Renison West Project
Exploration Licence 21/2005 Mt Lindsay – Webbs Creek
First Annual Technical Report for the period 22/08/2006 to 22/08/2007

Holder: Symorgh Investments Pty Ltd
Operator: Venture Minerals Ltd

S Owen
August 2007
Venture Minerals Ltd
Freemasons Building
181 Roberts Road, Subiaco WA6008
PO Box 186, West Perth WA6872

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Summary

Review of historic exploration and geophysical data indicates that extensive skarns around the southern edge of the Meredith Granite within EL21/2005, NW Tasmania are not only prospective for Sn and W but also magnetite. Activities during the first year of EL21/2005 included:

- Review and compilation of historic exploration data into a GIS database;
- Imaging of historic airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data to produce series of GIS ready images;
- Inspection of the historic Mt Lindsay Sn workings and grab sampling;
- Re-sampling of selected Stanley River drill core from the Mineral Resources Tasmania core library in Mornington for assay and preliminary determination of magnetite recoveries (work in progress);
- Location and re-sampling of the historic Mt Lindsay drill core (currently stored in the outdoor core yards at Renison Bell) for assay and investigation of magnetite recoveries (work in progress).

If the above metallurgical testwork on magnetite recoveries and composition is positive it is recommended that further work focus on determining the more detailed metallurgical characteristics and defining extent (resources) of the magnetite mineralization within EL21/2005.

2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 21/2005 is located in the Sn-W and Ni province of western Tasmania and covers the south eastern contact metamorphic aureole of the Meredith Granite. The Meredith Granite is part of a suite of Devonian granites which is very important to Sn-W mineralisation, and deposits associated with this suite include the world class Renison Bell tin mine (26 Mt at 1.46% Sn), Mount Bischoff (10.54 Mt at 1.1% Sn), Cleveland (12.4 Mt at 0.62% Sn, 0.25% Cu) and King Island (17 Mt at 0.85% $W0_3$). Cleveland and Mount Bischoff are situated around the northern margin of the Meredith Granite, and Rension Bell is located just 15 km to the southeast of the Meredith Granite. Recent exploration also indicates the development of Ni-sulphide skarns, such as the Avebury deposit (11.59 Mt at 1.02% Ni) currently being developed by Allegiance Mining NL, where the Devonian granites intrude ultramafic rocks. Considerable previous exploration activities mainly for Sn within the area now covered by E21/2005 also indicate the presence of potentially economic magnetite bodies. The Savage River Mine iron ore mine (371 Mt at 31.9% Fe in magnetite) is located c. 25 km north northwest (in a direct line) from the main identified magnetite bodies within EL21/2005.

3 Location and Access

Exploration Licence 21/2005 covers an area of 66 km^2 located 10-20 km (in a direct line) from the Rosebery Pb-Zn-Ag-Au Mine (Zinifex Ltd) and Renison Bell Tin Mine (Metals Exploration Ltd). Access to the southern part of the licence and location of the most advanced exploration targets is relatively simple via the sealed Pieman Road which branches off the Murchison Highway 4 km north of Tullah and 18 km from the mining town of Rosebery. A gravel vehicle track branching off the Pieman Road provides access to the Mt Lindsay Prospect in the southern part of the licence. Various 4WD exploration tracks elsewhere within the licence have fallen into disrepair and access is currently restricted to foot or helicopter. HEC transmission lines pass through the southern part of ELA21/2005 parallel to the Pieman Road.

Elevation within the licence ranges from 100 m above median sea level where Lake Pieman winds around the south western corner up to 913 m at the top of Parsons Hood at the southern end of the Meredith Range. Other highpoints include Mt Lindsay (579 m) on a spur branching southwest off Parsons Hood and Mt Livingstone (781 m) just beyond the western boundary. Average annual rainfall is 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by temperate rainforest, with patches of dense sub-alpine scrub over granitic basement and in areas of regenerating forest.

4 Regional Geology

The southern part of EL21/2005 is underlain by northwest striking sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Crimson Creek Formation, Success Creek Group and Oonah Formation which are intruded to the northwest by the Meredith Granite. Granitic dykes and apophyses occur in various locations beyond the main contact. Exploration drilling in the vicinity of Mt Lindsay suggests that the intrusive contact of the Meredith Granite dips at a modest angle to the southeast beneath the Crimson Creek Formation and Success Creek Group.

The Neoproterozoic Oonah Formation and Neoproterozoic – Early Cambrian Success Creek Group are both strongly deformed (the former characteristically isoclinally folded) and comprise mainly quartz sandstones, phyllite, mudstone, siltstone, shale, carbonate and lesser conglomerate, tuff and extrusive volcanics. Stratigraphic interpretations for the Success Creek Group vary somewhat, but generally four formations are recognised for a combined thickness of 950 m and from base to top these are: 1) a basal conglomerate with sandstone lenses; 2) quartz sandstone with minor siltstone and conglomerate (Dalcoath Formation); 3) black mudstone, siltstone and minor sandstone, and 4) siliceous siltstone, red chert and mudstone with minor quartz sandstone, conglomerate and carbonate horizons (Renison Bell Formation). Variations on this stratigraphy have been used in the Renison Bell mine area. Carbonate horizons and the 'red rock' member of the Renison Bell Formation have been identified in the Pieman Road cuttings around the foot of Mt Lindsay, but otherwise the Success Creek Group has not been differentiated in the area of interest.

The Early Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation comprises mainly volcarenite, laminated siltstone and mudstone with scattered carbonate horizons and tholeiitic basalt. In the Mt Lindsay area the formation appears to reach 5000 m thick.

The Livingstone Creek and Stanley Reward gossans are hosted by the upper Success Creek Group, while the Mt Lindsay cassiterite-stannite skarn is hosted by dolomite horizons in the overlying Crimson Creek Formation. Carbonate horizons in the upper Success Creek Group and basal Crimson Formation also host the massive Renison Bell Tin deposit 15 km along strike to the southeast. Geological mapping by Renison and CSR geologists in the 1970-1985 period indicated the same stratigraphic marker units can be recognised in the Stanley River – Mt Lindsay area where the carbonate horizons in the "Rension marker sequence" adjacent to the Meredith Granite are high priority exploration targets for metalliferous replacement deposits. The Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek gossans are hosted by the "Renison marker sequence" while the Mt Lindsay deposit appears to be hosted by carbonate horizons in the overlying Crimson Creek Formation. Numerous northeast striking faults cross-cut the various gossans at Mt Lindsay, Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek and, together with the carbonate horizons probably acted as conduits for metalliferous fluids associated with intrusion of the Meredith granite. The Devonian granite intrusion beneath the Renison Bell mine is believed to have both structurally prepared the overlying carbonate-rich "marker sequence" and supplied the tin-rich fluids responsible for the carbonate replacement and vein cassiterite mineralisation.

In the Webbs Creek area (north eastern part of EL21/2005) the Meredith Granite intrudes the Crimson Creek Formation and additionally sedimentary rocks of the Silurian-Devonian Eldon

Group. Quartz sandstones and shales dominate the Silurian-Devonian Eldon Group, with localised limestone horizons which are also prospective for skarn and carbonate replacement styles of Sn-W mineralisation. A lens of limestone contacting the Meredith Granite was also mapped in the Webbs Creek area and correlated with Ordovician Gordon Limestone.

5 Mining and Exploration History

Alluvial tin was discovered in the area now covered by EL21/2005 sometime around 1893 and subsequently developed into the alluvial Stanley River Tin Fields. The main alluvial tin field was located on the extensive river flats around the juncture of Livingstone Creek with Stanley River, with abundant quartz-tourmaline wash noted on the banks of the river close to the granite contact. Additional alluvial deposits were located a further 6-8 km upstream of the main Stanley River field, and in Castle, News and Minors creeks draining the flanks of Mt Livingstone and Parsons Hood. Early prospecting for the source of the alluvial tin then led to the location of several tin-bearing quartz-tourmaline veins within the granite on the flanks of Mt Livingstone (e.g. "Castle's" lode) and Parsons Hood. The Mt Lindsay, Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek cassiterite-bearing gossans were subsequently discovered in the early 1900s and minor small-scale open-cut and underground tin mining occurred in these areas through to about 1932. Shafts at the Stanley Reward deposit reputedly reached 150 m, and the Mt Lindsay orebody was one of the most extensive known in Tasmania at the time. Production records are incomplete, but included at least 59.8 tons of lode tin from Mt Lindsay, and at least 79.6 tons of alluvial tin.

The steeply south-southwest dipping Mt Lindsay gossan was initially prospected for Ni and a 90 ft bulk sample was said to have assayed 6.5 dwt (10g/t) Au, 8% Sb, and 1.5% Ni, although further samples failed to substantiate this result. When cassiterite was noticed numerous trenches, adits, cross-cuts and shafts to a depth of 20-30 m were excavated over 1.1 km strike by the Mt Lindsay Mining Company NL and small amounts of ore grading up to 25% tin oxide were extracted. Sampling of the workings by Pearson (1952) returned up to 3 feet at 27.6% Sn. Descriptions of mining activities and the deposit indicate the mineralisation at Mt Lindsay was mostly of the bedding-parallel replacement type (after slate, tuff and carbonate) with some high-grade cross-cutting cassiterite veins. Most of the production came from the high-grade cassiterite-rich fissures, and the bedding-parallel replacement mineralisation is dominated by sulphides and generally of low tin grade. Mining activities at Mt Lindsay had largely ceased by 1923 by which stage the oxide ore had been extensively worked over a zone 600 m long and averaging 30 m thick. Periodic tribute mining of the oxide ore continued until 1932. A potentially large body of sulphide ore remained but would require large-scale treatment to be profitable. The primary mineral assemblage was noted to comprise mainly pyrrhotite and/or magnetite with variable amounts of cassiterite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, scheelite and a wide range of silicates.

In the 1950s Rio Tinto and Electrolytic Zinc covered the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area as part of a regional inch to the mile photogeological and aeromagnetic survey covering most of western Tasmania. The anomalously magnetic zone around the south eastern edge of the Meredith Granite was identified by this survey. Some more detailed geophysical surveys were then conducted but the recommended drilling was never carried out.

The Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership ("Aberfoyle") took up the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area in 1962 and over the following eight years conducted geological mapping, ground magnetic and self potential traverses, soil sampling over the defined geophysical anomalies (>1350 samples), trenching and channel sampling of the old Mt Lindsay mine, and 30 diamond core drill holes for 2936 m. Twenty-one of the holes were drilled beneath the Mt Lindsay mine, referred to by Aberfoyle as the "Main Ore Zone", covering 600 m of strike with mainly single hole traverses approximately 40 m apart to a maximum vertical depth of 185 m beneath surface. Most (14) of the

"Main Ore Zone" holes were drilled to a vertical depth less than 70 m. Better drill intercepts included 15 m at 0.77% Sn in ML01 and 14.1 m at 1.75% Sn in ML03. Two additional parallel magnetic and geochemical (Sn and Cu) anomalies were drill tested by Aberfoyle: the "No 1 Anomaly" located 100 m southwest of (beneath) the "Main Ore Zone"; the "No 2 Anomaly" 150 m stratigraphically offset to the northeast of the "Main Ore Zone". Only minor sulphides and trace tin were encountered in "No 1 Anomaly", while "No 2 Anomaly" was more like the "Main Ore Zone" and returned intercepts up to 12.8 m at 0.2% Sn in bedding-parallel pyrrhotite-magnetite-actinolite replacement zones (hole DDH2/1). Several more stratigraphy-parallel magnetic anomalies were identified to the southwest and northeast of the "Main Ore Zone", mostly associated with cherty outcrops and probably representing skarns, and one apparently coincident with a pyrrhotite-bearing gabbro. The Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek areas were surveyed with magnetometer and geologically mapped, but the identified gossans and magnetic anomalies were not followed up.

Renison Limited ("Renison") joint ventured into Aberfoyle's Exploration Licence 2/63 covering Mt Lindsay in 1972 and assumed management of exploration activities. By this stage the original EL2/63 had been reduced in area and the Stanley Reward – Livingstone Creek area to the west of Mt Lindsay was merged into EL53/70 held by Valley Exploration (Holdings) Pty Ltd. Interpretation of an initial helicopter borne geophysical survey flown for Renison in 1973 over the Mt Lindsay - Wilson River area indicated the presence of several steeply dipping magnetic anomalies, most likely magnetite skarns adjacent to and above the Meredith Granite. Poor data quality made interpretation difficult but several anomalies were recommended for follow-up geophysics and geochemical evaluation. Renison and subsequently Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd ("Gold Fields") then drilled a further 30 diamond core holes for 10,753 m at Mt Lindsay, mainly into the previously identified Main Zone, No. 1 Carbonate and No. 2 Carbonate (previously termed the "Main Ore Zone", "No. 1 Anomaly" and "No. 2 Anomaly" respectively) extending identified Sn mineralisation for a further 800 m along strike. The drilling confirmed the presence of multiple zoned skarns prospective for tin, tungsten, copper and magnetite. Small sinistral offsets of the mineralised zones on northeast striking faults were identified in the Mt Lindsay mine area, and drill hole interpretation suggested that there may be structural repetition of the target carbonate horizons. Drill intercepts ranged up to 16 m at 1.1% Sn in ML38.

Table 1: Selected historic Sn and W drilling intercepts from area covered by EL21/2005.

Prospect	Hole	East	North	Azimuth	Dip	From m	To m	Interval m	Sn%	WO_3%	Cu%
Mt Lindsay Main Zone	ML01	360791	5382273	11	-45	8.8	23.8	15	0.77		
	ML02	360804	5382263	11	-53	30.5	35.9	5.4	0.75		
	ML02					41.8	43.6	1.8	4.15		
	ML02					51.5	52.3	0.8	3.02		
	ML03	360826	5382258	11	-54	27.4	41.5	14.1	1.75		
	ML04	360761	5382288	11	-45	0	1.8	1.8	1		
	ML09	360488	5382403	11	-45	49.5	60.4	10.9	1.72		
	ML11	360492	5382466	191	-45	59.3	73.2	13.9	0.44		
	ML33	360864	5382171	11	-62	113.1	125.5	12.4	0.29	0.25	0.1
	ML36	360961	5381937	25	-51	305	306	1	1.56		
Mt Lindsay No 2 Carbonate	MLDDH2/4	361044	5382296	30	-45	100.7	124.5	23.8	0.05		0.4
	ML38	361599	5381626	24	-49	353	369	16	1.1	0.05	0.12
	ML55	361546	5381817	20	-49	205	210	5	0.02	0.32	
	ML55 included			20	-49	209	210	1	0.04	1.04	
	ML64	361455	5381951	17	-56	153	199	46	0.15	0.03	
Livingstone Creek	LCD002	356947	5383112	254	-40	9.5	19.5	10	0.4		0.1
	GSR010	357041	5382739	57	-60	75.6	116.5	40.9	0.41		

Note: Coordinates and azimuth AMG Zone55 AGD66

The Renison drilling confirmed historic descriptions of the mineralisation in which cassiterite zones occur within broader stanniferous pyrrhotite and/or magnetite skarns. Metallurgical testwork on core from the No. 2 Carbonate encountered in ML38 suggested it would be amenable to normal extractive processes. Available Aberfoyle drill core was re-assayed and generally returned higher results than reported by Aberfoyle. Follow-up petrological investigation to determine the reason for this indicated the presence of acid insoluble phases such as hulsite (a Sn-Fe-Mg borate) in some intercepts. Following this discovery Renison re-assayed mineralised intervals for acid-soluble tin (assumed to be cassiterite), finding significant quantities in both the Main Zone and No. 2 Carbonate. A zoned skarn model was developed by Renison comprising, with increasing distance from the granite contact:

A. high temperature magnetite-sulphide-carbonate zone with low grade tin in hulsite;
B. moderate temperature magnetite-chlorite-pyrrhotite-calc-silicate zone with scheelite, chalcopyrite and tin in hulsite and cassiterite;
C. lower temperature magnetite-calc-silicate zone with cassiterite, scheelite and chalcopyrite;
D. low temperature calc-silicate zone with minor sulphides;
E. barren unaltered carbonate.

The old Mt Lindsay workings and drill holes ML38 and ML41 within the No. 2 Carbonate were postulated to lie within Zone C and it was recommended that further drill holes be directed towards intersecting this zone within the skarns. This model was modified by Kwak (1982) who defined 6 zones comprising, from the edge of the skarn inwards to the granite margin: 1) vesuvianite + garnet ± pyroxene ± titanite ± scheelite; 2) cassiterite + magnetite + ilmenite + siderite + quartz + K-feldpsar ± scheelite; 3) amphibole + pyrrhotite + titanite ± magnetite ± ilmenite; 4) as for Zone 3 but also including ilvaite; 5) as for Zone 4 but including pyrite and arsenopyrite as matrix phases; 6) annite + fluorite + quartz + pyrite + ilmenite. Zones 1 and 2 are most prospective for tungsten and tin respectively and formed first (Stage I) with Zones 3, 4, 5, and 6 progressively overprinting them (Stage II). A final and relatively minor hydrating fluorine metasomatism stage (Stage III) was recognised overprinting both Stage I and Stage II zones. Beyond the cassiterite-bearing zone (2) tin occurs within several phases including titanite, ilvaite, garnet and amphibole. Four (4) diamond core holes were drilled into the Main Zone and No 2 Carbonate to test the zoning model but did not intersect the anticipated cassiterite zones suggesting the Kwak's relict Stage I zones are quite irregular or misunderstood. The high-grade cassiterite mineralisation within the sulphide-rich zone at the old Mt Lindsay mine remains unexplained by Kwak's model. Seven diamond core holes were drilled into geophysical targets beyond the Main Zone and adjacent carbonates, encountering a variety of magnetite, sulphide and carbonate skarns but no significant tin or tungsten values.

The adjacent Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek area (c. 2-4 km west of Mt Lindsay) was subject to an extensive exploration programme over the 1973-1986 period by Pacminex Pty Ltd (subsidiary of CSR Ltd) and Union Corporation Pty Ltd which became Gencor (Australia) Pty Ltd. Exploration activities included geological mapping, ground magnetic traverses, induced polarisation surveying, a trial gravity traverse, airborne EM surveying, stream sediment, soil, auger and rock chip sampling, and 19 diamond core drill holes for 3459 m. Geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysics indicated the presence of at least 3 km strike extent of magnetic stanniferous "Renison marker sequence" striking northwest from Stanley River along Livingstone Creek beneath a partial cover of alluvial gravels up to 10 m thick. Interpretation of the magnetic imagery and CSR drilling suggests the "Renison marker sequence" is offset 300 m before continuing off around the flank of Mt Lindsay towards Renison Bell 14 km to the southeast. The exposed Livingstone Creek and Stanley Reward gossans reach 280 m long by 40 m wide, and are the surface expression of pyrrhotite-magnetite skarns replacing dolomite and shale horizons within the "Renison marker sequence". A small fault appears to cut the Livingstone Creek gossan into two roughly equal and slightly dextrally offset portions. Rock chip samples from the gossans returned

up to 2.37% Sn (TCR84-2290). Chip sampling in an adit at the northern end of the Livingstone Creek gossan returned 20 m at 0.5% Sn and 0.3% Cu and diamond drill hole LCD002 returned 10 m at 0.4% Sn and 0.1% Cu. Gold in soils over the dolomitic horizons in the Stanley River area commonly report in the range 50-200 ppb.

The CSR and Gencor drilling was focussed on geophysical and geochemical targets within the "Renison marker sequence" and returned up to 41 m at 0.4% Sn in GSR10 along with anomalous Cu and W. Spacing between drill holes ranges from 100 to 350 m over 2 km of strike. Unfortunately most drill holes encountered granite at less than 100-200 m beneath surface, suggesting that the mineralised "Renison marker sequence" in the area is restricted to a wedge above the Meredith Granite. The north end of the Livingstone Creek gossan is underlain by granite at 15-30 m beneath surface, deepening to 140 m beneath surface around GSR10 approximately 170 m along strike to the southeast. Union interpretation suggests that the Stanley Reward gossan is a xenolith within the marginal zone of the Meredith Granite. The drilling also indicated numerous granite dykes, apophyses and/or fault slices beyond the main body of the Meredith Granite. Ground based magnetic surveys and airborne EM surveying highlighted a large number of non-magnetic electromagnetic anomalies in the Oonah Formation, although follow-up activities showed most were caused by unmineralised pyritic black shales and siltstones. Surface sampling also indicated anomalous zones in the Oonah Formation associated with a magnetic anomaly parallel to "Renison marker sequence", with soils returning up to 1000 ppm Zn, 300 ppm Sn, and 200 ppm Cu possibly associated with a mafic volcanic or intrusive body.

Renison/Gold Fields also drilled 5 reconnaissance holes into magnetic anomalies in the Webbs Creek area (c. 14 km northeast of Mt Lindsay), intersecting more Sn-W-pyrrhotite-magnetite skarns in the Meredith Granite aureole. Intersections included 8.5 m at 0.35% Sn, 0.17% WO_3, and 34.3% Fe in magnetite skarn in WR02, and 8.5 m at 0.65% Sn, 0.01% WO_3, and 43.2% Fe in WR05, although preliminary investigations suggested complex metallurgy.

The entire Renison West project area was covered by 500 m line spacing aeromagnetic survey in 1981 and 200 m heliborne magnetic survey in 2001. Both surveys were flown on behalf of the Tasmanian Geological Survey and data is publicly available. Livingstone Creek – Stanley Reward and north western part of Mt Lindsay was covered by a 200 m line spacing heliborne EM survey flown by Geo Instruments Pty for the Tasmanian Geological Survey in 2001.

Table 2: Summary of previous exploration activities within area covered by EL21/2005

Company	Period	Activities
Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership	1962-1972	An option over 2 mining leases covering most of the Mt Lindsay workings was secured in 1962 and subsequently incorporated into EL2/63. Principal activities included: geological mapping; ground magnetic and self potential surveying on traverses over the Mt Lindsay, Stanley Reward, Livingstone Creek areas; soil sampling over the identified magnetic anomalies (>1350 samples); trenching and channel sampling of Mt Lindsay workings (>582 ft trenching and >215 ft channel sampling); 30 diamond drill core holes for 2936 m into three skarns at Mt Lindsay. Several estimates of the mineral inventory were made, culminating in an estimate of 208,799 tons at 0.832% Sn for the Mt Lindsay "Main Ore Zone". Details of the estimation methodology and parameters are not available.
Renison Limited – Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd	1972-1985	Renison Ltd entered into joint venture with Aberfoyle on EL2/63 covering Mt Lindsay in 1972. The area of EL2/63 was reduced on various occasions and a second licence, EL18/73, covering the area between Mt Lindsay and Stanley Reward was granted to Renison in 1973. Exploration activities included helicopter borne magnetic surveying (unfortunately data is of poor quality), Truair EM surveying, several phases of ground-based magnetic and Induced Polarisation surveying, geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, re-assaying of available Aberfoyle drill core, 30 diamond core drill holes for 10,753 m, petrography,

		and preliminary metallurgical testwork. Drill collars were surveyed with a total station system and most were down hole surveyed with an Eastman single-shot camera.
Valley Exploration	1970-1972	Initially granted EL53/70 covering the lower Stanley River area. In 1972 the Stanley Reward - Livingstone Creek area became available and was added to EL53/70. Initial exploration target was carbonatite-hosted base metal mineralisation (1970-1972), focus subsequently shifted Sn and base metal sulphides. Exploration activities included interpretation of aerial photography, stream water sampling (19), panned stream sediment sampling (261), grab sampling of the Livingstone Creek gossan, and 27 soil samples and some rock chip samples collected over a carbonatite target. Not all sample locations are available. Heavy mineral separations and mineralogical observations were carried out on the panned stream sediment samples, and most were also assayed and scanned for a variety of elements including Sn, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Dominant minerals were tourmaline and magnetite, with locally significant cassiterite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, chromite and gold. In addition to the Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek gossans significant Cu-Pb-Zn anomalism was identified in the head of Paradise Creek (western margin of EL21/2005).
Pacminex Pty Ltd - CSR Ltd	1973-1986	Pacminex Pty Ltd, subsidiary of CSR Ltd, entered into an option agreement with Valley Exploration Pty Ltd over EL53/70 in 1973. A second licence, EL31/82, covering the adjacent ground to the east including some of the Mt Lindsay skarns was granted to CSR in 1983 after Rension surrendered the area. Exploration activities included geological mapping, ground based geophysical traverses (magnetic, induced polarisation and gravity), comprehensive stream sediment sampling covering all of EL53/70 (595 samples), >1600 gully mud, soil, and rock chip samples, 810 auger samples, 350 line km of airborne EM flown on 200 m spaced lines, and 10 diamond core drill holes for 2077 m. The stream, soil, rock and auger samples were routinely assayed for Sn and Cu, and typically also a suite variously including W, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Bi, Sb, Mn, Mo, Co, Ni, and/or Cr. Drill core and sludge was routinely assayed for Sn, in most cases also Cu, Pb, and Zn, and in a few holes also Bi, Ag, Au, and Ni.
Union Corporation (Australia) Pty Ltd, Gencor (Australia) Pty Ltd	1983-1984	CSR farmed out EL53/70 to Union Corporation (Australia) Pty Ltd in 1983. Union Corporation subsequently changed its name to Gencor (Australia) Pty Ltd. Activities included ground magnetic surveying, modelling of CSR and Union geophysics, followed by 9 diamond drill holes for 1382 m to test anomalies within the "Rension marker sequence" in the Stanley River – Livingstone Creek area. GSR10 was the most successful drill hole, returning 40.9 m at 0.41% Sn from 75.6 m. Modest tungsten and copper levels were encountered in some drill holes (e.g. GSR16 1.7 m at 0.262% W from 89.8 m, and GSR14 6.18 m at 0.18% Cu) and nickel up to 160 ppm in pyritic laminated chert and shale in GSR16 and a pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing fault zone in DDH-ML1. Gencor withdrew from the farm-in during 1984 and EL53/70 was returned to Valley Exploration (Holdings) Pty Ltd.
Macleod Mining & Exploration Pty Ltd	1987	Macleod Exploration and Mining Pty Ltd of Perth, Western Australia took an option over EL53/70 in 1987 and Geo-Flite Research Pty Ltd was commissioned to fly a low-altitude multi-spectral scanner over the licence. Targets generated from the survey and subsequent processing by Geo-Flite included placer gold, monazite and tin mineralisation, shear-hosted gold mineralisation, and tin skarn mineralisation. The targets do not appear to have been followed up.
Goldstream Mining NL	1998-2003	Goldstream was granted Exploration Licence 22/98 extending around western margin of the Meredith Granite, including the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River deposits. The presence of significant tin and magnetite mineralisation was noted in the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area but neither was investigated further. Goldstream's exploration activities focussed on a polymetallic soil anomaly over contact metamorphosed Oonah Formation beyond the current licence area (Newnham 1999).

6 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Work during the first year of EL21/2005 included:

- Review of the numerous historic exploration reports downloaded from MRT website covering the Stanley River, Mt Lindsay, and Webbs Creek tin prospects.
- Processing and imaging of historic aeromagnetic surveying and the 2002 Tasmanian Geological Survey heliborne EM data
- Compilation of historic drill hole data (collar locations, down hole survey data, drill hole assays, and geology) into GIS format to enable drilling to be plotted on airborne electromagnetic and magnetic imagery, 3-D geological modelling and planning of further drilling. The The Mt Lindsay drill holes were surveyed by Renison in a local mine grid and transformation from the Mt Lindsay local grid to MGA coordinates is only preliminary: relocation of some of the historic collars in MGA coordinates is recommended to establish a more accurate transformation. After review of the drilling and geophysical data it was concluded that the magnetite skarns at Mt Lindsay in particular are a potentially economic source of iron ore, subject to metallurgical investigation of available historic drill core. Only around 18 holes out of the 81 holes drilled in the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area were assayed for Fe but the results are encouraging (Table 3) and resource potential is estimated to be in the range 10-50Mt at +30% Fe in magnetite.
- Some of the Stanley River (CSR) drill core is held at the MRT core library in Mornington. Several quarter core (BQ and NQ) samples were cut (Table 4) and are currently undergoing metallurgical investigation (Davis Tube separations) and assay by Ammtec Labs in Perth, WA.
- Renison's Mt Lindsay drill core is not held at the MRT core library but luckily the core from many holes has now been relocated in an outdoor storage area at the Renison Bell tin mine. The "No2 Carbonate" magnetite skarn was identified in hole ML37 and four composite samples were collected (Table 4) and air-freighted to Ammtec for Davis Tube magnetite separations and assay. This work is currently in progress.
- Three rock chip samples were collected from the exposed pyrrhotite skarn at Mt Lindsay and two single metre core samples cut from the historic Livingstone Creek drill hole GSR10&R (including redrill) stored at the MRT's Mornington core library and submitted for multi-element scan (Table 5).

Table 3: Historic magnetite skarn intercepts from Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area (NB only 18 of 81 holes assayed for Fe)

Prospect	Hole	From_m	To_m	Intercept_m	Fe%	Comments
Main Zone	ML18	7.3	42.4	35.1	35.8	only summary assay available
No1 Carbonate	ML35	196	210	14	36.2	largely 1m assays
No1 Carbonate	*ML35 included*	*196*	*207*	*11*	*38.4*	*largely 1m assays*
No 2 Carbonate	ML37	268.5	299	30.5	40.5	largely 1m assays
No 2 Carbonate	ML41	270.5	325	54.5	34.8	largely 1m assays
No 2 Carbonate	*ML41 included*	*275*	*293*	*18*	*43.2*	largely 1m assays
No 2 Carbonate	ML47	290.35	318.5	28.15	35.6	largely 1m assays
No 2 Carbonate	ML64	157	183	26	32	largely 1m assays

Table 4: List of samples collected from historic drill holes for metallurgical testwork.

Hole	From m	To m	Interval m	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe%	S%	Sn%	W ppm	Comments
GSR10	85	116	31	na	na	na	na	na	na	poor recovery & BQ = very small sample
GSR10R	103	116	13	na	na	na	na	na	na	poor recovery & BQ = very small sample
GSR14	120.7	122	1.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	122.4	122.6	0.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	123.6	124.2	0.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	124.6	126.5	1.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	169.5	171.9	2.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	174	175.6	1.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	176.8	178.5	1.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	182.1	183	0.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR14	185.8	186.7	0.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR15	222.5	223.8	1.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	
GSR15	224.5	227	2.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	
ML37	268.5	274.5	6	<100	105	32.8	na	0.11	<100	
ML37	274.5	286.5	12	<100	453.3	43.3	na	0.1	106	
ML37	286.5	295.5	9	2670	529	44.8	1.78	0.06	466	
ML37	295.5	298.7	3.2	167	500	29.1	1.67	0.04	476	more silicates than previous zones

Table 5: Selected analyses for rock chip samples (ML04A,B & C) from Mt Lindsay Sn workings and drill core samples (GSR10&R) from Livingstone Creek Sn Prospect, Stanley River

Sample	East AMG55 AGD66	North AMG55 AGD66	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe%	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Pt ppb	S%	Sn%	W ppm
GSR10&R 101.2-102.2m	357040	5382739	partly oxidised magnetite-rich skarn	80	-1	208	117	51.63	21	60	-1	0.0213	0.179	459
GSR10&R 113-114m	357040	5382739	partly oxidised magnetite-rich skarn	104	-1	274	106	51.32	25	15	2	0.0253	0.259	82
ML004A	360798	5382287	massive pyrrhotite-quartz rock sample from small open cut	14	-1	130	2957	42.77	53	-5	11	22.07	0.003	176
ML004B	360798	5382287	pyrite-cassiterite-quartz gossan - oxidised version of ML004C	10	-1	32	450	18.31	16	51	21	17.65	0.084	443
ML004C	360798	5382287	massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-?cassiterite-magnetite-quartz rock sample from small open cut, fresh version of ML004B	4	-1	18	277	29.55	28	8	8	21.07	0.032	1103

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The magnetite-Sn-W skarn system in the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area is very large, and despite a considerable drilling effort by previous explorers there is still room for the discovery of significant tin mineralisation. Location of the skarns within the Crimson Creek Formation along strike of the world class Renison Bell Sn deposit is highlighted by the aeromagnetic imagery, and previous explorers have pointed out obvious stratigraphic similarities with Renison Bell (i.e. the "Renison marker sequence"). In addition to strike and dip extensions of the identified mineralisation it is also clear from the aeromagnetic imagery that a considerable number of skarns remain essentially untested by drilling. Application of the zoned skarn model developed by

Renison indicates that it is critical to drill test the skarns in the appropriate zone. At Mt Lindsay the Main Zone, No 1 Carbonate and No 2 Carbonate horizons are still relatively sparsely drilled (spacing between traverses on the No 2 Carbonate 80 - 400 m) and the structure remains poorly understood. Cartwright and Roberts (1983) recognised the importance of fault control on at least local-scale mineralisation in the Main Zone and No 2 Carbonate; the structural controls, critical at the adjacent Renison Bell deposit, remain largely unexplored in the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area.

Historic prospecting and mining activity also indicates the presence of cassiterite associated with quartz-tourmaline vein zones within the margin of the Meredith Granite which has escaped significant modern exploration. More speculatively, the pyrrhotite-bearing skarns at Mt Lindsay and Webs Creek are also prospective for Avebury-type Ni mineralisation, with Ni remobilised from the adjacent Wilson River ultramafic complex. There may be potential for a substantial magnetite resource in various skarns.

Review of the historic exploration data and preliminary evaluation historic drill core from Mt Lindsay and to lesser extent Stanley River suggest the magnetite skarns may be economically significant. Several core samples are currently undergoing metallurgical investigation to establish magnetite recoveries (by Davis Tube) and Fe and impurity contents at a preliminary 100 micron grind size. Should this work prove positive further samples will be required to establish optimum grind and product chemistry.

The following activities are recommended in the upcoming year to advance understanding and delineation of the magnetite and Sn-W mineralisation:

- Completion of metallurgical investigation of magnetite skarn samples from Mt Lindsay and Stanley River. If successful this work will need to be extended to include grid size optimisation using Mt Lindsay drill core. The Mt Lindsay core is currently in an outdoor storage area at Renison Bell and if further samples are to be taken this core be put in new trays and relabelled.
- Subject to results of above metallurgical work, reassay magnetite skarns from all available drill holes for a more complete element suite including Fe, Ti, Mg, Si, Al, S, and P.
- Complete digitising historic stream sediment and soil geochemistry to enable regional target generation.
- Complete geological modelling of the Mt Lindsay prospect in preparation for drill testing for magnetite and Sn-W mineralisation.
- Detailed (50 m line spacing oriented 045º MGA) heliborne magnetic and radiometric surveying over the Livingston - Mt Lindsay and Webbs Creek areas to improve definition of skarns for drill testing. A quote for this work has been obtained from Fugro Airborne and subject to final budget approval could occur in the October – December 2007 period.
- Subject to success of the above activities drill test the Mt Lindsay skarns to allow delineation of a JORC compliant magnetite resource and identify new magnetite and Sn-W mineralisation zones. A preliminary program of approx. 5000 m has been designed and Venture is currently in discussions with drilling contractors.

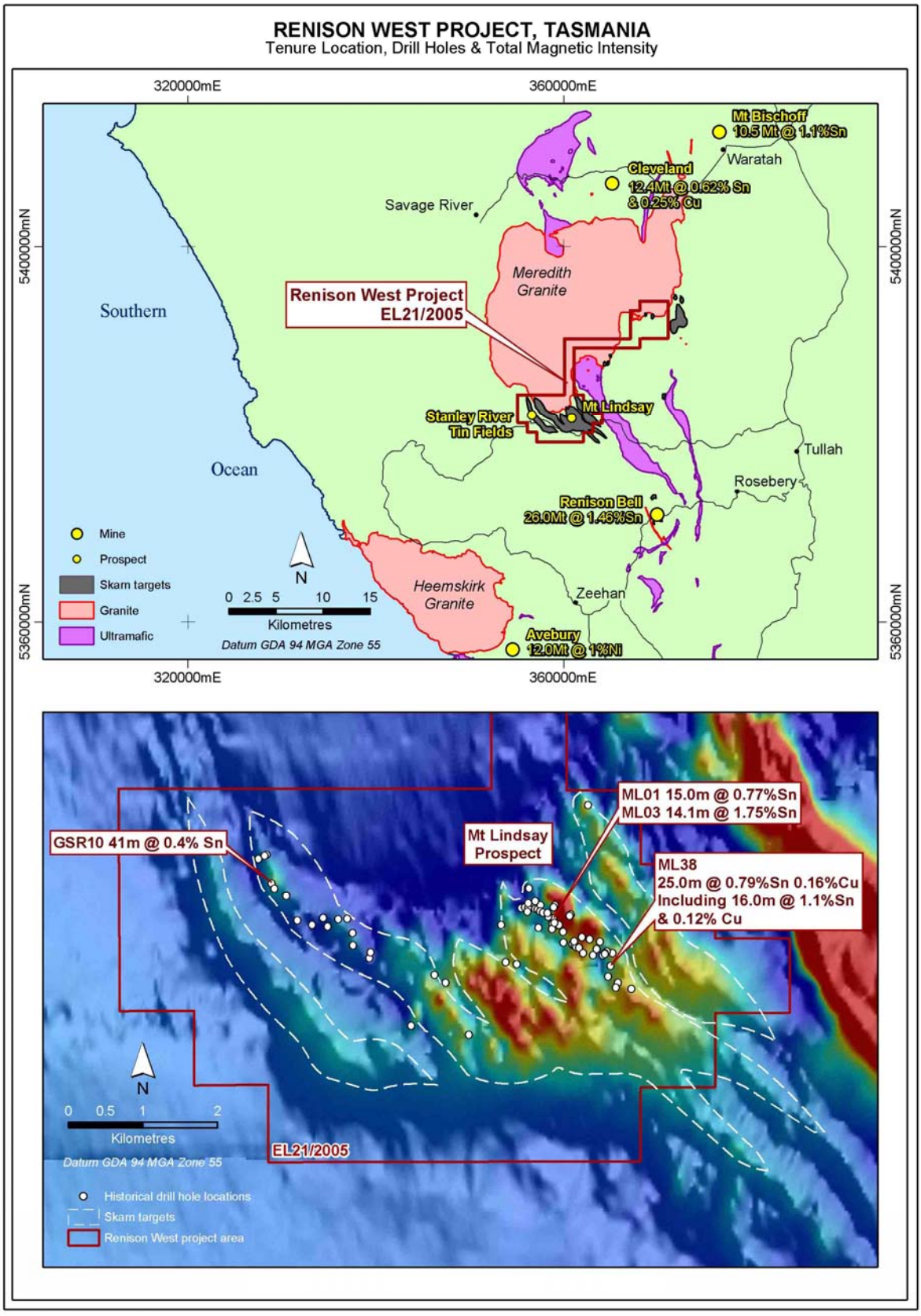
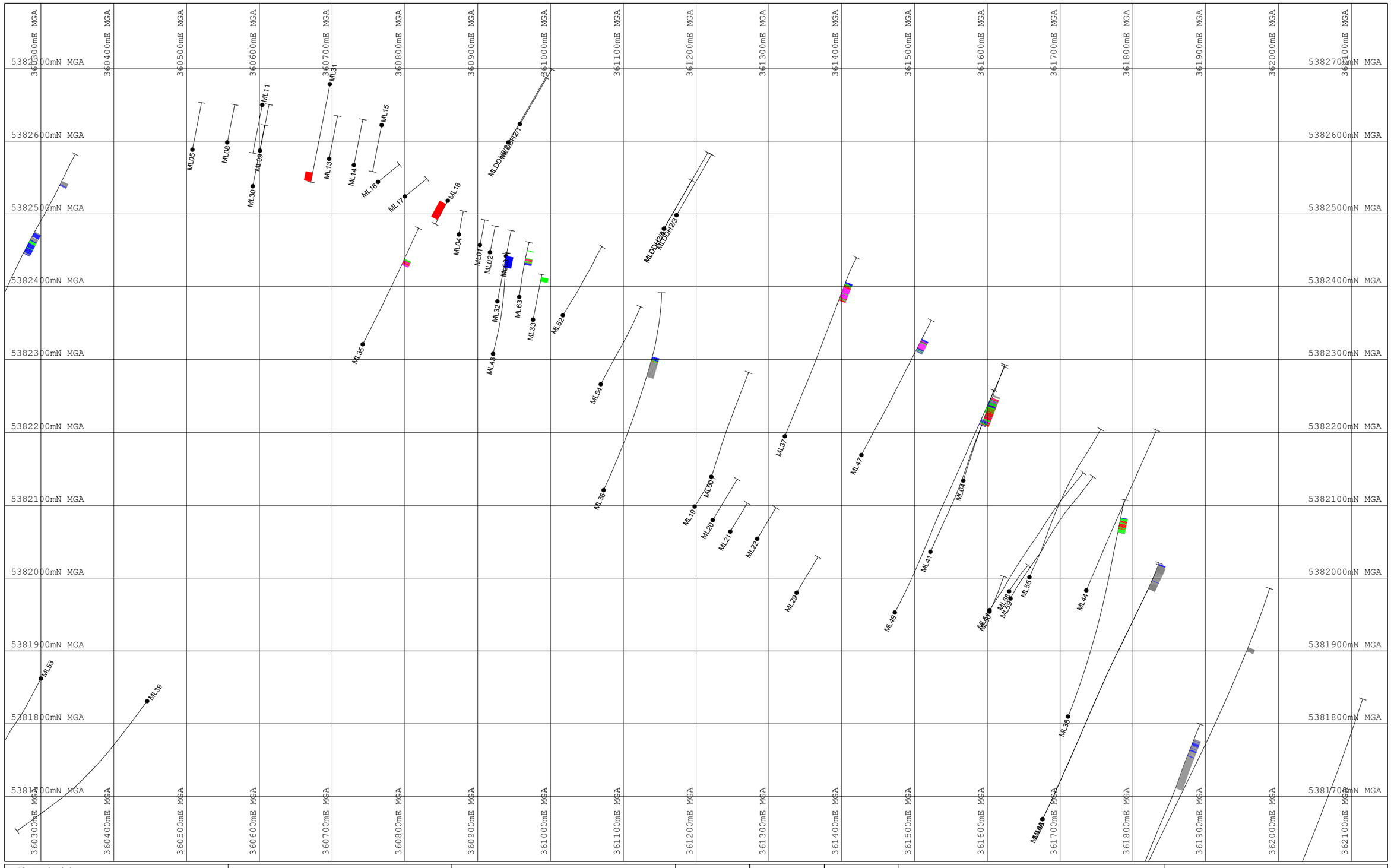


Figure 1: EL21/2005 Regional Location Plan and Prospects on image of Total Magnetic Intensity



Plotted with MICROMINE
Resources Software
Perth, Australia
Tel +61 8 9423 9000
Fax +61 8 9423 9001
www.micromine.com.au

Hatch colour by Fe%
blank = not assayed
grey = <10% Fe
blue = 10-20% Fe
green = 20-30% Fe
red = 30-40% Fe
pink > 40% Fe

Scale	DATE	SHEET
1:5000	01/04/97	1 of 1
	REF No. 1	FILE RNWdplan_ML

0 250m

Figure 2 Mt Lindsay MGA Drill Plan

Venture Minerals Ltd

8 Bibliography

Allen, D. V., 1923. Notes on Lindsay Reward Tin Mine, Western Tasmania. Proceedings of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. New Series no. 51. p. 47-51. (MRT Report No. 23-0029).

Allegiance Mining NL, 2005. Avebury Mine Area Resources. ASX Announcement 9 November 2005 by Allegiance Mining NL.

Brown, A. V., 1986. Geology of the Dundas – Mt Lindsay – Mt Youngback region. Tasmania Department of Mines. Geological Survey Bulletin 62.

Couper, J. K., 1964. Interim report on Mt Lindsay prospect, Zeehan, Tasmania. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR64-0386).

Couper, J. K., 1964. Geological report of Stanley River area, Mt Lindsay Prospect, Schedule 6b-1964. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR64-0376).

Ellis, P. D. 1982. Exploration progress report EL53/70, Stanley River, West Tasmania, period ending 10th June 1982. EMR 111/82. Unpublished report for CSR Ltd – Minerals Division Exploration Group, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR82-1804).

Ellis, P. D. 1982. Exploration progress report EL53/70, Stanley River, West Tasmania, period ending 10th November 1982. EMR 160/82. Unpublished report for CSR Ltd – Minerals Division Exploration Group, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR82-1874).

Eshuys, E., & Etheridge, M., 1968. Report on the Mt Lindsay area, Tasmania (Summer Programme 1967/68). Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR68-0499).

Gibson, B. G. 1984. Stanley Reward tin prospect EL53/70, Western Tasmania. Bulletin 134, Addendum 3. Unpublished report for Gencor (Australia) Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR84-2290).

Howland-Rose, A. W., 1975. Report on an electrical induced polarization survey over the Mt Livingstone Prospect near Renison Bell, West Coast Tasmania on behalf of Pacminex Pty Limited. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR74-1073).

Irving, J. T., 1971. Report on Exploration Licence 53/70. Stanley River, Tasmania. Unpublished report for Valley Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR71-0816).

Irving, J. T., 1972. Valley Exploration Pty Ltd. EL53/70 Stanley River area, Tasmania. Unpublished report for Valley Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR72-0913).

Jessup, A., 1969. Report on the summer exploration programme undertaken at Mt Lindsay Tasmania, 1968-1969. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR69-0600).

Jessup, A., 1969. Review of summer exploration program undertaken in EL3/63, West Coast, Tasmania, 1968-1969. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR69-0601).

Jordan, M., 1970. Report on the summer exploration program undertaken at Mt Lindsay and in the Stanley River area 1969-1970. Unpublished report for the Paringa Mining and Exploration Company Limited, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR70-0626).

King, D. Report on the tin resources of Tasmania. Utah Development Company, report available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR63-0364).

Kitto, P. A., 1992. The geological and structural controls on mineralisation at the Renison Bell tin mine. Tasmania Department of Mines. Geological Survey Bulletin 70, p97-117.

Komyshan, P., 1985. EL2/63 and EL17/77 Mt Lindsay and Wilson River areas Annual Report 1984-85. Unpublished report for Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR85-2406).

Kwak, T. A. P., 1982. The geology and geochemistry of the zoned, Sn-W-F-Be skarns at Mt Lindsay, Tasmania, Australia. Unpublished report available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR82-1805).

Macnamara, P. M., 1974. Progress report of exploration and drilling to May 1974 on EL53/70, Tasmania. PMR 60/74. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR74-1014).

Macnamara, P. M., 1976. Geochemical testing of airborne EM anomalies EL53/70 Stanley River, Tasmania. PMR 196/76. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR76-1186).

Macnamara, P. M., 1977. Stanley Reward: EL53/70 West Tasmania report on exploration 1975-1977 (drilling, geochemical and magnetic surveys). PMR 153/77. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR77-1227).

Macnamara, P. M., 1977. Stanley Reward: EL53/70 grid soil geochemistry 1975-1977. PMR 168/77. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR77-1241).

Macnamara, P. M., 1978. Stanley Reward drilling - 1978 EL53/70 Stanley River, West Tasmania. PMR 97/78. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR78-1311).

Macnamara, P. M., 1978. Geochemical sampling 1978, EL53/70 Stanley River, West Tasmania. PMR 103/78. Unpublished report for Pacminex Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR78-1315).

Macnamara, P. M., 1980. Anomalous geochemical and geophysical target zones: Stanley Reward grid EL53/70 Stanley River, West Tasmania. EMR 59/80. Unpublished report for CSR Ltd – Minerals Division Exploration Group, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR80-1471).

Macnamara, P. M., 1980. Drilling and geochemical sampling, Stanley Reward grid, EL53/70 Stanley River, West Tasmania. EMR 87/80. Unpublished report for CSR Ltd – Minerals Division Exploration Group, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR81-1554).

Martin, L. A., 1981. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, western Tasmania 1981-1982 Annual Report. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR81-1568).

Martin, L. A., 1982. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, western Tasmania 1981-1982 Annual Report. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR82-1797).

Moore, B. R., 1987. Fracture and mineralisation study, Mt Livingstone area, Tasmania, Australia. Unpublished report by Geo-Flite Research Pty Ltd Macleod Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR87-2724).

Morton, J. L., 1963. Progress report no. 8 of Mt Lindsay tin prospect, Zeehan, Tasmania. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR63-0361).

Morton, J. L., 1963. Progress report no. 9 of Mt Lindsay tin prospect, Zeehan, Tasmania. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR63-0365).

Morton, J. L., 1964. Review of Mt Lindsay diamond drilling and reconnaissance programme as at 19.3.1964, Zeehan - Corrina, Tasmania. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR64-0368).

Morton, J. L., & Couper, J. K., 1964. Review of Mt Lindsay prospect at completion of second diamond drilling program, Zeehan, Tasmania. Report No. 3. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR64-0377).

Newnham, L. A., 1973. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania. Interpretation of a helicopter borne magnetic survey in the Renison Bell area (Tasmania). Extracted directly from a report by G. Omnes of Compagnie Generale De Geophysique dated 4th August 1973. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR73-0969).

Newnham, L. A., 1975. A Lower Cambrian marker sequence in the Renison – Mt Lindsay area. Paper presented at the geological Society of Australia, Tasmania Division, West Coast Symposium on Lower Palaeozoic Geology of Western Tasmania, September 1975.

Newnham, L. A., 1975. EL2/63 and EL18/73, Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania, Annual Report 1974-75. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR75-1120).

Newnham, L. A., 1975. Mt Lindsay area (EL2/63 and EL18/73) diamond drilling proposal summer 1975-76. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR75-1127).

Newnham, L. A., 1999. EL22/98 Meredith Range Annual Report for the period ending November 1999. Unpublished report for Goldstream Mining NL, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR99-4406).

Newnham, L. A., & Schellekens, R. R., 1973. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay – Western Tasmania. Annual Report. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR73-0962).

Newnham, L. A., & Schellekens, R. R., 1974. EL2/63 and EL18/73, Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania, Annual Report 1973-74. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR74-1038).

Newnham, L. A., & Schellekens, R. R., 1978. Annual Report 1977-78 Mt Lindsay (EL2/63) and Stanley (EL18/73) areas. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR78-1280).

Pearson, H. F., 1952. Report on the Mt Lindsay Tin Mine near Zeehan, Tasmania. Unpublished report held by Mineral Resources Tasmania, written at latest 1952 (MRT Report No. 61-0337).

Reid, A. MacKintosh, 1927. Preliminary report on the Mt Lindsay tin mine. Department of Mines, Tasmania, report available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (UR1927A p50-60).

Ransom, D. M., & Wilson, J. L., 1966. Report on the regional geology, summer 1965-1966 (Waratah, Mt Cleveland, Mt Lindsay). Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR66-0425).

Roberts, P. A., & Cartwright, A. J., 1983. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, Annual Report 1982-83. Unpublished report for Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR83-2048).

Roberts, P. A., 1984. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, Annual Report 1983-84. Unpublished report for Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR84-2202).

Ross, A. F., 1976. EL2/63 and EL18/73 Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania, Annual Report 1975-76. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR76-1164).

Ross, A. F., 1977. EL2/63 and EL18/73 Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania, Annual Report 1976-77. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR77-1210).

Ross, A. F., 1980. EL2/63 Mt Lindsay area, Western Tasmania, Annual Report 1979-80. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR80-1507).

Schellekens, R. R., 1979. Annual Report 1978-79 Mt Lindsay (EL2/63) and Stanley River (EL18/73) areas, Western Tasmania. Unpublished report for Renison Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR79-1381).

Sloggett, T. M., 1988. Co-relation of previous exploration reports to fracture and mineralisation study as undertaken by Geo-Flight Research Pty Ltd in respect of Exploration Licence 53/70. Unpublished report by T. M. Sloggett and Associates for Mr B. T. Irving, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR88-2821).

Sloggett, T. M., 1988. The Livingstone Creek tin gossans EL53/70, vicinity of Mt Livingstone, north west Tasmania. Unpublished report by T. M. Sloggett and Associates for Mr B. T. Irving, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR88-2848).

Sloggett, T. M., 1988. Proposed application for Mining Lease. Unpublished application with supporting documentation on behalf of Mr B. T. Irving by T. M. Sloggett and Associates, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR88-2897).

Taylor, B. L., 1954. Progress report on the north Pieman mineral area. Report to the Director of Mines, Hobart, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR55-0121).

Tester, D. K., 1972. The Mt Lindsay area, Tasmania. A summary of exploration activities undertaken by the Aberfoyle Group from 1962 until 1970. Unpublished report for the Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR70-675)

Waterhouse, L. L., 1914. The Stanley River Tin Field. Tasmania Department of Mines. Geological Survey Bulletin 15.

Winnall, N. J., 1983. Annual Report Stanley Reward tin prospect, EL53/70, Western Tasmania. Unpublished report for Union Corporation (Australia) Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR83-2050).

Zimmerman, D., 1973. Geological review of EL53/70 Stanley River area, Western Tasmania and proposal and cost estimate for further exploration. Unpublished report by Contech Pty Ltd for Valley Exploration (Holdings) Pty Ltd, available from Mineral Resources Tasmania (TCR73-0943).