Exploration License 24/2008 Savage River

Annual Technical Report for the Period 25/08/2008 to 25/08/2009

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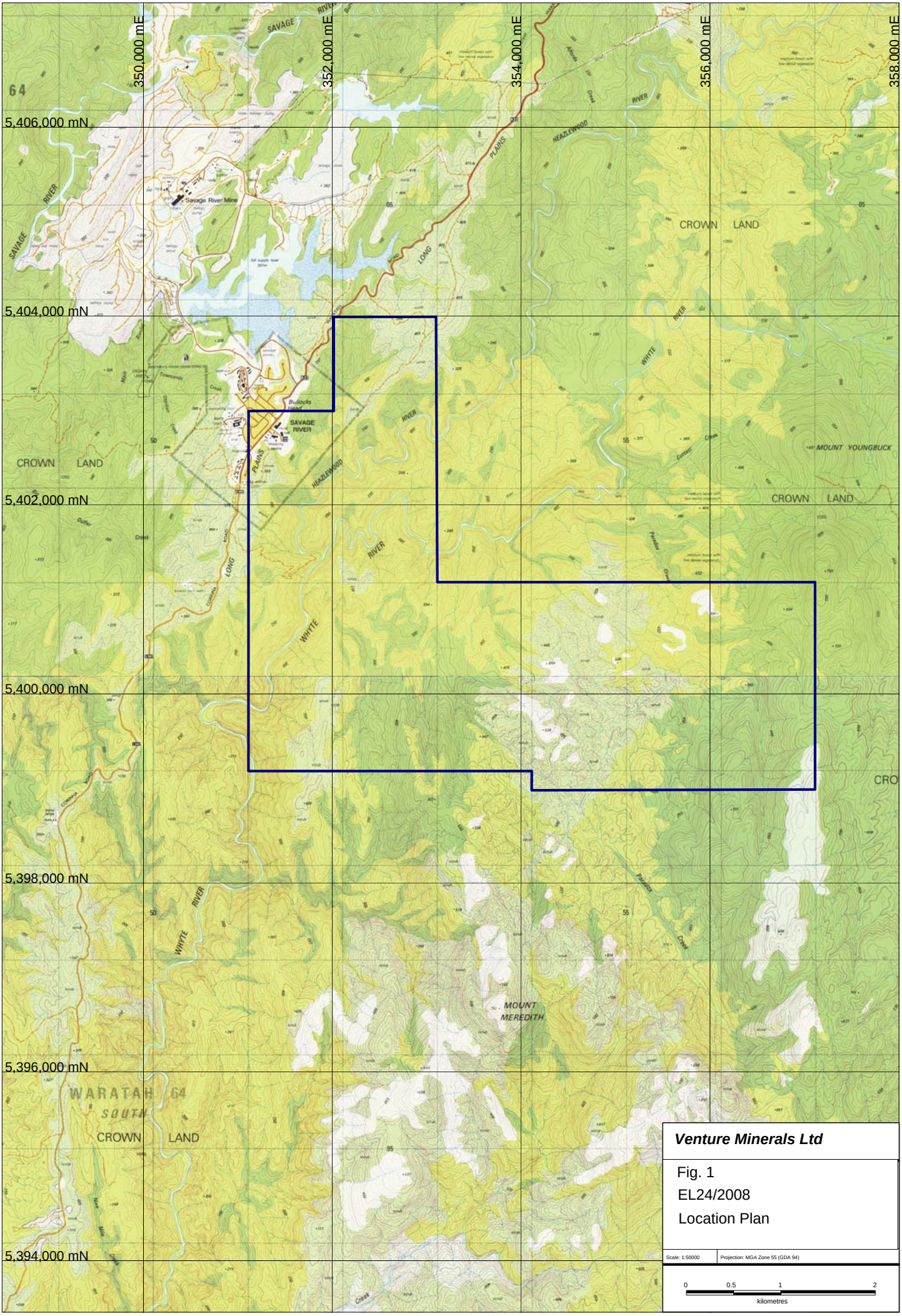
August 2009
Venture Minerals Ltd

Contents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5,402,000 mN
5,400,000 mN
5,398,000 mN
5,396,000 mN
5,394,000 mN
64
SAVAGE RIVER
Savage River Mine
CROWN LAND
CROWN LAND
CROWN LAND
CROWN LAND
CRO
MOUNT YOUNGBUCK
MOUNT MEREDITH
WARATAH 64 SOUTH
HEAZLEWOOD PLAINS ROAD
LONG ROAD
WHYTE RIVER
SAVAGE RIVER
Bullocks Head
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Fig. 1
EL24/2008
Location Plan
Scale: 1:50000
Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)
0
0.5
1
2
kilometres

Summary

Review of historic exploration data and geophysical data for EL24/2008 indicates that the Success Creek Group and the upper Oonah Formation occur proximally to the Meredith batholith. The Success Creek Group and the upper Oonah Formation are prospective as hosts of strata form replacement skarn deposits. Activities during the first year of EL24/2008 were restricted to data review. A proposed summer field programme was disrupted by a shortage of staff and funding caused by the global financial crises. This field programme will now be undertaken during the summer field season of 09/10.

Introduction

Exploration License 24/2008, granted to Venture Minerals through successful application for ERA709. It covers 17km2 immediately southeast of the Savage Rive magnetite mine and north of Mount Meredith. The basement geology is comprised of Neoproterozoic siliclastic successions lying between the Arthur Linement and the Meredith batholith. It is part of a package of tenements held by Venture Minerals that take in the contact aureole of the Meredith batholith. It contains several magnetic anomalies which are correlated with Success Creek Group 20 km to the south which host Venture Minerals' Stanely River DSO project and the Reward prospect.

Location and Access

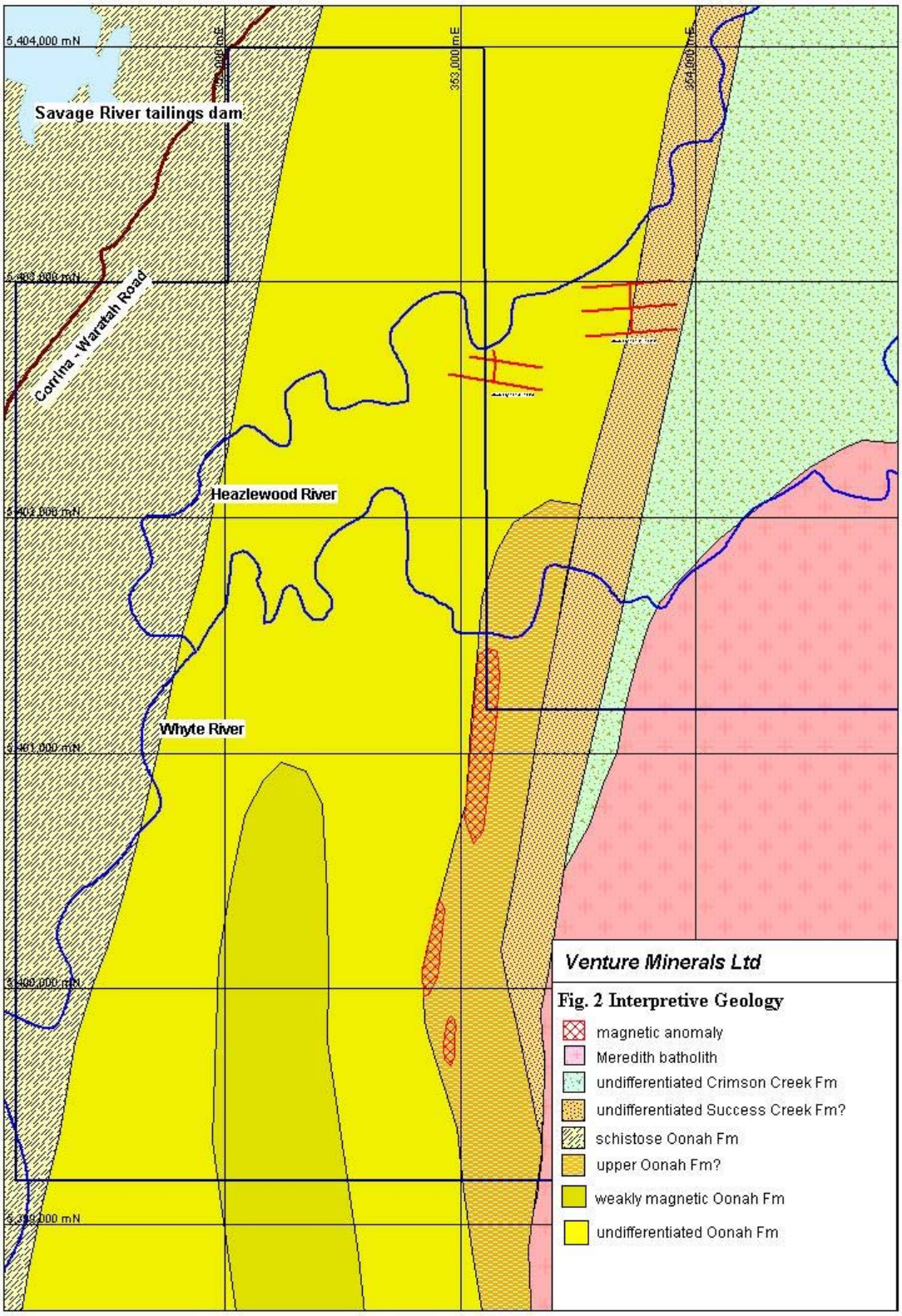
EL24/2008 covers 17km2 immediately southeast of the Savage Rive magnetite mine and north of Mount Meredith. It is isolated from the Corrina - Waratah Road by the steeply incised Heazlewood and Whyte Rivers. The only feasible access is either by helicopter or crossing the Whyte River below its junction with the Heazlewood where there is a short access track down to a pump house.

Previous Exploration

The area covered by EL24/2008 was previously explored under EL16/1978 by Aberfoyle (Sise 1985). Various magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies identified with an airborne DIGHEM geophysical survey and were further investigated using grid based geophysics, soil sampling and geological mapping. Most of these anomalies lie to the east of the current exploration license. One of these anomalies was drill tested and intercepted a magnetite rick skarn with sporadic, weak scheelite mineralisation hosted in Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation. The exploration programme was curtailed due to a drop in the tin price and a shift in focus to the development of the Que Rive base metal deposit.

Tenements (EL38/1996; Turner 1997a) and EL42/1996; Turner 1997b) included in the Goldstream – Titan JV Corrina gold field project over-lapped with EL24/2008 but the geology, alteration and mineralisation within the Meredith batholith contact aureole was not tested. Likewise, earlier exploration by Industrial and Mining Investigations (later Savage Resources) on EL4/1961 (Shannon 1985a) and EL5/1984 (Shannon 1985b) focused on mineralisation hosted by the Bowry Formation.

Geology


5,404,000 mN
353,000 mE
Savage River tailings dam
Corrina - Waratah Road
Heazlewood River
Whyte River
Venture Minerals Ltd
Fig. 2 Interpretive Geology
magnetic anomaly
Meredith batholith
undifferentiated Crimson Creek Fm
undifferentiated Success Creek Fm?
schistose Oonah Fm
upper Oonah Fm?
weakly magnetic Oonah Fm
undifferentiated Oonah Fm

The basement geology of EL24/2008 is comprised of Neoproterozoic successions lying between the Arthur Linement and the Meredith batholiths. Unfortunately the northern area of EL24/2008 which hosts the magnetic anomalies of interest is left largely undifferentiated on the current digital geology map. Nonetheless, the magnetic anomalies can be correlated using open file magnetic images with a unit of "thinly bedded, dark grey, slaty to relatively massive pelitic siltstone and mudstone with minor chert" mapped as part of the Oonah Formation on an adjacent map. Immediately east of this argillitic unit, micaceous quartzwacke interbedded with siltstone, mudstone, dolomite and minor conglomerate is mapped. This appears on the open file geophysics as an area of low resistivity and magnetic.

Aberfoyle investigated anomalies 101A-102A and 101B-102B which occur within EL24/2008. 101B-102B was a strong resistivity low immediately east of the magnetic anomaly within the micaceous quartz-wacke and dolomite bearing unit. Graphitic black shales were identified and thought to be responsible for the resistivity low. Other rocks identified within the grid area were altered mafic volcanics carrying disseminated sulphides and tremolitized laminated green and purple silstsones. No anomalous soil chemistry was encountered. 101A-102A is another resistivity low that occurs along strike of the argillitic unit but off the magnetic high. This anomaly was only cursorily inspected; black shales were described.

Ground checking is required to correlate the stratigraphy with existing units but it seems likely that the magnetic anomalies occur in the upper Oonah formation or the Success Creek Group. Certainly the available data suggest that the geology is broadly similar to that of the Stanely River area 20 km to the south.

2008 – 2009 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Activities during the first year of EL24/2008 were restricted to data review. A proposed summer field programme was disrupted by a shortage of staff and funding caused by the global financial crises. This field programme will now be undertaken during the summer field season of 09/10.

Conclusions and Recomendations

Work Programme

Reconnaissance of access at earliest opportunity in spring/ early summer. This will be necessary to evaluate access i.e. will it be possible to land a helicopter within a day's walk of areas of interest, or will track and possibly grid cutting be necessary. If track and/ or grid cutting it will be necessary to apply for permission from MRT. Field work should initially focus on mapping to identify the stratigraphic sequence. This stratigraphy should be tested by a diamond drill hole. Drilling in such a remote area will be challenging and a camp will needed to be constructed.