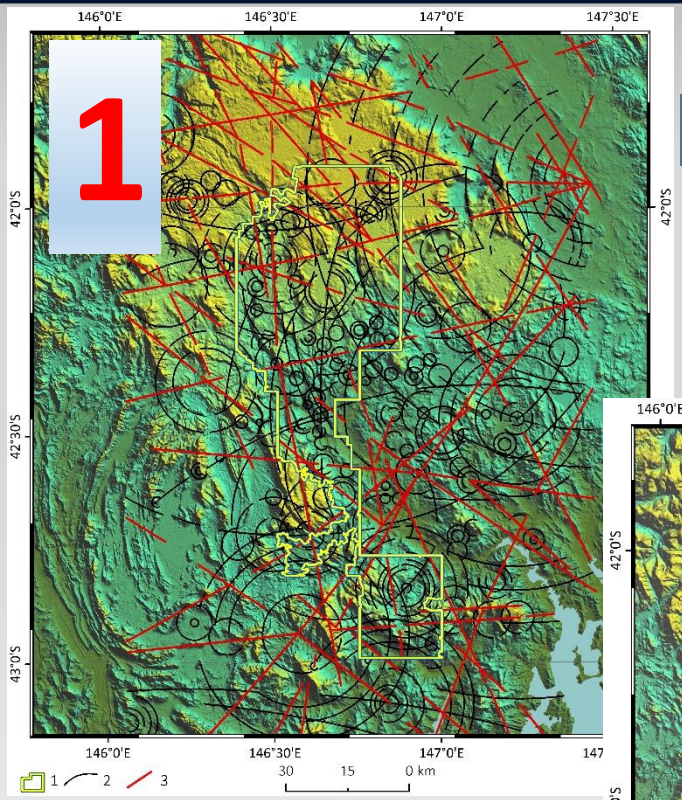
1 – EL30; 2 – Concentric system; 3 – Tectonogen

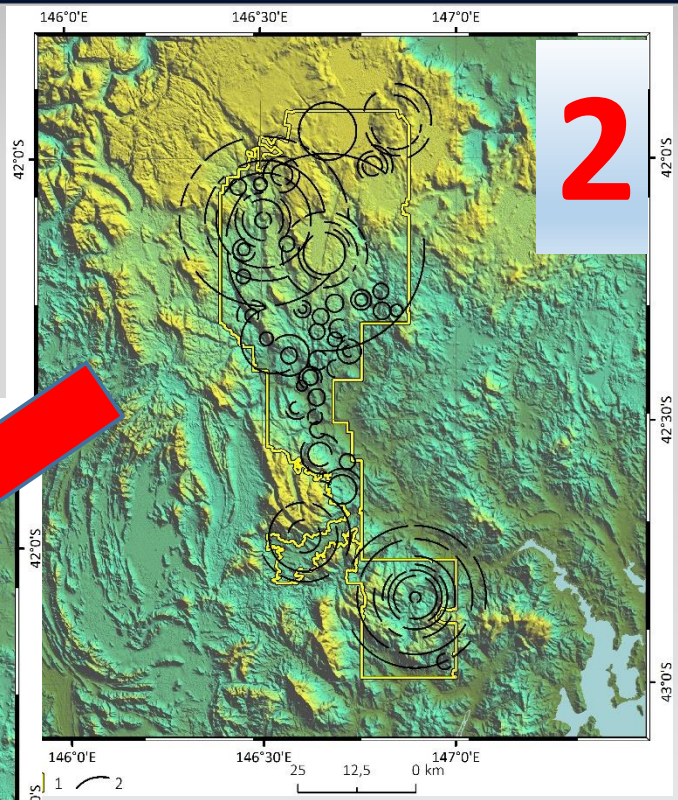
GDA and Seismicity Map

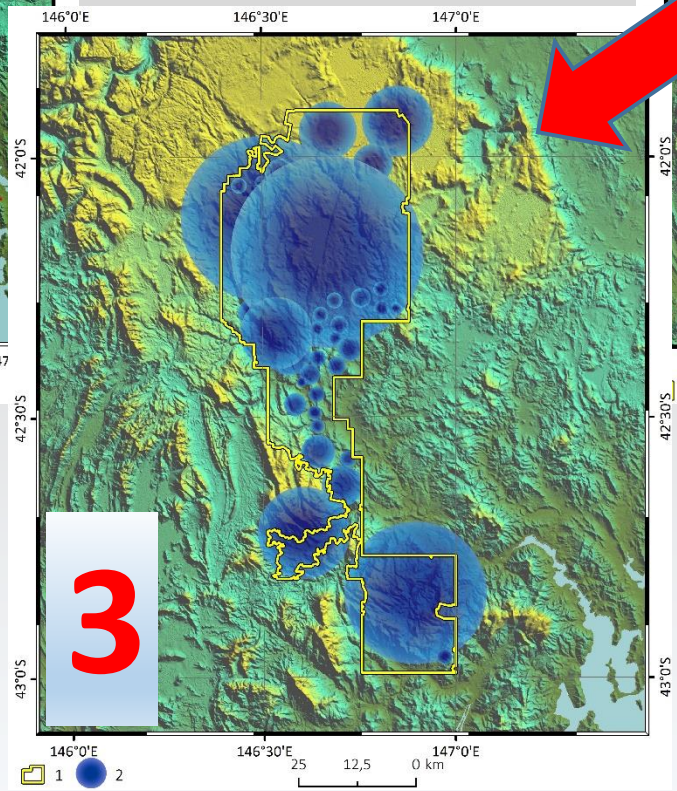


1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Concentric system; 3 – Tectonogen

GDA of Tasmania at 1:200,000







The linear and circular dislocations indicate for a high probability and density of disjunctive nodes within the EL3/2017 area. Many of them are local sites responsible for focal transfer of deep mass and energy.

Thus, high density of such disjunctive nodes of varying genesis serves as a reliable indicator of favorable conditions of compartmentalized accumulation of HC's.

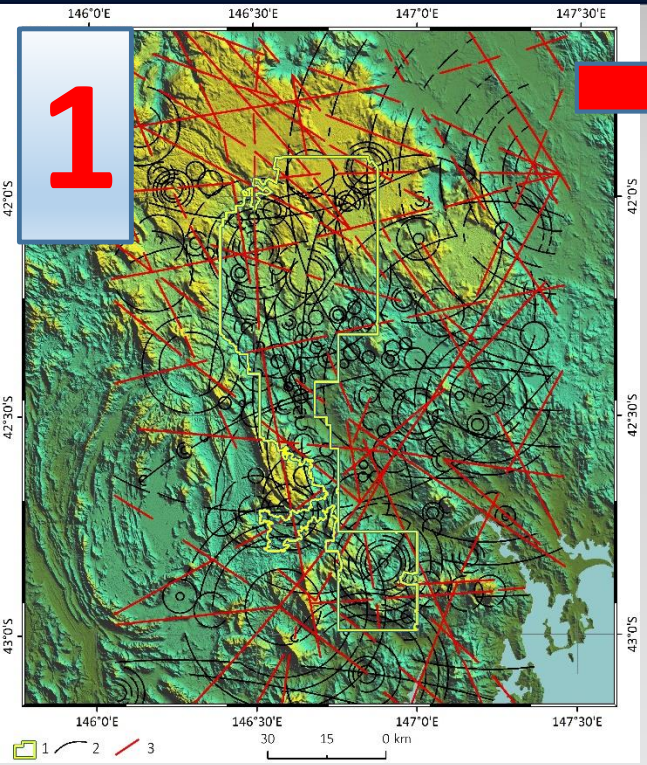
1. Total interpretation of the AOI area morphology. Revealing all GDA structures, of the island's hypsometry field (DEM map) clearly shows high tectonic disruption of the near-surface geological environment of the region and, accordingly, a significant manifestation of disjunctive dislocations of the Earth's crust.

2. Trying to understand position of the concentric structures within the Tamar graben.

3. These GDA-structures are depressions of varying scale with a parts of major sag in its center.

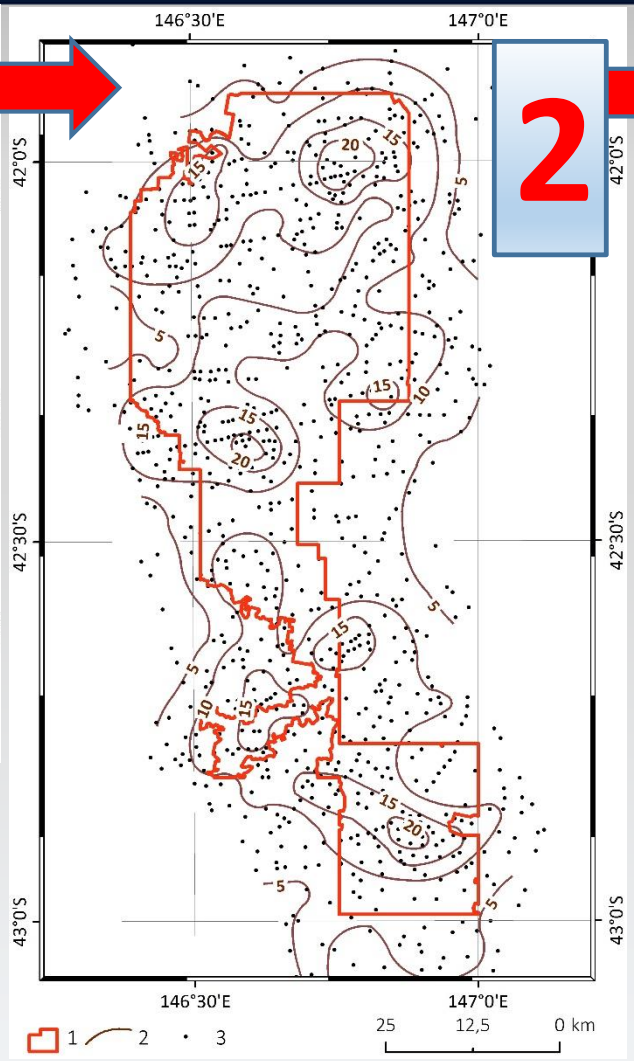
1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Concentric system; 3 – Tectonogen, 4 - Depressions

GDA Mapping of EL3/2017 Prospectivity

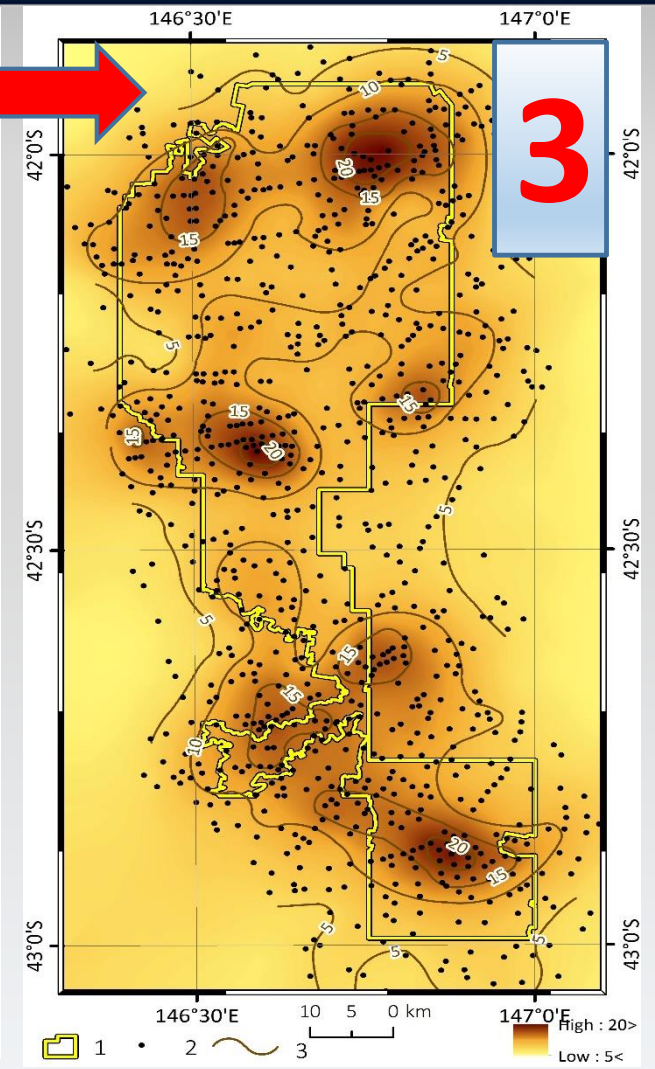


1. The linear and circular dislocations indicate for a high probability and density of disjunctive nodes within the EL3/2017 area. Many of them are local sites responsible for focal transfer of deep mass and energy.

Thus, high density of such disjunctive nodes of varying genesis serves as a reliable indicator of favorable conditions of compartmentalized accumulation of HC's.

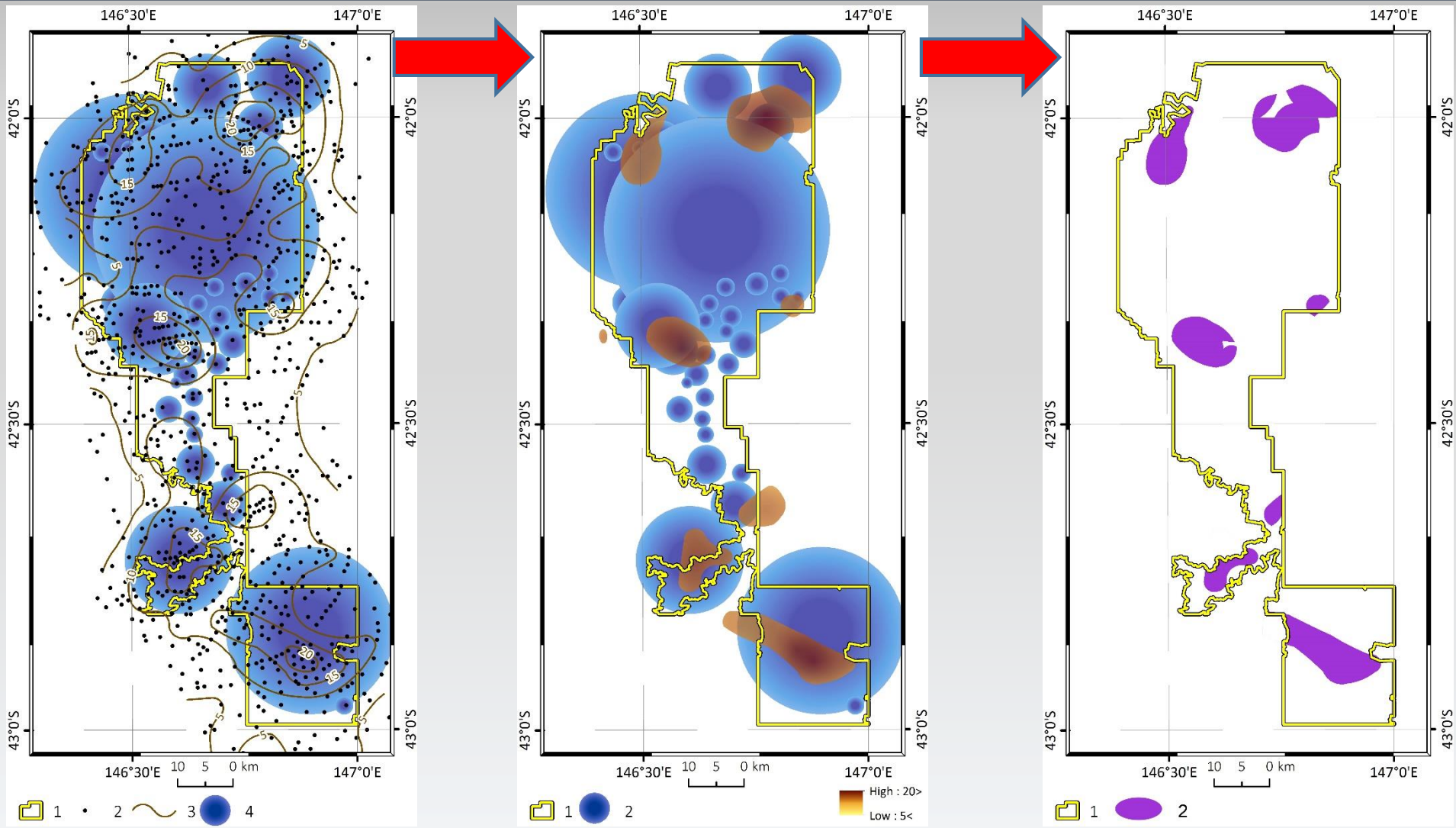


2. The differentiation of the density field of disjunctive nodes appears to be quite high.



3. This visualization shows a high node density (the darker – the greater density) within the AOI. Most prominent zone, is a central zone, where the clusters of nodes have density of 15 to 20 units and higher.

GDA Mapping of EL3/2017 Prospectivity



Superposition of the pattern of node density with the locations of depressions reveals priority zones for HC-accumulation areas. More intense **color** corresponds with high HC-potential

GDA Mapping of EL3/2017 Prospectivity

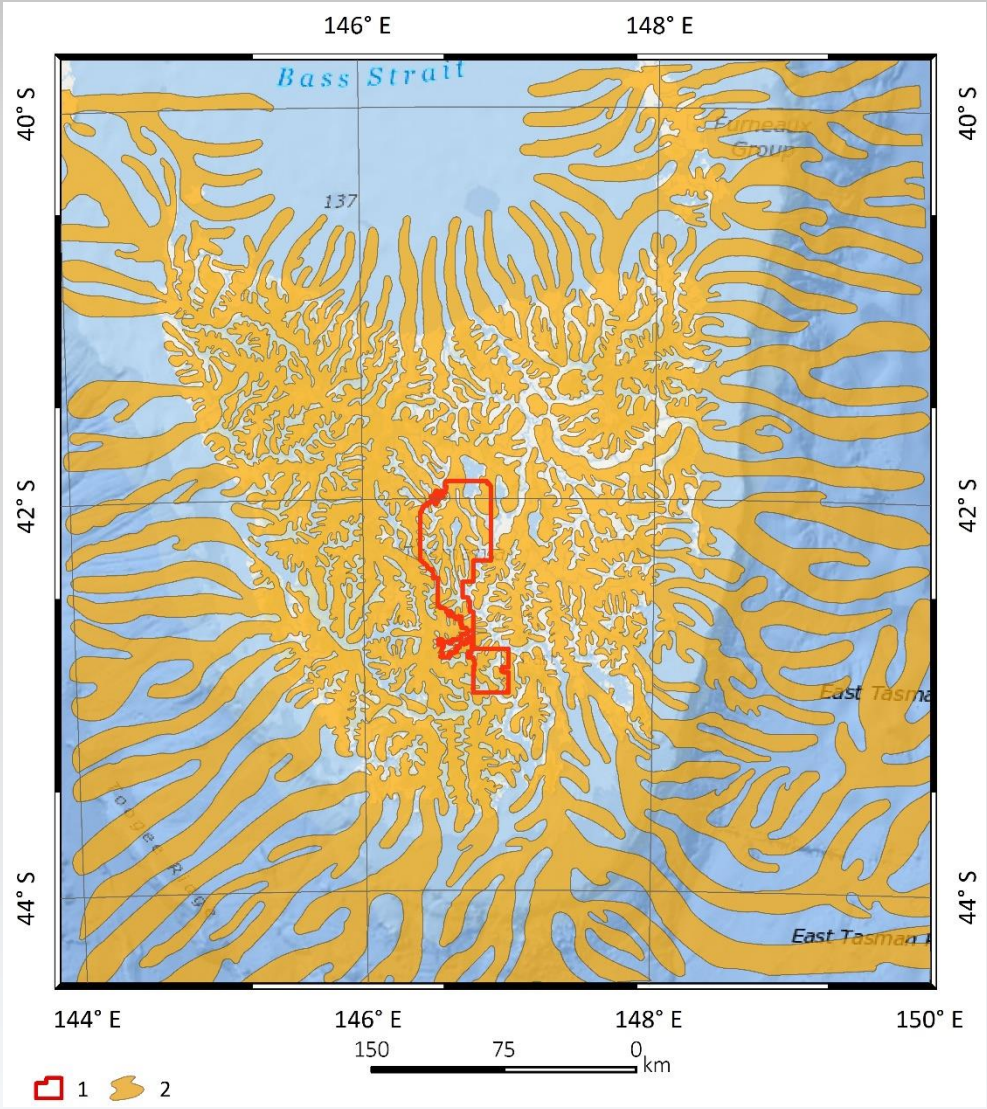
Result: GDA outlined zones of HC prospectivity based on the GDA model.

GDA results are final. TTR does not expect any revisions of this result.

Paleo-reconstruction Analysis (PRA)

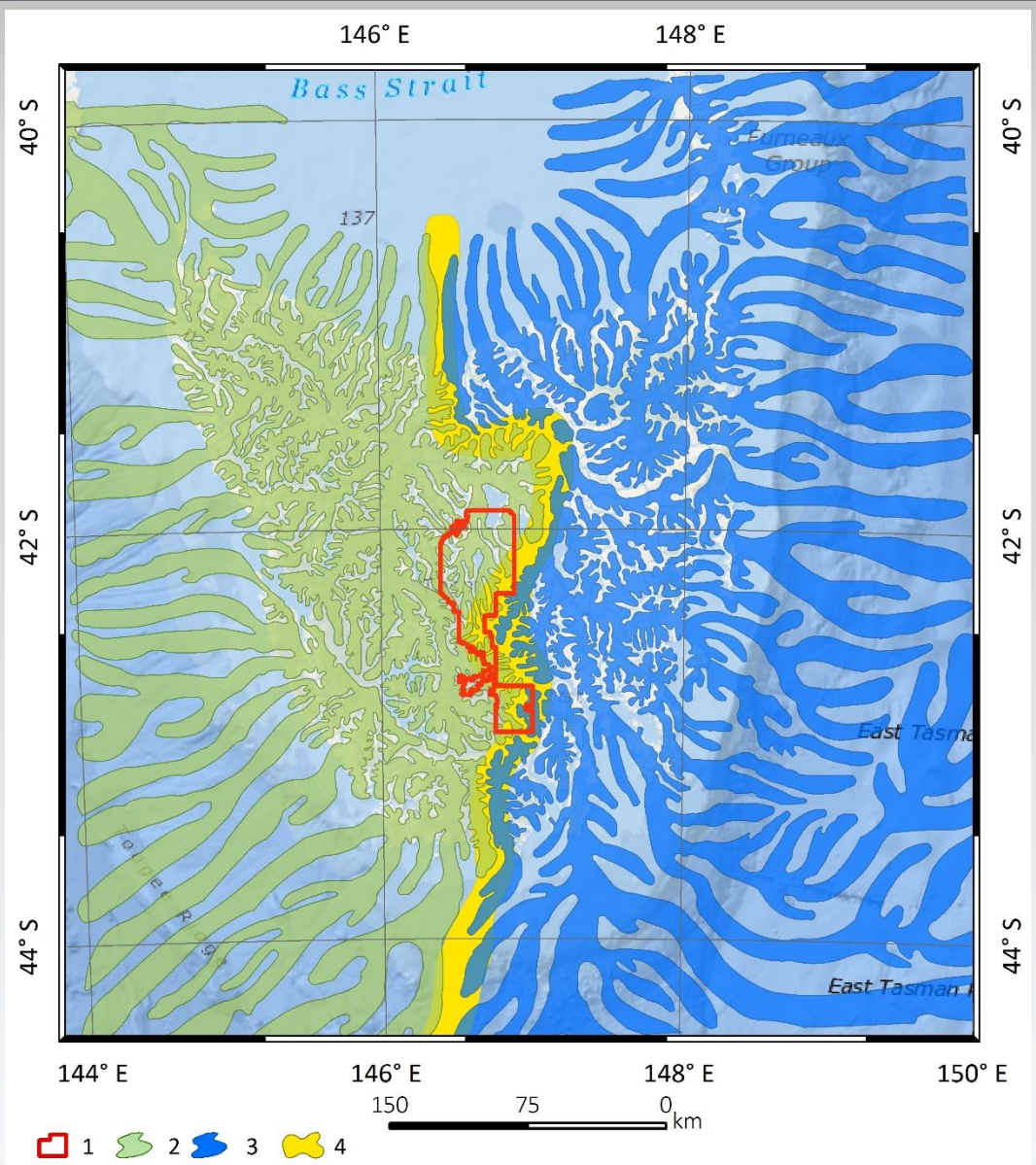
PRA is based on the relief plasticity model, where isolines (whether at surface or for morphometric Base Levels) are converted, by connecting points of zero curvature into a flow model that reveals paleo-deltaic features, depocenters, and other features characterizing the depositional environment.

Litho-dynamic Situation Near EL3/2017



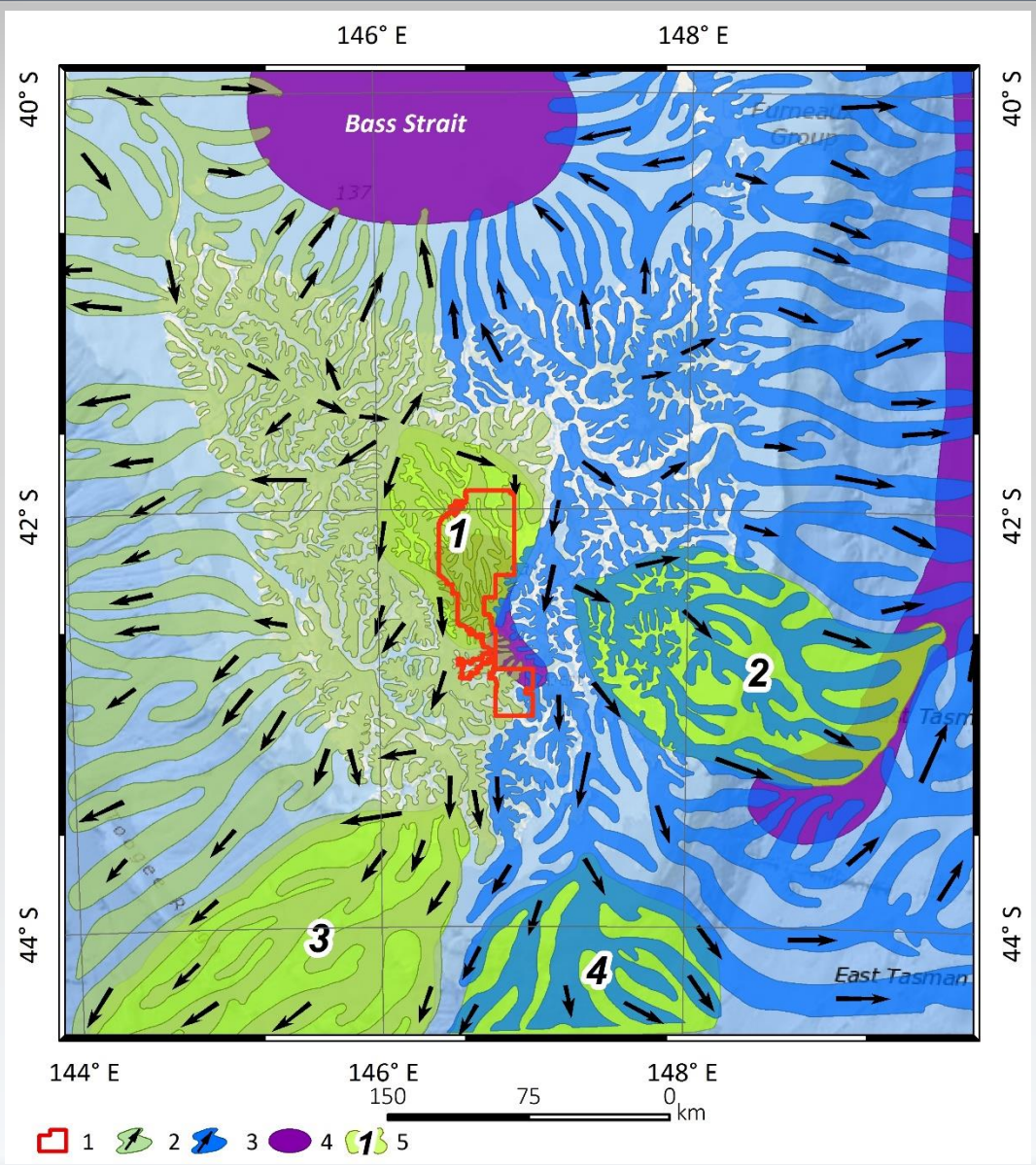
1 – EL3/2017; 2 – lithodynamic flows. Scale 1:500,000

Litho-dynamic Flow Structures



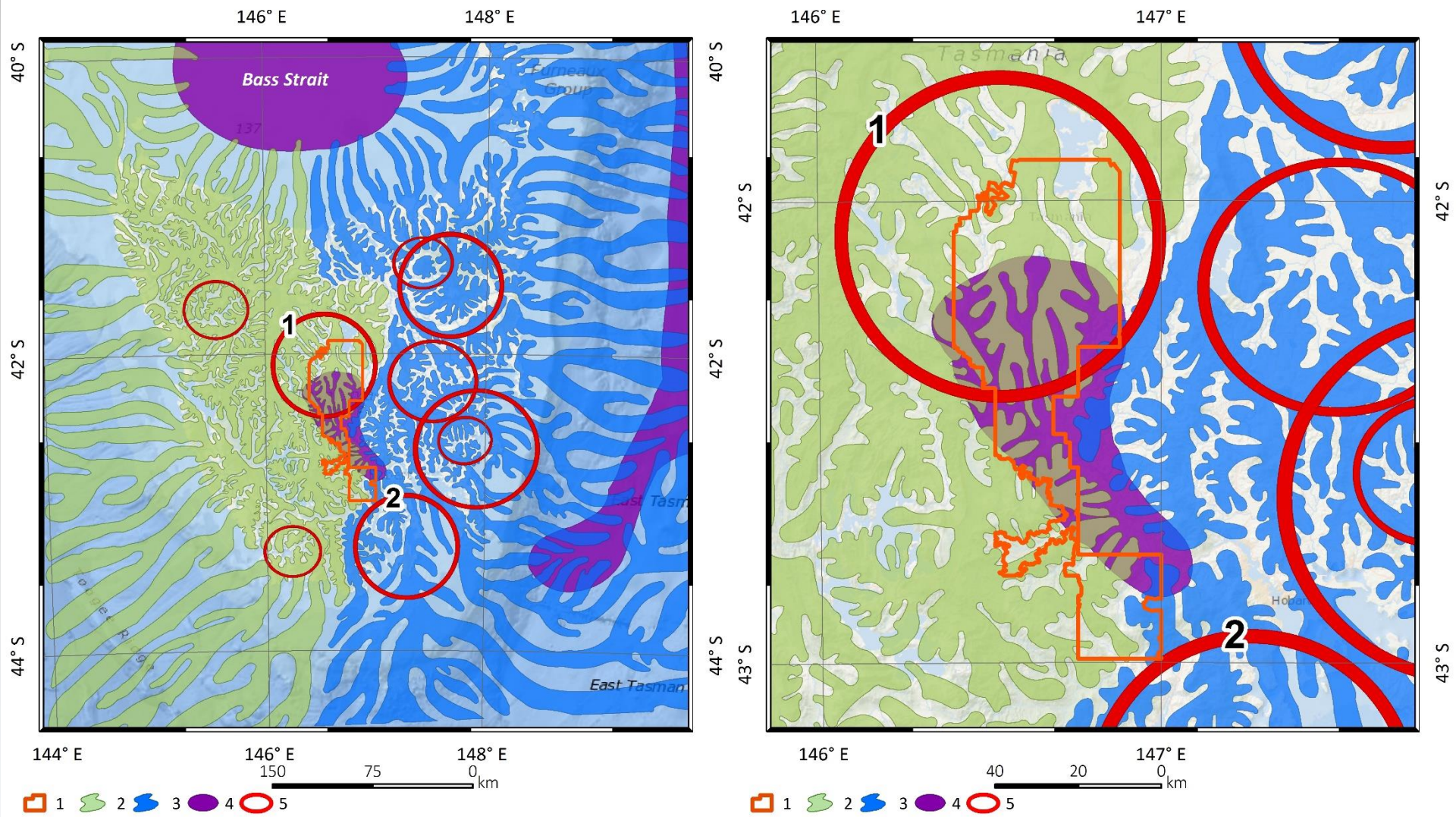
1 – location of AOI EL3/2017; 2 - flows of Western lithodynamic subsystem; 3 –flows of East lithodynamic subsystem; 4 – contact zone of Western and Eastern lithodynamic subsystems. Scale 1:500,000

Paleo-deltas & Depocenters



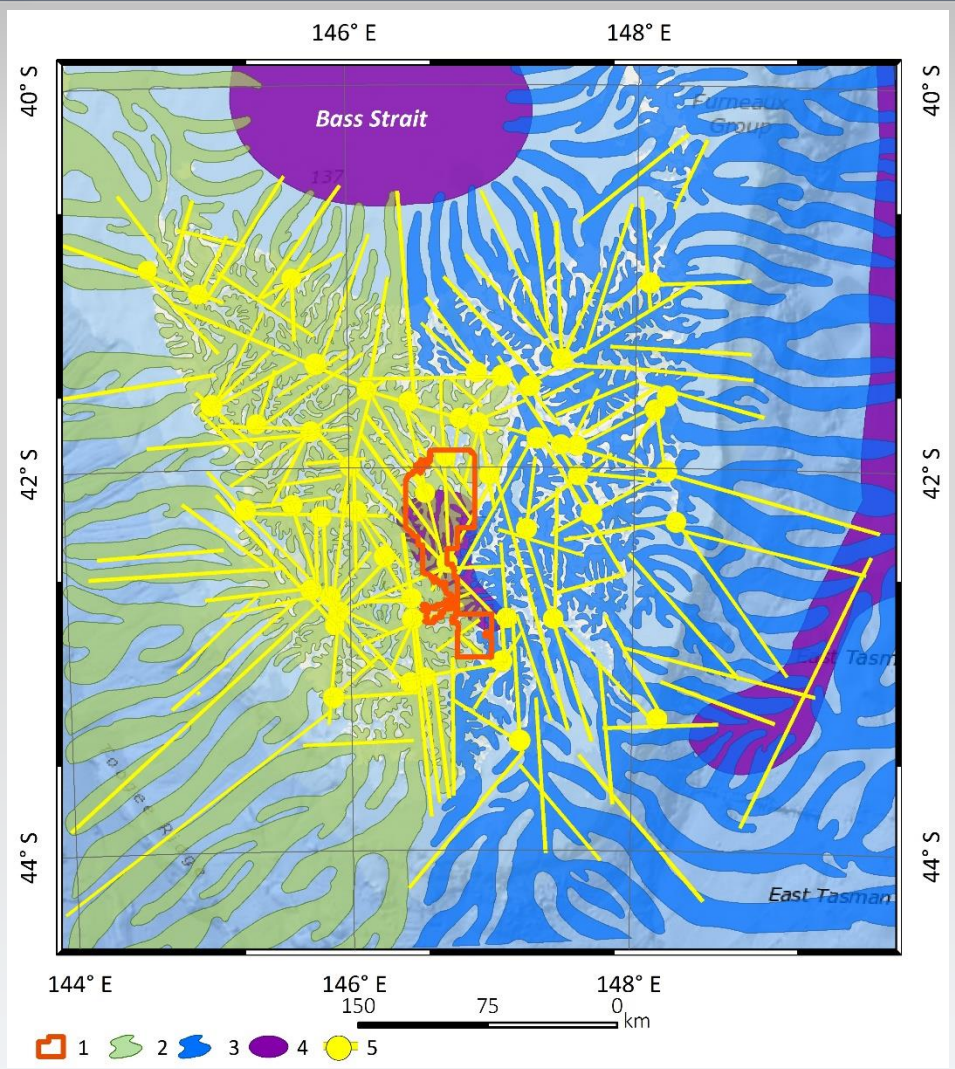
1 – Location of EL3/2017; 2 - flows of Western litho-dynamic subsystems and the vector of their orientation; 3 – litho-dynamic flows of the Eastern subsystem, and the vector of their orientation; 4 - depression; 5 – paleo-delta., Scale 1:500,000

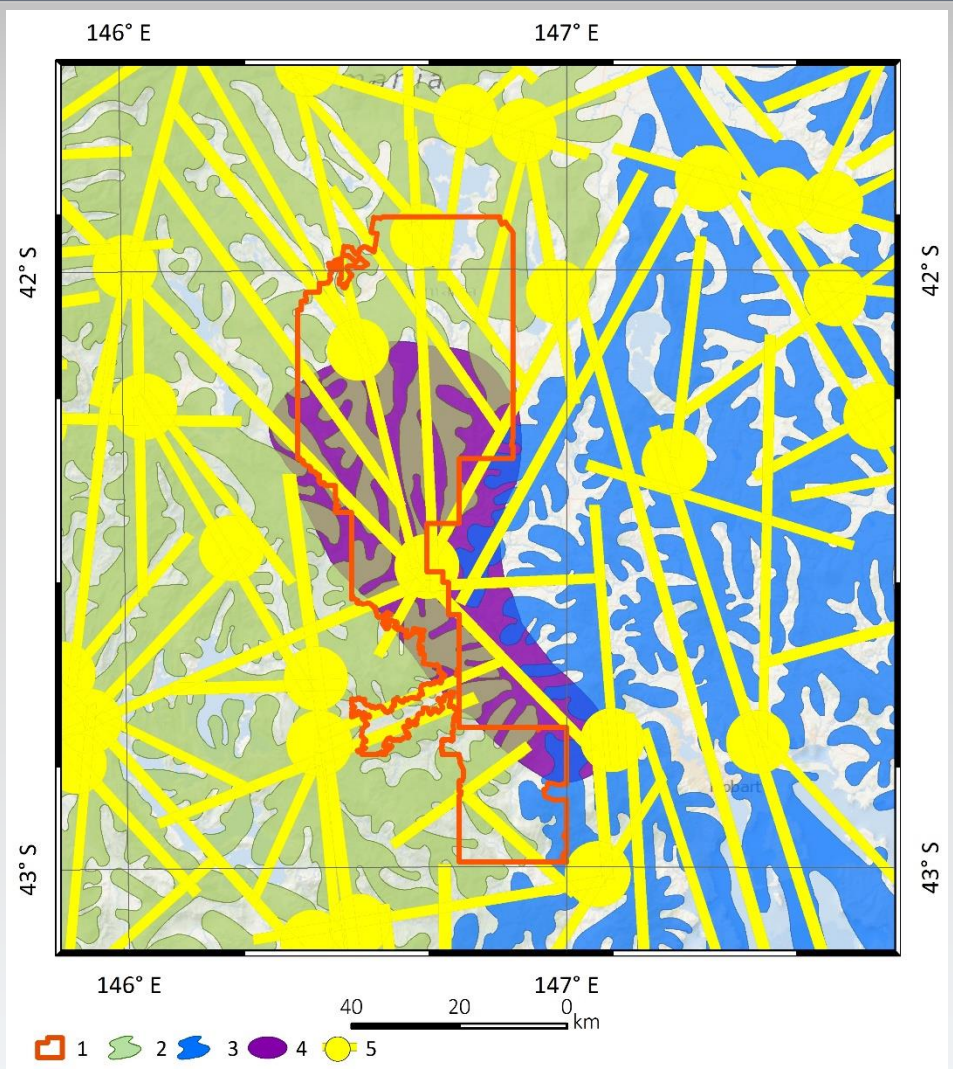
Circular Structures



1 – Location of EL3/2017; 2 - flows of Western litho-dynamic subsystem; 3 –flows of East litho-dynamic subsystem; 4 - depressions; 5 – circular structures and their numbers. Scale 1:500,000

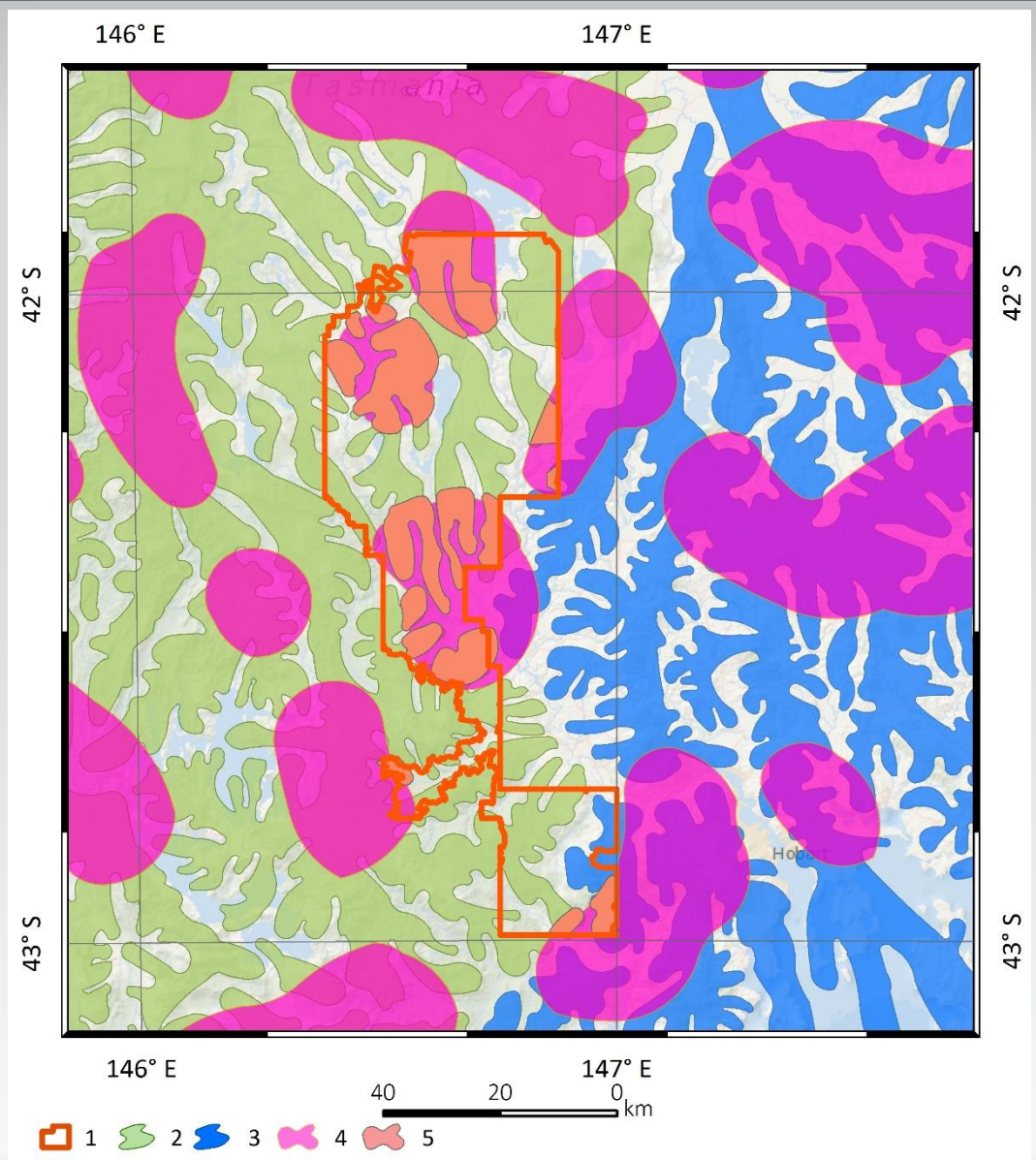
Linear Structures





1 – Location of EL3/2017; 2 - flows of Western litho-dynamic subsystem; 3 – flows of East litho-dynamic subsystem; 4 - depressions; 5 – linear structures of stress and nodes of their intersection. Scale 1:500,000

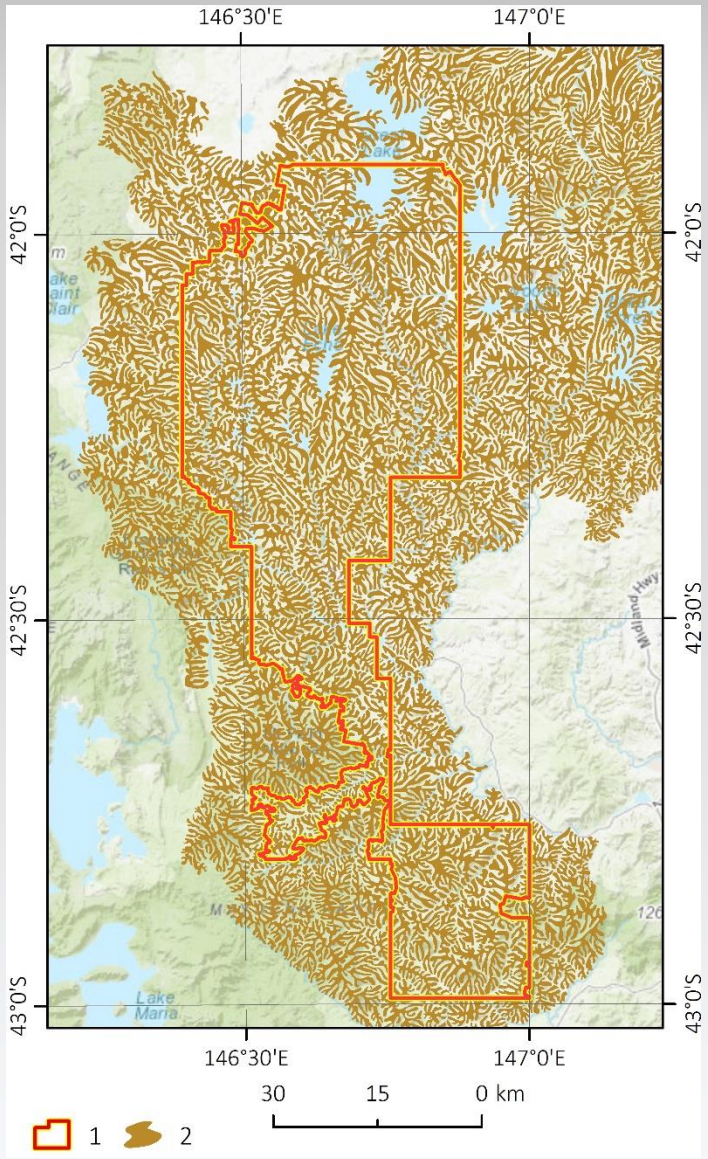
Areas of Favorable Conditions

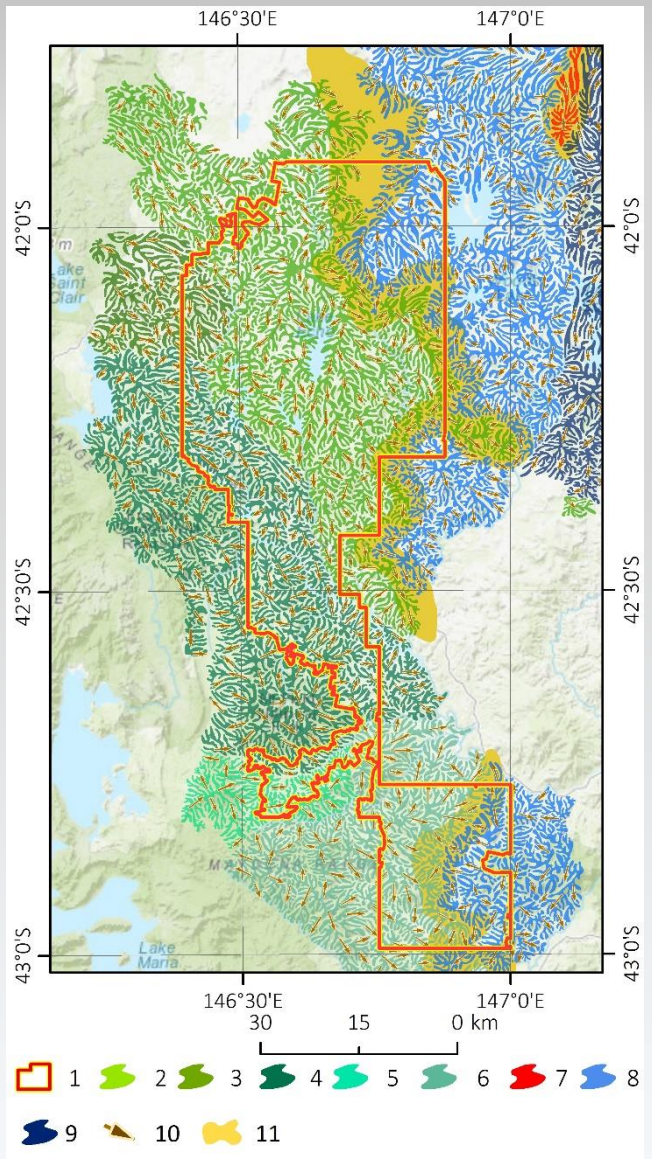


1 – location of EL3/2017; 2 - flows of Western litho-dynamic subsystem; 3 – flows of East litho-dynamic subsystem; 4 – prospective areas; 5 – prospective areas on flow convexities

Scale 1:500,000

EL3/2017 Lithodynamic Flows & Structures

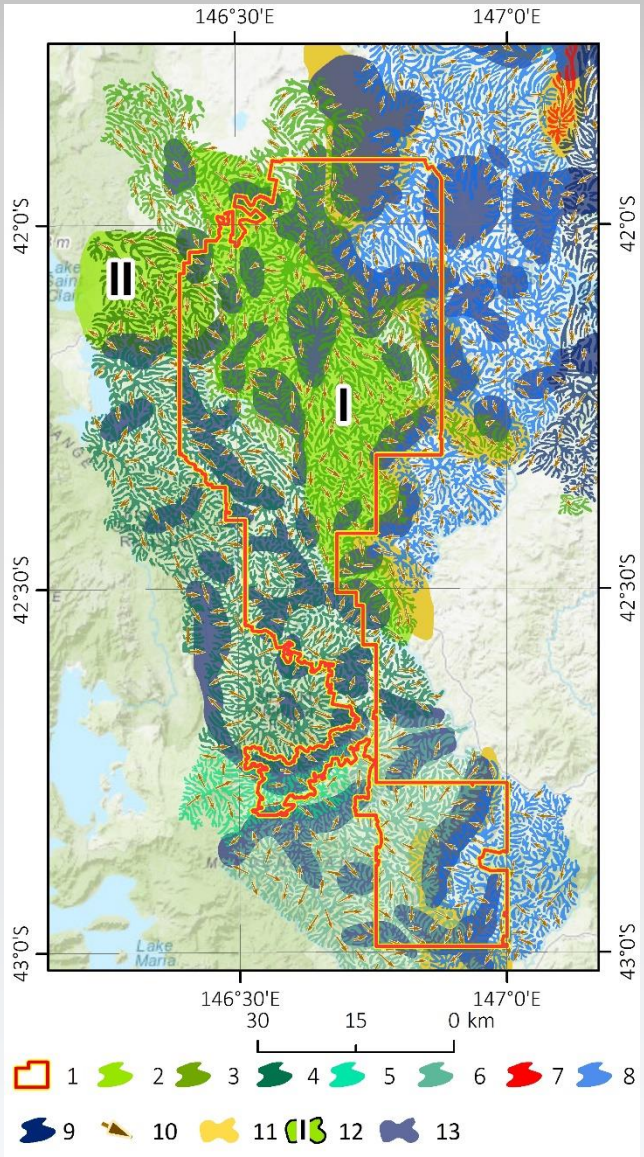




1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - vectors of erosion of geological material according to lithodynamic flows;
11 - contact zones of groups of flow structures of the Western and Eastern lithodynamic subsystems

Scale 1:100,000

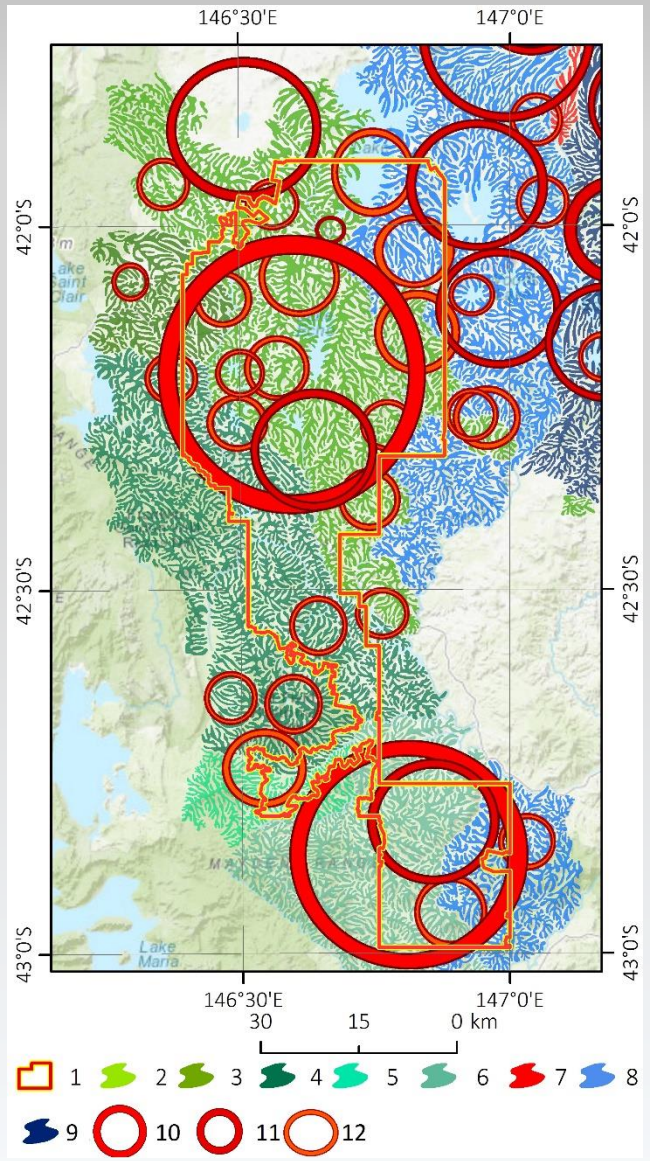
EL3/2017 Paleo-deltas & Depocenters



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - vectors of erosion of geological material according to lithodynamic flows;
11 - zones of contact of groups of flow structures of the Western and Eastern lithodynamic subsystems;
12 - paleodelta;
13 - depressions (areas of accumulation of lithological and organic material)

Scale 1:100,000

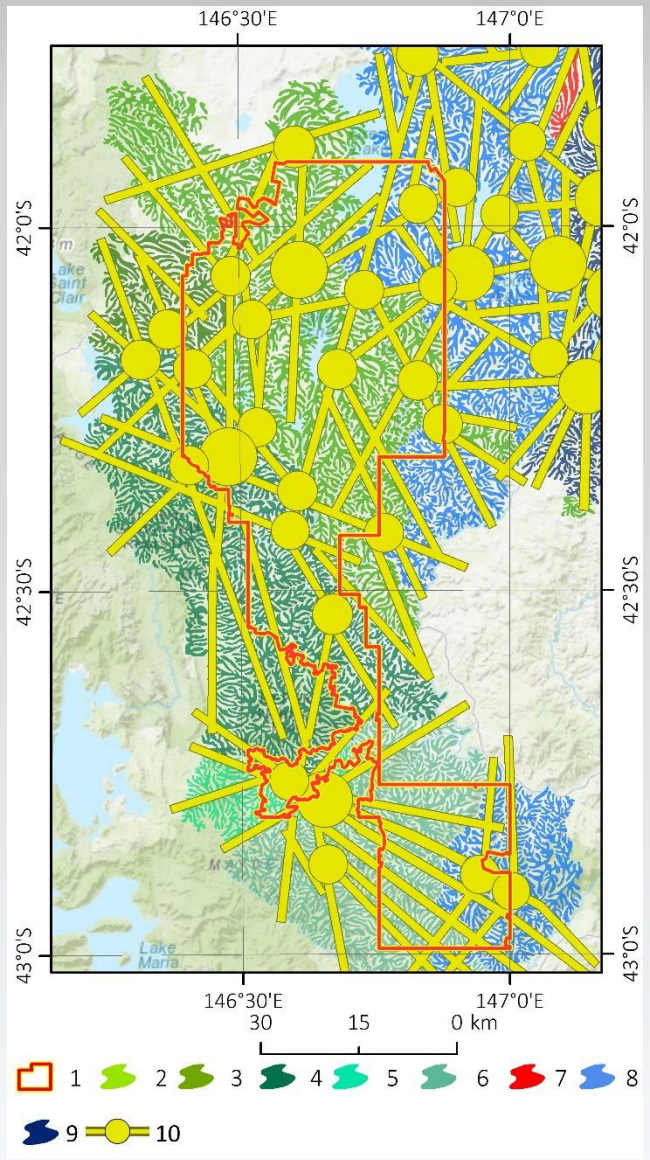
EL3/2017 Circular Structures



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - circular structures of the first order;
11 - circular structures of the second order;
12 - circular structures of the third order

Scale 1:100,000

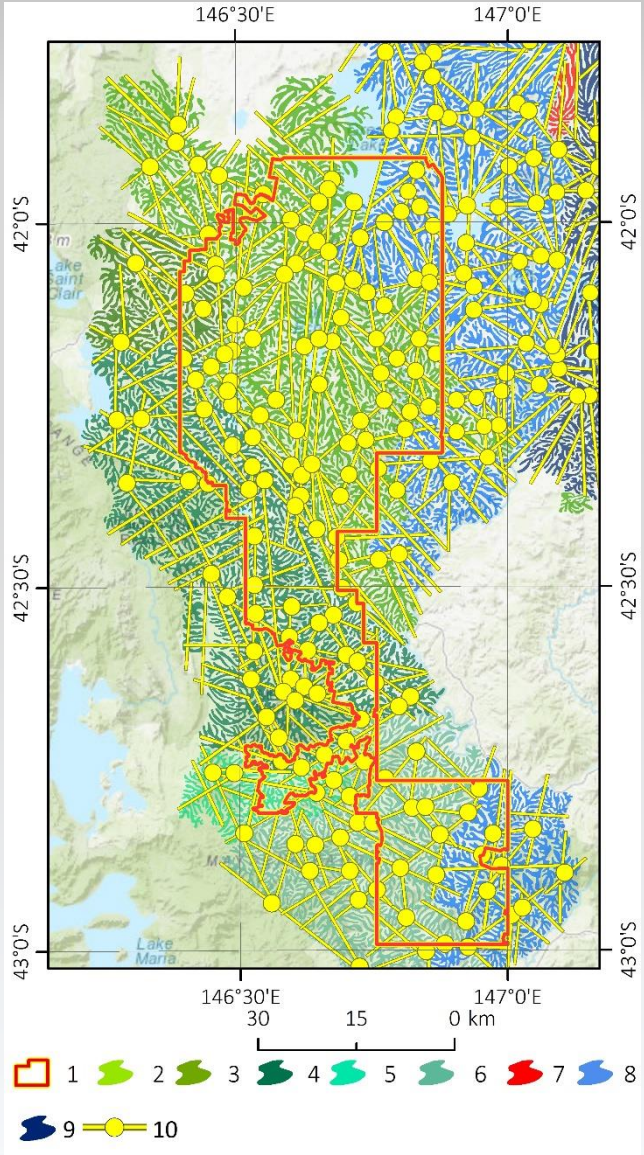
EL3/2017 Linear Structures, First Order



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - linear zones of intensity of the first order and the places of their intersection (nodes)

Scale 1:100,000

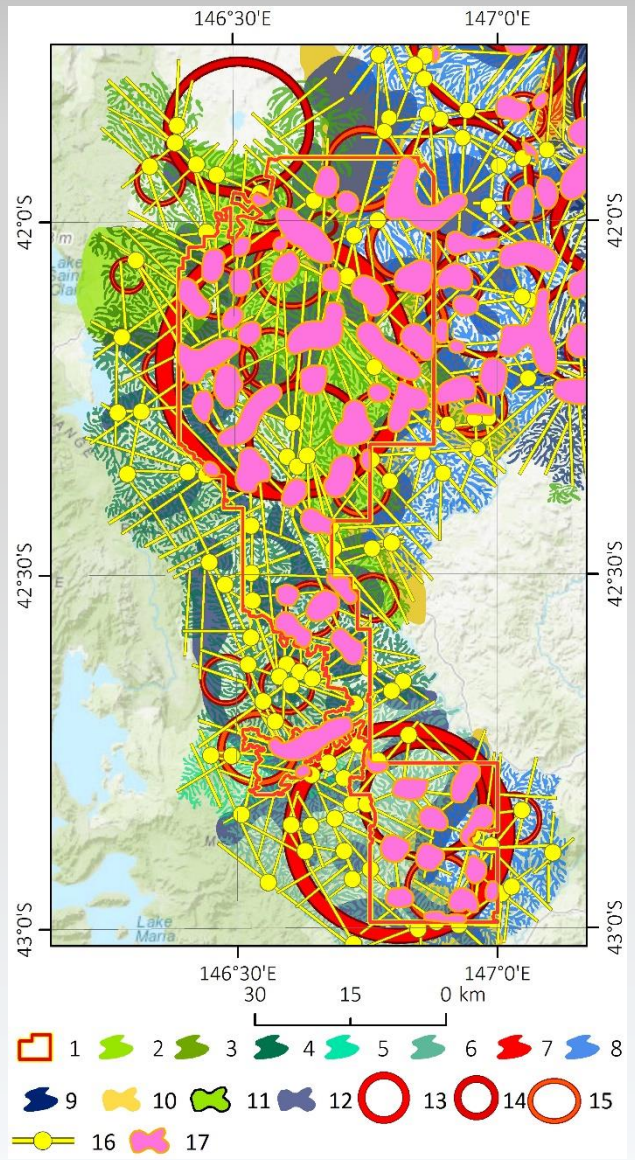
EL3/2017 Linear Structures, Second Order



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - linear zones of intensity of the second order and the places of their intersection (nodes)

Scale 1:100,000

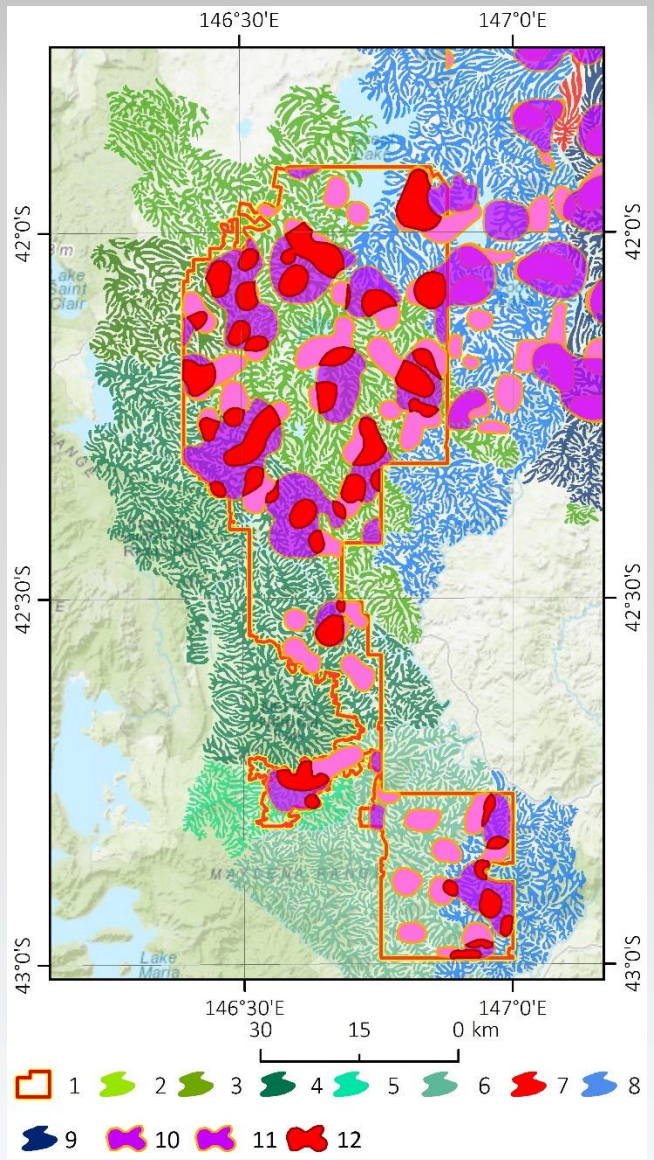
Combination of Circular and Linear Criteria



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8 - 9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - contact zones of groups of flow structures of the Western and Eastern lithodynamic subsystems;
11 - paleodelta;
12 - depressions (areas of accumulation of lithological and organic material);
13 - circular structures of the first order;
14 - circular structures of the second order;
15 - circular structures of the third order;
16 - linear zones of intensity of the second order and the places of their intersection (nodes);
17 - predictive areas of combining two, three or more factors

Scale 1:100,000

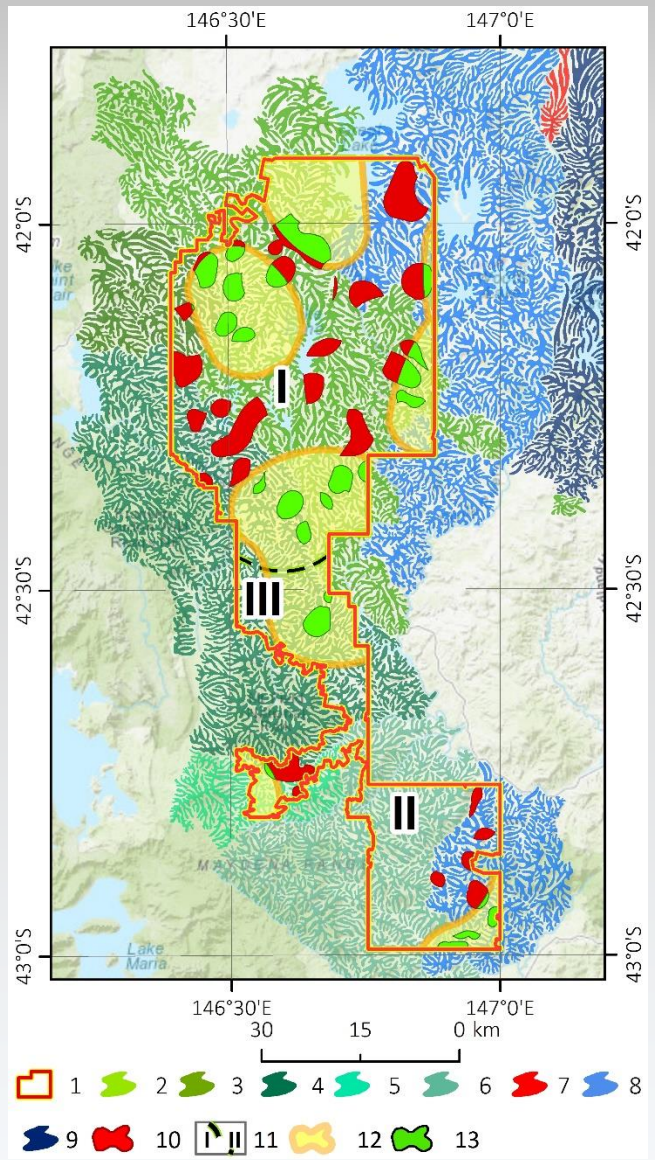
Areas of Favorable Conditions – 1:100,000



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - predicted areas of overlap of two, three or more factors, taking into account circular and linear anomalies of the local level;
11 - predicted areas of overlap of two, three or more factors, taking into account circular and linear anomalies of the regional level;
12 - final prognostic zones

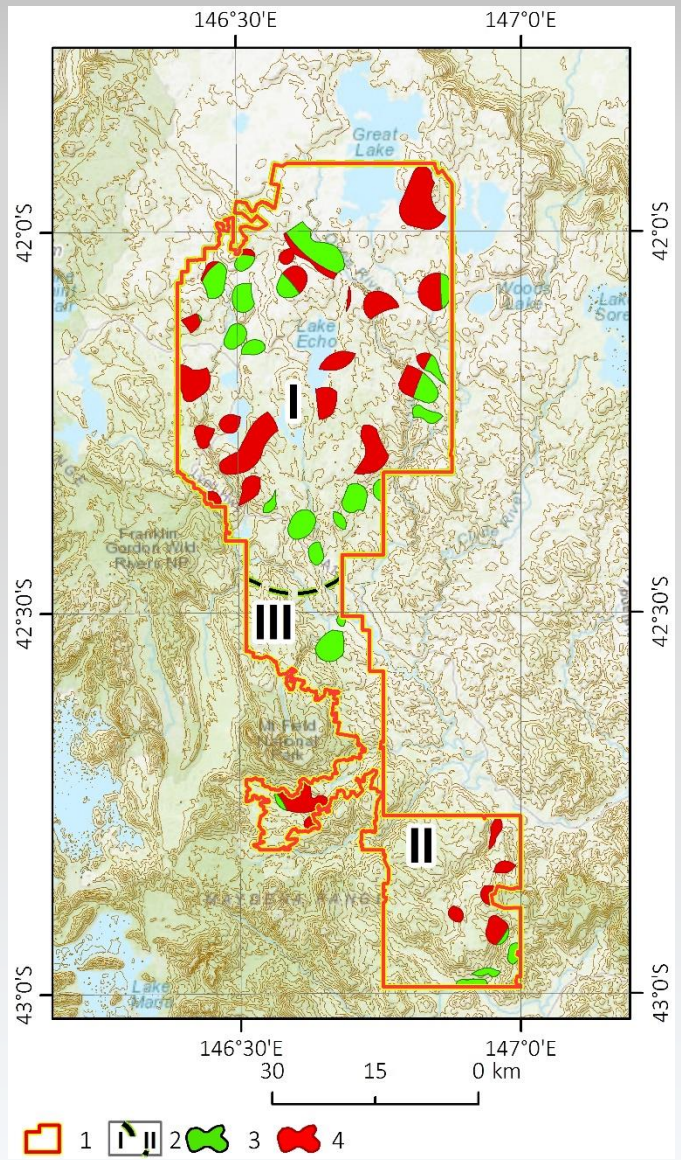
Scale 1:100,000

Areas of Favorable Conditions – 1:500K & 1:100K



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 - 7 - groups of flow structures of the Western lithodynamic subsystem;
8-9 - groups of flow structures of the Eastern lithodynamic subsystem;
10 - prospective areas (Scale 1: 100 000);
11 - forecast zones;
12 - prospective areas (Scale 1: 500 000)
13 - areas of overlapping of prospective sites of scales 1: 100 000 and 1: 500 000.

Resulting Prospectivity of EL3/2017



1 - AOI EL3/2017;
2 – different prospectivity zones;
3 – prospects for the first stage of exploration;
4 - prospects for the second stage of exploration.

PRA Mapping of EL3/2017 Prospectivity

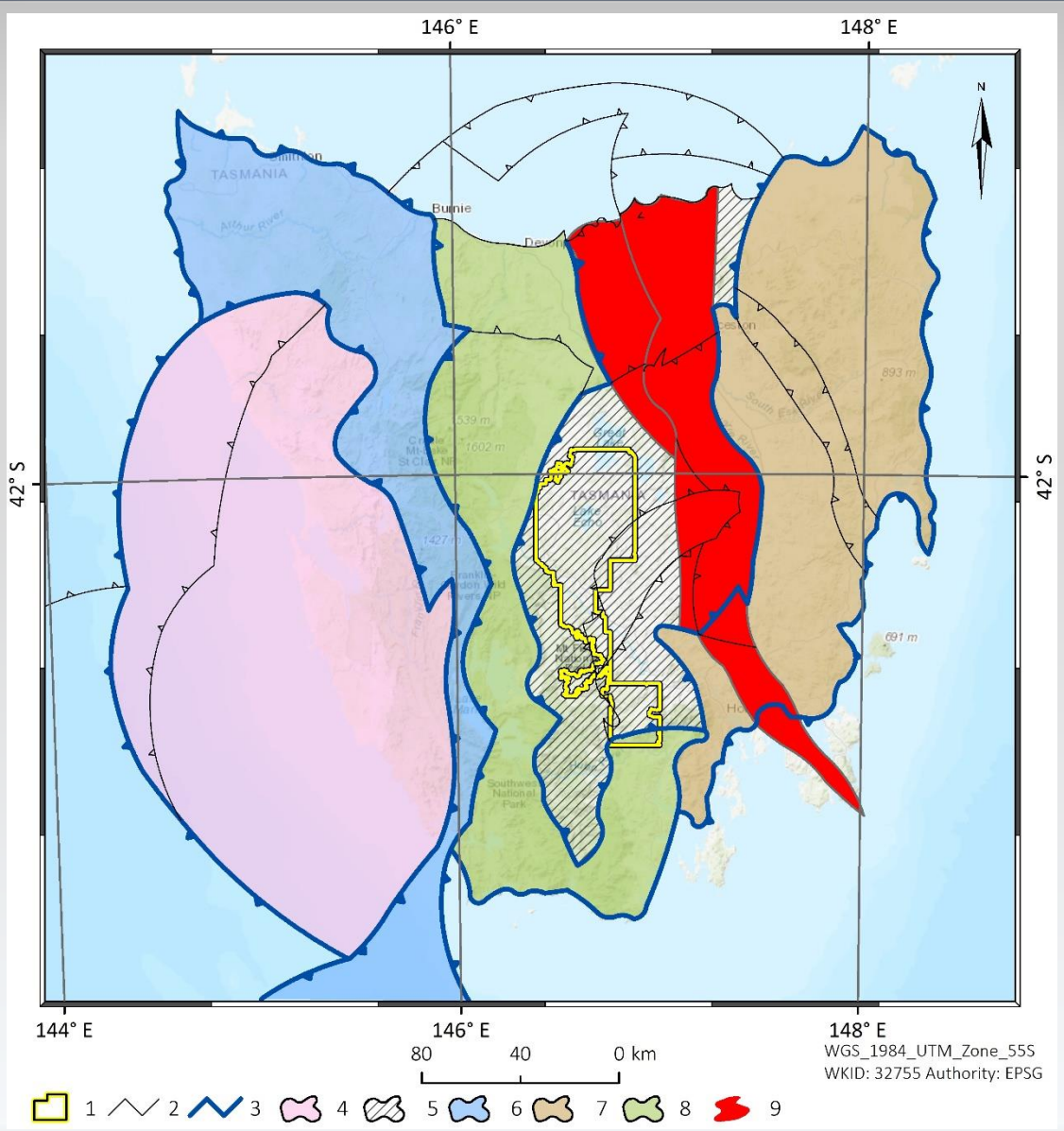
Result: PRA outlined zones of HC prospectivity based on its criteria and two scales.

PRA results based on these two scales are final. TTR expects to perform the additional PRA of Base Levels upon completion of the Morphometric studies in 2019.

Structuremetric Analysis (SMA)

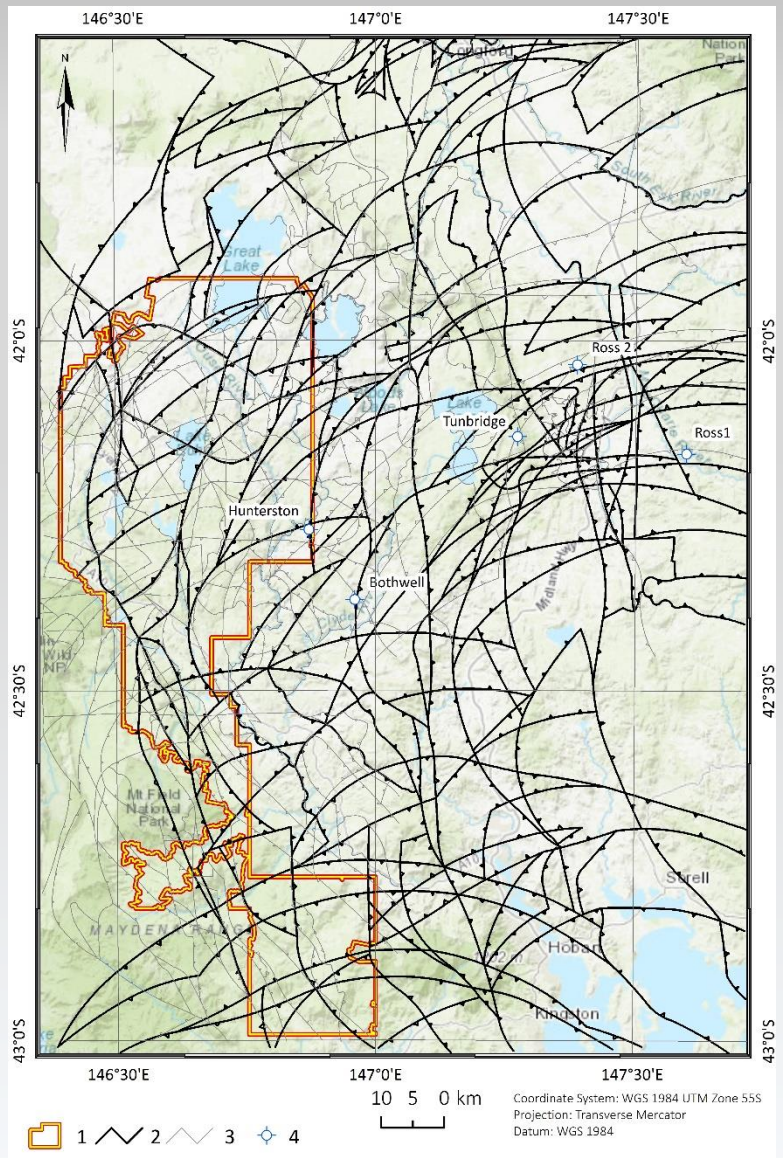
SMA is based on interpretation of stress and strain patterns in satellite data as manifestations of contact zones between varying acoustic densities, such as HC-saturated zones and their enclosing environments.

SMA Scheme of the Basement Blocks



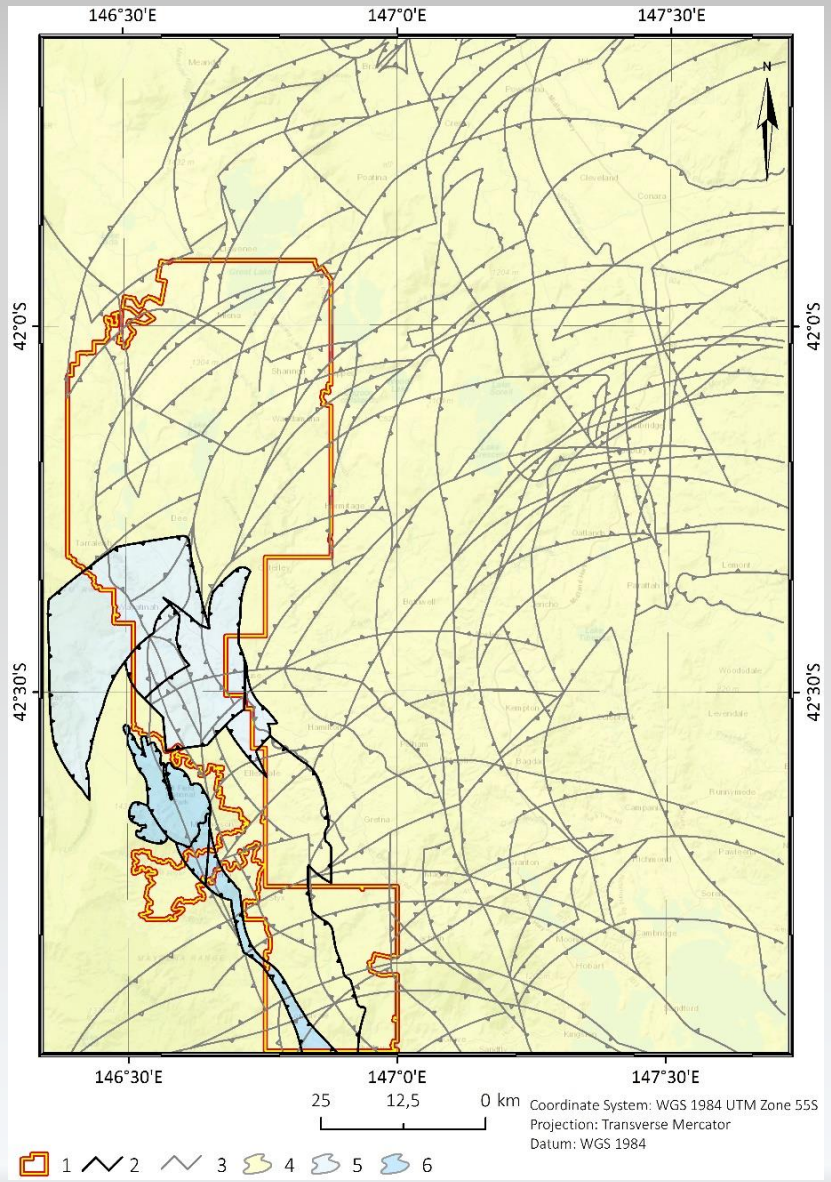
1 – EL3/2017; 2 - stress vectors; 3 - boundary of the basement blocks; 4 - Paleoproterozoic basement block; 5 - border of the Tasmanian basin; 6 - Neoproterozoic basement block; 7 - Devonian basement; 8 - Cambrian-Ordovician basement; 9 – Tamar graben

Regional SMA Scheme, scale of 1:25,000



1 – EL3/2017;
2 – first-order stress fields;
3 – second/third-order stress fields;
4 – stratigraphic wells

Phases of Development of Area



Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

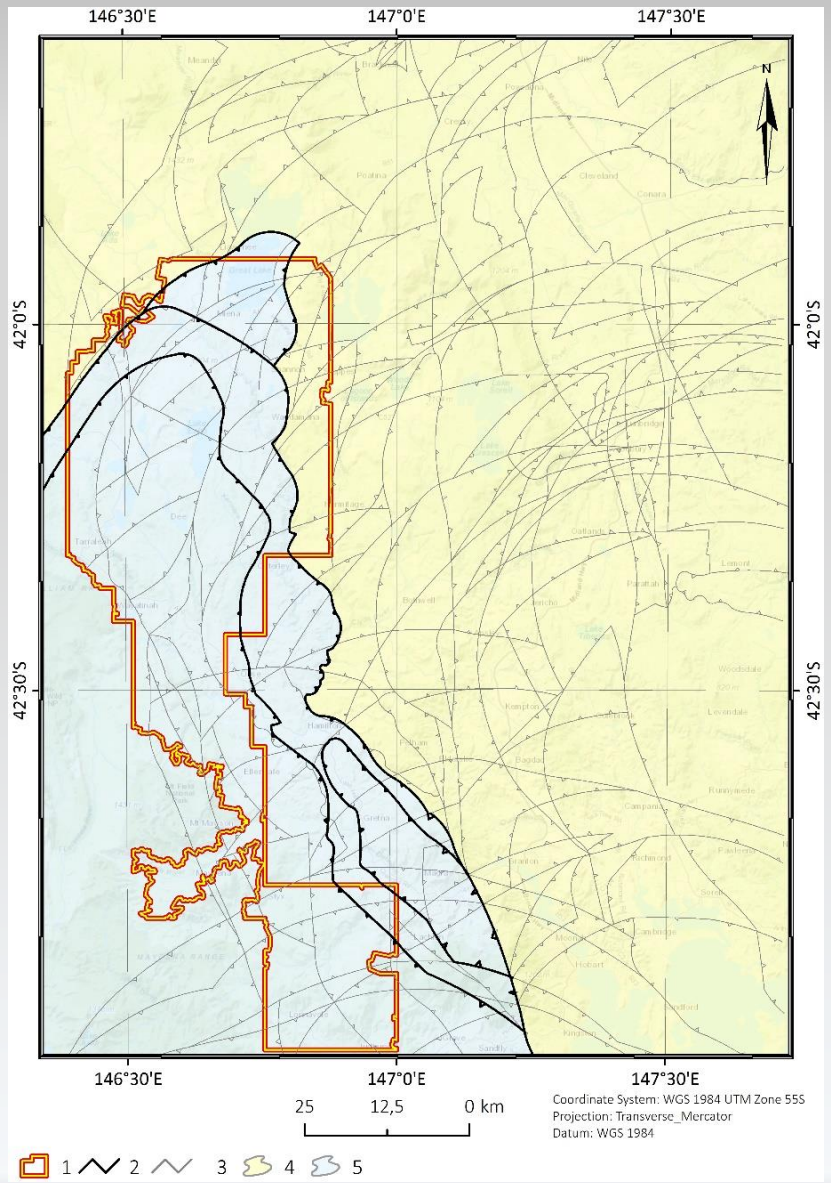
<u>Early Paleozoic (Cambrian – Devonian).</u>

First activation phase.

According to the structural data, this is the extreme south-western part of the Tasmanian basin. Here, on the border of the Cambrian and Devonian, the downfalls began to form, associated with the onset of the Tyennan orogenic cycle, which, according to the AGR data, spread in a wave-like manner across the Tasmanian basin from southwest to north-east.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 5 – shallow tectonic depression; 6 – area of maximum subsidence (tectonic depocenter)

Phases of Development of Area



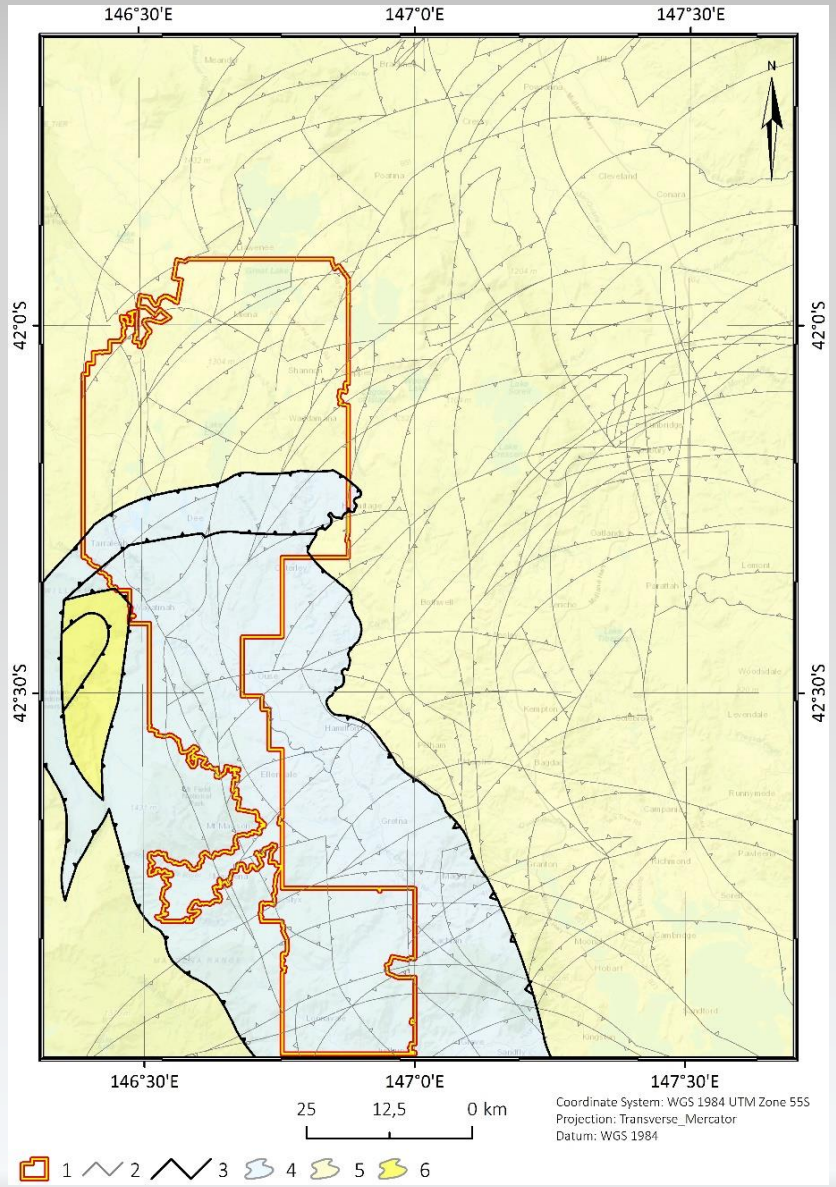
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Early Paleozoic (Cambrian – Devonian).</u>

Second activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 5 – depression

Phases of Development of Area



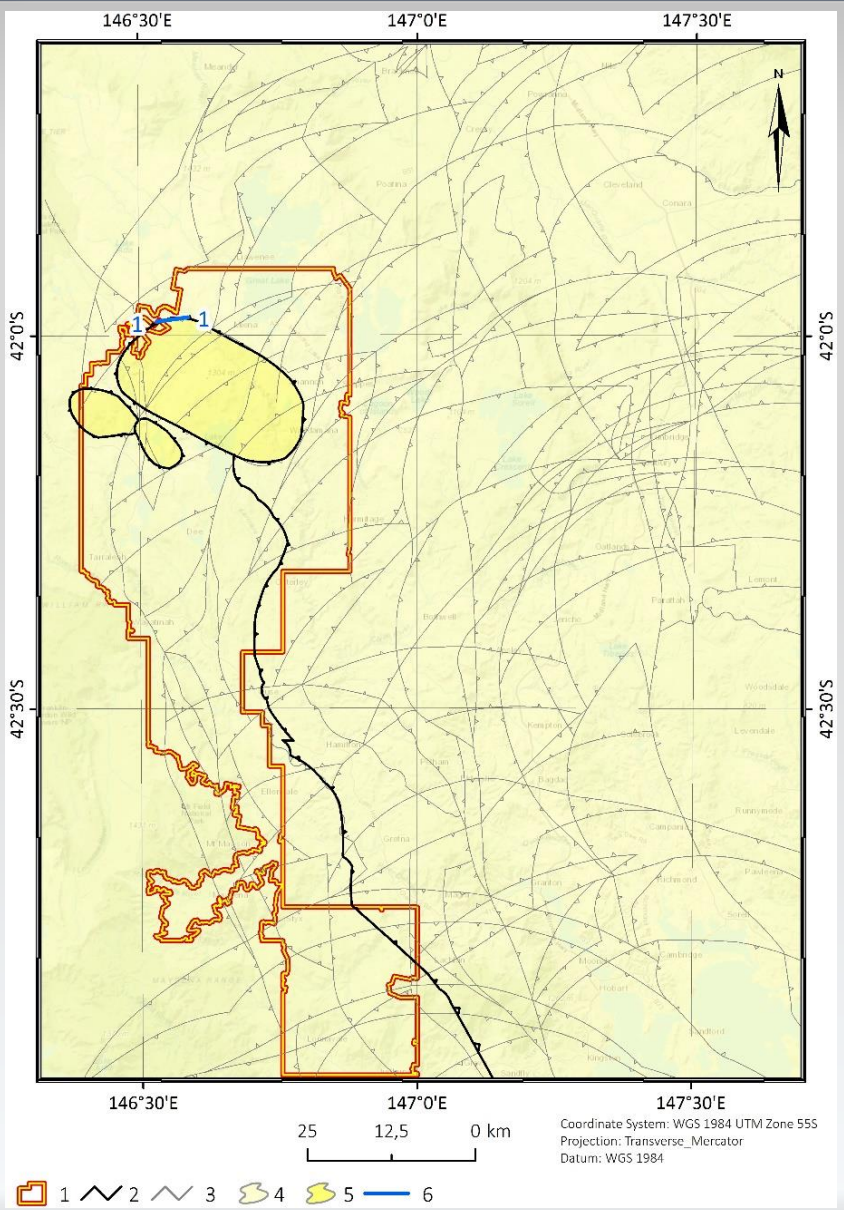
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Early Paleozoic (Cambrian – Devonian).</u>

Third activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 - uplift

Phases of Development of Area



Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

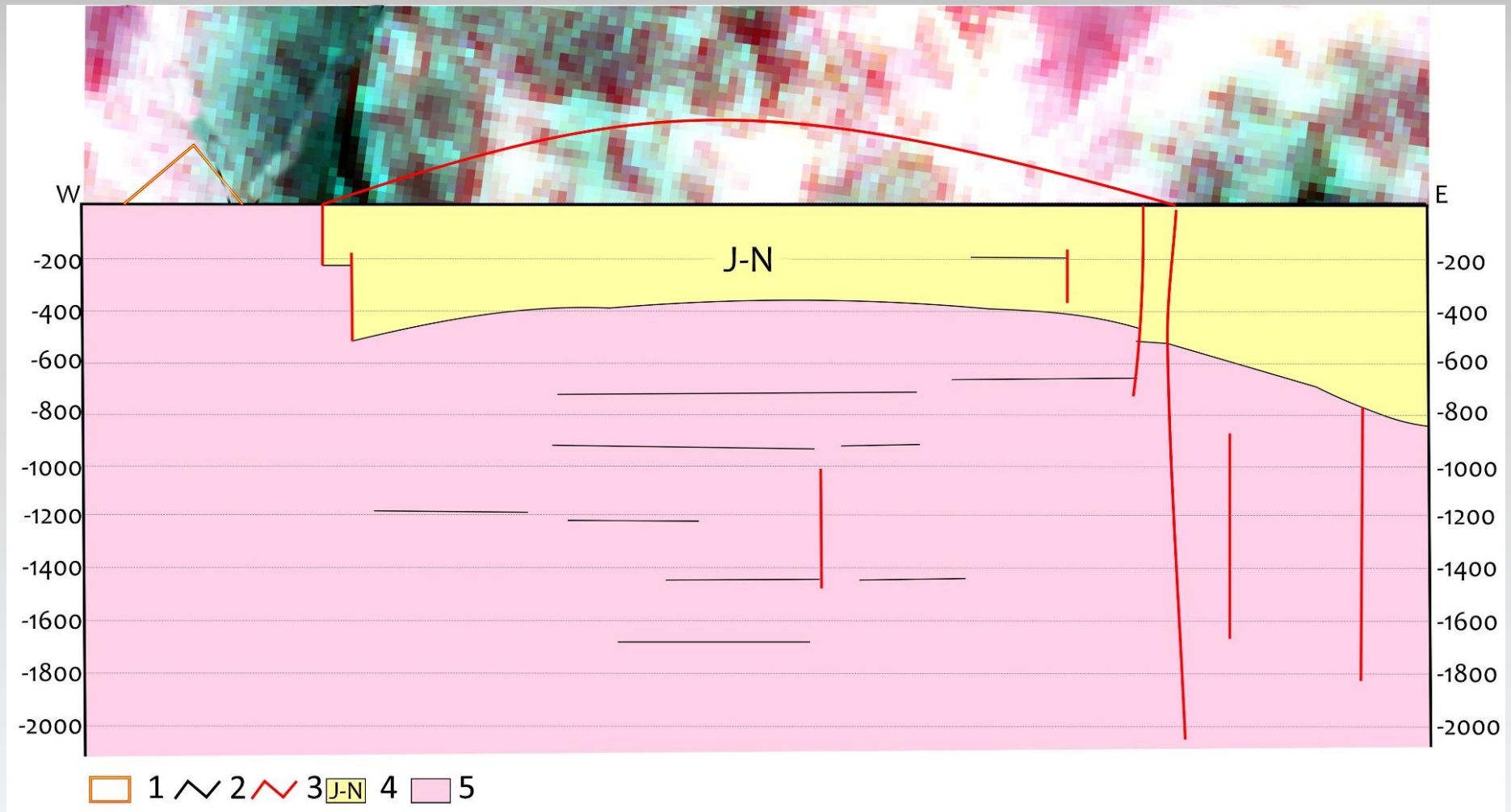
Silurian – Early Devonian.

First activation phase.

Silurian-Early Devonian stage opens a new page in the development of the Tasmanian basin. After a rather long period of leveling, as a result of the new activation phase, separate uplifts appear in the area near the western border of EL3/2017, presumably in the Cambrian-Devonian basement.

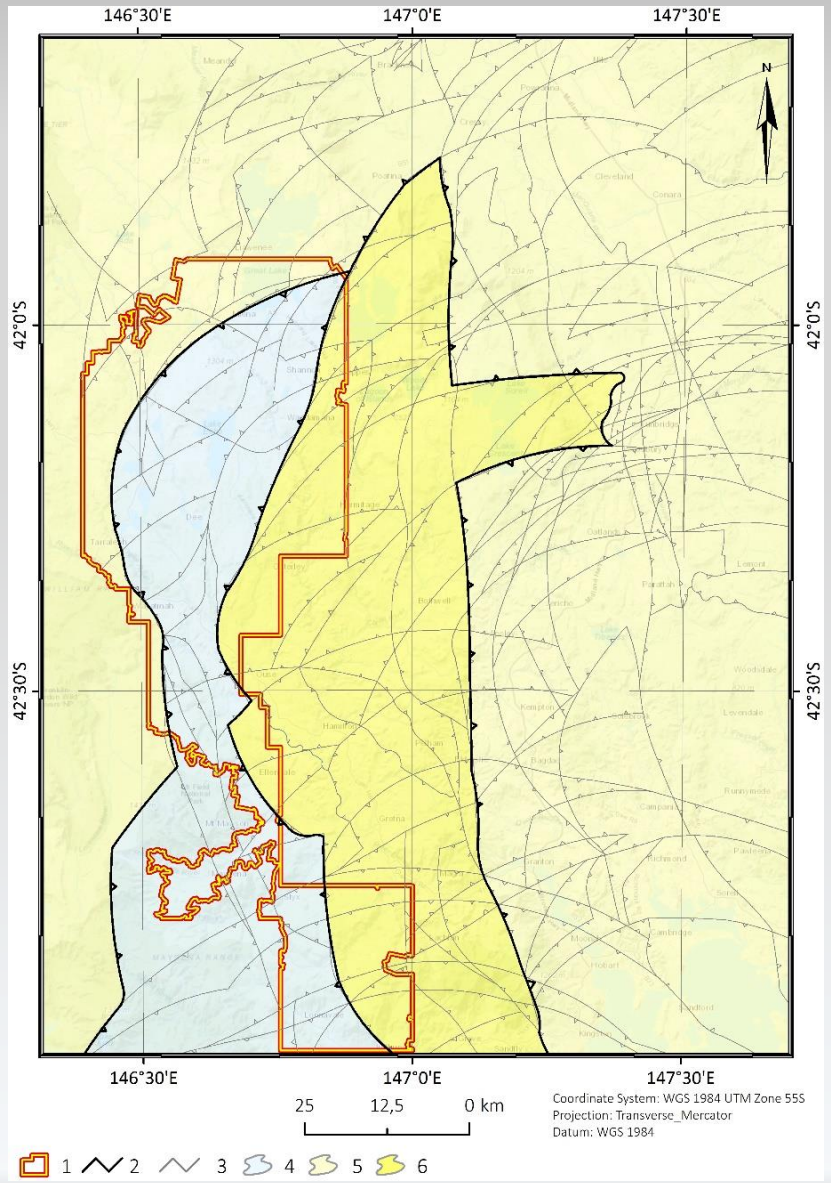
1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 5 – uplift; 6 – structuremetric cross section 1-1

SMA Cross-Section 1-1



1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Stress vectors; 3 – zone of potential faults; 4 – Jurassic-Neogene undifferentiated complex of sediments; 5 - Basement

Phases of Development of Area



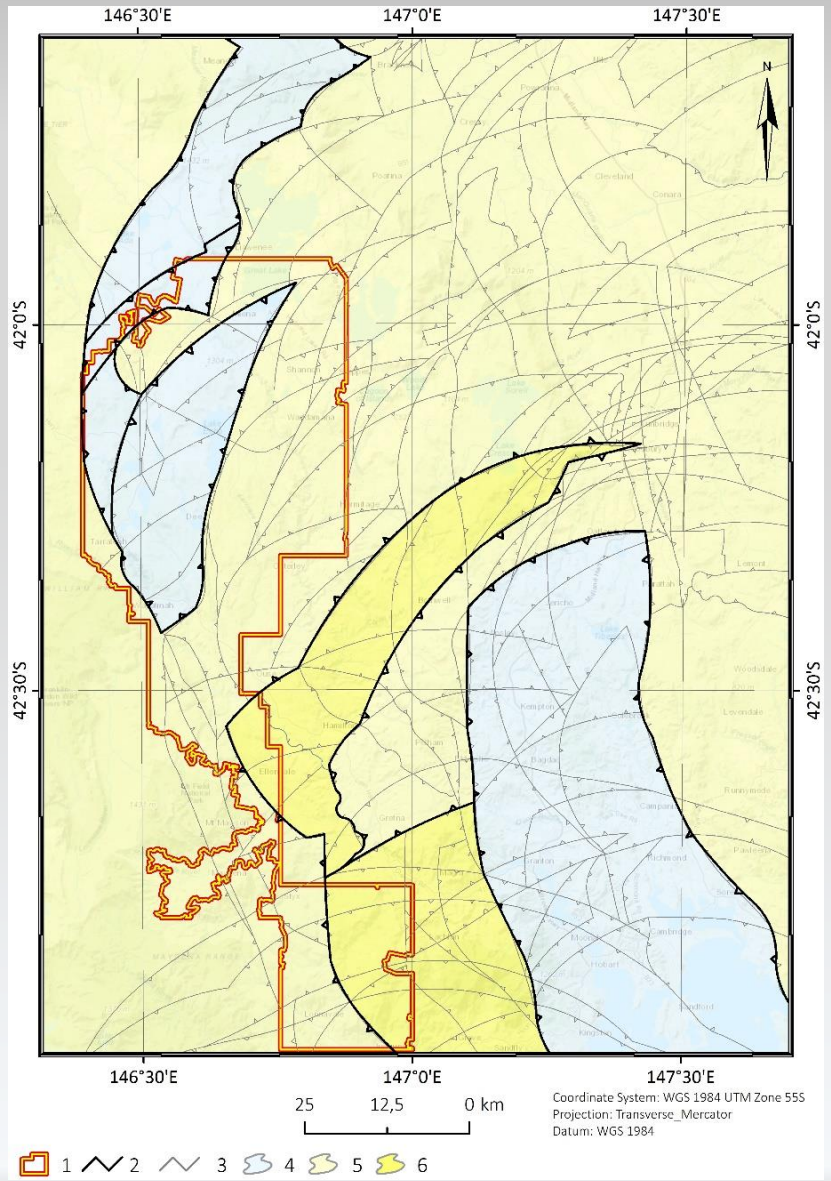
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Silurian – Early Devonian.</u>

Second activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 - uplifts

Phases of Development of Area



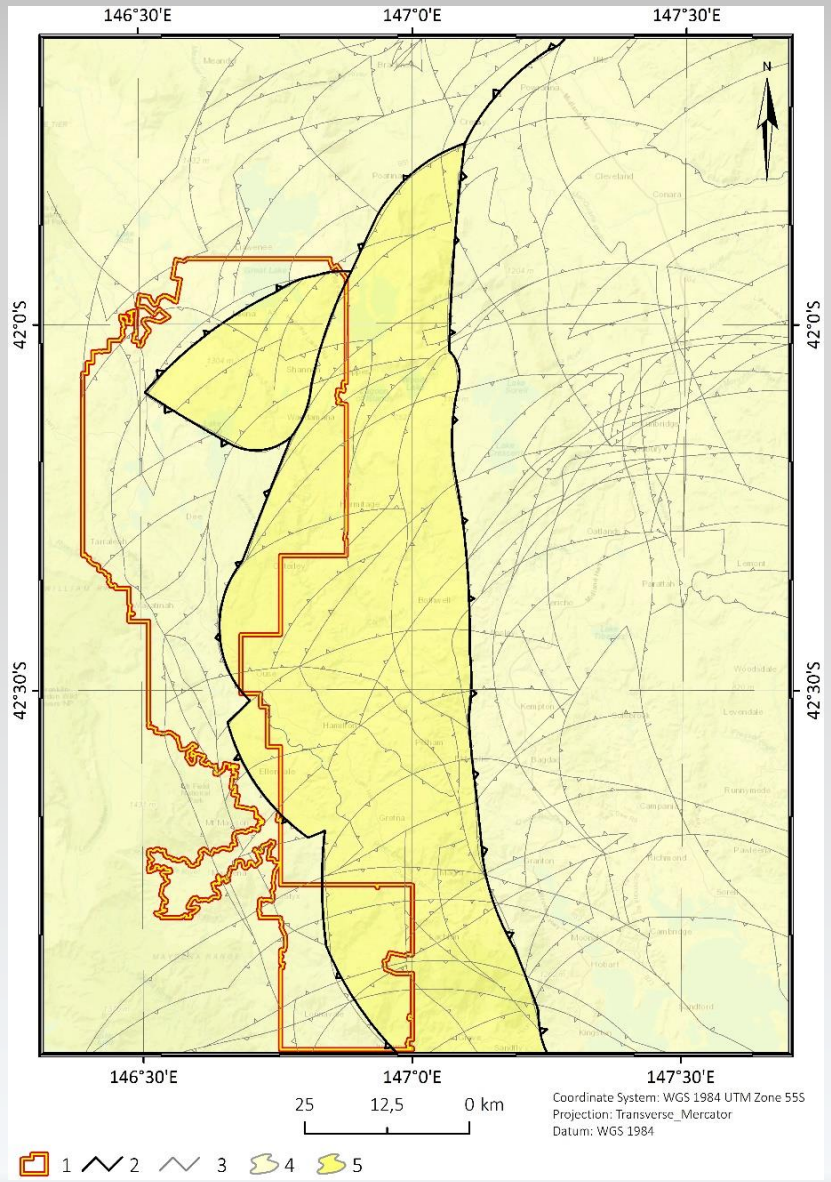
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Silurian – Early Devonian.</u>

Third activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 - uplift

Phases of Development of Area



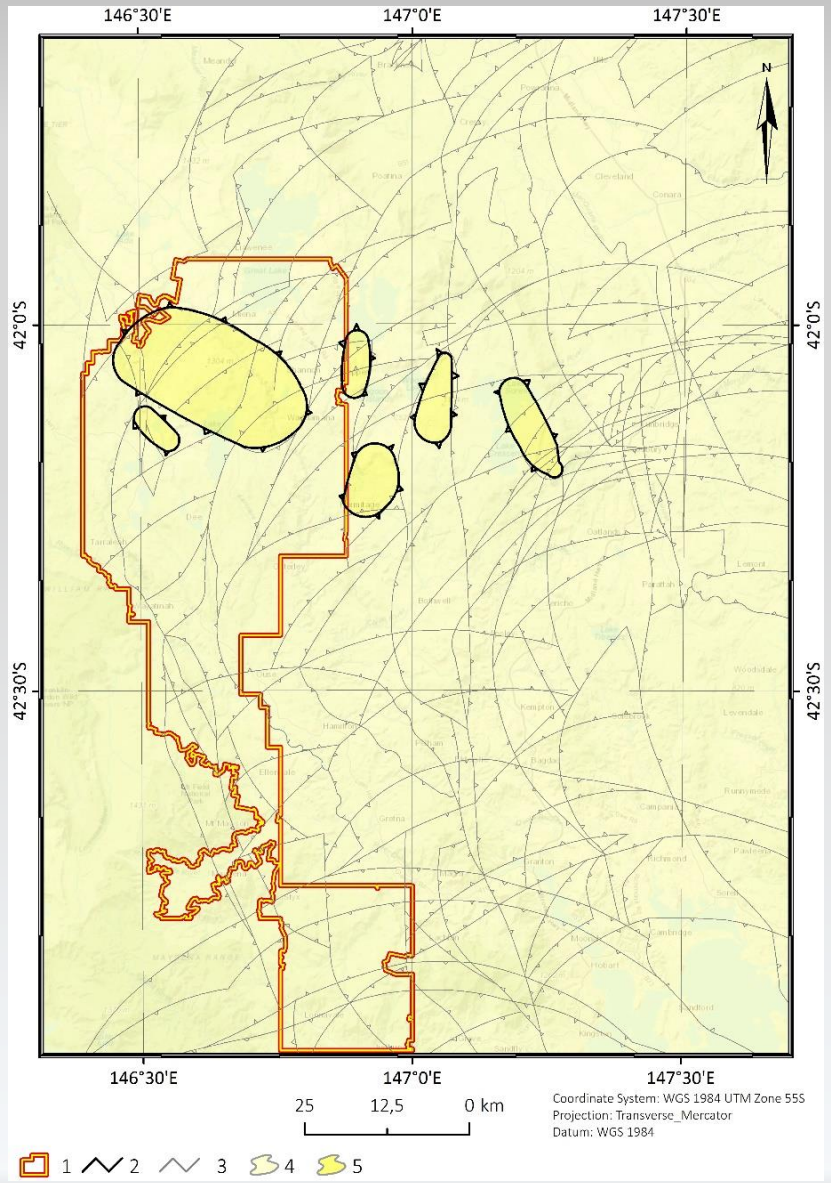
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

Carboniferous - Jurassic.

Carbon-Jurassic stage. After Devonian folding, a large-scale leveling of the territory occurred. According to geological data, sedimentation has resumed in the Late Carboniferous with the formation of flat-lying, 1.5km-thick sedimentary rocks from the Late Carboniferous to the Late Triassic. The sediments are unconformable beds on the Late Devonian granites and folded basement rocks and are subdivided into two lithological oil-source groups: the lower and upper supergroups of the Parmeener rocks. The accumulation of 1.5 km of sediments of this group of sediments in the Tasmanian basin over 100 million years is an order of magnitude slower than in the classical basins of the marginal deflection, which undoubtedly indicates for an independent development of the Tasmania microcontinent with its own sedimentation regime.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 5 - uplifts

Phases of Development of Area



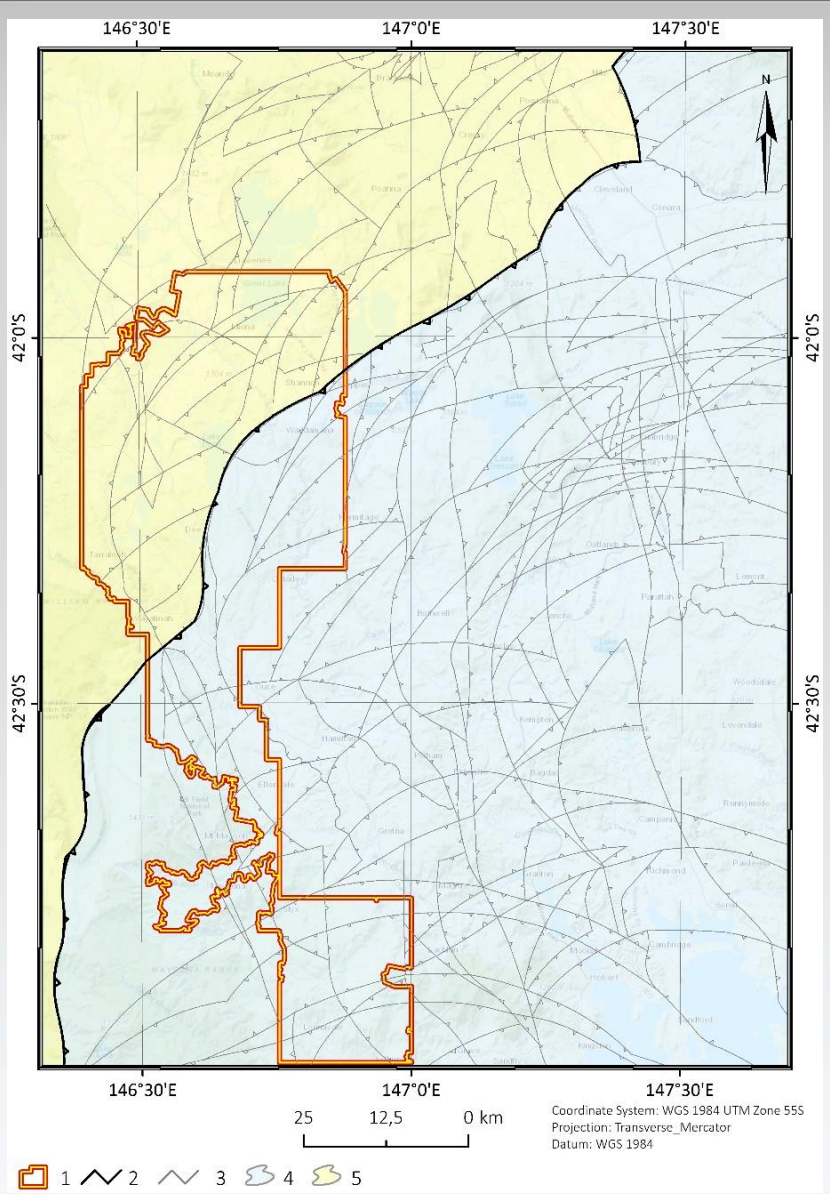
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Late Jurassic – Cretaceous.</u>

First activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 5 - uplifts

Phases of Development of Area



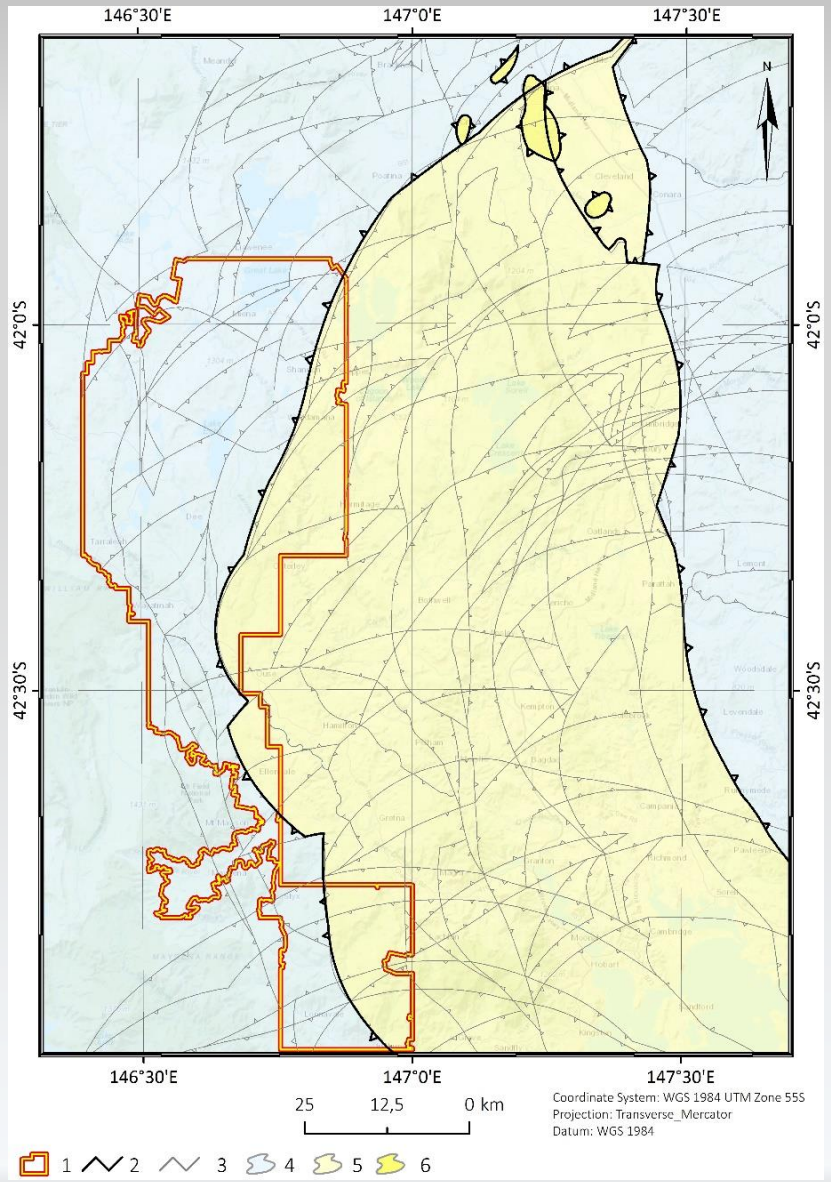
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Late Jurassic – Cretaceous.</u>

Second activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling

Phases of Development of Area



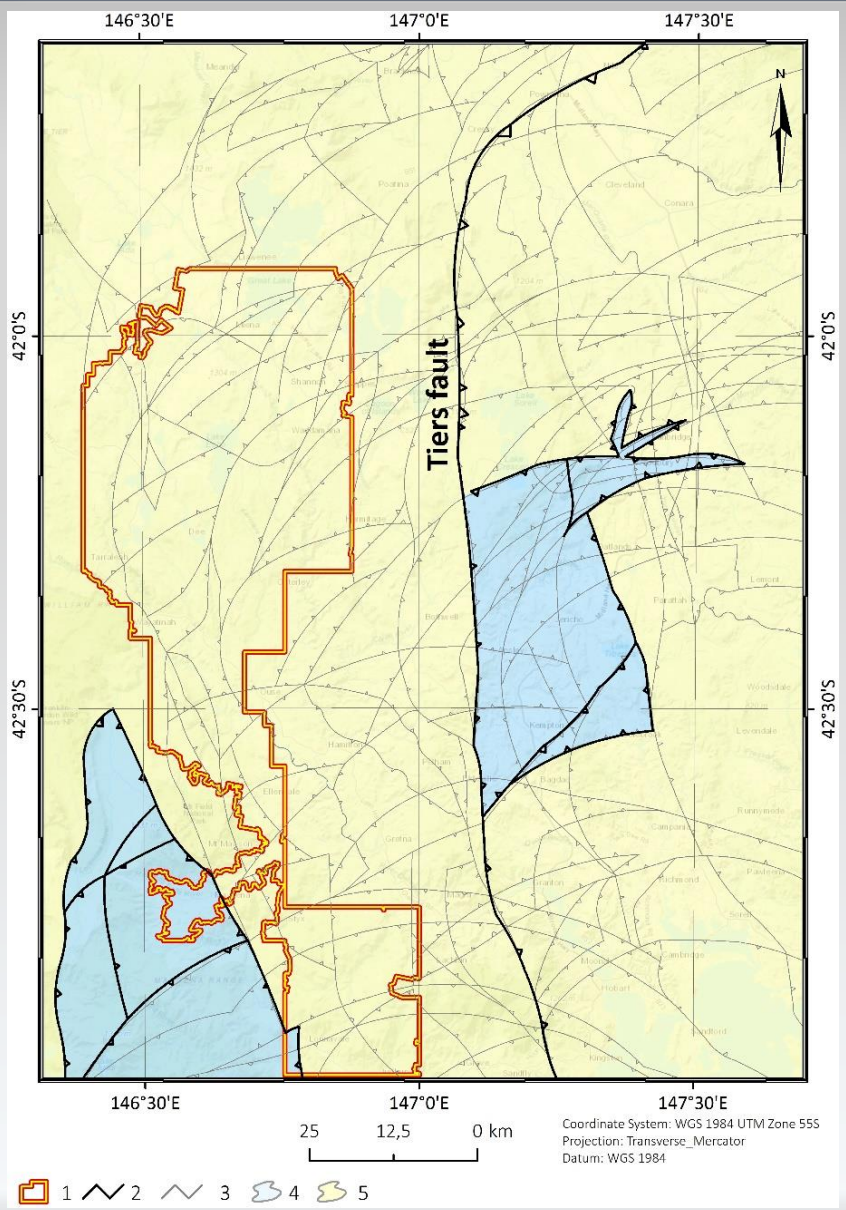
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Late Jurassic – Cretaceous.</u>

Third activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 – area of uplifting

Phases of Development of Area



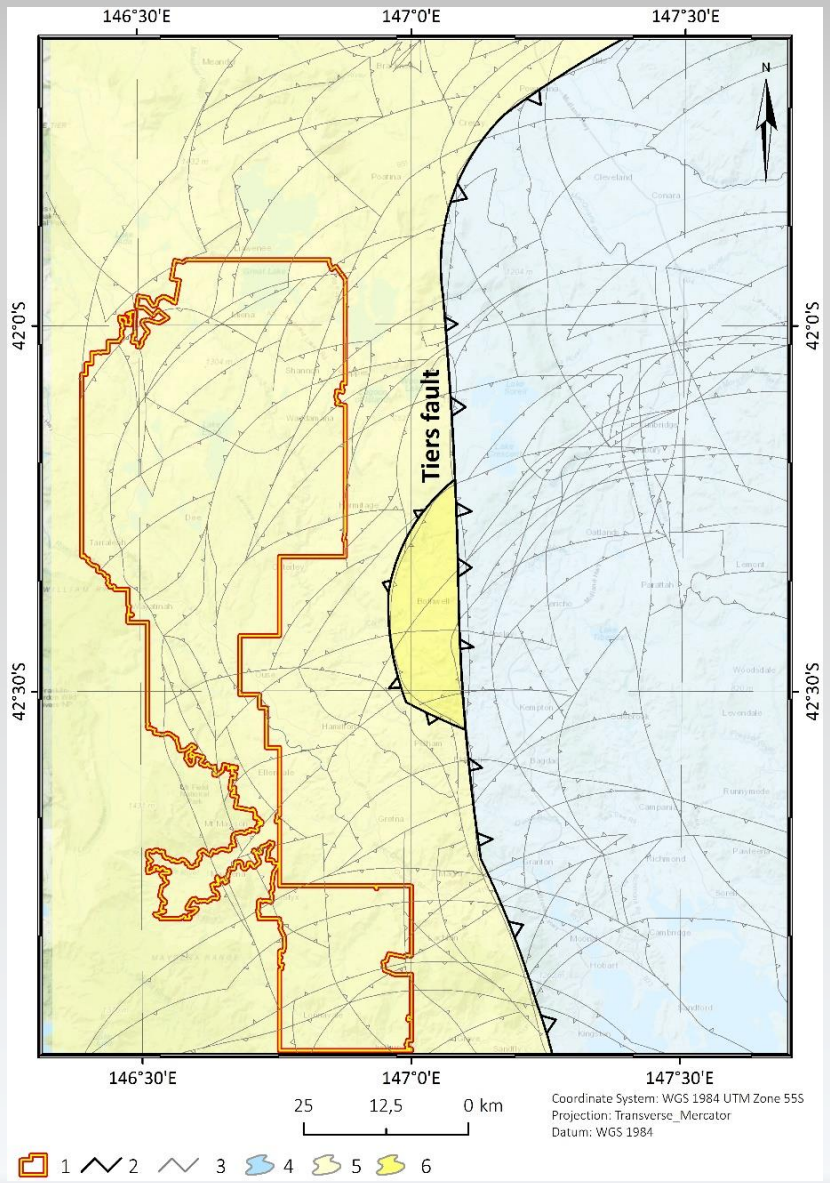
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Mid-to-Late Cretaceous.</u>

First activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling

Phases of Development of Area



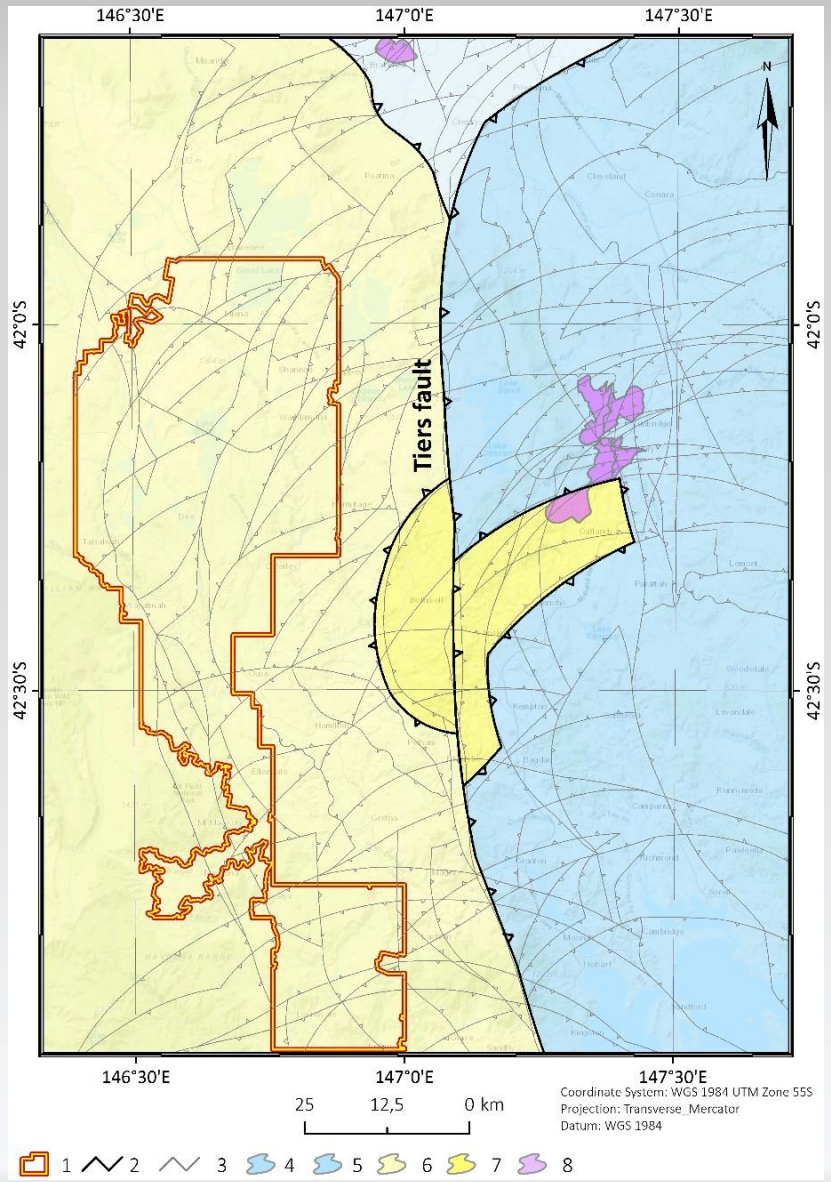
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Mid-to-Late Cretaceous.</u>

Second activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 – area of uplifting

Phases of Development of Area



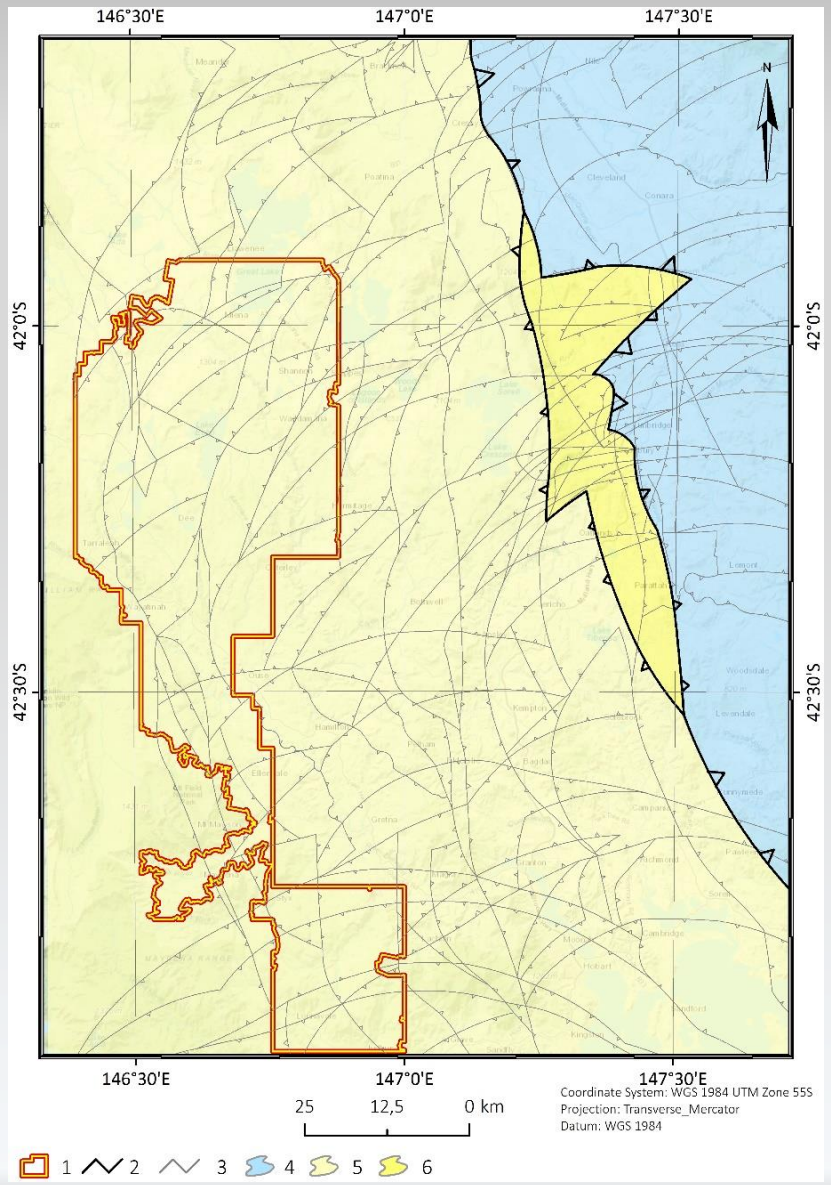
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Mid-to-Late Cretaceous.</u>

Third activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – area of shallow subsidence; 5 – area of deep deflection; 6 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 7 – area of uplifting; 8 – HC accumulation

Phases of Development of Area



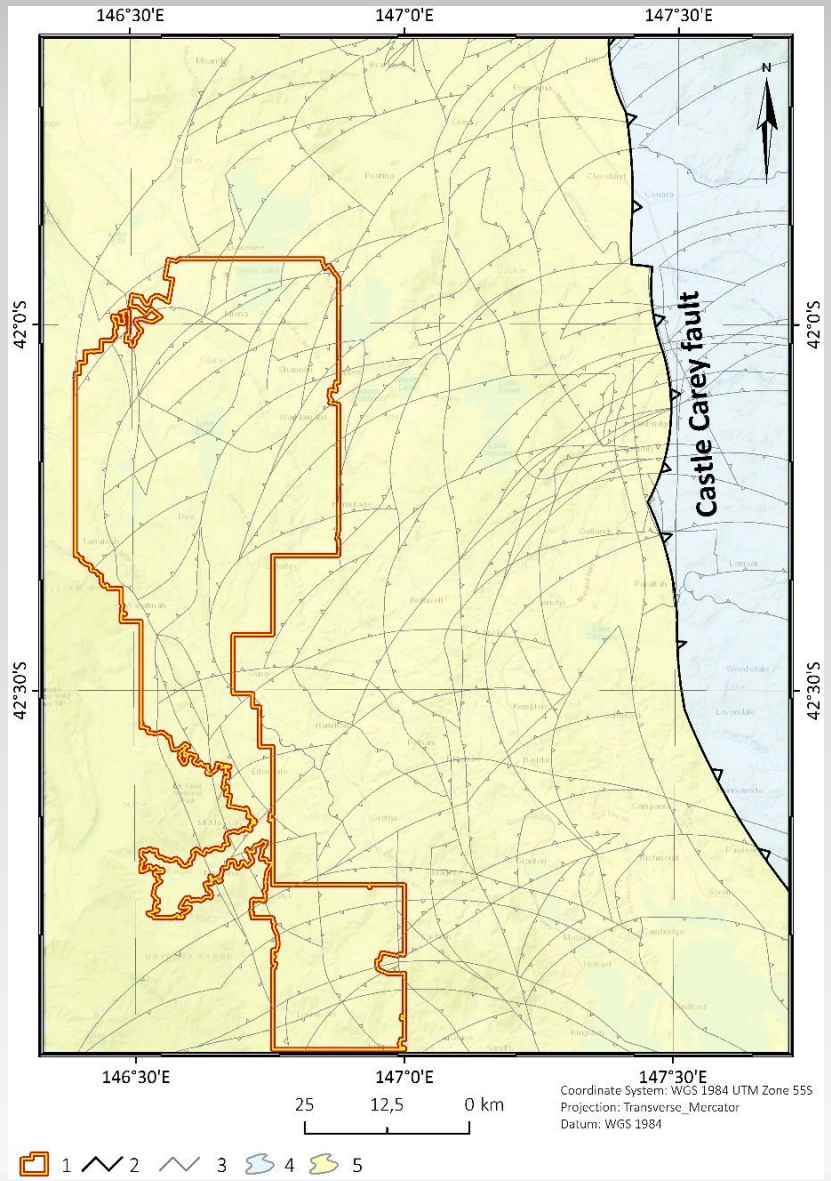
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Early Tertiary.</u>

First activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling; 6 – area of uplifting

Phases of Development of Area



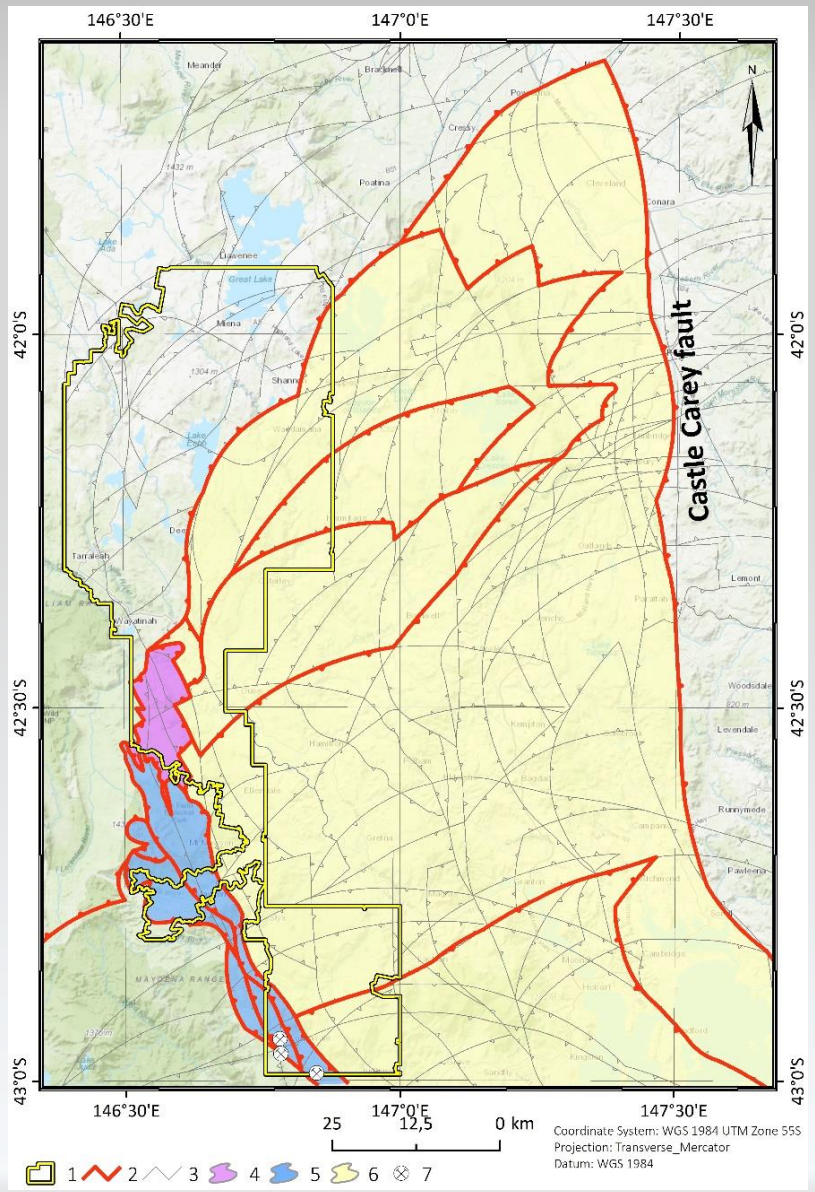
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Early Tertiary.</u>

Second activation phase.

1 – EL3/2017; 2 – rank-one stress field; 3 – rank-two/three stress field; 4 – subsidence; 5 - area of denudation-accumulation levelling

Phases of Development of Area



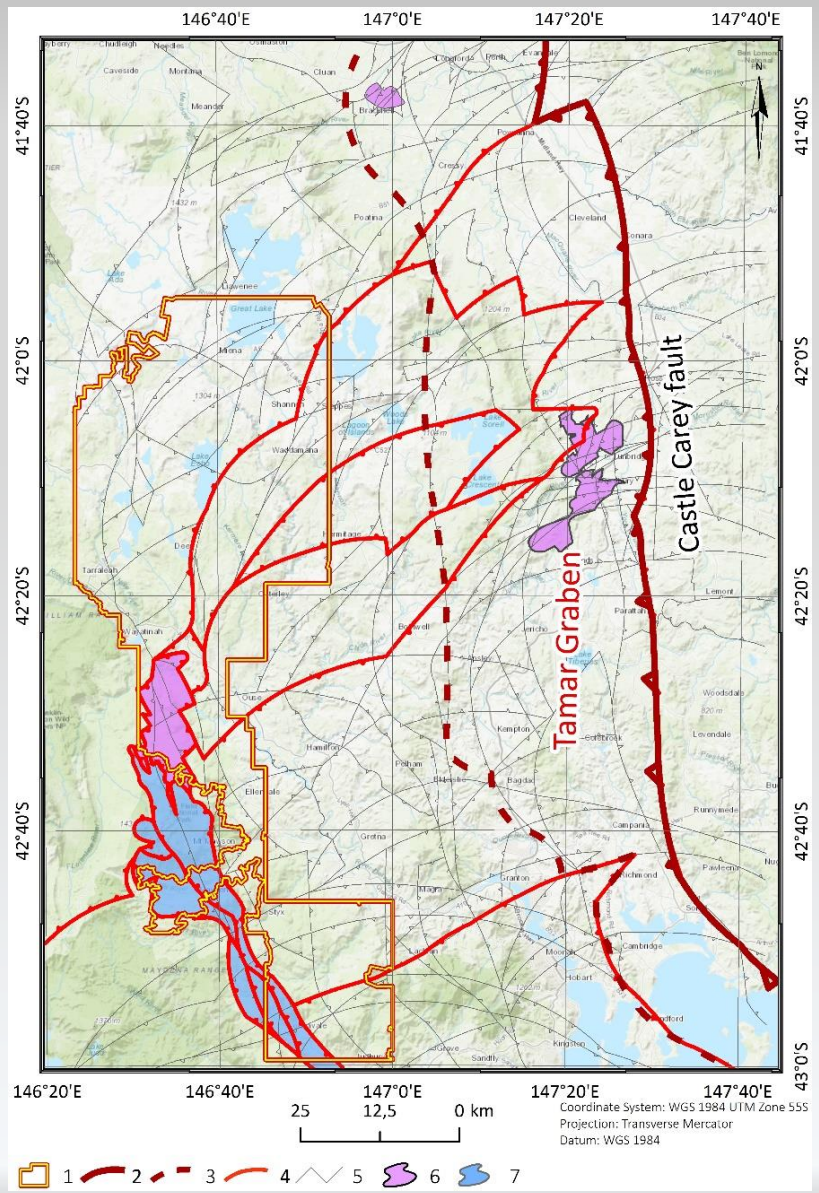
Paleo-structural reconstruction of the development of the area.

<u>Early Tertiary.</u>

Final phase.

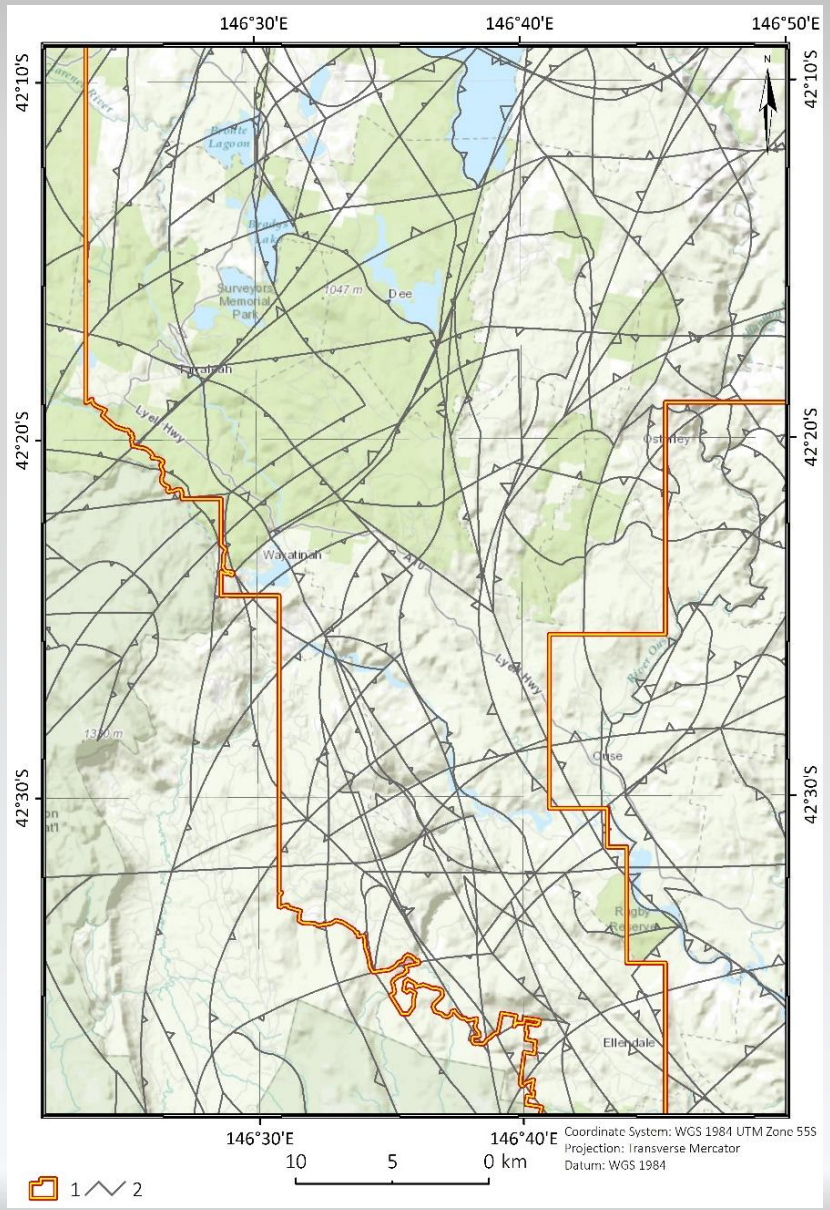
1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Area of potential faults; 3 – stress vectors; 4 – Potential area of HC accumulation; 5 – zone of buried depression; 6 – paleo-uplifts; 7 – quarries with HC-traces.

HC-prospective Areas on EL-3/2017



1 – EL3/2017; 2 - Tamar graben borders; 3 – Tamar graben borders, buried by Early Tertiary cover; 4 – Area of potential faults; 5 – stress vectors; 6 – Potential area of HC accumulation; 7 – area of depressions

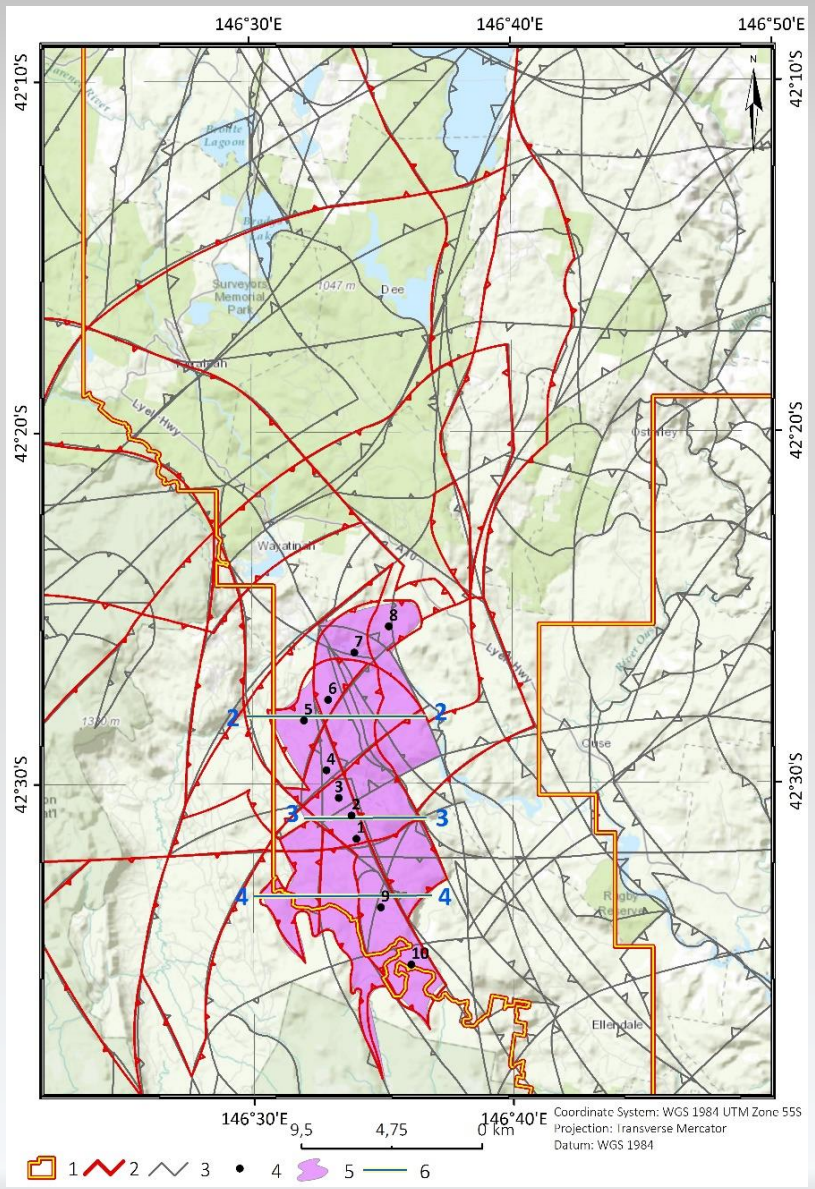
Stress Fields Map of EL3/2017. Scale of 1:5,000



1 – EL3/2017; 2 – stress vectors

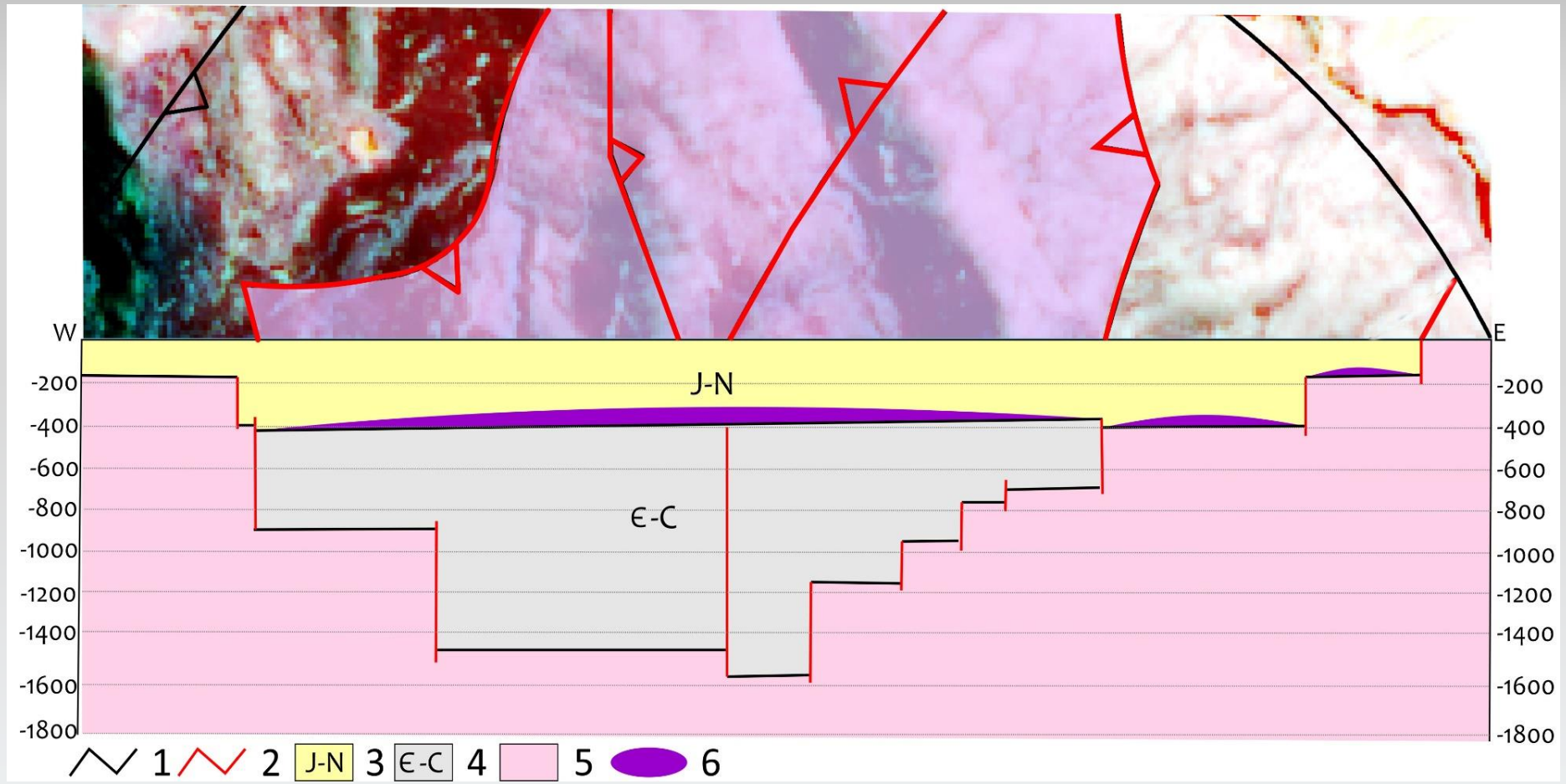
Preliminary Targets

SMA Target 1 Location



1 – EL3/2017; 2 – Area of potential faults; 3 – stress vectors; 4 – Recommended sites of first stage drilling; 5 – Potential area of HC accumulation; 6 – SMA-cross section lines

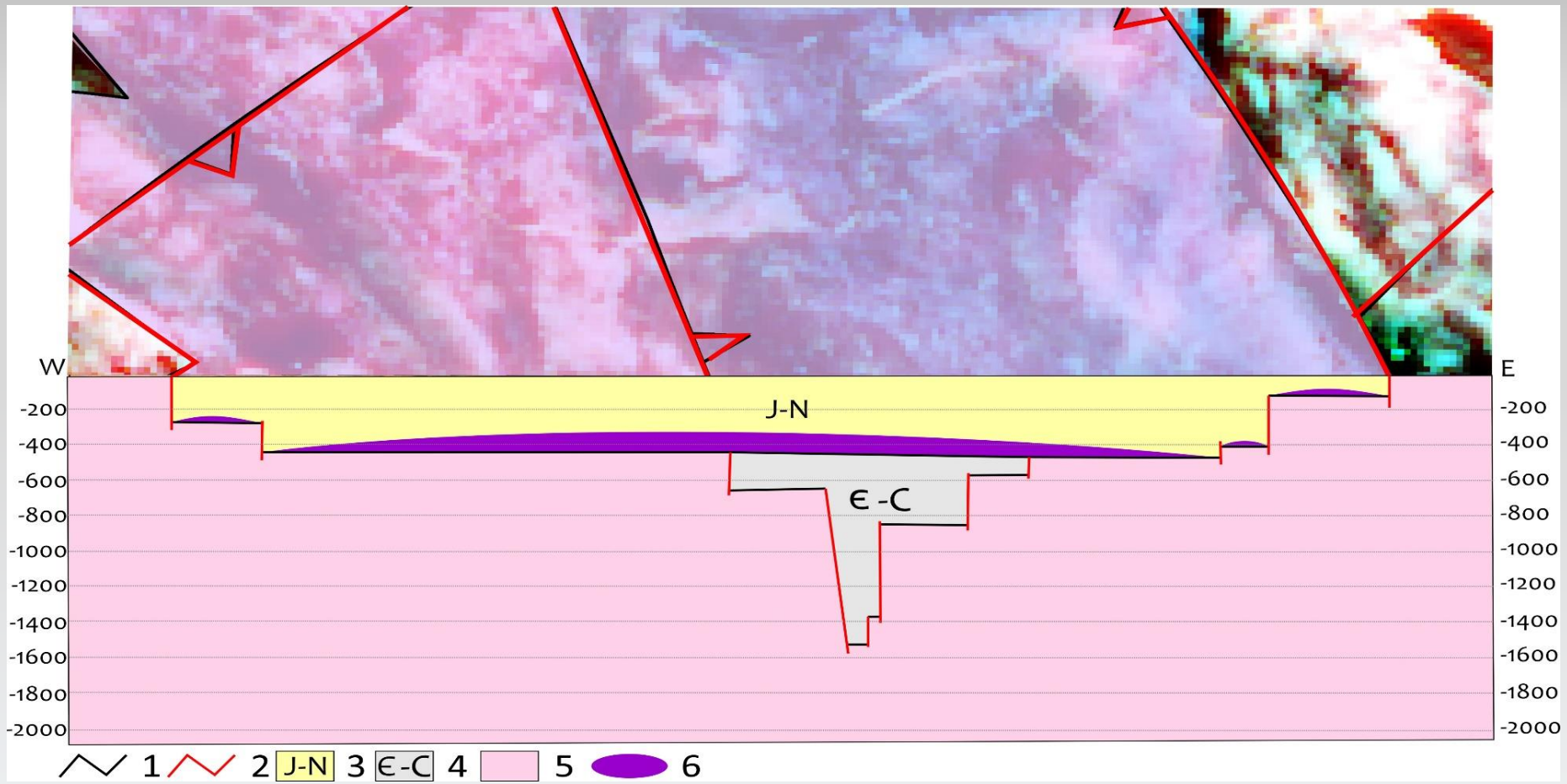
Cross section 2-2 through Target 1



1 – Stress vectors; 1 – zone of potential faults; 3 – Meso-Cenozoic (Jurassic-Neogene) undifferentiated complex of sediments; 4 – Potential Cambrian sediments; 5 – Basement; 6 – Potential HC-body.

Note: The depth scale is arbitrary. Depth determination will be done at a Full STeP stage

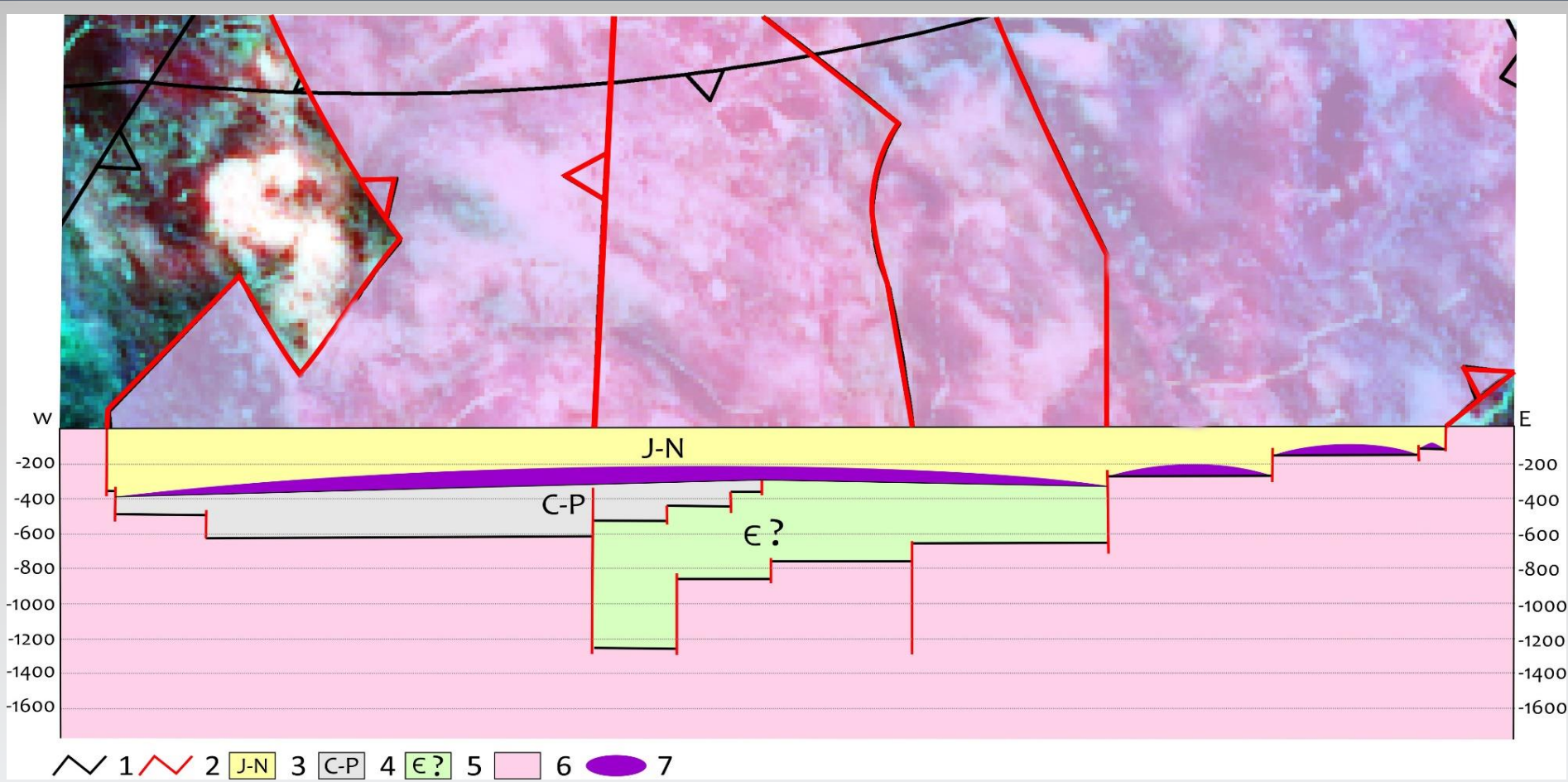
Cross section 3-3 through Target 1



1 – Stress vectors; 1 – zone of potential faults; 3 – Meso-Cenozoic (Jurassic-Neogene) undifferentiated complex of sediments; 4 – Potential Cambrian sediments; 5 – Basement; 6 – Potential HC-body

Note: The depth scale is arbitrary. Depth determination will be done at a Full STeP stage

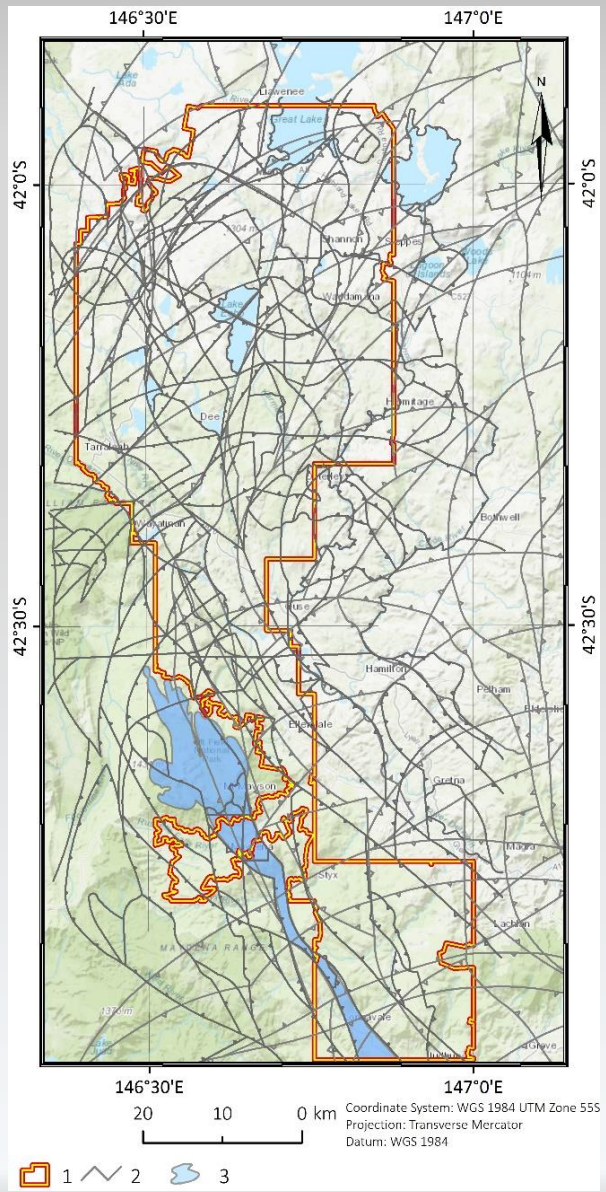
Cross section 3-3 through Target 1



1 – Stress vectors; 1 – zone of potential faults; 3 – Meso-Cenozoic (Jurassic-Neogene) undifferentiated complex of sediments; 4 – Carbon-Permian; 5 - Potential Cambrian sediments; 6 – Basement; 7 – Potential HC-body

Note: The depth scale is arbitrary. Depth determination will be done at a Full STeP stage

Upcoming Analysis in Scale 1:25,000



1 – EL3/2017; 2 – stress-vectors; 3 – area of buried depression

SMA Mapping of EL3/2017 Prospectivity

Result: SMA outlined zones of HC prospectivity based on its criteria and two scales: sub-regional and local.

SMA reconstructed the major phases of development of the sedimentary environment of EL3/2017.

SMA has delineated one target. This work is ongoing and expected to be completed in 2019.

Next Phases of STeP Analysis – 2019 Plan

TTR expects to complete the following studies in 2019:

- Morphometric Analysis (delineation of anticlines)
- Paleo-reconstruction (subject to applicability)
- Structuremetric Analysis – complete SMA work
- Proprietary Spectrometric Analysis – study of the indicators of presence of HCs
- Mineral Indexes and Thermal Mapping
- Integration of all datasets

Thank you

For more information, please contact:

Tasmanian Office:

Phillip Simpson
+61 418 128838
philsimpson@bigpond.com

New York, US Office:

Alexandre Agaian
Dmitry Vilbaum
+1-212-286-9084
info@terrainsight.com

Connecticut, US Office:

James Reardon
+1-203-202-7537
info@aristaterra.com

Basel, Swiss Office:

Jürg Hatz
+41 (79) 320 2088
juerg.hatz@bluewin.ch