EL18/2016
GLADSTONE, TASMANIA

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
12 JULY 2019

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

Prepared by:
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July 2019

TASMETALS
JOINT VENTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EL18/2016 covers 229 square kilometres of ground to the east and south of Gladstone in NE Tasmania that is considered prospective for primary tin mineralisation as well as orogenic gold style deposits. EL18/2016 was granted to Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd (KFE) on 12th July 2017. The project is currently operated by Tasmetals JV (a joint venture between Kingfisher Exploration and Pacific Trends Resources). This report documents exploration activities carried out during the second year of tenure between the period 12th July 2018 to 11th July 2019.

Exploration expenditure for the year was $40,679. Exploration activity undertaken during the year included:

- Continued collation and review of historical mining and exploration data;
- Field reconnaissance visits and sampling at selected target areas;
- Trenching in the northern gold prospective zone;
- Reprocessing and imaging of regional gravity and airborne magnetic data;
- Revision of interpreted district scale structures;
- Processing of ASTER data to create mineral index images;
- Planning for exploration activities at priority target areas.

Results from grab sampling of outcrop and float rock during field reconnaissance visits has confirmed the presence of primary cassiterite mineralisation associated with greisen alteration and quartz veining at the Star Hill and Hardens Ravine target areas. Assay results included up to 0.95% Sn from the Mallinson prospect and 0.65% Sn in the New Esk prospect area at Hardens Ravine. At Star Hill, a greisen altered float sample returned 1.6% Sn. A proposed exploration work program (PEWP) was submitted to MRT for soil sampling over the Hardens Ravine area and was approved late in the reporting period.

Reprocessed gravity and magnetic data, as well as Aster mineral index maps are being used to enhance target generation.

New gold prospects (Nibbler and McGowans NW) were located in the Portland Gold Project area (northern EL18/2016) and provide evidence that the gold mineralisation system continues to extend south from the main gold prospects in EL11/2012. The mineralised gold trends in Portland Gold Project now comprise over 30km of prospective strike along 3 NNE striking trends.

Recommendations for ongoing exploration work in the third year of tenure include:

- Hand-auger soil sampling and detailed geological mapping over the Hardens Ravine Zone, with trenching follow-up over most prospective target areas;
- Hand-auger soil sampling and mapping over the northern gold prospective ground (continuation of Portland Gold Project soil sampling grid);
- Prospect-scale geological mapping and rock sapling over all priority target areas;
- Ground geophysical surveys over selected areas to be assessed based on exploration results.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the second Annual Report for EL18/2016 located in NE Tasmania (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The tenement was granted to Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd (Kingfisher or KFE) on 12th July 2017. EL18/2016 covers 229 square kilometres of ground that is considered prospective for primary tin mineralisation as well as orogenic gold style deposits. The tenement is currently operated under a Farm-in and Joint Venture agreement (Tasmetals JV) with Pacific Trends Resources Limited earing into the project through exploration expenditure.

This report documents exploration activities carried out between the dates 12th July 2018 and 11th July 2019 (the Reporting Period).

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 models for the licensed area are for primary vein and greisen hosted tin, and orogenic gold style mineralization. The potential for alluvial tin deposits is also noted but considered a secondary target.

Tasmania is a world-class tin-tungsten province with major skarn (western Tasmania) and vein-greisen (Eastern Tasmania) deposits associated with Devonian granitic plutons. EL18/2016 is located within the North Eastern Tin Province of Tasmania, from which historical tin production has been derived mainly from alluvial palaeo-placer deposits including both Tertiary “deep leads” and shallow Quaternary deposits, while smaller scale primary deposits of vein tin-tungsten and tin greisen types have also been exploited at numerous localities.

The largest and most productive placer tin deposits in the Derby and Gladstone districts of NE Tasmania are typically located on deep leads or terrace deposits of Tertiary age along the palaeo-water courses of the Ringarooma and Mussel Roe river systems. Most of the larger Tertiary placer deposits are spatially associated with late-phase, highly fractionated, muscovite-biotite tin-mineralised granite intrusive rocks (the so called “tin-granites” of the Blue Tier batholith) and some directly overly in-situ primary tin mineralisation and associated eluvium. Quaternary tin-bearing placer deposits have also been worked but are generally of smaller tonnage compared to the older tertiary deposits.

Within the EL numerous past-producing alluvial tin mining areas occur but there are very few examples of primary hard rock hosted tin deposits being exploited on any significant scale, despite their obvious potential. This is considered to be due to previous miners and explorers focusing on alluvial deposits and not the bedrock tin sources.

Kingfisher Exploration Pty Ltd also currently holds EL11/2012 which is located immediately to the north adjacent to and continuous with EL18/2016. KFE is actively exploring EL11/2012 for orogenic style gold mineralization and has identified key structural trends that extend south from EL11/2012 into the northern extents of the EL18/2016 area. The linear appears to strike directly through the McGowan’s mineral occurrence. KFE considers this southern extension into northern EL18/2016 to be prospective for strike continuation of gold

mineralization identified in EL11/2012. Apparent mag-destructive alteration in an area of historical gold prospects around McGowan's workings is of particular interest and has been further highlighted by the reprocessing of the aeromagnetic data. The Popes mineral occurrence to the NE of Gladstone is the only other gold occurrence identified to date within the tenement.

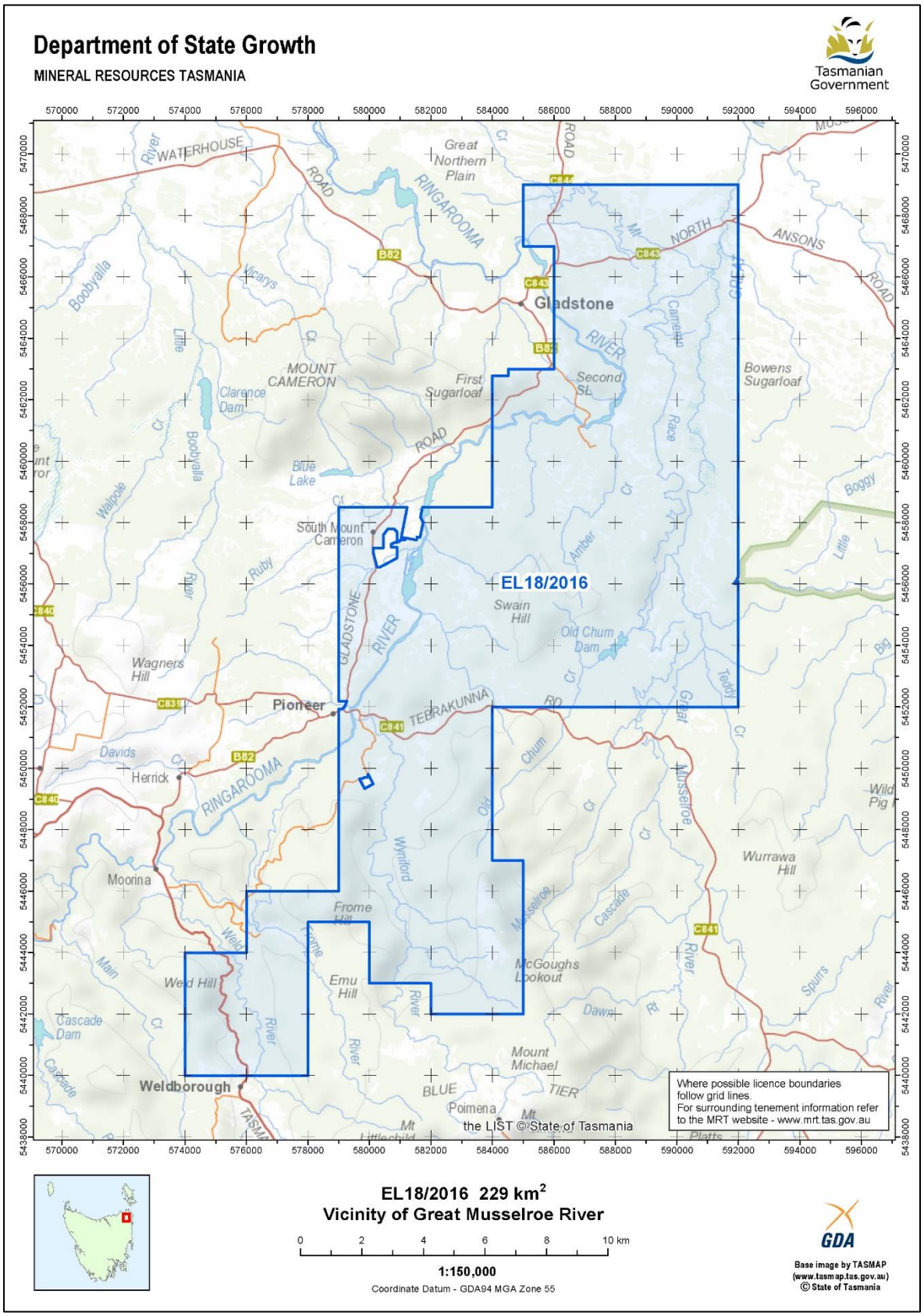

Figure 1. Location plan showing the EL18/2016 tenement area.

1.2 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regionally, north-eastern Tasmania is host to extensive gold and tin mineralisation. Most of the gold deposits are of orogenic-mesothermal vein-style and occur in clusters along regional NNW to NNE trends within a 5 to 7 km thick, deformed sequence of Ordovician-Silurian (to early Devonian) aged turbidites known as the Mathinna Group (or "Mathinna Beds"). Rocks of the Mathinna Group were folded and metamorphosed to sub- to mid-greenschist facies during the Early to Middle Devonian and 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). Extensive tin mineralisation is associated with the S-type granites throughout north-eastern Tasmania which was historically a significant tin mining region. Granite related gold mineralisation is known to occur in the contact aureole zones of some I-type granite intrusives.

The regional to prospect scale geology has been reported in more detail in the 2018 Annual Report (Westbrook & Wighton, 2018). Figure 2 shows a district scale geology map, with the map legend in Figure 3.

1.3 MINERALISATION

EL18/2016 is located within the Eastern Tin Province of Tasmania, from which historical tin production since the late 1800's of in excess of 70,000 tonnes of tin concentrates has been derived mainly from alluvial paleo-placer deposits. The placer deposits are spatially associated with highly fractionated muscovite-biotite, tin-mineralised granite intrusives (the so called "tin-granites" of the Blue Tier batholith) and some directly overly in-situ primary tin mineralisation and associated eluvium. The muscovite-biotite granite bodies are almost certainly the source to the extensive placer cassiterite deposits and are considered by PTR to be highly prospective for the discovery of primary tin resources.

Styles of granite-related tin mineralisation in the Cameron Zone are greisen veins, pipes and sheets in granite and adjacent Mathinna Group sediments. The greisen consists of quartz and muscovite in granular intergrowths. Cassiterite (tin oxide, SnO) is commonly intergrown with quartz and muscovite but is more abundant as coarsely crystalline aggregates on fracture surfaces within the greisen veins and associated quartz veins. Sub-horizontal "sheets" of greisenised granite and greisen may occur within irregularities of the roof zone of muscovite-biotite granite-sheets either at the contact with other typically older granites and or at the roof contact with overlying Mathinna beds. The main greisen sheet style deposits are located south of EL18/2016 in the historical Blue Tier tin field, where mineralised greisen zones average around 5 m thick, with some larger deposits occurring from 15 m up to 68 m thick. Average grades in the Blue Tier are 0.2 to 0.4 % Sn, with richer zone averaging 0.5% Sn.

Structurally controlled orogenic style gold mineralisation occurs hosted in the folded Mathinna Groups rocks in the northern area of EL18/2016 (North of the Ansons Bay Road), representing the southern extension of the Portland Gold Project which is also being explored by Tasmetals JV on EL11/2012 that adjoins EL18/2016 to the north..

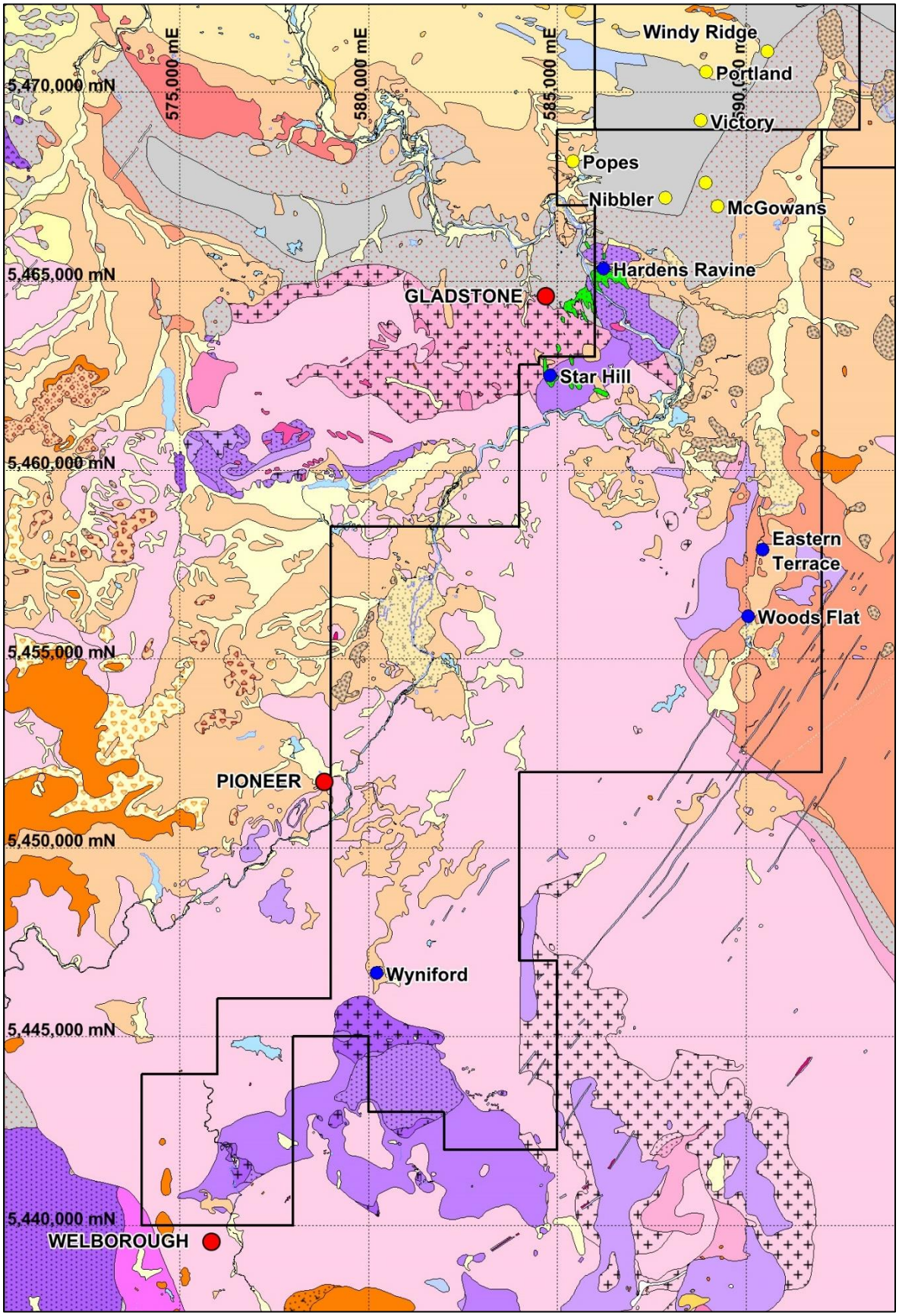

Figure 2. Geology map of the tenement area (adapted from the MRT 1:25,000 scale digital geology). See Figure 3 for the legend. Blue circles are key tin prospects, yellow circles are key gold prospects.

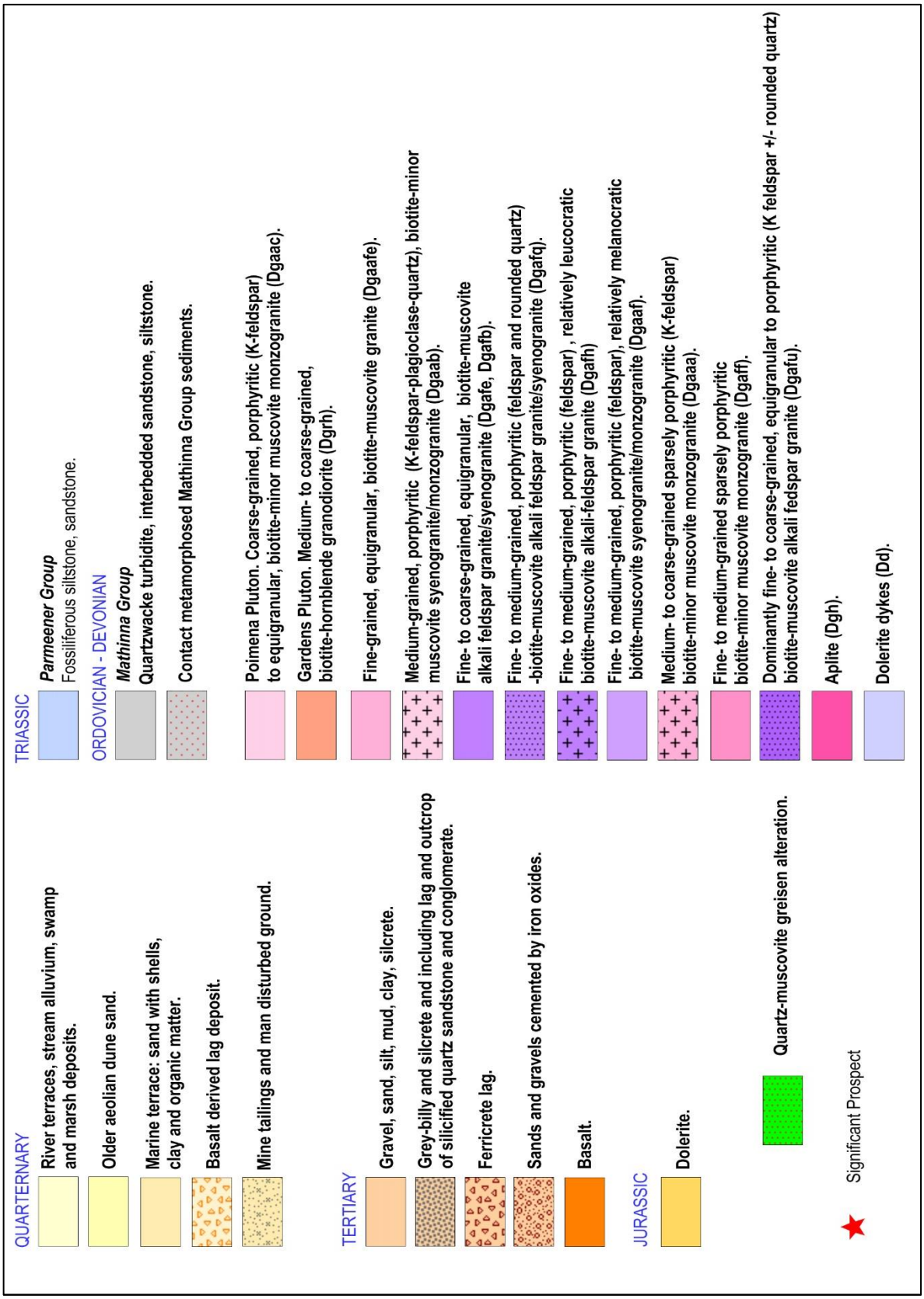

Figure 3. Legend for geological maps within this report.

2 EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING REPORTING PERIOD

There was no field work undertaken on the tenement within this reporting period. Exploration activity undertaken during the second year of tenure of EL18/2015 included:

- Continued collation and review of historical mining and exploration data;
- Field reconnaissance visits and sampling at selected target areas;
- Trenching in the northern gold prospective zone;
- Reprocessing and imaging of regional gravity and airborne magnetic data;
- Revision of interpreted district scale structures;
- Processing of ASTER data to create mineral index images;
- Planning for exploration activities at priority target areas.

2.1 RECONNAISSANCE SITE VISITS

Reconnaissance field visits were again carried out over selected areas including the Hardens Ravine and Star Hill primary tin targets, and the McGowan's and Nibbler gold prospects. Details and assay results of grab samples taken during these visits are tabled in the digital sample geochem and location files attached with this report.

2.1.1 HARDENS RAVINE TIN PROSPECT

Assay results were received for rock samples collected during reconnaissance visits made in the first annual reporting period. Another site visit was made to assess access options during the current reporting period and further grab samples collected. The results were generally encouraging and confirm the presence of mineralised cassiterite bearing greisen and quartz veins in the area.

Outcropping cassiterite-bearing quartz-greisen veins at the Mallinson's prospect returned ore grade Sn values from 4 out of 8 samples (between 0.13 and 0.96% Sn). Samples in the New Esk prospect area assayed up to 0.63% Sn in ferruginous clay altered greisenised granite (sample 107995). Figure 4 shows the locations of the rock samples collected at Hardens Ravine.

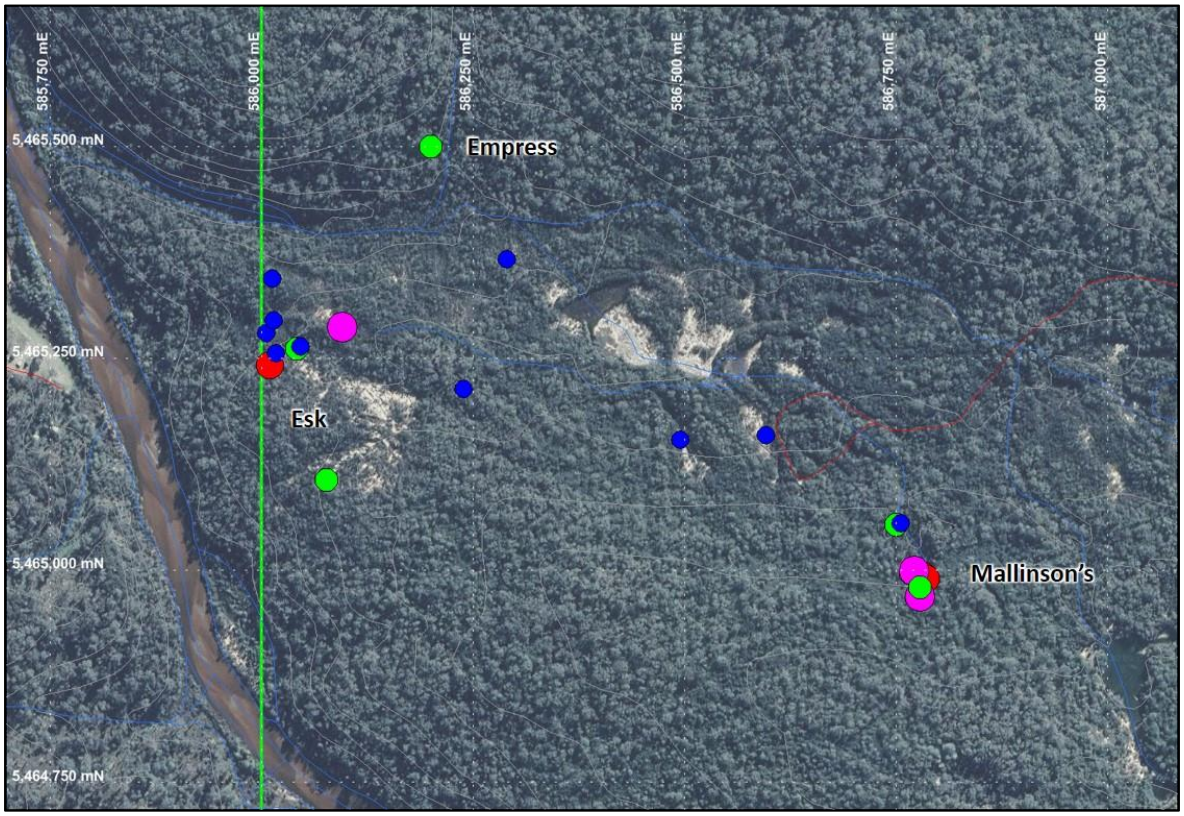

Figure 4. Satellite image map showing reconnaissance rock sample locations and Sn values, Hardens Ravine target zone.

2.1.2 STAR HILL TIN PROSPECT

A Reconnaissance visit was made to the Star Hill target area in an attempt to locate a postulated mineralised sheeted quartz vein system. In addition, an adit, noted by a previous explorer (Richardson, 2009) but with no UTM reference point, was sought without success. Nine grab rock samples were collected (locations are shown in Figure 5).

The intrusive outcrops observed were fresh and did not display any alteration or veining. In the centre of the historical alluvial/eluvial workings there were many angular, milk white, 'bull' quartz boulders that appear to have been collected and stored. No primary source for this quartz was observed. A float sample of weakly developed greisen with minor quartz veining from assayed 1.6% Sn from the Star Hill workings area (sample 107983).

East of the Star Hill workings, and East of the Gladstone-Pioneer road there is a small area of alluvial workings. Underlying these gravels there is a 150m long area of strong and pervasively clay altered intrusive with relict textures evident. This outcrop has some thin, <3mm quartz–epidote(?) veinlets and a single larger, 2-3cm quartz vein that trends 320º over a distance of 25m. This clay alteration of an intrusive is similar to that seen at the Hardens Ravine zone. Sampling of the 2-3 cm quartz vein assayed 0.16% and 0.02% Sn (samples 107980 and 107981), while a sample of the clay altered intrusive with minor quartz veinlets assayed 0.34% Sn (sample 107979).

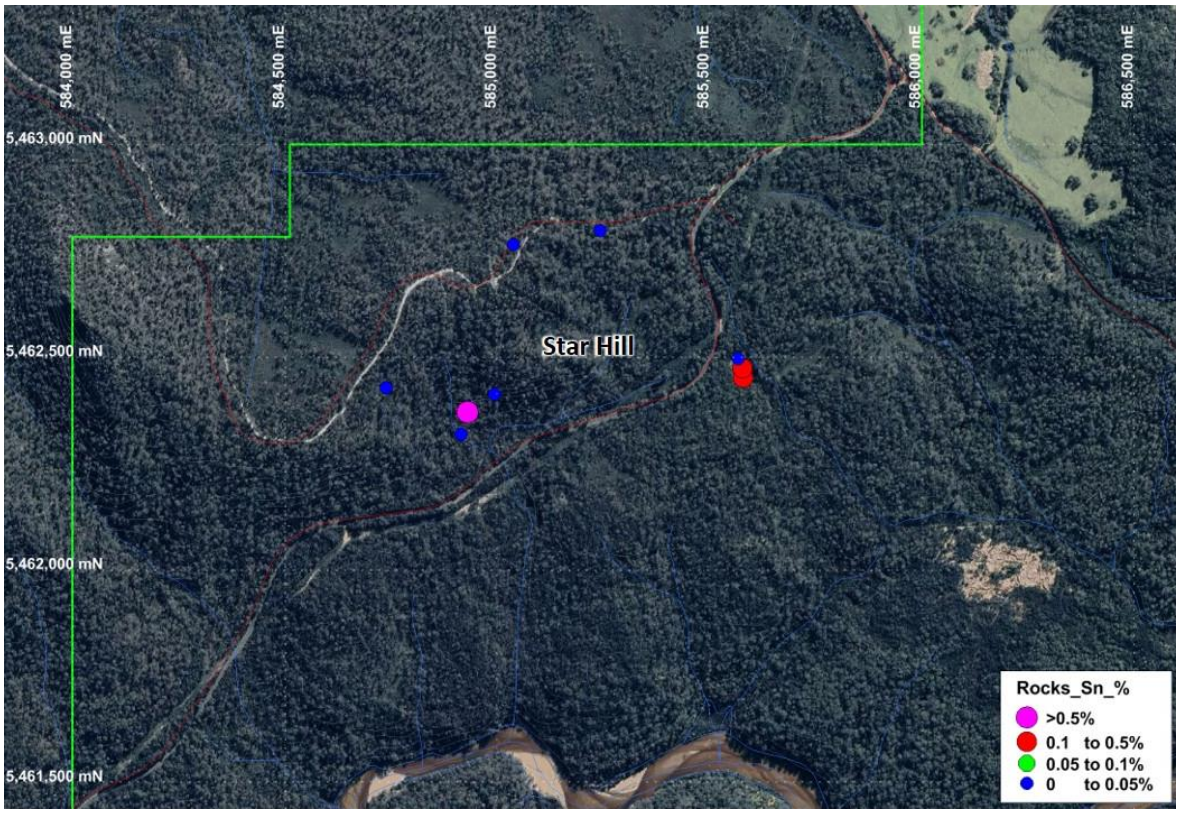

Figure 5. Satellite image map showing reconnaissance rock sample locations and Sn values, Star Hill target zone.

2.1.3 NIBBLER GOLD PROSPECT

The Nibbler prospect (Figure 6), centred on 587900mE/5467200mN (GDA94), was recently identified from a (previously unreviewed) Anglo Australian Resources annual report (99-4357), which documented outcrop sampling and trenching at the "Empress prospect" with up to 4.7 g/t Au with 0.63% As assayed from outcrop sampling and a best trench interval of 3 m @ 1.2 g/t Au. The location of the trenches were confirmed on Google Earth and a field reconnaissance visit made. The prospect has been renamed the Nibbler prospect in order to avoid confusion with the nearby Empress tin prospect. One grab sample of quartz veined silicified sandstone float with trace arsenopyrite and scorodite was taken during the reconnaissance visit which assayed only 16 ppb Au but with anomalous arsenic of 747 ppm As (sample 22913).

2.1.4 McGOWAN'S GOLD PROSPECT

Further attempts were made to locate the historical McGowan's gold workings but without success. However, approximately 700m to the northwest of the recorded McGowan's location, sheeted to stockwork quartz veining in siltstone was found in outcrop (McGowan's NW, Figure 6). Grab samples of the outcrop assayed up to 1.1 g/t Au with 4.2 g/t Ag and 0.13% As (sample 22912). The occurrence of gold mineralised veins in siltstones in consistent with limited historical records describing the McGowan's prospect as a 20m deep shaft developed on NEE trending quartz veins, 0.3 m wide, hosted in slate.

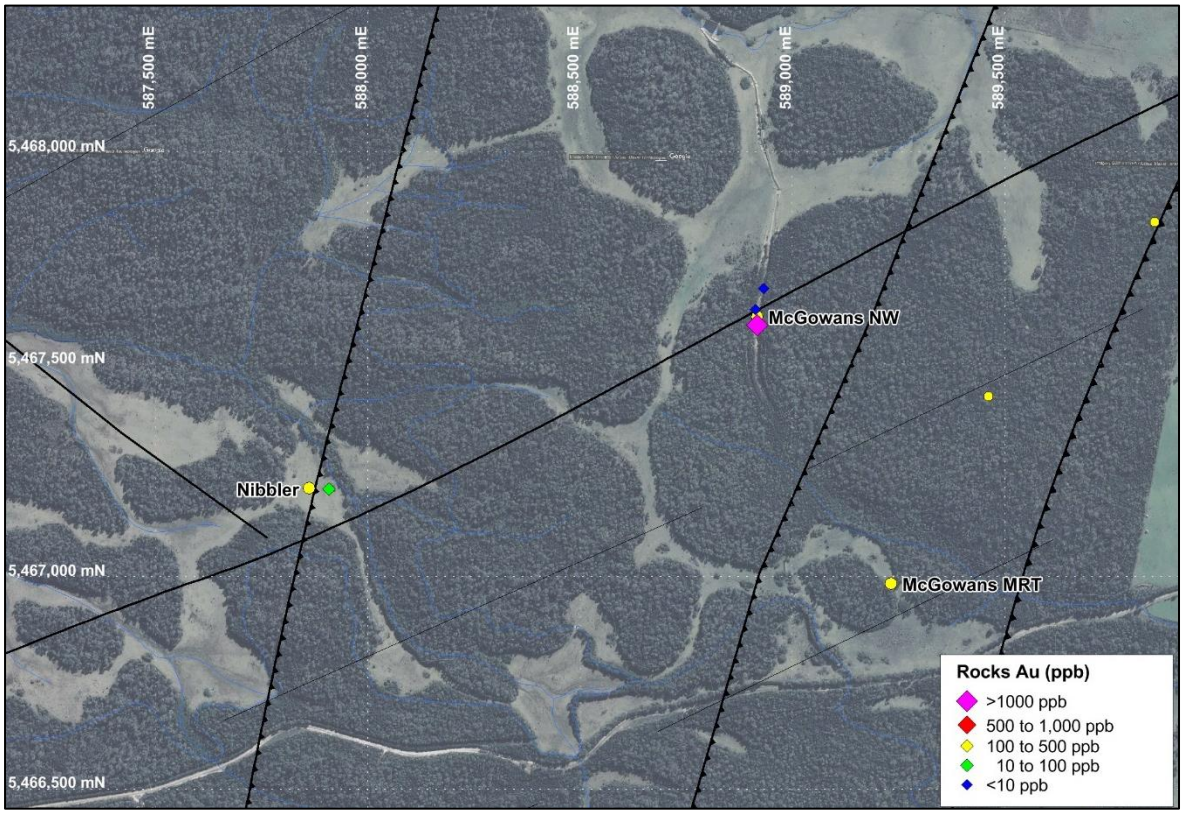

Figure 6. Satellite image map showing reconnaissance rock sample locations and Au values taken in the Nibbler to McGowans prospects area. Major interpreted structures also shown.

2.2 TRENCHING

Tasmetals JV carried out a trenching program over multiple prospects in the Portland Gold Project area during March to July 2019. Most of the trenches were within EL11/2012 which adjoins EL18/2016 to the north. Four trenches were excavated at the Victory prospect area within EL18/2016 – trench numbers VIT02 A to D. Only trench VIT02C was sampled due to being the only trench to expose bedrock. Table 1 shows the location details of the VIT02 trenches.

Trenches VIT02 A, B and D did not penetrate cover sand and clay regolith and were not sampled.

Trench VIT02C exposed a sequence of oxidized and leached, steeply west-dipping Mathinna Group sediments including shales, shale-topped-sands and a coarse grain channel sand unit. Quartz veining and silicification was patchy throughout the trench. Trench VIT02C was channel sampled on 1m intervals from 0 to 126m (total of 126 channel samples). The samples were assayed for trace-level gold, results are tabled in the digital geochem file attached with this report.

The best assay interval in trench VIT02C was 7m @ 13ppb Au from 119 to 126m in weathered siltstone at the western end of the trench. 10ppb Au is considered the lower threshold anomalous value for surface rock samples in the Portland Gold Project Area. No immediate follow-up work is recommended.

Trench ID	Easting_Start	Northing_Start	Azimuth	Length (m)	Datum
VIT02A	589002	5468618	277	36	GDA94
VIT02B	588933	5468628	280	19	GDA94
VIT02C	588888	5468635	278	133	GDA94
VIT02D	588736	5468658	287	46	GDA94

Table 1. Trench location details, Victory prospect in EL18/2016.

Figure 7. Satellite image map showing trench locations and gold in trench sampling, Victory prospect EL18/2016.

2.3 GEOPHYSICAL DATA PROCESSING

Western Geophysics Pty Ltd (WGPX) were engaged by the Tasmetals JV to complete processing, analysis and interpretation of magnetic and gravity data obtained from open file sources covering northeast Tasmania. The aim was to process and interpret the airborne and ground geophysical data, improve geological interpretation at district and project scale and if possible determine the signature of existing mineralisation-alteration (for both gold and tin mineralisation). The approach and method used includes online data acquisition from federal and state web sites, data processing, imaging, data integration within ARCGIS including key geological elements and interpretation at regional, district and project scale. The WGPX report is included as Appendix I. Images for gravity and magnetics over EL18/2106 are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

The main targets identified within the reporting area are coincident NNE-trending magnetic and sharpened residual gravity anomalies within the northern gold prospective area of EL18/2016 and the adjoining EL11/2012. The first vertical derivative of the higher resolution survey shows there is a good spatial correlation of gold occurrences to linear magnetic trends. The first vertical derivative image also shows distinctive NW-SE oriented linear structures that are interpreted as brittle faults with minor lateral displacement. Given the

Mathinna group is essentially non-magnetic, the evidence suggests the magnetic trends are probably due to structurally controlled alteration that includes pyrrhotite and/or magnetite. This has been confirmed on the ground with disseminated magnetite observed in altered fine grain sandstone in EL11/2012.

Additionally, radiometric potassium anomalies in the northern part of EL18/2016 coincide with gold occurrences (in the McGowan's prospect area) and magnetic anomaly trends. This is almost certainly an alteration signature however most other radiometric anomalies are interpreted as being associated with regolith cover within alluvial and colluvial settings.

Several strong potassium anomalies occur within the I and S type batholiths and these may represent a more potassic phase within the intrusion history. Primary tin deposits in EL18/2016 are associated with S type granites and secondary tin deposition is both colluvial and alluvial derived from these intrusions.

The enhanced magnetic images, including TMI, first vertical derivate and second vertical derivative images, were used to create a revised district scale interpretation of major geological structures over the Portland Gold Project area which extends into the northern part of EL18/2016 (Figure 8).

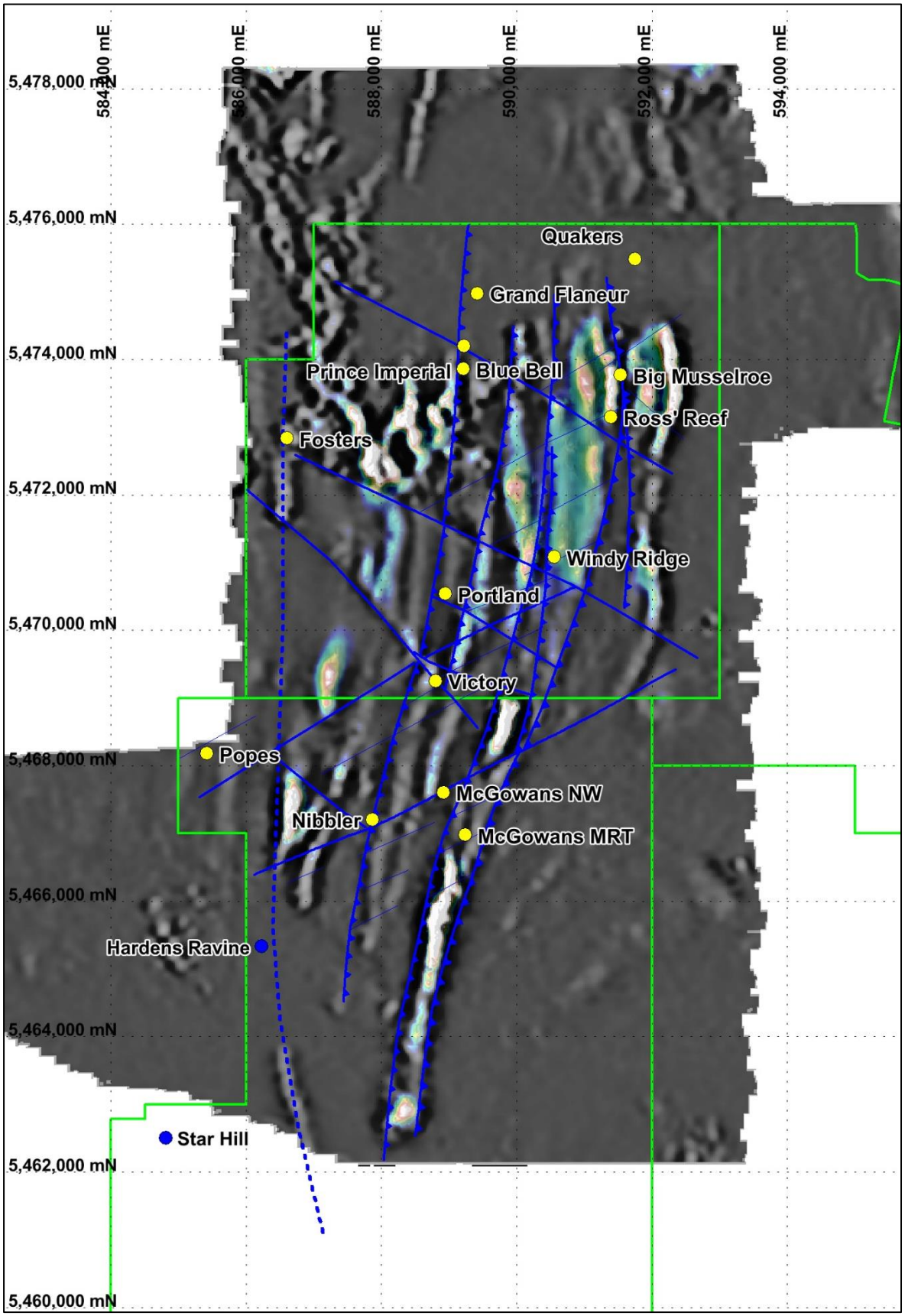

Figure 8. Revised interpretation of major structures (blue) in the Portland Gold Project area. Yellow circles are key gold prospects, blue circles are key tin prospects.

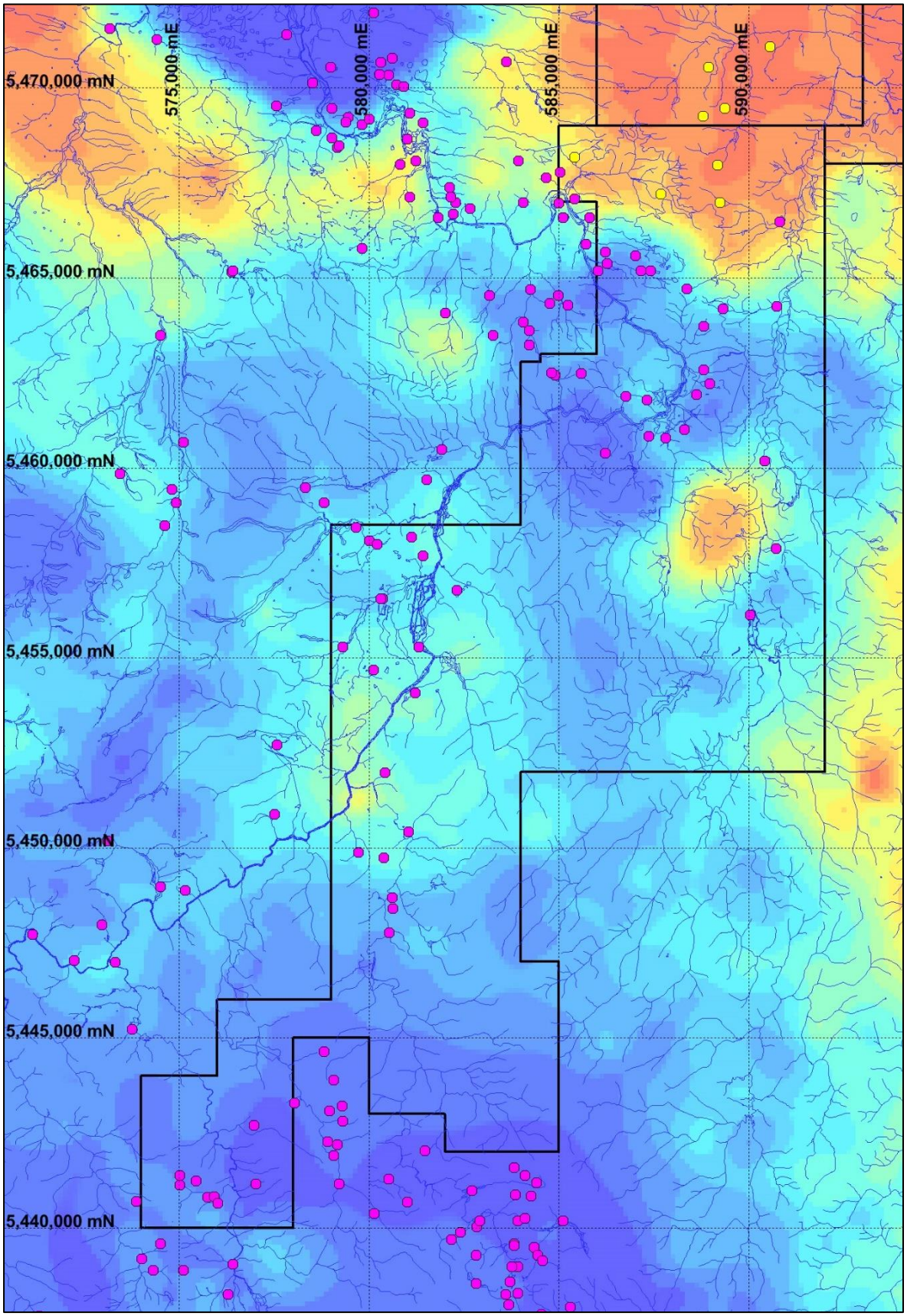

Figure 9. Residual gravity image over the EL18/2018 area. Yellow circles are gold prospects, pink circles are tin occurrences (including historical prospects and mines).

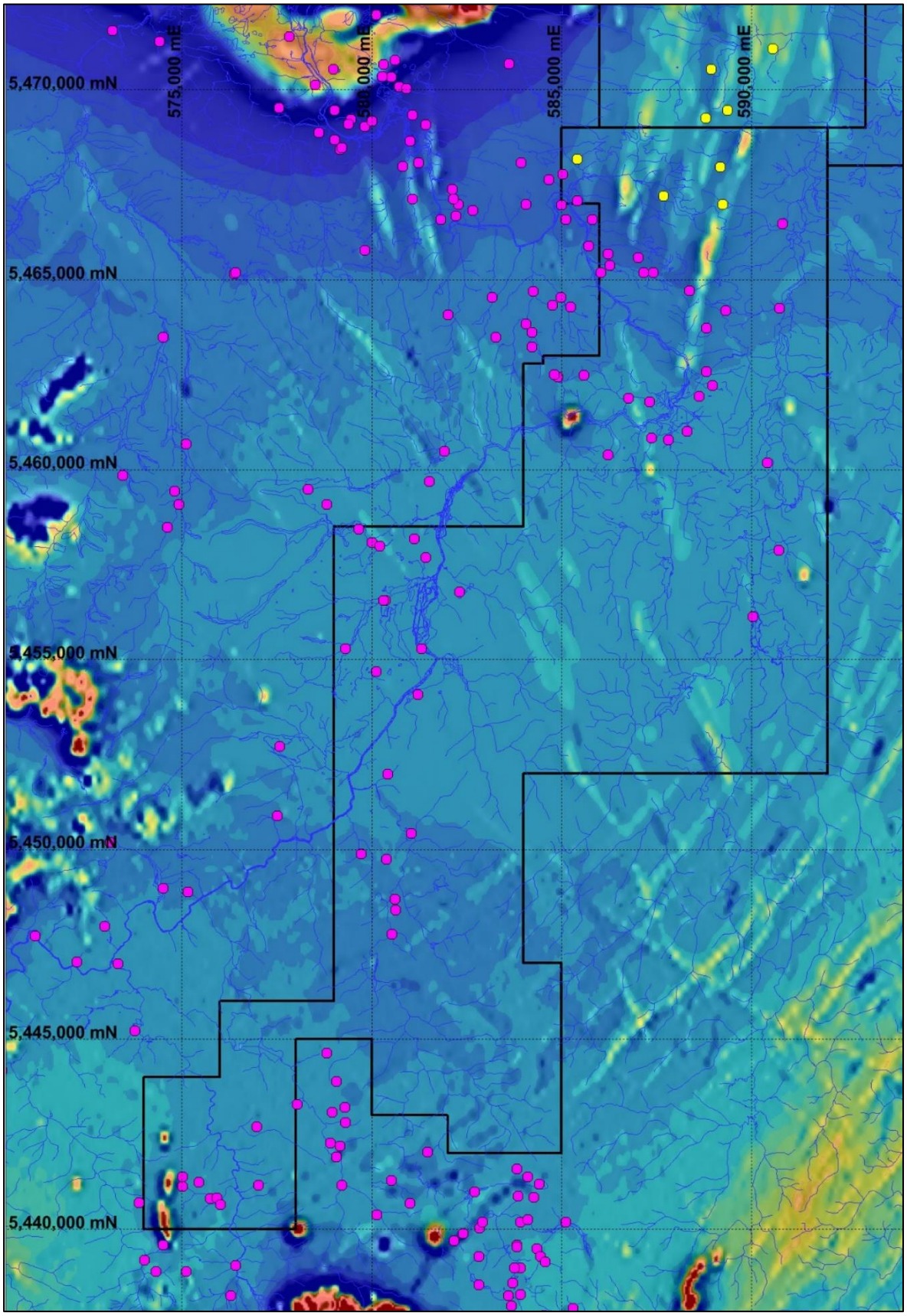

Figure 10. Combine total magnetic intensity (colour) and first vertical derivative (greyscale) image over the EL18/2018 area. Yellow circles are gold prospects, pink circles are tin occurrences (including historical prospects and mines).

2.4 ASTER IMAGERY

Thermal infrared (TIR) spectral imagery was processed from regional Aster data by Neil Pendock of DIRT Exploration to produce a series of "mineral abundance" images (also known as mineral index images). Fourteen images were produced based on the spectral data bands for nontronite, hornblende, cassiterite, ocean, cerussite, goethite, barite, vesuvianite, ilmenite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, fluorite, quartz 1 and 2, dolomite and pyrophyllite. The spatial area imaged was one Aster scene 60km block area covering NE Tasmania, centered around Winnaleah.

The usefulness of such mineral imagery for exploration targeting purposes in the project area is still being assessed. It is likely that the images need to be adjusted for geology and other factors such as vegetation cover and surface water bodies. Neil Pendock noted that "without fieldwork, it is very difficult to accurately identify the minerals responsible for the thermal response, especially as the Aster thermal camera has only five spectral bands. That said, it is still a useful brownfields exploration tool as other sites which have the same thermal response as known deposits are worth investigating."

The TIR mineral index images for cassiterite and chalcopyrite are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12. The cassiterite index image shows a mixed response to known tin occurrences. In a broad sense, the cassiterite response is stronger in the southern Blue Tier and Weldborough areas which is consistent with widespread tin mineralisation and historical mining in the area. However, areas dominated by known bedrock greisen occurrences (e.g. the Blue Tier greisen area as shown in Figure 11) generally show no or only weak cassiterite response but areas draining the greisen, especially on hill slopes below greisen areas, show strong cassiterite responses. This may be related to depth and/or concentration factors i.e. deeper/disseminated cassiterite in greisen versus shallow/possibly concentrated cassiterite in alluvial/eluvial material related to the weathering of greisens. Water bodies give false anomalous signals in the cassiterite index image.

Interestingly, the chalcopyrite mineral index image shows a reasonable correlation to known bedrock tin-greisen occurrences, especially with strong responses over the Blue Tier / Anchor mine greisen zones south of EL18/2016 and also over areas above alluvial cassiterite workings with suspected greisen sources within EL18/2016 - including at the Wyniford and Woods Flats/Eastern Terrace zones previously identified as priority greisen target areas by Tasmetals JV. Trace levels of copper is not uncommon in the NE Tasmanian tin deposits, locally reaching thousands of ppm. This suggests that the chalcopyrite index image may be a useful tool for targeting mineralised greisen alteration, however, some ground truthing is required to better assess this possibility.

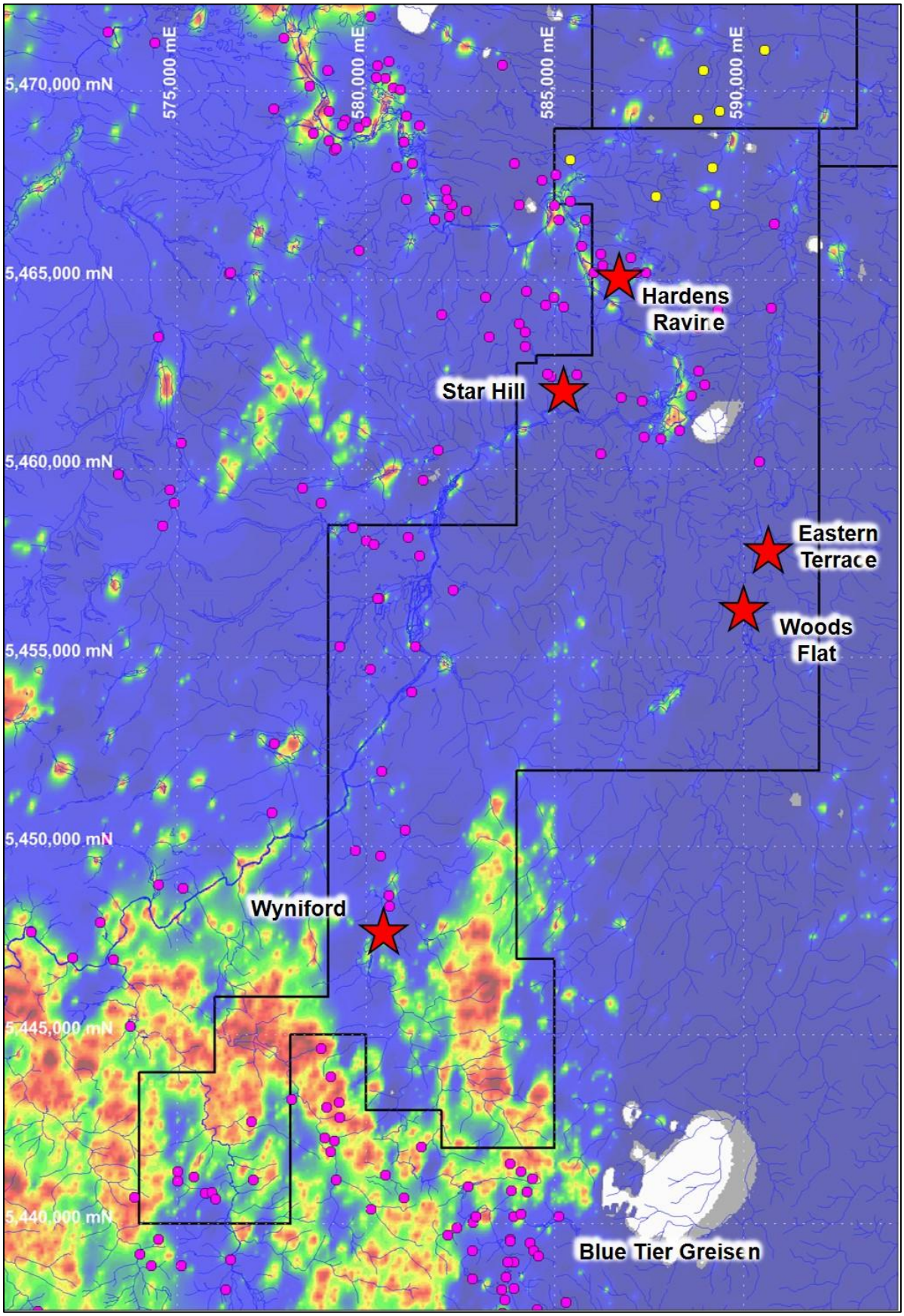

Figure 11. Thermal Infrared mineral index image for cassiterite with key tin exploration targets (red stars).

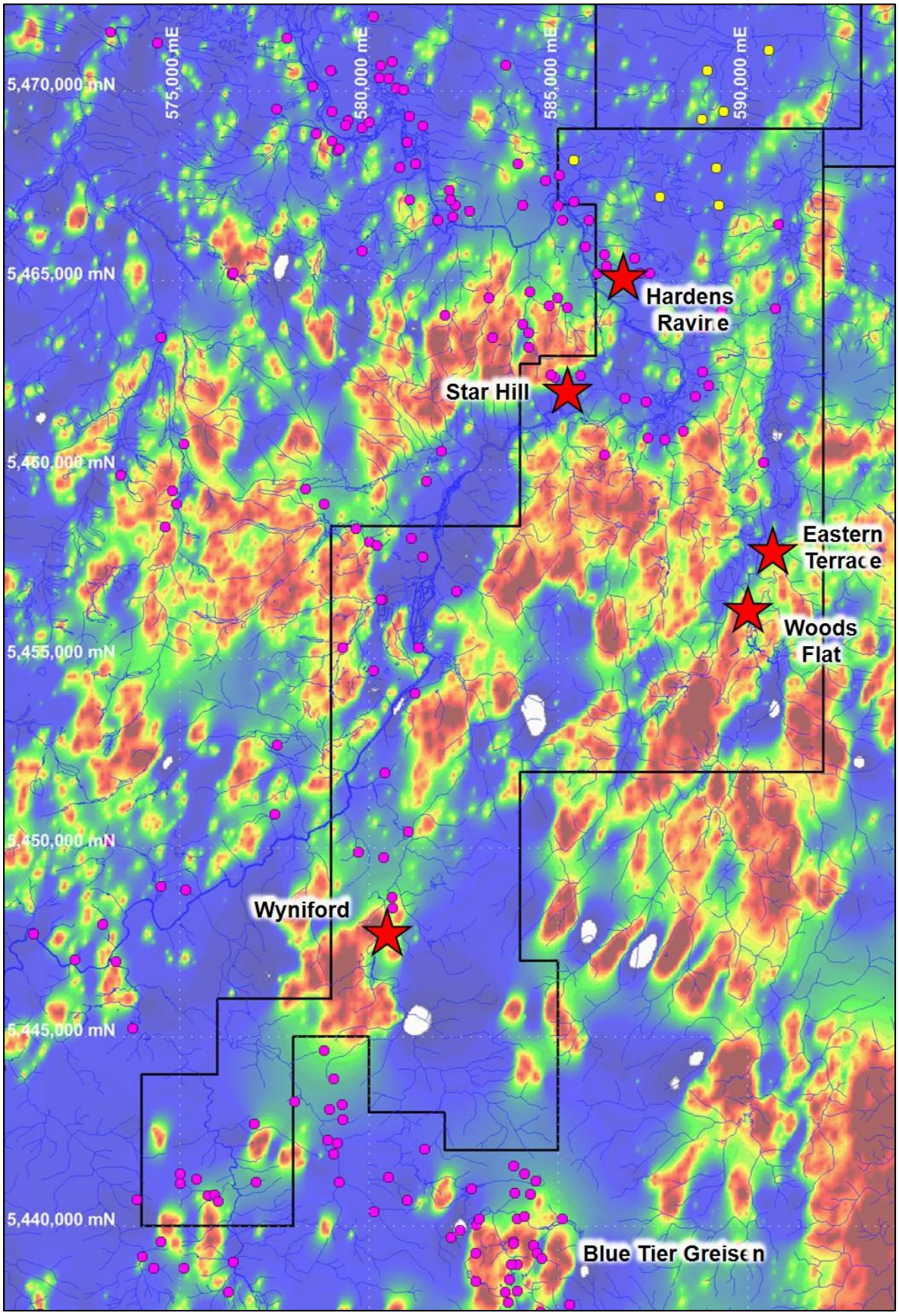

Figure 12. Thermal Infrared mineral index image for chalcopyrite with key tin exploration targets (red stars). Note the apparent anomaly over the Blue Tier bedrock mineralised tin greisen.

3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results from grab sampling of outcrop and float rock during field reconnaissance visits has confirmed the presence of primary cassiterite mineralisation associated with greisen alteration and quartz veining at the Star Hill and Hardens Ravine target areas. Further field programs are required to enable better assessment of the potential for economic tin deposits in these areas. A proposed exploration work program (PEWP) was submitted to MRT for soil sampling over the Hardens Ravine area and was approved late in the reporting period.

Reprocessed gravity and magnetic data, as well as Aster mineral index maps will be used to enhance target generation. Gravity in particular is a useful tool for outlining granite / Mathinna Group contacts where greisen hosted tin mineralisation may still be preserved under the capping Mathinna Group sediments. The applicability of the Aster mineral index images are still being assessed and will require ground truthing and probably some reprocessing.

The finding of new gold prospects (Nibbler and McGowans NW) within the Portland Gold Project in the northern part of EL18/2016 provides evidence that the gold mineralisation system continues to extend south from the main gold prospects in EL11/2012, and probably extends right up to the Mathinna Group / granite contact. The mineralised gold trends in the Portland Gold Project now comprise over 30km of prospective strike along 3 NNE striking structural trends.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

The Tasmetals JV is encouraged by the results of data compilation/review work and preliminary field investigations completed during the second year of tenure of EL18/2016. Although work on the tenement was limited during the second year of tenure, Kingfisher has a current MRT work program approval to undertake soil sampling in the Hardens Ravine area and is planning further field exploration programs to be carried out in the third year of tenure.

Recommended exploration work programs in the third year (2019-2020) of tenure include:

- Hand-auger soil sampling and detailed geological over the Hardens Ravine and Star Hill zone, with follow-up trenching over priority target areas;
- Reconnaissance mapping and sampling at remaining tin target areas (Wyniford and Woods Flat/Eastern Terrace) as well as over the wider tenement area. Trenching on identified high priority prospects;
- Hand-auger soil sampling over the northern portion of the tenement in the Portland Gold Project zone, particularly at and along strike of the Popes, Nibbler and McGowans gold prospect areas.;
- Ground geophysical surveys over selected areas to be assessed based on exploration results.

Minimum exploration activities that should be carried out in order to at least satisfy statutory expenditure commitments should include detailed geological mapping and soil sampling grids over the Hardens Ravine and Star Hill areas, mapping and surface sampling at the Wyniford and Woods Flats target area, district-scale reconnaissance and surface sampling, and trenching over at least one priority target.

It is noted that there was an expenditure shortfall during the first two years of tenure and this short fall will be added to the third years' exploration budget.

5 ENVIRONMENT

The trenches at Victory prospect in the north of EL18/2016 were backfilled after sampling was completed. Environmental disturbance from the trenches was limited due to the location of the trenches in a cleared, non-vegetated area. Any water that had accumulated in the trenches was pumped out prior to backfilling. Tasmetals JV will continue to monitor the backfilled trenches and will carry out any further remediation works as necessary. No other activities were carried out within the EL that caused environmental disturbance.

6 EXPENDITURE

Exploration expenditure over the reporting period for EL18/2016 is summarized in Table 2.

	ITEM	**EXPENDITURE (AUD)**
1.	GEOSCIENTIFIC COSTS Geology Geochemistry Geophysics Remote Sensing	 $ 20,390 $ 4,649 $ 5,000 $ 2,700
2.	DRILLING AND GRIDDING COSTS Gridding Drilling	 $ 0 $ 0
3.	LAND ACCESS COSTS	$ 0
4.	REHABILITATION COSTS	$ 725
5.	FEASIBILITY STUDY COSTS	$ 0
6.	OTHER COSTS Rental Fees	 $ 13,465
7.	ADMINISTRATION COSTS Legal Administration	 $ 0 $ 1,250
	Total Expenditure	$ 48,179

Table 2. Exploration expenditure on EL18/2016 during the second year of tenure.

Total exploration for the first two years of tenure was $93,054. This represents a $11,946 expenditure shortfall from the 2-year minimum expenditure requirement ($105,000). It is proposed that this shortfall be added to the third year minimum exploration requirement.

7 REFERENCES

Anglo Australia. 1999. EL15/95 Gladstone Relinquishment and Final Report. 99_4357.

Massey, S. 2019. Airborne and Ground Geophysics – Processing and Interpretation – Portland and Golden Ridge Projects. Western Geophysics Pty Ltd.

Westbrook, S. J. and Wighton, K. G. EL18/2016 First Annual Report for the year ending 12 July 2018.

APPENDIX I