Exploration Licence 22/2010

Concert Creek

Dundas, Tasmania

EDGI Final Drilling Project Report

Yunnan Tin Australia – TDK Resources Pty Ltd

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Coordinate system used in maps and diagrams within this report is MGA55 (GDA94), unless otherwise specified.

Summary

Two drill holes, SCD001 and SCD002 were drilled for a total of 805.4m.

The drill holes were planned to test for depth extensions (beneath the South Comet mine workings) associated with high grade Pb-Zn mineralisation along the Kosminsky-South Comet Trend structure.

Core recovery was excellent throughout for both holes, hole SCD001 drilled fairly straight with only minor deflection in azimuth, whilst hole SCD002 deflected to the east with depth

Two main sulphidic zones were encountered in SCD001, a siderite-altered weakly sphalerite-galena mineralised shear/breccia zone from 163 – 166m yielding 3m @ 2.0% Pb, 2.45% Zn and 84ppm Ag; and a coarse-grained galena veined siderite zone from 249 – 251m yielding 2m @ 24.1% Pb, 1.48% Zn and 650ppm Ag.

The most significant mineralised intersection in SCD002 was from 247-251m in a siderite breccia vein containing coarse-grained galena and sphalerite yielding 4m @ 5.5% Pb, 2.52% Zn and 67ppm Ag.

Given the intensity and extent of the fault breccia zones encountered, particularly in hole SCD002, it is quite likely that a high degree of structural complexity exists at depth at South Comet.

The two drill sites were constructed on existing pads from the 1970's Texins Developments drilling. As such, the preparation consisted of clearing light regrowth along the old access tracks, placement of some gravel sheeting where required and digging of sumps.

All drill core has been delivered to the MRT core store, Mornington, for storage.

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Appendix A: drill hole cross sections SCD001 and SCD002

1. Introduction

EL22/2010, Concert Creek, is located about 8km ENE of Zeehan and 6km SE of Renison Bell Tin Mine, on the west coast of Tasmania (Figure 1). The historic township of Dundas is located outside of the western boundary of the tenement. EL22/2010 is located within the Dundas 1:25,000 map sheet, with an area of 15 sq. km.

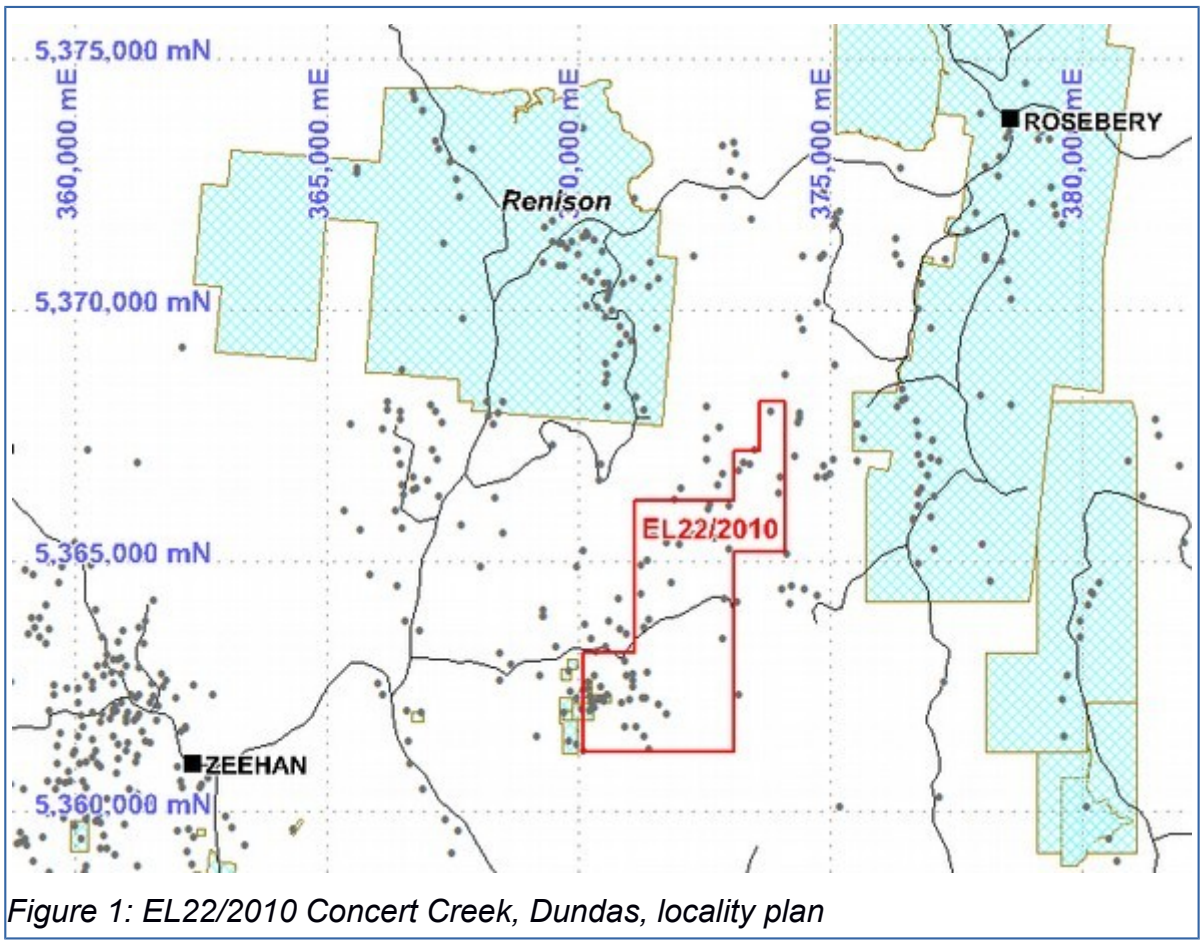

Figure 1: EL22/2010 Concert Creek, Dundas, locality plan

Yunnan Tin Australia's main targets in EL22/2010 are Devonian Pb-Zn vein style mineralisation similar to the South Comet Mine, and Cambrian Rosebery or Hellyer type, Zn-Pb-Cu-Au-rich VHMS mineralisation hosted by the Mount Read Volcanics (MRV).

1.1. Access

The southern region of the tenement area is accessed via the Dundas Road, off the Murchison Highway. The Dundas Road is an all-weather unsealed road providing access to areas including

the historic South Comet mine, near the southern boundary of the tenement (Figure 2). Old exploration tracks branching off the Dundas Road provide easy foot access to a few locations, but they require clearing in order to allow vehicle access.

Access to the northern region of the tenement is more limited, with a few forestry tracks that are accessible from Williamsford (via the Murchison Highway near Rosebery).

The land within EL 22/2010 is predominantly steep hilly country with a variation in altitude of between 250m above sea level in the western part of the tenement, to about 1,100m in the south-eastern corner towards Mt. Dundas.

1.2. Land Use

The majority of the land in the Concert Creek area is classified as either Forestry Reserve or Regional Reserve, and is set aside for logging (Figure 3). A small slice of private land is located in the south-west corner, but only a small portion is cleared (Curnow, 2008).

The area also encompasses a number of small mining leases based on the historic mines located in the southern part of EL 22/2010 (Figure 3).

2. Tenement Details

Exploration Release Area (ERA) 816 was offered for tender by Mineral Resources Tasmania following the relinquishment of EL51/2007 held by Central West Gold NL.

The licence was granted as EL22/2010 on 9th November 2010 to Yunnan Tin Australia – TDK Resources Pty Ltd for a period of five years.

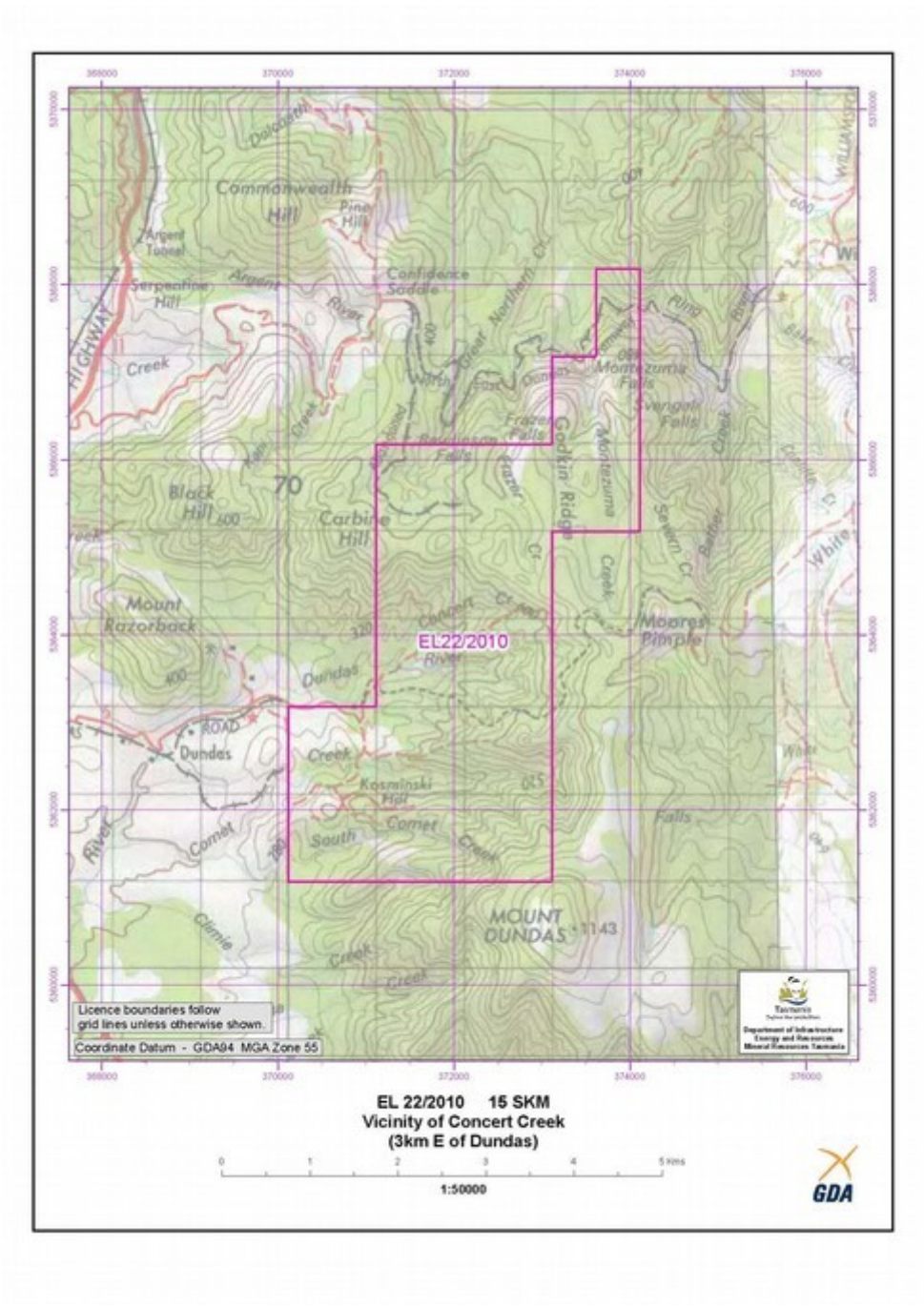

Figure 2: Location of EL22/2010

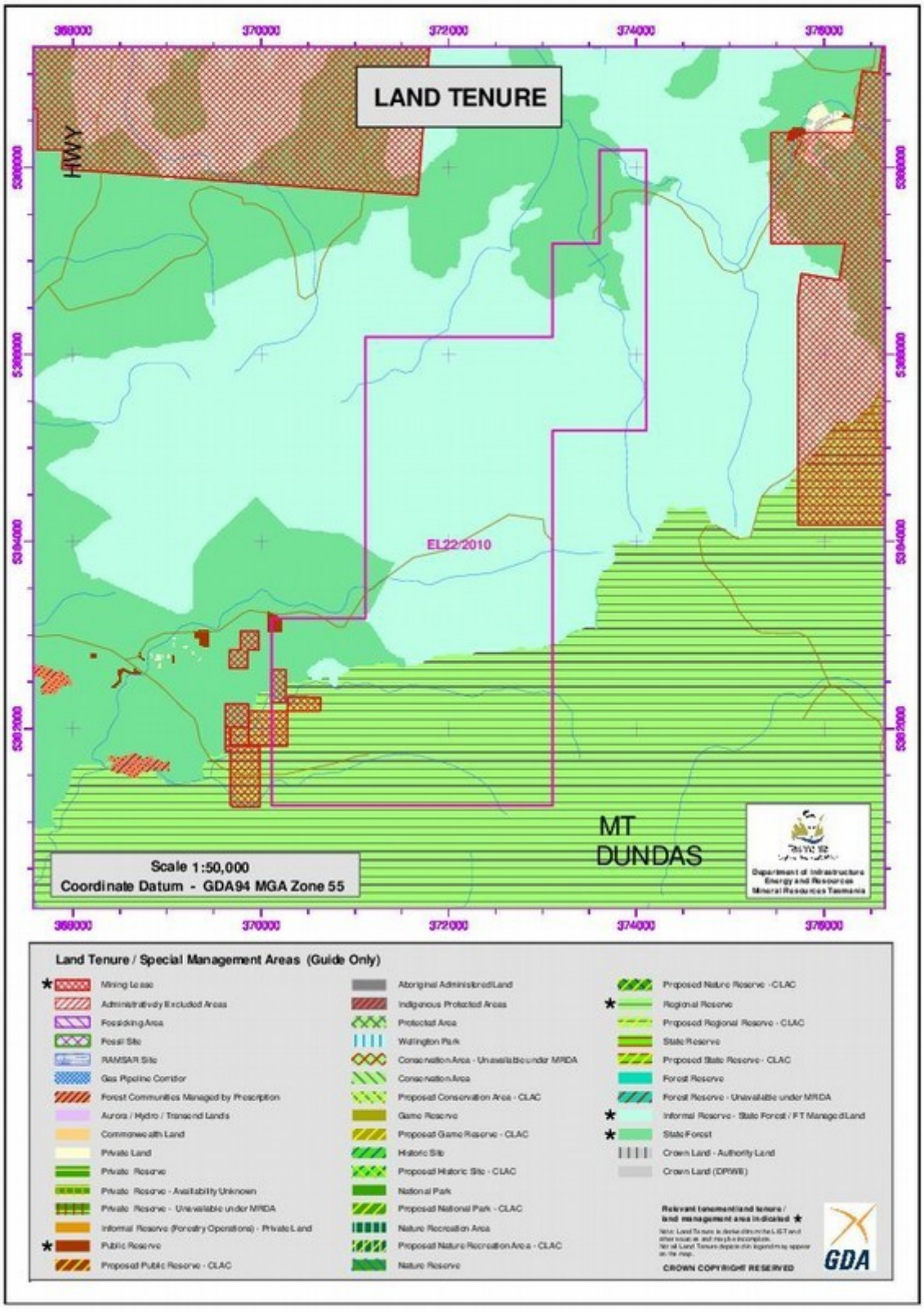

Figure 3: Land Tenure EL22/2010

3. Geology

3.1. Regional Geology

EL22/2010 is located within the Dundas Trough in western Tasmania, within western volcano-sedimentary sequence of the mid- to late-Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics. Mt Read Volcanic Formation which is mostly comprised of marine, sulphide rich, faulted sequences of altered conglomeritic sandstone, acid volcanics, tuff and shale.

In the Concert Creek area, two sections of the Mt Read Volcanic Formation are separated by the Dundas Trough, a sequence of Late Cambrian marine sediments dominated by the Owen Group and is bounded by the Marionoak and Rosebery fault zones (Curnow, 2009).

In the south of EL 22/2010 lies an inlier of Pre-Cambrian meta-sediments that have been mapped as part of the Oonah Formation, a suite of basal mafic rocks that are fault bounded and are in most part overlain by the Mt Read Volcanics and the Dundas trough (Parfrey & Simpson, 1999).

3.2. Local Geology

The geology in the southern half of the tenement area is dominated by the Pre-Cambrian inlier which has been called the “Comet inlier” and is comprised mostly of low grade pelites, basic volcanics, manganiferous slates and quartzites.(Figure 4) The inlier is dominated by a unit of mica phyllite with subordinate micaceous quartzite and is known as the Concert Schist (Curnow, 2009).

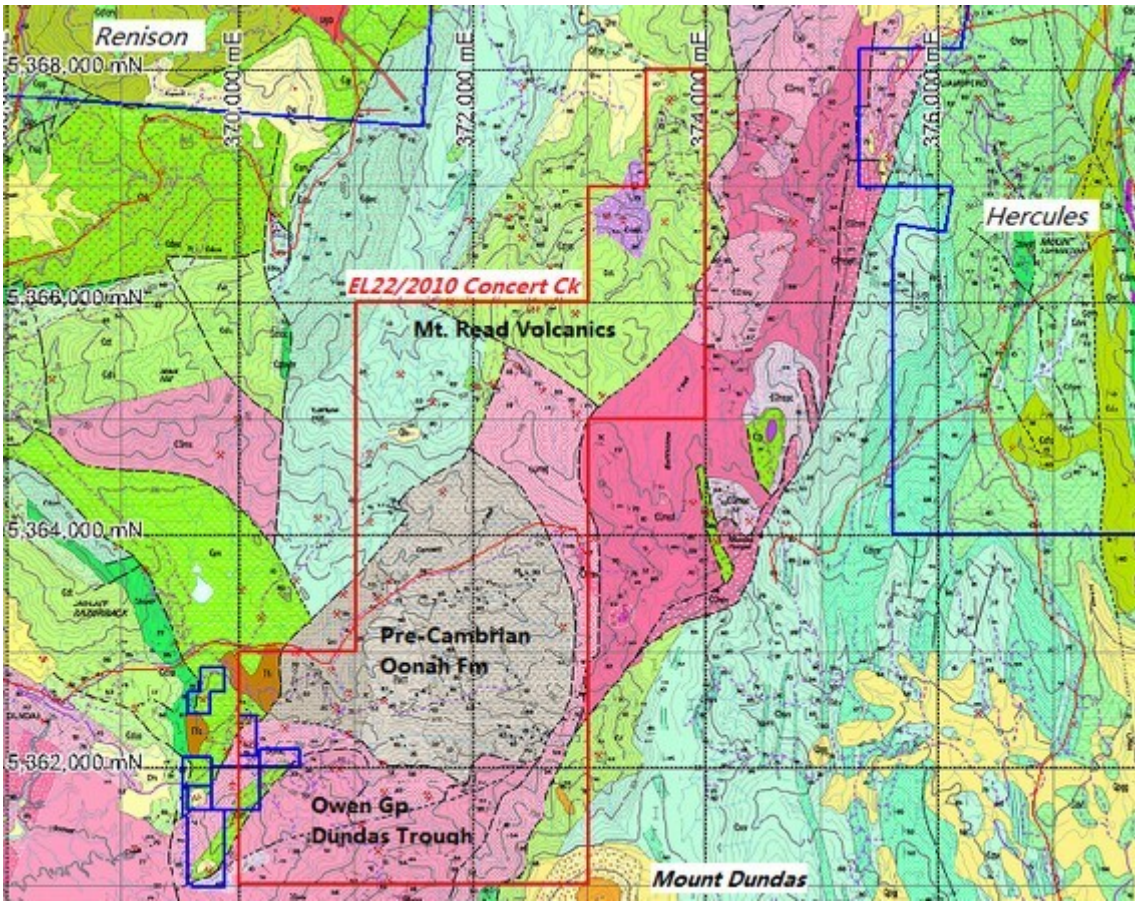

Figure 4: Geology of Concert Creek area (1:25k MRT base geology)

The rest of the southern half of the licence area is predominantly made up by the Dundas Trough, a series of epiclastic and volcaniclastic sediments of the Owen Group, dominated by a marine volcano_sedimentary sequence of turbidites, conglomerates and siltstones, as well as felsic volcaniclastic sediments (Curnow, 2009).

The northern half of the tenement is underlain by Mt. Read Volcanics, with western volcano-sedimentary sequence lithology in the west and Tyndall Group in the north (Figure 4).

The licence area is structurally complex, making the determination of age relationships between the various stratigraphic units difficult, with most of the geological units appearing to have faulted contacts. Shearing and faulting is often preferentially taken up by the more mafic and shale dominated units, thereby complicating stratigraphic relationships. The main folds generated during the Devonian include the Huskisson Syncline, north west of the Dundas licence. The Renison Anticline lies to the west of the licence, and the Dundas Anticline is located to the north-west of Mount Dundas where it folds the Oonah Formation (McNeill, 2003).

Faulting appears to be closely associated with most of the mineralised systems. Generally there are two prominent groups of faults, a NNW trending steeply dipping set with limited dip slip to oblique slip movement and a steeply dipping NE trending set with more significant displacement. A true estimate of the amount of displacement along these NE trending structures is difficult to quantify mainly due to a lack of recognisable marker beds. The NE faults often occur along margins of the mafic – ultramafic complexes, whereas the NNW faults are more generally confined. These faults and the Cambrian thrusts (including the Rosebery Fault) also acted as zones of structural weakness during the Devonian, which resulted in further mineralisation and partial remobilisation of Cambrian ore (McNeill, 2003).

4. Review of Previous Exploration

The area of EL22/2010 has had a prolonged exploration history for base metals, tin and more recently gold. It is estimated that as many as 100 drill holes have been collared on the EL aimed at a variety of geological, geochemical and/or geophysical targets. Modern exploration commenced in the 1930's and, comprehensive summaries of previous exploration have been provided by many authors, including Ellis (1983), Crossing and Halley (1990), Weber & Murphy (1997) and Hicks (2007).

Within EL22/2010 and in the immediate surrounding areas, there are numerous historical workings dating back to the turn of the last century, with many more prospects developed in the Dundas mineral field over time (Figure 5). Mineralisation styles range from Devonian Pb-Zn-Ag veins (Comet, Kosminsky), Devonian Sn-Cu-As veins (Greens, Frazer), Late Devonian replacement zones of Sn-Cu-As-W (Clifton, Colebrook Hill Skarn) to Quaternary placer Au-Sn (Laffer's Workings, Cornish Workings) (Hicks, 2007).

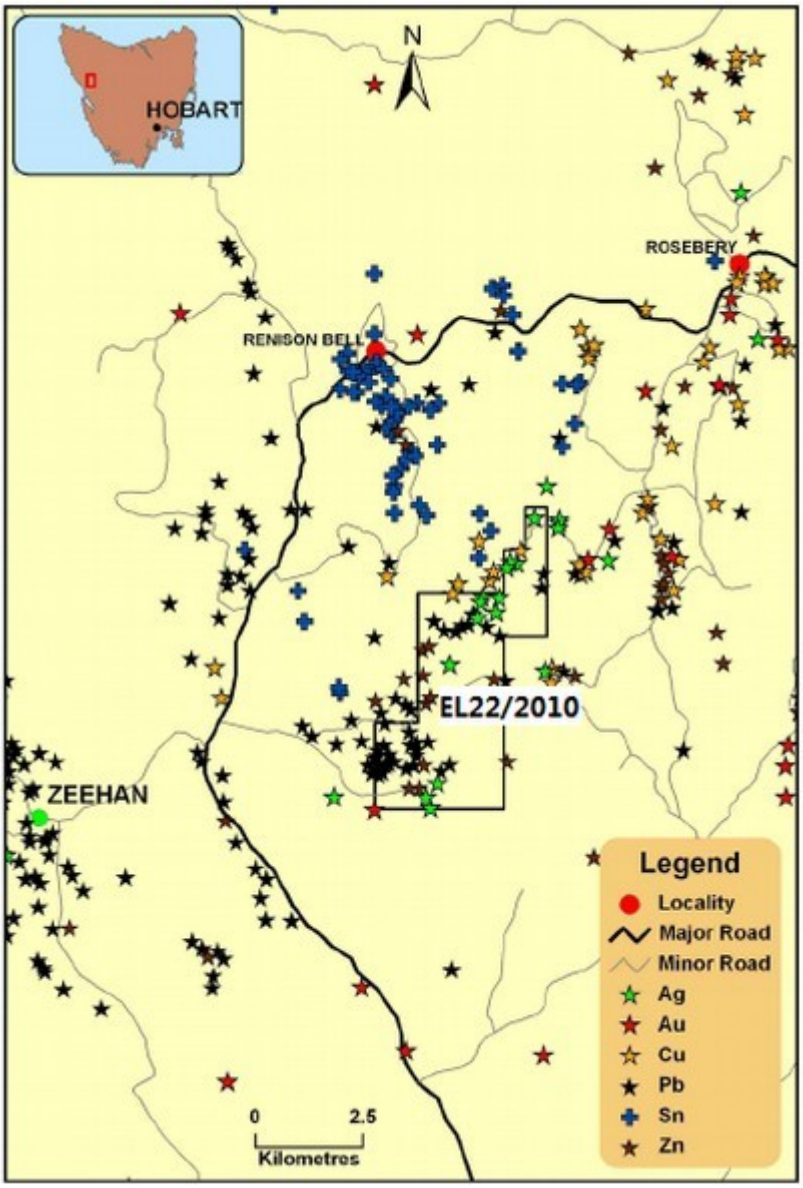

Figure 5: Mineral occurrences in the region (after Curnow 2008)

The principal mineralising event in the Dundas area was associated with the hydrothermal fluids that accompanied the Devonian granite intrusions. Mineralisation in the Dundas field is patchy and low grade. The occasional ore shoots are erratically distributed within the controlling structural features are small and alternate with low grade or barren sections. Despite intensive exploration since the 1930's, only small deposits have been located. The largest of these were the Kosminsky – South Comet mines which contained up to 60,000t @ 8.4% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 248 g/t Ag. The mineralisation at South Comet comprises a series of lenses within a well-defined shear zone, with true widths ranging from 0.75 – 2.5m thickness (Hicks, 2007).

Curnow (2008) has summarised past exploration with the Concert Creek tenement in a chronological order, which is included below for reference.

Galena was first discovered at Dundas in 1887 and a number of mines were established in the area. By 1913 most mines had ceased production and a production of 25,050 tons of lead, 629.5 tons of zinc and 1.82 million ounces of silver was recorded (Crossing & Halley 1990).

Little work was done in the area between 1913 to 1960 except for 3 diamond holes being drilled at the West Comet workings by the Mines Department in the 1930's.

Modern exploration in the Dundas region began in 1959 when BHP explored the region using geophysical techniques but found their results to be inconclusive except for areas over known mineralisation. This led to BHP withdrawing from the area without carrying out further exploration.

Placer explored the area between 1964 and 1966 and carried out mapping, sampling, geophysics, diamond drilling and the driving of adits though most of this work was not on ground covered by EL22/2010.

Between 1966 and 1971 New Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia explored the North Dundas region (EL61/1971) and carried out mapping, soil geochemistry and ground magnetics. A coincident Sn-As-Cu soil anomaly was outlined along the Montezuma Fault and it was costeaned. The costean exposed stanniferous sulphides associated with a shear zone but was not considered anomalous enough to be drilled.

In 1968 Geophoto Resources were granted EL7/68 at Dundas and they completed airborne EM, detailed mapping, soil and rock-chip sampling, ground geophysics and drilled 79 diamond holes.

Geophoto also undertook underground sampling at the Great South Comet mine and the Kosminski Hill workings and outlined a resource of 60,000t @ 8% Pb, 7.4% Zn and 8oz Ag with the potential of an extra 300,000t of ore.

An evaluation by RTZ found that the resource overstated the actual figure and downgraded it.

CSR Ltd were granted EL15/76 in 1976 and preceded to carry out a regional stream sediment survey which was followed up with airborne and ground geophysics, soil geochemistry and 7 diamond holes.

In 1982 Getty Oil and EZ went into a JV with CSR over the North Dundas area and another 4 diamond holes were drilled including MZP261 which included Pb Zn mineralisation from 60 to 110 metres and included grades up to 1.33%Pb, 5.10%Zn, 0.33%Sn & 51 g/t Ag. Hole MZP261 is located inside EL22/2010.

Between 1979 and 1984 Minops Pty Ltd held a tenement that partly covered the northern edge of EL22/2010 and explored for tin. Work included 6 diamond holes and resulted in an inferred resource of 300,000t @ 0.9% Sn though the resource lies outside EL22/2010.

RGC Exploration Pty Ltd were granted a number of EL's in the Dundas region and carried out rock-chip sampling which highlighted a number of anomalous areas. From this work it was decided to map and sample all the old workings in the two licence areas and RGC came up with the following conclusions:

- All areas of mineralisation were of a narrow steeply dipping vein style with NNW or NNE orientations.
- Had 4 mineral assemblages.
- Qtz-pyrite-arsenopyrite infill breccia
- Vuggy milky white qtz with arsenopyrite+/- cassiterite
- Massive siderite veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite mineralisation
- Veins of jamesonite
- Most deposits polyphase and polymetallic.
- Silver, lead and zinc are widely distributed.
- Evidence that Sn & Au+/- Bi are clustered in a NNW corridor near the Montezuma fault near Greens Prospect (and adjacent to EL 22/2010).
- A number of base metal prospects occur as replacement bodies in siderite lodes along the margins of altered serpentinite bodies.

Pasminco held the area covered by EL22/2010 (and later Zinifex) who were granted tenure to EL 21/1996, and held the licence until 2001. In 2001 Pasminco applied for, and was granted EL 11/2002 which covers part of the area of former EL 21/1996, and held this ground until 2007.

Pasminco's work was broken up into stages and included:

- Historical data collection, reconnaissance mapping and GIS compilation.
- Airborne EM survey & target generation.
- Detailed interpretation of EM survey & drill testing.
- Soil sampling of a number of anomalies (both in & outside of EL22/2010).
- Gridding & ground EM survey of priority targets.
- Diamond drilling

Zinifex concluded that they would be unlikely to find a "Pasminco" sized deposit (10 Mt @ 20% Pb+Zn) and relinquished the ground.

The most recent company exploring the area was Central West Gold NL, under EL51/2007, from 2007 to 2009. Only very limited work was carried out during the tenure, including 9 rock chip samples.

Yunnan Tin Group undertook surface geological and geochemical assessments, as well as a ground EM survey (EH4) (Xie, 2012; 2013). This was followed by a geophysical interpretation report (2013 – 2015). Three diamond drill holes had been drilled by Yunnan Tin Australia P/L as of November 2018: CC-03 and CC-05 in early 2013 and CC-06 in mid 2017.

5. EDGI Drilling Project work completed

Two drill holes, SCD001 and SCD002 were drilled for a total of 805.4m (as shown below shaded yellow). Only relatively minor earthworks were required in order to gain access to the drill sites, with hole SCD001 requiring the re-opening of an old track from the early drilling.

The drill holes were planned to test for depth extensions (beneath the South Comet mine workings) associated with high grade Pb-Zn mineralisation along the Kosminsky-South Comet Trend structure. The proposed drilling was designed to extend geological knowledge by 150m vertical depth.

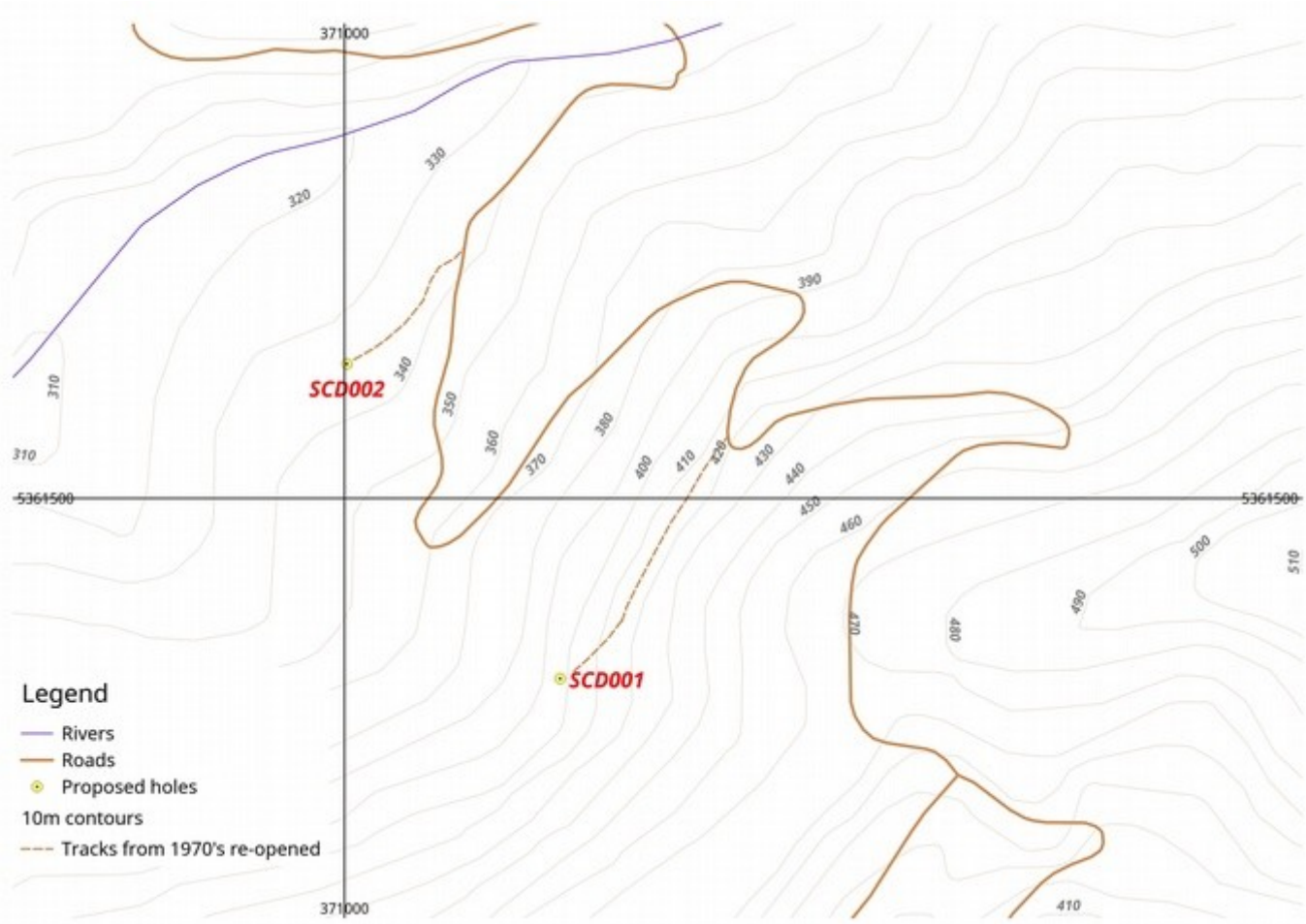

Figure 6: Location of drill holes SCD001 and SCD002 showing re-opened access tracks

Core recovery was excellent throughout for both holes, hole SCD001 drilled fairly straight with only minor deflection in azimuth whilst hole SCD002 deflected to the east with depth; HQ diamond was

drilled from surface initially for both holes (SCD001: 101.5m and SCD002: 62.8m) with NQ diamond to end of hole.

Collar details and hole parameters are summarised in Figure 7 and Figure 8 as well as in Table 1.

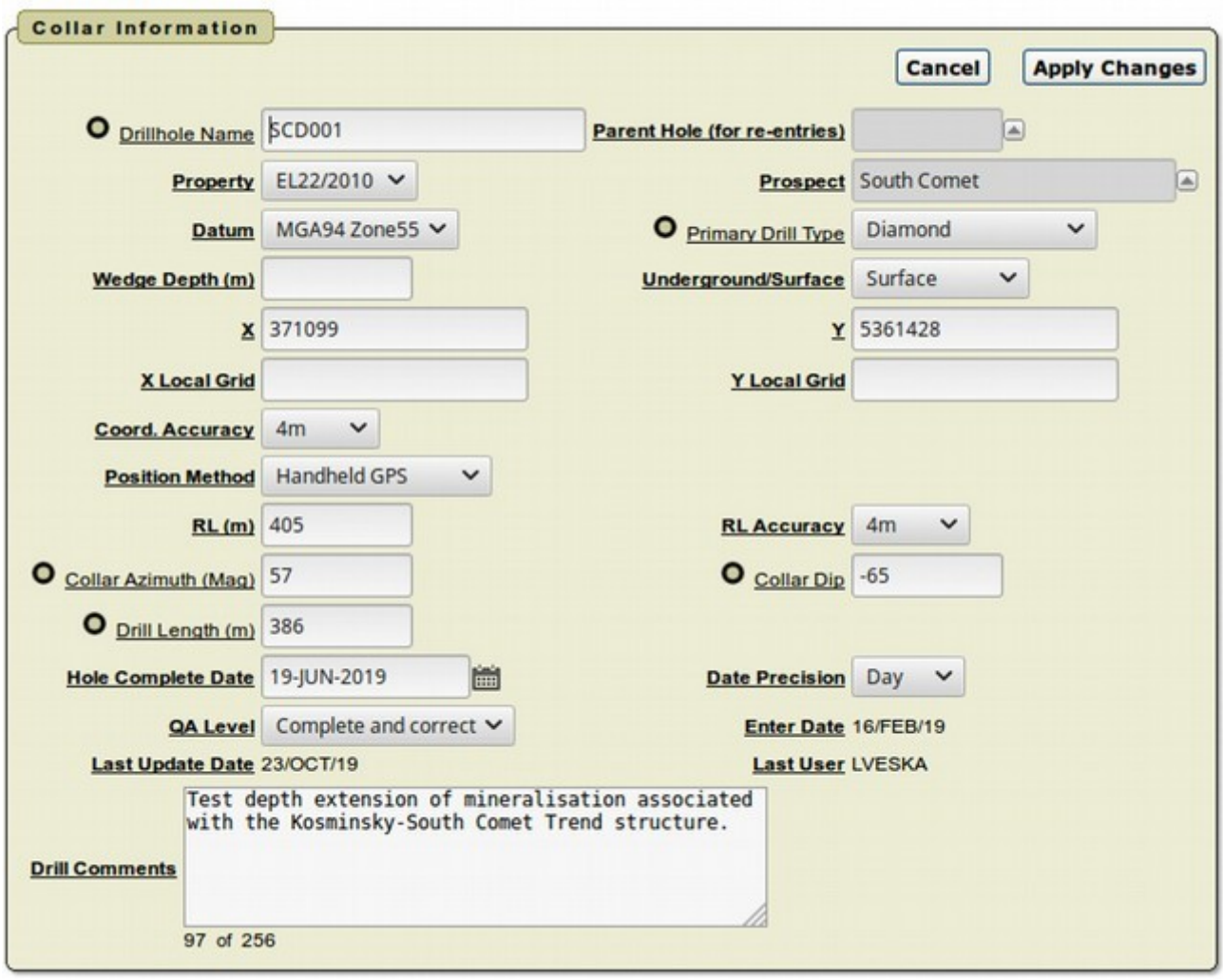

Figure 7: Drill hole details for SCD001

Hole Name	GDA94 X	GDA94 Y	RL (m)	Azimuth (Mag)	Dip	Start (m)	Length (m)
SCD001	371099	5361428	405	057	-65	0	386
SCD002	371001	5361562	335	052	-70	0	419.4

Table 1: Hole SCD001 and SCD002 collar details

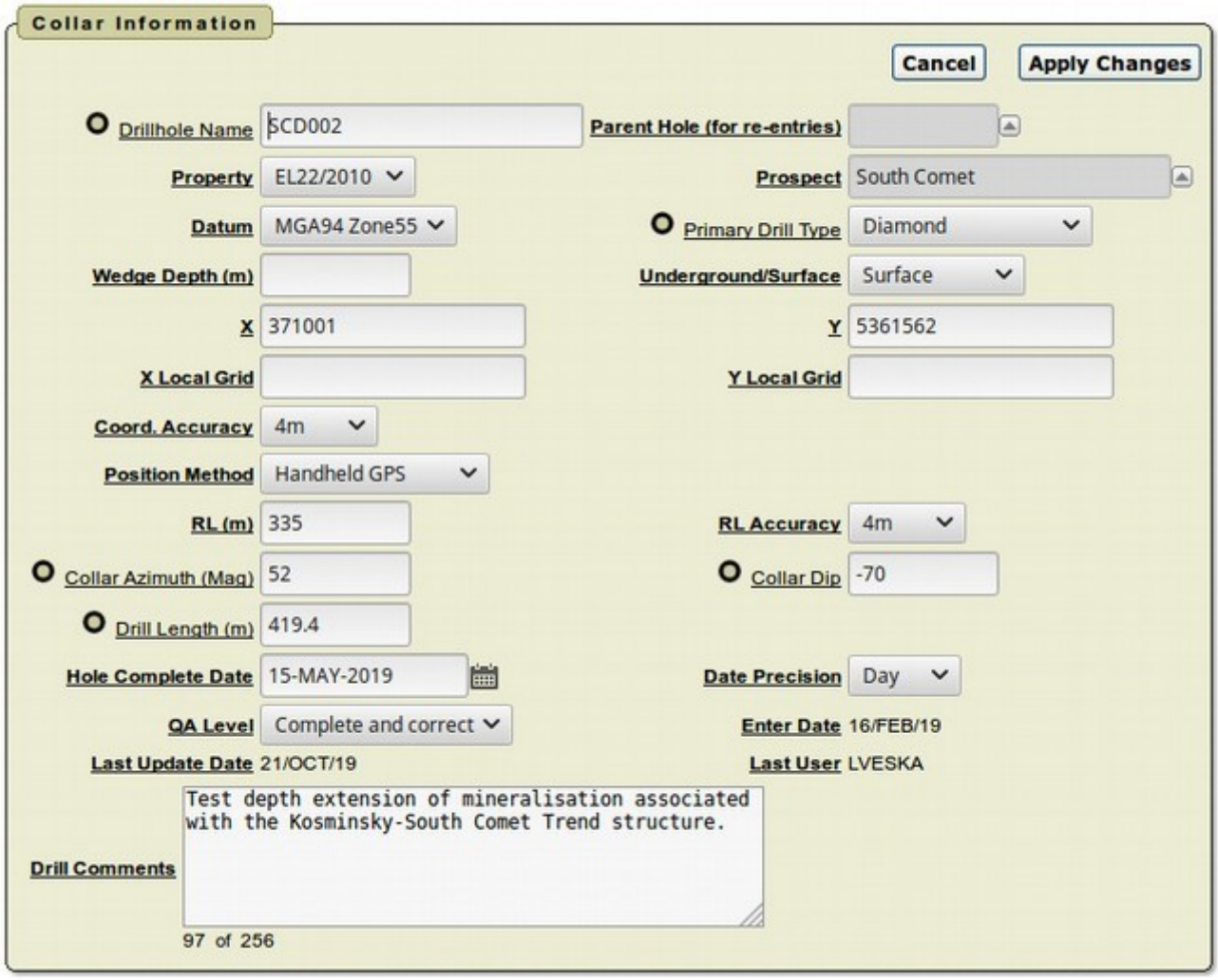

Figure 8: Drill hole details for SCD002

5.1. Discussion of Results: SCD001

Hole SCD001 traversed interbedded siltstone, volcaniclastic sandstone and a distinctive variegated green fuchsitic, dark grey, tan and white sub angular conglomerate. An Intermixed black shale and volcaniclastic sandstone breccia lithology was also present.

Two main sulphidic zones were encountered in SCD001, with apparent-width intersections defined as follows:

Siderite-altered weakly sphalerite-galena mineralised shear/breccia zone (163 – 166m): 3m @ 2.0% Pb, 2.45% Zn and 84ppm Ag.

Coarse-grained galena veined siderite zone (249 – 251m) see Figure 11: 2m @ 24.1% Pb, 1.48% Zn and 650ppm Ag.

	Depth From	Depth To	Legacy Lithology	Lithology	Lithology Description
	0	122.9	-	(H) Shale and siltstone	Ferruginous and manganiferous fractured laminated siltstone from 0-10m. BTO: 10m, BPO: 27.3m. NQ from 101.5m. Bedding at 45 degrees to the LCA at 50m. Soft-sediment deformation structures common throughout interval with brecciation textures looking to have occurred whilst sediments were not totally compacted and dewatered. Minor quartz and quartz-siderite veining usually less than 10mm width, irregularly shaped with varying orientations.
	122.9	139	-	(VCC) volcaniclastic	Volcaniclastic sandstone with lesser bands of variegated grey, brown and green conglomerate. First occurrence of siderite-galena-sphalerite veining occurs at 134.7m with a 20mm thickness coarse-grained siderite vein with subordinate cosrse-grained galena and sphalerite as vein selvages.
	139	153.25	-	(SCG) conglomerate	Variegated green fuchsitic, dark grey, tan and white sub angular conglomerate with clasts in a tan coloured arenaceous matrix. Occasional 30mm coarse-grained quartz-siderite veins. Rare narrow interbeds of graded sandstone to siltstone in places. Brecciated 50mm quartz veinlet 151.5m
	153.25	163	-	(SSI) siltstone	Relatively monotonous and massive grey siltstone with laminations at 60 degrees to the LCA where visible. Very minor narrow brecciated bands.
	163	183.5	-	(H) Shale and siltstone	Siderite-altered weakly sphalerite-galena mineralised shear/breccia zone. Accessory fine-grained pyrite present irregularly shaped veinlets within siderite-rich veins. Fuchsitic veined zone between 167.5 - 168.5, irregularly shaped to 3mm width. Sphalerite, where present is very coarse-grained and brown in colour. Carbonaceous bands act as the focus for strain, often exhibiting brecciation and shear textures.
	183.5	199.3	-	(SSI) siltstone	Weakly siderite veined mostly laminated siltstone with a brecciated texture in places. Lithology grades into a sandstone texturally, producing an interbedded nature to the appearance of the interval. Narrow 1-2cm sphalerite-galena vein at 191.9m.
	199.3	206.6	-	(SBS) black shale	Quartz-veined highly contorted black shale. Abundant graphitic shears present with fragmented quartz-calcite. veins throughout. Graphitic lithology has preferentially taken up significant strain and deformation.
	206.6	222.3	-	(OBX) breccia	Intermixed black shale and volcaniclastic sandstone breccia lithology. Lithology very carbonaceous between 216.7-222.3m. Lithology interpreted as volcaniclastic sandstone has greenish micaceous mineral present, probably chlorite. 40mm very coarse-grained siderite vein with subordinate quartz and sphalerite present at 216.5m.
	222.3	225.1	-	(SBS) black shale	Contorted and siderite-quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-galena veined black shale. Veining is hosted between graphitic shears in black shale and exhibits some compositional banding. Sphalerite where present is very coarse-grained and dark brown in colour.
	225.1	251.5	-	(OBX) breccia	Black shale breccia, cement changing from quartz to siderite along interval, brecciation very clearly defined and present mostly as angular clasts (clast-supported) with a milky coloured quartz cement. Significant siderite veining between 243.8 and end of interval. Very coarse-grained 30mm width galena veins at 249.6m and 250.45m.
	251.5	293.1	-	(SCI) carbonaceous siltstone	Carbonaceous siltstone breccia with quartz veining and minor siderite veins. Brecciation intensity generally increasing towards the bottom of the interval. Small graphitic shears plentiful, particularly in the more carbonaceous sections.
	293.1	303.8	-	(VCC) volcaniclastic	Strange greenish-grey coloured lithology, difficult to identify, possibly altered volcaniclastic sandstone. Green mineral likely chlorite, small 1mm specks of a dark grey mineral, probably graphite. Gradational contact over 10-15cm to a breccia at upper and lower contacts of interval.
	303.8	332.6	-	(SCI) carbonaceous siltstone	Carbonaceous siltstone approaching cataclasite with occasional weakly hornfelsed sections exhibiting varying degrees of brecciation. Hornfelsed bands appear bleached and tan to khaki in colouration. Some irregularly shaped siderite-quartz veins present from 322m to end of interval with subordinate sphalerite and galena. Trace green fuchsite present as narrow veins.
	332.6	334.9	-	(OMS) massive sulphide	Pyrite-siderite-sphalerite-galena breccia vein. Semi-massive sulphide dominated by pyrite and siderite. Vuggy, with occasional partially assimilated angular clasts of siltstone country rock.
	334.9	386	-	(SSI) siltstone	EOH. Laminated and weakly brecciated siltstone, becoming a bit hornfelsed between 377m and EOH. Hornfelsed bands appear bleached and tan to khaki in colour. Irregularly shaped quartz-siderite veining at varying angles to the LCA

Figure 9: Geological summary: SCD001

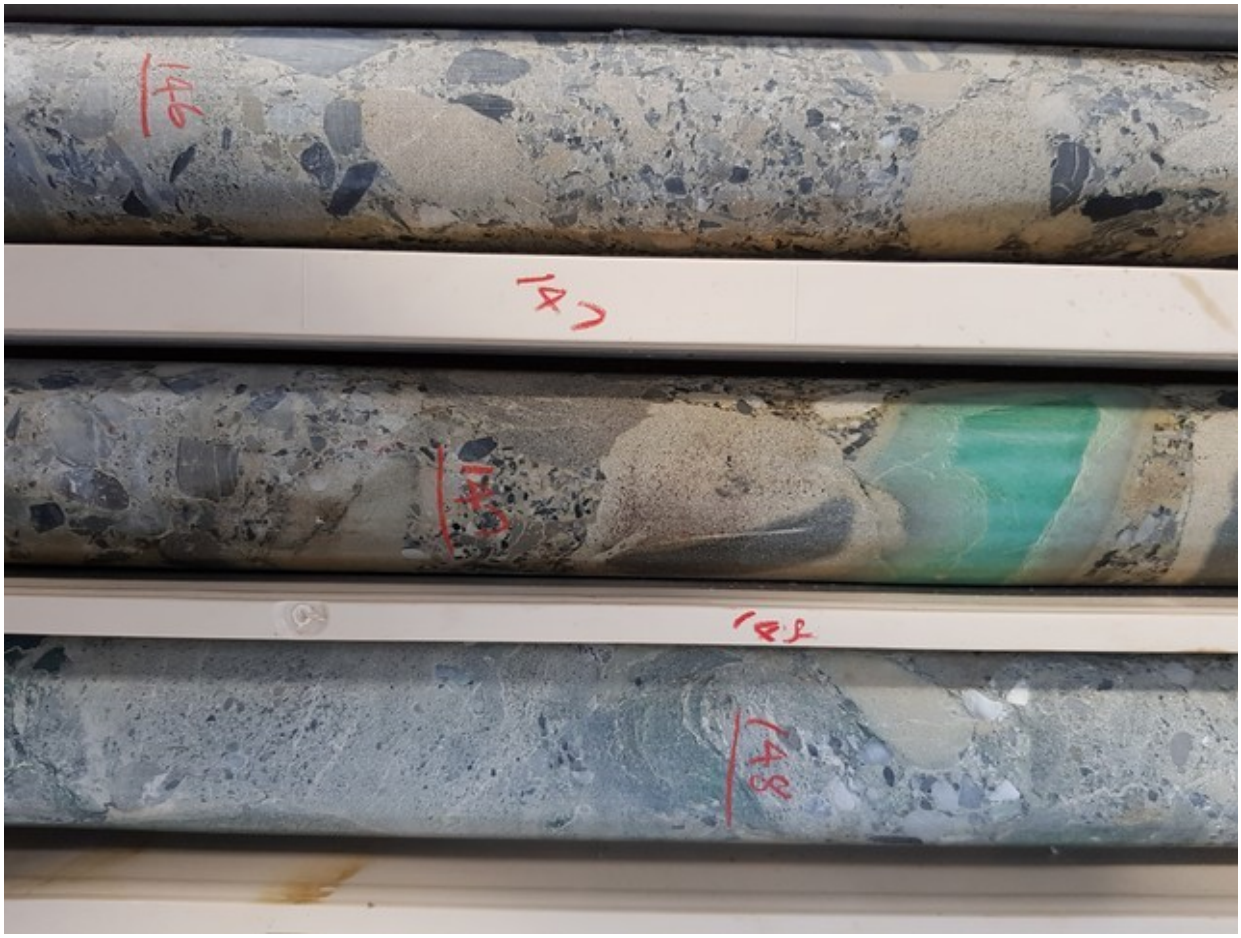

Figure 10: Variegated green fuchsitic and tan coloured (Red Lead) conglomerate (SCD001, 147m)

Figure 11: Section of coarse-grained galena veined siderite zone SCD001(249-251m)

5.2. Discussion of Results: SCD002

Hole SCD002 traversed a similar assemblage of lithologies to SCD001, however the hole was more strongly influenced by a significant structural/breccia zones (see Figure 12). The brecciated fault zone was present between 157-202m, characterised by angular clasts of carbonaceous siltstone and fine grained sandstone with a white to grey quartz veined sometimes colliform cement.

The fault zone was followed by a hornfelsed siltstone interval, then another wide zone of brecciated carbonaceous siltstone (with varying degrees of intensity) was present to the end of the hole.

The most significant mineralised intersection in SCD002 was from 247-251m (apparent width) in a siderite breccia vein with subordinate included coarse-grained galena and sphalerite: 4m @ 5.5% Pb, 2.52% Zn and 67ppm Ag.

	Depth From	Depth To	Legacy Lithology	Lithology	Lithology Description
	0	2.2	-	(CLY) clay	Orange yellow clay after siltstone.
	2.2	93.2	-	(SSI) siltstone	Volcaniclastic derived siltstone, frequently finely laminated at 30-40 degrees to LCA. NQ from 62.8m. Base of total oxidation 4.6m, BPO 30.8m. Interval 0-13m characterised by abundant Fe and Mn oxidised in fractures. Facing sedimentary structures indicate beds are upright. Fracturing ends abruptly at 30.8m.
	93.2	156.9	-	(SCG) conglomerate	Conglomerate and siltstone, interbedded with thickest interbed between 124-132m. Sub-rounded clasts, clast-supported, occasional bright green fuchsite clasts, as well as presence as a selvage on white, coarse-grained quartz veins. Variegated chert and shale clasts generally less than 10mm in an arenaceous matrix. Frequent interbeds of fine-grained sandstone and siltstone.
	156.9	202.5	-	(FZ) fault zone	Brecciated fault zone composed of angular clasts of carbonaceous siltstone and fine grained sandstone with a white to grey quartz veined sometimes colliform cement. The last 5m of the interval is far more carbonaceous and verging on a black shale. This more graphitic zone has taken up more of the strain and movement with a sheared texture in places. Minor irregularly shaped 3mm quartz veins with clots of sphalerite present. A coarse-grained quartz vein with angular wall rock inclusions from 168-170m appears to be almost parallel to the LCA.
	202.5	253.5	-	(MMF) hornfels	Weakly hornfelsed siltstone characterised by weak pervasive siderite alteration as well as occasional siderite breccia veins with subordinate included coarse-grained galena and sphalerite blebs. The sediments appear to have a very weakly developed hornfelsed texture, giving the sediments a light-tan bleached appearance and brittle micro-fractures.
	253.5	335.5	-	(BH) Brecciated shale and siltstone	Quartz and calcite veined carbonaceous siltstone breccia with occasional coarser grained interbeds of fine-grained sandstone, and occasional finer-grained shaley or muddy material. The unit is mixed texturally, but has a pronounced brecciated appearance particularly from 267m onwards. The more carbonaceous, graphitic bands appear to be more sheared and preferentially take up more of the strain. Similar to previous interval but without hornfelsing texture. 2-3mm siderite breccia veins are rarer and where present only contain trace galena and sphalerite. Interesting siderite veins to 10mm width with accessory pyrite blebs occur from 330-331.3m oriented parallel to the LCA.
	335.5	419.4	-	(SCI) carbonaceous siltstone	EOH. Carbonaceous siltstone, still well brecciated, but far less veining present. Interval is generally finer-grained and has less shaley interbeds. Quite graphitic overall, the interval has bands where brecciation is absent and bedding can be seen (382.4m) at 40 degrees to the LCA..

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Figure 12: Geological summary: SCD002

Figure 13: Section of mineralised siderite breccia interval in SCD002

Figure 14: Section of brecciated carbonaceous siltstone fault zone (179.5m)

6. Conclusions

Hole SCD001 intersected trend A (see Discala, 1974) as planned, from 160m down hole. The mineralised intervals were generally sporadic, albeit with good Pb grades in individual sample intervals, however much of the veining present was dominated by siderite.

Hole SCD002 intersected trend A at depth, however shallower parallel trends B and W (identified in Discala, 1974) were not intersected, or the structures themselves were unmineralised. Given the intensity and extent of the fault breccia zones encountered in SCD002, it is quite likely that far more structural complexity exists than has been previously envisaged on this and other nearby sections. Many anastomosing and branching structures are likely present, particularly in the carbonaceous siltstone lithologies where these softer graphite-rich bands preferentially take up the strain. The end effect is that rather than there being (conveniently) a small number of larger vein structures, it is more probable that a large number of smaller, narrower variably-mineralised structures exist at depth at South Comet.

7. Environment and Rehabilitation

The two drill sites were constructed on existing pads from the 1970's Texins Developments drilling. As such, the preparation consisted of clearing light regrowth along the old access tracks, placement of some sheeting where required (Figure 15) and digging of sumps.

Figure 15: Drill site for SCD002

Figure 16: Drill access track for SCD002

Figure 17: Re-opened drill site access track SCD001

Figure 18: Pad location SCD001

No rehabilitation of drill pads or access tracks has been completed at the time of writing.

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