EXPLORATION LICENCE 46/2010

Huskisson River, Tasmania

SECOND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

for the period between 26 May 2012 and 25 May 2013

Yunnan Tin Australia TDK Resources Pty Ltd

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Date: 4 July 2013

Distribution: Yunnan Tin Australia TDK Resources Pty Ltd
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Mineral Resources Tasmania

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

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Abstract

The tenement area is being explored for Avebury style nickel, PGM, chromite and to lesser extend for tin and gold. The most significant geological feature with the tenement is the Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex (HRUC) and a portion of Wilson River Ultramafic Complex (WRUC).

During the reporting period, a VTEM airborne geophysical survey was conducted over the tenement area, as a part of regional survey commissioned by Yunnan Tin Group over its tenement package in west coast of Tasmania.

Preliminary interpretation of VETM data over EL46/2010 has not identified any targets for immediate follow up, apart from strong conductive features associated with HRUC and WRUC bodies. Further processing and interpretation of VTEM data are planned to identify potential areas for various potential mineralisation types sought.

All exploration activities are being conducted in an environmentally sensitive manner.

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1. Introduction

EL46/2010, Huskisson River, is located about 10 km west of Tullah, on the western coast of Tasmania (Figure 1). This tenement is found on Rosebery and Parsons 1:25,000 map sheets, with an area of 59 sq. kms.

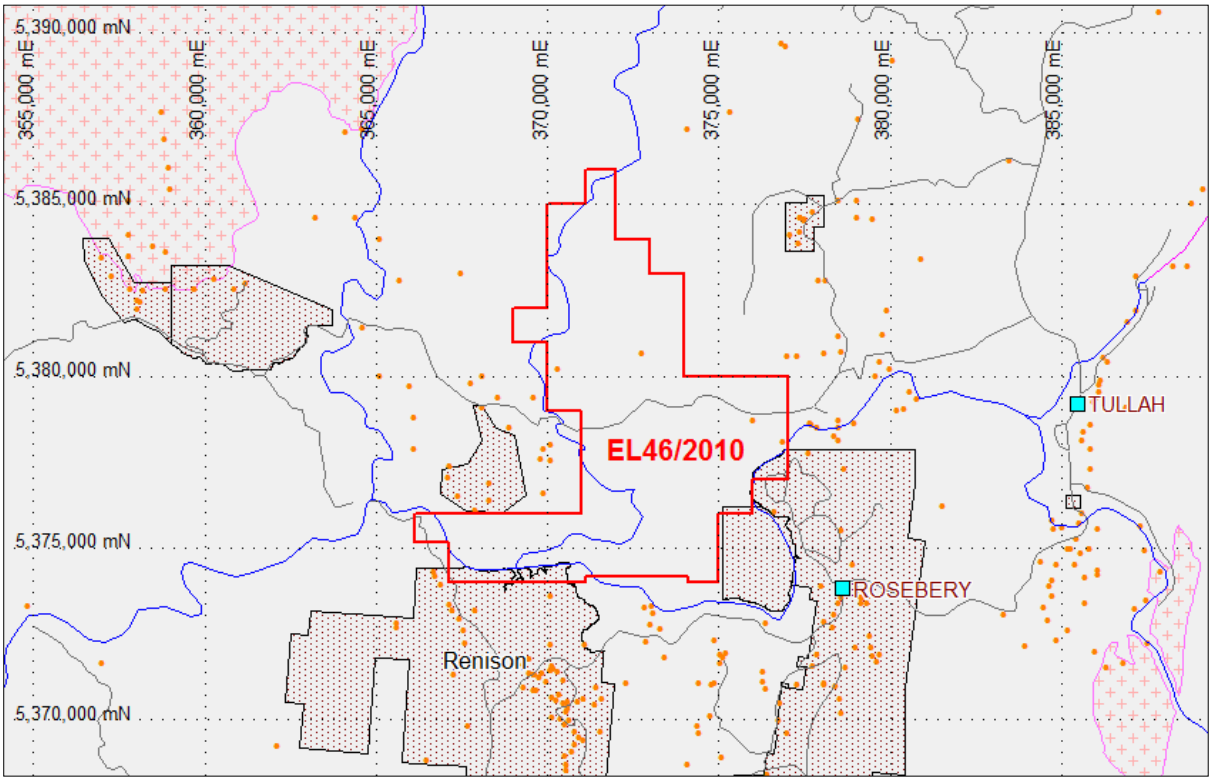


Figure 1: EL46/2010 Huskisson River locality plan

Topography is moderately rugged, and notable topographic features include Lynch Hill in the northern part of the tenement and parts of the Huskisson River catchment. The bitumen HEC Pieman Road bisects the area, providing access the central portion of the tenement. Northern part of the area can be accessed via forestry tracks connected to Boco Siding. While southern part of the area has very limited access.

Principal land uses include State Forest, Regional Reserve, and Forest Reserve.

The area contains temperate rainforest, eucalypt woodland and relatively open button grass flats.

2. Geology and Mineralization

2.1 Regional Geology

The major geological feature within the tenement is the Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex (HRUC), which is a part of similar ultramafic bodies scattered along the Dundas and Admasfield in western and northwestern Tasmania. One of such other ultramafic body is Wilson River Ultramafic Complex (WRUC), located to the west of HRUC, which is the largest exposed ultramafic body in the Dundas Trough with an area of approximate 25 sq. kms; while the Huskisson River Ultramafic has relatively smaller exposed area, about 3.5 sq. kms (Fig. 2).

These two ultramafic bodies may be continuous with each other beneath Silurian-Devonian sedimentary rocks exposed in the core of the Huskisson Syncline (Owen, 2005).

These two complexes have been collectively studied and explored in the past.

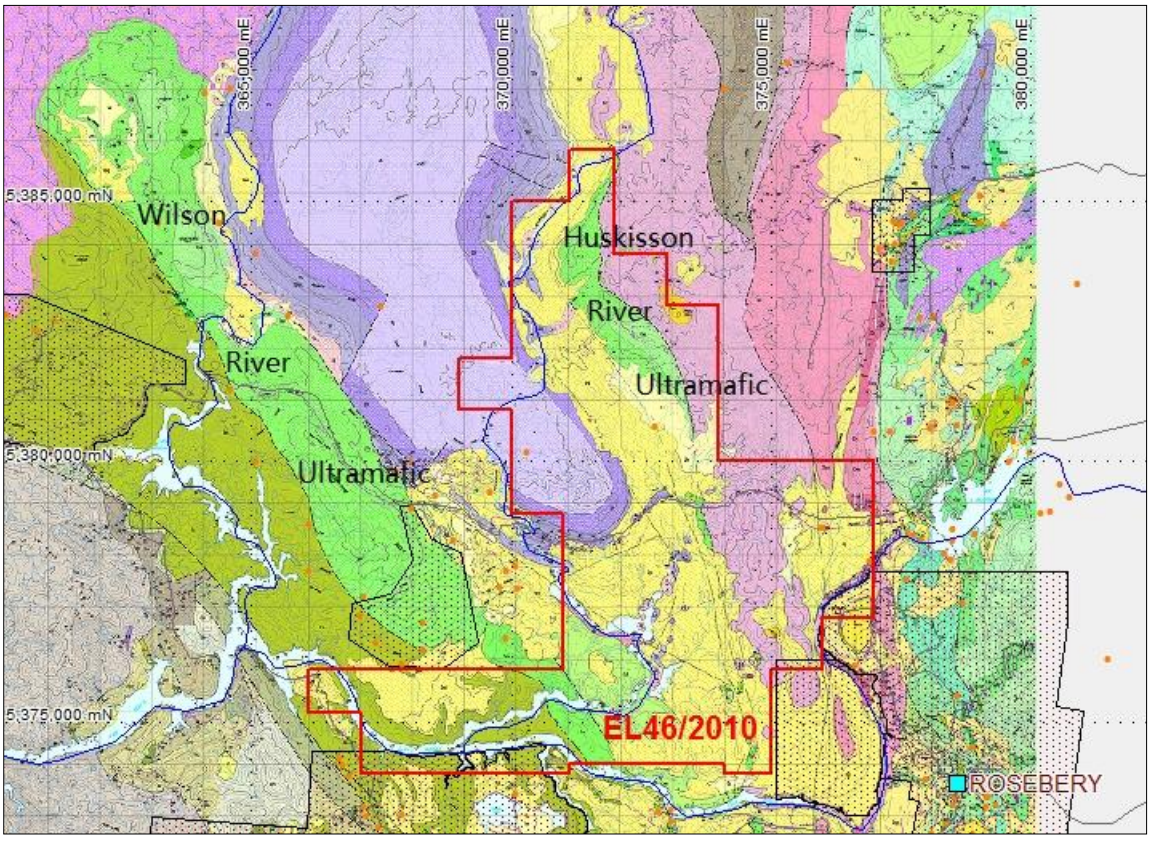


Fig. 2: Geology of EL46/2010 area (base map from MRT 25K geological mapping)

Brown (1986) identified two petrogenetically distinct ultramafic successions within the WRUC and HRUC:

1) **Layered Dunite-Harzburgite succession (LDH),** comprising fine to medium-grained, well-layered dunite, orthopyroxene-bearing dunite, and harzburgite composed of olivine, enstatite, chromite, and serpentine after the former silicate phases. Layering ranges from ca. 10 mm to 400 mm thick, with a primary bedding-parallel foliation defined by the primary alignment of enstatite and chromite crystals in the plane of bedding. There is also typically a later foliation defined by flattening of olivine crystals. Both olivine and orthopyroxene occur as cumulous phases, and chromite an accessory phase (1-5%) typically most abundant in the dunite layers. Discontinous chromite laminations individually up to ca. 1-2 mm thick and 1-2 m long are locally present in the LDH.

   Brown (1986) mentions the occurrence of PGE-rich chromite nodules in LDH of the Serpentine Ridge area. The western 100-150 m of the LDH in the Harman River area consists of interlayered dunite pyroxene-bearing dunite, and the eastern part layered harzburgite with minor thin dunite layers (Brown 1986).

2) **Layered Pyroxenite-Dunite succession (LPD),** consisting of fine to medium-grained well-layered orthopyroxenite, olivine orthopyroxenite, and dunite. Layering is typically thinner than in the LHD, ranging up to 150 mm thick but mostly a few millimetres to 20 mm thick. Olivine and orthopyroxene dominate with accessory amounts of clinopyroxene (1-2%) and chromite (1-2%). Chromite is more common in the dunite layers. The layering sequence dunite-orthopyroxenite-dunite-orthopyroxenite is the most common, followed by dunite-orthopyroxenite-olivine orthopyroxenite-orthopyroxenite.

According to Brown (1986) serpentinite shears or faults separate the LDH and LPD everywhere and the original relationship of the two successions is unclear. The exposed parts of WRUC and HRUC are dominated by the LDH sequence. Two small, infaulted blocks of LPD have been mapped by Brown (1986) at the north end of the WRUC (the Websterite Hill area), and the southern part of both complexes comprises LPD.

General interpretation is that the WRUC and HRUC are entirely fault bounded, the lower margins against Neoproterozoic and Early Cambrian volcarenites and carbonates of the Crimson Creek Formation and correlatives, the upper margins against Devonian shallow-marine conglomerates, quartz arenites, siltstones and marls (Crotty Quartzite, Florence Quartzite, and Bell Shale), and locally slivers of the Cambrian Gordon Limestone.

Radiometric dates are not available for the WRUC and HRUC and a broad Eocambrian to Cambrian age has been estimated according to stratigraphic constraints (e.g. Brown 1986). A major episode of folding during the Devonian formed the northwest to north trending Huskisson Syncline, and contact metamorphism indicates emplacement of the WRUC and HRUC into the current stratigraphic position prior to the intrusion of the Meredith Granite around 370 Ma. Vein and replacement-style tin and tungsten mineralization appears to be associated regionally with the intrusion of the Meredith Granite (Owen, 2005).

Although fault bounded, the prevalence of orthopyroxene over clinopyroxene, absence of protoclastic textures, and lack of stratigraphically associated sheeted dyke and pillow lava units suggests the WRUC-HRUC is not ophiolitic. Brown (1986) proposed intrusion of ultramafic bodies into the opening Dundas Trough during the Early Cambrian followed by tectonic reemplacement prior to the Devonian. The presence of serpentinite pebbles and abundant detrital chromite within Huskisson Group sedimentary rocks at Merton Hill and Red Lead Conglomerate of the correlative Dundas Group in the Mt Razorback area (Brown 1986) suggests exposure and partial erosion of the ultramafic complexes prior to the Middle Cambrian (Owen, 2005).

Quaternary fluvioglacial sediments and Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels cover much of the HRUC, and minor parts of the WRUC. Osmiridium, gold, and chromite are locally concentrated in the Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels. Patches of laterite and saprolite are locally present over the WRUC in the Serpentine Ridge area, representing relicts of a more extensive lateritic cover developed during the Tertiary. Some lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralization has been identified. Goethitic soils are widespread over Serpentine Ridge and the Websterite Hill area (Owen, 2005).

2.2 Mineralisation and Exploration History

The licence area is considered prospective for nickel, Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), chromium and gold mineralization, and has also been explored for tin, lead, zinc and silver.

Owen (2005) summarised mineralisation in the Wilson River and Huskisson River ultramafic complexes area in general and it was recited below.

Osmiridium, a rare naturally occurring alloy of the PGMs osmium and iridium, was first reported in Tasmania from the Wilson River valley in the 1876 by Surveyor-General Sprent (initially identified as palladium), and the Riley, Trinder, Three Mile, Lippy Jane, Fowler, Sweeney, Osmiridium and Gold creeks were later extensively worked for detrital osmiridium. An exact osmiridium production figure for the Wilson River area is not available, but of the

total 31,100 oz produced from Tasmania between 1910 and 1968 (first and last reported production) around half came from the Adamsfield area ca. 120 km to the southeast and much of the rest from the Heazlewood-Bald Hill area near Waratah approx. 30 km to the north. Riley, Trinder, Three Mile, Lippy Jane, Fowler, Sweeney, Osmiridium and Gold creeks were the most extensively worked for osmiridium in the Wilson River area. While there are some small test pits within serpentinite basement in the Riley Creek area the historic mining focussed on alluvial gravels in active creeks.

The detrital osmiridium typically occurs as flaky nuggets up to a few millimetres dimension, and petrographic work (Callina NL 1986-1990, Brown 1986) also indicates occurrence as inclusions within chromite grains from the ultramafic basement. Numerous workers have identified small chromite lenses up to 20-30 mm thick and 1-2 m long within the ultramafics, and analyses of some primary chromitites indicate highly anomalous PGM levels (Brown 1986).

There was additionally minor alluvial tin and gold production from the Wilson and Huskisson valleys and during the 1970's the area in the vicinity of the Meredith Granite was extensively explored for tin and tungsten mineralization. Tin-bearing alluvials occur in many drainages on the northeastern side of Serpentine Ridge, including Barnes, Sweeney and Tin creeks and Alfred River. Low-grade primary tin mineralization occurs in the Harman River, Merton Hill, and Laurel Creek areas, and Reid (1932) makes reference to narrow dykes of tinstone-bearing quartz-feldspar porphyry cropping out in the vicinity of Tin Creek. Merton Hill was tested with 3 small adits by prospectors in the early 1900s, and later, 7 diamond drill holes (DDH MH1 to 7) by Renison Ltd (1980-1982). The drilling results were discouraging, the best intersection being 7.6m from 48.9m at 0.08% Sn, 0.76% Pb, 2% Zn and 36ppm Ag in MH1. The identified mineralization was associated with veins and breccias within the Devonian Eldon Group (specifically, within the Crotty Quartzite and unnamed limestone member of the Amber Shale) associated with a northeast dipping fault zone adjacent to the contact with the Wilson River ultramafic body. Narrow granitic dykes with disseminated pyrrhotite were encountered in some of the drill holes at Merton Hill. Garnet skarns were identified in the Gordon Limestone around the confluence of Little Wilson and Wilson Rivers.

The source of the alluvial gold has not been thoroughly investigated but is in most cases probably reworked from glacial gravels. Significant gold mineralization has not been reported from any of the identified tin prospects within the area, although it was not commonly assayed. Adit samples and some of the Renison drill core from the Merton Hill tin prospect (see above) was subsequently re-assayed for Au (Black Horse Mining, 1986-1987 and

Cyprus Gold Australia Corp, 1987-1989) with a best result of 2m at 0.165ppm Au obtained in a magnetite skarn.

Lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralization was identified in the southern Serpentine Ridge area by Aberfoyle in the late 1960s by a program that included hand auger drilling and man-portable coring (5 core holes) to a maximum depth of 30 ft. Grades of up to ca. 2% Ni and 1.5% Co were obtained from thin (<1-5m) patches of relict laterite and in the underlying saprolitic serpentinite assays of >0.5% Ni were commonly obtained. Sulfides were not observed. There was no systematic investigation for Ni-sulphide mineralization beyond the Serpentine Ridge – Riley Knob area (the Camp 30 area of Aberfoyle).

Callina NL (1985-1990) defined a detrital chromite resource in the Riley Creek area on the southwestern flank of Serpentine Ridge (the area that was also focus of the historic osmiridium workings). While the chromite is premium quality (>60% Cr2O3) the Callina resource was small (approx 1.7Mt at 1.9% chromite) and at the time not considered economic. The associated detrital PGM (Os and Ir, lesser Pt) and gold content were not assigned any economic value by Callina.

The last systematic exploration in the area was carried out by Adamus Resources Ltd during the period from 2003 to 2007, under EL18/2002. Work conducted during the period included stream sediment, soil and rock chip geochemistry. A heliborne magnetic survey over Wilson River Ultramafic Complex was flown in 2005.

In 2007, Adamus carried out a substantial program of soil sampling with a 400m grid and a sample interval of 50m over the majority of the Wilson and Huskisson Ultramafic complexes. The grid was closed up to 200m line spacing over a previously identified electromagnetic anomaly on the north-western flank of Websterite Hill.

Fourteen lines were cut for approximately 267 samples over 22.5 km over the Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex, with a further 7 km of baseline also cut. Soil samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Cr, Fe, Mg, Mo, Sb, Sn, W, Bi and S and pH was also determined for a number of samples. No significant results were reported (Grabham, 2007).

3. Exploration during Second Year of Tenure

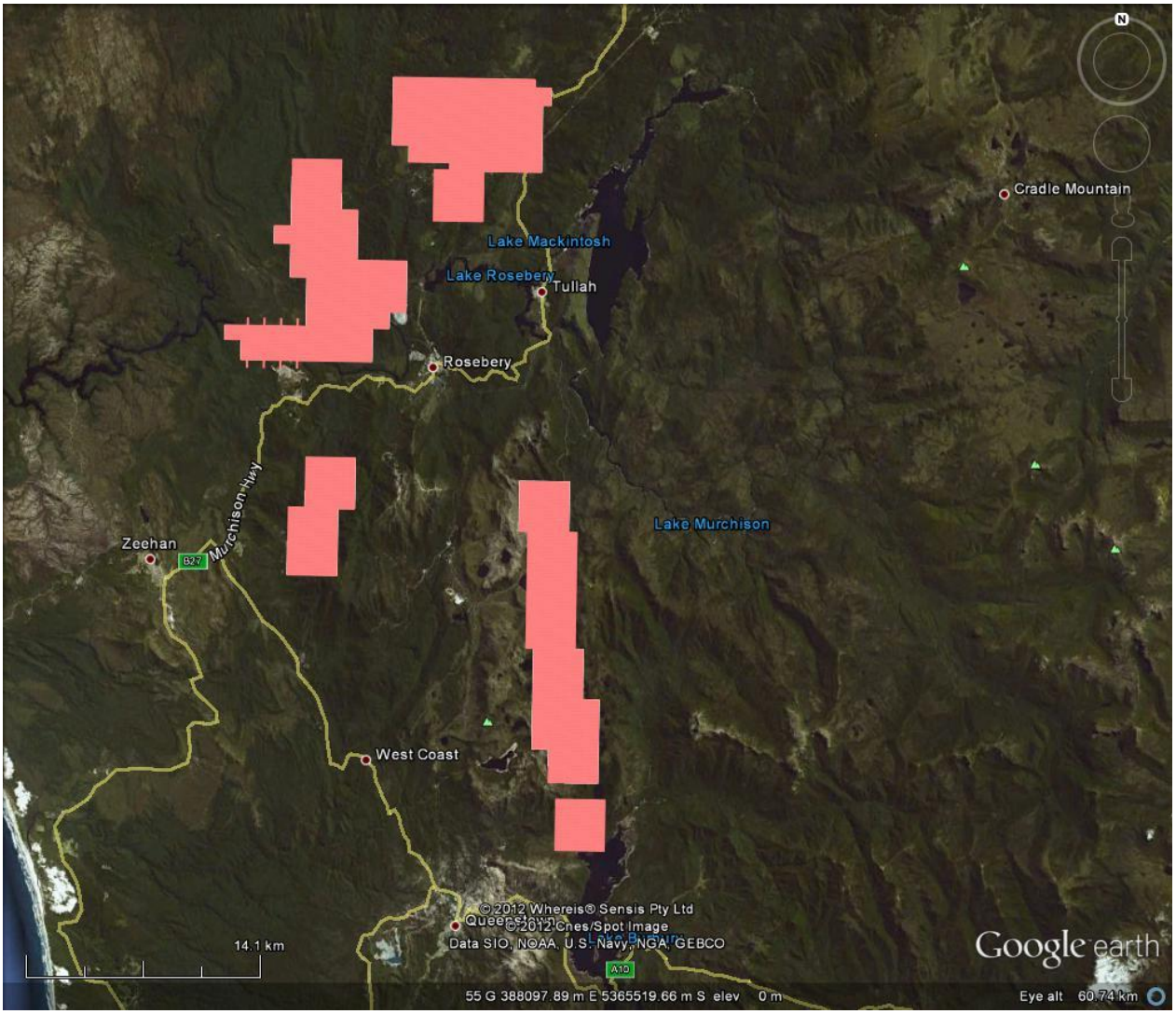
Current exploration has included VTEM airborne geophysical survey and a number of field geological reconnaissance trips into the area.

3.1 Airborne VTEM Geophysical Survey

Yunnan Tin Australia commissioned a regional VTEM airborne geophysical survey over all its tenements in the west coast of Tasmania (Fig. 3). The principal objective of this survey is to further define prospective areas within those areas where ground access to most parts is difficult mainly due to thick vegetation.

During the period from December 10th 2012 to February 7th, 2013, a helicopter-borne geophysical VTEM survey was carried out by Geotech Airborne Pty Ltd over the EL32/2010, EL46/2010, EL22/2010, EL50/2008N and EL50/2008S blocks located approximately 7 kilometres north, 9 kilometres west, 16 kilometres southwest, 12 kilometres south and 31 kilometres south of Tullah respectively.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEMplus) system, and a caesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 2291 line-kilometres of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.



Yunnan Tin Australia
Tasmania
VTEM Flight Plans
Google Earth™ Background
Geotech Airborne Pty Limited

12 November 2012

Fig. 3: Coverage of Regional VTEM geophysical survey

The processed survey results are presented as the following:

- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of the B-field Z Component,
- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of dB/dt Z Components,
- Colour grid of a B-Field Z Component Channel,
- Colour grid of a dB/dt X Component Fraser Filter Channel,
- Reduced to Pole of Total Magnetic Intensity (RTP), and
- Calculated Time-constant dB/dt Z Component (Tau), are presented.

The final survey report by GeoTech Ltd appended to this report as Appendix I, entitled "AA1362_Yunnan Tin Australia TDK Resources Pty Ltd_report". This report covers the whole group of EL's and includes significant plans.

Digital data including all electromagnetic and magnetic products, plus ancillary data including the waveform are appended to this report as Appendix II to Appendix IX.

3.2 Survey Results of EL46/2020 and Discussion

Within EL46/2010, a total of 61 sq km was covered by the survey with a total 700 line-km flights (Fig. 4).

Fig 4. Flight Path in EL46/2010 over a GoogleEath Image

Based on the geophysical results obtained, two strong linear TEM anomalous zones of moderate to high conductance are identified by Geotech across the block EL46/2010. The

zones can be seen overlapping the TAU decay parameter image presented with the calculated vertical magnetic gradient (CVG) contours (Fig. 5). These zones are mapping a S-N directional trend that associates with dyke similar shape magnetic anomalies. The estimated depth to the top of the potential targets is from 50 to 200 meters. A higher resolution version of this plan is included as Appendix X.

It is apparent that these conductors identified are bodies of Huskisson River Ultramafic Complex (HRUC) and Wilson River Ultramafic Complex (WRUC). Therefore further interpretation of VTEM data and studies of all mineralisation styles are required to identify any potential area for other mineralisation, such as tin mineralisation in the area.

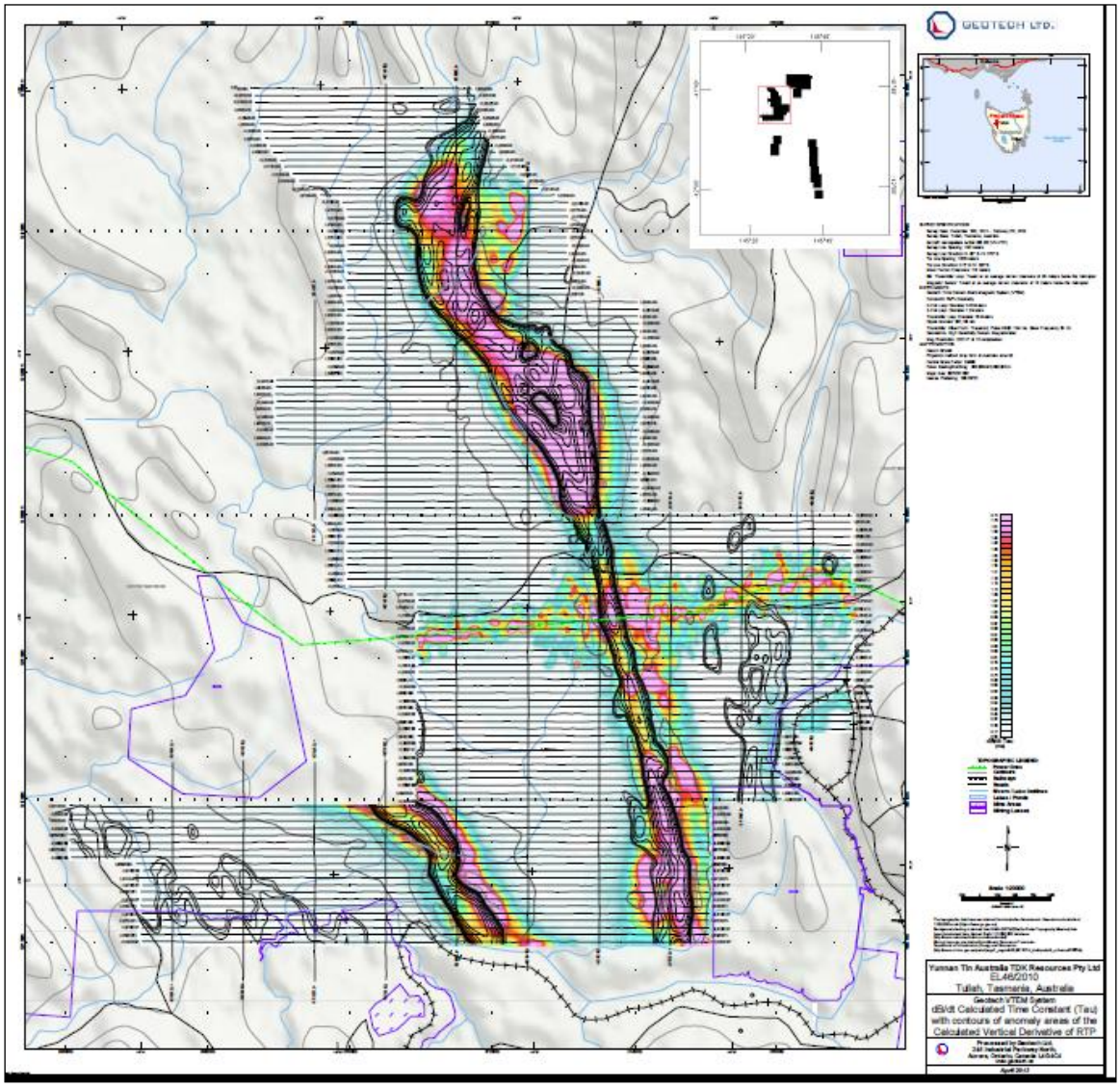


Fig. 5: dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with contours of anomaly areas of the Calculated Vertical Derivative of RTP

4. Work Planning for Year Three

The exploration work for Year 3 will include re-interpretation of VTEM survey data, study into the mineralisation styles in the area and potentially ground checking of anomalous areas.

Table 1: Planned Exploration for Year Three

Item	Details	Expenditure ($)
VTEM Data Interpretation	Reinterpretation of VTEM survey data for the tenement	20,000
Mineralisation Style Studies	Investigating the mineralisation styles in the area to give directions for future exploration	25,000
Site Visits	Ground reconnaissance on select areas	10,000
Total		**A$55,000**

5. Environment

Yunnan Tin Australia TDK Resource Pty Ltd has environmental policies in place to always ensure minimisation of the impact that exploration activities have on the environment. All vehicular travel within the tenement has been on the existing tracks.

6. Expenditure Statement

Expenditures for the period 26/05/2012 to 25/05/2013 are:

Expenditure	$
Geology	10,068
Geochemistry	
Geophysics	152,149
Remote Sensing	
Gridding	
Drilling	
Land Access Costs	
Rehabilitation Costs	
Feasibility Study Cost	
Other Cost	3,277
Administration Cost	16,550
TOTAL	**$182,044**

Table 2: *EL46/2010 Expenditure for second year*

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