



**Mt Ramsay
Exploration Licence 72/2007**

Annual Report for the period 4/04/2015 to 3/04/2016

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1 Summary

Exploration Licence 72/2007 located in western Tasmania is prospective for tin, tungsten and magnetite mineralisation within meta-sedimentary rocks adjacent to the Meredith Granite. Work to date within EL72/2007 has identified two drill ready tin and tungsten skarn targets, the RAM A and RAM B skarns. Environmental approval was gained for 5 drill sites to test these targets in 2015 but the proposed drilling has postponed by cuts to Venture's exploration budget. Budget cuts also curtailed most of the proposed field work within EL72/2007 during 2015. Two sites have been prioritised to drill test the distal part of the RAM A skarn when funds are available. Twenty-eight (28) soil sample results were received and show significant B anomalism over the RAM B and Ramsay EM2 targets, and additionally Pb and low-level Sn anomalism at the Ramsay EM2 target. Further work on the RAM A, RAM B and Ramsay EM2 targets is recommended.

2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 72/2007 is situated in the tin-tungsten province of western Tasmania within the eastern contact metamorphic aureole of the Meredith Granite. The Meredith Granite is part of a suite of Devonian granites which is very important to tin-tungsten mineralisation in Tasmania, 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% W₃). Cleveland and Mount Bischoff are situated around the northern margin of the Meredith Granite, and Renison Bell is associated with the smaller Pine Hill Granite c. 15 km to the southeast of the Meredith Granite.

Previous exploration activities mainly for tin and tungsten within the area now covered by E72/2007 also indicate the presence of potentially economic magnetite skarns. There are currently two producing magnetite mines in Tasmania, the Kara magnetite-scheelite mine located near Hampshire approximately 40 km northeast of EL72/2007 and the Savage River magnetite mine (371 Mt at 31.9% Fe in magnetite) situated c. 20 km west, north-west of the Mt Ramsay.

3 Location and Access

EL72/2007 currently covers 24 km² and is located approximately 80 km by road southwest of the coastal port of Burnie, and c. 16 km by road from the nearest town of Waratah (**Figure 1**). The tenement is on Crown Land entirely within the Meredith Range Regional Reserve. The terrain is characterised by steeply incised valleys into broad forested plateaux and mountains. Elevation ranges from 180 m above sea level in the Ramsay River valley to 855 m on a spur to the north east of Mt Ramsay. Average annual rainfall is approximately 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by temperate rainforest with relatively open understory away from the Meredith Granite. Eucalyptus forest and dense

sub-alpine scrub cover granitic basement in the western part of the tenement, and any areas of regenerating rainforest.

Ground access to the licence can currently be made via Waratah from the north, and via Huskisson Drive from the southeast (Figure 1):

From Waratah access is via the Wombat Flat – Mt Ramsay 4WD track which branches off the Waratah Road c. 7 km south west of Waratah. From the Waratah Rd to the RAM A target area beneath Mt Ramsay the trip takes approx. 1 hour on quadbike and 4 hours on foot. For the most part road conditions comprise rocky track in rainforest locally covered with loose cobbles and small boulders and water scoured track on granite through scrubby forest. There are some deeply rutted sections, particularly around 372167mE 5399795mN (MGA55 GDA94) where there are permanent bog holes up to c. 1m deep and 50m along the road. ATV access is not recommended after heavy rain. The 4WD road is open to the public and there is evidence of irregular public ATV or 4WD use.

From the South access is via Huskisson Drive, a gravel Forestry road which branches off the Murchison Highway c.12 km south of Fingerpost intersection. Access to Huskisson Drive can also be made from Pearsefield Road. Huskisson Drive is in good condition and driveable all the way to the Hatfield River crossing in a 4WD vehicle. At the Hatfield River crossing the forestry bridge has been washed out. The Forestry bridges across the Que and Huskisson rivers have also been washed away. Vehicle access beyond the Hatfield is essentially restricted ATVs. Between the Hatfield and Huskisson rivers the road travels through low-lying rainforest and is gravelly with significant potholes. After the Huskisson River crossing the 4WD road traverses rainforest with locally very steep sections. There are no large bog holes and provided the Hatfield, Que and Huskisson rivers can be forded this access to Mt Ramsay is easier than that from Waratah.

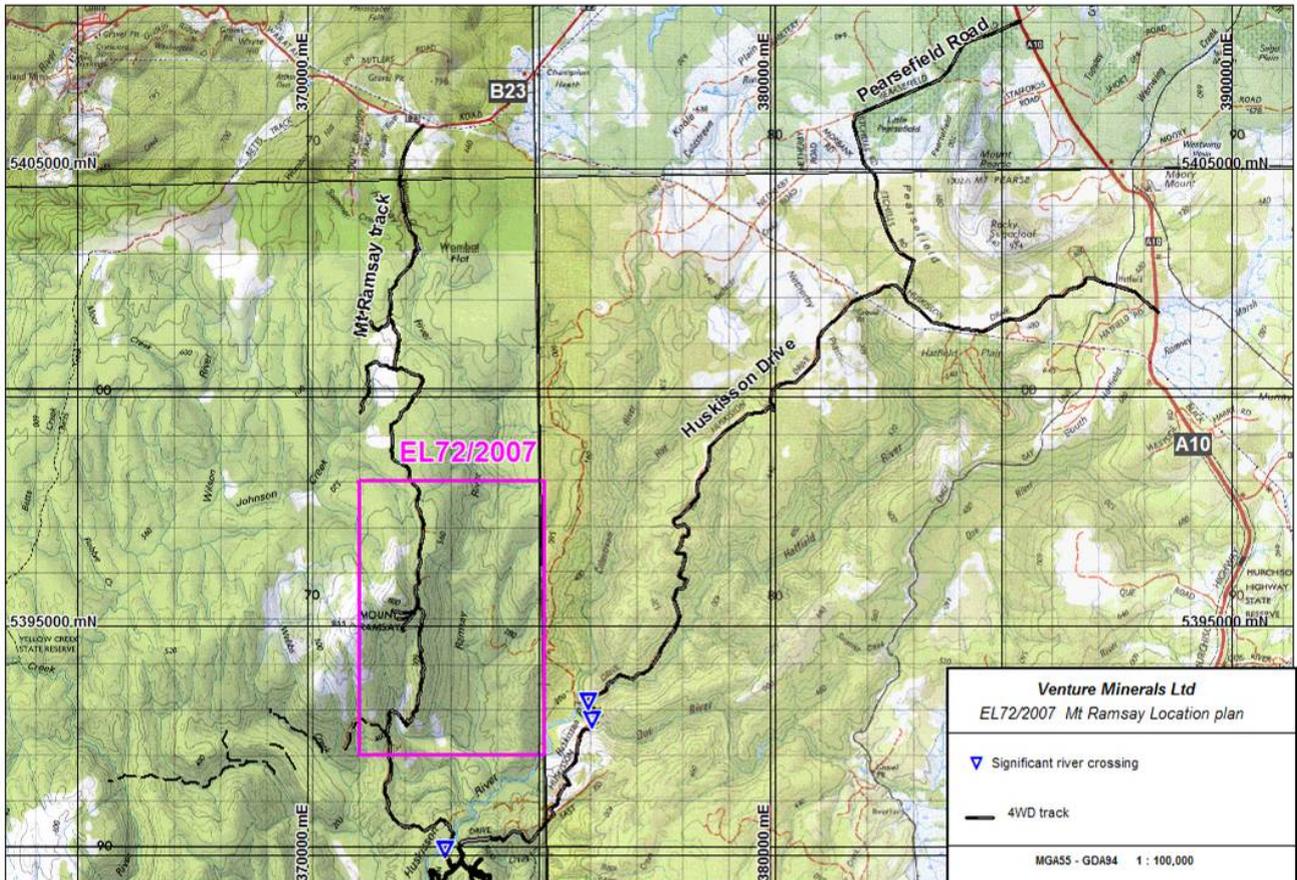


Figure 1: EL72/2007 Location & Access Map

4 Geological Setting

The Mount Ramsay area has been mapped by the Tasmanian Geological Survey (Brown 1986) and mineral explorer Comstaff Pty Ltd (“Comstaff”) showing the area now covered by EL72/2007 is underlain from east to west by the Neoproterozoic Oonah Formation, the Neoproterozoic Crimson Creek Formation or correlate and the Devonian Meredith Granite (**Figure 2**). To the north and in the northern part of EL72/2007 these basement units are partly overlain by Tertiary basalt. There are also minor Quaternary fluvial gravel terraces in the larger river valleys.

The Oonah Formation is mainly comprised of strongly deformed (characteristically isoclinally folded) thin to medium bedded quartz sandstone with carbonaceous siltstone, shale, and phyllite. Mapping by Comstaff along the Ramsay River indicates the presence of dolomite units within the Oonah Fm. A fault separates the Oonah Fm. from the younger Crimson Creek Fm. within EL72/2007. The Crimson Creek Fm. consists of thin to thick bedded dark green grey volcanic lithic sandstone, siltstone and thin bedded mudstone with thin to thick bedded calcareous sandstone units with distinctive thin bedded intraclast breccias (flakestone), and locally abundant basalt (flows?), dolerite and microgabbro intrusions.

The Meredith Granite intrudes the Crimson Creek Fm. in the western part of EL72/2007. Historic exploration drilling suggests the granite margin dips moderately to steeply east. The Meredith Granite is an I-type biotite granite, at Mt Ramsay comprising an equigranular adamellite and porphyritic adamellite. The granite contains numerous quartz+tourmaline veins and commonly has roughly circular patches of quartz+tourmaline alteration. A zone of massive quartz-tourmaline alteration is developed in the margin of the Meredith Granite adjacent to the RAM A calc-silicate, amphibole, biotite, magnetite and sulphide skarn within the Crimson Creek Formation on the south eastern flank of Mt Ramsay. Mapping and drilling by Comstaff shows the proximal part of the RAM A skarn dips steeply east and most likely plunges south-southwest. The skarn is approx. c. 80 m wide and exposed for c. 800 m strike extent from the granite contact. End of exposure appears to coincide with a northeast striking fault. A prominent magnetic ridge can be traced a further 2 km along strike, but it is unclear at this stage whether it represents subsurface magnetite-skarn or a stratigraphically separate magnetite-rich hornfels.

An inspection report to the Tasmanian Department of Mines in 1909 on the small shafts and adit at Mt Ramsay is the earliest description of the RAM A skarn. An amphibole-rich mineral assemblage was recorded including native bismuth, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, ilmenite, magnetite, scheelite, fluorite, garnet and rare axinite. It was noted that specks and "large pieces" of native bismuth were commonly associated with scheelite. Venture Minerals has encountered similar assemblages and associations in the Main and No. 2 Sn-W-magnetite deposits at Mt Lindsay c. 16 km to the southwest of Mt Ramsay. Comstaff drilled several diamond core holes into the RAM A skarn in the 1980s and report a mineral assemblage comprising variable percentages of coarsely crystalline garnet, vesuvianite, diopside and ferrohastingsite with characteristic compositional banding. Massive crystalline and banded magnetite was also recorded throughout the skarn. Fluorite and calcite were reported as common interstitial minerals, with lesser pyrrhotite, pyrite, tourmaline and minor chalcopyrite, ilmenite, arsenopyrite, scheelite and native bismuth. Cassiterite was not identified in hand specimen or thin section. The skarn is typically enveloped by very fine grained pyroxene skarn and mottled biotite hornfels.

Drill testing of other magnetic and EM targets has identified the presence of widespread pyrrhotite mineralisation occurring as minor disseminations, veins and in hydrothermal breccia. Well-developed hydrothermal breccia zones intersected in Malachite Resource drill hole MRD1 c. 750m to the east of the RAM A indicate repeated mineralisation and brecciation from multiple fluid stages. The breccia zones have well-developed amphibole, quartz, pyroxene, biotite and sulphide alteration halos. A petrographic report by Dr B. J. Barron suggests the mineral assemblage of the breccia vein fill would have been formed in high temperature fluid conditions too proximal to the granite to have been conducive for Sn mineralisation. Similar hydrothermal breccia zones have been observed by Venture Minerals at Mt Lindsay in siliciclastic metasediments adjacent to skarn or carbonate units.

The Ramsay region has been affected by multiple northeast striking faults which appear to post-date granite emplacement and sinistrally offset the prominent north trending magnetic fabric within the Oonah and Crimson Creek formations.

5 Exploration and Mining History

The earliest recorded exploration efforts in the Mt Ramsay area were conducted by the Tasmanian Bismuth and Gold Mining Company who constructed shafts and adits into the Mt Ramsay Skarn close to the granite. In the late 1800's Mt Ramsay was considered to be a significant bismuth deposit but later extension of exploration tunnels identified no further enrichment with the best grades found at surface. Although scheelite was identified the tungsten potential was apparently not considered. There are also no records of tin mineralisation or any mention of tin mining or prospecting being pursued in any significant way.

Comstaff Pty Ltd ("Comstaff") took up the Mt Ramsay area in the 1970's and in the following 15 years conducted geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and 10 diamond core drill holes. After early reconnaissance works Comstaff established four cut grids named CAF, CAI, CAE and CAL. Each grid was auger sampled and geologically mapped. The western central CAF grid covering the RAM A target was the most extensively sampled area where the soil assay results showed significant Sn (up to 800 ppm) and W (up to 320 ppm W) anomalism over an area up to 60-100m wide with a strike extent of 1.4 km. Grid CAE to the far north contained no soil anomalism; the grid is situated slightly to the east of a large magnetic feature and Comstaff may have missed an interesting target. Grids CAL and CAI have moderate As anomalism but with no significant Sn and/or W anomalism.

Comstaff completed seven (7) diamond drill holes CAF1 to CAF7 totalling 1110.6 m at the RAM A target within the CAF grid (**Figure 2**). CAF2, CAF3 and CAF5 were drilled in the north of the CAF grid close the granite contact and intersected metasediments, minor calc-silicate skarn and granite. Economic grades were not encountered and intersection of the granite at shallow levels indicates limited exoskarn potential. Approx. 200 m south of CAF2, 3 and 5 thicker more substantial calc-silicate skarn zones were intersected and the drill holes were anomalous for Sn, WO₃, Cu, Fe and Bi. The best results are in the southernmost drill holes; CAF7 intersected 73 m of skarn inclusive of 7.3 m at 0.16 % Sn from 143.3 m down hole, and CAF1 encountered 83 m of skarn including 17 m at 0.17 % Sn from 199.25 m down hole. Cassiterite was not identified in any of the holes. Holes CAF4 and CAF6 were drilled to the east away from the CAF geochemical-magnetic target and significant mineralisation and alteration were not encountered.

Comstaff also drilled one diamond hole at the northern CAL grid and two holes at the southern CAI grid encountering extensive pyrrhotite alteration as disseminations, veins and fracture infill. A little calc-silicate alteration was intersected, but no economical mineralisation was recorded. The extensive pyrrhotite veining and alteration and magnetite-rich hornfels encountered by the Comstaff drill holes indicate the presence of non-skarn sources for magnetic anomalism in the Ramsay area.

Malachite Resources ("Malachite") explored the Mt Ramsay area during the 2004 to 2008 period and represents the only significant works subsequent to the Comstaff relinquishment. Malachite was focussed on identifying Mt Bischoff-Renison Bell style cassiterite-bearing massive sulphides. A heli-EM survey was conducted (by the Tasmanian

Geological Survey) using the Hummingbird five frequency system and results were later confirmed by partial ground EM. Several conductors potentially representing sulphide mineralisation were identified and checked on the ground. Geological mapping located electrically conductive graphitic shales and minor sulphide veining, but the conductors to the east of the CAF grid were selected to be drill tested due to the favourable logistics, coupled with high magnetic anomalism and the presence of calcareous strata at surface. Malachite drilled one diamond core hole MRD1 for 408 m which intersected a thick hornfels unit with pervasive quartz-biotite-pyrrhotite-pyrite veins and hydrothermal breccia and vein zones from 265.4 to 394.9 m. The breccia returned a best intersection of 30 m at 117 ppm Sn and 50 ppm WO_3 from 354 m. Vein fill is dominantly comprised of pyrrhotite-actinolite-tremolite-chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite and marcasite. No significant exploration has been conducted at Mt Ramsay since 2008.

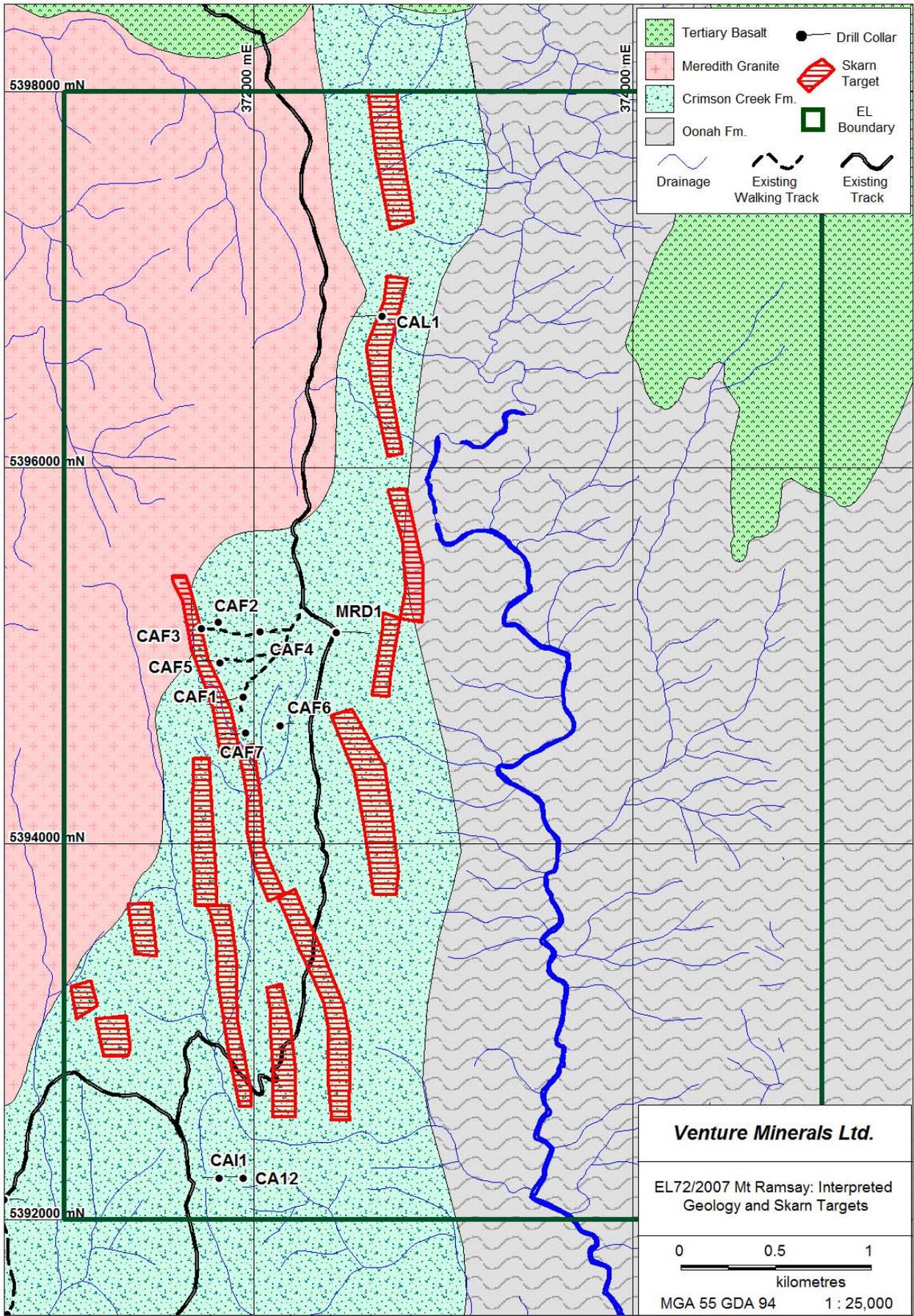


Figure 2: Interpreted geology, geophysical targets and historic drill hole locations.

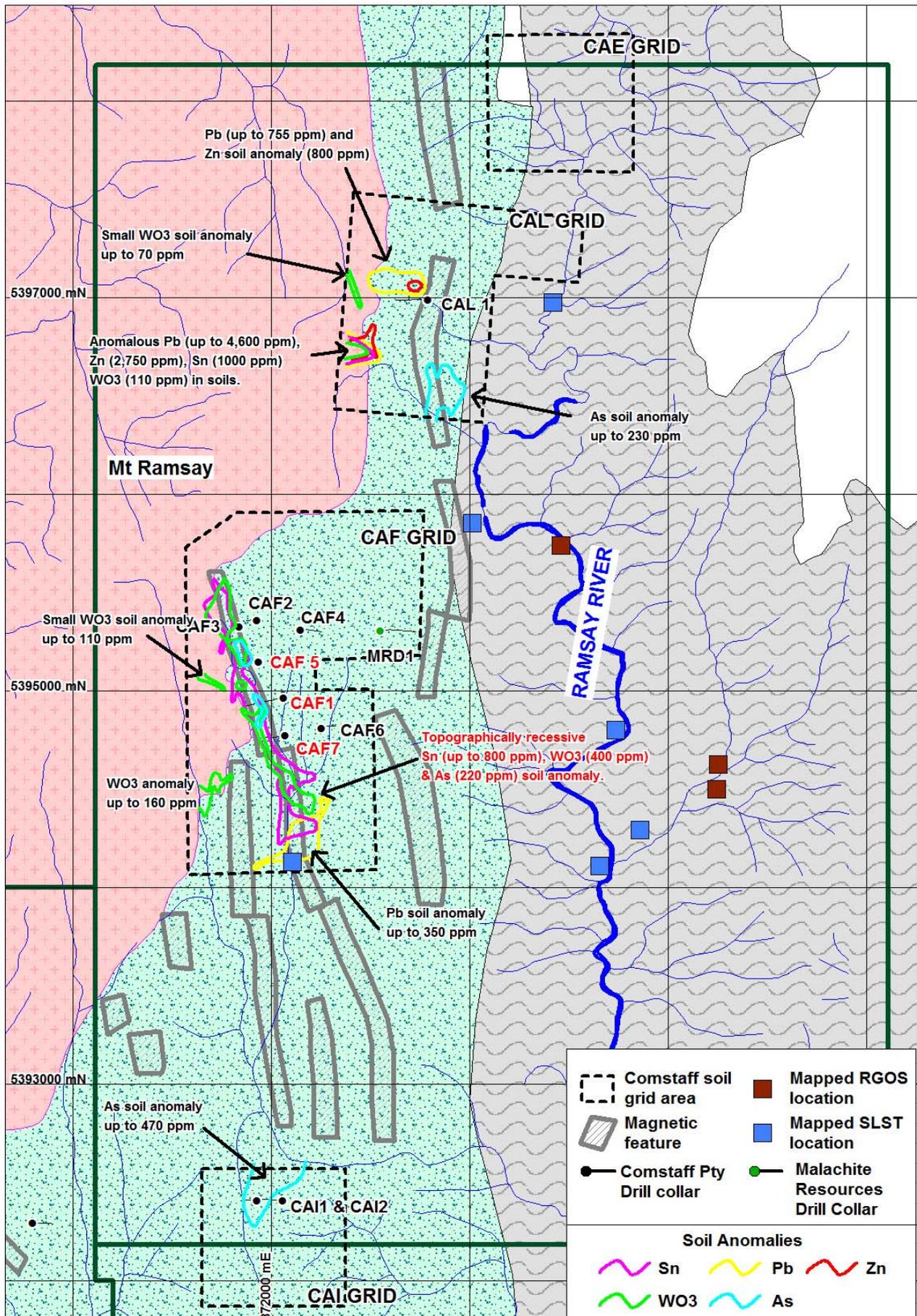


Figure 3 : Summary of historic exploration results (see Figure 2 for geological legend).

6 2015-2016 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Environmental approval for helicopter supported diamond core drilling of proposed holes into the RAM A and RAM B skarns was gained in mid-2015 but cuts to Venture's exploration budget have put the proposed drilling on hold. Petrography, modelling and consequent review of the proposed programme has prioritised two of the proposed drill sites targeting the predicted marble front zone within the RAM A skarn.

Assays of c. 28 soil samples were taken over the RAM B skarn and Ramsay EM2 target were received. Soils over the both the RAM B and Ramsay EM2 targets have distinctly anomalous levels of B (>150ppm, up to 350ppm), and the Ramsay EM2 target is also anomalous for Pb (>100ppm, max 305ppm) and weakly so for Sn (up to 39ppm). Soil sample locations and assays are given in Appendix A. A prospecting programme to follow up results obtained from the Ramsay EM2 target is in progress.

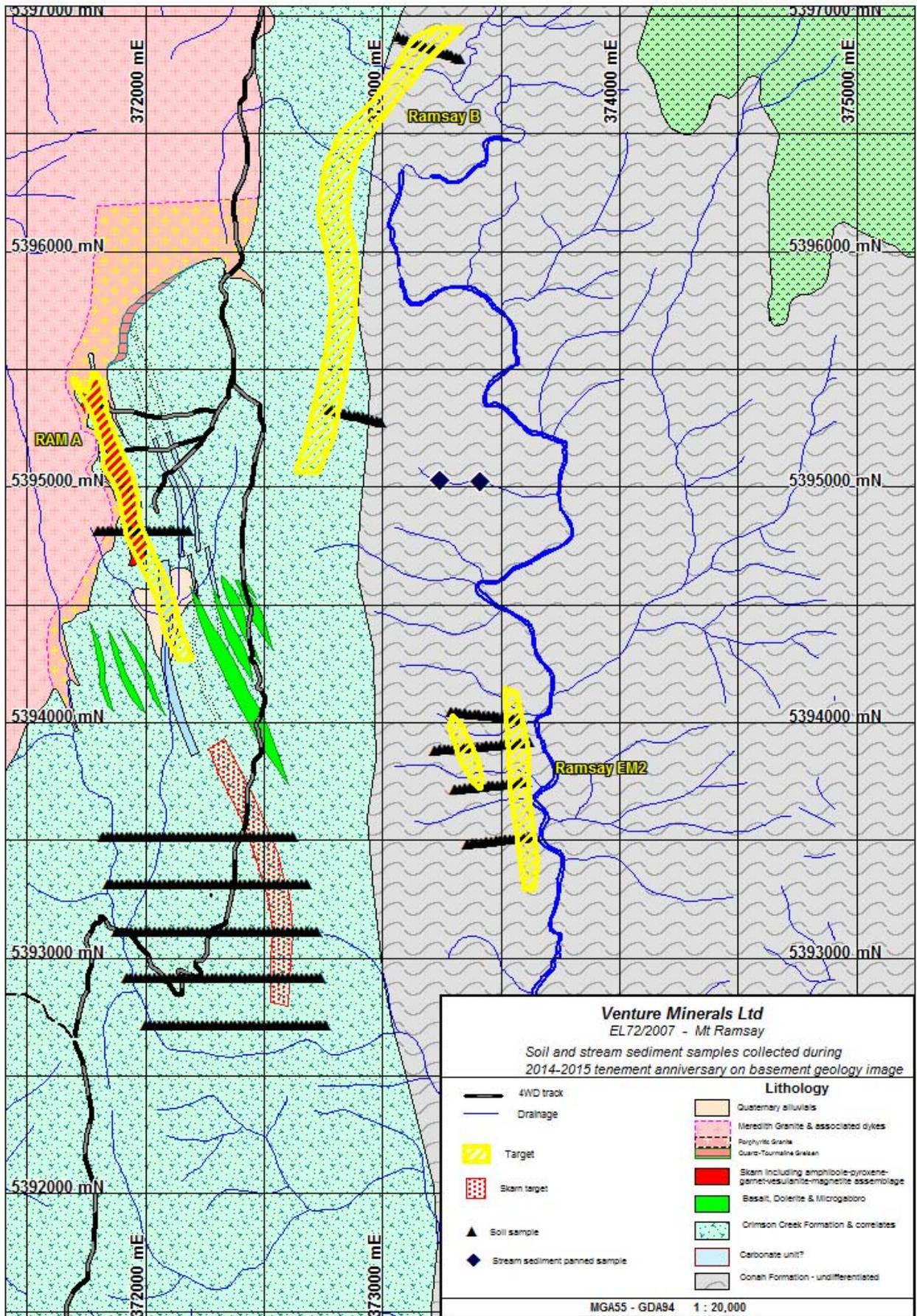


Figure 4 : Interpreted geology, targets and sample locations

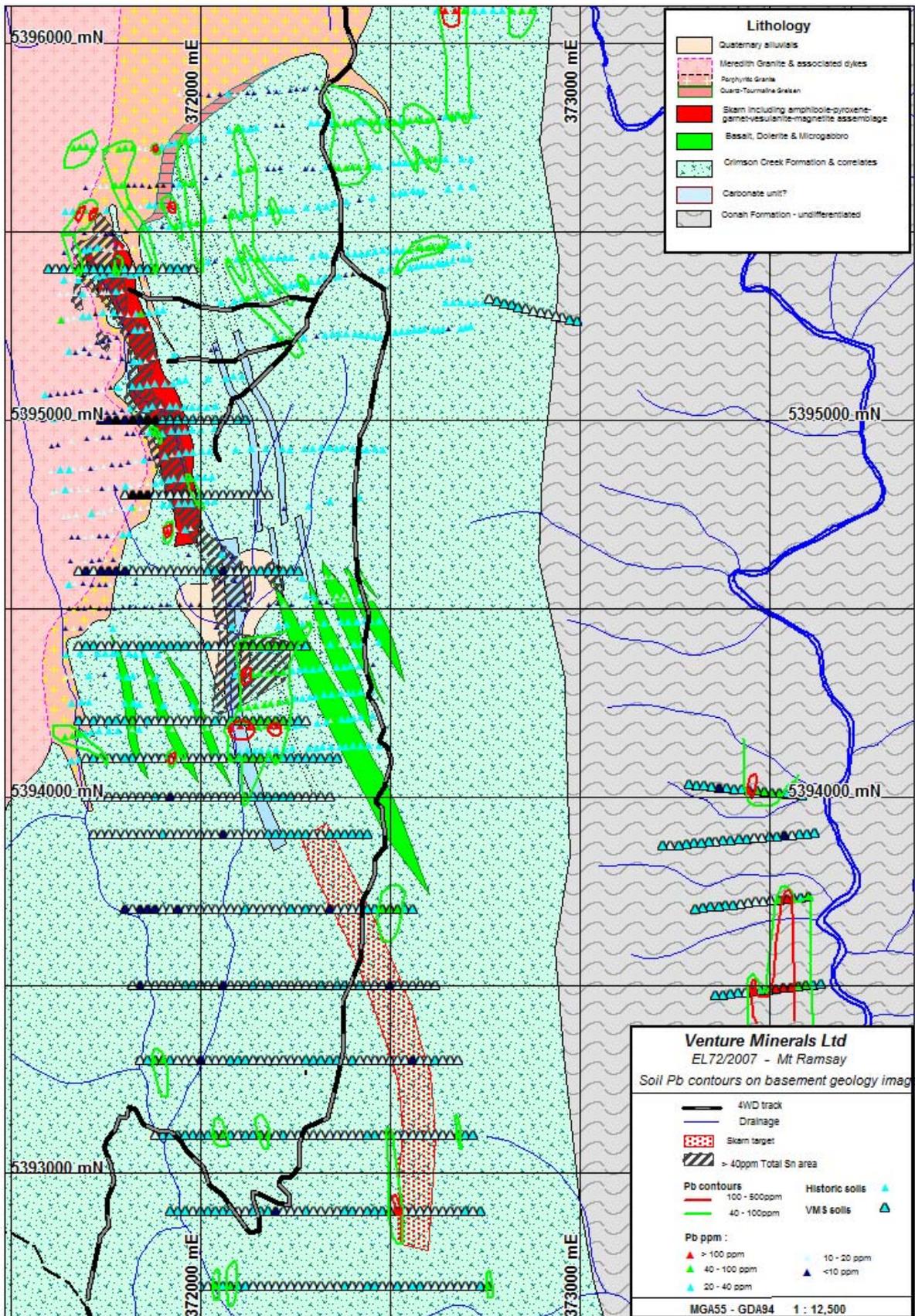


Figure 5 : Plan of soil locations and contours coloured by Pb ppm

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Work to date within EL72/2007 has identified two drill ready Sn + W skarn targets, the RAM A and RAM B skarns. Environmental approval was gained for 5 drill sites to test these targets in 2015 but the proposed drilling has postponed by cuts to Venture's exploration budget. Budget cuts also curtailed most of the proposed field work within EL72/2007 during 2015. The RAM A skarn has been drilled previously and only low grade Sn and W mineralisation being encountered, but it is asserted that the most prospective distal skarn to marble front zones have not been drill tested. Two sites have been prioritised to drill test the distal part of the RAM A skarn when funds are available. Soil sample results suggest that the RAM B skarn is enriched in boron, a significant feature of other metasomatic deposits around the Meredith Granite, confirming the metasomatic aspect of the extensive, brecciated very fine grained pyroxene microskarn encountered in drill hole MRDD01. Soil sample results also show B, Pb and weak Sn anomalism over the Ramsay EM2 target. Follow up prospecting work on the Ramsay EM2 target is in progress. Subsequent to this the following works are recommended for EL72/2007:

- 1) Completion of prospecting and sampling of targets in the Ramsay River area for distal skarn indicators, and assaying and petrography of altered and/or mineralised rock samples;
- 2) Assaying of selected samples from MRDD01 for B;
- 3) Prospecting of the critical predicted marble front area in the RAM A skarn;
- 4) Detailed petrological evaluation including microprobe work on drill core samples from the RAM A & RAM B focussing on garnet and pyroxene chemistry to evaluate proximal-distal relationships within the two identified skarns.

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**Appendix A: Soil sample
locations and assays by ME-
ICP61 (acid digest, ICP finish)**

Appendix A: Soil sample locations and assays by ME-ICP61 (acid digest, ICP finish)

H1000	Sample	Prospect	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth_cm	Colour	Horizon	Description	Date	Sn	W	Al	Ag	As	B	Ba
H1001			metres	metres	centimetres					ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
D	RMBS045	Ramsay B	373585	5393732	50	og-bn	B	flat ground beside river. Fine soil.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	2.85	-0.5	9	350	130
D	RMBS054	Ramsay B	373406	5393712	50	bn	B	moderate slope. Gravelly soil	1/04/2015	-10	-10	7.23	-0.5	16	70	210
D	RMBS069	Ramsay B	373440	5393887	80	og-gy-bn	B-C	moderate slope. Sandy soil	1/04/2015	-10	-10	2.81	-0.5	14	80	100
D	RMBS073	Ramsay B	373360	5393880	20	gy	B	thick horizontal. Shallow slope. Sandy soil. Rocky base.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	9.5	-0.5	16	240	450
D	RMBS074	Ramsay B	373341	5393878	40	og-bn	B	moderate slope. Rocky clay.	1/04/2015	10	-10	10.65	-0.5	23	60	60
D	RMBS075	Ramsay B	373321	5393877	40	bn	B	moderate slope. Open bush. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	8.81	-0.5	23	100	40
D	RMBS076	Ramsay B	373301	5393875	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	10	-10	8.75	-0.5	20	90	40
D	RMBS077	Ramsay B	373281	5393873	50	bn	B	shallow slope. Open bush. Minor gravel.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	7.89	-0.5	27	60	40
D	RMBS078	Ramsay B	373261	5393871	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Rocky base. Gravelly soil	1/04/2015	-10	-10	7.67	-0.5	21	60	40
D	RMBS079	Ramsay B	373241	5393870	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil. Rocky base.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	7.63	-0.5	18	50	40
D	RMBS080	Ramsay B	373221	5393868	40	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	-10	-10	8.3	-0.5	15	60	40
D	RMBS086	Ramsay B	373488	5394012	60	og-bn	B	Smooth sandy clay	1/04/2015	-10	-10	5.29	-0.5	12	120	250
D	RMBS091	Ramsay B	373388	5394021	70	bn	B	Clay, lot of organics	1/04/2015	-10	-10	8.63	-0.5	17	100	140
D	RMBS092	Ramsay B	373369	5394023	60	og-lbn	B	Smooth clay	1/04/2015	-10	-10	4.42	-0.5	10	70	200
D	RMBS093	Ramsay B	373349	5394025	30	og gy bn	B	Smooth clay, rocky base	1/04/2015	10	-10	10.85	-0.5	31	80	60
D	RMBS094	Ramsay B	373329	5394027	50	og-bn	B	Clay, few gravels	1/04/2015	-10	-10	8.72	-0.5	40	90	50
D	RMBS095	Ramsay B	373309	5394029	40	og-bn	B	Clay, few gravels, rocky base	1/04/2015	-10	-10	9.41	-0.5	38	70	40
EOF																

Appendix A: Soil sample locations and assays by ME-ICP61 (acid digest, ICP finish)

H1000	Sample	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	
H1001		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
D	RMBS045	-0.5	5	0.19	-0.5	5	222	9	3.42	10	0.67	30	0.61	377	1	0.23	10	280	26	0.04	-5	8	41	20	0.98	-10	-10	103	
D	RMBS054	1.7	6	0.02	-0.5	14	289	55	15.15	30	0.15	40	0.23	354	5	0.03	165	1370	17	0.08	-5	17	77	20	1.8	-10	-10	264	
D	RMBS069	-0.5	2	0.08	-0.5	2	38	7	1.82	10	0.47	20	0.23	197	2	0.08	9	240	23	0.04	-5	6	13	-20	0.51	-10	-10	70	
D	RMBS073	2.4	7	0.02	-0.5	4	56	41	3.45	30	3.49	40	0.79	150	1	0.07	10	170	11	0.06	5	15	26	20	0.39	-10	-10	100	
D	RMBS074	0.5	9	0.03	-0.5	6	218	102	12.35	30	0.26	10	0.27	666	2	0.04	56	380	27	0.06	6	34	12	30	1.85	-10	-10	363	
D	RMBS075	0.5	8	0.06	-0.5	5	224	75	12.85	30	0.16	10	0.34	757	3	0.08	40	360	24	0.07	-5	21	14	30	2.01	-10	-10	351	
D	RMBS076	-0.5	6	0.1	-0.5	6	230	69	13.15	30	0.17	10	0.44	888	3	0.12	38	340	17	0.07	-5	24	17	30	2.29	-10	-10	361	
D	RMBS077	-0.5	8	0.11	-0.5	4	213	60	12.3	30	0.16	10	0.28	819	2	0.08	34	370	17	0.06	-5	19	22	20	2.06	-10	-10	331	
D	RMBS078	-0.5	6	0.15	-0.5	6	204	64	11.5	30	0.18	10	0.39	814	2	0.1	34	360	20	0.07	-5	19	21	20	2	-10	-10	312	
D	RMBS079	-0.5	7	0.12	-0.5	6	199	63	11.35	30	0.17	10	0.45	844	2	0.12	33	340	18	0.06	-5	21	17	30	2.11	-10	-10	309	
D	RMBS080	-0.5	10	0.12	-0.5	8	219	71	12.95	30	0.16	10	0.48	915	2	0.13	36	370	22	0.07	-5	23	17	30	2.26	-10	-10	335	
D	RMBS086	1	-2	0.01	-0.5	1	42	4	1.69	20	1.68	40	0.36	77	4	0.05	4	140	55	0.02	-5	8	17	-20	0.38	-10	-10	107	
D	RMBS091	0.8	5	0.04	-0.5	6	226	56	7.83	30	0.56	30	0.49	415	2	0.06	59	340	19	0.05	7	18	20	20	1.51	-10	-10	261	
D	RMBS092	0.7	2	0.03	-0.5	2	39	7	2.36	10	1.08	30	0.33	233	1	0.04	5	150	10	0.02	5	7	14	-20	0.62	-10	-10	79	
D	RMBS093	0.5	6	0.04	-0.5	8	219	93	12.6	30	0.2	10	0.34	690	2	0.05	58	440	20	0.11	5	31	10	30	1.92	-10	-10	358	
D	RMBS094	-0.5	5	0.12	-0.5	6	210	72	12.1	30	0.19	10	0.47	823	2	0.1	43	480	24	0.07	-5	20	14	20	1.95	-10	-10	335	
D	RMBS095	-0.5	9	0.04	-0.5	7	221	85	12.8	30	0.13	10	0.32	792	3	0.06	49	530	21	0.07	7	25	13	20	2.02	-10	-10	343	
EOF																													

**Appendix B: Soil sample
locations and assays by ME-
MS81 (lithium metaborate fusion,
ICP-MS finish)**

Appendix B: Soil sample locations and assays by ME-MS81 (lithium metaborate fusion, ICP-MS finish)

H1000	Sample	Prospect	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth_cm	Colour	Horizon	Description	Date	Sn	W	Ba	Ce
H1001			metres	metres	centimetres					ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
D	RMBS073	Ramsay EM2	373360	5393880	20	gy	B	thick horizontal. Shallow slope. Sandy soil. Rocky base.	1/04/2015	4	3	460	104
D	RMBS074	Ramsay EM2	373341	5393878	40	og-bn	B	moderate slope. Rocky clay.	1/04/2015	4	2	57.8	38.7
D	RMBS075	Ramsay EM2	373321	5393877	40	bn	B	moderate slope. Open bush. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	4	2	37.9	28.6
D	RMBS076	Ramsay EM2	373301	5393875	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	4	4	43.2	37.6
D	RMBS077	Ramsay EM2	373281	5393873	50	bn	B	shallow slope. Open bush. Minor gravel.	1/04/2015	4	3	40.3	27.7
D	RMBS078	Ramsay EM2	373261	5393871	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Rocky base. Gravelly soil	1/04/2015	4	2	41	28
D	RMBS079	Ramsay EM2	373241	5393870	30	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil. Rocky base.	1/04/2015	4	2	41.9	29.9
D	RMBS080	Ramsay EM2	373221	5393868	40	bn	B	shallow slope. Gravelly soil.	1/04/2015	4	2	40.6	34.6
D	RMBS086	Ramsay EM2	373488	5394012	60	og-bn	B	Smooth sandy clay	1/04/2015	2	2	242	100.5
D	RMBS091	Ramsay EM2	373388	5394021	70	bn	B	Clay, lot of organics	1/04/2015	9	2	141	61.3
D	RMBS092	Ramsay EM2	373369	5394023	60	og-lbn	B	Smooth clay	1/04/2015	2	3	189.5	67.8
D	RMBS093	Ramsay EM2	373349	5394025	30	og gy bn	B	Smooth clay, rocky base	1/04/2015	5	2	57.7	29.3
D	RMBS094	Ramsay EM2	373329	5394027	50	og-bn	B	Clay, few gravels	1/04/2015	4	2	44.2	29.2
D	RMBS095	Ramsay EM2	373309	5394029	40	og-bn	B	Clay, few gravels, rocky base	1/04/2015	4	1	33.9	27.3
EOF													

Appendix B: Soil sample locations and assays by ME-MS81 (lithium metaborate fusion, ICP-MS finish)

H1000	Sample	Cr	Cs	Dy	Er	Eu	Ga	Gd	Hf	Ho	La	Lu	Nb	Nd	Pr	Rb	Sm	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Tm	U	V	Y	Yb	Zr	
H1001		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
D	RMBS073	70	18.7	6.86	4.17	1.61	27.4	7.09	6.7	1.33	48.4	0.67	16.4	41.5	11.85	170.5	8.89	26.3	1.1	1.08	19.1	0.66	4.76	120	37.1	4.24	240	
D	RMBS074	240	6.28	2.59	2.18	0.44	32.8	1.89	8.7	0.58	9.6	0.51	34.8	8.2	2.28	15.9	2.04	12.7	2	0.35	11.35	0.41	3.36	415	17.4	2.82	347	
D	RMBS075	270	4.57	2.99	2.4	0.5	32.7	1.99	9.3	0.76	11.6	0.55	40.1	9.6	2.71	10.6	2.22	15.1	2.3	0.38	11.25	0.44	3.2	409	20.1	3.26	378	
D	RMBS076	270	5.16	3.79	3.05	0.69	33.5	2.68	10.8	0.8	15.6	0.6	45.8	12.5	3.75	11.4	3.11	18.2	2.7	0.49	12.3	0.54	3.51	419	23.1	3.4	435	
D	RMBS077	250	5.14	3.2	2.46	0.56	31.5	2.34	9.9	0.72	12.5	0.53	42	10.1	2.96	11.1	2.2	22.4	2.4	0.42	11.3	0.47	3.3	393	20.5	3.03	398	
D	RMBS078	220	5.14	2.85	2.45	0.52	28.2	2.12	8.9	0.69	12.1	0.5	38.5	9.9	2.83	11.6	2.12	20.7	2.1	0.41	9.89	0.41	2.91	352	18.6	2.66	354	
D	RMBS079	230	5.11	3.11	2.47	0.55	27.3	2.4	8.7	0.71	12.4	0.57	39.9	9.4	2.84	10.9	2.24	17.5	2.2	0.45	9.87	0.43	2.84	351	20	3.07	370	
D	RMBS080	240	4.78	3.23	2.6	0.61	30.7	2.35	9.6	0.75	13	0.55	43	10.4	2.99	10	2.6	16.8	2.5	0.44	10	0.46	3.08	382	20.8	3.13	387	
D	RMBS086	50	9.75	4.77	2.8	1.19	16.5	4.88	6.8	0.97	46.4	0.46	15.7	37.8	10.95	111	7.62	15.1	1	0.76	9.22	0.43	2.78	120	29	2.84	284	
D	RMBS091	280	8.09	4.07	2.66	0.89	29.9	3.41	8.5	0.85	28.2	0.52	42	22.2	6.41	42.7	4.52	20.3	2.5	0.58	13.35	0.44	3.46	313	23.5	2.87	345	
D	RMBS092	50	6.61	4.84	2.86	0.91	14.1	4.23	7.7	0.9	31.8	0.47	21.1	26.3	7.51	84.8	5.5	12.7	1.4	0.71	7.91	0.47	2.46	86	27.4	2.99	297	
D	RMBS093	270	5.79	3.32	2.58	0.55	34.8	2.37	10	0.79	12.8	0.61	42.5	10.2	2.88	15.5	2.39	12.9	2.6	0.42	11.75	0.45	3.63	424	21.8	3.28	374	
D	RMBS094	230	5.29	2.93	2.3	0.57	29.7	2.48	8.5	0.75	14.3	0.51	38.9	11.5	3.04	12.1	2.4	14.3	2.4	0.43	9.93	0.4	2.99	355	19.4	3.02	315	
D	RMBS095	240	3.08	2.63	2.13	0.39	30.2	1.84	8.6	0.65	10.7	0.53	39.4	8.6	2.31	8.2	1.86	12.8	2.5	0.37	10	0.35	2.95	363	17.7	2.73	311	
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