

Clark (EL10/2018) Annual Report on Exploration 2021

(to September 20th 2021)



By Robert Reid (BSc Hons, MSc Econ Geol, MAIG)
Consultant Geologist
ph (+61) 419586349
email robreid@bigpond.com
20/10/2021

Contents

Summary.....	3
Access	4
Geology	4
Previous Work and Exploration History	5
Early History.....	5
The Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Company (1970's).....	5
BHP (1990-1).....	7
RGC Exploration Pty. Ltd. (1992-3).....	7
Aberfoyle (1995)	7
WTRMP (2002).....	8
Zinico Resources – Zelos Resources - Gujarat NRE Resources (2004 –7)	8
Shree Minerals Ltd. 2011-15	8
Reid and Koster (2016 to date)	8
Work Conducted 2020-21.....	16
Proposed Exploration.....	17
Expenditure	18
References	19
Appendix.....	21
Appendix 1: List of Appended Digital Files	21
Appendix 2: EDGI Grant Application	22

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location of EL10/2018.	5
Figure 2: Regional geology of the Clark Valley and Pillinger areas	6
Figure 3: MRT 250k digital geology legend for the Clark Valley and Pillinger areas.....	7
Figure 4: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sampling and various salient features	10
Figure 5: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sample points, soil grids for Cu, Pb, Zn & Fe and various salient features.....	11
Figure 6: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sampling and various salient features; Soil grids for Alteration Index and Ba/Sr (potentially hangingwall VHMS).	12
Figure 7: K and U Radiometrics grids displaying 99% histogram clip to highlight significant highs and lows; Regional view from Mt Lyell extending south through EL's 10/2018 & 31/2014.....	13
Figure 8: Radiometrics Alteration Index (RAI) overlain by post Cambrian MRT 250k digital geology (RAI full histogram) and RAI grid displaying 99% histogram clip to highlight significant highs and lows with respect to post Cambrian 250k MRT digital geology transparency; Regional view from Mt Lyell extending south through EL's 10/2018 & 31/2014.	14
Figure 9: Grids for 1978 digitised IP Chargeability and Resistivity. Also showing RAI anomalous trend, geological boundaries and faults from MRT 250k digital data.	15
Figure 10: Grids for 1978 digitised IP Chargeability divided by Resistivity and Chargeability plus Resistivity.....	16
Figure 11: Prospective features summary for the north east of EL31/2014 and adjoining EL10/2018, background gradient array IP chargeability (green) grid overlain on airborne Electromagnetics 7K (pseudocolour) grid.	17
Table 2: Expenditure on EL10/2018 for the 2021 tenure year.	18

Summary

Field activities were interrupted by COVID pandemic concerns and operator time constraints. Renewed effort undertaken for a financial JV partner undertaken towards end of the tenure year. An idealistic plan was to joint venture EL10/2018 and also held EL31/2014 with the adjacent pending ERA ground formerly held by Corona Resources. EL10/2018 is highly prospective for VHMS and hybrids, and as yet remains undrilled.

GIS based data processing, re-interpretation and prospectivity analysis was ongoing at completion of the 2021 tenure year. Normalised soil indices were examined, in part leading to improved and confirmatory interpretation for a successful EDGI grant application. This work further contributed to formulating information memorandums for JV opportunity search and led to a successful EDGI drilling grant application.

An inconclusive assessment of the REE potential of the Clark Grid was undertaken in light of demonstrated potential on the adjacent South Darwin area.

Planned exploration requires significant financial input from a JV partner to target VHMS and hybrids, as well as IRG and IOCG/IOA styles. Proposed exploration is planned to be undertaken concurrently on both EL10/2018 and the adjacent EL31/2014 to further advance prospect definition during the summer field season. Initial planned regional reconnaissance work includes 15km+ of track access and gridding to be followed by geological mapping, ground magnetics, soil and rock chip sampling. Follow up ground IP and EM will then focus drill targeting. An airborne MobileMT (or VTEM) survey extending to include the adjacent EL31/2014 could also be undertaken to enhance regional prospectivity.

Introduction

This third annual report on Clark EL10/2018 details work undertaken to 20th September 2021. The Clark and Pillinger (EL31/2014; adjacent to the south) exploration licences are held by R Reid (50%) and B Koster (50%).

Clark EL10/2018 is prospective for Cambrian Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS, Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au) deposits and hybrids including Henty Gold style. Two large targeted VHMS end members being Rosebery (51.5Mt @ 12.1% Zn, 3.9% Pb, 0.50% Cu, 130g/t Ag, 1.9g/t Au) and Mount Lyell (311Mt @ 0.97% Cu and 0.5g/t Au). Potential also exists for magnetite-Cu-Au mineralisation similar to that located on nearby Mt Darwin and at the Garfield Prospect.

The Clark tenement is little explored with no drilling and minimal geological mapping having been undertaken. Stream sediment sampling is relatively extensive within Clark, but rock chip sampling is limited. Soil sampling incompletely covers much of the tenement with a focused 100m spaced Clark grid in the southeast. Favourably a 1995 aeromagnetics survey and regional aeromagnetics and radiometrics surveys cover the tenement. Intensive gridding surveys (geological mapping, soil sampling, Induced Polarisation and ground magnetics) and WTRMP (Western Tasmanian Regional Minerals Program) airborne electromagnetics also extend across the tenement.

Access

Clark EL10/2018 covering 13km² lies approximately 30km south of Queenstown, west coast Tasmania (Figure 1). The principal access to the tenements north is via the 4WD track along South Mount Darwin Plateau, which further utilises a walking track to the Clark River grid.

Geology

The area is little mapped with what's known coming from MRT 250,000 scale mapping, possibly in part derived from EZ company work. The structurally complex geology of EL10/2018 and adjacent EL31/2014 comprises three principal rock types; the Middle Cambrian-aged Mount Read Volcanics (MRV), the Late Cambrian-aged Owen Group siliciclastics and uppermost Cambro-Ordovician Gordon Group (including limestone; Figure 2 & 3). The Mount Read Volcanics are largely mapped as Yolande River Sequence (YRS; Western Volcano-Sedimentary Sequence), which in a local regional context inter fingers with the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) at or near it's top, beneath Tyndall Group (TG) quartz-feldspar phryic volcanoclastics (mapped on the eastern flank of Mt Sorell). A narrow band of CVC is aligned NW through the eastern portion of the tenement. The CVC/YRS - TG boundary represents a Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS; Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au) prospective stratigraphic position.

Cambrian granite outcrops on the South Darwin Plateau, proximal to the north east of Clark (EL10/2018) is associated with magnetite – Cu +/- Au mineralisation.

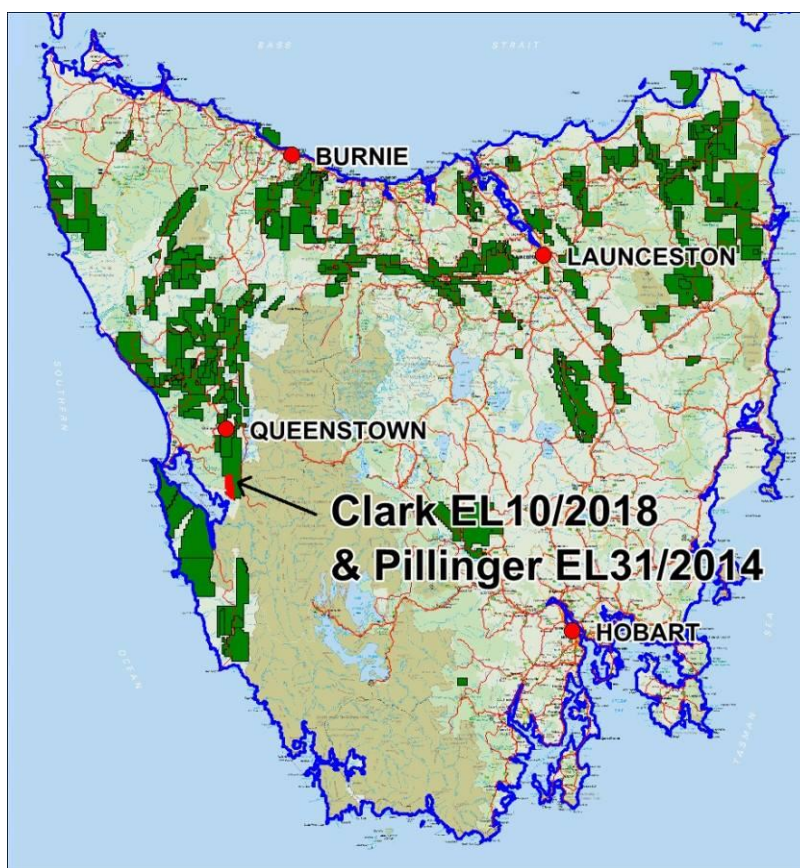


Figure 1: Location of EL10/2018.

Previous Work and Exploration History

A summary of exploration history over the Clark Valley tenement area follows. Recognition and significant advances in VHMS potential are highlighted in more recent interpretation provided in Reid (2012, 14 & 15).

Early History

The Jukes Darwin Mining Field, lying largely adjacent and to the east of the Clark Valley is reported in GSB16 (Hills, 1914). This report mostly describes Cu, Au and magnetite mineralisation.

Old mining leases 3334 93M, 3335 93M, 4831 93M, 4778 93M and 5221 93M are noted in MRT records; being located on the eastern margin of the tenement.

The Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Company (1970's)

Howland-Rose (1978; TCR 84_2239) provides a summary of gradient array IP and ground magnetic surveys over the Clark Valley area. Phase 1 data reported ends at 00N, whereas Howland-Rose (1979; TCR 84_2242) reports data extending a further 600m south to line 6S, ending immediately within the north eastern 1km² block of the adjacent Pillinger EL31/2014. A less powerful 3kw generator was used for the follow up survey, but was considered adequate. Thus, anomaly discrimination in the furthest south zone may not be quite as precise as the original survey (Howland-Rose, 1979).

Chargeability ranged from 10 to 70 millivolts/volt. Resistivities range from 1500 to 20000 ohm-metres. Grid line spacing was wide at 200 to 400m.

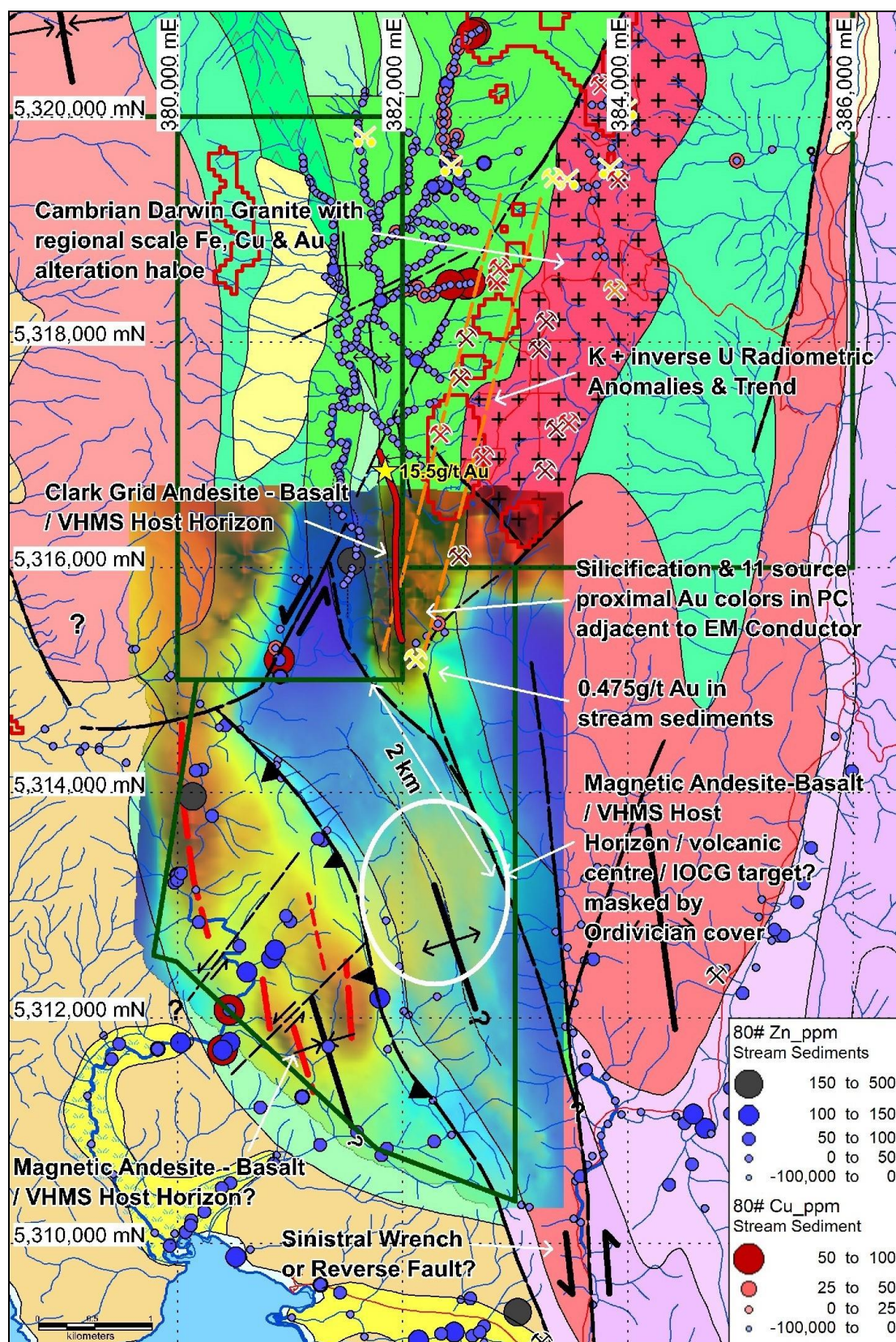


Figure 2: Regional geology of the Clark Valley and Pillinger areas, showing interpreted Geology/Structure, inferred basalt / VHMS host horizon (Red dash lines), known prospects,

Shree Mineral's 15.5g/t Au in rock chip site and known prospects over clipped 1995 aeromagnetics grid transparency and MRT 250k digital geology (See Figure 3 for legend).

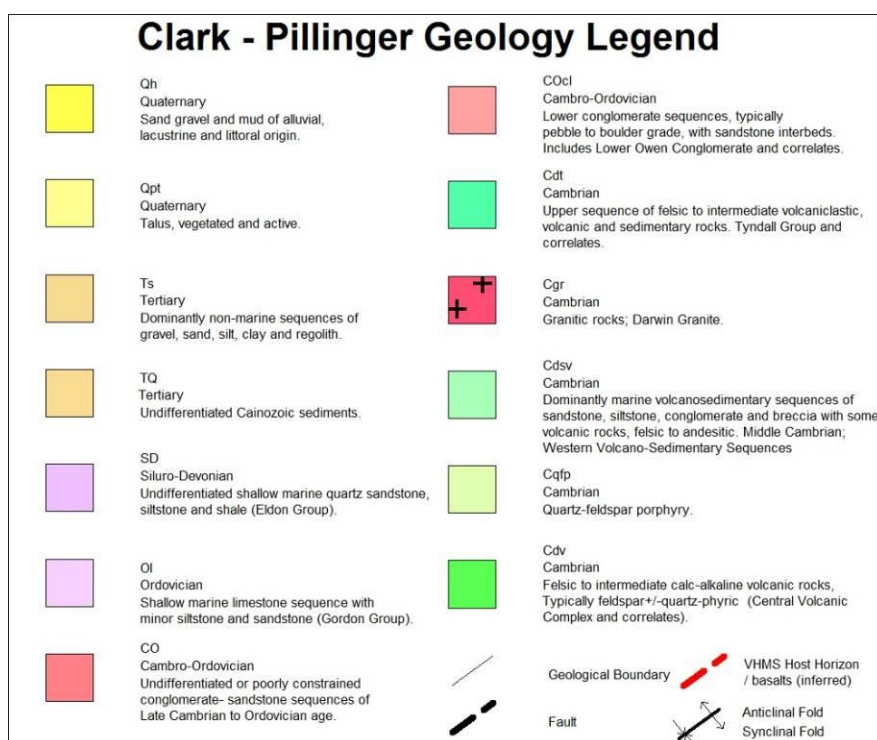


Figure 3: MRT 250k digital geology legend for the Clark Valley and Pillinger areas.

BHP (1990-1)

A comprehensive previous exploration data review is provided in Cameron and Read (1991; TCR91-3252). Among this is the location of two 1957 Turan helicopter EM anomalies, coincident with the Owen / MRV contact on South Darwin. BHP undertook a ground electromagnetic UTEM survey in 1990 over the upper Clark Valley, but didn't extend south into the Clark Grid (EL10/2018), finishing well outside Pillinger EL31/2014 on 17600N, approximately 1km north of Shree Mineral's gold in rock chip anomaly.

RGC Exploration Pty. Ltd. (1992-3)

Undertook extensive geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling identifying anomalous base metals in soils (to 880ppm Zn) on what is now in filled by soil sampling on the Clark Grid.

Aberfoyle (1995)

Aberfoyle conducted a helicopter aeromagnetic survey of the Clarke Valley and Mt Darwin in 1995. The survey defined a magnetic zone within the Central Volcanic Complex, which subsequently has been shown to correspond with basalts and anomalous base metal in soils on the Clark Grid. The helimag data was not processed beyond an initial assessment and is not reported upon by McNeill (1996) in his relinquishment report.

WTRMP (2002)

The 2002 WTRMP airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey covers to the southern boundary of EL10/2018 and the top NE 1km² block of the adjacent EL31/2014. The WTRMP also undertook a separate widespread aeromagnetics and radiometrics over the west coast, including the Clark Valley area.

Zinico Resources – Zelos Resources - Gujarat NRE Resources (2004 –7)

Zelos cut but did not sample the Clark Grid (21 lines of 500m length and 100m spacing), which planned to assess RGC's anomalous base metals in soils, extending north of Pillinger EL31/2014.

Three discrete EM responses were identified by Hungerford (in Vanzino 2007) from WTRMP electromagnetics, within both the YRS and the CVC. 'Ground truthing' by way of reconnaissance stream sediment sampling and minor rock sampling was undertaken in drainages in the vicinity of each of these anomalies and returned poor results. Best gold reported was 20ppb, with copper to 60ppm, Pb 105ppm and Zn 145ppm.

For ground follow up, Hungerford considered that TEM (Time Domain Electromagnetic) and IP (Induced Polarisation) surveys would both locate conductive black shales, with the IP being of greater benefit overall. Although, TEM might be easier to undertake and would provide more accurate estimates of conductors properties. Hungerford's images clearly show that BHP's UTEM survey stopped well north of Pillinger EL31/2014 and the Clark Grid.

Shree Minerals Ltd. 2011-15

In 2012, the Clark Grid immediately north of Pillinger EL31/2014 was soil sampled, ground magnetic surveyed and mapped confirming a coherent zone of anomalous base metals in soils and identifying positive vectors to VHMS mineralisation. A 0.6g/t Au in composite rock chip sample was re-sampled in 2015, returning 15.5g/t Au. This sample is coincident an ~150m plus zone of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration and remains to be further followed up. Potential to find a Rosebery or Que-Hellyer like VHMS within the grid area was considered high (Reid, 2015). The inferred VHMS exhalative horizon trends into the north of Pillinger (EL31/2014).

Reid and Koster (2016 to date)

Concurrent EL10/2018 and EL31/2014 exploration identified unexplained magnetic anomalies of possibly similar affinity to the Clark inferred VHMS host horizon basalt, within the adjacent to south Pillinger EL31/2014 (Figure 2). Three principal targets were identified as the south western magnetic anomalies, NE block and a buried VHMS conceptual target located in the centre of the tenement. A regional interpretation evolved suggesting that the host horizon from the Clark Grid, striking into the north east of Pillinger, maybe fault offset to the south into the centre of EL31/2014, where it's marked by elevated magnetics, possibly reflecting a source beneath the Owen Group.

Sampling in Pillinger's NE Block comprised 28 rock chips, 2 -80# stream sediment samples and 7 panned concentrates. Peak results were 1210ppm Zn and 0.05g/t Au in rock chip, as well as 0.475g/t Au in -80# draining off the southern end of the Clark Grid.

A key outcome was the location and sampling of an extensive silicification zone at an interpreted structural intersection, in the vicinity of a significant apparently structure controlled EM conductor/anomaly. Rock chip analysis for gold by fire assay returned low level Au to 0.02ppm. Gold

of irregular proximal to source form was found in the silica zones drainage, with up to 11 colours returned in panned concentrate sample. Potential for Henty style Au, including remobilised Devonian gold exists in this area.

Rock chips bearing low level gold (to 0.014g/t Au) were derived from a zone of lithic volcanoclastics, representing the strike extent of the Clark inferred VHMS horizon on the Clark Grid. Highly anomalous gold (0.475g/t Au) was in returned from a -80# stream sediment sample draining this area.

An EDGI Grant was successfully sought in 2018 upon the basis of various demonstrated prospective features in the anomalous Au rock chip vicinity. The grant was not utilised, in part due to discouraging Au results from limited focused soil and rock chip sampling that aimed to further verify the anomaly during the tenure year to 20/09/2019. Fire assay Au and portable Niton XRF analysis confirmed and further defined two Zn-Cu+/-Pb+/-Au anomalous zones, which in conjunction with a number of other compelling VHMS-like features, defining a likely exhalative or immediate sub seafloor replacement mineralised target zone in the northern Clark Grid (Figures 4, 5 & 6).

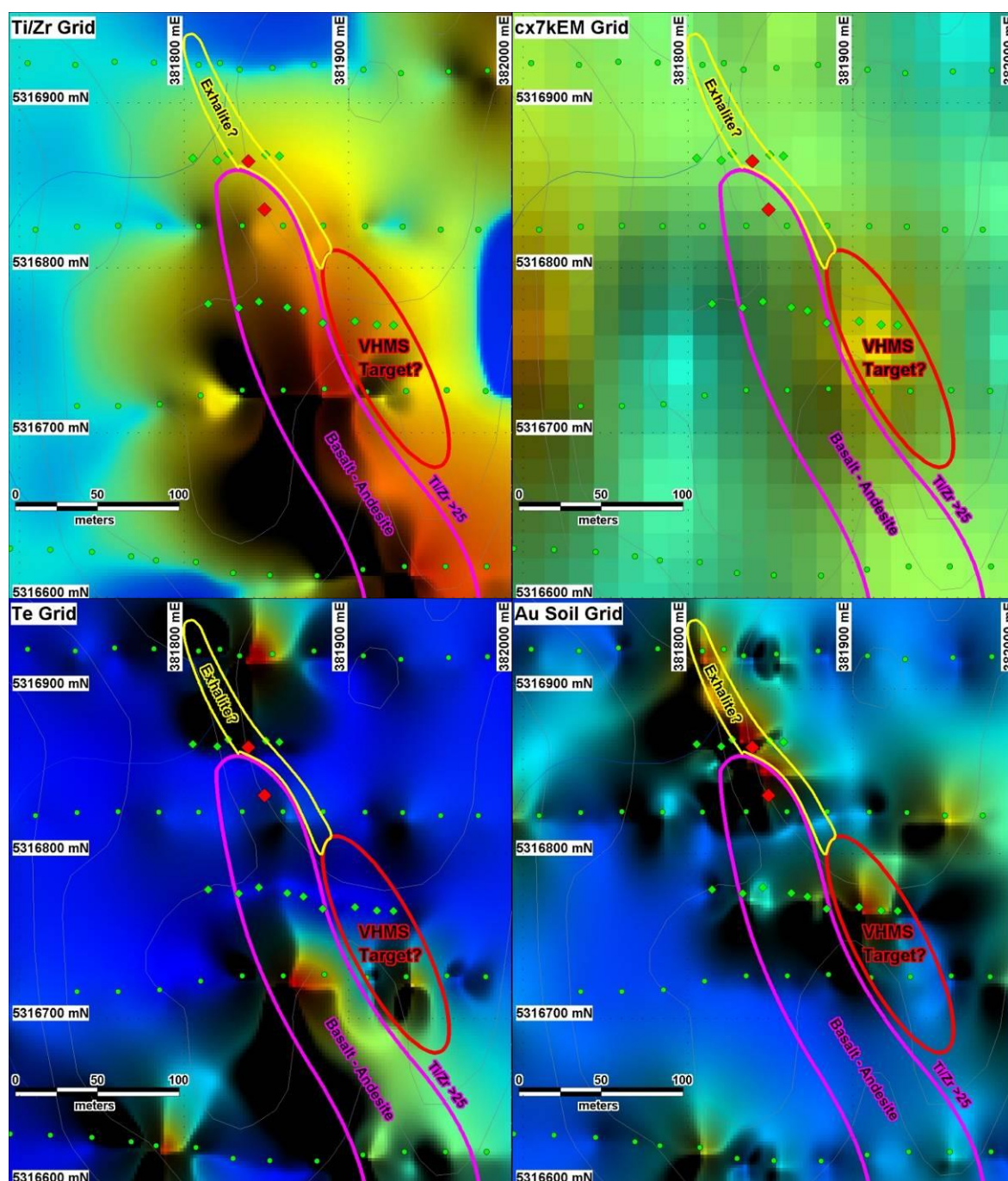


Figure 4: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sampling and various salient features; Ti/Zr soil grid illustrating mafic volcanic distribution relative to a relative conductor (all frequencies) and soil sample points over Te and Au soil grids (NB: soil max Te 0.23ppm & Au 0.02ppm)

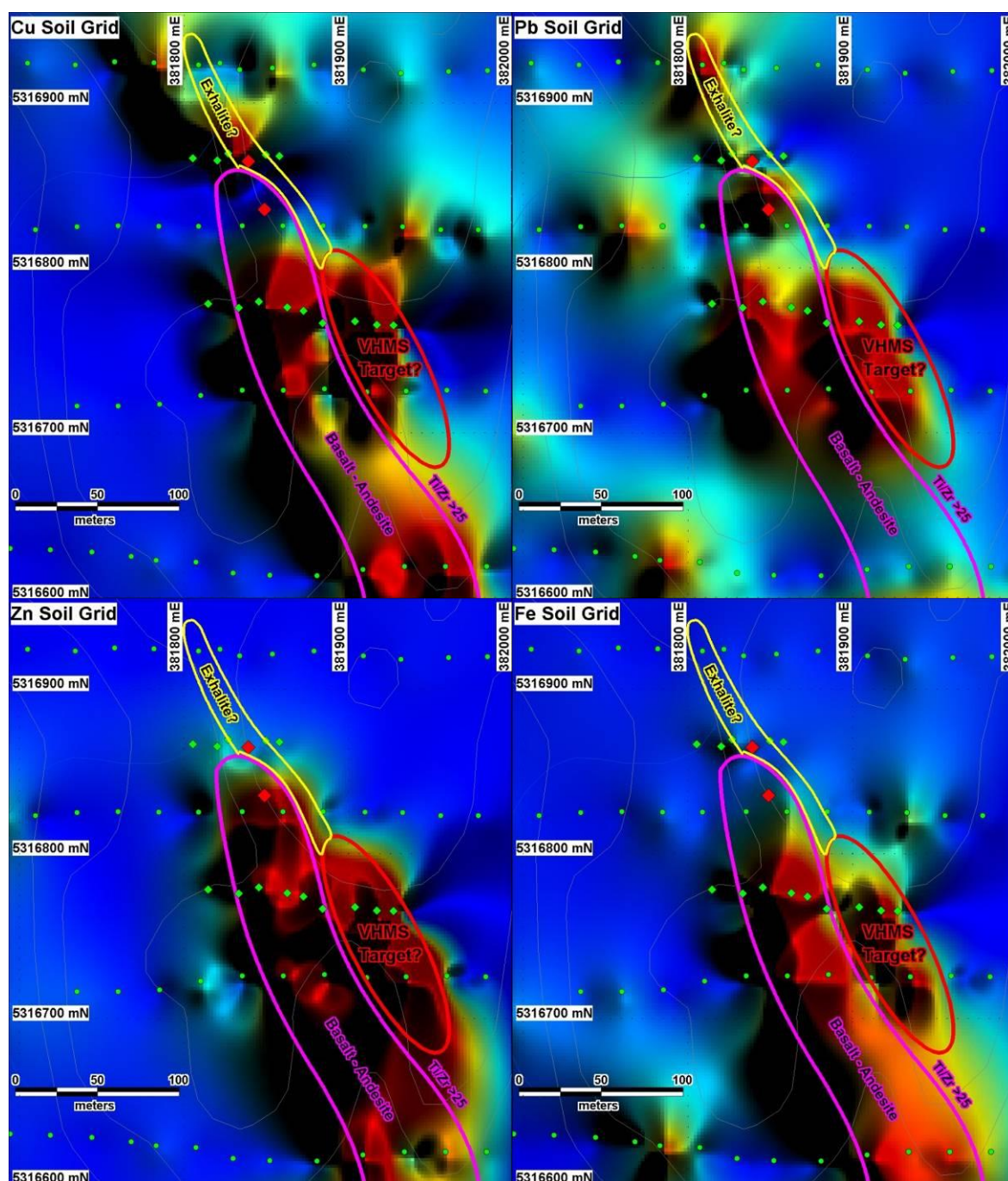


Figure 5: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sample points, soil grids for Cu, Pb, Zn & Fe and various salient features (NB: XRF soil max 116ppm Cu, 185ppm Pb, 835ppm Zn & 17% Fe).

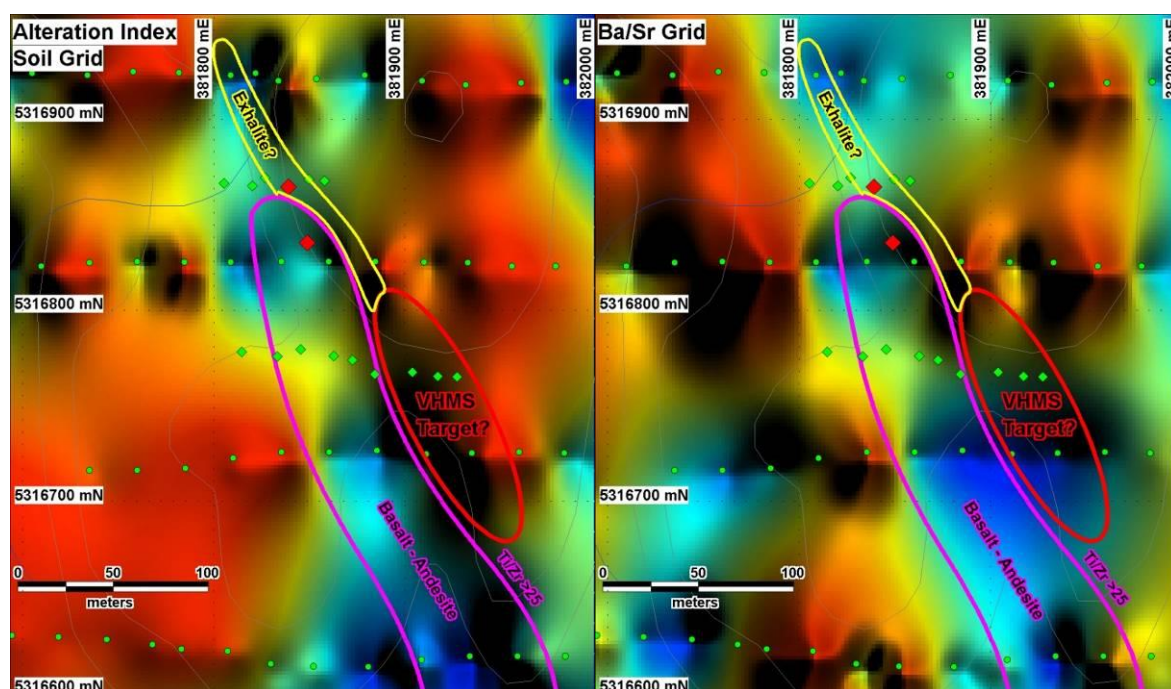


Figure 6: Northern Clark Grid diagrams illustrating 2019 sampling and various salient features; Soil grids for Alteration Index and Ba/Sr (potentially hangingwall VHMS).

GIS based data processing, re-interpretation and prospectivity analysis was ongoing at completion of the 2020 tenure year. Principal activity involved re-gridding and interpretation of WTRMP 2001 radiometrics, WTRMP 2002 airborne EM and historic ground IP, along with regional soil data compilation for comparative assessment, with the aim to define a variety of prospective features for priority follow up. Ongoing assessment complimented pursuit of JV opportunities.

Radiometrics assessment of the WTRMP 2001 survey during the 2020 tenure year revealed a strong spatial correlation between high K and low U (+/- low Th) with known mineralisation and alteration, particularly in the Mt Lyell mining field (Figure 7). A Radiometric Alteration Index (RAI) was derived to aid prospectivity assessment from adding normalised values for K to inverse ordered U. Gridding revealed a clear NE to NNE aligned RAI trend extending south from Mt Lyell through Mount Darwin, with an anomaly of moderate intensity located as an outlier in the upper north east of the Clark Valley (Figure 8). This untested anomaly area has an ambiguous proximal airborne EM response and prospect character differs from that in the Central Volcanics Complex, nearby to the east on Mt Jukes and Darwin, as it lies within upper MRV Tyndall Group stratigraphy; Mt Lyell and Henty style mineralisation potential exists.

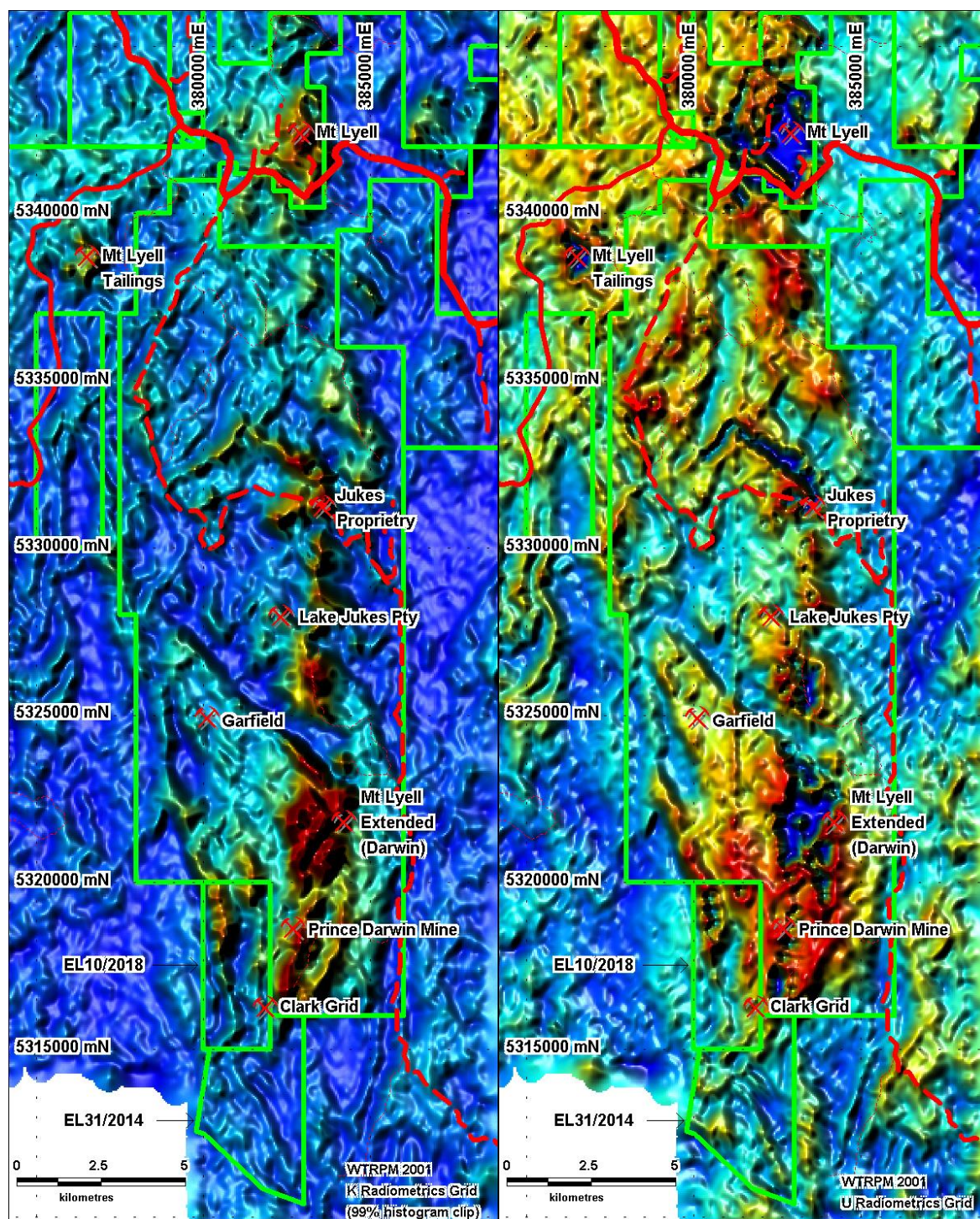


Figure 7: K (left) and U (right) Radiometrics grids displaying 99% histogram clip to highlight significant highs and lows; Regional view from Mt Lyell extending south through EL's 10/2018 & 31/2014.

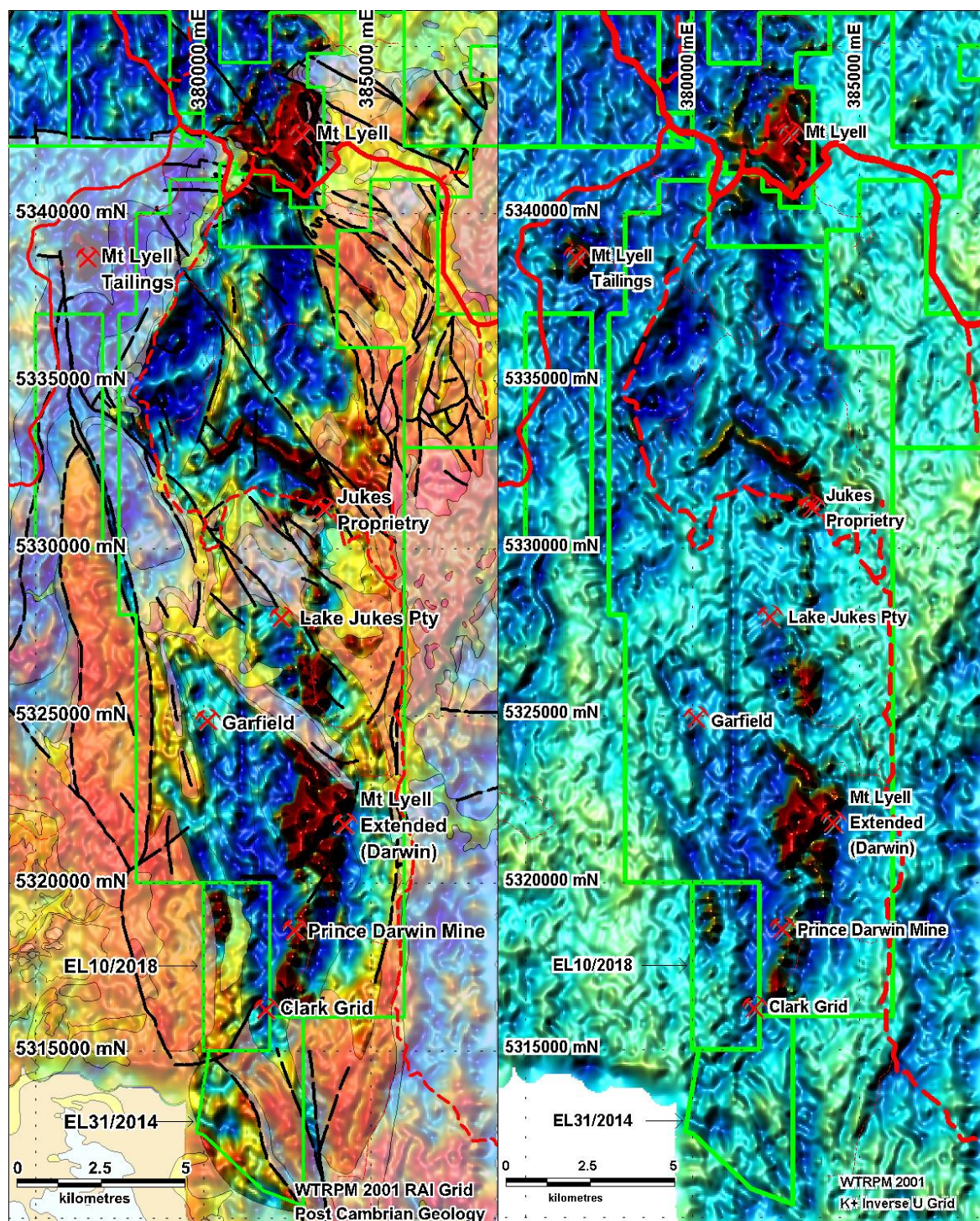


Figure 8: Radiometrics Alteration Index (RAI) overlain by post Cambrian MRT 250k digital geology (RAI full histogram; left) and RAI (right) grid displaying 99% histogram clip to highlight significant highs and lows with respect to post Cambrian 250k MRT digital geology transparency; Regional view from Mt Lyell extending south through EL's 10/2018 & 31/2014.

Historic gradient array IP (Howland-Rose, 1978) has previously been digitised from original report maps, creating contours for gridding (Figure 9). Prospectivity was further assessed utilising this data via adding chargeability and resistivity grids to define zones of potential for resistive silica and chargeable sulphide alteration. An anomaly was defined trending along a mapped quartz-feldspar porphyry margin adjacent to significant Quaternary cover (Figure 10). Similarly, high chargeability and low resistivity (/ high conductivity) is a potential pyritic black shale or sulphide bearing VHMS indicator. IP chargeability was divided by resistivity to enhance anomalies of this type. Resulting is a grid that appears to readily define black shales in the north and along the east of the Clark Grid. Further highlighted is a zone of potential VHMS style conductive sulphides; a key location being immediately south of the high Ti/Zr ratio “basalts” of the Clark grid and the contiguous NE of EL31/2014 (Figure 10).

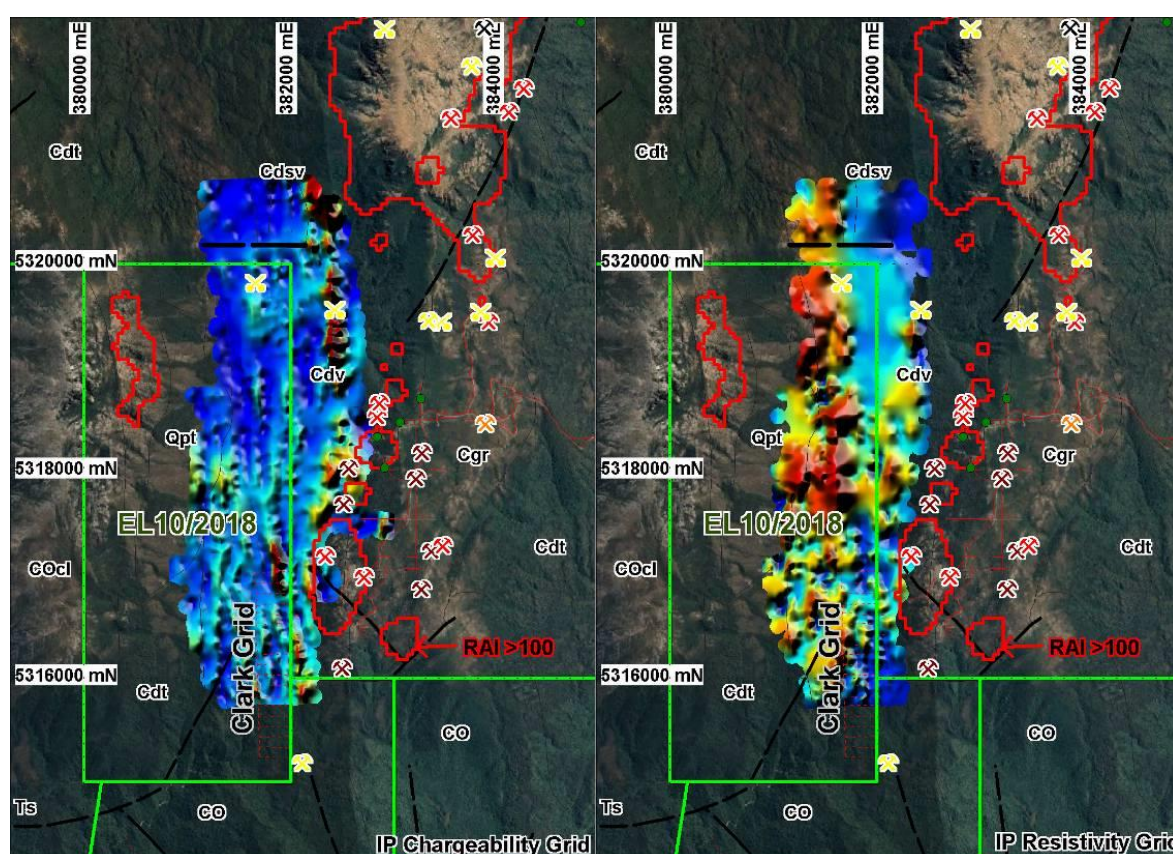


Figure 9: Grids for 1978 digitised IP Chargeability (left) and Resistivity (right). Also showing RAI anomalous trend, geological boundaries and faults from MRT 250k digital data.

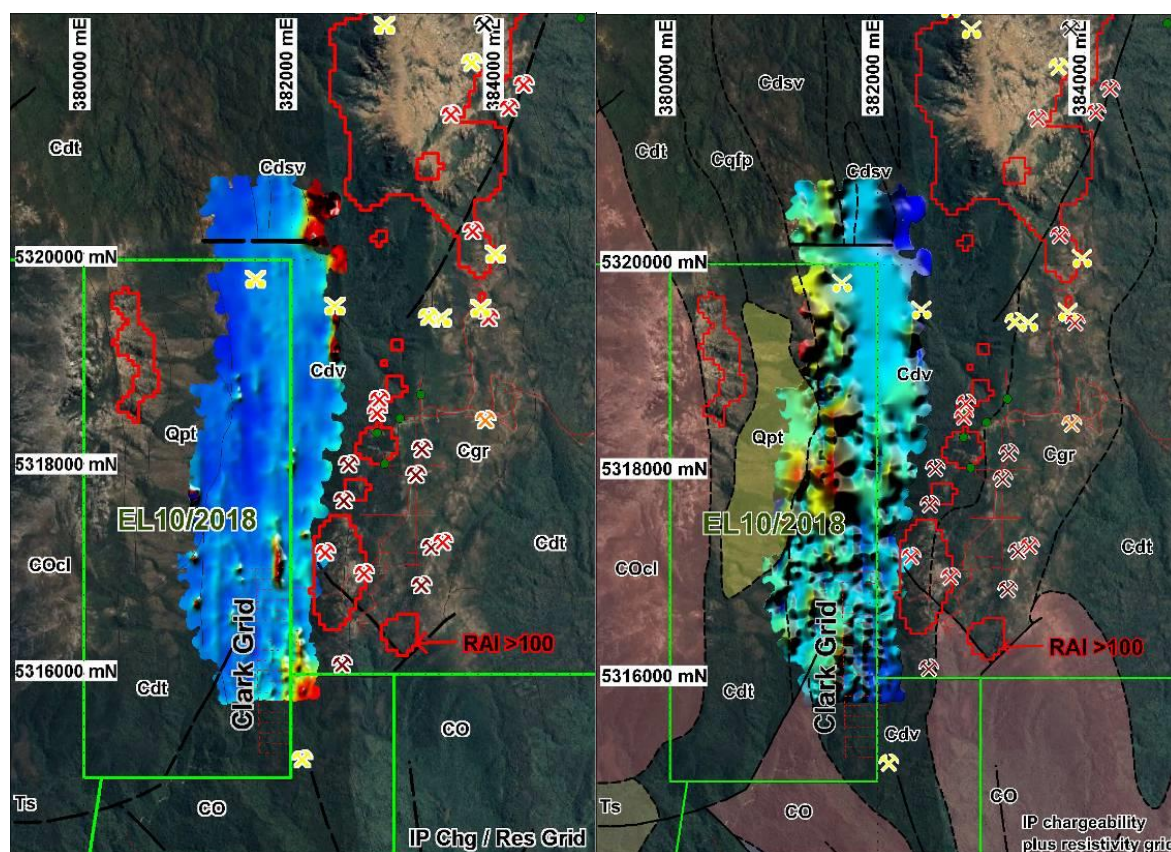


Figure 10: Grids for 1978 digitised IP Chargeability divided by Resistivity (left) and Chargeability plus Resistivity (right); Also showing RAI anomalous trend, post Cambrian geology transparency, geological boundaries and faults from MRT 250k digital data.

Work Conducted 2020-21

No field work was conducted during the year to 20/09/2021 on EL10/2018 or the adjacent held EL31/2014, in large part due to COVID Pandemic related restrictions, inadequate funding and operator time constraints.

GIS based data processing, re-interpretation and prospectivity analysis was ongoing at completion of the 2021 tenure year, following on from the previous tenure years activities. 2020's principal activity involved re-gridding and interpretation of WTRMP 2001 radiometrics, WTRMP 2002 airborne EM and historic ground IP, along with regional soil data compilation for comparative assessment, with the aim to define a variety of prospective features for priority follow up. This work contributed to a successful application for an EDGI grant targeting (See appended EDGI Application).

Renewed Joint Venture search efforts are planned for the coming 2021/22 tenure year. This in part involves a revamp of promotional material highlighting the prospectivity of EL10/2018 & EL31/2014.

An inconclusive assessment of soil sample data targeting the REE potential of the Clark Grid was undertaken in light of demonstrated potential on the adjacent South Darwin area.

Proposed Exploration

Planned exploration requires significant financial input from a JV partner to target VHMS and hybrids, as well as IRG and IOCG/IOA. Proposed exploration outlined in Table 1 covers work to be undertaken concurrently on both EL10/2018 and EL31/2014 to further advance prospect definition during the summer field season. Initial reconnaissance regional planned work includes 15km+ of track access and gridding to be followed by geological mapping, accompanied by ground magnetics, soil and rock chip sampling. Follow up ground IP and EM will then focus drilling targeting. An airborne MobileMT (or VTEM) survey extending to include the adjacent EL10/2018 could also be undertaken to enhance regional prospectivity, subject to JV partner funding.

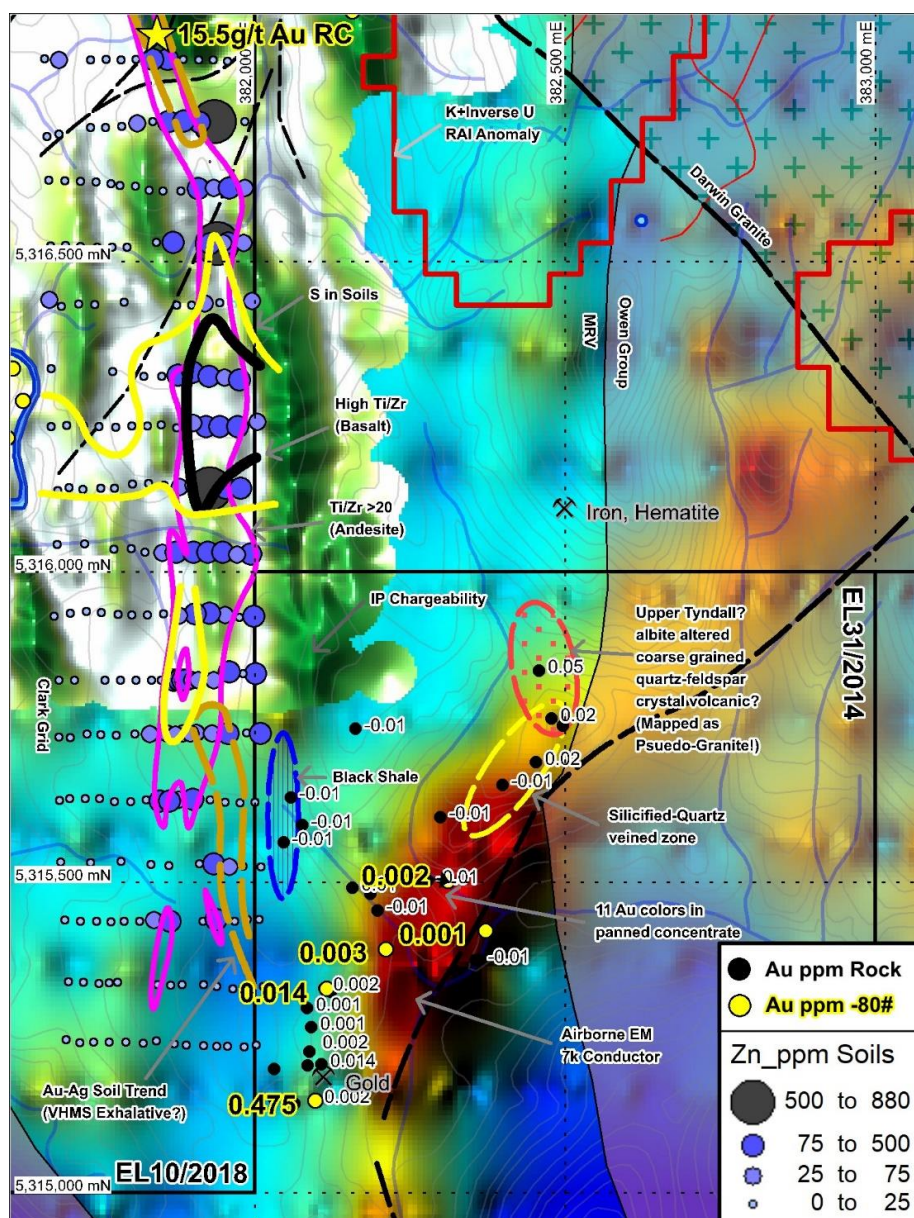


Figure 11: Prospective features summary for the north east of EL31/2014 and adjoining EL10/2018, background gradient array IP chargeability (green) grid overlain on airborne Electromagnetics 7K (pseudocolour) grid.

Table 1: Proposed exploration program cost summary 2022/23

Clark & Pillinger Exploration Program Cost Summary 2022		
Program	Budget	Description / Target
Reconnaissance regional target assessment	\$120,000	Reconnaissance mapping, stream and rock chip sampling, with focus on Clark NE RAI anomaly and strike extents, as well as Pillinger magnetic anomalies; ~12km access tracks required
Phase 1 Pillinger NE Block gridding and soil sampling	\$71,500	EM conductor, structural intersection, Au anomalism, Clark Grid VHMS host horizon strike extension; ~6.5 line km grid
Phase 2 NE Pillinger and Clark Grid Geophysics	\$144,600	Dipole-Dipole IP including ~7km gridding (incl. ~5km of re cut) and additional soil sampling on Clark Grid
Drilling NE Pillinger and Clark Grid	\$203,000	2 holes for 500m; test best of geological, geochemical & geophysical survey anomaly potential. Helicopter assisted camp
MobeMT (Clark Pillinger only totalling ~150 line km)	\$75,000	Airborne Magnetotellurics survey targetting regional scale anomalies; Up to \$200k to cover 800line km regional ERA
Total	\$614,100	

Expenditure

Some expenditure for common regional assessment and promotion of the adjacent EL31/2014 was proportionately included.

Table 2: Expenditure on EL10/2018 for the 2021 tenure year.

Expense Type	
1. Geoscience	
Geology	\$12,320
Geochemistry	
Geophysics	
Remote Sensing	
2. Drilling & Gridding	
Gridding	
Drilling	
3. Land Access	
4. Rehabilitation	
5. Feasibility Studies	
6. Other	\$588
7. Administration	
8. Total Exploration Costs	\$12,908

References

- Cameron, J. and Read, J., 1991. Joint Report on Exploration Licences 102/87 Queenstown and 55/89, Mt Darwin, N.W. Tasmania for the year ending 21st March 1991. BHP Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report 91-3252 BHP 91-3132
- Gemmell, J. B and Fulton, R., 1998. Alteration Model for the Hellyer VHMS deposit, western Tasmania. In Studies of VHMS-related alteration: geochemical and mineralogical vectors to ore. May 1998. CODES: AMIRA / ARC Project P439.
- Halley, S, W., 1993. Combined Annual Report on EL102/1987, EL12/1992 and EL55/1989. RGC Exploration Pty. Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report 93_3426.
- Hills, L., 1914. The Jukes-Darwin Mining Field. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 16. Tasmania Department of Mines.
- Howland-Rose, A. W., 1979. Comments on Further Induced Polarisation and Total Magnetic Field Surveys over the Clark River Grid, Near Queenstown, Tasmania on Behalf of The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report 84-2246.
- Howland-Rose, A. W., 1978. A Report on a Gradient Array Electrical Induced Polarisation and Total Magnetic Field Survey over the Clark River Grid, Near Queenstown, Tasmania on Behalf of The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report 84-2239.
- Large, R. R., McPhie, J., Gemmell, J. B., Herrmann, W., and Davidson, G. J., 2001, The Spectrum of Ore Deposit Types, Volcanic Environments, Alteration Halos, and Related Exploration Vectors in Submarine Volcanic Successions: Some Examples from Australia. Economic Geology v.96, p. 913-938.
- Mathison, I., 1984. Part of Exploration Licence 31/83 "Macquarie", Hazel Creek Area. Progress Report on Exploration Activity 1st October 1983 to 30th March 1984. Tasmanian Company Report 85_2181.
- Mathison, I., 1985. Report on Exploration October 1984 to June 1985, Exploration Licence 31/82 Macquarie. Tasmanian Company Report 85_2460.
- McNeill, A.W., 1996. Relinquishment Report EL 51/94 Clark Valley by Aberfoyle Resources Limited. Tasmanian Company Report 96_3894
- Reid, R. O., 2014. EL42/2008 – Mt Sorell, 2014 Work Program Report. In Pal, M., 2014. Annual Report on EL42/2008 Exploration. Shree Minerals Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report.
- Reid, R. O., 2015. EL42/2008 – Mt Sorell, Clark Valley Field Work 2015. In Loyalka, S and Reid., R., 2015. Annual Report for the Period 18/11/2014 to 17/11/2015, Mt Sorell – EL42/2008. Shree Minerals Ltd. Tasmanian Company Report 15_7308.
- Reid, R. O., 2019. EL10/2018 – Clark (EL10/2018) Annual Report on Exploration 2019. Annual Report to 20th September 2019. Tasmanian Company Report.

Reid, R. O., 2020. EL10/2018 – Clark (EL10/2018) Annual Report on Exploration 2020. Annual Report to 20th September 2020. Tasmanian Company Report.

Vanzino., L., 2007. Annual Report for EL42/2008. Gujarat NRE Resources. Tasmanian Company Report.

WTRMP., 2001. 2001 West Tasmania (WTRMP Area C). Geo Instruments Pty LTD for Tasmanian Geological Survey.

WTRMP., 2002. 2002 Mt Read Volcanics (WTRMP EM). Geo Instruments Pty LTD for Tasmanian Geological Survey.

Appendix

Appendix 1: List of Appended Digital Files

Exploration Work Type	Filename	File format
Report	EL102018_202109_01_Report.pdf	pdf
	EL102018_202109_02_EDGI_Program_2021-Project_Proposal_Form_Round_52_EL102018	pdf
	EL102018_202109_03_EDGI Grant Application Clark_EL10_2018 AddendumRound5	pdf
File Verification Listing (this file)	EL102018_202109_04_FileListing.xls	xls

Appendix 2: EDGI Grant Application