Corona Minerals

Annual Report

EL51/2008 Mt Jukes

For Period

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SUMMARY

Exploration activities for 2019 included geochemical rock chip sampling, reconnaissance field work, geological modelling and drill targeting of South Darwin, Jukes Pty and Intercolonial Spur.

Six surface rock chip samples were taken following up on an anomalous Rare Earth Element oxide anomaly from 2013 chip sampling at South Darwin. The anomalous result was not replicated in the recent follow up sampling and no further work is recommended.

Reconnaissance sampling of South Darwin and Intercolonial spur was completed during the year with anomalous Cu and Au identified within strongly altered volcanics.

Modelling of South Darwin has identified a strong coincident geochemical, magnetic and IP anomaly extending over 3km strike length which has only a small portion drill tested near Prince Darwin. Two diamond holes for 530m have been designed to test coincident IP-magnetic-geochemistry anomalies along strike to the north and south of previously drilled mineralisation.

Historic drilling and channel sampling along with geophysical, geochemical and mapping has been used to interpret the Jukes Pty prospect. The host sequence is north-south trending and essentially vertical where it trends into the steeply south east dipping Jukes Pty Fault. Mapped magnetite-chlorite bodies form steeply dipping, north south elongated pods in the core of the mineralised zone associated with a discrete intense magnetic anomaly. Sulphide Cu-Au mineralisation is interpreted to form a halo around the magnetite which is supported with surface geochemistry and historic IP surveys. Within the north-south lineaments are steeply north plunging high grade shoots as defined from adit sampling and drilling.

One diamond hole is designed to drill across the entire alteration zone at a high angle to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.

The geology of the Intercolonial Spur area is dominated by a prominent north-south striking ridge of intense chlorite-kfeldspar-magnetite altered coherent aphyric rhyodacite. The volcanics strike NNW and young to the SW, with the intensely altered coherent rhyodacite overlain by bedded, rhyodacitic volcaniclastic breccias, crystal sandstones and shales. The contact between the rhyodacite and the volcaniclastics is moderately sericite-hematite altered and hosts abundant barite veins, some containing sulphides and anomalous precious metals. Intercolonial Spur is highly prospective for Nth Lyell and Henty style Cu and Au mineralisation. First pass reconnaissance exploration is required involving wide spaced gridding and geochemical sampling. A total of 6.5km of 200m spaced gridlines with follow up mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry is recommended as a first pass.

Proposed work for 2020 includes:

Drilling one diamond hole for 350m at Jukes Pty

Drilling two diamond holes for 530m at South Darwin

Collation of data for East Darwin and drill target definition

Collation of data and mapping and sampling of Mt Ellen, Nasty Knob, Garfield and Intercolonial Spur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL51/2008 Mt Jukes is located due south of Queenstown on the West Coast of Tasmania. The Eastern boundary abuts the Gordon Franklin National Park. The EL covers rocks of the Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) and the younger Cambrian to Silurian siliciclastics of the Wurrawina Supergroup (Owen Group).

The topography of the EL is dominated by the West Coast Range with Mt Darwin, Mt Huxley Mt Jukes and Mt Owen all occurring on the EL. The mountainous country is steep, and often wet recording the highest rainfall in Tasmania. Vegetation varies from sparse low button grass plains to thick forest comprised of rainforest and wet sclerophyll species.

Access into the tenement is via the Mt Jukes road, a bituminized road developed by Hydro Tasmania to service the Crotty and Darwin dams, which are located on Lake Burbury (Figure 1). Most other tracks on the tenement are generally in a poor state of repair accessible by 4WD or tracked vehicle only. Corona has recently upgraded the South Darwin plateau track for access into the South Darwin Prospect. Access into the Garfield Prospect is either by helicopter or by a rough walking track for approximately 8km.

The John Butters power station is situated 3km east of Mt Jukes. Power lines run north from the John Butters power station through the Miners Ridge/Lynchford area.

1.2 TENURE

EL51/2008 encompasses 170km^2. In 2018 Corona applied for amalgamation of EL51/2008 and EL12/2009. This is the second joint report for the amalgamated tenement.

EL51/2008 is beyond its expiry date and will require a Term of Extension in December 2020.

Tenure is composed of Crown Land, State Forest, Regional Reserve and Hydro Tasmania Land.

Corona Minerals Ltd ("Corona") entered into a Joint Venture agreement (JV) with Pacifico Minerals Ltd ("Pacifico") in July 2010 to explore EL51/2008, Corona has since earned 80% of the tenement and is the operator of the tenement. Pacifico has declined to commit funds to exploration and as such Corona is now increasing its interest in the tenement.

1.3 EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY

Corona are exploring for volcanogenic mineralisation within the MRV's, with copper-gold (Prince Lyell) and gold (Henty style) being the principle targets. The area covered by the EL is largely unexplored considering its location near Queenstown and associated long mining history. Despite the number of historic workings and obvious prospectivity, drilling within the tenement is extremely limited.

Significant Cu-Au-REE-magnetite (Ag-W-Mo) mineralisation associated with the historic Prince Darwin prospect has been identified in drilling by Corona over the last few years which is considered to have IOCG affinities.

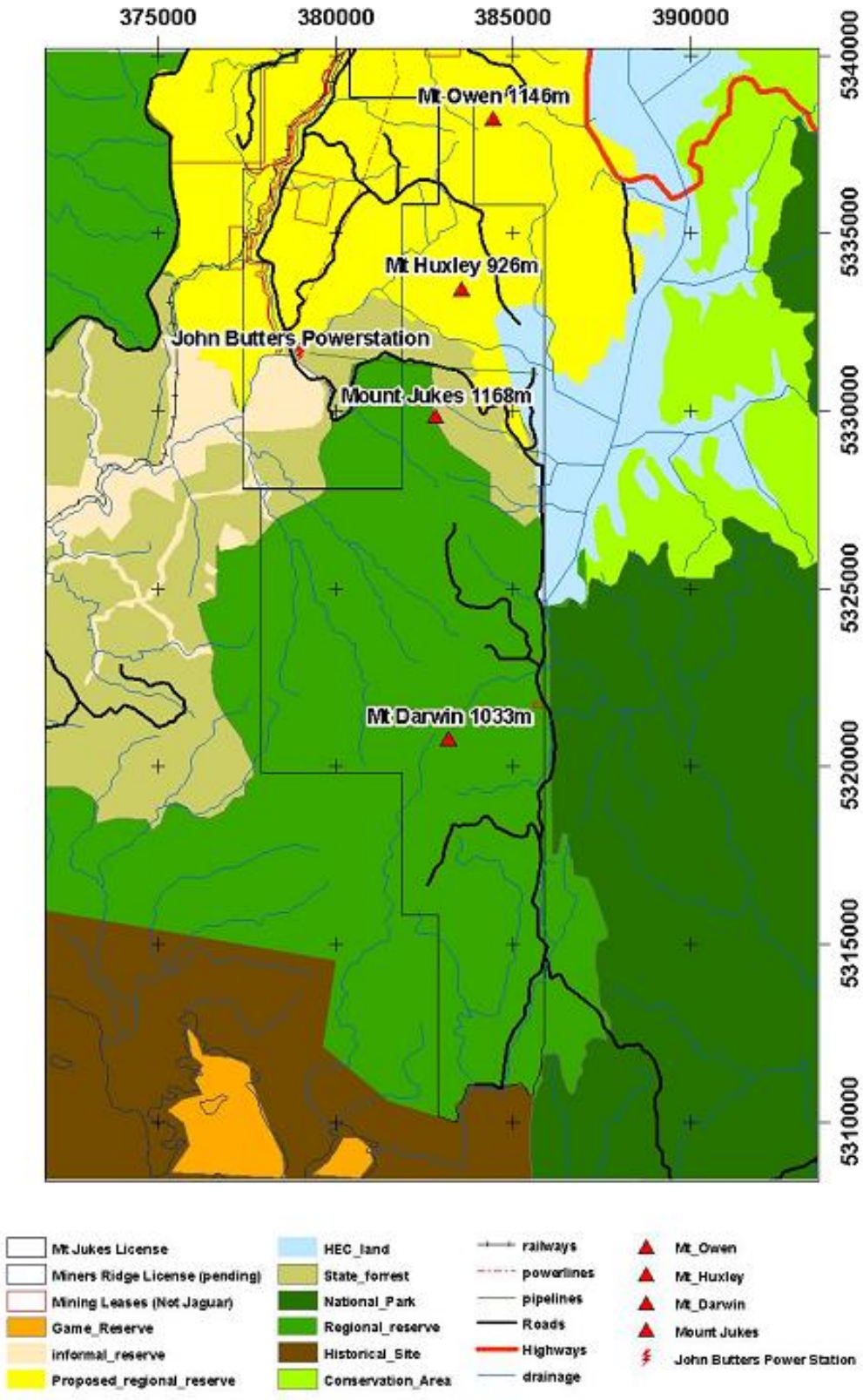

Figure 1. EL51/2008 and EL12/2009 location and land tenure.

2 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Western Tasmania has been subject to complex deformation, igneous activity and sedimentation from the Late Proterozoic to the present. The Dundas Trough exerted a major control on the pre-Carboniferous geology of Western Tasmania.

Around 700Ma a shallow rift basin developed between the northwest and eastern basement blocks of dominantly Proterozoic meta-sediments. Early basin infill consisted of the Oonah Formation and Success Creek Formation siliciclastic and carbonate sediments. Continued rifting in the Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian (580-550Ma) resulted in the deposition of a thick sequence (>5km) of tholeiitic volcanics and associated sediments of the Crimson Creek Formation.

During the Middle Cambrian (515-510Ma) a sequence of mafic-ultramafic complexes where emplaced into the western margin of the Dundas Trough. Ultramafic detritus in clastic rocks suggests they were emplaced towards the top of or above the Crimson Creek Formation and were subject to Middle Cambrian erosion (Corbett, 1989). Berry and Crawford, (1992) proposed an obduction model for the emplacement of the mafic-ultramafic complexes and associated sedimentary sequences where a fore arc terrain was thrust over a passive continental margin.

Post collision extensional tectonics produced troughs into which the Cambrian Dundas Group and Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) were deposited (Corbett, 1992). The Dundas Group forms a complex sequence of locally derived sediments and volcanics along the western margin of the Dundas Trough.

The MRV form a 200km long by 20km wide broadly north-south trending belt adjacent to and in some areas on-lapping and intruding Proterozoic basement rocks on the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough. The volcanics include dominantly calc-alkaline intermediate to felsic lavas, sub-volcanic porphyries and granites, volcaniclastics and basement-derived sedimentary rocks. The MRV is one of the most mineral rich areas in the world, hosting the Rosebery and Hellyer world class volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits as well as several other smaller VHMS deposits (Que River and Hercules). The MRV also host volcanogenic gold and copper deposits including the Mt Lyell Field and the Henty Gold Mine. Several regional fault structures subdivide the MRV including the Rosebery and Henty Faults.

The Henty Fault divides the MRV into north western and south-eastern provinces with predominantly VHMS deposits to the north and copper gold deposits to the south. EL 51/2008 covers rocks of the south-east province only. The MRV south of the Henty fault comprise 4 main lithological groups (Corbett, 1992):

Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) consisting of mainly rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic rocks with minor sedimentary and mafic units.

Eastern quartz-porphyritic sequence of lavas and volcaniclastics

Tyndall Group comprising quartz porphyritic lavas and volcaniclastic rocks

Western Sequence of volcano-sedimentary siltstone, shale, quartzose and volcaniclastic turbidite and felsic porphyry intrusions.

The Late Cambrian Delamerian orogeny resulted in localised uplift and erosion of the Tyennan Block and subsidence of the Dundas Trough, forming structural and erosional basins that were subsequently filled with Late Cambrian to Devonian Wurawina Supergroup sedimentary rocks including the Owen, Gordon and Eldon Groups.

The Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny encompassed polyphase deformation (Williams, 1978). The development of folding, cleavage and regional thrusts in lower Palaeozoic rocks were associated with this event. Several small to medium sized post tectonic I and S type granites intrude the early lithologies at shallow levels. A number of styles of mineralization are associated with the Devonian granites including tin-tungsten and lead-zinc-silver.

In the Quaternary extensive unconsolidated glacial and fluvioglacial deposits accumulated. These deposits now obscure parts of the Palaeozoic geology.

2.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of EL51/2008 is dominated by the Late Cambrian Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) and Cambrian to Silurian sediments of the Wurrawina Super Group (Figure 2). The MRV and Wurrawina Supergroup are located on the eastern margin of the north-south trending Dundas Trough and form the geology of the prominent West Coast Ranges.

The oldest rocks on the tenement are the tholeiitic Miner's Ridge basalt of late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian age, exposed in the core of a major anticline. The basalt has a low TiO_2 signature consistent with the allochthonous Cleveland-Waratah association (McClenaghan and Findlay, 1993; Seymour and Calver, 1995). The Late Cambrian Miner's Ridge Sandstone unconformably overlies the basalt and is considered to be the time equivalent of the Stitch Range Beds at the base of the MRV.

The MRV consist of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC), Western Volcano Sedimentary Sequence (WVS), Eastern Quartz Phyric Sequence (EQPS) and the younger Tyndall Group. Morrison (2002) suggests there is no distinction between the EQPS and the Tyndall Group in the Jukes Darwin district.

The WVS consists mainly of rhyolitic volcano-sedimentary turbidites, siltstones and conglomerates with intercalated shale. The WVS is intruded by several late quartz-feldspar porphyries and lesser basaltic-andesite volcanics which may be equivalents of the Que Hellyer volcanics in the northern MRV. The Garfield Cu mineralisation is hosted in an andesitic intrusive in the WVS. The WVS is largely unexplored outside the immediate Garfield Prospect area.

The CVC consists of dominantly feldspar phyric to aphyric rhyolitic to dacitic coherent volcanics with lesser associated volcaniclastics and breccias. Feldspar-hornblende phyric andesitic volcanics intrude the upper CVC in the Queenstown area in the north of the tenement (Figure 1). The Darwin Granite and associated quartz-feldspar porphyries intrude the CVC in the south of the EL. The Darwin granite is a highly fractionated I-Type, magnetite series granite (Crawford et al., 1992). Two Phases, a pink and white Granite are present at South Darwin.

Alteration within the CVC is variable with strong K-feldspar + hematite + barite alteration developed in competent rhyodacites near Mt Darwin, strong sericite + pyrite + silica alteration developed in volcaniclastics near East Darwin, and pervasive intense chlorite alteration at the Jukes Pty prospect. A regional intense magnetic anomaly is associated with the eastern CVC which is considered to be associated with the late Cambrian granitic intrusions (Figure 3 and 4). The associated intense Kfeldspar-

chlorite-hematite alteration on the eastern margin of the CVC supports this interpretation.

The Tyndall Group unconformably overlies both the CVC and WVS on western and eastern sides of the tenement. It is dominated by quartz-feldspar phyric volcaniclastic breccias and crystal sandstones with local quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolitic intrusions. The basal unit of the Tyndall Group on the western side of the tenement is the feldspar-pyroxene-hornblende volcaniclastic sandstone of the Lynchford Member. Quartz phyric rhyolite intrusives, breccias and volcaniclastics dominate the eastern Tyndall Group.

The late Cambrian to Ordovician aged Owen Group siliciclastic conglomerates and sandstones unconformably and disconformably overlie the MRV, dominating the higher peaks of the West Coast Ranges. The Owen Group was deposited in deep structural grabens on the eastern margin of the Dundas Trough, with thick sequences in the east rapidly thinning westwards. Overlying the Owen Group is the Ordovician Gordon Limestone which generally outcrops poorly forming topographic lows to the east and west of the EL. Silurian aged Eldon group shales sandstones and minor conglomerates are found in the east of the tenement.

Structurally the area is dominated by basin wide early (Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny) north trending folds and faults strongly deformed by later northwest trending folding and faulting associated with the Devonian Tabberabberan Orogeny.

2.3 MINERALISATION AND PROSPECTS

Numerous historical prospects are known within the tenement, the majority being copper-gold workings within the eastern CVC. Several styles of mineralisation are thought to be present including:

Prince Lyell analogues at the Garfield Prospect

Structurally controlled gold mineralisation at the Norms Load, King River Gold Mine, Halls Creek and Sovereign

Intrusion related gold at Mt Ellen

Carbonate or black shale hosted strataform zinc mineralisation at the Pearls Find prospect

IOCG style mineralisation at South Darwin

North Lyell analogues at Jukes Pty, East Darwin and Intercolonial Spur

VHMS at Nasty Knob, Clarke Valley

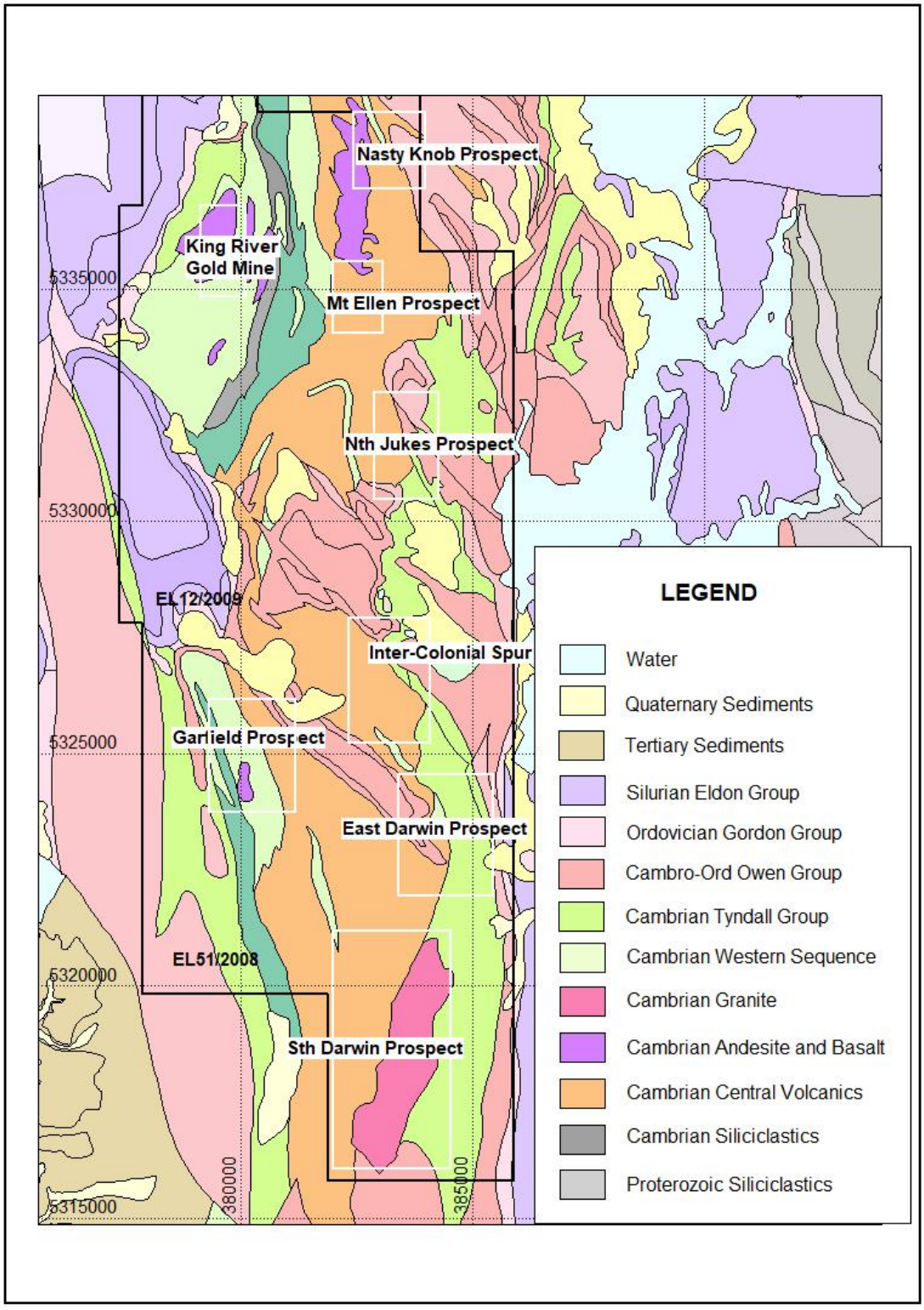

Figure 2. EL51/2008 Geology and prospect location map

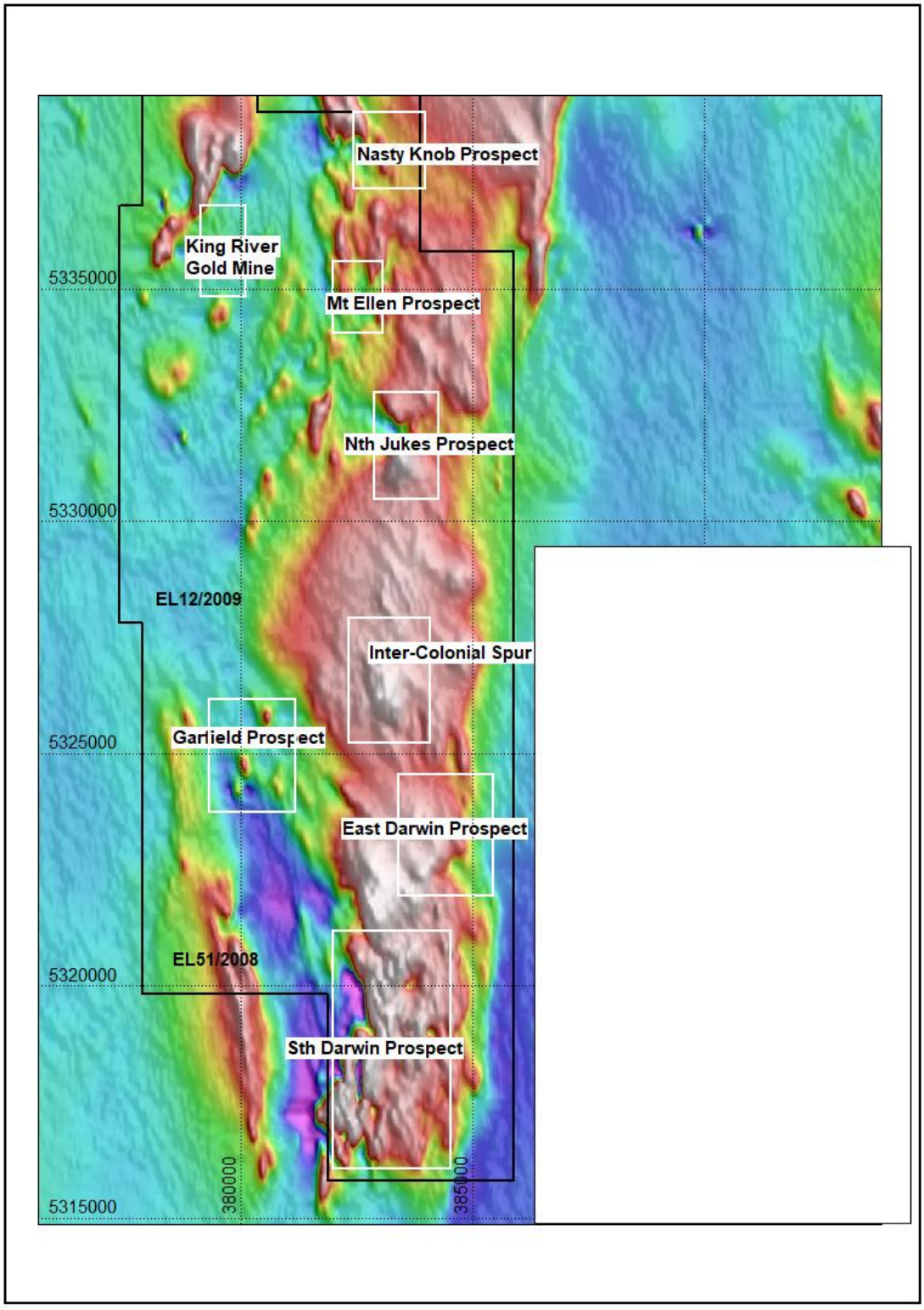

Figure 3. EL51/2008 Total Magnetic Intensity Image and prospect location

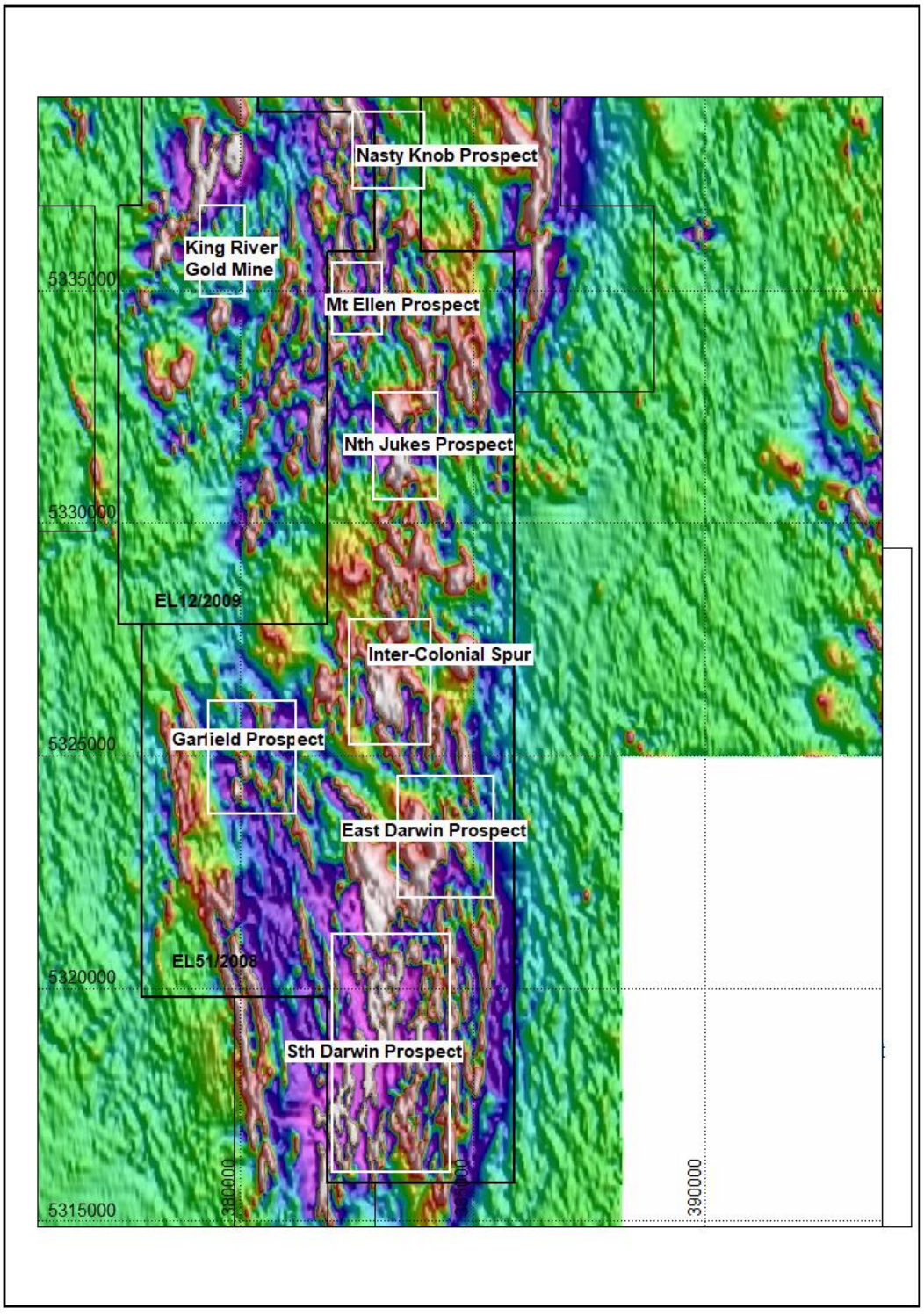

Figure 4. EL51/2008 1vd magnetic intensity image and prospect location

3 EXPLORATION HISTORY.

EL51/2008 has seen sporadic exploration since the discovery of the Mt Lyell field in the 1890's. Exploration history has been divided into 3 regions including Jukes-Darwin, Huxley-Mt Ellen- Nasty Knob, Garfield-Lynchford.

3.1 JUKES-DARWIN

1897 – 1950

Mineralisation was first discovered at Lake Jukes in 1897. Further mineralisation was located at East Darwin in 1898, and by 1899 several small prospecting companies were operating in the area. Most activity had ceased by 1903 following the closure of the Crotty Smelters. Various Mt Lyell personnel worked in the area until 1918 mainly adit sampling. Government surveys include visits by Twelvetrees (1901) and Loftus Hills (1914). Little to no work was carried out between 1918 and 1950.

1950 – 1965

Between 1953 and 1956, The Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Co (MLMRC) recommenced work in the area including detailed investigation at the Lake Jukes Pty and East Darwin workings (Wade 1957). Further work was not recommended due to inadequate access and a greater priority for drilling on the Mt. Lyell Mine Lease. In 1956 Mt Lyell-EZ Co formed a JV to explore the area. Work completed includes:

- Drilling 2 DDH at Lake Jukes, L1 and L7, neither of which intersected significant mineralisation
- Detailed ground EM, magnetic and S.P survey of the East Darwin area completed by the BMR
- Helicopter borne EM at Prince Darwin
- Regional airborne magnetic and scintillometer survey
- Detailed ground magnetics at Jukes Pty.
- Regional Mapping
- Adit and geochemical surveys at Prince Darwin and Findon's.

Results were not discouraging but efforts were diverted south of Macquarie Harbour (Reid, 1977).

Unites States Metal Refining took up the lease in 1964 and completed SP surveys at Prince Darwin, Findon's and Jukes Pty Mines.

1965 – 1972

The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. (B.H.P.) acquired the area in 1965, as part of the large E.L. 13/65 extending south of Macquarie Harbour. BHP put the access road into the South Darwin Plateau in the Vicinity of the Prince Darwin Workings to allow drilling of two Diamond Holes DDH1 and DDH2 in 1970. The holes intersected Prince Darwin style magnetite-chlorite-hematite-sulphide mineralisation in chlorite-Kfeldspar altered dacite with best intersections of 10 feet at 0.5% Cu and 0.6% Cu respectively (Brophy, 1977).

The access road to Intercolonial Spur was constructed followed by sampling, ground magnetics and mapping of the pyrite-chalcopyrite-barite-hematite-jasper mineralisation and Hal's, Hyde's and Taylor's Prospects (Corbett and Cuffley, 1970).

Ground magnetic and rock chip sampling was completed at Jukes Pty Ltd.

1972 – 1976

BHP and International Nickel Australia Ltd (INAL) formed a JV to explore the Jukes Darwin area. Geological mapping and adit and rock chip sampling as well as limited Pole-Dipole IP surveys were conducted over the Jukes, East Darwin, Intercolonial Spur, Findon's and Snake Peak prospects. Four diamond drillholes were completed at Jukes and East Darwin (Z142000 – Z142003). Significant results were received and are detailed in INAL's final report (Ruddock 1974). INAL withdrew from the JV and BHP and EZ Co formed a JV to explore to the west of the Jukes Darwin area for Rosebery style VHMS. After one season the EL was relinquished after concluding that there were "insufficient pyroclastic rocks" to host a Rosebery type deposit.

1977 – 1984

MLMRC prioritised five areas for exploration on EL21/1976 including Jukes Pty-Lake Jukes, Intercolonial Spur, East Darwin-Findon's, Darwin Plateau-Prince Darwin and Garfield-Clarke Valley completing gridding, IP and soil/rock chip geochemistry Reid, 1977). IP surveys were completed on the Clarke Valley (Hutton and Wilson, 1978) and Jukes Pty prospects (Meares et al, 1982). Post 1979, exploration focus appears to have changed to the Clarke Valley and Garfield areas with little work being completed on the eastern Jukes-Darwin zone with the exception of 4 holes JP1-4 at Jukes Pty which intersected significant copper mineralisation (JP2 13.4m @ 1.5% Cu, 1.6g/t Au and 6g/t Ag).

1985-1997

Little work was conducted on the Jukes-Darwin area after EL21/1976 was merged with the larger EL9/1966 operated by MLMRC/RGC until the EL was relinquished in 1997. Halley (1996), recommended a drillhole at Jukes Pty but it was never completed.

1997 – 2001

Copper Mines of Tasmania acquired the ground in 1998. No work was done on the area by CMT as the company became insolvent (Godsall, 2001).

2002 – 2007

Newcrest Mining held the ground as EL20/2003 and completed stream sediment samples, rock chip samples and CSAMT surveys testing the eastern CVC-Tyndall Group boundary (Tedder et al, 2004). Only two weak anomalies were identified; at Lake Jukes and the other South of East Darwin. NCT001 drilled on the Lake Jukes CSAMT anomaly which intersected no geochemical anomalism. NCT002 targeting an East Darwin CSAMT anomaly intersected a zone of resedimented massive sulphide clasts but no other significant mineralisation. Soil geochemistry at East Darwin identified a Au-Cu-As anomaly associated with sericitised volcanics that was not followed up.

2008 - 2019

Jaguar Metals acquired both EL51/2008 and EL12/2009 covering the MRV south of Queenstown joint Venturing with Corona Minerals who are the current tenement holders. Corona commenced exploration with a compilation of historic data, project review and an EL wide VTEM and magnetic survey (Hughes, 2009 and Hughes, 2010).

A helicopter supported diamond drill hole, SDD001 was drilled into the large magnetic anomaly associated with the historic Prince Darwin mine. Significant magnetite-sulphide mineralisation was intersected in strongly hematite-Kfeldspar altered CVC with which intersected a total of 225m @ 0.3% Cu from 6m, including numerous high-grade intercepts. The hole was drilled at a low angle to the strike of the mineralisation (Hughes, 2012).

A further 2 drillholes, SDD002 and SDD003 were drilled at the South Darwin Prospect in 2012, both holes intersecting significant magnetite-sulphide mineralisation however Cu grades were lower with a best intersection of 33m @ 0.1% Cu from 19m in SDD001 (Hughes 2013).

Aircore drilling at the Pearls Find Prospect in 2012 identified weak BMS mineralisation associated with Silurian sediments (Hughes, 2013).

Two more diamond holes SDD004 and SDD005 were drilled into the South Darwin prospect in 2013 returning a best result of 50m @ 0.4% Cu from SDD005. Both holes intersected significant zones of Cu-Au-REE mineralisation (Hughes, 2014).

Corona's Attention focused on the Garfield prospect in 2014-15 with two diamond holes GPD001 and 2 returning large intervals of low grade Cu mineralisation in altered andesitic volcanics.

An exemption from conditions was granted in 2016 during difficult financial times for the mining industry.

A limited two line IP survey was completed at the South Darwin Prospect in 2017, defining strong chargeability anomalies associated with the Prince Darwin mineralisation (Hughes 2018). Drillhole SDD006 was targeted on the easternmost anomaly in late 2018. An intense zone of sulphide-magnetite mineralisation was intersected but was only weakly mineralised returning 24m @ 0.03% Cu from 359.0m.

3.2 GARFIELD

1890-1940

The Garfield area has been explored and prospected since alluvial gold was first discovered in the Garfield River and then Flannigan's Flat in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries (Nye, 1931). Two hard rock prospects at Sailor Jacks and Snake Spur occur in the area. Sailor Jacks consisted of a series of workings across the faulted contact between Owen Conglomerate and felsic units of the Mt. Read Volcanic Belt. Mineralisation is described as sandstone hosted pyritic quartz veins containing free gold. The Snake Spur workings consist of several trenches over weak pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation within altered volcanics on the western flank of Snake Spur.

1970-1986

Recent exploration of the area commenced in 1977 with the MLMRC undertaking limited stream sediment, soil and rock chip sampling within the Garfield Valley area. Channel samples collected by Mt. Lyell Mining in 1977-78, from the main excavation of Snake Spur costean returned 8m at 0.96% Cu (Hutton and Wilson, 1978). MLMRC and EZ Co Joint Ventured exploration in 1979 with EZ with the JV focus on the Clarke River Valley to the south. Goldfields mapping and sampling identified a "major zone of pyritic alteration with minor copper mineralisation" (Roberts and Cartwright, 1984).

Between 1984-1985 Goldfields Exploration initiated a programme of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and pan concentrate/-80 # stream sediment sampling to assess the potential of the area (Fitzgerald and Cartwright, 1986). A maximum value of 4.5 ppm Au with associated high Ag, Cu and WO3 (up to 42 ppm) was found in the headwaters of the Garfield River. Many other drainages within the area contained low levels of Au (0.1 - 1 ppm). One basemetal drainage anomaly associated with disseminated galena and Py appeared to be off the tenement to the south (Clarke Valley?).

Follow up of the Flannigan's and Snake Spur gold anomalies defined sporadic low grade Au bedrock anomalies. Snake Spur was tested with two diamond drillholes (SS1/SS2) in 1986 with no significant mineralisation intersected (Fitzgerald and Cartwright, 1986). Creek mapping by Goldfields did define a zone of schistose sericite – pyrite alteration on the western side of the divide between the Garfield and Thomas Currie Valleys. Limited assay data did not indicate any significant base metal anomalism.

1987-1991

BHP-Utah operated EL102/87 Garfield from 1987 to 1991 completing blanket UTEM surveys and geological mapping/sampling (Cameron and Read, 1991). One drillhole (TC01) testing a UTEM anomaly near Thomas Currie Creek intersected graphic shale in the Gordon Limestone (Cameron et al, 1991).

1991-1995

Goldfields-BHP JV on EL102/87 commenced with Goldfields the operator. Combined geological mapping and soil geochemistry identified the Garfield mineralisation, drilling GAR001 with a best intercept of 105m @ 0.4% Cu (Halley, 1994). A further 12 diamond holes were completed by RGC testing the disseminated Cu-Au sericite-pyrite andesite hosted mineralisation. Mineralisation is generally considered to be too low grade and small for economic extraction.

2003 – 2009

Newcrest Mining completed 3.9km's of CSAMT surveys over the Garfield prospect. The CSAMT survey failed to identify any significant anomalies including the main mineralization zone intersected in RGC's GAR002 hole. One hole, NTC008 was completed which failed to determine the 200m wide anomaly observed at the surface, and held poor mineralization (Kitto, 2007).

2009 – Present

Corona Minerals acquired EL51/2008 in 2008 which covers the Garfield area in the southwest of the tenement. Initial work involved compilation and review of previous work and the completion of an EL wide magnetic and VTEM survey.

Corona drilled two diamond holes GPD001 and GPD002 in 2014 and 2015 returning large intervals of low-grade Cu mineralisation in altered andesitic volcanics at the northern end of the drilled mineralisation (Hughes 2015).

GDP001	121 – 197 76m @ 0.1% Cu
including	133 – 141 8m @ 0.4% Cu and
GDP002	180 – 284m 104m @ 0.1% Cu
including	181 – 201 20m @ 0.3% Cu).

Limited rock chip geochemistry identified a copper rich gossan north of the Garfield prospect which requires further investigation.

3.3 NASTY KNOB - MT HUXLEY

The Nasty Knob to Mt Huxley area lies directly south along strike from the Mt Lyell copper mine. Three prospects including Mt Ellen, (Au), Nasty Knob (Cu-Au) and Mt Huxley (Cu-Au) have been identified by previous explorers.

1900's

Early exploration of the Mt Ellen to Mt Huxley area commenced in the early 1900's. Several historic adits including the Mt Ellen Gold Mine are located in strongly altered CVC.

1982 - 1987

The first modern exploration commenced in the early 1980's with the recognition by RGC that this area had lagged behind in exploration effort (Meares et al 1982). Intensive stream sediment and rock chip geochemistry was completed in 1983 (Komyshan, 1983) followed by dipole-dipole IP surveys of prospective areas on the northern slopes of Mt Huxley.

RGC drilled diamond hole HX1 in 1985 testing a coincident IP basemetal geochemical anomaly (Cartwright and Fitzgerald, 1986). The hole intersected a large area of low grade disseminated basemetal sulphides in volcaniclastics with best intercept of 2.0m @ 0.2% Pb, 0.6% Zn and 3g/t Ag from 180.8m. The IP was attributed to the graphitic black shale.

1987-1991

BHP acquired EL102/1987 in 1987 and completed blanket UTEM surveys over the entire tenement with no significant anomalies detected (Cameron and Read, 1991). Rock chip sampling of the old Mt Ellen Mine workings returned a best sample of 5m @ 2.2g/t Au (Cameron and Read 1991). BLEG sampling highlighted anomalous gold drainage from both the Mt Ellen and Mountain Maid workings.

1992 – 2002

1996 RGC completed detailed mapping and a small IP survey of the Mountain Maid area identifying a small area of strongly silica-sericite-pyrite altered vitric siltstone with low level anomalous Au and no base metals (Halley et al, 1996).

2002-2009

Newcrest commenced exploration of the area with the acquisition of EL20/2003. A single deep diamond hole was completed at each of the Mt Ellen, Mountain Maid and Nasty Knob prospects below encouraging surface geochemistry-alteration targets (Kitto, 2007). NTC003 targeting Fe-Mn gossans at Nasty Knob intersected low level basemetal mineralisation in felsic volcaniclastics including 24m @ 0.6% Zn and 0.4% Pb. NTC004 targeted deep below the Mountain Maid Prospect did not intersect any significant mineralisation. NTC005 targeted deep below the Mt Ellen Au mine intersected low-level anomalous Au (43m @ 0.2g/t Au) associated with a sericite-pyrite altered porphyry.

2009 – 2019

Corona Minerals have focused exploration effort on the South Darwin, Pearls Find, Garfield and King River Gold Mine prospects and are yet to commence field exploration of the Nasty Knob-Mt Huxley area.

4 WORK COMPLETED 2019

Corona Metals completed field exploration programs at the South Darwin and Intercolonial Spur prospects over the 2019 year. Compilation and modelling of the South Darwin and Jukes Pty prospects was also completed with several drillholes proposed for each prospect. State Government sponsored Exploration Drilling Grant Initiative (EDGI) applications were submitted and received for drillholes on these targets.

4.1 SOUTH DARWIN

Exploration at South Darwin during 2019 included minor geochemical rock chip sampling targeting an anomalous surface REE sample, reconnaissance sampling and modelling of historic and recent exploration data. Two diamond drillholes were designed to test the strike extension of the Prince Darwin mineralisation.

The Prince Darwin prospect is hosted on the western side of the Darwin Granite, in Cambrian felsic volcanics of the Mt Read Central Volcanic Complex (CVC). Mineralisation is associated with north-south trending, linear hydrothermal breccias consisting of magnetite-hematite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation hosted in intensely chlorite-Kfeldspar-tourmaline altered volcanics. Elevated concentrations of Rare Earth Elements (REE) are associated with the alteration assemblage.

The host sequence and hydrothermal breccias are north-south trending, vertical to steeply east dipping with the most intense alteration and mineralisation associated with the contact between rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic sequences.

Aeromagnetic surveys suggest the Prince Darwin prospect extends over 3km strike from the historic Tasman Darwin adit to the south to Norm's Lode Gold Prospect in the north and possibly extending further north through Mt Darwin. Much of the extensive alteration zone is essentially untested, with only 3 historic adits from the early 1900's, 2 drillholes from the 1970's and 6 drillholes completed by Corona intersecting the mineralised breccias (Figure 6). Significant mineralised intercepts have been identified in drilling, for example 50m @ at 0.4% Cu from 321m in SDD005 including 12m @ 1.2% Cu and 0.5g/t Au from 345m as previously announced.

4.1.1 REE ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

The Prince Darwin deposit has elevated rare earth elements (REE) associated with the magnetite breccia-Cu-Au mineralisation and associated alteration halo. A summary of all REE work completed to 2013 is listed in a memorandum compiled by Charles Hughes 2013: *Summary and compilation of Rare Earth Elements conducted on the Prince Darwin Prospect, South of Queenstown Tasmania.*

Ion microprobe analyses identified allanite, bastnaesite, apatite, monazite and other carbonate minerals as the probable host of REE.

Drillhole intersections such as SDD005 30m @ >1% total rare earth oxides (TREO) demonstrate a positive association with the alteration system associated with the magnetite breccias.

Only 2 rock chip samples >1% TREO have been sampled at South Darwin prior to 2019, one associated with the Darwin Granite gave the highest value at 16.2% TREO (Figure 5).

An additional 6 rock chips were taken in the vicinity of the high-grade sample, none of which returned appreciable REE concentrations. All samples returned values of only a few hundred ppm. These results are consistent with the majority of rock chip samples taken from the Darwin Granite and volcanics distal to the magnetite-Cu-Au breccias (Figure 1).

The high REE rock chip could not be replicated. Its location on the Darwin Granite is possibly suspect as no other samples from the granite have been anomalous let alone high grade. No further follow up sampling of this area is recommended.

REE seem to be consistently one to two orders of magnitude higher in drillholes associated with the mineralisation than in surface rock chips. It is possible that the principal carbonate mineral bastnaesite has been leached by acid rain water and is rarely present in surface samples.

Most of the rock chip samples in the database have not been analysed for REE, probably due to the significant additional cost for this suite of elements. Generic multi element analyses using 4 acid-digest followed by ICP-MS analysis do provide data for REE's Ce and La. It is recommended that the full suite of REE be analysed only if elevated Ce or La are present in multi element analyses to reduce routine analytical costs.

Table 1. 2019 South Darwin REE rock chip samples

Sample ID	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	Description	Y2O3_ppm	La2O3_ppm	CeO2_ppm	Pr6O11_ppm	Nd2O3_ppm	Sm2O3_ppm	Eu2O3_ppm	Gd2O3_ppm	Tb4O7_ppm	Dy2O3_ppm	Ho2O3_ppm	Er2O3_ppm	Tm2O3_ppm	Yb2O3_ppm	Lu2O3_ppm	TREO%
2019_01	383367	5317547	Kfeld-epidote altered qtz-feld granite	19.28	74.88	125.46	12.89	35.92	5.05	1.10	3.39	0.51	3.12	0.63	1.92	0.31	2.38	0.39	0.03
2019_02	383355	5317457	Kfeld-epidote altered qtz-feld granite and pink aplite	13.10	71.49	113.78	12.28	34.75	5.16	1.00	3.57	0.45	2.42	0.47	1.39	0.22	1.66	0.27	0.03
2019_03	383303	5317546	Kfeld-epidote altered qtz-feld granite and pink aplite	17.14	87.28	153.14	14.52	40.95	5.68	1.08	3.93	0.48	2.82	0.53	1.72	0.31	2.06	0.34	0.03
2019_04	383302	5317506	Kfeld-epidote altered qtz-feld granite	14.74	62.24	102.34	10.32	28.31	3.87	0.86	2.53	0.41	2.54	0.47	1.48	0.27	1.73	0.30	0.02
2019_05	383355	5317386	Kfeld-chl altered aphyric dacite. Minor limonite	38.30	23.63	46.74	4.74	15.44	2.71	0.39	2.84	0.47	3.98	1.10	3.65	0.66	4.86	0.95	0.02
2019_06	383382	5317353	White quartz-limonite gossan/fault. 40deg dip NNE. 40m strike length	16.38	59.32	67.65	9.58	28.67	5.01	0.87	3.98	0.54	2.76	0.61	1.90	0.32	2.58	0.44	0.02

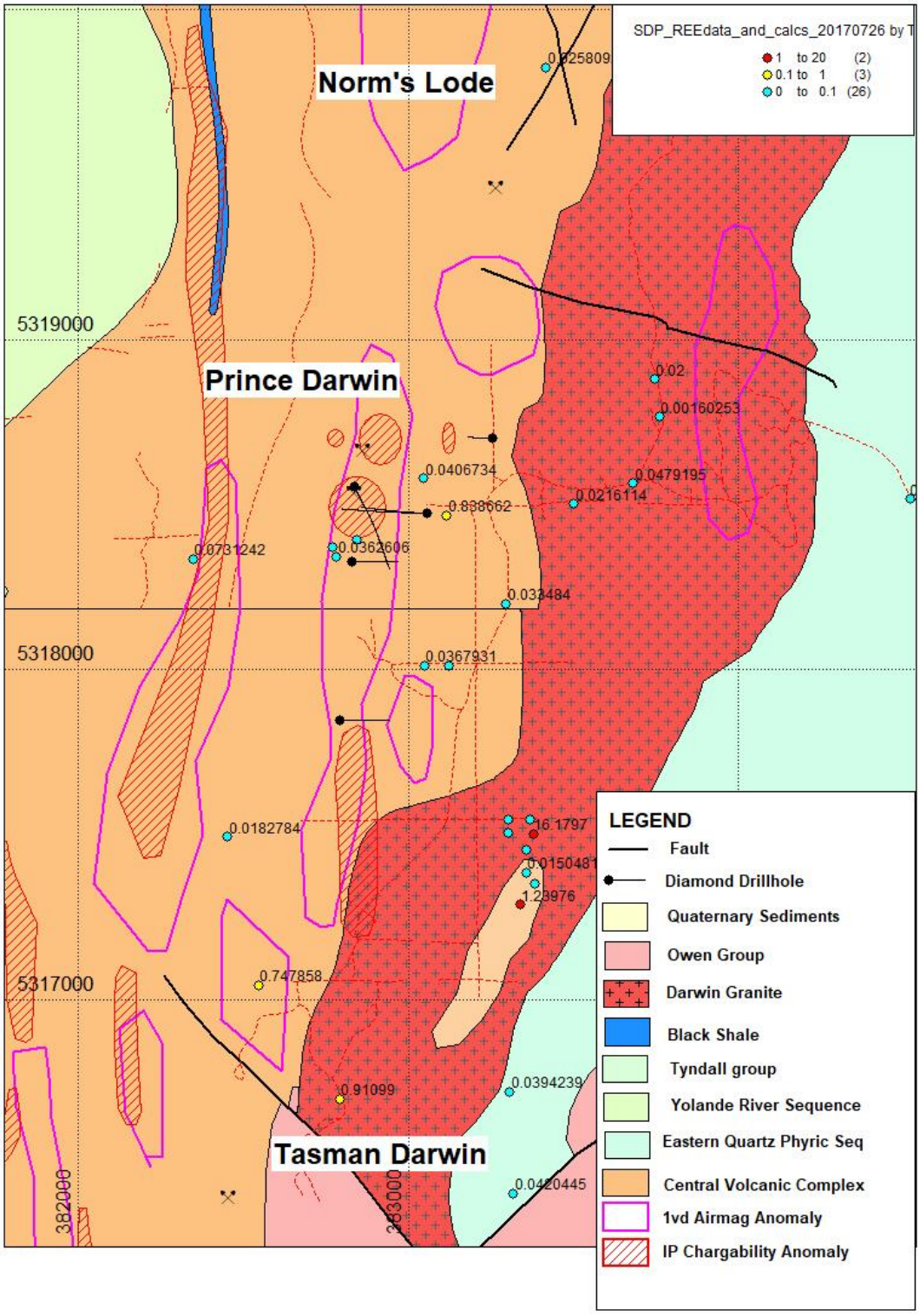

Figure 5. South Darwin Geology, mineralised zones, DDH and surface rock chip REE samples.

4.1.2 SOUTH DARWIN RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING

Field reconnaissance of South Darwin was required to accurately locate the historic BHP drill collars and to assess potential drill sites to the south and north of the Prince Darwin prospect for the 2019 Exploration Drilling Grant Incentive. Several rock chip samples were taken on historic access roads crossing the magnetic lineament running south from Prince Darwin that had not previously been sampled.

BHP diamond drill hole locations to +/-5m are listed below:

Table 2. BHP Diamond Drill Hole Locations

hole_id	x	y	z	max_depth	Azm	Dip	Date_completed	Company	Hole_type
DDH1	382904	5318033	645	220	90	-45	31-Jan-70	BHP	diamond
DDH2	382904	5318033	645	200	90	-80	31-Jan-70	BHP	diamond

Eleven rock chip samples were taken while investigating drill sites for proposed South Darwin extension drilling from areas not previously sampled (Figure 6). Rock chip sample locations and results are located in Appendix 1 and in digital files associated with this report. The coincident magnetic-IP anomaly extending south from Prince Darwin is associated with intensely hematite-kfeldspar-magnetite altered rhyodacite. Rock chip samples were high in K and Fe but only weakly anomalous in Cu and Zn. The detection limits for pathfinder elements As and Sb where too high to be useful.

Two drillholes have been proposed to test the coincident magnetic-IP anomaly north and south of the Prince Darwin Prospect. Details of the proposed drilling is located in Section 5.

4.2 INTERCOLONIAL SPUR SAMPLING AND MODELLING

Despite its location within a highly prospective part of the Mt Read Volcanics, for various reasons Intercolonial Spur has seen very little modern exploration with virtually no work being completed since the early 1970's. Access is via an old BHP exploration track from the Bird River Road near the old Darwin Town site. The track is in poor condition and is only accessible by 4WD bike or foot. Upgrading of the track would be required if a drill rig was to be mobilized in the future. The track has a boom gate at the Darwin townsite managed by Parks and Wildlife Services.

The geology of the Intercolonial Spur area is dominated by a prominent north-south striking ridge of intense chlorite-kfeldspar-magnetite altered coherent aphyric rhyodacite (Figure 7). The volcanics strike NNW and young to the SW, with the intensely altered coherent rhyodacite overlain by bedded, rhyodacitic volcaniclastic breccias, crystal sandstones and shales. The contact between the rhyodacite and the volcaniclastics is moderately sericite-hematite altered and hosts abundant barite veins, some containing sulphides and anomalous precious metals.

This horizon has many similarities to the CVC-Lower Tyndall Group contact that host the Henty gold mine. The barite veining on the contact is indicative of fluid mixing between volcanic hydrothermal fluids and Cambrian seawater. Barite-hematite is associated with the high-grade Nth Lyell and Cu-Au Comstock deposit as well as VHMS deposits Rosebery, Que River, Mt Charter and Hellyer.

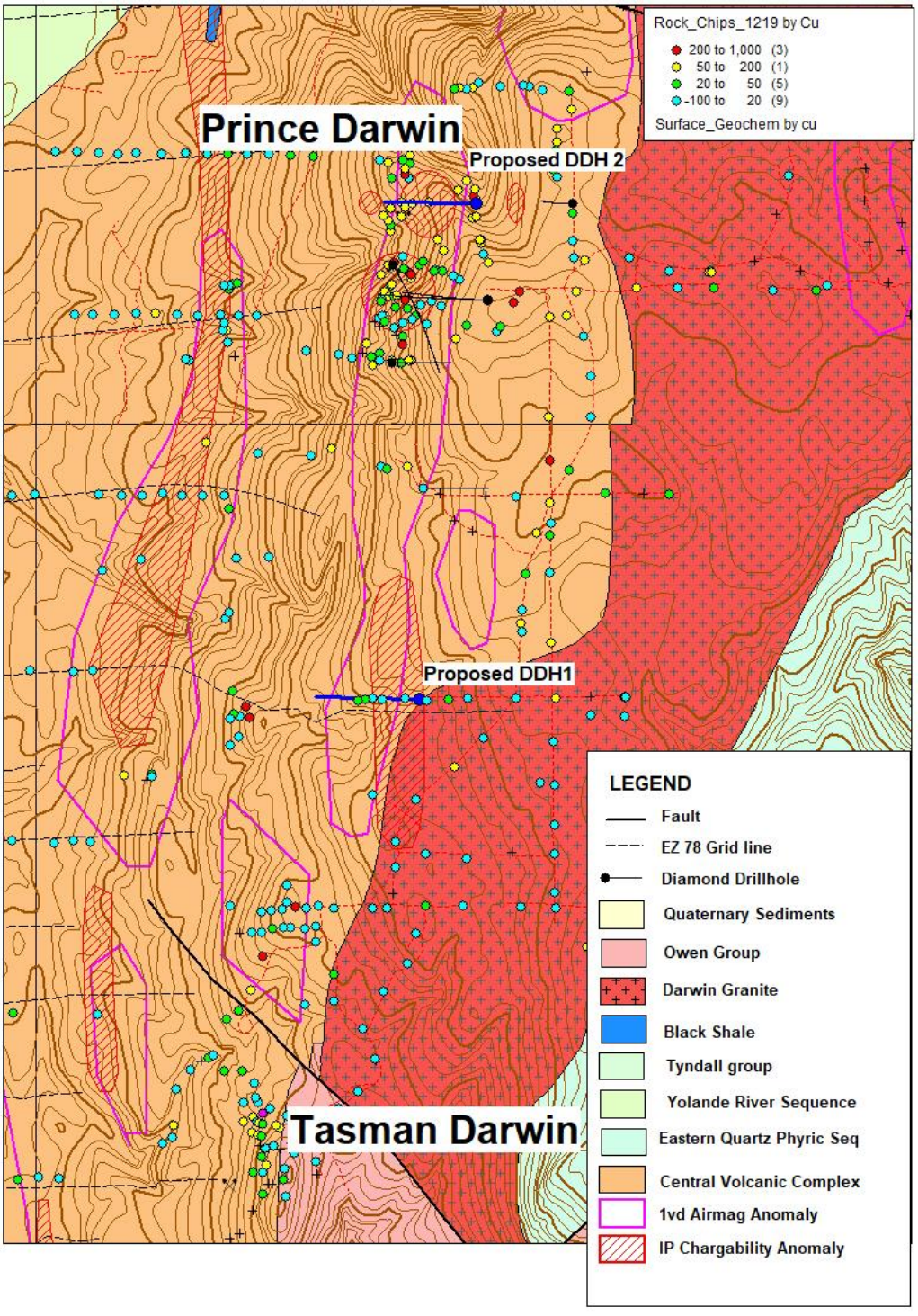

Figure 6. South Darwin Project prospect location, proposed DDH, geology, IP and RTP1VD magnetic geophysical anomalies.

Several historic prospects are located on the volcaniclastic-rhyodacite contact that require further investigation including Hal's and Hyde's and Taylors Reward.

Hal's and Hyde's prospects are located in a valley west of Intercolonial Spur. The valley contains thick eucalypt regrowth and could not be accessed easily without gridding. Historic reports suggest the two prospects contain significant disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation (Ruddock, 1974, Reid, 1977). Ruddock, 1974 reported a 24m sample section returning samples between 0.5 and 1.5% Cu.

Several rock chip samples were taken from the base line road, all of which were anomalous in Cu, and some in Au and Ag (Appendix 1, Figures 7 and 8).

A time domain, pole-dipole reconnaissance IP survey was conducted by BHP over the northern part of Intercolonial Spur on 4 east-west lines (Ruddock, 1974). Two linear chargeability anomalies were detected corresponding with demagnetized zones either side of the magnetic central rhyolite core (Figure 7-9).

A chargeable zone 700 m long of approximately 100 m width occurs along the eastern margin of the central core rhyolite sequence. Ruddock records, "Thin stringers of chalcopyrite occur in chloritised crystal tuffs, over an area of 50 x 100 m on a steep, southeast trending ridge. A sample of gossan float taken from the area assayed 6.1% Cu, 27.5 *ppm* Ag and 3.9 ppm Au." The exact location of the mineralisation is unknown.

On the western side of Intercolonial Spur, three reconnaissance traverse lines cross the Hyde's-Hal Jukes mineralised zone. Two parallel N-S trending chargeable zones correspond with the mineralised zones and are open to the north and south.

No historic geochemical data has been found and it is unlikely that any exists.

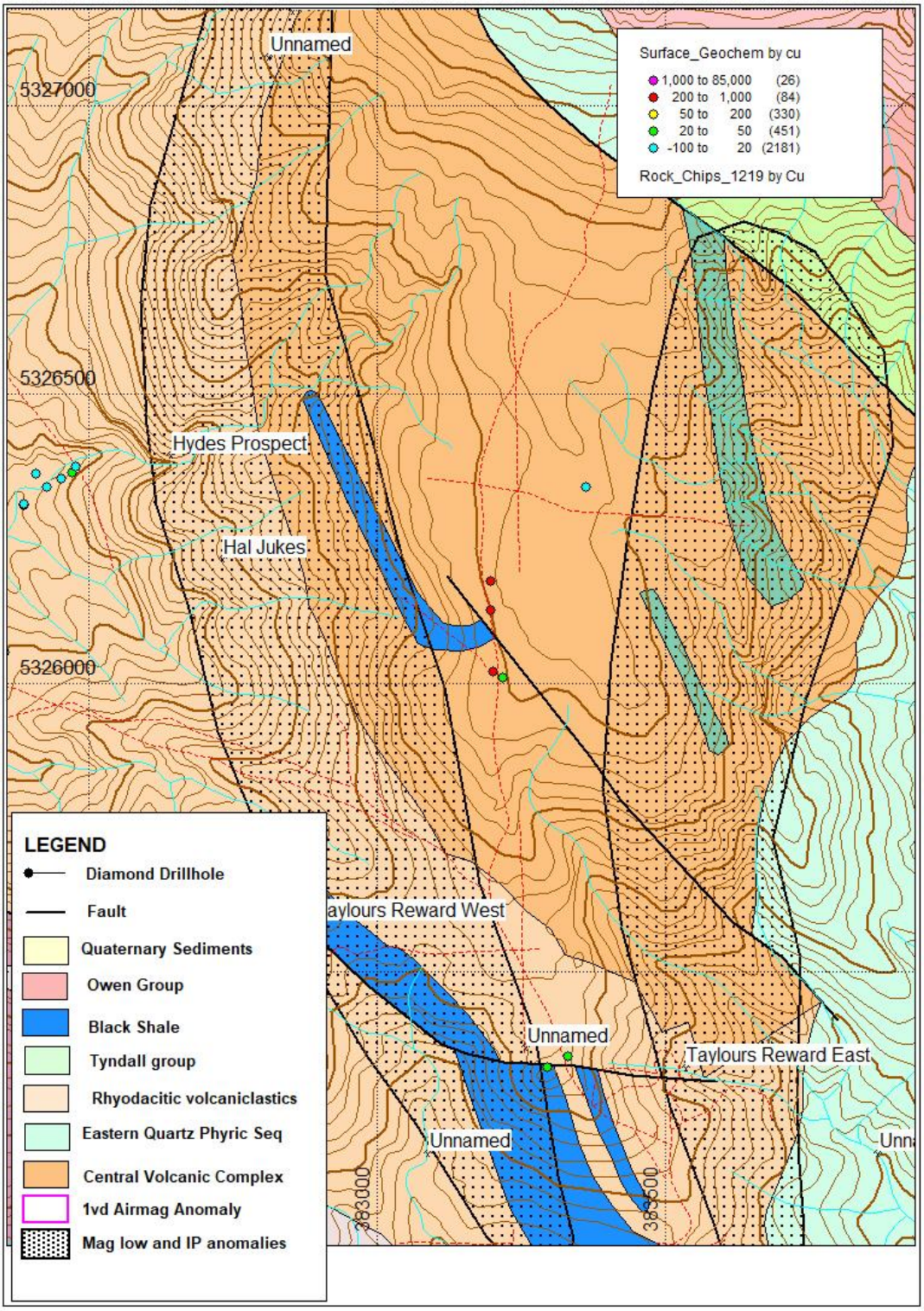

Figure 7. Intercolonial Spur Geology and 2019 rock chip Cu Samples.

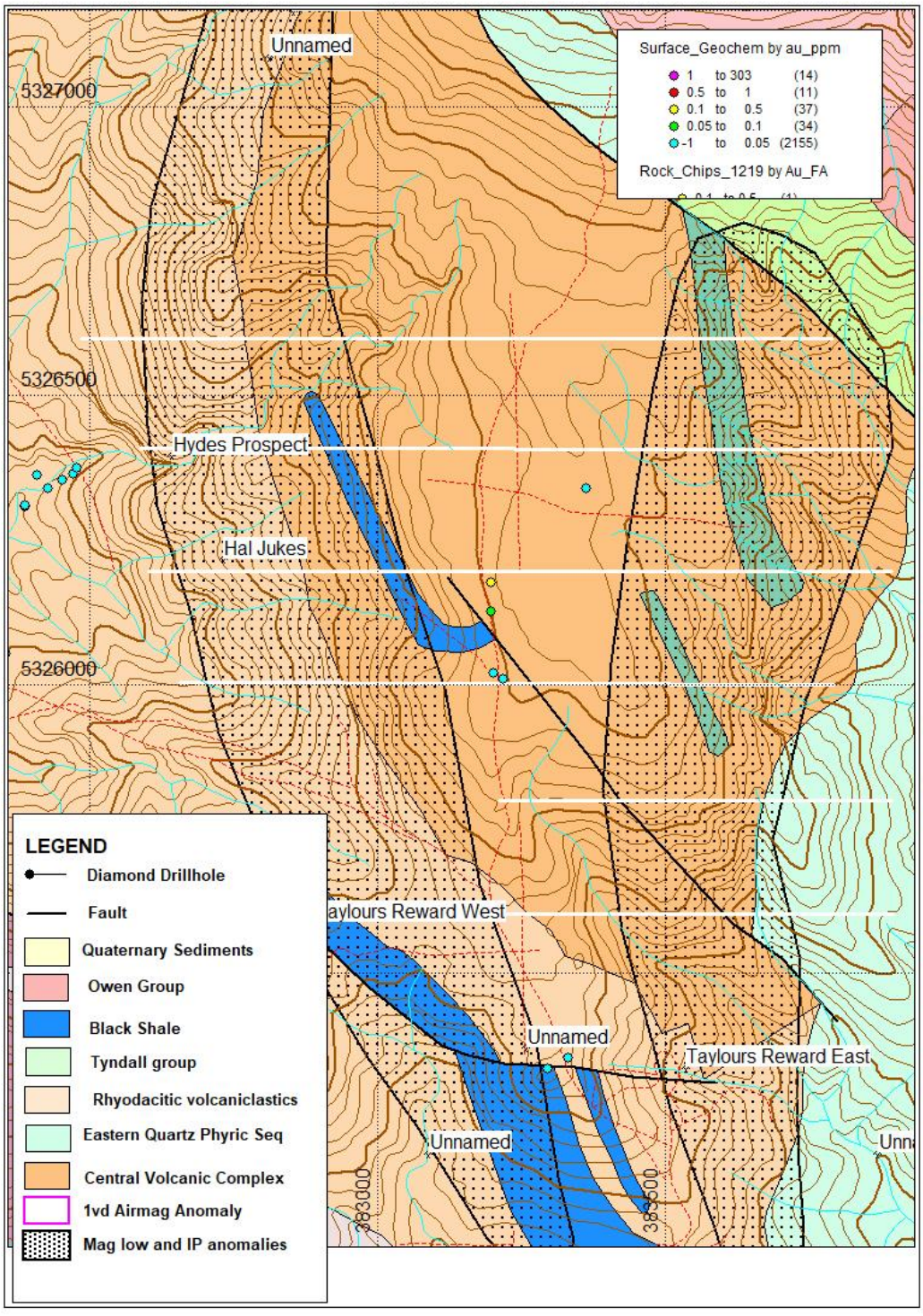

Figure 8. Intercolonial Spur Geology and 2019 rock chip Au Samples and proposed grid.

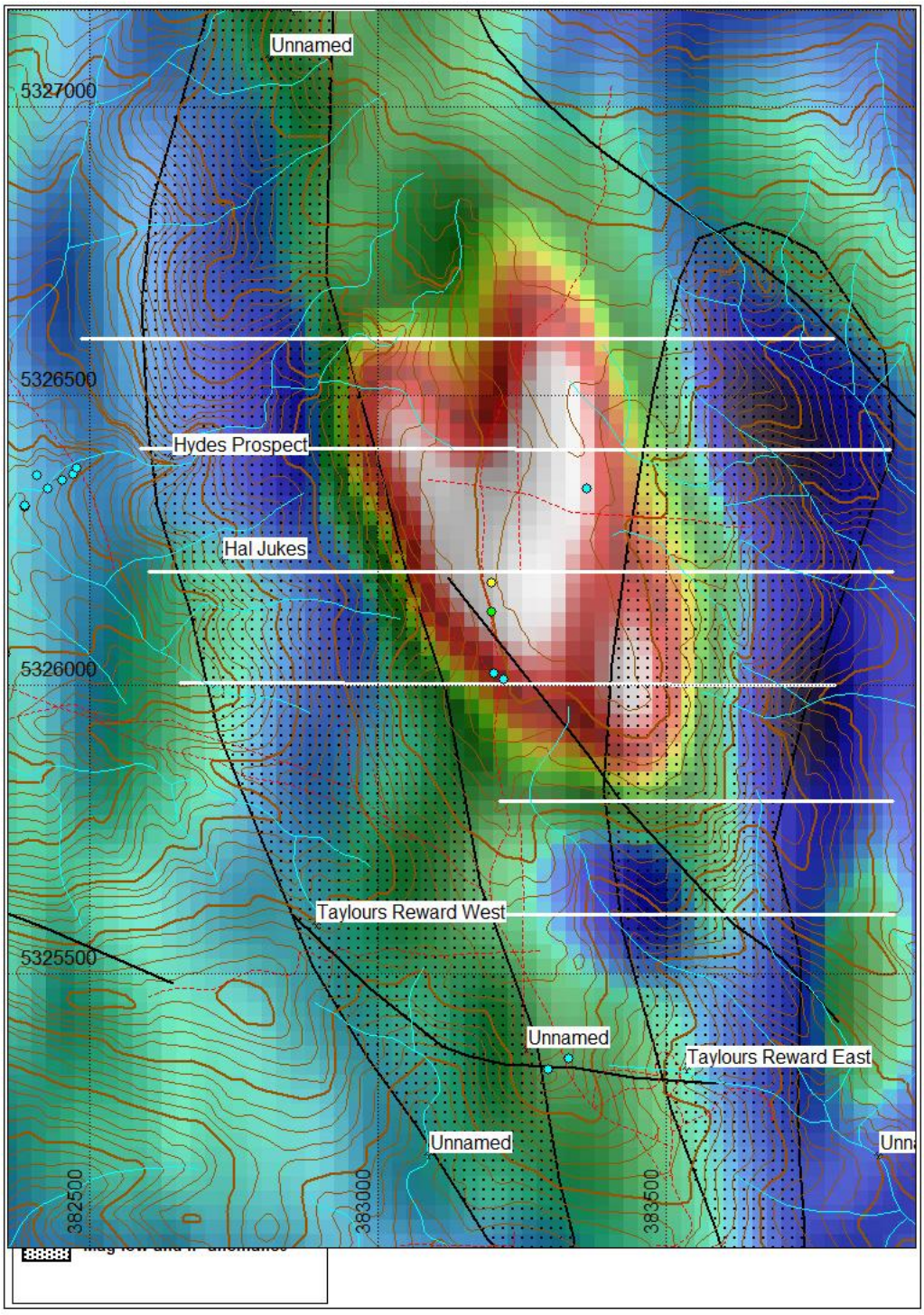

Figure 9. Intercolonial Spur 1vd magnetic image and 2019 rock chip Au samples and proposed grid.

5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SOUTH DARWIN

Aeromagnetic surveys suggest the Prince Darwin prospect extends over 3km strike from the historic Tasman Darwin adit to the south to Norm's Lode Gold Prospect in the north and possibly extending further north through Mt Darwin. Much of the extensive alteration zone is essentially untested, with only 3 historic adits from the early 1900's, 2 drillholes from the 1970's and 6 drillholes completed by Corona intersecting the mineralised breccias (Figure 6). Significant mineralised intercepts have been identified in recent Corona drilling campaigns.

Recent and historic IP surveys highlight strong chargeablity anomalies associated with the magnetic anomalies and mapped/drilled hydrothermal breccias. Two exploration diamond drill holes have been proposed to test coincident induced polarisation (IP) chargeability and aeromagnetic anomalies associated with the Prince Darwin Iron Oxide-Cu-Au-REE prospect at the South Mt Darwin Project, Western Tasmania (Figure 6).

The drilling program is designed to test IP anomalies associated with the lineament 200 north and 800m south along strike from previously drilled mineralisation. One hole can be accessed from old exploration tracks, the other may need helicopter support if a 150m access track cannot be constructed for environmental constraints.

DDH 1

Proposed DDH 1 is located approximately 800m south of the Prince Darwin adits along the untested magnetic lineament associated with the mineralisation. Recent field mapping identified strong magnetite-hematite breccia veining in Kfeldspar altered dacitic volcanics identical to the Prince Darwin mineralisation. The mineralisation is bound to the east by the same quartz porphyry intersected at the end of SDD005.

One line of the 1978 IP survey crossed the magnetic lineament and a coincident IP-magnetic anomaly is associated with the outcropping mineralisation. Surface geochemical data is currently at ALS laboratories and are yet to be received.

A cross section and plan of the proposed hole are shown in Figures 6 and 10 at the end of this proposal form. Geological interpretation suggests the hole should test the mineralised breccias below the geophysical anomalies between 150 – 200m depth.

Collar details are listed in Table 3.

DDH 2

Proposed DDH2 is designed to test the strong coincident surface IP-magnetic-geochemical anomaly 200m north of SDD005 and SDD001 (Figure 6, 11 and 12) identified in the 2017 IP survey. The hole will test strong geochemical anomalies near the northern Prince Darwin adit.

The collar could be accessed off the SDD006 or SDD005 sites, both requiring 150m of roadworks in low sub alpine scrub. Alternatively, the rig could be mobilized by helicopter to a hand cut helipad to reduce earthworks. The second option greatly increases the cost of the program. Collar details are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. South Darwin Proposed DDH 2019

Hole ID	X_gda	Y_gda	Z	Azm	Dip	Length
DDH1	382900	5317540	615	270	-55	250
DDH2	383035	5318700	635	270	-55	280

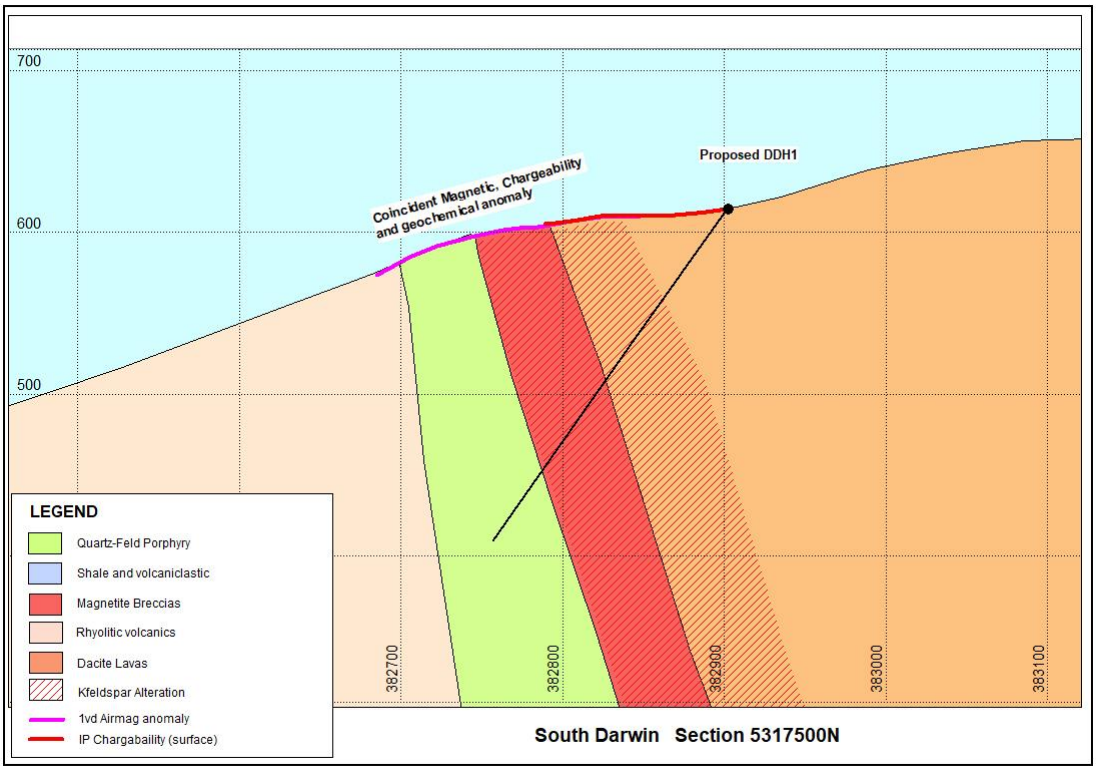

Figure 10. South Darwin Project Section 5317500N, Proposed Diamond Drill Hole 1.

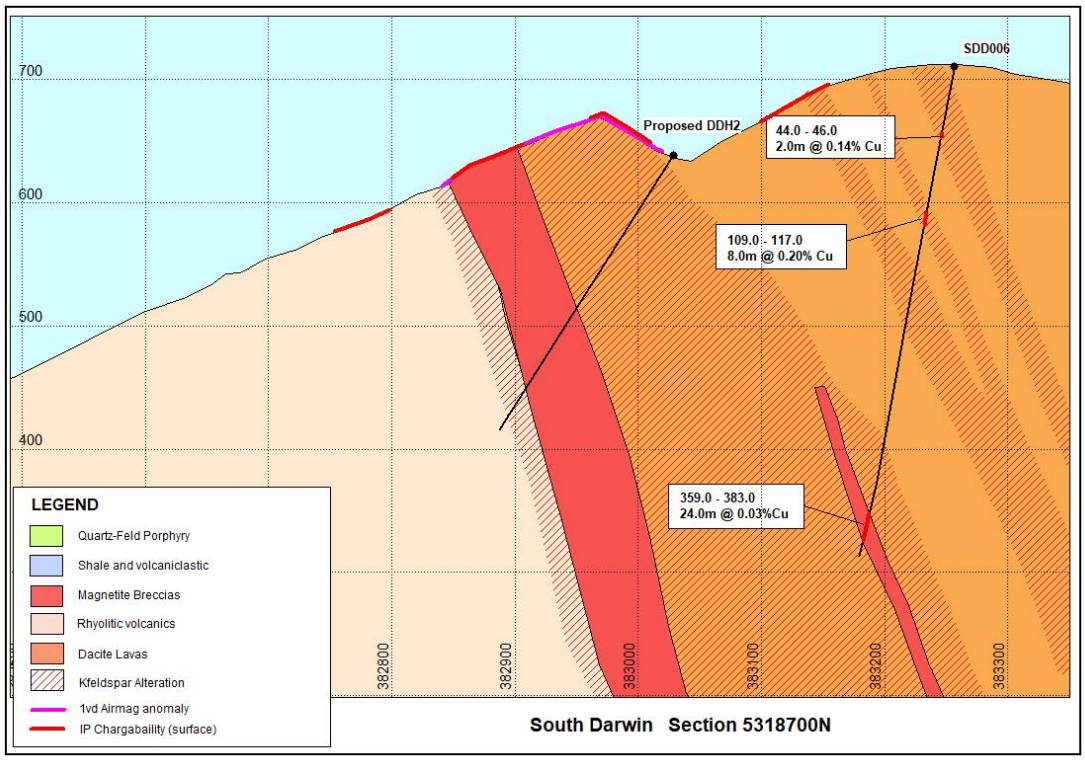

Figure 11. Section 5318700 geology and proposed Diamond Drill Hole 2

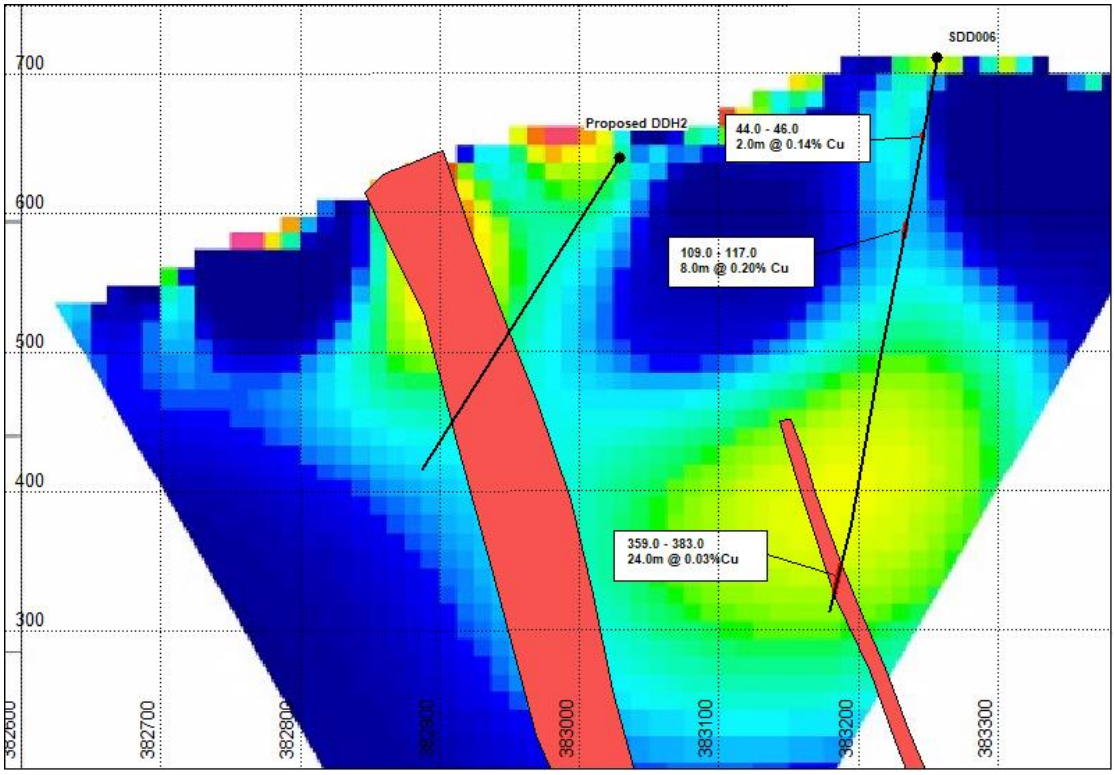

Figure 12. Section 5318700 IP inversion model and proposed DDH 2.

5.2 JUKES PTY

The Jukes Pty Cu-Au deposit is hosted in Cambrian felsic volcanics of the Mt Read Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) immediately west of a faulted contact with the younger Tyndall Group volcanics (Figure 13).

Data from the five historic drillholes and channel samples from the historic adits have been acquired and used to interpret the mineralisation. Surface geochemistry, open file aero magnetic data and historic IP data has also been used to assist the interpretation and drill targeting.

The host sequence is north-south trending and essentially vertical where it trends into the steeply south east dipping Jukes Pty Fault. Mapped magnetite-chlorite bodies form steeply dipping, north south elongated pods in the core of the mineralised zone associated with a discrete intense magnetic anomaly (Figure 13). Sulphide Cu-Au mineralisation is interpreted to form a halo around the magnetite which is supported with surface geochemistry and historic IP surveys. Within the north south lineaments are steeply north plunging high grade shoots as defined from adit sampling and drilling (Figures 14 and 15).

One diamond hole has been proposed to test the Jukes Pty Cu-Au mineralisation in the 2019 – 2020 exploration season:

Proposed DDH 1 is designed to drill across the entire alteration zone at a high angle to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.

The hole can be collared from the old JP2 drill site and access road requiring minimal disturbance to vegetation (Figure 13). Collar details are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Jukes Pty Proposed DDH 2019

Hole ID	X_gda	Y_gda	Z	Azm	Dip	Length
DDH1	383630	5331100	660	270	-45	350

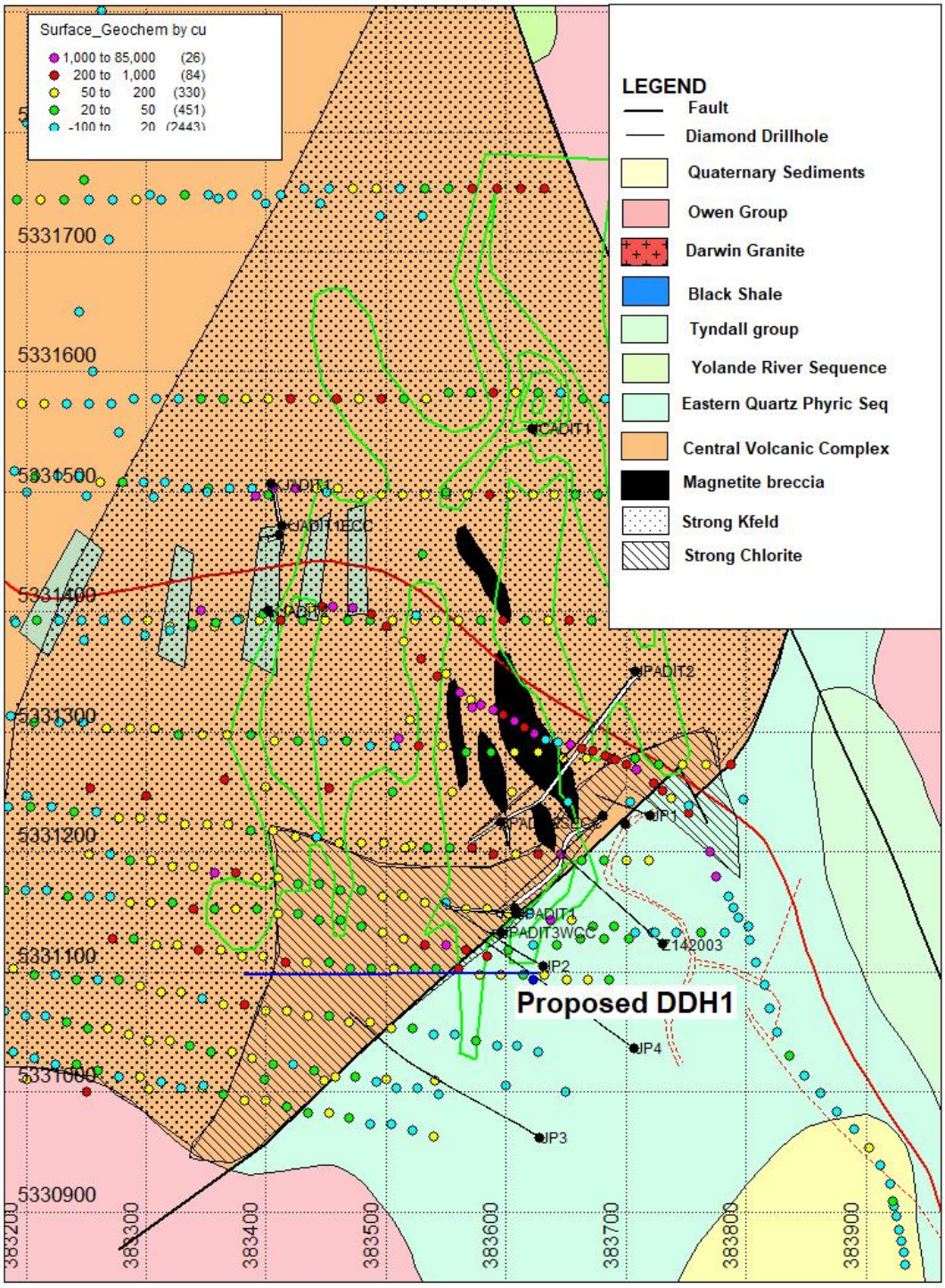

Figure 13. Jukes Pty historic DDH, adits, geology, IP proposed DDH.

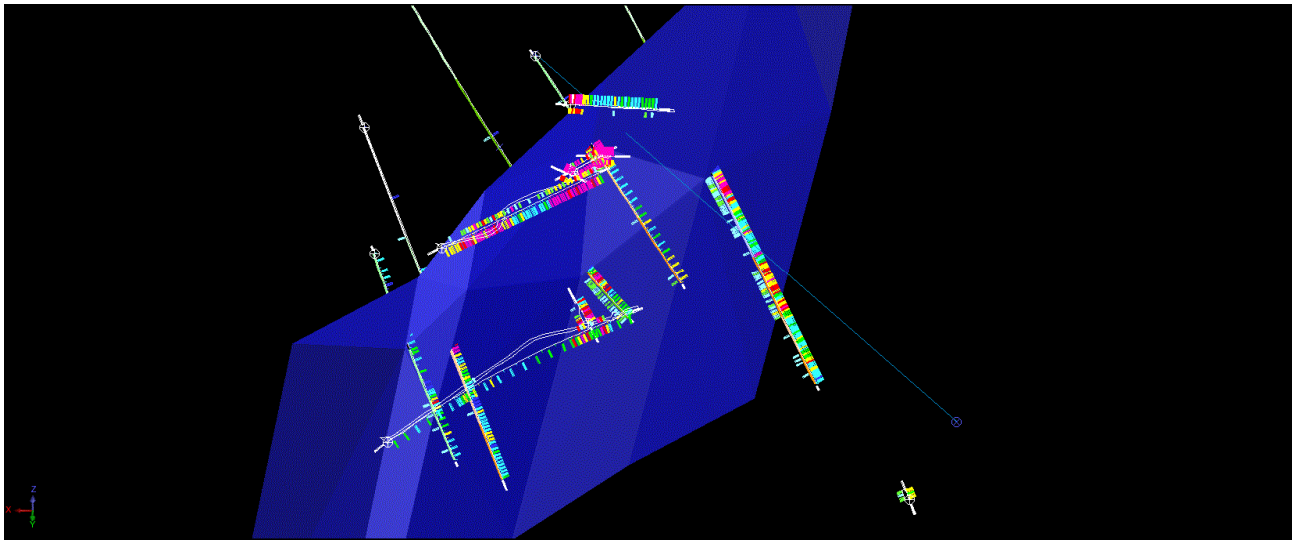

Figure 14. Jukes Pty Fault, DDH, Adits and channel samples

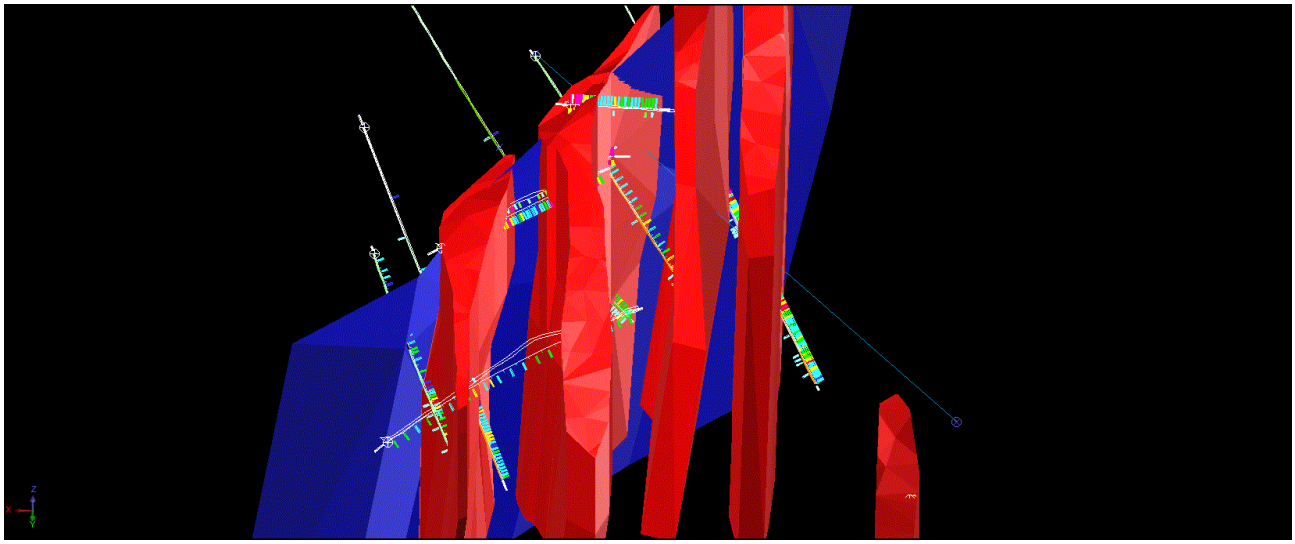

Figure 15. Jukes Pty Fault, DDH, adits and interpreted sulphide lenses

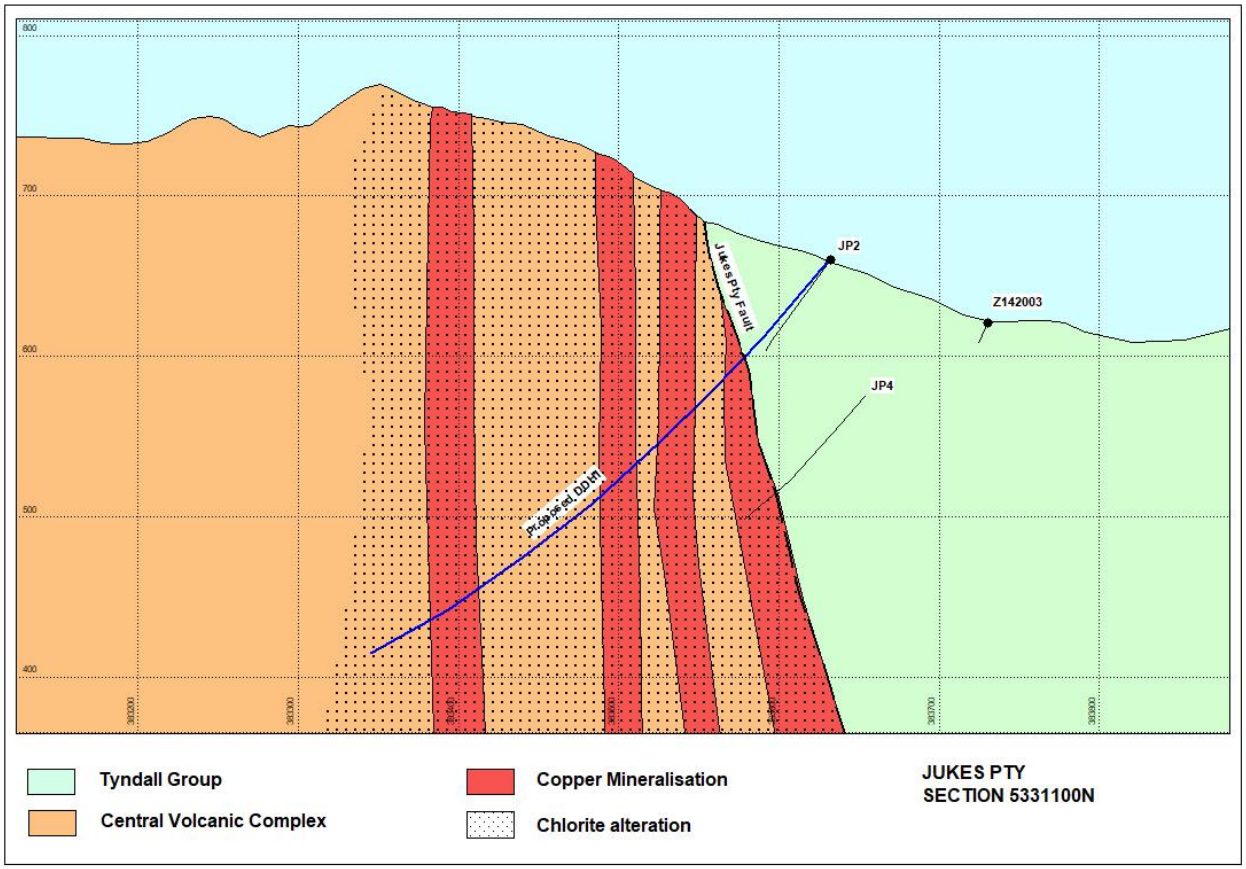

Figure 16. Section 5331100 geology and proposed diamond drill hole 1

5.3 INTERCOLONIAL SPUR

The geology of the Intercolonial Spur area is dominated by a prominent north-south striking ridge of intense chlorite-kfeldspar-magnetite altered coherent aphyric rhyodacite. The volcanics strike NNW and young to the SW, with the intensely altered coherent rhyodacite overlain by bedded, rhyodacitic volcaniclastic breccias, crystal sandstones and shales. The contact between the rhyodacite and the volcaniclastics is moderately sericite-hematite altered and hosts abundant barite veins, some containing sulphides and anomalous precious metals. Intercolonial Spur is highly prospective for Nth Lyell and Henty style Cu and Au mineralisation. First pass reconnaissance exploration is required involving wide spaced gridding and geochemical sampling. A total of 6.5km of 200m spaced gridlines with follow up mapping, soil and rock chip geochemistry is recommended as a first pass.

Table 5. Intercolonial Spur Proposed Budget

Item	Units	$/unit	Cost	Comments
Gridding	6.5	$3,000	$19,500	Gridding
Sample Prep	300	$2	$600	Bags, grid pegs etc
Assaying	300	$60	$18,000	ALS Laboratories Burnie
Geology	5	$900	$4,500	Mapping and suprvision five days
Field Assistants	30	$600	$18,000	2 technicians soil sampling for 15 days
Vehicle	15	$200	$3,000	4wd Vehicle use
Sundries			$2,000	Camp, Meals, etc
Total (excluding GST)			**$65,600**	

6 PROPOSED WORK 2020

Corona intend to drill the proposed Jukes Pty and the two proposed South Darwin drill holes during 2020.

Additional drill targets may also be identified for Mt Ellen, Nasty Knob and Garfield and Intercolonial Spur after additional data collation and mapping and sampling programs.

Proposed work for 2020 includes:

Drilling one diamond hole for 350m at Jukes Pty

Drilling two diamond holes for 530m at South Darwin

Collation of data for East Darwin and drill target definition

Collation of data and mapping and sampling of Mt Ellen, Nasty Knob, Garfield and Intercolonial Spur.

7 ENVIRONMENT

A historic exploration track on the Darwin Plateau near the Prince Darwin Mine was re-accessed to develop the drill pad for SDD006 in 2018. The drill pad and track were rehabilitated in autumn 2019.

No other work has had an environmental impact requiring rehabilitation at this stage.

8 EXPENDITURE

ITEM	**Cost**		
Drilling	$1,819		
Helicopter			
Salaries & Wages	$30,950		
Geophysics			
Geochemistry	$8,589		
Gridding			
Other	$27,536		
Rehab			
Feasibility studies			
Sub Total	$68,894		
Administration	$6,889		
		Total: $75,783	

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APPENDIX 1

ROCK CHIP ANALYSES

Table 1. Rockchip Samples March 2019										
Sample ID	**Easting GDA94**	**Northing GDA94**	**Description**	**Recvd Wt.**	**Au FA**	**Ag_ICP**	**Al_ICP**	**As_ICP**	**Ba_ICP**	**Be_ICP**	**Bi_ICP**
2019_07	382904	5318033	Red and Black Kfeld-mag-Py alt Dacite	1.4	-0.01	-1	4.54	-50	2380	-10	-20
2019_08	382869	5318086	Kfeld-chl-mag alt dacite	0.88	0.02	-1	6.29	-50	2450	-10	-20
2019_09	382913	5317537	Feld Phyric dacite, weak chl veining	1.02	-0.01	-1	4.95	-50	1180	-10	-20
2019_10	382862	5317542	Weak ser-chl alt feld phyric dacite	0.74	-0.01	-1	6.33	-50	1430	-10	-20
2019_11	382809	5317541	Chl-Kfeld-Mag-Hem alt dacite	0.74	-0.01	-1	6.16	-50	930	-10	-20
2019_12	382786	5317544	Mag-hem veins in dacite	1.06	-0.01	-1	1.51	-50	480	-10	-20
2019_13	382768	5317541	Kfeld-mag alt dacite	0.64	-0.01	-1	4.85	-50	1610	-10	-20
2019_14	382753	5317538	Mag-hem veins in Kfeld dacite	1.35	0.01	-1	2.66	-50	2660	-10	-20
2019_15	382586	5317066	Mag Hem brxx with sulphide boxwork?	1.07	-0.01	-1	2.71	-50	660	-10	-20
2019_16	382587	5317106	Chl alt dacite, minor mag.	1.16	-0.01	-1	7.94	-50	1340	-10	-20
2019_17	382786	5317318	Weak chl alt dacite	0.74	-0.01	-1	4.49	-50	1380	-10	-20
2019_18	383330	5325353	White barite vein	1.18	0.01	-1	0.57	-50	42700	-10	-20
2019_19	383216	5326009	Massive Mag-hem vein in Chl alt dacite	1.22	0.02	-1	3.58	-50	1100	-10	-20
2019_20	383200	5326020	Qtz-lim-sulph vein	0.95	-0.01	-1	1.91	-50	250	-10	-20
2019_21	383197	5326177	Lim-goeth-py vein Dip 85 N	1.05	0.12	3	3.32	-50	1850	-10	-20
2019_22	383361	5326340	Chl-Kfeld Brxx. Spec hematite veining	0.9	-0.01	-1	3.46	-50	2380	-10	-20
2019_23	383197	5326126	Lim-Barite brxx	1.2	0.07	4	2.52	-50	1960	10	20
2019_24	383294	5325335	Sil-hem alt volc schist. Dip 80SW	0.79	0.04	1	4.13	-50	1070	-10	-20

Sample ID	Ca_ICP	Cd_ICP	Co_ICP	Cr_ICP	Cu_ICP	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S
2019_07	0.06	-10	-10	-10	10	4.62	-50	5	-50	0.22	150	10	1	-10	90	20	0.05
2019_08	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	110	5.4	-50	5.1	130	0.66	260	-10	0.19	-10	150	20	-0.05
2019_09	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	-10	2.83	-50	3	-50	0.46	310	20	0.85	-10	100	20	-0.05
2019_10	0.06	-10	-10	-10	-10	2.66	-50	2.9	80	1.08	310	-10	0.84	10	350	20	-0.05
2019_11	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	-10	7.53	-50	3.4	-50	0.77	140	-10	1.11	10	430	-20	-0.05
2019_12	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	-10	48.4	-50	1.3	130	0.1	70	-10	0.06	20	180	-20	-0.05
2019_13	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	20	16.2	-50	4.8	180	0.13	90	10	0.14	-10	210	-20	-0.05
2019_14	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	20	27.6	-50	2.9	50	0.08	110	30	0.14	-10	140	-20	0.09
2019_15	-0.05	-10	-10	10	10	23.5	-50	2.1	-50	0.08	110	-10	0.06	-10	-50	20	-0.05
2019_16	0.05	-10	-10	10	-10	13.25	-50	4	200	1.07	250	-10	0.05	10	640	-20	-0.05
2019_17	-0.05	-10	-10	10	10	3.44	-50	4.5	-50	0.64	100	30	0.78	10	220	-20	0.07
2019_18	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	30	0.64	-50	0.4	-50	-0.05	30	-10	-0.05	-10	60	-20	0.95
2019_19	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	20	13.55	-50	2.1	-50	0.31	80	60	0.07	-10	-50	-20	-0.05
2019_20	-0.05	-10	10	10	260	8.44	-50	0.6	-50	0.16	100	30	0.09	-10	-50	-20	-0.05
2019_21	0.05	-10	140	-10	580	29.7	-50	0.5	-50	0.47	70	10	0.28	10	130	-20	2.74
2019_22	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	10	8.38	-50	6.3	-50	0.07	50	-10	0.15	-10	110	-20	-0.05
2019_23	-0.05	-10	120	-10	880	37.7	-50	3.7	-50	-0.05	100	-10	0.13	10	390	-20	0.06
2019_24	-0.05	-10	-10	-10	20	4.86	-50	3	-50	0.25	100	-10	-0.05	-10	130	-20	0.05

Sample ID	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
2019_07	-50	-10	60	-50	0.08	-50	-50	30	-50	40
2019_08	-50	10	60	-50	0.09	-50	-50	100	-50	50
2019_09	-50	-10	40	-50	0.09	-50	-50	30	-50	100
2019_10	-50	10	50	-50	0.12	-50	-50	40	-50	110
2019_11	-50	10	30	-50	0.24	-50	-50	30	-50	70
2019_12	-50	-10	10	-50	0.06	-50	-50	60	-50	30
2019_13	-50	-10	40	-50	0.07	-50	-50	30	-50	70
2019_14	-50	-10	30	-50	-0.05	-50	-50	30	-50	40
2019_15	-50	-10	10	-50	0.06	-50	-50	20	50	20
2019_16	-50	10	10	-50	0.19	-50	-50	70	-50	90
2019_17	-50	10	30	-50	0.21	-50	-50	40	-50	70
2019_18	-50	-10	2400	-50	-0.05	-50	-50	-10	-50	-20
2019_19	-50	10	20	-50	0.12	-50	-50	30	-50	30
2019_20	-50	20	10	-50	-0.05	-50	-50	10	-50	20
2019_21	-50	30	60	-50	0.05	-50	-50	20	-50	30
2019_22	-50	-10	40	-50	0.12	-50	-50	10	60	-20
2019_23	-50	-10	30	-50	-0.05	-50	-50	50	130	70
2019_24	-50	10	20	-50	0.11	-50	-50	-10	-50	20