Mt Lindsay – Webbs Creek
Exploration Licence 21/2005

Annual Report for the period 22/08/2018 to 21/08/2019

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1 Summary

Exploration Licence 21/2005 includes several skarn and greisen tin and tungsten prospects adjacent to the Mt Lindsay tin+tungsten+magnetite deposits. A helibourne VTEM Max survey flown by UTS Geotech Pty Ltd over all of Venture Minerals' project tenure in the autumn of 2019 resulted in the identification of 18 conductors within EL21/2005. At least two conductors (19 and 24) in the Parsons Hood – Harman River area are considered drill ready. Follow up soil sampling, prospecting and petrophysical testing of a selection of the remaining 16 targets is recommended and was initiated in the winter of 2018. Soil data, petrophysical results, geological locations and VTEM data, reports, models are given in Appendices A to E.

2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 21/2005 is located in the tin-tungsten 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 tin and tungsten mineralization 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% WO_3). Cleveland and Mount Bischoff are situated around the northern margin of the Meredith Granite, and Renison Bell is associated with the Pine Hill Granite c. 15 km to the southeast of the Meredith Granite.

Previous exploration activities mainly for tin within the area now covered by E21/2005 also indicated 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 55 km in a direct line northeast of EL21/2005 and the Savage River magnetite mine (371 Mt at 31.9% Fe in magnetite) situated c. 25 km directly north northwest of the Mt Lindsay magnetite-tin-tungsten skarns.

3 Location and Access

Exploration Licence 21/2005 currently covers c. 65 km^2 and is located approximately 130 km by road southwest of the port of Burnie, and c. 35 km by road from the nearest town Tullah. Exploration Licence 18/2012 and the southern part of EL33/2007 were amalgamated with EL21/2005 in February 2014. Mining Leases 3M/2012 and 7M/2012 covering the Livingstone, Reward, Main and No.2 Tin-Tungsten-Magnetite resources were granted to Venture in 2012 and 2014 respectively and excised from EL21/2005. The outline of EL21/2005 as it now stands is shown in Figure 1.

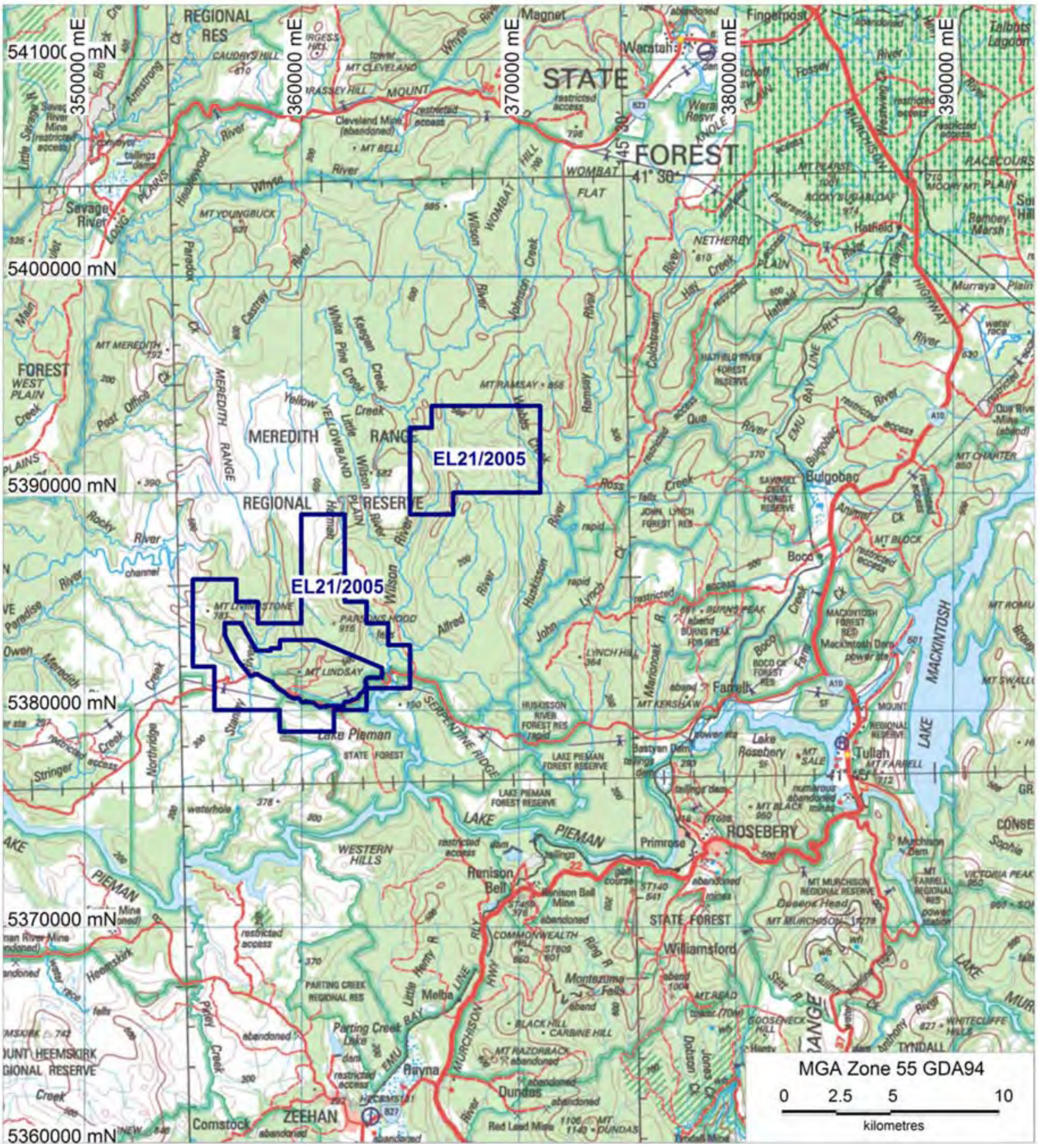

Figure 1: EL21/2005 location plan

Access to the licence is via the sealed (bitumen) Pieman Road which branches off the Murchison Highway c. 5 km north of Tullah, then approximately 3 km of 4WD vehicle track to the drill site. The drill site is c. 3 km from Hydro Tasmania transmission lines (adjacent to the Pieman Road) and 21 km from the Bastyan hydroelectric powerhouse and Emu Bay Railway which connects with the port of Burnie.

Elevation within the licence ranges from 100 m above median sea level where Lake Pieman winds around the south western corner, to 913 m at the top of Parsons Hood at the southern end of the Meredith Range and 781 m for Mt Livingstone in the west. Average annual rainfall is approximately 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by dense patches of dense sub-alpine scrub and button grass over granitic basement, dense regenerating forest and temperate rainforest.

4 Exploration and Mining History

Please refer to previous annual reports for reviews of past exploration and mining (e.g. Owen 2010).

5 Geological Setting

The Parsons Hood - Stanley River area in the south western part of EL21/2005 is underlain by northwest striking sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Neoproterozoic – Early Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation, Success Creek Group and Oonah Formation, and the Devonian Meredith Granite (Figure 2). The Webbs Creek area in the north eastern part of EL21/2005 is underlain by Silurian to Devonian sedimentary rocks of the Eldon Group, the Ordovician Gordon Limestone, Crimson Creek Formation, and Meredith Granite (Figure 2). The sedimentary stratigraphy is largely steeply dipping to vertical.

The intrusive contact of the Meredith Granite dips away at a modest angle beneath the various sedimentary units, but in detail the granite margin is complicated by numerous irregular granitic dykes, shelves and apophyses which appear to stope the host meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous units. There are also large rafts of Crimson Creek and Success Creek rocks within the margins of the Meredith Granite. Preliminary interpretation suggests several phases of granite intrusion culminating in late stage quartz-tourmaline veining and the localised development of quartz+tourmaline±topaz and sericite±siderite greisens.

A broad contact metamorphic aureole is developed around the Meredith Granite, characterised by the development of fine grained amphibole, cordierite, biotite and pyroxene hornfels. Carbonate units are locally present within all of the enclosing sedimentary units and locally form the protolith to a variety of proximal contact skarns, greisenized skarns and more distal carbonate replacement bodies. The principal exploration targets for Venture within EL21/2005 are carbonate replacement, greisenized skarn, and vein and greisen style tin and tungsten mineralisation.

Potentially significantly mineralised skarns have been identified within the current EL21/2005 at Parsons Hood (Eastern Skarn) and in the Webbs Creek – Wilson River area (Webbs Skarns), and one potentially significant vein and endogreisen tin prospect named North Cashbolt within the Meredith Granite. The Eastern Skarn on Parsons Hood is hosted by the Crimson Creek Formation, Webbs Skarns by the Gordon and Eldon groups. More detailed descriptions of the alteration and mineralisation encountered in the various identified deposits can be found in previous annual reports (e.g. Owen 2011, Owen & Pfeifenberger 2012). Several additional skarn targets are identified in the lower Harman River and Cruncher Creek areas as discussed further below.

6 2018-2019 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Review of the 2001-2002 WTRMP hummingbird (frequency domain) heliborne EM imagery suggested the hummingbird survey had very poor depth penetration (<<50 m). It was decided that a new time domain heliborne EM survey could significantly improve drill targeting and UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd (UTS) was contracted to fly Venture's entire Mt Lindsay Project area with a Versatile Time-domain Electromagnetic (VTEM™) Max system in early 2019. The program began on March 12th and after extended delays because of poor weather conditions flying was completed on 23rd April 2019. Measurements consisted of Vertical (Z) and In-line Horizontal (X) components of the EM fields using an induction coil and the aeromagnetic total field using a cesium magnetometer. A total of 677 line-km (644 planned line kilometres) of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. The survey was flown using a Eurocopter AS 350 B3 helicopter and EL21/2005 accounted for about 40% of the flown area. Flight lines were UTM grid 090° in the southern part of the survey area and 050° UTM in the northern part to be approx. perpendicular to stratigraphy. Flight line spacing was 200 m and tie lines were not designed or flown (magnetic data was of secondary importance because the area has previously been flown on smaller line spacing). Mean helicopter flying altitude was 159 metres above the ground and average survey speed 86 km/hour. This allowed for an actual average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance of 111 metres and a magnetic sensor clearance of 121 metres. The UTS crew was based out of Tullah for the acquisition phase of the survey and data quality control and preliminary data processing were carried out on a daily basis by UTS on site. Final data processing was also by UTS and the acquisition and processing report is included in the appendices of this report.

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd was contracted by Venture Minerals to monitor survey progress, produce GIS ready imagery from the finalised survey data, and identify and model conductors. Eighteen (18) conductors were identified within E21/2005 as listed in Table 1. Shallow-dipping plates were modelled for conductors 19, 21, 24, 32, similar to the conductors modelled for the Main and No.2 skarns at Mt Lindsay. The Main and No.2 skarns are steep dipping bodies 10-20 m thick, although the sulfide zones within these skarns have a range of geometries. It is noted that the Livingstone, Reward and Big Wilson skarns do not produce identifiable VTEM conductors even though all are known to locally contain significant pyrrhotite and magnetite zones. For example, the Big Wilson skarn is 5 to 15 m true thickness with c. 10-20% pyrrhotite + magnetite over a strike length of c. 200 m and dip extent up to 150 m. The Big Wilson, Reward and Livingstone skarns are oxidised to a depth of at least 100 m beneath surface, while the Main and No.2 skarns are fresh to surface in places.

Field inspection of selected VTEM anomalies, including soil and rock sampling, has been initiated to further evaluate and prioritise conductors for drill testing. Within EL21/2005 the Salmons soil grid was extended to the southwest along the Renison Mine Sequence from the high priority Salmons conductor (Figure 2). Low level Bi and Pb anomalism was identified. Five reconnaissance soil traverses were conducted across conductors within the Wilson Rover Ultramafic Complex straddling the boundary between EL21/2005 and EL45/2010. The western end of one traverse is within EL21/2005 (Figure 3). Further prospecting and soil sampling is proposed during the summer field season, especially of the

Harman River – Parsons Hood group of conductors. Soil data, petrophysical results, geological locations and VTEM data, reports, models are given in Appendices A to E.

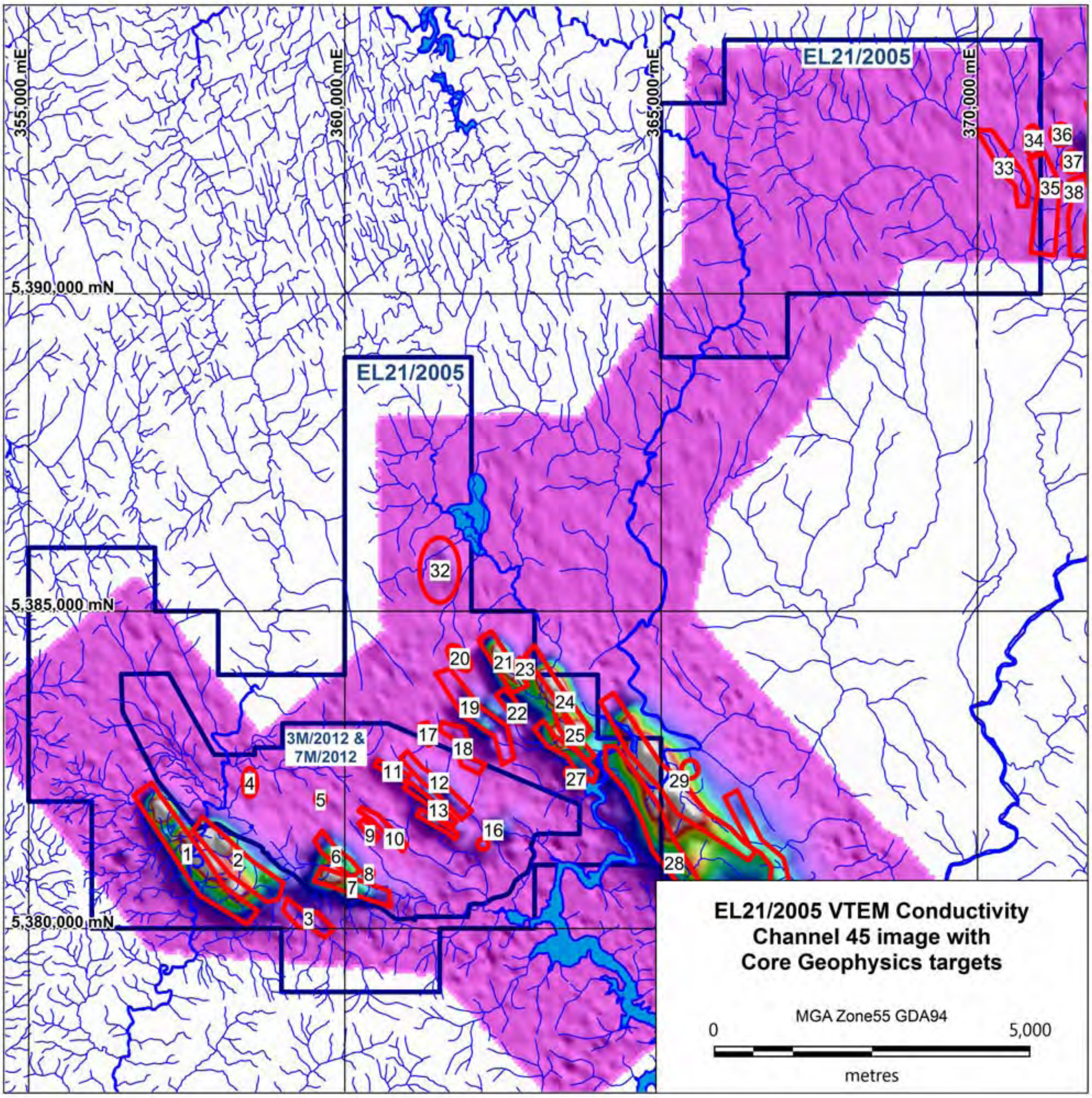

Figure 2: EL21/2005 and Core Geophysics PL targets on VTEM conductivity channel 45 image.

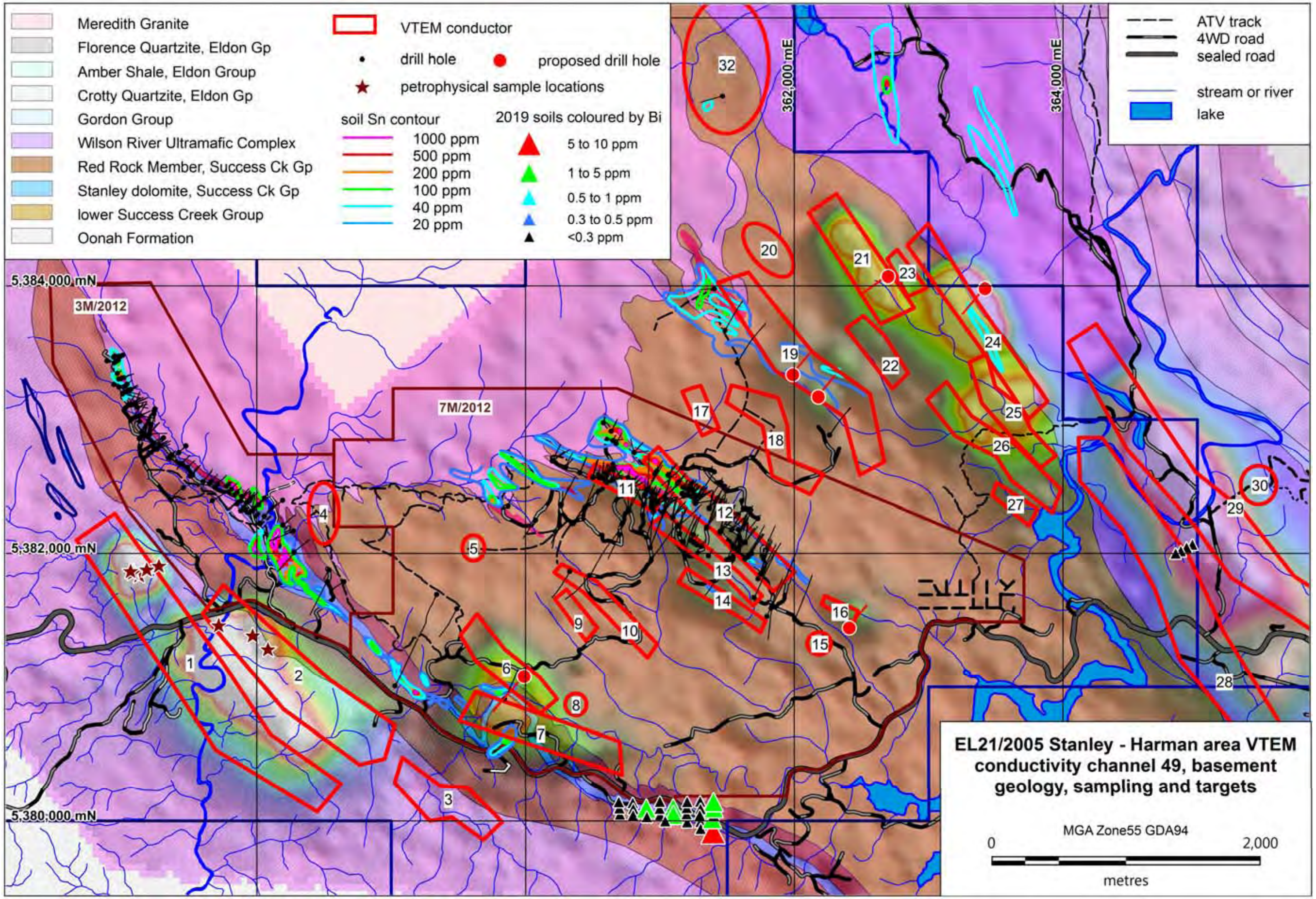

Figure 3: EL21/2005 Stanley – Harman area VTEM conductivity channel 49 image, basement geology, 2019 sampling and targets.

Table 1: Summary of VTEM conductors identified within EL21/2005

Conductor	Priority	Target	Host unit	Core Geophysics suggested source	Drilled	Comments	East MGA55 GDA94	North MGA55 GDA94
1	2	Cruncher-Stanley Bridge	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Long strike length late time response, directly along trend of Cruncher B and low level Sn anomaly, includes ?alluvial Sn anomaly adjacent to Stanley River, magnetic zone unusual for Oonah in area, but carbonaceous shales known in area downgrade target. Critical field inspection required.	357507	5381183
2	3	Stanley Bridge	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Long strike length late time response, magnetic zone but carbonaceous shales known in area downgrade target.	358314	5381091
3	3	Stanley Bridge	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Poorly defined late time response. Possible extension of northern conductor 2. Magnetic zone but carbonaceous shales known in area downgrade target.	359426	5380167
17	2	Eastern skarns	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Late time response, not strong, recommend low priority prospecting of anomaly	361303	5383066
18	2	Eastern skarns	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Discrete, late time response on mag trend, not strong, recommend low priority prospecting of anomaly	361856	5382847
19	**1**	**Eastern skarns**	**Crimson Creek Fm**	**Massive sulphide**	**reconnaissance**	**Late time response, 4 previous reconnaissance drill holes intersected thick calcsilicate skarn & minor magnetite + pyrrhotite + amphibole skarn. Strongest part of VTEM anomaly between drill holes in granite distal position inferred to be most prospective for sulfide and cassiterite zones. Low level Sn & As (40-100ppm) soil anomaly. Inferred blind cassiterite & sulfide zone. High priority drill target, also recommend surface prospecting for outcropping calcsilicate skarn.**	361962	5383492
20	2	Eastern skarns	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Late time response. Semi-coincident mag anomaly. Requires prospecting and soil sampling if prospecting is encouraging.	361857	5384177
21	**1**	**lower Harman**	**Crimson Creek Fm**	**Massive sulphide?**	**no**	**Late time response, high priority for mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. Could be some exposure, recommend prospecting and infill soil lines (current spacing c. 300m).**	362500	5384202
22	2	lower Harman	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Discrete, late time response, requires prospecting and possible soils if prospecting is encouraging.	362711	5383403
23	2	lower Harman	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	no	Late time response, requires prospecting and possible soils if prospecting is encouraging.	362838	5384094
24	**1**	**lower Harman**	**Crimson Creek Fm**	**Sulphide?**	**no**	**Late time response, coincident Sn & Cu in soil anomalism suggests skarn most likely source.**	363472	5383580
25	2	lower Harman	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	no	Late time response, partly covered by soils showing low level (20-40 ppm) Sn anomalism, secondary to target 24, should be some exposure in streams suitable for mapping and prospecting.	363627	5383054
26	2	lower Harman	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	no	Late time response, partly covered by soils showing low level (20-40 ppm) Sn anomalism, secondary to target 24, should be some exposure in streams suitable for mapping and prospecting.	363536	5382805
27	3	lower Harman	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	no	Late time response, secondary to target 24, should be some exposure in streams suitable for mapping and prospecting.	363641	5382366

28	3	WRUC Serpentine Ridge	Wilson River Ultramafic Complex	Magnetite	no	Long strike length late time response along SW margin of Wilson River Ultramafic Complex, coincident mag anomaly along full extent, anomalous soil Ni simply ultramafic background?	365192	5381041
32	3	Parsons Nth	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	ML062	Discrete, late time response, coincident mag trend, small historic 40 ppm soil Sn anomaly, historic hole ML062 drilled slightly off and away from core of VTEM anomaly. Low priority for mapping, prospecting and soil sampling.	361496	5385649
33	**1**	**Webbs**	**Gordon Limestone**	**Partly coincident with Webbs Creek**	**no**	**Mid time response following Webbs Ck valley but encouraging structural & stratigraphic location along strike of known (drilled) topographically recessive (deeply weathered) Webbs calcsilicate+magnetite+borate skarn, and over faulted contact between Gordon Limestone and Crimson Creek Fm. Southern end crossed by 3x 2m cable tool holes (Comstaff 1980s). High priority for mapping, prospecting and surface geochem if regolith is not entirely transported.**	370398	5391978
34	3	CAM	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	CAM1	Mid time response, tested by CAM1 which intersected Crimson Ck Fm sandstone and black shale, minor hornfels with disseminated and veinlets of pyrrhotite. Well mapped and soil sampled by Comstaff, adjacent target 34 is higher priority.	370873	5392414

Table 2: Mt Lindsay Project summary of conductivity, chargeability, resistivity and magnetic susceptibility testing

Prospect	Sample	Conductivity S/m	Chargeability mV/V	Resistivity Ohm*m	Magsus SI Units 10-3	Density g/cm3	Lithological code	Lithological summary	logged Sulfide %	logged Magnetite %
Ahearne	THML150	0	9.321	269.29	21.3	2.19	USERP	moderately weathered magnetic serpentinite, dotted with <<1mm magnetite & scattered magnetite & chromite clusters to 5mm size	0	5
Ahearne	THML157	16.3	22.062	1681.654	20.9	2.4	UM	gy mw um with dis magnetite	na	na
Cruncher	THML171	na	43.29	1263.78	0.042	2.62	qzSST	gy sfg-smg qz sandstone with 1-2mm qzV and qz infill on joint surfaces	na	na
Cruncher	THML172	na	3.45	213.83	0.018	2.51	SM	ww-mw gy sfg qz shale	na	na
Cruncher	THML173	na	340.04	1.39	0.007	2.55	SMH	bk shale hornfels with trace dis py & ?po	na	na
Cruncher SE	THML154	0.4	3.596	991.052	0.02	2.59	SST	lgy qz sandstone with 1-5mm bk tu vein	na	na
Cruncher SE	THML155	0.1	1.532	751.568	0.017	2.84	SST	qgy qz sandstone with 2-5mm stkw qz vein	na	na
Cruncher SE	THML156	0.4	1.742	924.792	0.016	2.15	SST	lgy qz sandstone	na	na
Eastern Skarn	PH001_313m	0	49.66	10635.174	1.35	4.08	gtZXS	mg garnet+ve+pyroxene skarn with minor amphibole+calcite patches, 3-5% pyrrhotite dissseminated throughout	5	0
Eastern Skarn	PH001_315m	0.05	13.207	6629.456	0.82	3.57	pxZHF	pyroxene hornfels, minor amphibole + calcite, disseminated pyrrhotite with patches richer in pyrrhotite & amphibole	3	0
Harman	LHAW004	0	4.054	932.355	0.829	3	MG	mg amphibole gabbro with <1% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite	0.1	0

Harman	LHAW009	0	46.836	118.095	0.143	2.88	ZHF	laminated finely spotted black pyrrhotite hornfels, 5-10% fine grained pyrrhotite disseminated, laminations & irregular veinlets	na	na
John Lynch	THML162	0.5	261.588	3.409	0.08	2.41	SM	dgy-bk shale, creekside subcrop	na	na
John Lynch	THML163	na	16.52	1104.62	0.283	2.77	MG	dgn-dgy mw gabbro	na	na
Limestone Creek	THML165	na	2.5	100.1	19.6	2.29	UM	mw gn ifg ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
Limestone Creek	THML166	na	5.2	83.53	12.6	2.18	UM	gn ifg-img mw ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
Limestone Creek	THML167	na	6.52	12599.18	9.96	2.57	USERP	dgn ww-mw icg serpentinite with dis mt	na	na
Livingstone Skarn	LV059_163m	0	228.947	0.064	496	3.74	vomtZXS	slightly vuggy medium grained granular & acicular magnetite+vonsenite skarn with relict ?olivine & minor pyrrhotite & arsenopyrite (5-10%), some feox after fe-carbonate?	10	50
Main & No.1 Skarn	ML193_193m	0	13.223	69466.54	0.662	3.15	pxpoZHF	thin-med bedded biotite & pyroxene hornfels, 2% fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite	2	0
Main Skarn	ML074_81.8m	0.5	11.38	1905.218	0.69	3.28	amveZXS	thin bedded granular amphibole+calcite+vesuvianite skarn with 2% disseminated pyrrhotite	2	0
Main Skarn	ML074_90.5m	0	64.291	131673	2.03	3.48	ampoZXS	banded green & cream amphibole + carbonate skarn with 5-10% disseminated arsenopyrite (dom) + pyrrhotite + chalcopyrite, 1% magnetite	7	1
Main Skarn	ML160_143m	0	38.786	902.96	20.4	3.68	amvoZXS	thin bedded vonsenite + accicular magnetite + amphibole + calcite skarn with 1% pyrrhotite clots & 2% coarse scheelite, maybe few % vesuvianite	1	15
Main Skarn	ML187_86m	0	18.077	5384.214	320	3.63	btmtZXS	granular magnetite + biotite skarn with 10% fe-carbonate + calcite + amphibole veinlets and prismatic vugs	0	30
Main Skarn	ML204_375m	0	17.181	17674.241	1.64	2.84	btpoZHF	cream & brown & green banded-laminated biotite & pyroxene hornfels with minor disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite (2%) & ?magnetite (1%) in biotite hornfels domains, cross-cutting amphibole + calcite + pyrrhotite vein with pyroxene halo	2	1
Main Skarn	ML204R_430m	0	42.756	2828.374	7.75	2.81	qzpoZHF	fine grained dbngy biotite+amphibole+pyroxene hornfels with 10% disseminated pyrrhotite & pyrite + pyrrhotite in veinlets	10	0

Main Skarn	ML223_96m	0	23.183	125.106	2.9	4.08	amvoZXS	mg amphibole+vonseite+biotite skarn with minor disseminated pyrrhotite 5% and magnetite partly replacing vonsenite 5%	5	5
Main Skarn	ML224_130m	112.5	58.775	804.5	26.3	3.7	ampoZXS	laminated - thin banded (bedded) pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn with minor disseminated calcite, minor pyroxene & vonsenite patches, minor chalcopyrite, sulfide 30%	30	0
Main Skarn	ML259_68m	239	43.682	1288.168	4.05	3.9	ampoZXS	banded (thin bedded) pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn, minor fe-carbonate & chalcopyrite, 60% pyrrhotite + 1% chalcopyrite	60	0
Main Skarn	ML259_83m	0	15.826	7163.313	6.85	2.97	pxpoZHF	cream pyroxene hornfels with 7% disseminated pyrrhotite & patches of pyrrhotite+amphibole to 30x10mm size, minor amphibole+pyrrhotite veinlets, rip-up facies	7	0
Main Skarn	ML260_58m	0	20.067	1897.52	6.09	2.97	qzpoZHF	laminated brown grey & cream biotite + pyroxene hornfels with lamination-parallel stringers of pyrrhotite & disseminated pyrrhotite, & minor pyrrhotite + amphibole veinlets	5	0
Main Skarn	ML260_67m	1040	269.378	0.319	42	4.12	ampoZXS	lam-banded pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn, sieve to massive pyrrhotite texture, minor pyroxene & trace relict garnet	70	0
Main Skarn	ML260_80m	6.65	39.822	7505.86	11.3	3.4	popxZHF	patchy pyroxene + pyrrhotite + amphibole hornfels, fine grained pyrrhotite disseminated throughout with rounded patches to 30mm long by 15mm thick of amphibole + pyroxene + 30% pyrrhotite	15	0
Merton Hill	MT001 205.5m	na	201.57	0.46	4.58	4.13	sxcbV	vein of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, siderite, calcite & qz	na	na
Merton Hill	MT001 210.0m	na	20.58	2348.48	1.67	3.76	sxSLST	altered limestone with disseminated pyrrhotite, sphalerite & galena	na	na
Merton Hill	MT003 290.1m	na	35.51	31.13	61.9	2.57	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
Merton Hill	MT003 318.9m	na	31.77	193.09	43.7	2.6	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
Merton Hill	MT003 337.3m	na	62.82	969366.27	0.452	3.17	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
Merton Hill	MT003 81.9m	na	3.47	67.13	20.9	2.7	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
Merton Hill	THML168	na	10.22	3137.55	19.4	2.53	UM	fr-ww dgn ifg ultramafic - non magnetic outcrop	na	na
Merton Hill	THML169	na	15.27	1133.55	22.3	2.44	UM	ww-mw dgn icg ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
No.1 Skarn	ML308_126m	0	29.476	4868.42	7.02	2.58	ampoZHF	thin-med bedded amphibole + pyroxene hornfels with 5% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite	5	0
No.1 Skarn	ML308_99m	0	34.378	5159.488	1.63	3.48	ampoZXS	medium grained amphibole skarn with 5-10% disseminated pyrrhotite, minor calcite	7	0

No.2 Skarn	ML075W_228m	56.5	58.684	7575.291	2.9	3.63	ampoZXS	medium grained amphibole+pyrrhotite skarn with minor calcite & chalcopyrite, 35% pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite in irregular sieve textured patches	35	0
No.2 Skarn	ML075W_231m	0	59.355	1752.048	6.51	3.04	pxpoZHF	laminated med bedded pyroxene hornfels with fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite 5%, minor am+pyrrhotite veinlets	5	0
No.2 Skarn	ML080_281.9m	0	82.017	419.218	670	3.8	gtmtZXS	thin bedded granular garnet+vesuvianite + pyroxene + amphibole + magnetite + calcite skarn, 30% magnetite	0	30
No.2 Skarn	ML306_146m	0	42.147	2.38	2.51	2.76	poZHF	laminated black shale & grey lithwacke with fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite & minor pyrrhotite veinlets in cross-cutting fractures	5	0
Ramsay	MRDD01_360m	21.85	97.819	128.772	0.975	3	popxZHF	amphibole-spotted pyroxene hornfels breccia, infill & veins of amphibole+pyrrhotite+?pyroxene	10	0
Ramsay	MRDD01_370m	0.1	46.457	1503.454	0.471	3.09	pxZHF	crackle brecciated spotted pyroxene hornfels, network of amphibole+?ve+pyrrhotite veinlets with c. 3% pyrrhotite mainly in the veins	3	0
Ramsay	MRDD01_395m	0	41.655	1183.102	0.265	2.92	ZHF	pyrrhotite hornfels with irregular am+pyrrhotite veinlets & disseminated pyrrhotite (3%)	3	0
Ramsay	SORM014	3.15	530.625	0.231	0.031	2.48	SM	graphitic shale with 10% andalusite needles	0	0
Riley	THML151	0	5.822	1322.075	4.56	2.34	USERP	slightly weathered weakly magnetic serpentinite	0	2
Riley	THML170	na	4.26	239.75	10.9	2.25	USERP	mw dgn serpentinite with dis mt	na	na
Salmons	SOML052B	0	6.507	4025.178	2.88	2.88	ZHF	slightly weathered thin bedded pebbly sandstone-conglomerate with 1% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite, clasts dominantly felsic volcanics & laminated sandstone-mudstone intraclasts, trace bright red rusty ?fe-carbonate spots	1	0
Salmons	SOML052D	0	20.034	92.371	3.31	4.57	ZHF	fresh thin bedded - laminated pyroxene+amphibole hornfels & pebble conglomerate with 3% disseminated pyrrhotite, pebbles dominantly felsic volcanics, minor medium grained biotite in conglomerate laminations-beds	3	0
Salmons	THML158	1.3	22.507	1437.433	0.634	2.77	SLST	dgy ?dolomite with dis py-po magnetic float	na	na
Serpentine Ridge	THML161	24.4	38.643	1521.154	31.2	2.53	UM	dgn ifg mw ultramafic with dis mt subcrop	na	na
Southeast Ck	THML160	96.5	2.28	5355.674	121	2.95	SS	dgy strongly magnetic sfg sandstone with dis po ?py ?mt	na	na
Stanley Bridge	THML152	0.5	3.483	428.781	0.068	1.95	SST	porous lgy qz sandstone	na	na

Stanley Bridge	THML175	na	4.98	231.47	0.024	3.04	qzSS	mw-vw gy sfg qz sandstone & shale with strong cleavage	na	na
Stanley Bridge	THML176	na	11.41	814.93	0.109	2.58	SM	dgy lam-tnb shale	na	na
Waterhouse Skarn	ML148_104m	0	16.763	17.767	7.42	3.19	pxpoZHF	spotty cream & green pyroxene+amphibole+pyrrhotite hornfels, 5-10% disseminated pyrrhotite	7	0

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

In late 2018 it was decided that a new time domain heliborne EM survey could significantly improve drill targeting and the program for the 2018-2019 anniversary year was modified accordingly. UTS Geophysics completed flying of Venture's entire Mt Lindsay Project area with the VTEM Max system in April 2019. Inversion and plate modelling was subsequently conducted by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd and 18 conductors identified for further evaluation and potentially drill testing (see Table 1). Field inspection and surface sampling as appropriate is in progress. Petrophysical testing of rocks from surface and drill core throughout the Mt Lindsay project confirms sulfide and/or magnetite mineralisation associated with Sn+W skarn should give a distinctly conductive response. The well-known Main and No.2 skarns are clear VTEM conductors, but the Livingstone, Reward, Big Wilson and Webbs skarns do not give an identifiable VTEM response despite petrophysical samples returning strong conductivity (e.g. LV059_163m in Table 2): Not all of the known sulfide and magnetite skarns are identified by the VTEM survey. The reason for this is unclear but the Livingstone, Reward and Big Wilson deposits are all weathered to a depth of at least 100 m beneath surface.

Core Geophysics' modelling of the VTEM anomalies coincident with the c. 10-50 m thick steeply dipping – vertical Main and No.2 skarns returned flat plates: the model appears somewhat approximate and may represent a coalescence of at 2 to 3 parallel conductors. The steep plate models for conductors such as 19 within EL21/2005 does agree well with the known geology: previous work already suggests this distal part of the Eastern skarn is prospective for Sn and/or W mineralisation and conductor 19 is essentially drill ready (see Table 1). The strong late time conductors 21 to 26 in the lower Harman River area are partly associated with low level Sn and Cu geochemical and magnetic anomalism, but the response magnitude is significantly greater than the known skarns and further surface prospecting is recommended (black shale risk?). Conductor 33 immediately long strike of the Webbs Ck contact skarn is in a highly prospective stratigraphic and structural position but is complicated by the presence of alluvial terraces and probably deep weathering: field inspection is recommended. Soil sampling over conductor 29 within the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex returned up to 7390 ppm Ni and 1055 ppm Co but sulphides have not been observed. Strength through all channels and correspondence with a topographic low suggests 29 may represent a conductive clay zone, although further field inspection for sulfides is recommended.

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Appendix A

Soil sample locations and assays

H0002	Version	3															
H0003	Date_generated	10/9/2019															
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date	21/8/2019															
H0005	State	TAS															
H0100	Tenement	EL21/2005															
H0101	Tenement_holder	Venture Minerals Ltd															
H0102	Project_name	Mt Lindsay															
H0106	Tenement_operator	Venture Minerals Ltd															
H0150	250K_map_sheet	SK5503 Burnie															
H0151	100K_map_sheet	7914 Pieman															
H0152	50K_map_sheet	na															
H0153	25K_map_sheet	3437 Stringer, 3438 Livingstone, 3637 Rosebury, 3638 Parsons, 3639 Ramsay															
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition	22/8/2018															
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition	21/8/2019															
H0202	Data_format	SG3															
H0203	Number_of_data_records	32															
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update	10/9/2019															
H0500	Feature_Located	Sample Point															
H0501	Geodetic_datum	GDA94															
H0502	Vertical_datum	not applicable															
H0503	Projection	MGA															
H0531	Projection_zone	55															
H0532	Surveying_instrument	Garmin GPS64															
H0533	Surveying_Company	Venture Minerals Ltd															
H0600	Sample_code	SOIL															
H0601	Sample_type	hand augered & screened to 100% pass 3mm															
H0602	Sample_description	see data															
H0700	Sample_preparation_code	PREP-21															
H0701	Sample_preparation_details	dried & screened to 100% passing 3mm, pulverise in ring mill to P80 75 microns															
H0702	Job_no	PH19189933															
H0800	Assay_code	B-ICP69, ICP61, MS85 (see H1002 field)															
H0801	Assay_company	ALS Geochemistry															
H0802	Assay_description1	MS85 = lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate fusion at 1025°C followed by dissolution in nitric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids with ICPMS finish															
H0803	Assay_description2	ICP61 = pulp digested by perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids & resulting solution analysed by ICP-AES															
H0804	Assay_description3	B-ICP69 = pulp subject to hydrofluoric & nitric acid digest at 200 degrees celsius & resulting solution analysed by ICP-AES															
H0900	Remarks:	- denotes below lower limit of detection															
H1000	Prospect	Sample	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth	Colour	Horizon	Description	Sn	W	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
H1001			m	m	cm				ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
H1002			10	10	10				MS85	MS85	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	B-ICP6	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61
D	Salmons Creek	SCS455	360797	5380141	70	lgy	B	lgy clay with 1-2mm qz fragments	1	2	-0.5	1.66	-5	80	80	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS456	360802	5380097	50	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	3.62	10	80	170	0.7	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS457	360800	5380050	30	lbn	B	sandy clay	2	3	-0.5	2.56	-5	60	110	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS458	360703	5380056	30	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	3.28	6	70	150	0.8	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS459	360698	5380101	30	bn	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	3.14	-5	70	130	0.7	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS460	360693	5380148	40	lgy	B	gravelly clay	3	4	-0.5	4.8	5	90	270	1.2	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS462	360898	5380100	40	bn	B	gravelly clay	3	4	-0.5	5.66	8	90	240	1.2	2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS463	360903	5380037	30	lbn	B	gravelly clay	5	5	-0.5	6.23	13	120	300	1.3	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS464	361001	5380051	30	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	4	-0.5	3.5	-5	60	180	0.8	-2

H1000	Prospect	Sample	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth	Colour	Horizon	Description	Sn	W	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi
H1001			m	m	cm				ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
H1002			10	10	10				MS85	MS85	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	B-ICP6	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61
D	Salmons Creek	SCS465	360998	5380098	20	gy	B	gravelly clay	3	5	-0.5	4.13	-5	90	230	1	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS466	360999	5380150	35	og	B	sandy clays	2	3	-0.5	5.06	13	80	130	1.1	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS468	361098	5380101	50	gy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	2.55	5	50	120	0.6	2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS469	361100	5380052	25	bn	B	gravelly clay	3	3	-0.5	5.04	5	80	260	1.1	4
D	Salmons Creek	SCS470	361039	5380005	70	bn	B	gravelly clay	1	2	-0.5	1.48	5	30	70	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS471	361203	5379997	40	lbn	B	gravelly clay	1	3	-0.5	1.57	5	40	80	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS472	361198	5380058	30	lbn	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	2.77	-5	50	140	0.6	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS473	361200	5380105	30	bn	B	gravelly clay	1	2	-0.5	0.19	-5	10	30	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS474	361202	5380149	30	lbn	B	gravelly clay	3	2	-0.5	3.14	14	60	110	0.6	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS475	361302	5380000	20	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	2	-0.5	3.92	9	70	180	0.9	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS476	361303	5379949	20	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	1.95	5	40	100	0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS477	361395	5379927	40	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	3.75	8	50	170	0.9	5
D	Salmons Creek	SCS478	361388	5380022	10	bn	B	gravelly clay	2	2	-0.5	2.43	-5	30	80	0.5	3
D	Salmons Creek	SCS479	361400	5380050	10	bn	B	gravelly clay	1	1	-0.5	1.15	-5	20	40	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS480	361399	5380102	30	lgy	B	gravelly clay	2	1	-0.5	3.33	7	90	160	0.8	3
D	Salmons Creek	SCS481	361398	5380148	20	rd	B	sloppy clay	3	2	-0.5	4	25	40	130	0.7	3
D	Salmons Creek	SCS482	361299	5380152	25	lgy	B	gravelly clay	6	3	-0.5	1.46	5	70	60	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS483	361302	5380097	20	gy	B	gravelly clay	2	3	-0.5	0.78	6	30	40	-0.5	-2
D	Salmons Creek	SCS484	361296	5380050	20	gy	B	gravelly clay	2	1	-0.5	3.14	-5	60	100	0.7	-2
D	Serpentine Ridge	SPS004	364964	5382074	10	dgn	B	gravelly clay	-1	-1	-0.5	0.33	-5	30	20	-0.5	-2
D	Serpentine Ridge	SPS005	364920	5382051	10	dgn	B	shallow organic rich boulder field	-1	-1	-0.5	0.27	6	-10	20	-0.5	-2
D	Serpentine Ridge	SPS006	364878	5382025	10	gn	B	shallow boulder field organic rich soil poor	-1	-1	-0.5	0.24	-5	10	20	-0.5	-2
D	Serpentine Ridge	SPS007	364839	5382007	10	bn	B	steep side of hill, shallow rocky organics	-1	1	-0.5	0.3	-5	10	20	-0.5	-2
EOF																	

3																									
10/9/2019																									
21/8/2019																									
TAS																									
EL21/2005																									
Venture Mi																									
Mt Lindsay																									
Venture Mi																									
SK5503 Bu																									
7914 Piem																									
na																									
3437 String																									
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21/8/2019																									
SG3																									
32																									
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GDA94																									
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MGA																									
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ALS Geoch																									
MS85 = lith																									
ICP61 = pu																									
B-ICP69 =																									
- denotes b																									
Sample	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61
SCS455	0.03	-0.5	7	330	5	0.77	0.72	20	10	0.22	103	-1	0.03	45	100	3	0.03	6	2	12	-20	0.27	-10	-10	22	10
SCS456	0.04	-0.5	10	203	5	1.4	1.36	50	10	0.29	57	-1	0.04	51	150	20	0.02	5	6	20	20	0.37	-10	-10	46	11
SCS457	0.03	-0.5	7	376	4	1.18	0.81	40	10	0.23	79	1	0.03	37	150	8	0.02	6	5	15	-20	0.42	-10	-10	40	12
SCS458	0.01	-0.5	2	113	6	0.87	1.39	40	20	0.26	67	-1	0.03	11	160	22	0.03	-5	5	13	-20	0.3	-10	-10	41	9
SCS459	0.09	-0.5	2	103	7	0.66	1.35	40	10	0.33	41	1	0.04	16	270	10	0.05	-5	6	20	-20	0.33	10	-10	33	12
SCS460	0.06	-0.5	3	74	7	1.24	2.11	40	10	0.48	69	1	0.05	26	190	19	0.02	-5	8	58	-20	0.38	10	-10	62	16
SCS462	0.07	-0.5	1	72	12	2.22	2.27	50	20	0.44	48	1	0.05	9	340	20	0.03	7	9	25	20	0.35	-10	-10	60	15
SCS463	0.02	-0.5	1	88	9	1.37	2.75	70	20	0.49	38	1	0.04	7	240	27	0.03	-5	10	18	20	0.45	10	-10	80	13
SCS464	0.04	-0.5	1	47	5	0.73	1.47	50	10	0.29	48	1	0.04	8	220	13	0.02	-5	6	22	-20	0.4	-10	-10	38	13

Sample	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61
SCS465	0.06	-0.5	1	50	5	0.8	1.83	50	10	0.31	48	1	0.05	9	290	20	0.05	-5	7	53	-20	0.36	-10	-10	48	13
SCS466	0.02	-0.5	4	89	18	7.07	2.24	30	20	0.56	52	-1	0.03	16	580	15	0.02	11	11	23	20	0.31	10	-10	61	35
SCS468	0.29	-0.5	5	64	12	1.54	0.99	30	10	0.31	183	1	0.04	17	300	12	0.03	7	6	15	-20	0.33	-10	-10	37	23
SCS469	0.05	-0.5	1	48	5	0.76	2.19	40	10	0.33	40	1	0.06	8	220	17	0.04	-5	8	31	-20	0.35	-10	-10	55	12
SCS470	0.01	-0.5	1	29	4	0.82	0.54	30	10	0.1	73	1	0.02	4	130	5	0.02	-5	3	12	-20	0.29	10	-10	19	5
SCS471	0.01	-0.5	1	25	4	0.69	0.57	30	20	0.1	61	-1	0.03	4	150	9	0.02	-5	3	12	-20	0.25	-10	-10	19	7
SCS472	0.04	-0.5	1	49	9	0.7	1.13	40	10	0.22	48	-1	0.04	7	200	9	0.03	-5	5	18	-20	0.31	-10	-10	33	10
SCS473	0.09	-0.5	2	40	11	2.39	0.05	-10	10	0.04	103	1	0.03	5	130	9	0.05	-5	1	17	-20	0.3	-10	-10	22	18
SCS474	0.04	-0.5	2	58	54	6.63	1.29	30	10	0.35	75	4	0.03	9	150	35	0.04	7	18	11	-20	0.46	-10	-10	96	10
SCS475	0.07	-0.5	1	50	7	1.03	1.73	30	10	0.35	52	1	0.04	6	230	12	0.03	-5	6	21	-20	0.33	-10	-10	48	15
SCS476	0.01	-0.5	1	25	3	0.79	0.69	50	10	0.14	66	1	0.03	5	120	5	0.02	-5	4	12	-20	0.41	-10	-10	27	6
SCS477	0.02	-0.5	2	31	4	0.83	1.64	50	20	0.37	44	-1	0.03	9	150	11	0.01	-5	5	13	-20	0.37	10	-10	37	11
SCS478	0.03	-0.5	4	68	14	3.97	0.78	40	20	0.25	68	-1	0.03	16	260	11	0.02	-5	5	18	-20	0.45	-10	-10	66	21
SCS479	0.09	-0.5	3	38	15	3.57	0.21	10	10	0.1	97	1	0.02	9	190	9	0.04	8	8	14	-20	0.25	-10	-10	75	14
SCS480	0.02	-0.5	1	42	16	1.35	1.3	40	10	0.32	57	2	0.02	7	190	20	0.03	-5	8	17	-20	0.4	-10	-10	67	10
SCS481	0.07	-0.5	3	65	49	10	0.76	30	10	0.29	117	1	0.02	13	400	55	0.05	-5	10	19	-20	0.48	-10	-10	109	28
SCS482	0.03	-0.5	1	46	5	1.15	0.52	30	10	0.17	87	1	0.02	8	140	13	0.02	-5	3	16	-20	0.37	-10	-10	30	7
SCS483	0.07	-0.5	-1	31	20	3.9	0.24	50	10	0.1	67	3	0.02	4	150	19	0.04	8	3	21	-20	0.57	-10	-10	50	8
SCS484	0.04	-0.5	1	65	8	1.25	1.55	20	20	0.4	61	-1	0.03	14	430	19	0.03	-5	4	11	-20	0.28	-10	-10	35	30
SPS004	0.12	-0.5	491	>10000	3	28.3	0.05	10	-10	7.56	3670	2	0.03	2350	20	12	0.03	-5	3	26	-20	0.02	-10	20	50	217
SPS005	0.12	-0.5	339	>10000	3	19.3	0.05	10	-10	11.3	3100	1	0.02	2610	70	15	0.04	-5	3	38	-20	0.02	-10	10	43	174
SPS006	0.18	-0.5	348	>10000	3	25.9	0.05	-10	-10	7.12	3660	1	0.03	1560	80	17	0.04	-5	2	37	-20	0.02	-10	10	43	150
SPS007	0.11	-0.5	623	>10000	3	32.2	0.04	10	-10	8.2	4420	2	0.02	3720	30	10	0.04	-5	2	22	-20	0.02	-10	10	49	166

Appendix B

Rock sample locations and petrophysics

Appendix B: Rock sample locations and petrophysical data

H0002	Version	3						
H0003	Date_generated	10/9/2019						
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date	21/8/2019						
H0005	State	TAS						
H0100	Tenement	EL21/2005, EL45/2010, EL72/2007, 3M/2012, 7M/2012						
H0101	Tenement_holder	Venture Minerals Ltd						
H0102	Project_name	Mt Lindsay						
H0106	Tenement_operator	Venture Minerals Ltd						
H0150	250K_map_sheet	SK5503 Burnie						
H0151	100K_map_sheet	7914 Pieman						
H0152	50K_map_sheet	na						
H0153	25K_map_sheet	3437 Stringer, 3438 Livingstone, 3637 Rosebury, 3638 Parsons, 3639 Ramsay						
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition	22/8/2018						
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition	21/8/2019						
H0202	Data_format	SG3						
H0203	Number_of_data_records	61						
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update	10/9/2019						
H0500	Feature_Located	Sample Point						
H0501	Geodetic_datum	GDA94						
H0502	Vertical_datum	not applicable						
H0503	Projection	MGA						
H0531	Projection_zone	55						
H0532	Surveying_instrument	Garmin GPS64						
H0533	Surveying_Company	Venture Minerals Ltd						
H0600	Sample_code	ROCK						
H0601	Sample_type	rock						
H0602	Sample_description	rock & drill core						
H0700	Sample_preparation_code	na						
H0701	Sample_preparation_details	cut for petrophysical testing						
H0702	Job_no	na						
H0800	Assay_code	na						
H0801	Assay_company	Core Geophysics						
H0802	Assay_description	petrophysics						
H0900	Remarks:	Magnetic susceptability and conductivity by KT-10, chargeability and resistivity by SCIP tester, density by weight i						
H1000	Prospect	Sample	Conductivity	Chargeability	Resistivity	Magsus	Density	E_MGA55GDA94
H1001			S/m	mV/V	Ohm*m	SI Units 10-3	g/cm3	metres
H1002			0.1	1	1	0.1		10
D	Harman	LHAW004	0	4.054	932.355	0.829	3	363479
D	Harman	LHAW009	0	46.836	118.095	0.143	2.88	363272

H1000	Prospect	Sample	Conductivity	Chargeability	Resistivity	Magsus	Density	E_MGA55GDA94
H1001			S/m	mV/V	Ohm*m	SI Units 10-3	g/cm3	metres
H1002			0.1	1	1	0.1		10
D	Livingstone Skarn	LV059_163m	0	228.947	0.064	496	3.74	357073
D	Main Skarn	ML074_81.8m	0.5	11.38	1905.218	0.69	3.28	360987
D	Main Skarn	ML074_90.5m	0	64.291	131673	2.03	3.48	360987
D	No.2 Skarn	ML075W_228m	56.5	58.684	7575.291	2.9	3.63	361451
D	No.2 Skarn	ML075W_231m	0	59.355	1752.048	6.51	3.04	361451
D	No.2 Skarn	ML080_281.9m	0	82.017	419.218	670	3.8	361351
D	Waterhouse Skarn	ML148_104m	0	16.763	17.767	7.42	3.19	360223
D	Main Skarn	ML160_143m	0	38.786	902.96	20.4	3.68	360941
D	Main Skarn	ML187_86m	0	18.077	5384.214	320	3.63	360965
D	Main & No.1 Skarn	ML193_193m	0	13.223	69466.54	0.662	3.15	360930
D	Main Skarn	ML204_375m	0	17.181	17674.241	1.64	2.84	361186
D	Main Skarn	ML204R_430m	0	42.756	2828.374	7.75	2.81	361186
D	Main Skarn	ML223_96m	0	23.183	125.106	2.9	4.08	360886
D	Main Skarn	ML224_130m	112.5	58.775	804.5	26.3	3.7	360939
D	Main Skarn	ML259_68m	239	43.682	1288.168	4.05	3.9	360968

H1000	Prospect	Sample	Conductivity	Chargeability	Resistivity	Magsus	Density	E_MGA55GDA94
H1001			S/m	mV/V	Ohm*m	SI Units 10-3	g/cm3	metres
H1002			0.1	1	1	0.1		10
D	Main Skarn	ML259_83m	0	15.826	7163.313	6.85	2.97	360968
D	Main Skarn	ML260_58m	0	20.067	1897.52	6.09	2.97	360968
D	Main Skarn	ML260_67m	1040	269.378	0.319	42	4.12	360968
D	Main Skarn	ML260_80m	6.65	39.822	7505.86	11.3	3.4	360968
D	No.2 Skarn	ML306_146m	0	42.147	2.38	2.51	2.76	361446
D	No.1 Skarn	ML308_126m	0	29.476	4868.42	7.02	2.58	361537
D	No.1 Skarn	ML308_99m	0	34.378	5159.488	1.63	3.48	361537
D	Ramsay	MRDD01_360m	21.85	97.819	128.772	0.975	3	372549
D	Ramsay	MRDD01_370m	0.1	46.457	1503.454	0.471	3.09	372549
D	Ramsay	MRDD01_395m	0	41.655	1183.102	0.265	2.92	372549
D	Merton Hill	MT001 205.5m	na	201.57	0.46	4.58	4.13	367685.6
D	Merton Hill	MT001 210.0m	na	20.58	2348.48	1.67	3.76	367685.6
D	Merton Hill	MT003 290.1m	na	35.51	31.13	61.9	2.57	367793.5
D	Merton Hill	MT003 318.9m	na	31.77	193.09	43.7	2.6	367793.5
D	Merton Hill	MT003 337.3m	na	62.82	969366.27	0.452	3.17	367793.5
D	Merton Hill	MT003 81.9m	na	3.47	67.13	20.9	2.7	367793.5
D	Eastern Skarn	PH001_313m	0	49.66	10635.174	1.35	4.08	362265
D	Eastern Skarn	PH001_315m	0.05	13.207	6629.456	0.82	3.57	362265

H1000	Prospect	Sample	Conductivity	Chargeability	Resistivity	Magsus	Density	E_MGA55GDA94
H1001			S/m	mV/V	Ohm*m	SI Units 10-3	g/cm3	metres
H1002			0.1	1	1	0.1		10
D	Salmons	SOML052B	0	6.507	4025.178	2.88	2.88	359758
D	Salmons	SOML052D	0	20.034	92.371	3.31	4.57	359758
D	Ramsay	SORM014	3.15	530.625	0.231	0.031	2.48	373038
D	Ahearne	THML150	0	9.321	269.29	21.3	2.19	365158
D	Riley	THML151	0	5.822	1322.075	4.56	2.34	367985
D	Stanley Bridge	THML152	0.5	3.483	428.781	0.068	1.95	358083
D	Cruncher SE	THML154	0.4	3.596	991.052	0.02	2.59	357163
D	Cruncher SE	THML155	0.1	1.532	751.568	0.017	2.84	357125
D	Cruncher SE	THML156	0.4	1.742	924.792	0.016	2.15	357083
D	Ahearne	THML157	16.3	22.062	1681.654	20.9	2.4	365340
D	Salmons	THML158	1.3	22.507	1437.433	0.634	2.77	359702
D	Southeast Ck	THML160	96.5	2.28	5355.674	121	2.95	362447
D	Serpentine Ridge	THML161	24.4	38.643	1521.154	31.2	2.53	367045
D	John Lynch	THML162	0.5	261.588	3.409	0.08	2.41	372245
D	John Lynch	THML163	na	16.52	1104.62	0.283	2.77	372211
D	Limestone Creek	THML165	na	2.5	100.1	19.6	2.29	365102
D	Limestone Creek	THML166	na	5.2	83.53	12.6	2.18	365546
D	Limestone Creek	THML167	na	6.52	12599.18	9.96	2.57	365556
D	Merton Hill	THML168	na	10.22	3137.55	19.4	2.53	367518
D	Merton Hill	THML169	na	15.27	1133.55	22.3	2.44	367736
D	Riley	THML170	na	4.26	239.75	10.9	2.25	367913
D	Cruncher	THML171	na	43.29	1263.78	0.042	2.62	357182
D	Cruncher	THML172	na	3.45	213.83	0.018	2.51	357078
D	Cruncher	THML173	na	340.04	1.39	0.007	2.55	357061
D	Stanley Bridge	THML175	na	4.98	231.47	0.024	3.04	357272
D	Stanley Bridge	THML176	na	11.41	814.93	0.109	2.58	357717
EOF								

3					
10/9/2019					
21/8/2019					
TAS					
EL21/2005, EL45/2					
Venture Minerals L					
Mt Lindsay					
Venture Minerals L					
SK5503 Burnie					
7914 Pieman					
na					
3437 Stringer, 343					
22/8/2018					
21/8/2019					
SG3					
61					
10/9/2019					
Sample Point					
GDA94					
not applicable					
MGA					
55					
Garmin GPS64					
Venture Minerals L					
ROCK					
rock					
rock & drill core					
na					
cut for petrophysic					
na					
na					
Core Geophysics					
petrophysics					
Magnetic suscepta	n air vs weight in water method				
Sample	N_MGA55GDA94	Lithological code	Lithological summary	Sulfide	Magnetite
	metres			%	%
	10			10	10
LHAW004	5383392	MG	mg amphibole gabbro with <1% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite	0.1	0
LHAW009	5383757	ZHF	laminated finely spotted black pyrrhotite hornfels, 5-10% fine grained pyrrhotite disseminated, laminations & irregular veinlets	na	na

Sample	N_MGA55GDA94	Lithological code	Lithological summary	Sulfide	Magnetite
	metres			%	%
	10			10	10
LV059_163m	5383113	vomtZXS	slightly vuggy medium grained granular & acicular magnetite+vonsenite skarn with relict ?olivine & minor pyrrhotite & arsenopyrite (5-10%), some feox after fe-carbonate?	10	50
ML074_81.8m	5382376	amveZXS	thin bedded granular amphibole+calcite+vesuvianite skarn with 2% disseminated pyrrhotite	2	0
ML074_90.5m	5382376	ampoZXS	banded green & cream amphibole + carbonate skarn with 5-10% disseminated arsenopyrite (dom) + pyrrhotite + chalcopyrite, 1% magnetite	7	1
ML075W_228m	5382164	ampoZXS	medium grained amphibole+pyrrhotite skarn with minor calcite & chalcopyrite, 35% pyrrhotite & chalcopyrite in irregular sieve textured patches	35	0
ML075W_231m	5382164	pxpoZHF	laminated med bedded pyroxene hornfels with fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite 5%, minor am+pyrrhotite veinlets	5	0
ML080_281.9m	5382197	gtmtZXS	thin bedded granular garnet+vesuvianite + pyroxene + amphibole + magnetite + calcite skarn, 30% magnetite	0	30
ML148_104m	5382165	pxpoZHF	spotty cream & green pyroxene+amphibole+pyrrhotite hornfels, 5-10% disseminated pyrrhotite	7	0
ML160_143m	5382343	amvoZXS	thin bedded vonsenite + accicular magnetite + amphibole + calcite skarn with 1% pyrrhotite clots & 2% coarse scheelite, maybe few % vesuvianite	1	15
ML187_86m	5382396	btmtZXS	granular magnetite + biotite skarn with 10% fe-carbonate + calcite + amphibole veinlets and prismatic vugs	0	30
ML193_193m	5382046	pxpoZHF	thin-med bedded biotite & pyroxene hornfels, 2% fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite	2	0
ML204_375m	5382004	btpoZHF	cream & brown & green banded-laminated biotite & pyroxene hornfels with minor disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite (2%) & ?magnetite (1%) in biotite hornfels domains, cross-cutting amphibole + calcite + pyrrhotite vein with pyroxene halo	2	1
ML204R_430m	5382004	qzpoZHF	fine grained dbngy biotite+amphibole+pyroxene hornfels with 10% disseminated pyrrhotite & pyrite + pyrrhotite in veinlets	10	0
ML223_96m	5382430	amvoZXS	mg amphibole+vonseite+biotite skarn with minor disseminated pyrrhotite 5% and magnetite partly replacing vonsenite 5%	5	5
ML224_130m	5382346	ampoZXS	laminated - thin banded (bedded) pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn with minor disseminated calcite, minor pyroxene & vonsenite patches, minor chalcopyrite, sulfide 30%	30	0
ML259_68m	5382401	ampoZXS	banded (thin bedded) pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn, minor fe-carbonate & chalcopyrite, 60% pyrrhotite + 1% chalcopyrite	60	0

Sample	N_MGA55GDA94	Lithological code	Lithological summary	Sulfide	Magnetite
	metres			%	%
	10			10	10
ML259_83m	5382401	pxpoZHF	cream pyroxene hornfels with 7% disseminated pyrrhotite & patches of pyrrhotite+amphibole to 30x10mm size, minor amphibole+pyrrhotite veinlets, rip-up facies	7	0
ML260_58m	5382400	qzpoZHF	laminated brown grey & cream biotite + pyroxene hornfels with lamination-parallel stringers of pyrrhotite & disseminated pyrrhotite, & minor pyrrhotite + amphibole veinlets	5	0
ML260_67m	5382400	ampoZXS	lam-banded pyrrhotite+amphibole skarn, sieve to massive pyrrhotite texture, minor pyroxene & trace relict garnet	70	0
ML260_80m	5382400	popxZHF	patchy pyroxene + pyrrhotite + amphibole hornfels, fine grained pyrrhotite disseminated throughout with rounded patches to 30mm long by 15mm thick of amphibole + pyroxene + 30% pyrrhotite	15	0
ML306_146m	5381853	poZHF	laminated black shale & grey lithwacke with fine grained disseminated pyrrhotite & minor pyrrhotite veinlets in cross-cutting fractures	5	0
ML308_126m	5382180	ampoZHF	thin-med bedded amphibole + pyroxene hornfels with 5% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite	5	0
ML308_99m	5382180	ampoZXS	medium grained amphibole skarn with 5-10% disseminated pyrrhotite, minor calcite	7	0
MRDD01_360m	5395309	popxZHF	amphibole-spotted pyroxene hornfels breccia, infill & veins of amphibole+pyrrhotite+?pyroxene	10	0
MRDD01_370m	5395309	pxZHF	crackle brecciated spotted pyroxene hornfels, network of amphibole+?ve+pyrrhotite veinlets with c. 3% pyrrhotite mainly in the veins	3	0
MRDD01_395m	5395309	ZHF	pyrrhotite hornfels with irregular am+pyrrhotite veinlets & disseminated pyrrhotite (3%)	3	0
MT001 205.5m	5379671.9	sxcbV	vein of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, siderite, calcite & qz	na	na
MT001 210.0m	5379671.9	sxSLST	altered limestone with disseminated pyrrhotite, sphalerite & galena	na	na
MT003 290.1m	5379482.7	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
MT003 318.9m	5379482.7	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
MT003 337.3m	5379482.7	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
MT003 81.9m	5379482.7	UM	partly serpentinised dunite	na	na
PH001_313m	5382887	gtZXS	mg garnet+ve+pyroxene skarn with minor amphibole+calcite patches, 3-5% pyrrhotite dissseminated throughout	5	0
PH001_315m	5382887	pxZHF	pyroxene hornfels, minor amphibole + calcite, disseminated pyrrhotite with patches richer in pyrrhotite & amphibole	3	0

Sample	N_MGA55GDA94	Lithological code	Lithological summary	Sulfide	Magnetite
	metres			%	%
	10			10	10
SOML052B	5381001	ZHF	slightly weathered thin bedded pebbly sandstone-conglomerate with 1% disseminated fine grained pyrrhotite, clasts dominantly felsic volcanics & laminated sandstone-mudstone intraclasts, trace bright red rusty ?fe-carbonate spots	1	0
SOML052D	5381001	ZHF	fresh thin bedded - laminated pyroxene+amphibole hornfels & pebble conglomerate with 3% disseminated pyrrhotite, pebbles dominantly felsic volcanics, minor medium grained biotite in conglomerate laminations-beds	3	0
SORM014	5396293	SM	graphitic shale with 10% andalusite needles	0	0
THML150	5381515	USERP	moderately weathered magnetic serpentinite, dotted with <<1mm magnetite & scattered magnetite & chromite clusters to 5mm size	0	5
THML151	5378816	USERP	slightly weathered weakly magnetic serpentinite	0	2
THML152	5381294	SST	porous lgy qz sandstone barren Oonah Fm.	na	na
THML154	5381879	SST	lgy qz sandstone with 1-5mm bk tu vein. Oonah Fm.	na	na
THML155	5381845	SST	qgy qz sandstone with 2-5mm stkw qz vein. Oonah Fm	na	na
THML156	5381876	SST	lgy qz sandstone barren outcrop of Oonah Fm th qz vein float nearby	na	na
THML157	5381819	UM	gy mw um with dis mt. creek bed outcrop	na	na
THML158	5380867	SLST	dgy ?dolomite with dis py-po magnetic float	na	na
THML160	5381561	SS	dgy strongly magnetic sfg sandstone with dis po ?py ?mt	na	na
THML161	5380307	UM	dgn ifg mw ultramafic with dis mt subcrop	na	na
THML162	5383977	SM	dgy-bk shale, creekside subcrop	na	na
THML163	5384061	MG	dgn-dgy mw gabbro	na	na
THML165	5382149	UM	mw gn ifg ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
THML166	5381823	UM	gn ifg-img mw ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
THML167	5381838	USERP	dgn ww-mw icg serpentinite with dis mt	na	na
THML168	5379298	UM	fr-ww dgn ifg ultramafic - non magnetic outcrop	na	na
THML169	5379430	UM	ww-mw dgn icg ultramafic with dis mt	na	na
THML170	5379094	USERP	mw dgn serpentinite with dis mt	na	na
THML171	5381890	qzSST	gy sfg-smg qz sandstone with 1-2mm qzV and qz infill on joint surfaces. Hcl-	na	na
THML172	5381865	SM	ww-mw gy sfg qz shale	na	na
THML173	5381878	SMH	bk shale hornfels with trace dis py & ?po	na	na
THML175	5381918	qzSS	mw-vw gy sfg qz sandstone & shale with strong S1 clevage apparent. Dislocated subcrop	na	na
THML176	5381474	SM	dgy lam-tnb shale outcrop from just below the surface of the water on the edge of the Stanley River	na	na

Appendix C

Geological mapping locations

Lithologic Codes	Description
Regolith (R*)	
R	undifferentiated regolith
RCAC	calcrete
RSIC	silcrete
RMAG	magnesite
RFEC	ferricrete
RL	undifferentiated laterite
RLG	lateritic gravel (loose)
RLD	lateritic duricrust
RLPD	pisolitic duricrust
RCLY	in situ clay, mot for mottled
RSAP	undifferentiated saprolite
RGOS	gossan ("iron cap") = iron oxide rock formed by weathering of sulphide rick rock. Textural or mineral prefix as appropriate (e.g. aciRGOS = acicular gossan, mcRGOS = malachite gossan)
RB	regolith breccia, cy prefix for clay matrix
Sediments & Sedimentary Rocks (S*)	
S	undifferentiated sediment
SGVL	unconsolidated gravel
SPCS	unconsolidated pebbly or cobbly sands
SAND	unconsolidated sand
SILT	unconsolidated silt
SMUD	unconsolidated mud
SCLY	unconsolidated clay (transported)
SS	sandstone, minimum >75% sandstone over minimum 5m logging interval, prefixes qzSS = quartz sandstone, lithSS = lithic sandstone, volcSS = volcanogenic sandstone, ccSS = calcareous sandstone
SSW	wacke
SM	>75% mudstone over minimum 5m logging interval
ST	>75% siltstone over minimum 5m logging interval
SSM	intercalated sandstone and mudstone, between 25-75% of each over minimum 5m logging interval
SST	25-75% sandstone & siltstone over minimum 5m logging interval
SMH	shale
SML	slate
SMA	argillite (weakly metamorphosed mudstone)
SMP	phyllite
SGRT	grit
SSPC	pebbly or cobbly sandstone
SSIT	intraclastic/ripup-rich sandstone
SCG	undifferentiated conglomerate
SCGR	intraclast/mud chip (rip-ups) conglomerate
SCGM	monomict conglomerate
SCGP	polymict conglomerate
SBRM	monomict breccia
SBRP	polymict breccia
SCB	undifferentiated carbonate, prefixes oo = oolitic, st = stromatolitic, bc = bioclastic
SLST	limestone
SDOL	dolomite
STIL	tillite
STUF	tuffite (redeposited)
SLAP	redeposited lapilli-stone
SCHT	chert
SBIF	banded iron formation
SLIG	lignite
SVAP	evaporites
Igneous Rocks (U* for Ultramafic, M* for Mafic, I* for Intermediate, F* for Felsic)	
U	undifferentiated ultramafic
UDUN	dunite
UHAR	harzburgite
UPX	pyroxenite
UPD	peridotite
USERP	serpentinite
UKIM	kimberlite
ULAP	lamproite
ULAY	ultramafic lamprophyre
UK	komatiite (undifferentiated)
UKSPX	spinifex textured part of komatiite flow
UKoAC	adcumulate part of komatiite flow
UKoOC	olivine orthocumulate part of komatiite flow
UKoMC	olivine mesocumulate part of komatiite flow
M	iundifferentiated mafic
MG	gabbro
MGL	leucogabbro
MD	dolerite
MB	basalt
MBHM	high-magnesium basalt
MBP	pillow-basalt
MBHY	basaltic hyaloclastite
MLAP	mafic lapilli-stone
MTUF	mafic tuff
IAND	andesite
ILAT	latite
ITCH	trachyte
IDIO, pxIDIO, amIDIO, btIDIO	diorite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btIDIO, amIDIO, pxIDIO

Lithologic Codes	Description
F	undifferentiated felsic rock
FG, amFG, pxFG, btFG	undifferentiated granitoid, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btFG, amFG, pxFG
FGRA, amFGRA, btFGRA	granite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btFGRA, amFGRA
FGRD, amFGRD, btFGRD	granodiorite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btFGRD, amFGRD
FMON, amFMON, btFMON	monzonite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btFMON, amFMON
FSYE, amFSYE	syenite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btFSYE, amFSYE
FTON	tonalite
FTUF	felsic tuff
FCGL	felsic volcanic clast conglomerate, may be matrix-rich
FV	undifferentiated felsic volcanic rock
FRHY	rhyolite
FDAC	dacite
FPEG	pegmatite
FIGM	ignimbrite
Metamorphic & Metasomatic Rocks (Z*)	
ZSCH	undifferentiated schist
mZSCH	undifferentiated mafic schist, typically dominated by amphibole, chlorite and/or biotite with lesser feldspar, quartz, accessory leucoxene etc...
fZSCH	undifferentiated felsic schist, domianted by quartz & feldspar, muscovite, & accessory mafic minerals
btZSCH, btclZSCH, tcZSCH, etc…	biotite schist, biotite-chlorite schist, etc… using mineral code prefixes for only the distinguishing minerals
ZGNS	undifferentiated gneiss
btZGNS, kspZSCH, etc…	biotite gneiss, k-feldspar gneiss, etc… using mineral code prefixes for the key minerals
ZAMP	undifferentiated amphibolite
ZHF, pxZHF, btZHF, andZHF	hornfels = ZHF, microcrystalline, up to 2 lower case mineral prefixes as appropriate, eg. btZHF, andZHF, pxZHF etc...)
ZMRB, gtZMRB, olZMRB, veZMRB, etc...	marble, with up to 2 key alteration mineral prefixes, eg gtZMRB, gtpxZMRB, olZMRB, srZMRB, veZMRB
ZXS, gtZXS, gtpxZXS, woZXS	ZXS = exoskarn, with maximum 2 dominant mineral prefixes in alphabetical order, eg gtZXS, gtpxZXS, ccwoZXS, woZXS, gtmtZXS, cpygtZXS etc...
ZNS, gtpxZNS, epZNS,	ZNS = endoskarn (skarn formed within genetically related granitoid), with up to 2 dominant mineral prefixes in alphabetical order, eg epgtZNS, epZNS, pxZNS
ZGRS, tzZGRS, qztuZGRS	ZGRS = greisen comprising fine saccharoidal aggregate of quartz and muscovite, with up to 2 dominant mineral prefixes, eg. tzZGRS, qztuZGRS
ZALT, chlZALT, seZALT, qzseZALT, etc...	alteration rock for which protolith is effectively obliterated, use lower case prefixes for main alteration minerals
Veins (V)	
V	Veins, up to 2 key mineral prefixes as appropriate (eg qzV, qztuV), only use in Lith1 column
VB	Vein breccias, up to 2 key mineral prefixes as appropriate according to mineralogy of cemment (eg clccVB), only use in Lith1 column
Hydrothermal Breccias, Faults and Shear Rocks (X*)	
XHB	hydrothermal breccia
XMYL	mylonite
XFB	Fault breccia - incohesive >30% clastic
XFG	Fault gouge - incohesive <30% clastic
XFC	Fault cataclasite - cohesive more than >30% clastic
No Recovery & Cavities (N*)	
NCAV	cavity
NREC	no sample recovery (unknown problems)
NSAV	sample no longer available (applies to relogging)

Mineral Codes	
aca	acanthite
act	actinolite
aik	aikinite
ala	alabandite
alb	albite
alm	almandine
amp	amphibole
ana	anatase
adl	andalusite
and	andradite
ank	ankerite
ano	anorthite
atg	antigorite
ars	arsenates
asp	arsenopyrite
aue	auerlite
aug	augite
ax	axinite (Ca-Mg-Al borosilicate)
az	azurite
bar	baryte
bth	berthierite
byl	beryl
bt	biotite
bim	bismuthinite
bor	borate (undifferentiated)
brn	brannerite
bau	braunite
bru	brucite
bus	bustamite
cc	calcite
can	canfieldite
cb	carbonate (undifferentiated)
cs	cassiterite
cer	cerrusite
cha	chalcedony
cpy	chalcopyrite
cvx	chenevixite
chl	chlorite
cdp	chrome diopside
chr	chromite
cyb	chrysoberyl
crp	chrysoprase
crt	chrysotile
cin	cinnabar
cy	clay (undifferentiated)
cpx	clinopyroxene
cob	cobaltite
col	columbite
cd	cordierite
cos	cosalite
cub	cubanite
da	danalite
dd	diamond
di	diopside
dol	dolomite
dum	dumortite
elc	electrum
eng	enargite
ep	epidote
fay	fayalite
fsp	feldspar
fe	fe-oxide or hydroxide
feg	fergusonite
flu	flourite
flb	fluoborite
for	forsterite
fuc	fuchsite
gal	galena
gt	garnet
go	goethite
Au	gold
gra	graphite
grs	grossular
gyp	gypsum
hau	hausmannite
hed	hedenbergite
he	hematite
hb	hornblende
hul	hulsite
ilt	illite
ilm	ilmenite
ilv	ilvaite
ixi	ixiolite
jap	jalpaite
jam	jamesonite
ka	kaolin
kes	kesterite
ksp	k-feldspar (undifferentiated)
kob	kobellite
ky	kyanite
lau	laumontite
lep	lepidolite
lx	leucoxene
lm	limonite (undifferentiated iron oxyhydroxide)
lol	loellingite
lw	ludwigite
luz	luzonite
mg	magnesite
mt	magnetite
mlc	malachite
mly	malayaite
mi	mica (undifferentiated)
mcr-pcl	microlite-pyrochlore
mn	mn-oxides
ms	moissanite
mol	molybdenite
mz	monazite

mon	montmorillonite
mu	muscovite
nac	nacrite
Bi	native bismuth
ol	olivine
ops	opaline silica
or	orthoclase
sxo	oxidised sulphide
pav	pavonite
pnt	pentlandite
pv	perovskite
pen	phenacite
phl	phlogopite
plg	plagioclase
pbs	polybasite
pcr	polycrase
pmg	polymignyte
prh	prehnite
pru	proustite
pyg	pyrargyrite
py	pyrite
pp	pyrope
px	pyroxene
po	pyrrhotite
qz	quartz
rhd	rhodenite
rdc	rhodochrosite
rf	rock fragments
rut	rutile
sam	samarskite
sa	saponite
scp	scapolite
sh	scheelite
sco	scorodite
se	sercite
sr	serpentine
sd	siderite
si	siliceous
spc	specularite
sph	sphalerite
spn	spinel
spd	spodumene
stan	stannite
snd	stannoidite
stb	stibnite
sb	stilbite
stp	stilpnomelane
stv	strueverite
sx	sulphide
tc	talc
tap	tapiolite
tt	tetrahedrite-tennantite
ti	titanite (sphene)
tz	topaz
tu	tourmaline
trm	tremolite
ve	vesuvianite (idocrase)
vo	vonsenite (Fe borate)
wlf	wolframite
wo	wollastonite
ze	zeolites
zin	zinnwaldite

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H0106	Tenement_operator	Venture Minerals Ltd							
H0150	250K_map_sheet	SK5503 Burnie							
H0151	100K_map_sheet	7914 Pieman							
H0152	50K_map_sheet	na							
H0153	25K_map_sheet	3437 Stringer, 3438 Livingstone, 3637 Rosebury, 3638 Parsons, 3639 Ramsay							
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H0503	Projection	MGA							
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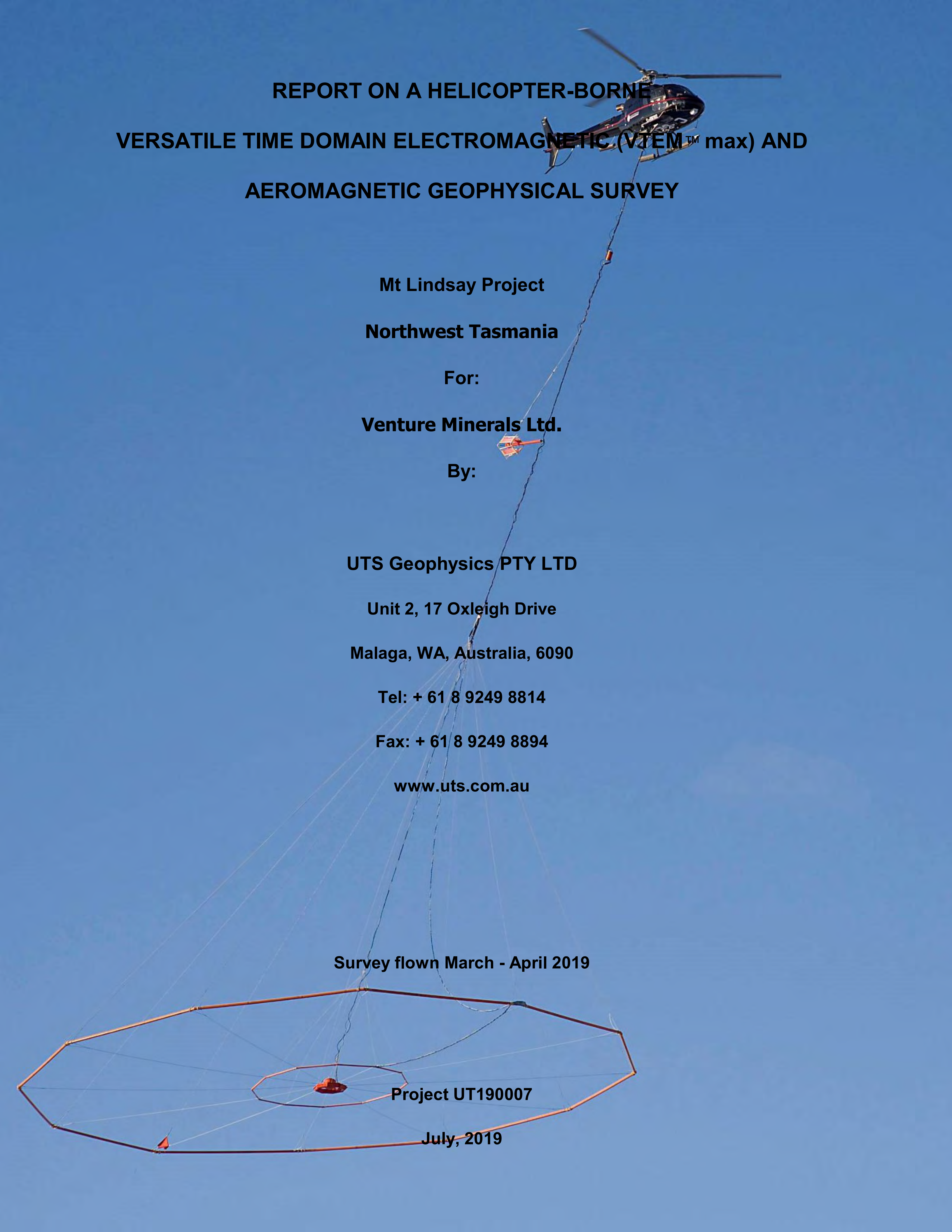
H0532	Surveying_instrument	Garmin GPS64							
H0533	Surveying_Company	Venture Minerals Ltd							
H0600	Sample_code	Geological location							
H0601	Sample_type	Geological location							
H0602	Sample_description	see data							
H0900	Remarks:								
H1000	Prospect	Location	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Lith1	Lith2	Description	Outcrop	Logged
H1001			m	m					
H1002			10	10					
D	Stanley Bridge	THML152	358083	5381294	SST		lgy qzSST. barren oonah fm.	outcrop	TH
D	Stanley Bridge	THML153	357970	5381399	SST	qzV	gy sfg qzSST & wt-cm quartzite float. Barren oonah fm. with 5-10mm qzV	float	TH
D	Cruncher SE	THML154	357163	5381879	SST		lgy qzSST with 1-5mm bk tuV. Oonah fm.	outcrop	TH
D	Cruncher SE	THML155	357125	5381845	SST		qgy qzSST with 2-5mm stkw qzV. Oonah fm	outcrop	TH
D	Cruncher SE	THML156	357083	5381876	SST		lgy qzSST barren outcrop of oonah fm th qzV float nearby	outcrop	TH
D	Cruncher Creek	THML171	357182	5381890	SST		gy sfg-smg qzSST with 1-2mm qzV and qz infill on joint surfaces. Hcl-	subcrop	TH
D	Cruncher Creek	THML172	357078	5381865	SS		ww-mw gy sfg qzSM	subcrop	TH
D	Cruncher Creek	THML173	357061	5381878	SMH		vw bk SMH with trace dis py	outcrop	TH
D	Cruncher Creek	THML174	357058	5381800	SMH		bk vw SMH outcrop. Too weathered to get an intact sample.	outcrop	TH
D	Stanley Bridge	THML175	357272	5381918	SST	SM	mw-vw gy sfg qzSS & SM with strong S1 clevage apparent. Dislocated subcrop	subcrop	TH
D	Stanley Bridge	THML176	357717	5381474	SM		dgy lam-tnb SM outcrop from just below the surface of the water on the edge of the Stanley River	outcrop	TH
EOF									

Appendix D

VTEM survey report and data



REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE

VERSATILE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC (VTEM™ max) AND

AEROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Mt Lindsay Project

Northwest Tasmania

For:

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By:

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Survey flown March - April 2019

Project UT190007

July, 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MT LINDSAY PROJECT
NORTHWEST TASMANIA

During March 12th to April 23rd, 2019 UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd carried out a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the Mt Lindsay Project area, Northwest Tasmania.

Principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™max) system, and a cesium magnetometer. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system and a radar altimeter. A total of 677 line-kilometres (644 planned line kilometers) of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of UTS Geophysics in Aurora, Ontario.

The processed survey results are presented as the following maps:

- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of the B-field Z Component,
- Electromagnetic stacked profiles of dB/dt Z Components,
- B-Field Z Component Channel grid
- Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component Channel grid,
- Total Magnetic Intensity, Reduced to Pole (RTP)
- Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with Calculated Vertical Derivative contours,
- Resistivity Depth Images (RDI) sections are presented.

Digital data includes all electromagnetic and magnetic products, plus ancillary data including the waveform.

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, description of equipment, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Considerations

UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd performed a helicopter-borne geophysical survey over Mt Lindsay Project area, Northwest Tasmania (Figure 1).

Stuart Owen represented Venture Minerals Ltd. during the data acquisition and data processing phases of this project.

The geophysical surveys consisted of helicopter borne EM using the versatile time-domain electromagnetic (VTEM™) max system with Full-Waveform processing. Measurements consisted of Vertical (Z) and In-line Horizontal (X) components of the EM fields using an induction coil and the aeromagnetic total field using a cesium magnetometer. A total of 677 line-km (644 planned line kilometers) of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

The crew was based out of Tullah (Figure 2) in Tasmania for the acquisition phase of the survey. Survey flying started on March 12th and was completed on April 33rd, 2019.

Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data processing followed immediately after the end of the survey. Final reporting, data presentation and archiving were completed from the Aurora office of UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. in July, 2019.

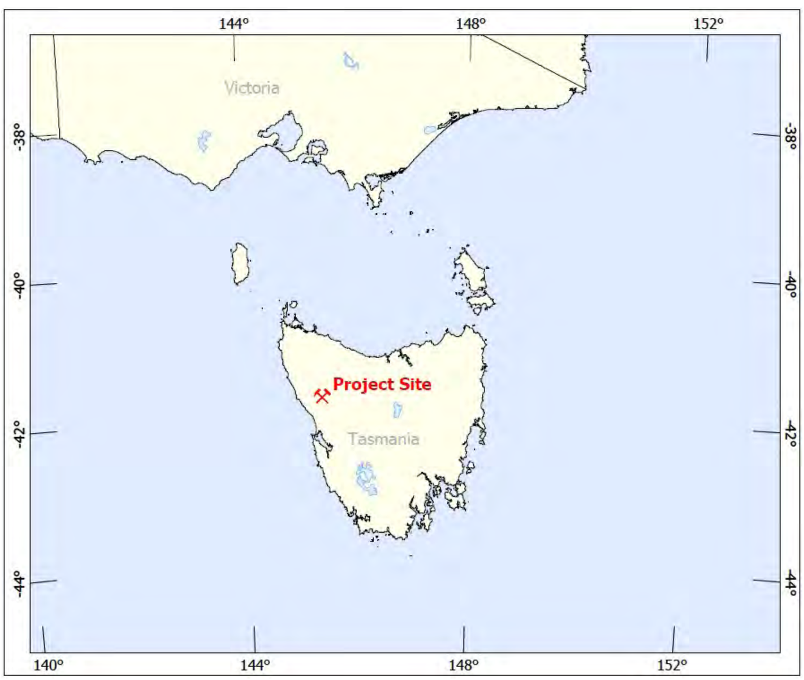

Figure 1: Property Location.

1.2 Survey and System Specifications

The survey area was located 17km west of Tullah, Tasmania (Figure 2).

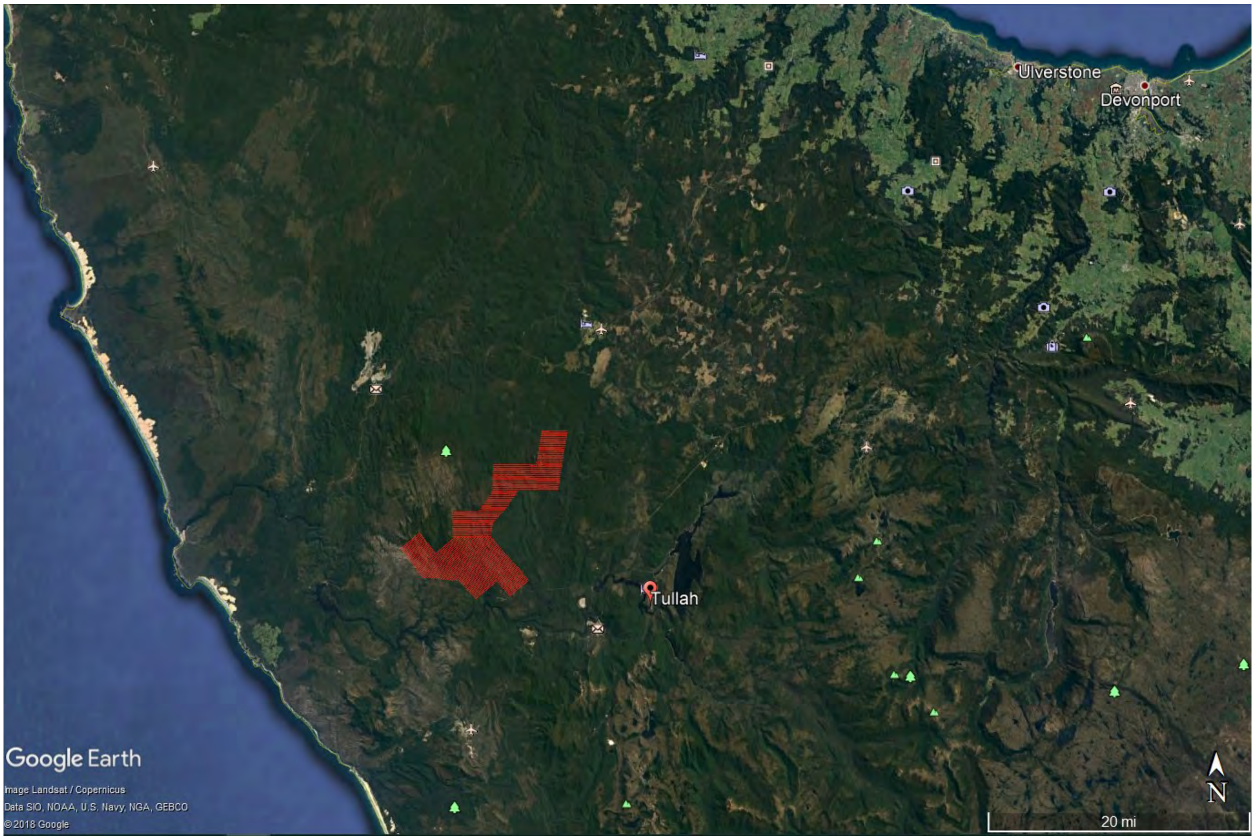

Figure 2: Survey area location on Google Earth.

The survey area was flown in a north to south (N 90° E azimuth) direction and in a northeast to southwest (N 50° E azimuth) direction, with traverse line spacing of 200 m as depicted in Figure 3. Tie lines were not planned or flown for this survey. For more detailed information on the flight spacing and direction see Table 1.

1.3 Topographic Relief and Cultural Features

Topographically, the survey area exhibit a relief with an elevation ranging from 100 to 922 metres above mean sea level over an area of 135 square kilometres (Figure 3).

There are visible signs of culture in the southeast portion of the survey area, including roads.

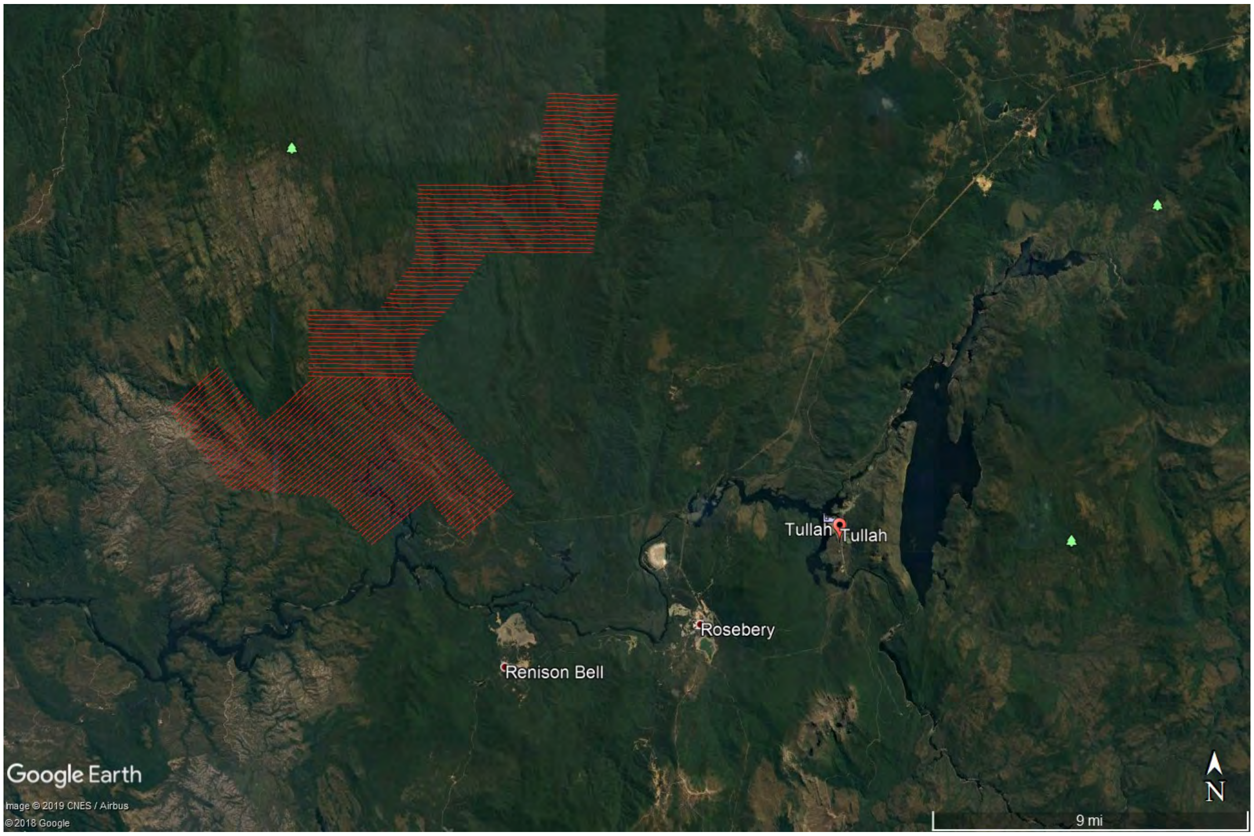

Figure 3: Flight path over a Google Earth Image

2. DATA ACQUISITION

2.1 Survey Area

The survey block (see Figure 3 and Appendix A) and general flight specifications are as follows:

Table 1: Survey Specifications

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Area (Km^2)	Planned[1] Line-km	Actual Line-km	Flight direction	Line numbers
Mt Lindsay Project	Traverse: 200	135	664	677	N 90° E / N 270° E	L1000 - 1650
					N 50° E / N 230° E	L2000 – 2650
TOTAL		135	664	677		

Survey block boundaries co-ordinates are provided in Appendix B.

2.2 Survey Operations

Survey operations were based out of Tullah, Northwest Tasmania from March 12th to April 23rd, 2019. The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Table 2: Survey schedule

Date	Comments
3/12/2019	Mobilization
3/13/2019	Mobilization
3/14/2019	Mobilization
3/15/2019	Mobilization
3/16/2019	Mobilization
3/17/2019	Mobilization
3/18/2019	System assembly
3/19/2019	System assembly
3/20/2019	System assembly. No production due the weather.
3/21/2019	No production due to weather
3/22/2019	No production due to weather
3/23/2019	System testing.
3/24/2019	System testing.
3/25/2019	No production due the weather.
3/26/2019	No production due the weather.
3/27/2019	Test flight completed.
3/28/2019	System troubleshooting.
3/29/2019	No production due to weather.
3/30/2019	No production due to weather.

[1] Note: Actual Line kilometres represent the total line kilometres in the final database. These line-km normally exceed the planned line-km, as indicated in the survey NAV files.

Date	Comments
3/31/2019	No production due to weather.
4/1/2019	No production due to weather.
4/2/2019	Production flight aborted due to weather.
4/3/2019	No production due to weather.
4/4/2019	Production flights. Completed 3 production flights.
4/5/2019	No production due to weather.
4/6/2019	No production due to weather.
4/7/2019	No production due to weather.
4/8/2019	No production due to weather.
4/9/2019	No production due to weather.
4/10/2019	No production due to weather.
4/11/2019	No production due to weather.
4/12/2019	Production flights. Completed 2 production flights.
4/13/2019	Production flights. Completed 1 production flight.
4/14/2019	Production flights. Completed 3 production flights.
4/15/2019	No production due to weather.
4/16/2019	No production due to weather.
4/17/2019	No production due to weather.
4/18/2019	System inspection.
4/19/2019	Production flights. completed 3 production flights. Project is complete.
4/20/2019	System disassembly and demobilization.
4/21/2019	System disassembly and demobilization.
4/22/2019	Demobilization.
4/23/2019	Demobilization.

2.3 Flight Specifications

During the survey the helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 159 metres above the ground with an average survey speed of 86 km/hour. This allowed for an actual average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance of 111 metres and a magnetic sensor clearance of 121 metres.

The on board operator was responsible for monitoring the system integrity. He also maintained a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the times of the flight as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic features.

On return of the aircrew to the base camp the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer. The data were then uploaded via ftp to the UTS office in Aurora for daily quality assurance and quality control by qualified personnel.

2.4 Aircraft and Equipment

2.4.1 Survey Aircraft

The survey was flown using a Eurocopter AS 350 B3 helicopter, registration VH-VOX. The helicopter is owned and operated by United Aero Helicopters. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by a UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd crew.

2.4.2 Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system was a UTS Time Domain EM (VTEM^{TM}max) full receiver-waveform streamed data recorded system. The "full waveform VTEM^{TM} system" uses the streamed half-cycle recording of transmitter and receiver waveforms to obtain a complete system response calibration throughout the entire survey flight. VTEM^{TM}, with the serial number 12 had been used for the survey. The configuration is as indicated in Figure 5.

The VTEM^{TM} max Receiver and transmitter coils were in concentric-coplanar and Z-direction oriented configuration. The receiver system for the project also included coincident-coaxial X-direction coils to measure the in-line dB/dt and calculate B-Field responses. The EM transmitter-receiver loop was towed at a mean distance of 111 metres below the aircraft as shown in Figure 5: **VTEMTMmax System Configuration.**.The receiver decay recording scheme is shown in Figure 4.

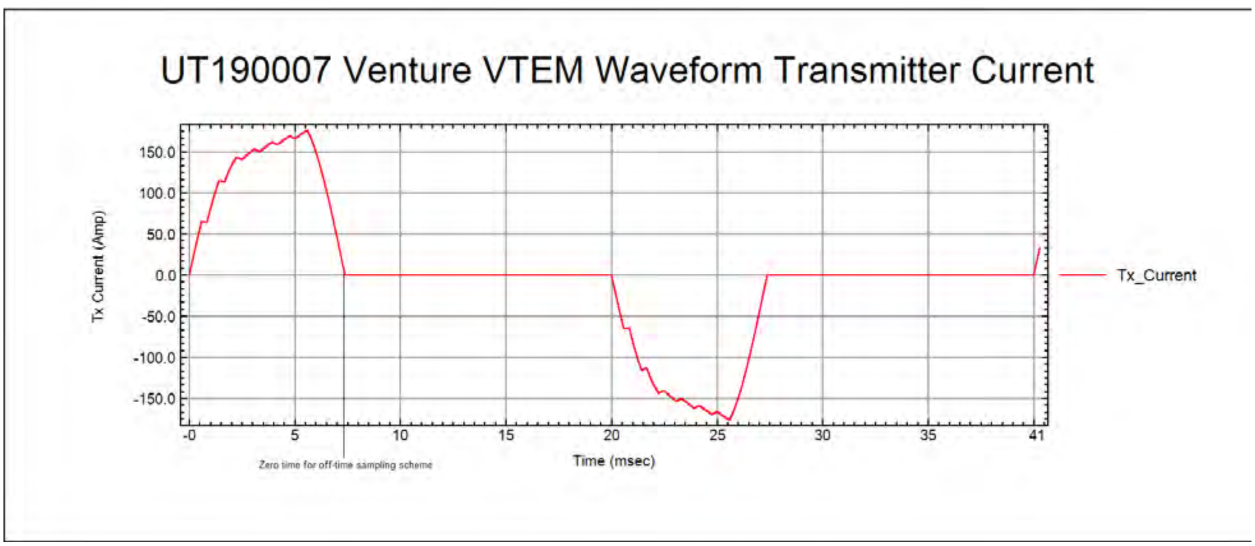

Figure 4: VTEM^{TM} Waveform & Sample Times

The VTEM^{TM} decay sampling scheme is shown in

Table 3 below. Forty five time measurement gates were used for the final data processing in the range from 0.021 to 10.667 msec. Zero time for off-time sampling scheme is equal to current pulse width and defined as the time near the end of the turn-off ramp where the dI/dt waveform falls to 1/2 of its peak value".

Table 3: Off-Time Decay Sampling Scheme

VTEM™ Decay Sampling Scheme				
index	**Start**	**End**	**Middle**	**Window**
Miliseconds				
4	0.018	0.023	0.021	0.005
5	0.023	0.029	0.026	0.005
6	0.029	0.034	0.031	0.005
7	0.034	0.039	0.036	0.005
8	0.039	0.045	0.042	0.006
9	0.045	0.051	0.048	0.007
10	0.051	0.059	0.055	0.008
11	0.059	0.068	0.063	0.009
12	0.068	0.078	0.073	0.010
13	0.078	0.090	0.083	0.012
14	0.090	0.103	0.096	0.013
15	0.103	0.118	0.110	0.015
16	0.118	0.136	0.126	0.018
17	0.136	0.156	0.145	0.020
18	0.156	0.179	0.167	0.023
19	0.179	0.206	0.192	0.027
20	0.206	0.236	0.220	0.030
21	0.236	0.271	0.253	0.035
22	0.271	0.312	0.290	0.040
23	0.312	0.358	0.333	0.046
24	0.358	0.411	0.383	0.053
25	0.411	0.472	0.440	0.061
26	0.472	0.543	0.505	0.070
27	0.543	0.623	0.580	0.081
28	0.623	0.716	0.667	0.093
29	0.716	0.823	0.766	0.107
30	0.823	0.945	0.880	0.122
31	0.945	1.086	1.010	0.141
32	1.086	1.247	1.161	0.161
33	1.247	1.432	1.333	0.185
34	1.432	1.646	1.531	0.214
35	1.646	1.891	1.760	0.245
36	1.891	2.172	2.021	0.281
37	2.172	2.495	2.323	0.323
38	2.495	2.865	2.667	0.370
39	2.865	3.292	3.063	0.427
40	3.292	3.781	3.521	0.490
41	3.781	4.341	4.042	0.560

VTEM^{TM} Decay Sampling Scheme				
index	**Start**	**End**	**Middle**	**Window**
Miliseconds				
42	4.341	4.987	4.641	0.646
43	4.987	5.729	5.333	0.742
44	5.729	6.581	6.125	0.852
45	6.581	7.560	7.036	0.979
46	7.560	8.685	8.083	1.125

Z Component: 4-46 time gates
X Component: 20-46 time gates

VTEM™ max system specification:

Transmitter
- Transmitter loop diameter: 35 m
- Effective Transmitter loop area: 3761 m^2
- Number of turns: 4
- Transmitter base frequency: 25 Hz
- Peak current: 176.3 A
- Pulse width: 7.36 ms
- Wave form shape: trapezoid
- Peak dipole moment: 678,508 nIA
- Average transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance: 111 metres

Receiver
X Coil diameter: 0.32 m
- Number of turns: 245
- Effective coil area: 19.69 m^2

Z-Coil diameter: 1.2 m
- Number of turns: 100
- Effective coil area: 113.04 m^2

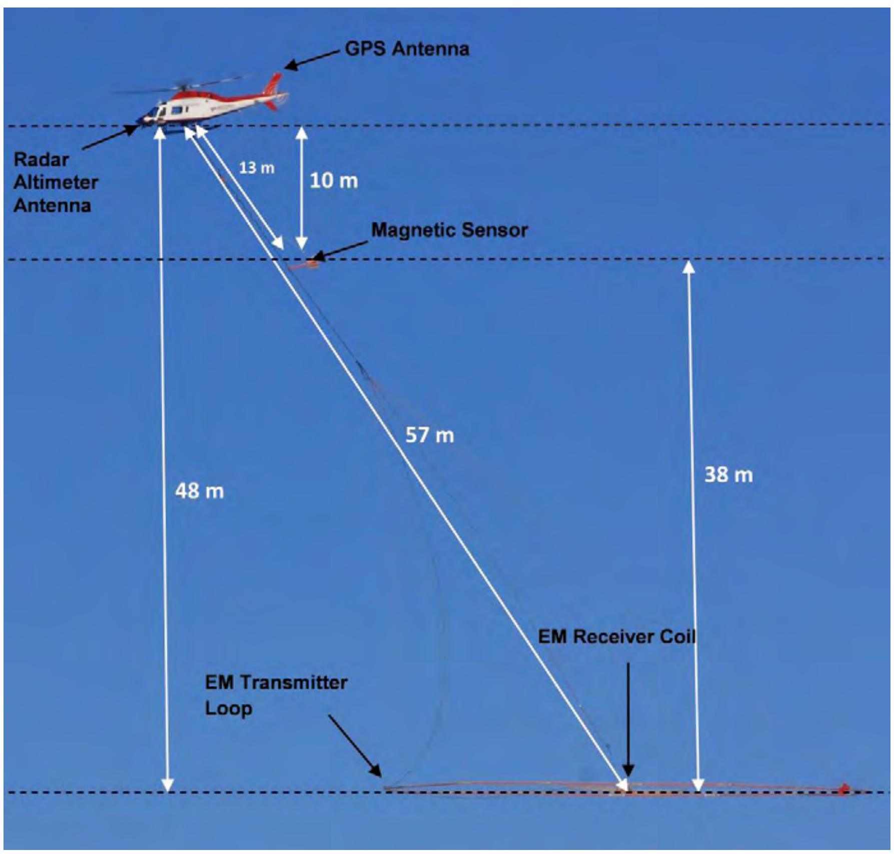

Figure 5: VTEM™max System Configuration.

2.4.3 Airborne magnetometer

The magnetic sensor utilized for the survey was Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour magnetic field sensor mounted 10 metres below the helicopter, as shown in Figure 5. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds.

2.4.4 Full Waveform VTEM™ Sensor Calibration

The calibration is performed on the complete VTEM™ system installed in and connected to the helicopter, using special calibration equipment. This calibration takes place on the ground at the start of the project prior to surveying.

The procedure takes half-cycle files acquired and calculates a calibration file consisting of a single stacked half-cycle waveform. The purpose of the stacking is to attenuate natural and man-made magnetic signals, leaving only the response to the calibration signal.

This calibration allows the transfer function between the EM receiver and data acquisition system and also the transfer function of the current monitor and data acquisition system to be determined. These calibration results are then used in VTEM™ full waveform processing.

2.4.5 Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit (Figure 5).

2.4.6 GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a UTS PC104 based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver, UTS navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and a NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail (Figure 5). As many as 11 GPS and two WAAS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability (CEP) is 1.8 m, with WAAS active, it is 1.0 m. The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.

2.4.7 Digital Acquisition System

A UTS data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The data type and sampling interval as provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Acquisition Sampling Rates

Data Type	Sampling
TDEM	0.1 sec
Magnetometer	0.1 sec
GPS Position	0.1 sec
Radar Altimeter	0.2 sec

2.5 Base Station

A combined magnetometer/GPS base station was utilized on this project. A Geometrics Cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer.

The base station magnetometer sensor was located away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles. The base station data were backed-up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey day.

3. PERSONNEL

The following UTS Ltd. personnel were involved in the project.

Field:

Project Manager:	Hayley Kelly (Office)
Data QC:	Neil Fiset (Office)
Crew chief:	Peter MacDonald
Operator:	Jared White

The survey pilot and the mechanical engineer were employed directly by the helicopter operator – United Aero Helicopters

Pilot:	Hugh Gifford
Mechanical Engineer:	Contracted third party provider

Office:

Preliminary Data Processing:	Neil Fiset
Final Data Processing:	Julian Boada
Data QA/QC:	Kanita Khaled, P.Geo
Reporting/Mapping:	Joseli Soares

Processing phases were carried out under the supervision of Kanita Khaled (P.Geo). The customer relations were looked after by Levin Lee.

4. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to UTS Ltd.

4.1 Flight Path

The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS84 latitude/longitude, was converted into GDA 94 MGA Zone 55 coordinate system in Oasis Montaj.

The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x, y positions from the navigation system. Positions are updated every second and expressed as UTM easting's (x) and UTM northing's (y).

4.2 Electromagnetic Data

The Full Waveform EM specific data processing operations included:

- Half cycle stacking (performed at time of acquisition);
- System response correction;
- Parasitic and drift removal by deconvolution.

A three stage digital filtering process was used to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise. Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures. Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological phenomena. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferic events.

The signal to noise ratio was further improved by the application of a low pass linear digital filter. This filter has zero phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 1 second or 15 metres. This filter is a symmetrical 1 sec linear filter.

The results are presented as stacked profiles of EM voltages for the time gates, in linear - logarithmic scale for the B-field Z component and dB/dt responses in the Z, X and Y components. B-field Z component time channel recorded at 0.667 milliseconds after the termination of the impulse is also presented as contour colour images. Fraser Filter X component is also presented as a colour image. Calculated Time Constant (TAU) with Calculated Vertical Derivative RTP contours is presented in Appendix C and E. Resistivity Depth Image (RDI) is also presented in Appendix F and G.

VTEM^{TM} max has three receiver coil orientations. Z-axis coil is oriented parallel to the transmitter coil axis and both are horizontal to the ground. The X-axis coil is oriented parallel to the ground and along the line-of-flight. The Y-axis coil is oriented parallel to the ground and perpendicular to the line-of-flight. The combination of the X, Y and Z coils configuration provides information on the position, depth, dip and thickness of a conductor. This combined three coil configuration provides information on the position, depth, dip and thickness of a conductor. Generalized modeling results of VTEM^{TM} max data are shown in Appendix D.

In general X-component data produce cross-over type anomalies: from “+ to – “in flight direction of flight for “thin” sub vertical targets and from “- to +” in direction of flight for “thick” targets. Z component data produce double peak type anomalies for “thin” sub vertical targets and single peak for “thick” targets.

The limits and change-over of “thin-thick” depends on dimensions of a TEM system.

Because of X component polarity is under line-of-flight, convolution Fraser filter (FF, Figure 6) is applied to X component data to represent axes of conductors in the form of grid map. In this case positive FF anomalies always correspond to “plus-to-minus” X data crossovers independently of direction of flight.

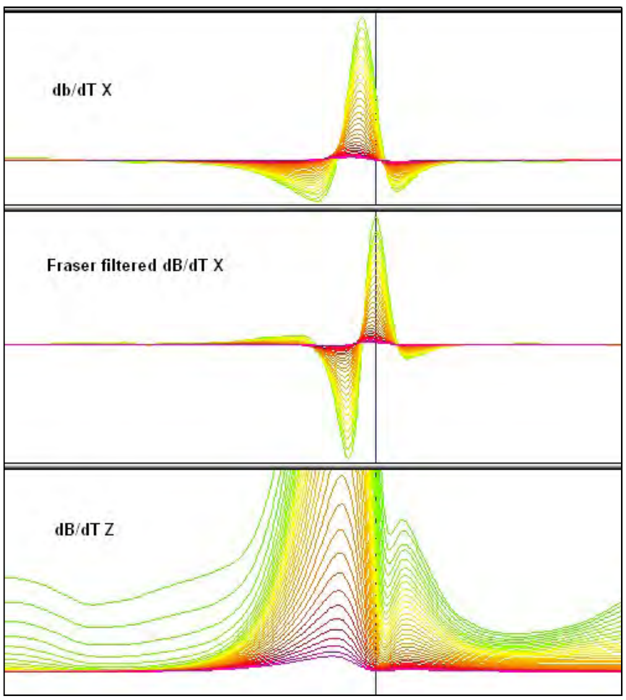

Figure 6: Z, X and Fraser filtered X (FFx) components for “thin” target.

4.3 Magnetic Data

The processing of the magnetic data involved the correction for diurnal variations by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values. The base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database on a daily basis. The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations.

The corrected magnetic data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point gridding method to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of approximately 50 metres at the mapping scale. The Minimum Curvature algorithm was used to interpolate values onto a rectangular regular spaced grid.

4.4 TAU Parameter and CVG Calculation

The processed VTEM™survey results are presented as a calculated dB/dt time constant (Tau), which is an indicator of geological unit's electrical conductance.

An explanation of the EM time constant calculation is provided in Appendix F. The TAU dB/dt map is presented as Figure D-6 in Appendix D and in Appendix C. The map is accompanied by an overlay of the calculated vertical gradient (Reduced to Pole) of TMI anomaly contours for tracing possible EM-MAG anomaly correlations.

The CVG_RTP contour layer, on the top of TAU color grid, generally is more representative of the smaller scale and shallower magnetic sources in comparison with the TMI. CVG is designed to emphasize the structures and lithological units that might not otherwise be seen on the TMI due to the nearby presence of stronger magnetic responses, showing a high resolution in terms of individual structures.

5. DELIVERABLES

5.1 Survey Report

The survey report describes the data acquisition, processing, and final presentation of the survey results. The survey report is provided in two paper copies and digitally in PDF format.

5.2 Maps

Final maps were produced at a scale of 1:20,000 for best representation of the survey size and line spacing. The coordinate/projection system used was GDA 94 Datum, MGA Zone 55. All maps show the flight path trace and topographic data; latitude and longitude are also noted on maps.

The preliminary and final results of the survey are presented as EM profiles, a late-time gate gridded EM channel, and a colour magnetic TMI contour map.

- Maps at 1:20,000 in Geosoft MAP format, as follows:

UT190007_20k_dBdt:	dB/dt profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 – 7.036 ms in linear – logarithmic scale.
UT190007_20k_BField:	B-field profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 – 7.036 ms in linear – logarithmic scale over Total Magnetic Intensity
UT190007_20k_CVG_RTP:	Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG) of Reduced to Pole (RTP) Total Magnetic Intensity
UT190007_20k_BFz35:	B-field late time Z Component Channel 35, Time Gate 1.760 ms
UT190007_20k_RTP:	Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole
UT190007_20k_SFxFF25:	Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component, Channel 25, Time Gate 0.440 ms

UT190007_20k_SFz25:	dB/dt Z Component Channel 25 (Time Gate 0.440 ms)
UT190007_20k_TauSF_RTP_CVG:	dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with Calculated Vertical Derivative of RTP contours

- Maps are also presented in PDF format.
- Topographic data base was derived from Geoscience Australia 1:250,000 scale (www.ga.gov.au)
- A Google Earth file *UT190007_Venture.kml* showing the flight path of the block is included. Free versions of Google Earth software from: http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html

5.3 Digital Data

- Two copies of the data and maps on DVD were prepared to accompany the report. Each DVD contains a digital file of the line data in GDB Geosoft Montaj format as well as the maps in Geosoft Montaj Map and PDF format.

  DVD structure:
  Data contains databases, grids and maps, as described below.
  Report contains a copy of the report and appendices in PDF format.

  Databases in Geosoft GDB format, containing the channels listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Geosoft GDB Data Format

Channel name	Units	Description
X	metres	GDA 94 Easting - MGA Zone 55
Y	metres	GDA 94 Northing - MGA Zone 55
Longitude:	Decimal Degrees	WGS 84 Longitude data
Latitude:	Decimal Degrees	WGS 84 Latitude data
Z:	metres	GPS antenna elevation (above Geoid)
Zb:	metres	EM bird elevation (above Geoid)
Radar:	metres	helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter
Radarb:	metres	Calculated EM transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance from radar altimeter
DEM:	metres	Digital Elevation Model
Gtime:	Seconds of the day	GPS time
Mag1:	nT	Raw Total Magnetic field data
Basemag:	nT	Magnetic diurnal variation data
Mag2:	nT	Diurnal corrected Total Magnetic field data
Mag3:	nT	Levelled Total Magnetic field data
CVG	nT/m	Calculated Vertical Derivative of TMI.
RTP:	nT	Reduced to Pole (RTP) of TMI
CVG_RTP:	nT/m	Calculated Vertical Derivative of RTP TMI
SFz[4]:	$pV/(A*m^4)$	Z dB/dt 0.021 millisecond time channel
SFz[5]:	$pV/(A*m^4)$	Z dB/dt 0.026 millisecond time channel
SFz[6]:	$pV/(A*m^4)$	Z dB/dt 0.031 millisecond time channel
SFz[7]:	$pV/(A*m^4)$	Z dB/dt 0.036 millisecond time channel

Channel name	Units	Description
SFz[8]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.042 millisecond time channel
SFz[9]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.048 millisecond time channel
SFz[10]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.055 millisecond time channel
SFz[11]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.063 millisecond time channel
SFz[12]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.073 millisecond time channel
SFz[13]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.083 millisecond time channel
SFz[14]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.096 millisecond time channel
SFz[15]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.110 millisecond time channel
SFz[16]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.126 millisecond time channel
SFz[17]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.145 millisecond time channel
SFz[18]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.167 millisecond time channel
SFz[19]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.192 millisecond time channel
SFz[20]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.220 millisecond time channel
SFz[21]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.253 millisecond time channel
SFz[22]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.290 millisecond time channel
SFz[23]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.333 millisecond time channel
SFz[24]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.383 millisecond time channel
SFz[25]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.440 millisecond time channel
SFz[26]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.505 millisecond time channel
SFz[27]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.580 millisecond time channel
SFz[28]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.667 millisecond time channel
SFz[29]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.766 millisecond time channel
SFz[30]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 0.880 millisecond time channel
SFz[31]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 1.010 millisecond time channel
SFz[32]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 1.161 millisecond time channel
SFz[33]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 1.333 millisecond time channel
SFz[34]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 1.531 millisecond time channel
SFz[35]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 1.760 millisecond time channel
SFz[36]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 2.021 millisecond time channel
SFz[37]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 2.323 millisecond time channel
SFz[38]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 2.667 millisecond time channel
SFz[39]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 3.063 millisecond time channel
SFz[40]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 3.521 millisecond time channel
SFz[41]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 4.042 millisecond time channel
SFz[42]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 4.641 millisecond time channel
SFz[43]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 5.333 millisecond time channel
SFz[44]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 6.125 millisecond time channel
SFz[45]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 7.036 millisecond time channel
SFz[46]:	pV/(A*m^4)	Z dB/dt 8.083 millisecond time channel
SFx[20]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.220 millisecond time channel
SFx[21]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.253 millisecond time channel
SFx[22]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.290 millisecond time channel
SFx[23]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.333 millisecond time channel
SFx[24]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.383 millisecond time channel
SFx[25]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.440 millisecond time channel
SFx[26]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.505 millisecond time channel
SFx[27]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.580 millisecond time channel
SFx[28]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.667 millisecond time channel
SFx[29]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.766 millisecond time channel
SFx[30]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 0.880 millisecond time channel
SFx[31]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 1.010 millisecond time channel

Channel name	Units	Description
SFx[32]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 1.161 millisecond time channel
SFx[33]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 1.333 millisecond time channel
SFx[34]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 1.531 millisecond time channel
SFx[35]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 1.760 millisecond time channel
SFx[36]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 2.021 millisecond time channel
SFx[37]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 2.323 millisecond time channel
SFx[38]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 2.667 millisecond time channel
SFx[39]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 3.063 millisecond time channel
SFx[40]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 3.521 millisecond time channel
SFx[41]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 4.042 millisecond time channel
SFx[42]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 4.641 millisecond time channel
SFx[43]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 5.333 millisecond time channel
SFx[44]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 6.125 millisecond time channel
SFx[45]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 7.036 millisecond time channel
SFx[46]:	pV/(A*m^4)	X dB/dt 8.083 millisecond time channel
BFz	(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)	Z B-Field data for time channels 4 to 48
BFx	(pV*ms)/(A*m^4)	X B-Field data for time channels 20 to 48
SFxFF	pV/(A*m4)	Fraser filtered X dB/dt
NchanBF		Last channel where the algorithm stops calculation, B-Field
TauBF	milliseconds	Time Constant (Tau) calculated from B-field data
NchanSF		Last channel where the algorithm stops calculation, dB/dt
TauSF	milliseconds	Time Constant (Tau) calculated from dB/dt data
PLM:		50 Hz power line monitor

Electromagnetic B-field and dB/dt Z component data is found in array channel format between indexes 4 – 46, and X component data from 20 – 46, as described above.

- Database of the Resistivity Depth Images in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

Table 6: Geosoft Apparent Resistivity Depth Image GDB Data Format

Channel name	Units	Description
Xg	metres	GDA 94 Easting - MGA Zone 55
Yg	metres	GDA 94 Northing - MGA Zone 55
Dist:	meters	Distance from the beginning of the line
Depth:	meters	array channel, depth from the surface
Z:	meters	array channel, depth from sea level
AppRes:	Ohm-m	array channel, Apparent Resistivity
TR:	meters	EM system height from sea level
Topo:	meters	digital elevation model
Radarb:	metres	Calculated EM transmitter-receiver loop terrain clearance from radar altimeter
SF:	pV/(A*m^4)	array channel, dB/dT
Mag:	nT	TMI data
CVG:	nT/m	CVG data
PLM:		50Hz Power Line Monitor
DOI:	Metres	Depth of Investigation: a measure of VTEM depth effectiveness

- Database of the VTEM™ Waveform “UT190007_waveform.gdb” in Geosoft GDB format, containing the following channels:

Time:	Sampling rate interval, 5.2083 microseconds
Tx_Current:	Output current of the transmitter (Amp)

- Grids in Geosoft GRD, GeoTIFF format, as follows:

UT190007_BFz35:	B-Field Z Component Channel 35 (Time Gate 1.760 ms)
UT190007_CVG_RTP:	Calculated Vertical Derivative of RTP TMI (nT/m)
UT190007_DEM:	Digital Elevation Model (metres)
UT190007_PLM:	Power Line Monitor
UT190007_RTP:	Total Magnetic Intensity (nT) Reduced to the Pole
UT190007_SFxFF25:	Fraser Filter X Component dB/dt Channel 25 (Time Gate 0.440 ms)
UT190007_SFz15:	dB/dt Z Component Channel 15 (Time Gate 0.110ms)
UT190007_SFz25:	dB/dt Z Component Channel 25 (Time Gate 0.440ms)
UT190007_SFz41:	dB/dt Z Component Channel 41 (Time Gate 4.042 ms)
UT190007_TauBF:	B-Field Calculated Time Constant (ms)
UT190007_TauSF:	dB/dt Calculated Time Constant (ms)

A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information. A grid cell size of 50 metres was used.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™Max) geophysical survey has been completed over Mt Lindsay Project area for Venture Minerals Ltd. situated at Tullah, Northwest Tasmania.

The total area coverage is 135 km^2. Total survey line coverage is 677 line kilometres. The principal geophysical sensors included a Full Waveform Time Domain electromagnetic system, and a magnetometer. Results have been presented as stacked profiles, and contour color images at a scale of 1:20,000.

Based on the geophysical results obtained, the dB/dt time constant tau and all dB/dt time channels shows several electromagnetic anomalous areas spread throughout the block. Early Time channels show additional anomalies in the Northwest and center of the block. Most anomalies have a strong magnetic influence. Northern anomalies have apparent resistivity values that range between 4-12 ohm-m. Southern anomalies have apparent resistivity values that range between 2-6 ohm-m. In some areas the electromagnetic anomalies correspond to magnetic anomalous zones, as seen on the Tau – CVG image UT190007_20K_TauSF.pdf.

If the anomalous zones correspond to an exploration model on the area it is recommended performing 1D EM Inversions and 3D Magnetic Vectorized Inversion (MVI) planning prior to ground follow up and drill testing.

Respectfully submitted[2],

Neil Fiset
UTS Ltd.

Julian Boada
UTS Ltd.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
KANITA KHALED
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2995
ONTARIO

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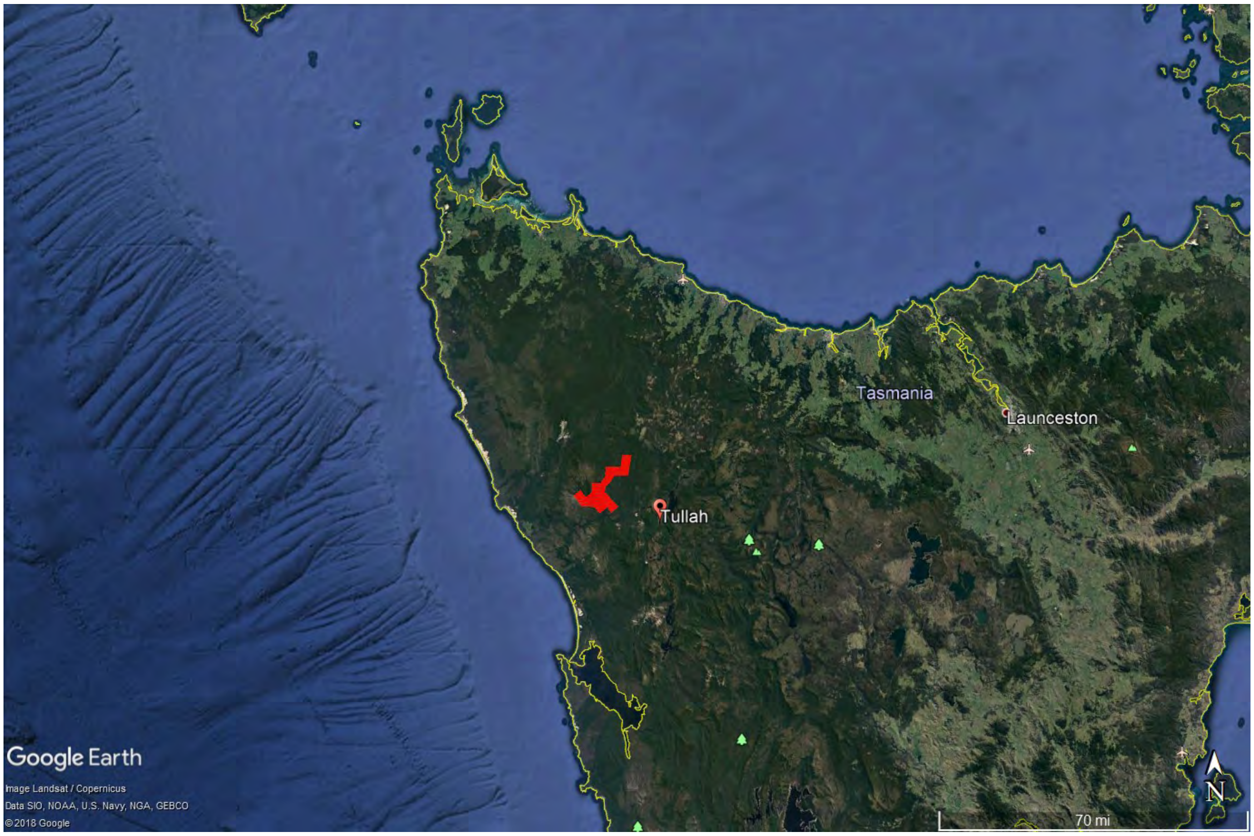
July, 2019

[2] Final data processing of the EM and magnetic data were carried out by Emily Data, under the supervision of Kanita Khaled, P.Geo, from the office of UTS Geophysics in Aurora, Ontario

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BLOCK LOCATION MAP



Survey Overview of the Survey Area

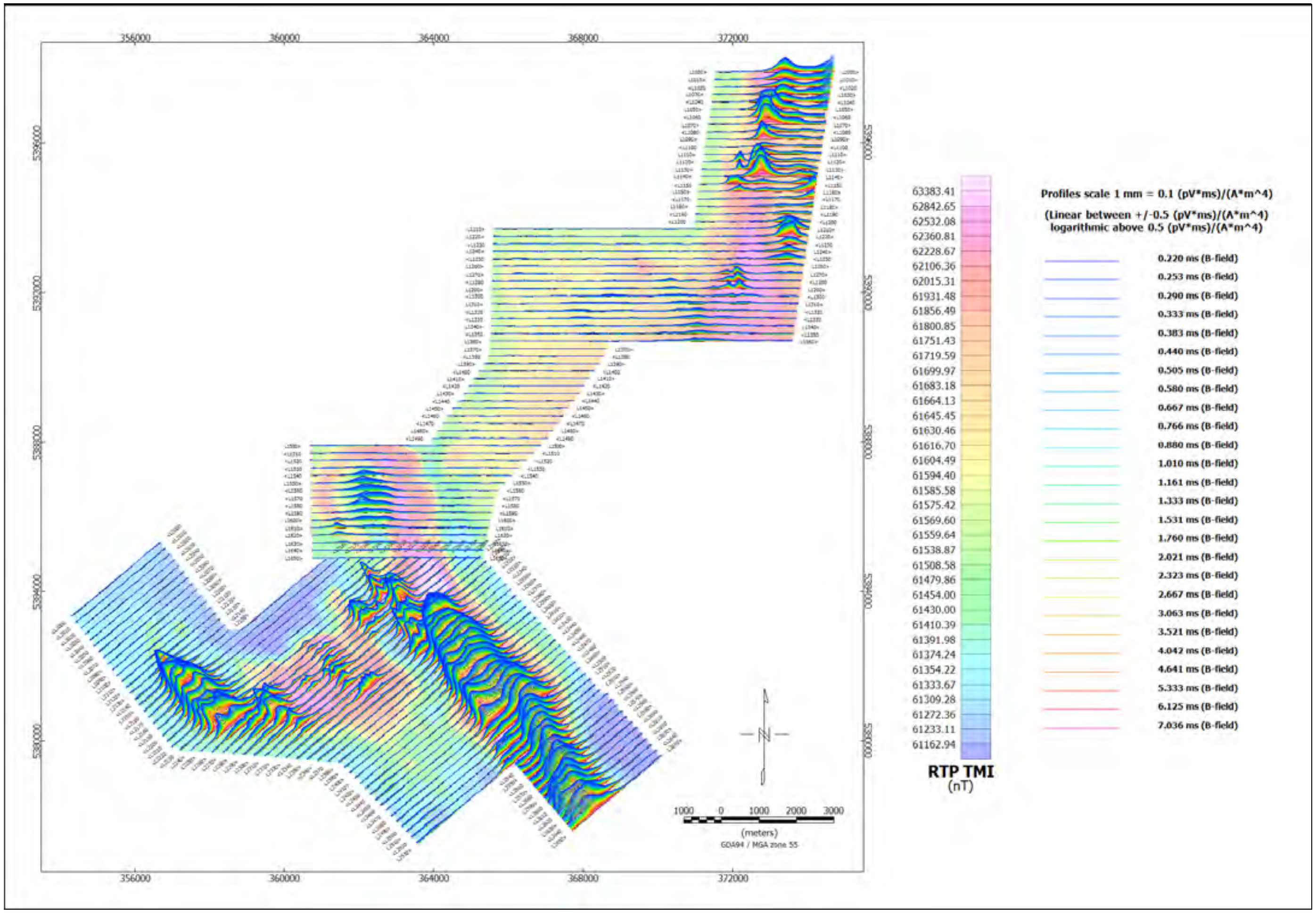
APPENDIX B

SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES
(WGS 84, UTM Zone 55 South)

Ramsay	
X	Y
374670	5397984
371610	5397969
371000	5393718
365646	5393744
365556	5390235
363998	5388086
360720	5388076
360783	5384830
365230	5384830
365602	5386624
366984	5388086
368600	5390511
373527	5390593

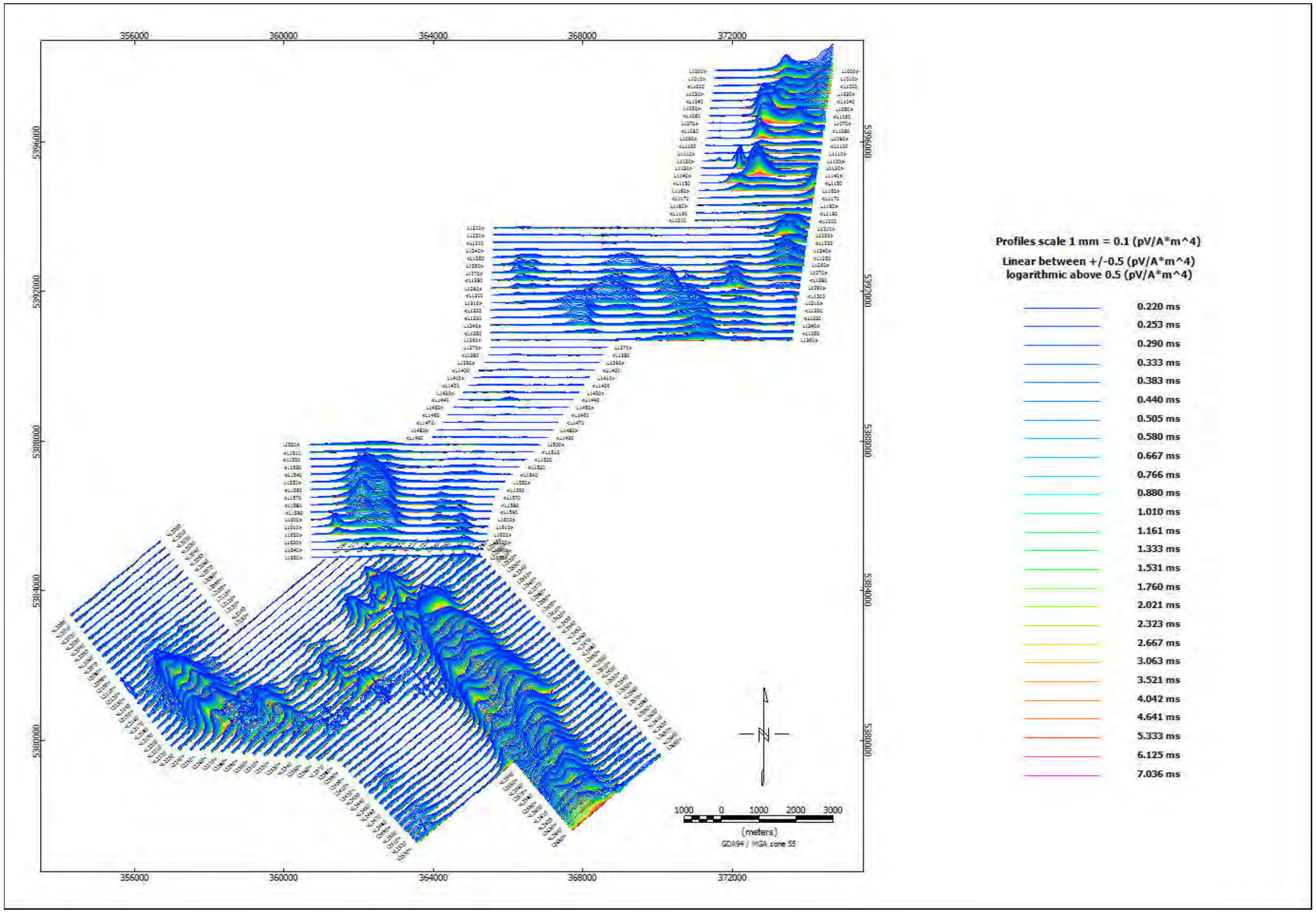
Lindsay	
X	Y
360738	5384827
358541	5382821
356554	5385407
354281	5383434
357057	5379813
361525	5379451
363736	5377151
366369	5379380
367806	5377651
370014	5379521
365239	5384919

APPENDIX C - GEOPHYSICAL MAPS[1]

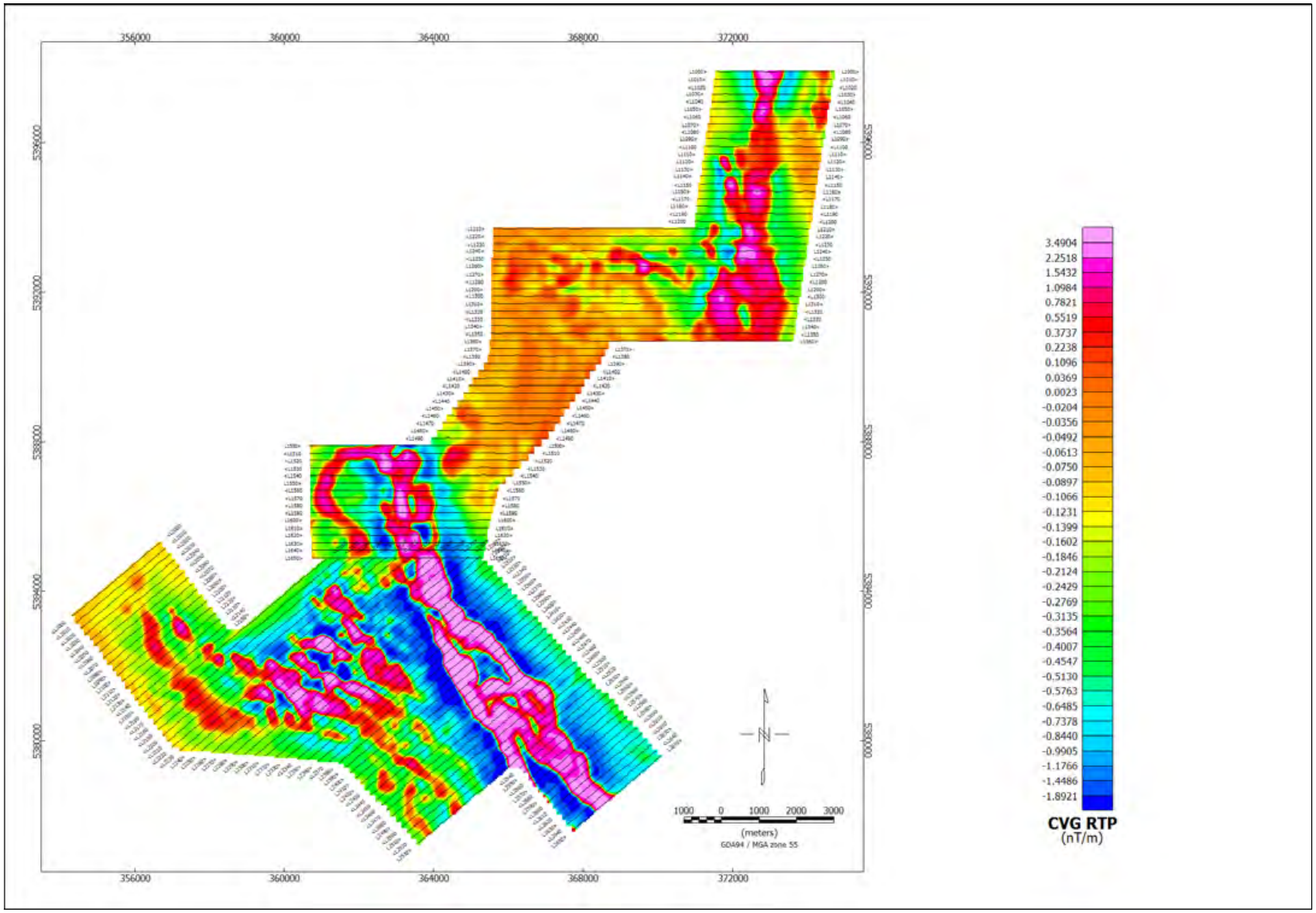


B-field profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 – 7.036 ms in linear – logarithmic scale

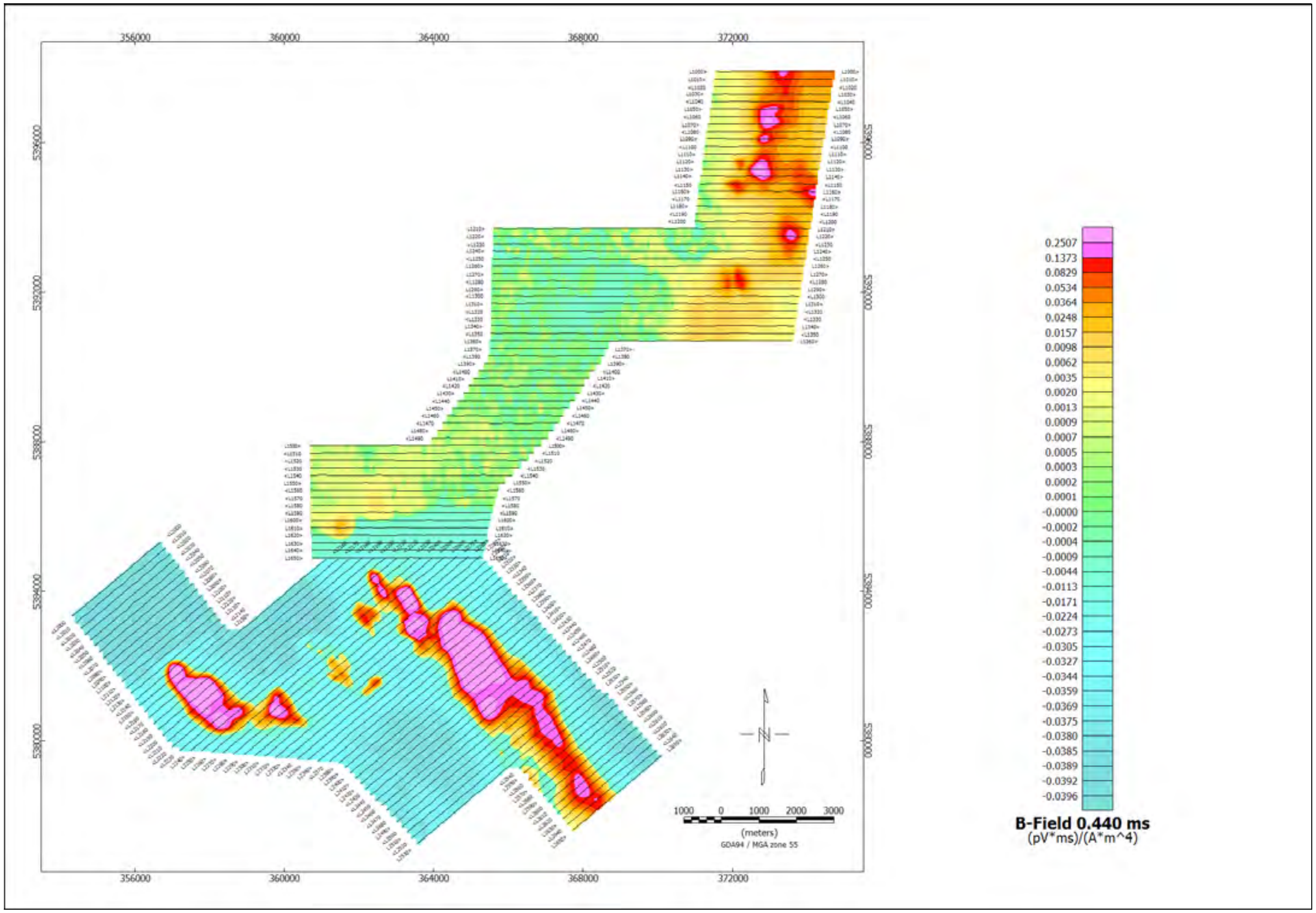
[1] Full size geophysical maps are also available in PDF format on the final DVD



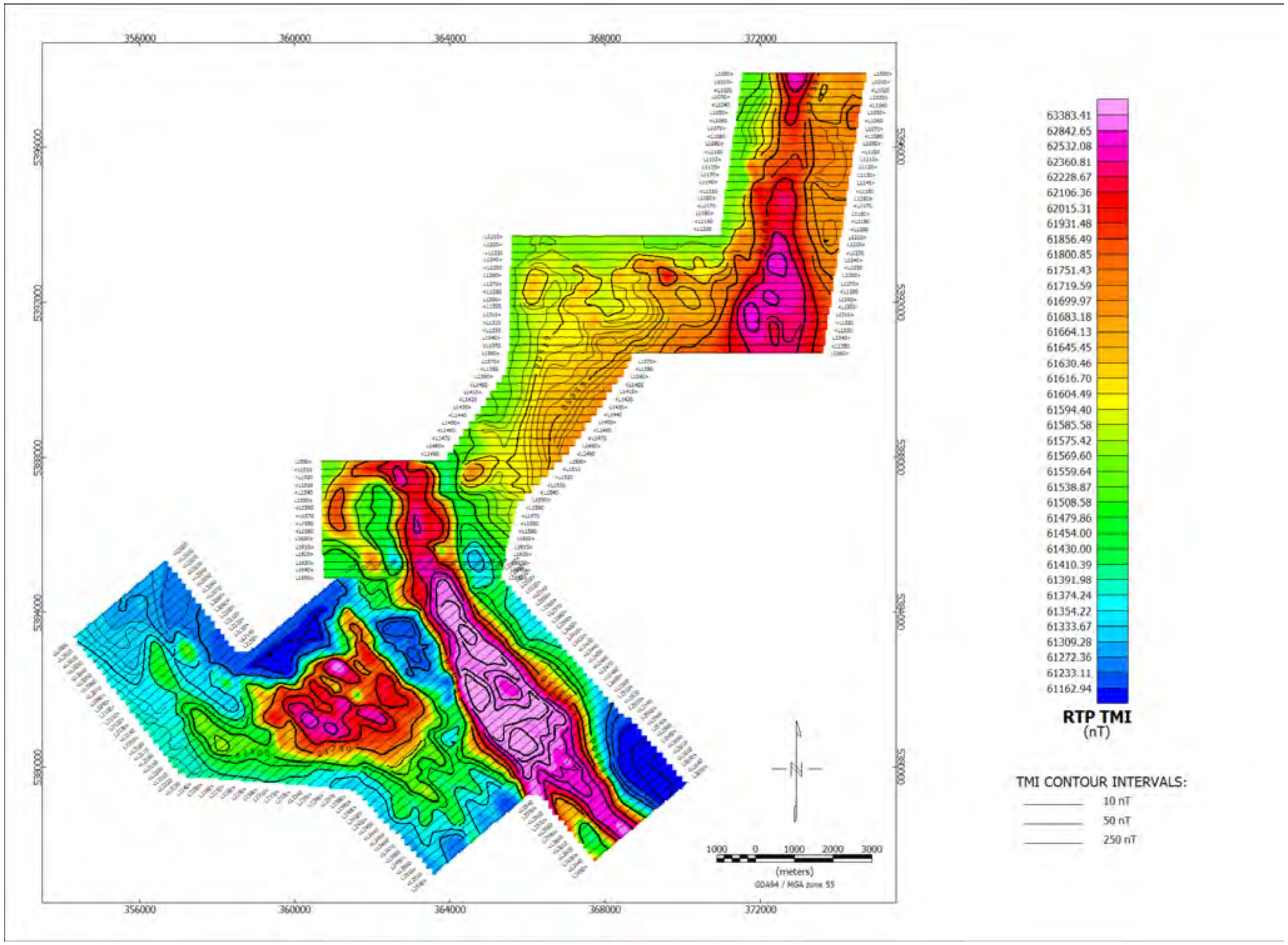
dB/dt profiles Z Component, Time Gates 0.220 – 7.036 ms in linear – logarithmic scale



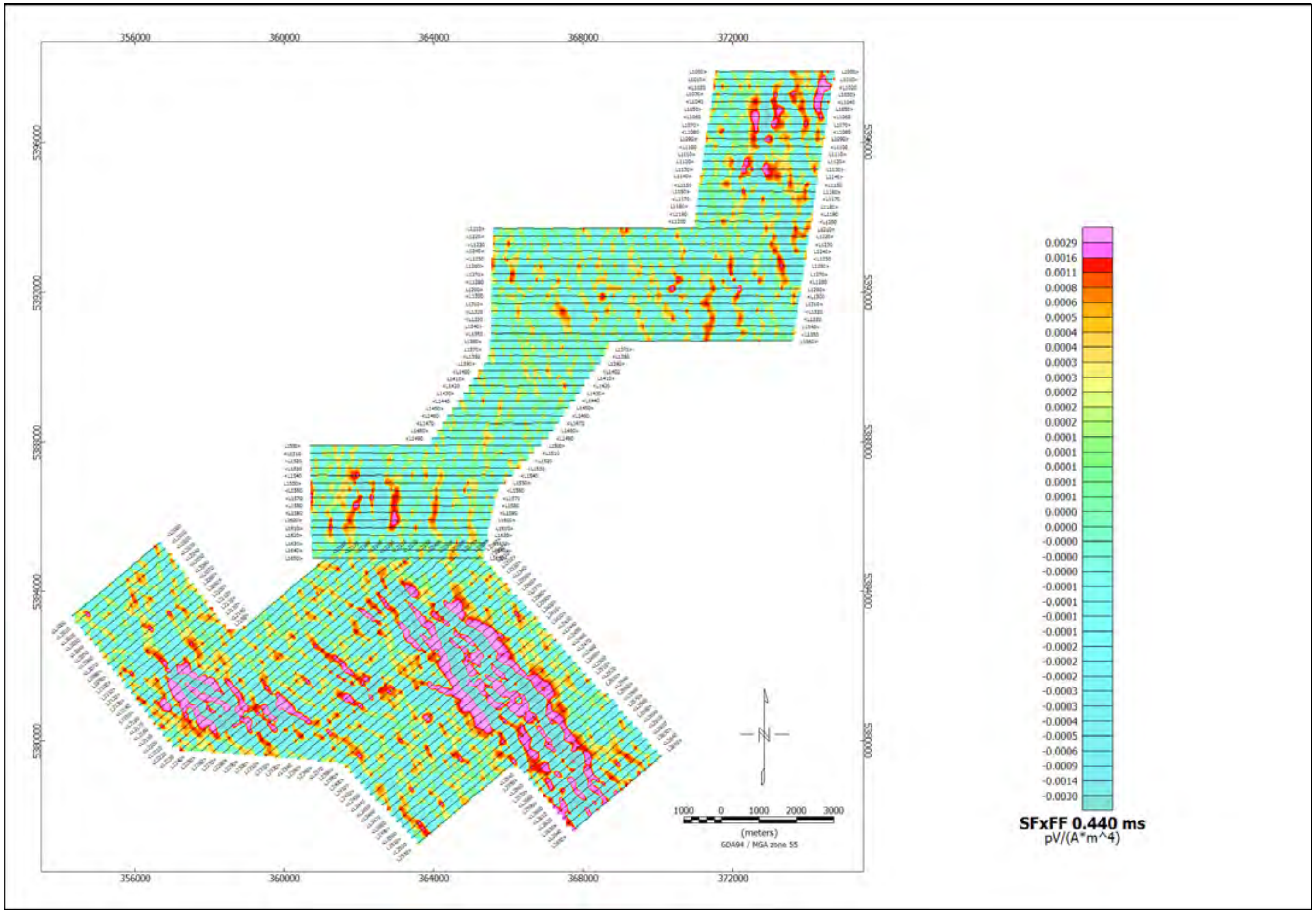
Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG) Reduced to Pole (RTP)



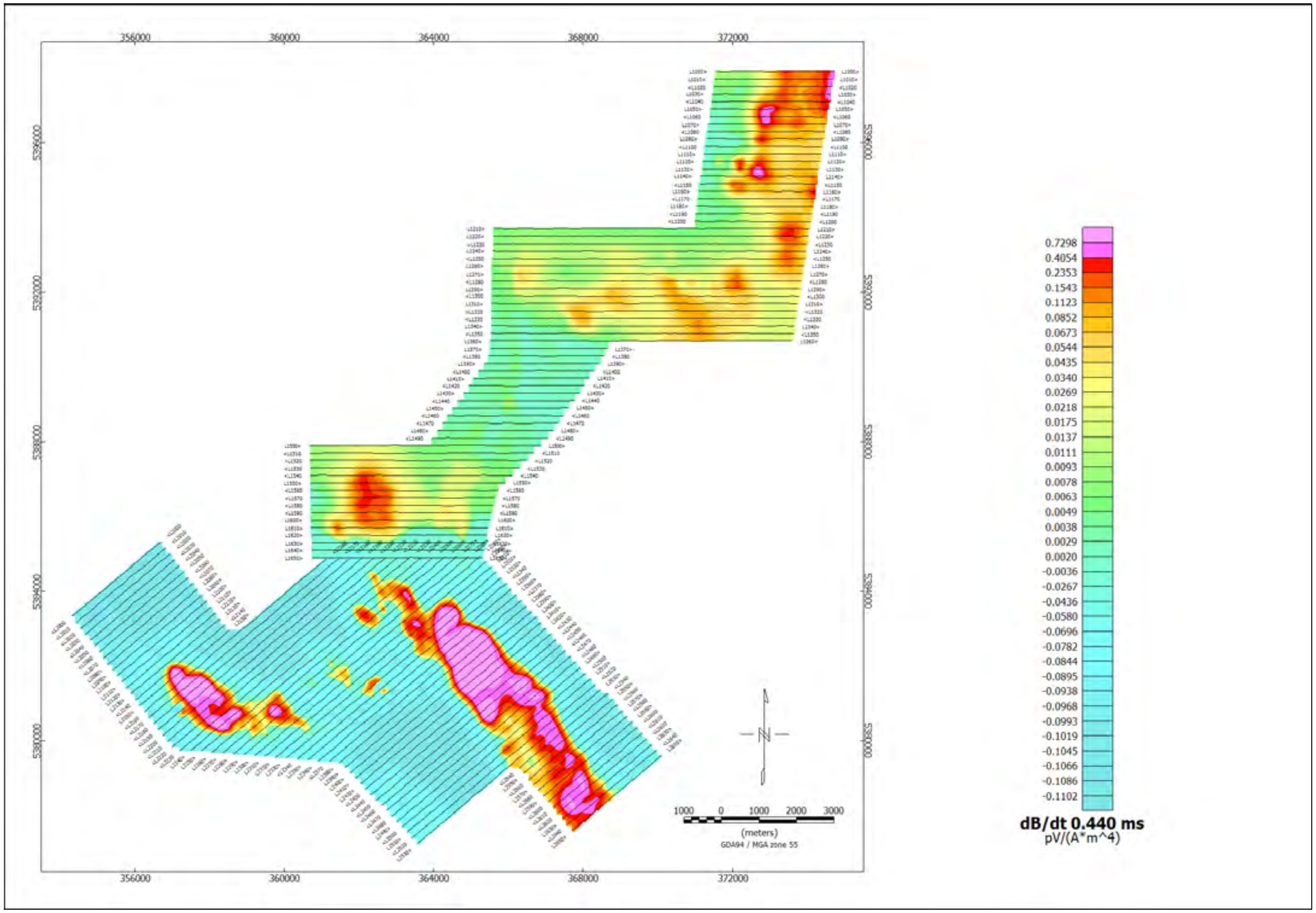
B-field late time Z Component Channel 35, Time Gate 1.760 ms



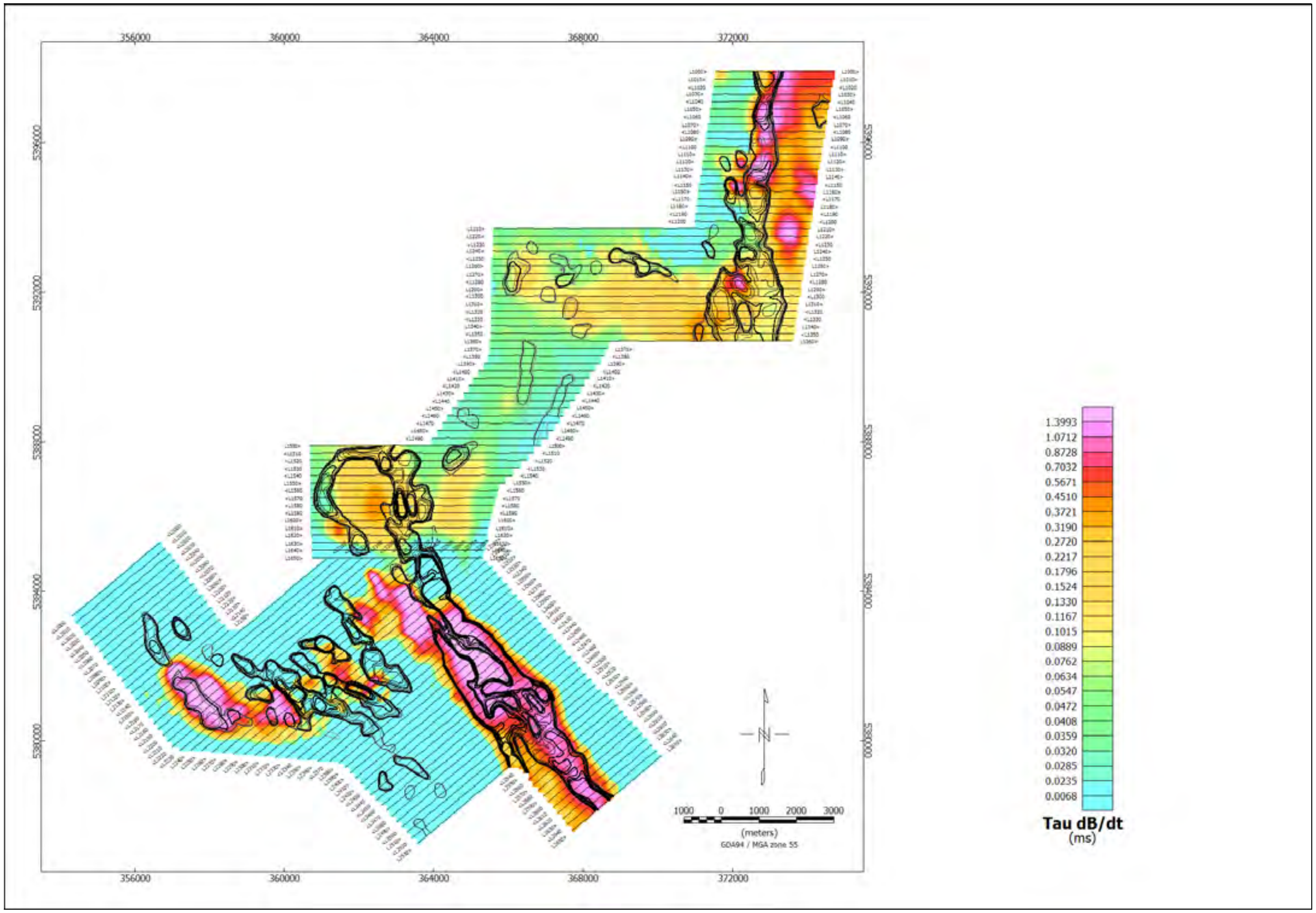
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Reduced to Pole (RTP)



Fraser Filtered dB/dt X Component, Channel 25, Time Gate 0.440 ms

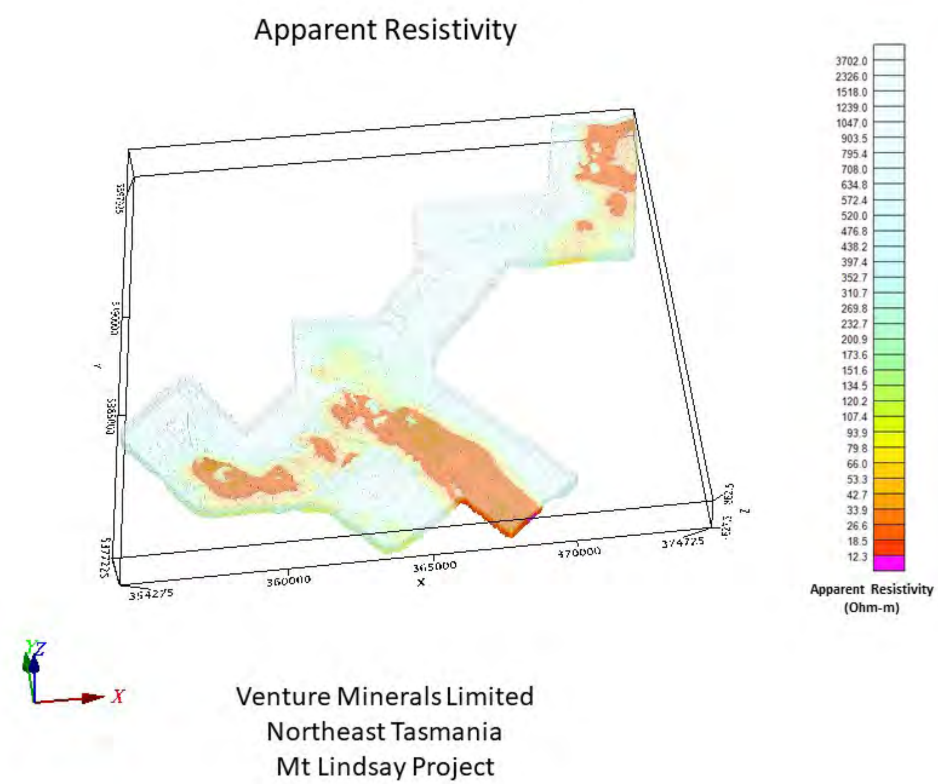


dB/dt Z Component Channel 25 (Time Gate 0.440 ms)



dB/dT Calculated Time Constant (Tau) with Calculated Vertical Derivative contours

APPARENT RESISTIVITY DEPTH IMAGE (RDI) MAPS



3D View of Apparent Resistivity Depth Image (RDI) Voxel

APPENDIX D

GENERALIZED MODELING RESULTS OF THE VTEM™ SYSTEM

Introduction

The VTEM™ system is based on a concentric or central loop design, whereby, the receiver is positioned at the centre of a transmitter loop that produces a primary field. The wave form is a bi-polar, modified square wave with a turn-on and turn-off at each end.

During turn-on and turn-off, a time varying field is produced (dB/dt) and an electro-motive force (emf) is created as a finite impulse response. A current ring around the transmitter loop moves outward and downward as time progresses. When conductive rocks and mineralization are encountered, a secondary field is created by mutual induction and measured by the receiver at the centre of the transmitter loop.

Efficient modeling of the results can be carried out on regularly shaped geometries, thus yielding close approximations to the parameters of the measured targets. The following is a description of a series of common models made for the purpose of promoting a general understanding of the measured results.

A set of models has been produced for the UTS VTEM™ system dB/dT Z and X components (see models D1 to D15). The Maxwell ™ modeling program (EMIT Technology Pty. Ltd. Midland, WA, AU) used to generate the following responses assumes a resistive half-space. The reader is encouraged to review these models, so as to get a general understanding of the responses as they apply to survey results. While these models do not begin to cover all possibilities, they give a general perspective on the simple and most commonly encountered anomalies.

As the plate dips and departs from the vertical position, the peaks become asymmetrical.

As the dip increases, the aspect ratio (Min/Max) decreases and this aspect ratio can be used as an empirical guide to dip angles from near 90º to about 30º. The method is not sensitive enough where dips are less than about 30º.

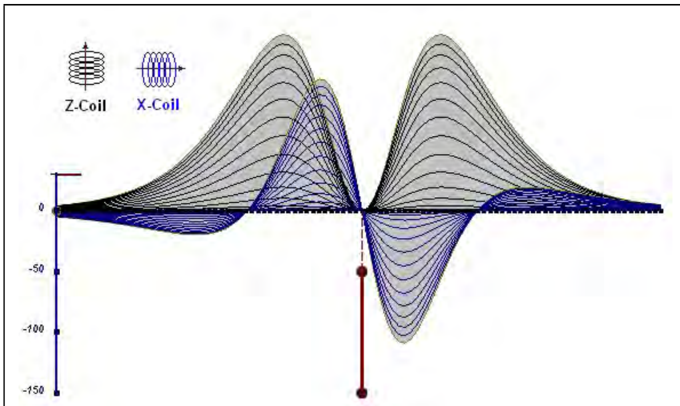


Figure D-1: vertical thin plate

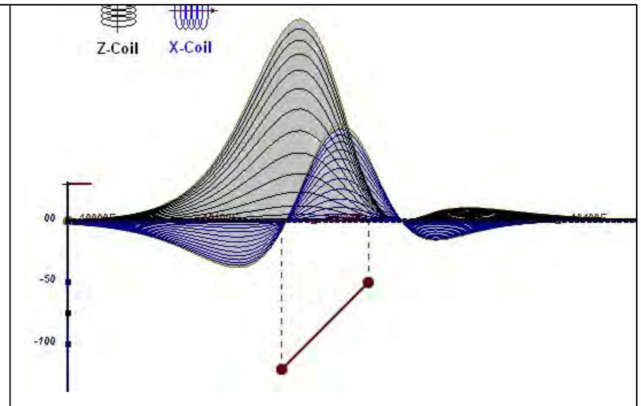


Figure D-2: inclined thin plate

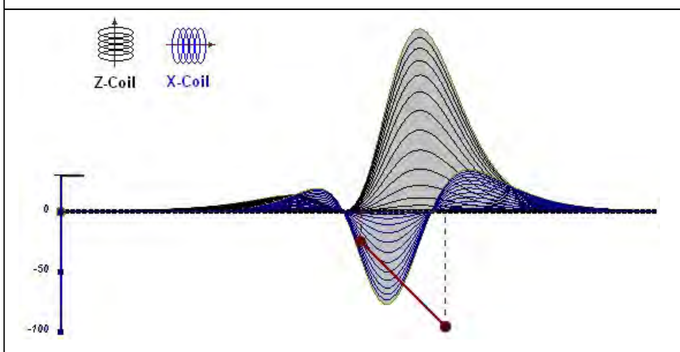


Figure D-3: inclined thin plate

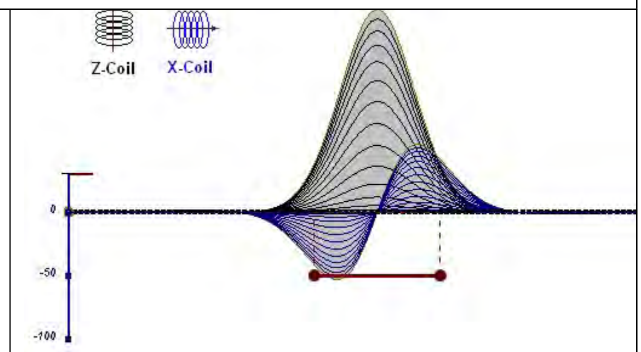


Figure D-4: horizontal thin plate

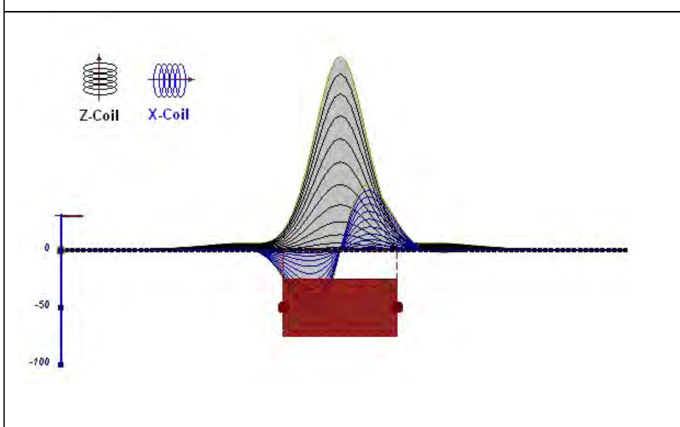


Figure D-5: horizontal thick plate (linear scale of the response)

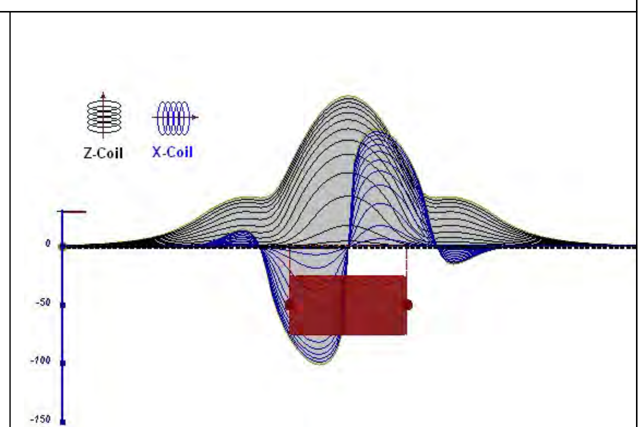


Figure D-6: horizontal thick plate (log scale of the response)

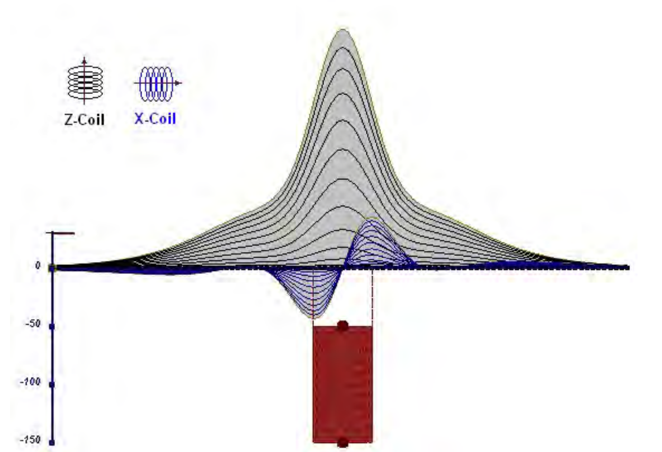


Figure D-7: vertical thick plate (linear scale of the response). 50 m depth

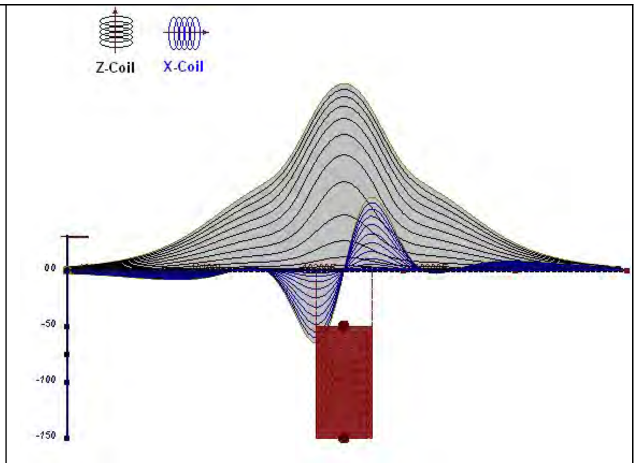


Figure D-8: vertical thick plate (log scale of the response). 50 m depth

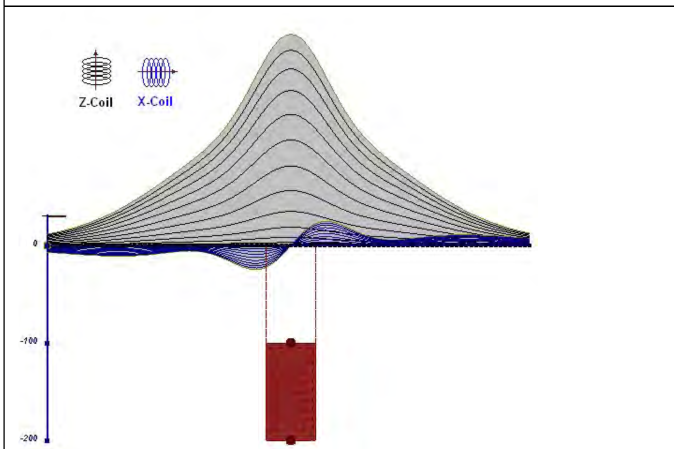


Figure D-9: vertical thick plate (linear scale of the response). 100 m depth

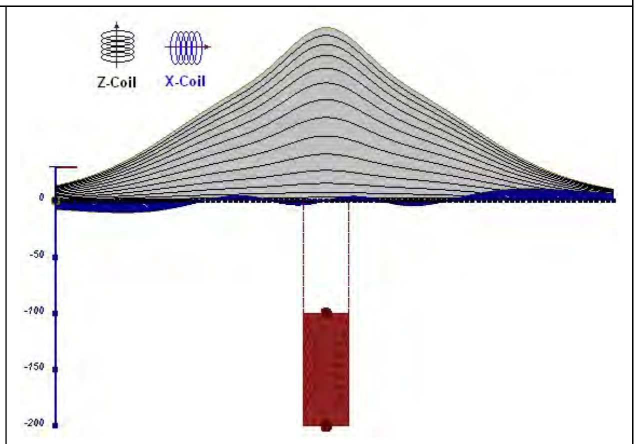


Figure D-10: vertical thick plate (linear scale of the response). Depth/hor.thickness=2.5

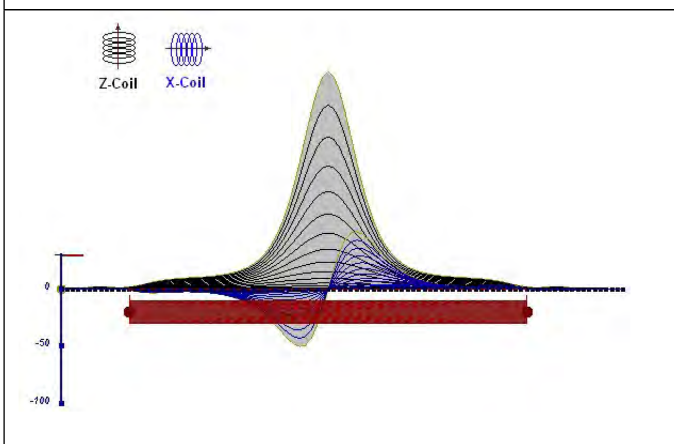


Figure D-10: horizontal thick plate (linear scale of the response)

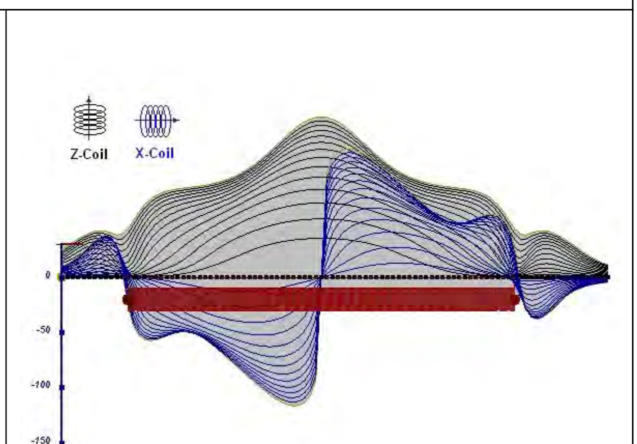


Figure D-11: horizontal thick plate (log scale of the response)

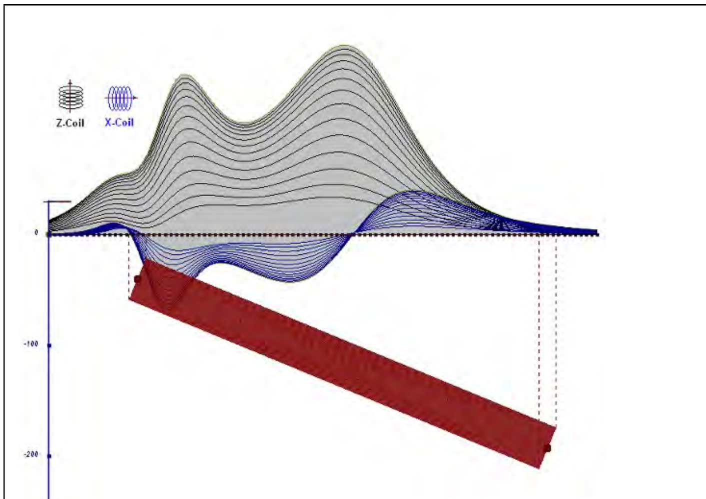


Figure D-12: inclined long thick plate

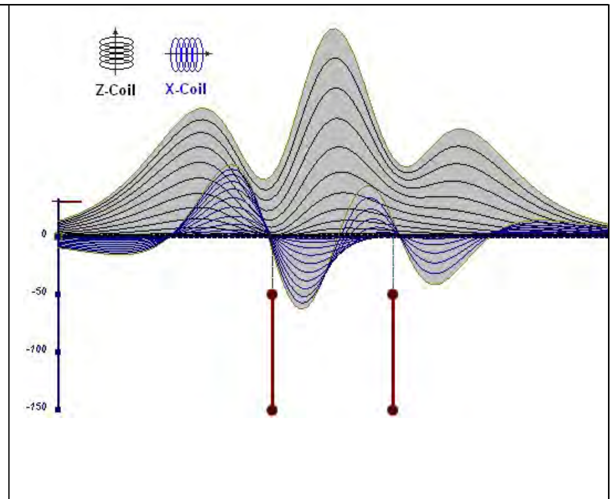


Figure D-13: two vertical thin plates

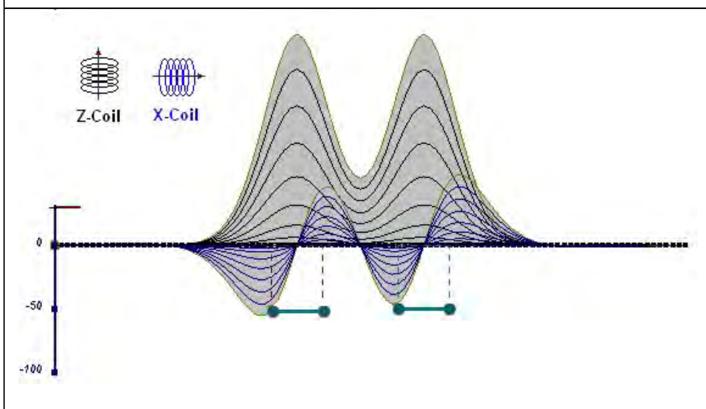


Figure D-14: two horizontal thin plates

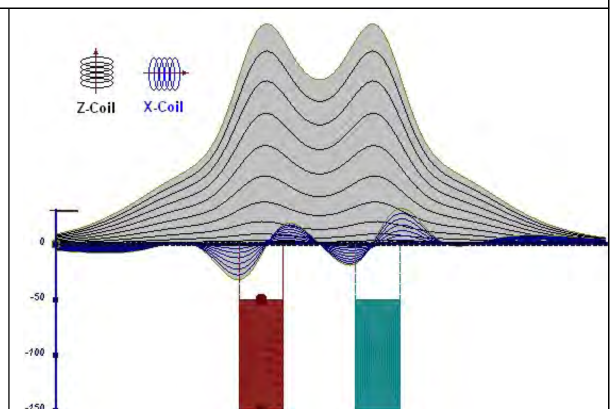


Figure D-15: two vertical thick plates

The same type of target but with different thickness, for example, creates different form of the response:

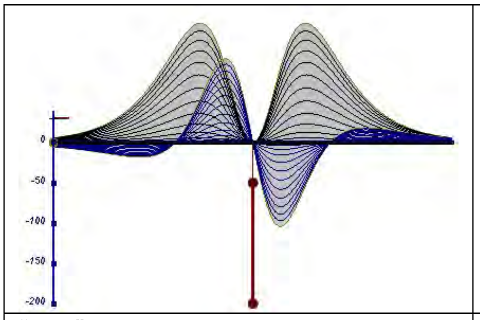
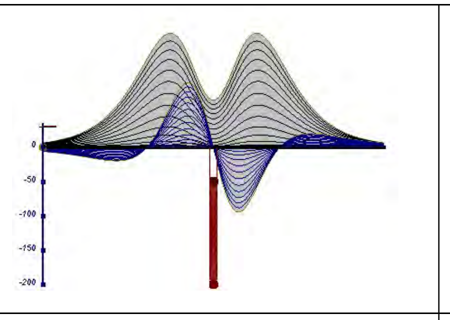
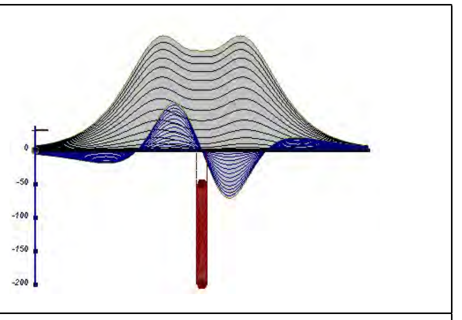
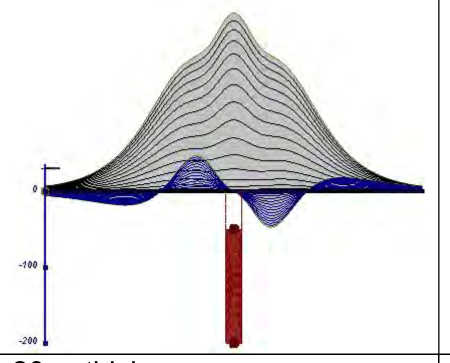
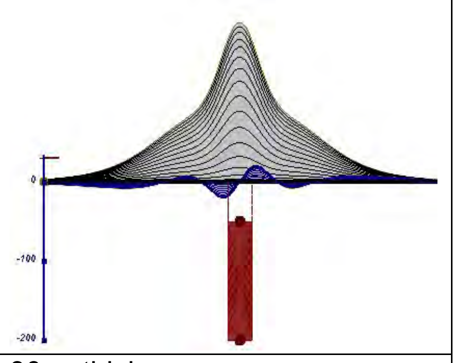
		
"thin"	10 m thickness	15 m thickness
		
18 m thickness	20 m thickness	30 m thickness

Figure D-16: Conductive vertical plate, depth 50 m, strike length 200 m, depth extend 150 m.

Alexander Prikhodko, PhD, P.Geo
UTS Ltd.

September 2010

APPENDIX E

EM TIME CONSTANT (TAU) ANALYSIS

Estimation of time constant parameter[1] in transient electromagnetic method is one of the steps toward the extraction of the information about conductances beneath the surface from TEM measurements.

The most reliable method to discriminate or rank conductors from overburden, background or one and other is by calculating the EM field decay time constant (TAU parameter), which directly depends on conductance despite their depth and accordingly amplitude of the response.

Theory

As established in electromagnetic theory, the magnitude of the electro-motive force (emf) induced is proportional to the time rate of change of primary magnetic field at the conductor. This emf causes eddy currents to flow in the conductor with a characteristic transient decay, whose Time Constant (Tau) is a function of the conductance of the survey target or conductivity and geometry (including dimensions) of the target. The decaying currents generate a proportional secondary magnetic field, the time rate of change of which is measured by the receiver coil as induced voltage during the Off time.

The receiver coil output voltage (**e_0**) is proportional to the time rate of change of the secondary magnetic field and has the form,

$$e_0 \ \alpha \ (1 / \tau) \ e^{-(t/\tau)}$$

Where,
τ = L/R is the characteristic time constant of the target (TAU)
R = resistance
L = inductance

From the expression, conductive targets that have small value of resistance and hence large value of τ yield signals with small initial amplitude that decays relatively slowly with progress of time. Conversely, signals from poorly conducting targets that have large resistance value and small τ, have high initial amplitude but decay rapidly with time[1] (Figure E-1).

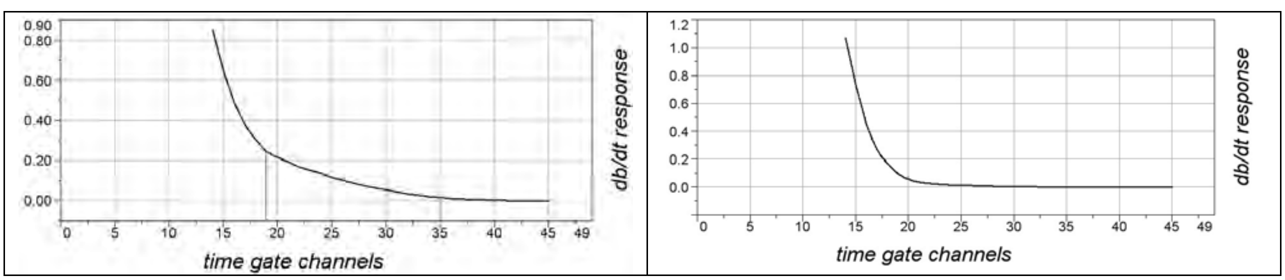


Figure E-1: Left – presence of good conductor, right – poor conductor.

[1] McNeill, JD, 1980, "Applications of Transient Electromagnetic Techniques", Technical Note TN-7 page 5, Geonics Limited, Mississauga, Ontario.

EM Time Constant (Tau) Calculation

The EM Time-Constant (TAU) is a general measure of the speed of decay of the electromagnetic response and indicates the presence of eddy currents in conductive sources as well as reflecting the "conductance quality" of a source. Although TAU can be calculated using either the measured dB/dt decay or the calculated B-field decay, dB/dt is commonly preferred due to better stability (S/N) relating to signal noise. Generally, TAU calculated on base of early time response reflects both near surface overburden and poor conductors whereas, in the late ranges of time, deep and more conductive sources, respectively. For example early time TAU distribution in an area that indicates conductive overburden is shown in Figure 2.

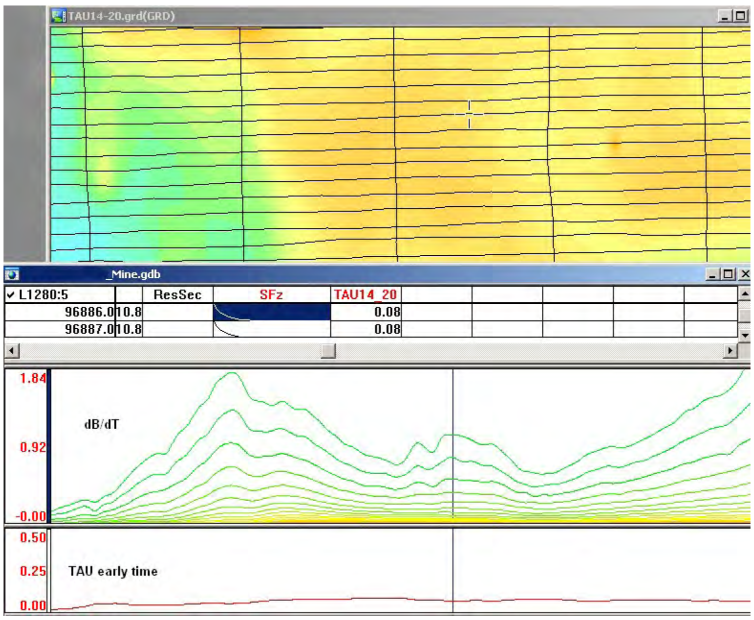


Figure E-2: Map of early time TAU. Area with overburden conductive layer and local sources.

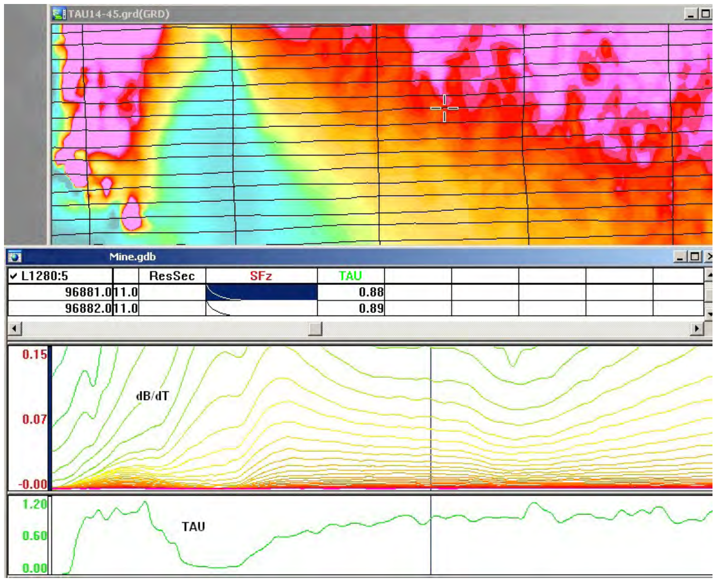


Figure E-3: Map of full time range TAU with EM anomaly due to deep highly conductive target.

There are many advantages of TAU maps:

- TAU depends only on one parameter (conductance) in contrast to response magnitude;
- TAU is integral parameter, which covers time range and all conductive zones and targets are displayed independently of their depth and conductivity on a single map.
- Very good differential resolution in complex conductive places with many sources with different conductivity.
- Signs of the presence of good conductive targets are amplified and emphasized independently of their depth and level of response accordingly.

In the example shown in Figure 4 and 5, three local targets are defined, each of them with a different depth of burial, as indicated on the resistivity depth image (RDI). All are very good conductors but the deeper target (number 2) has a relatively weak dB/dt signal yet also features the strongest total TAU (Figure 4). This example highlights the benefit of TAU analysis in terms of an additional target discrimination tool.

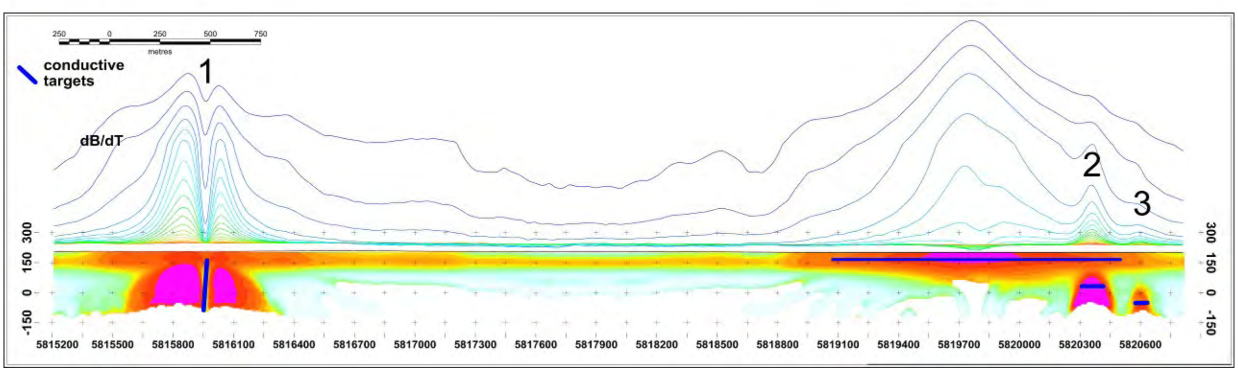


Figure E-4: dB/dt profile and RDI with different depths of targets.

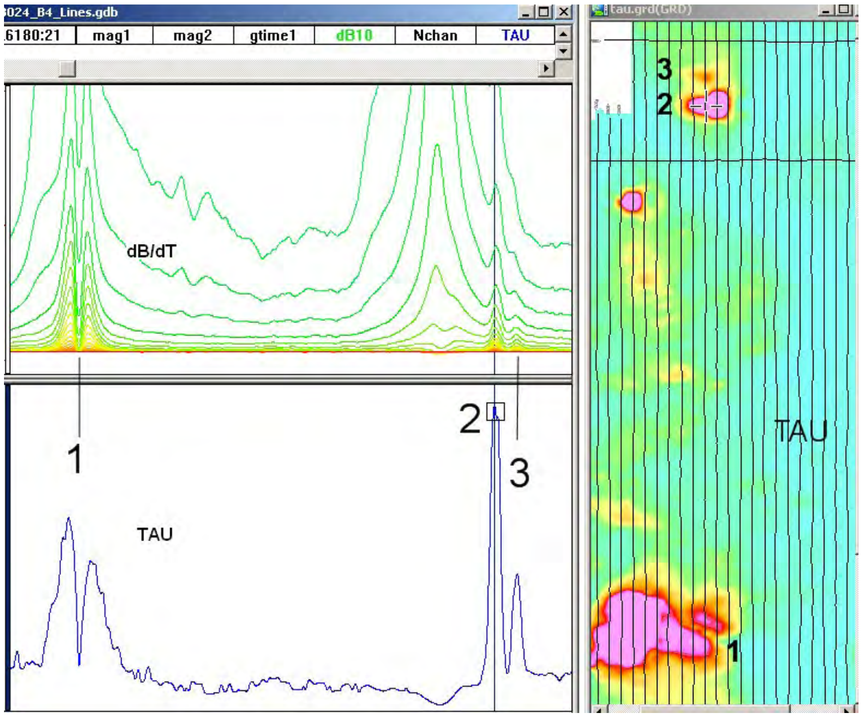


Figure E-5: Map of total TAU and dB/dt profile.

The EM Time Constants for dB/dt and B-field were calculated using the "sliding Tau" in-house program developed at UTS[2]. The principle of the calculation is based on using of time window (4 time channels) which is sliding along the curve decay and looking for latest time channels which have a response above the level of noise and decay. The EM decays are obtained from all available decay channels, starting at the latest channel. Time constants are taken from a least square fit of a straight-line (log/linear space) over the last 4 gates above a pre-set signal threshold level (Figure F6). Threshold settings are pointed in the "label" property of TAU database channels. The sliding Tau method determines that, as the amplitudes increase, the time-constant is taken at progressively later times in the EM decay. Conversely, as the amplitudes decrease, Tau is taken at progressively earlier times in the decay. If the maximum signal amplitude falls below the threshold, or becomes negative for any of the 4 time gates, then Tau is not calculated and is assigned a value of "dummy" by default.

[2] by A.Prikhodko

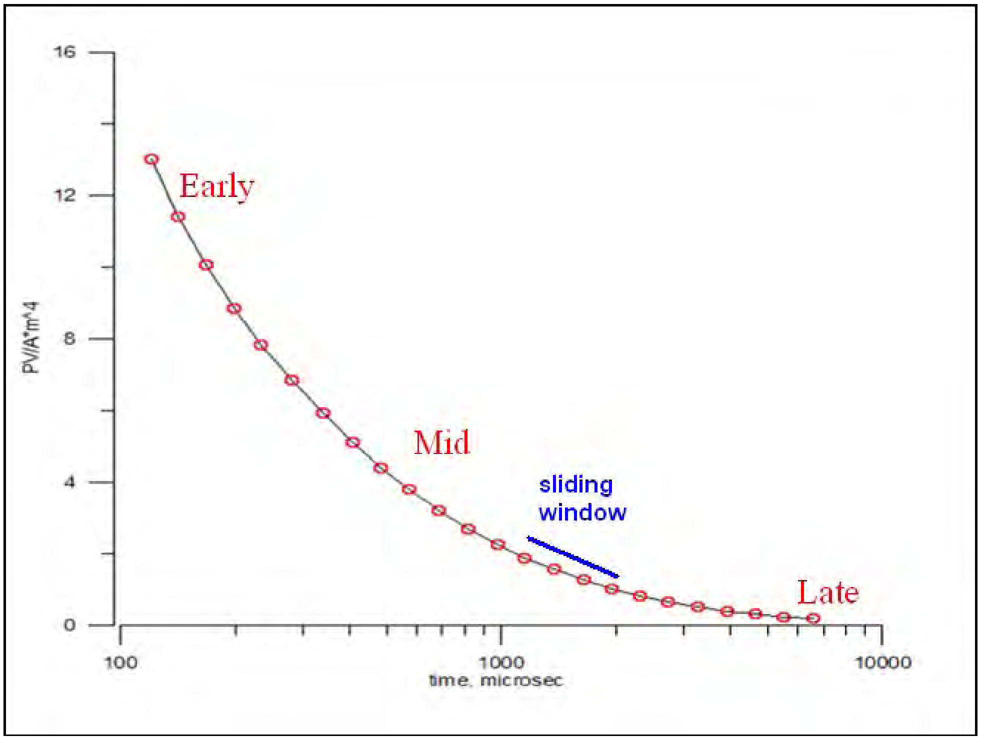


Figure E-6: Typical dB/dt decays of VTEM^{TM} data

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UTS Ltd.

September 2010

APPENDIX F

TEM RESISTIVITY DEPTH IMAGING (RDI)

Resistivity depth imaging (RDI) is technique used to rapidly convert EM profile decay data into an equiVenture Minerals Ltd.nt resistivity versus depth cross-section, by deconvolving the measured TEM data.
The used RDI algorithm of Resistivity-Depth transformation is based on scheme of the apparent resistivity transform of Maxwell A.Meju (1998)[1] and TEM response from conductive half-space. The program is developed by Alexander Prikhodko and depth calibrated based on forward plate modeling for VTEM™ system configuration (Fig. 1-10).

RDIs provide reasonable indications of conductor relative depth and vertical extent, as well as accurate 1D layered-earth apparent conductivity/resistivity structure across VTEM™ flight lines.
Approximate depth of investigation of a TEM system, image of secondary field distribution in half space, effective resistivity, initial geometry and position of conductive targets is the information obtained on base of the RDIs.

Maxwell forward modeling with RDI sections from the synthetic responses (VTEM™ system)

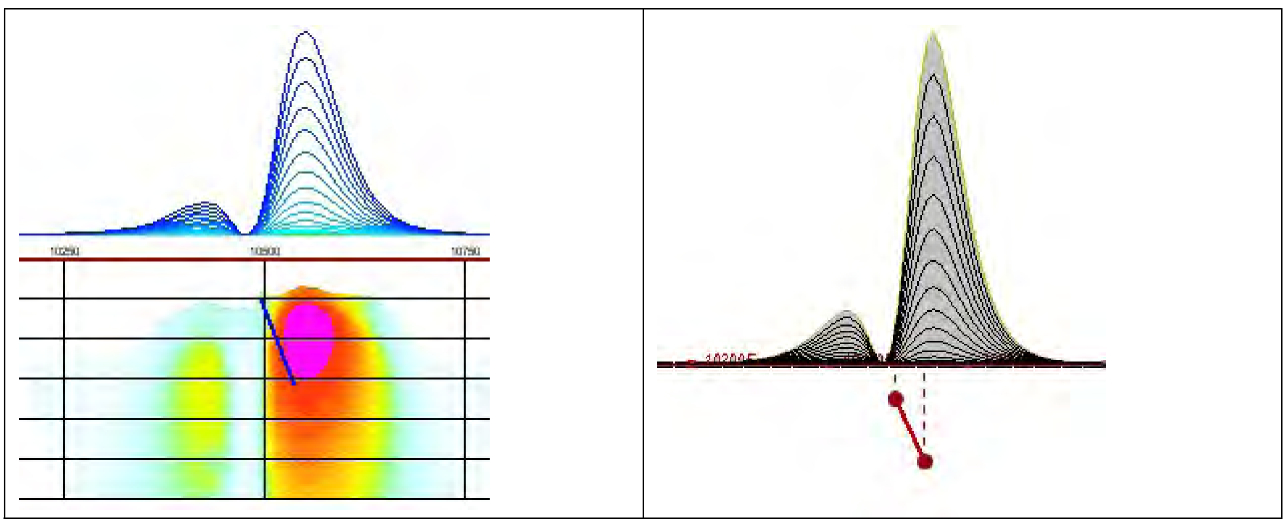


Figure F-1: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for conductive “thin” plate (depth 50 m, dip 65 degree, depth extend 100 m).

[1] Maxwell A.Meju, 1998, Short Note: A simple method of transient electromagnetic data analysis, Geophysics, **63**, 405–410.

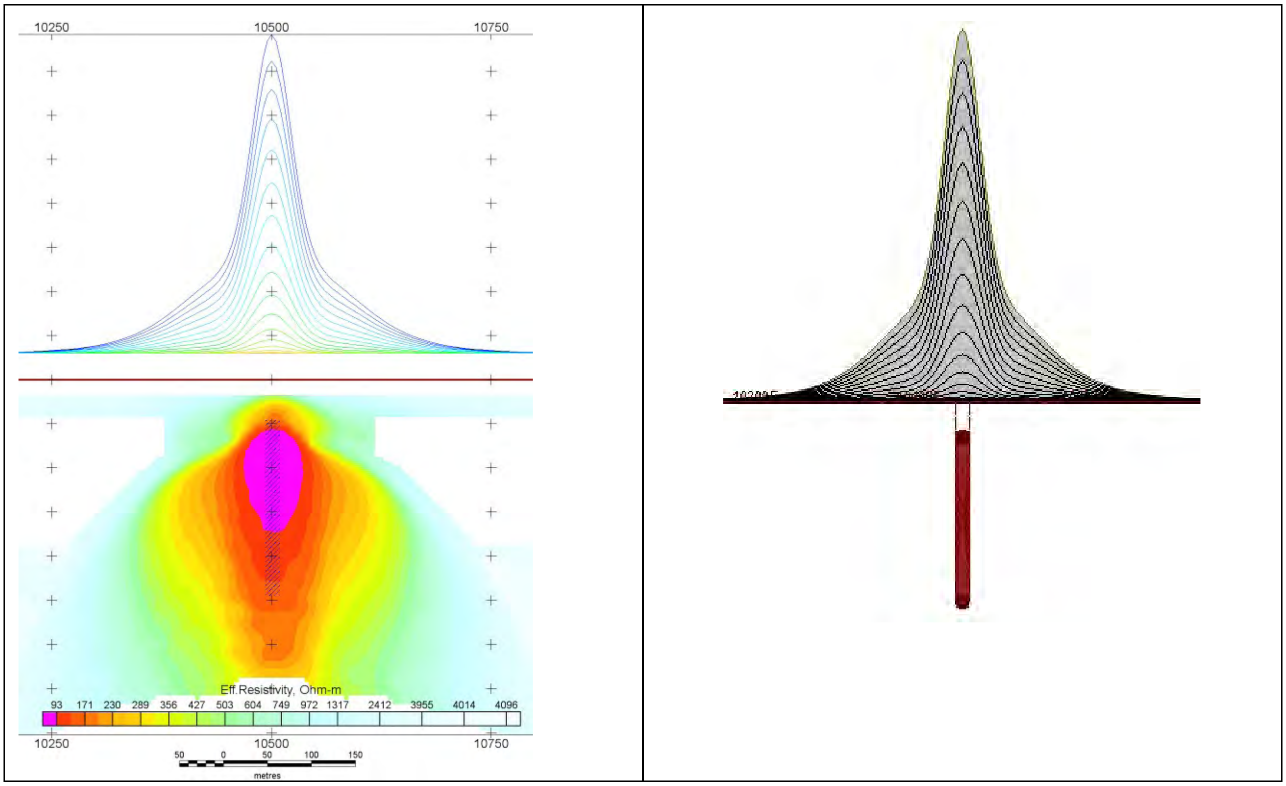


Figure F-2: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for "thick" plate 18 m thickness, depth 50 m, depth extend 200 m).

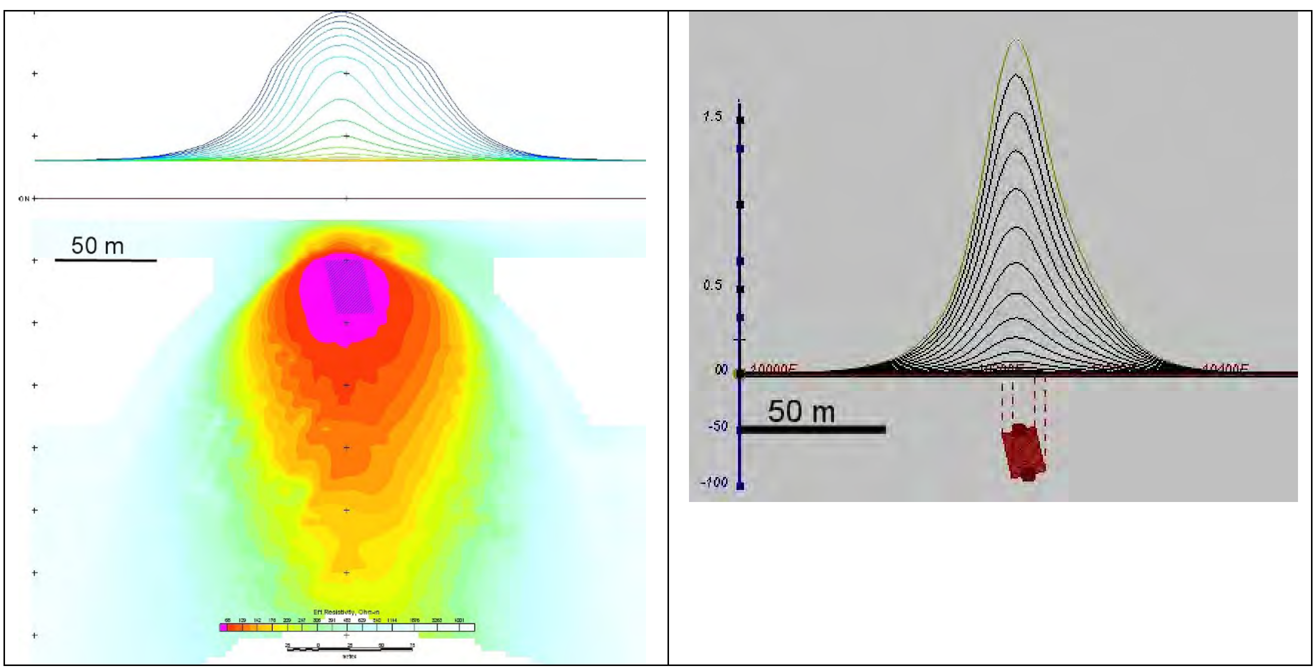


Figure F-3: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for bulk ("thick") 100 m length, 40 m depth extend, 30 m thickness

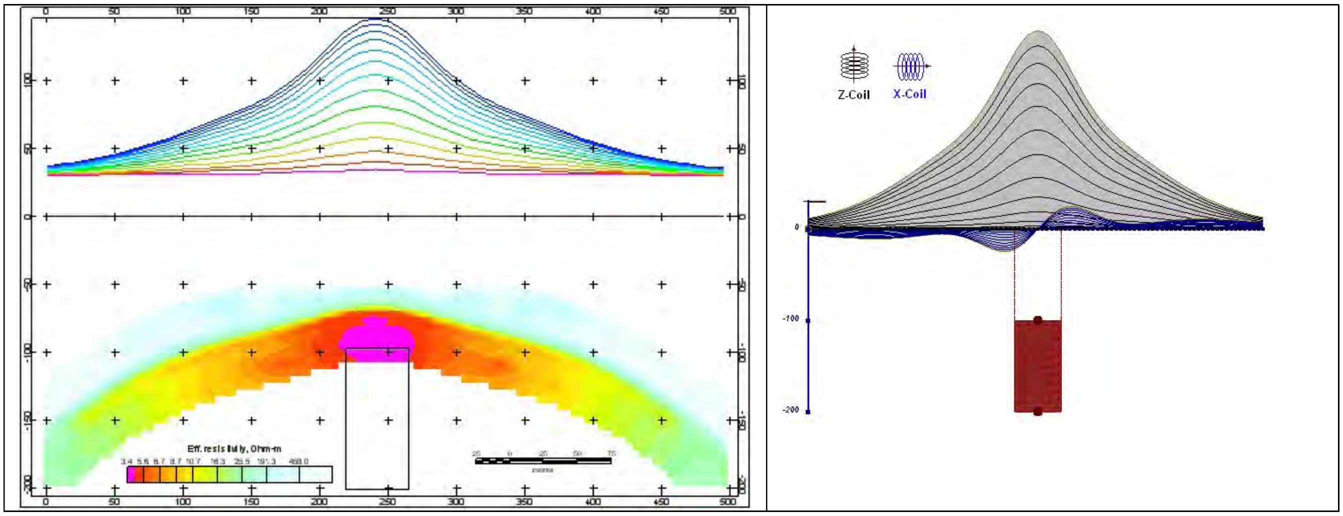


Figure F-4: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for "thick" vertical target (depth 100 m, depth extend 100 m). 19-44 chan.

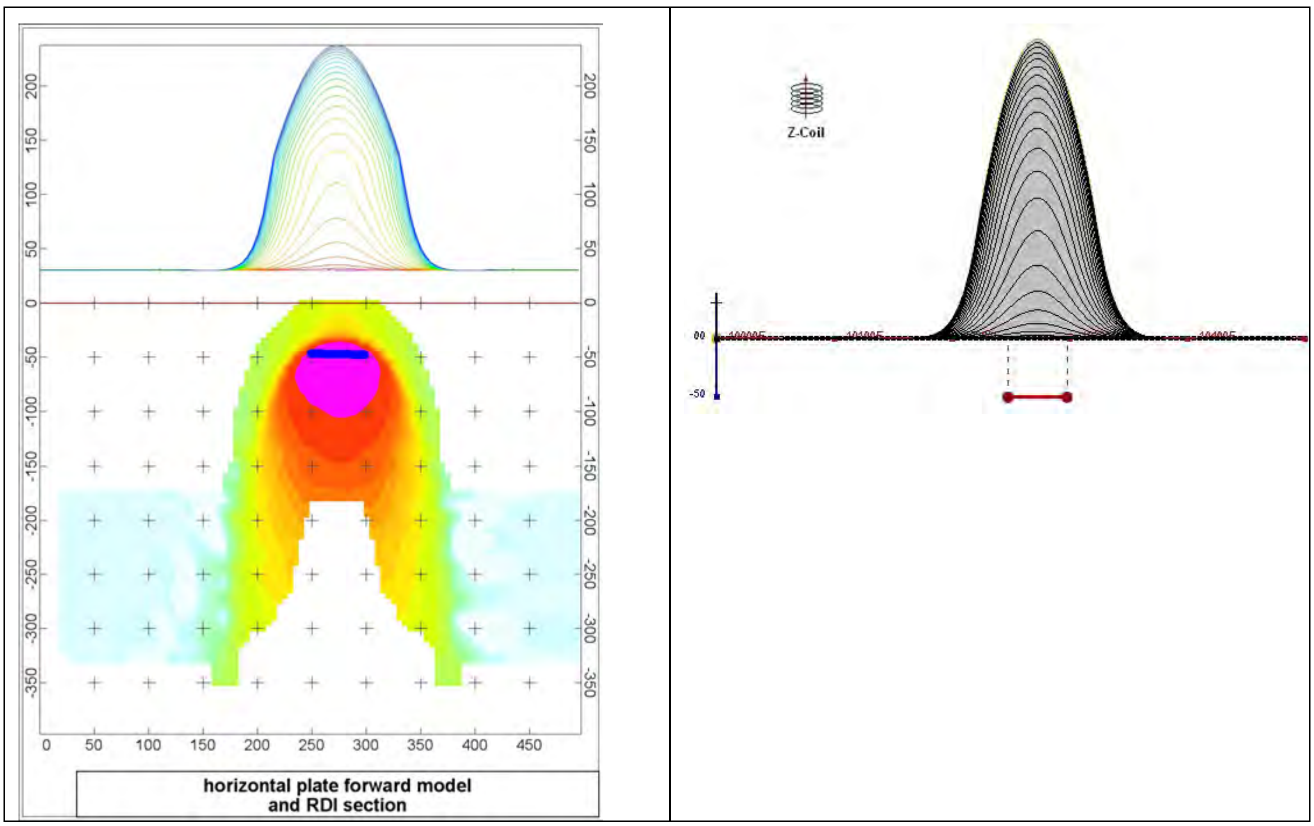


Figure F-5: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for horizontal thin plate (depth 50 m, dim 50x100 m). 15-44 chan.

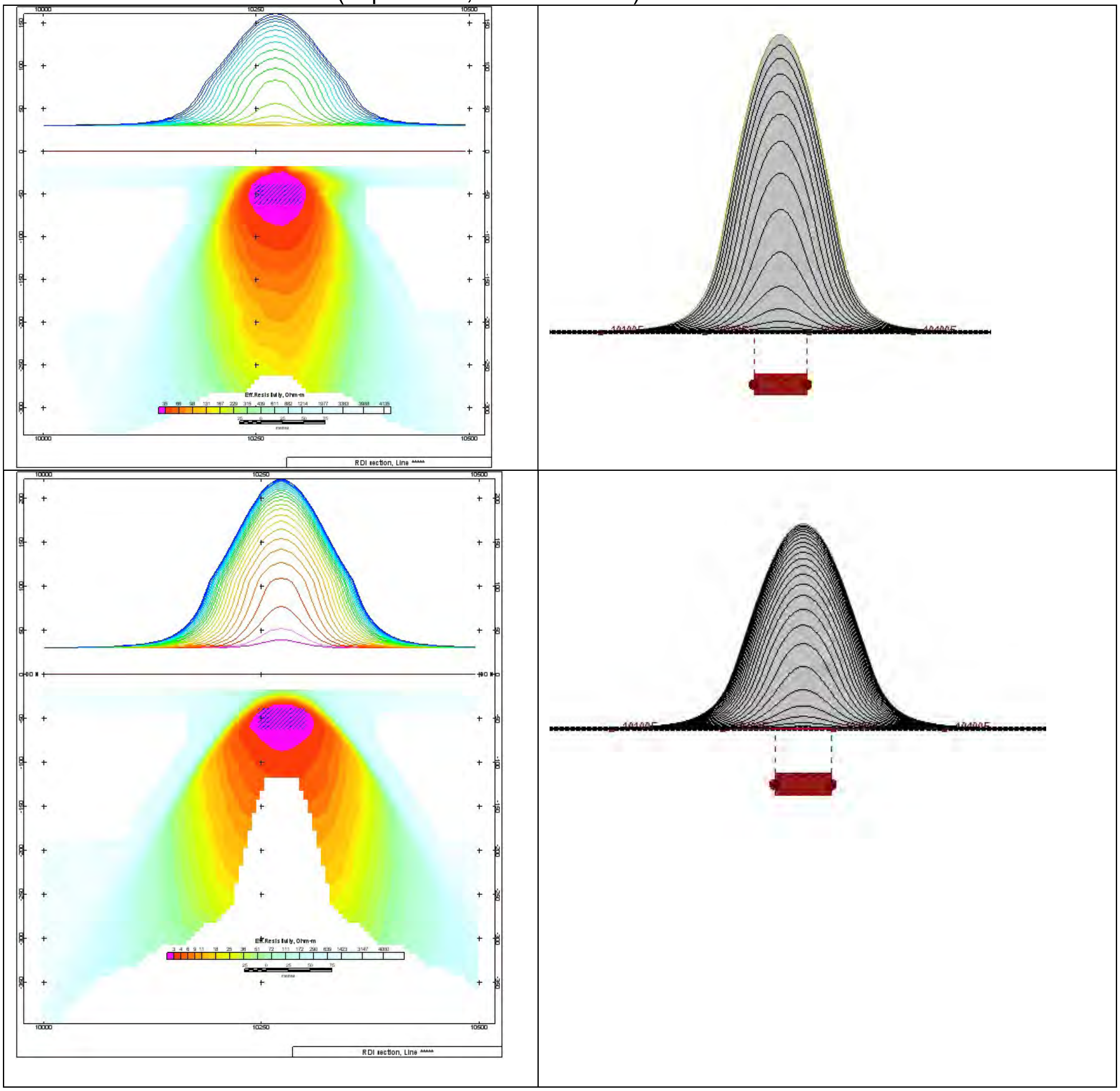


Figure F-6: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for horizontal thick (20m) plate – less conductive (on the top), more conductive (below)

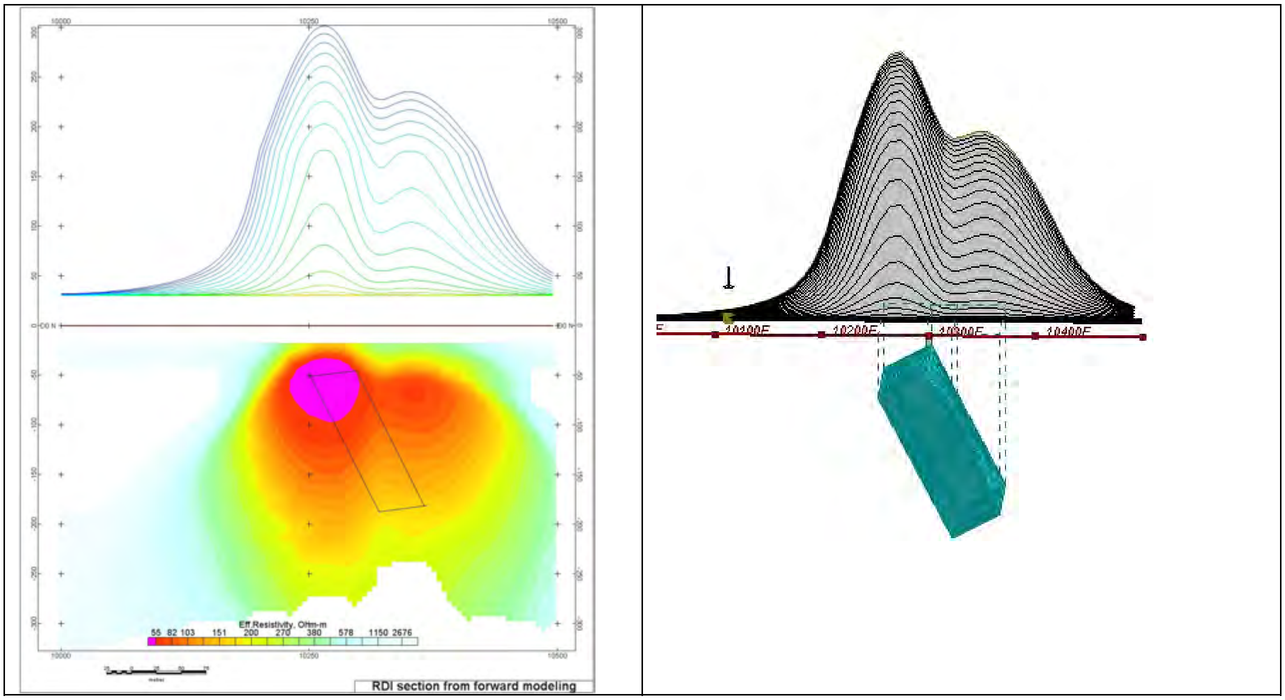


Figure F-7: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for inclined thick (50m) plate. Depth extends 150 m, depth to the target 50 m.

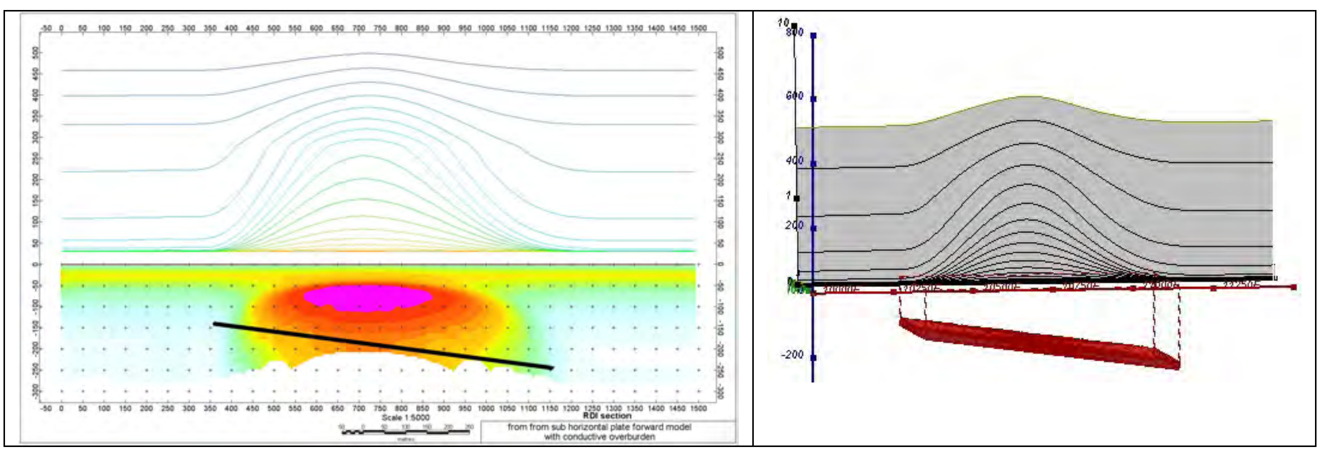


Figure F-8: Maxwell plate model and RDI from the calculated response for the long, wide and deep subhorizontal plate (depth 140 m, dim 25x500x800 m) with conductive overburden.

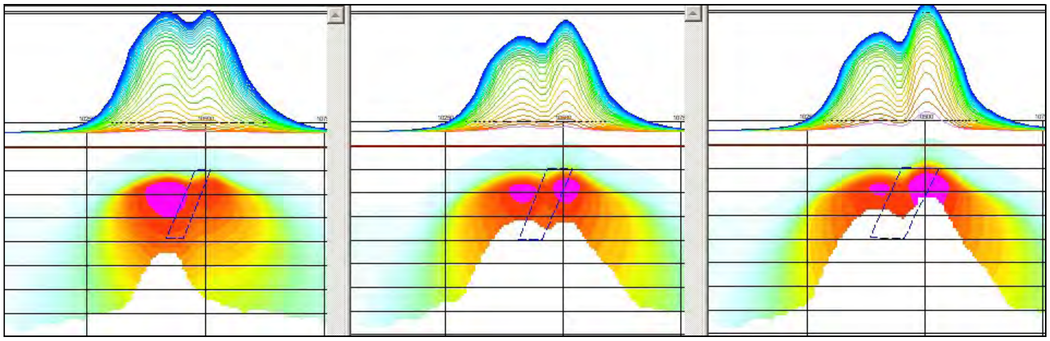


Figure F-9: Maxwell plate models and RDIs from the calculated response for “thick” dipping plates (35, 50, 75 m thickness), depth 50 m, conductivity 2.5 S/m.

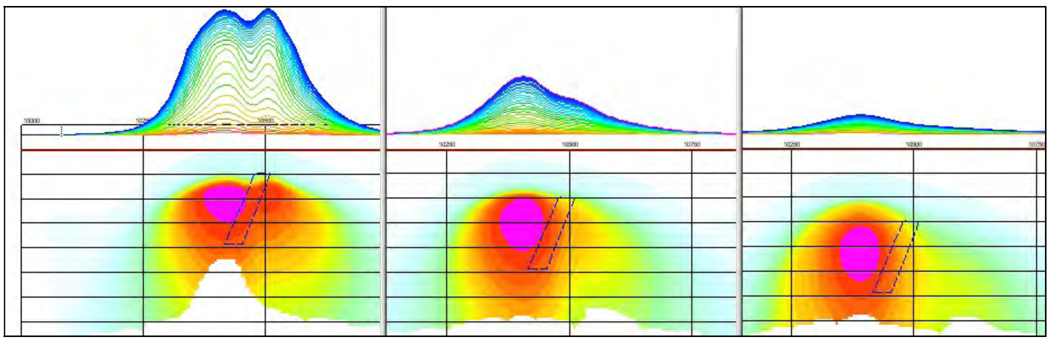


Figure F-10: Maxwell plate models and RDIs from the calculated response for “thick” (35 m thickness) dipping plate on different depth (50, 100, 150 m), conductivity 2.5 S/m.

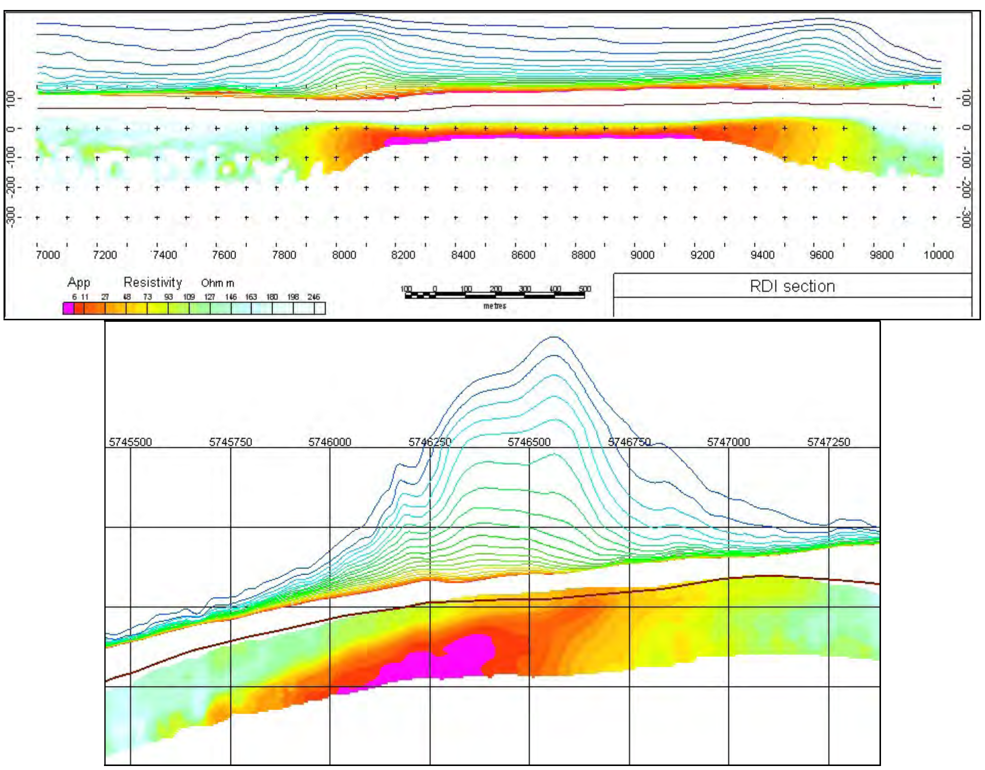
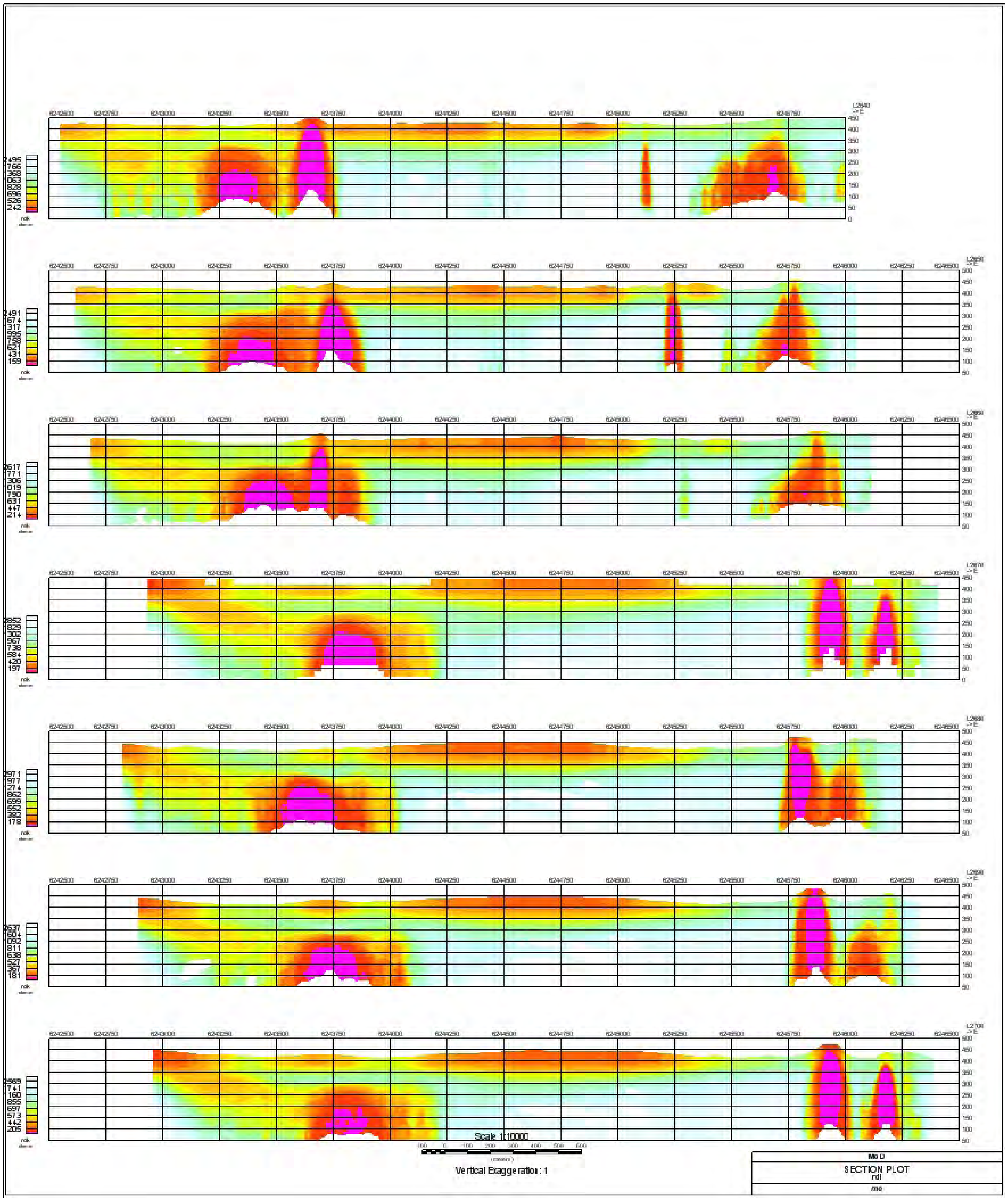


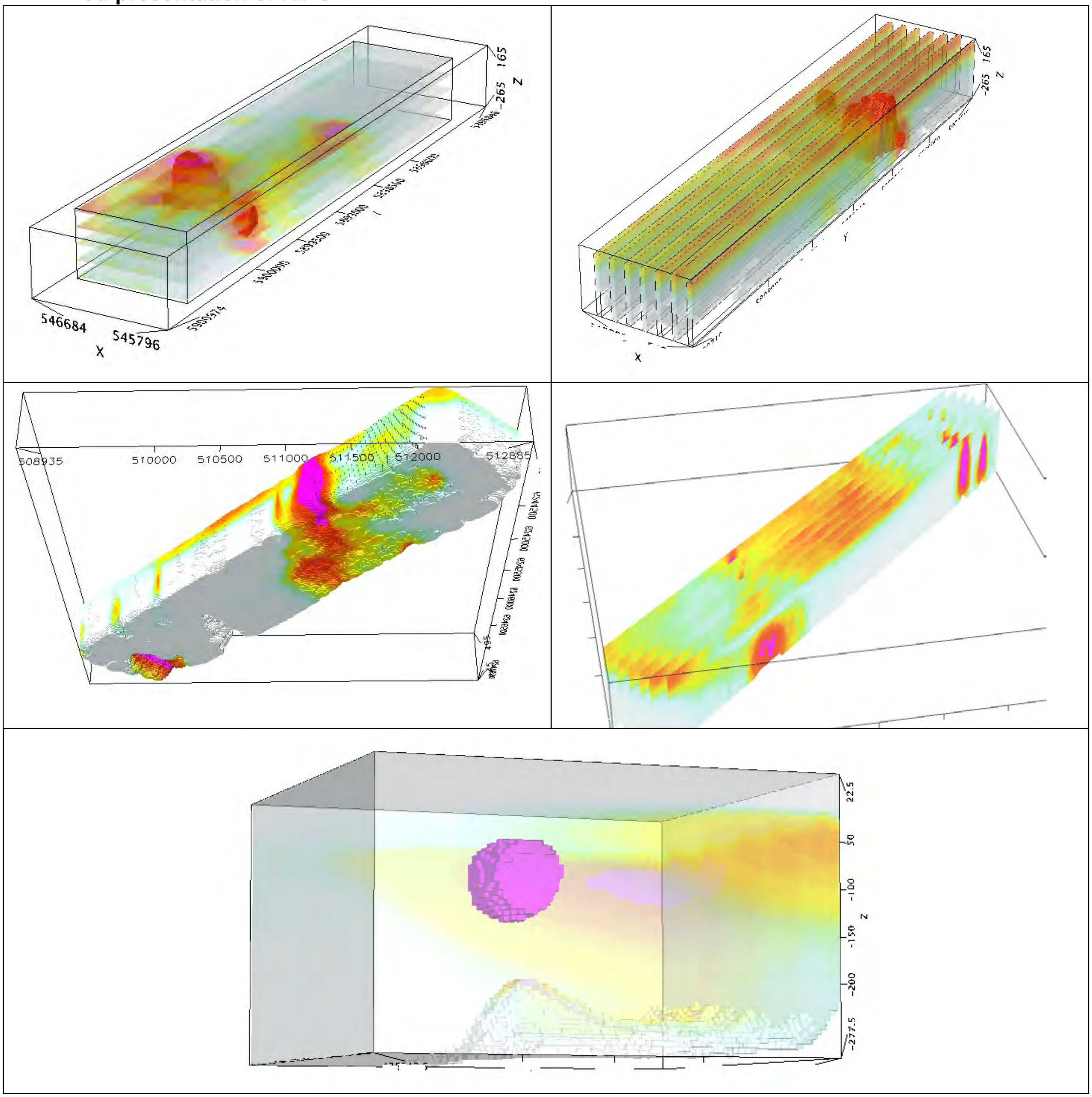
Figure F-11: RDI section for the real horizontal and slightly dipping conductive layers

FORMS OF RDI PRESENTATION

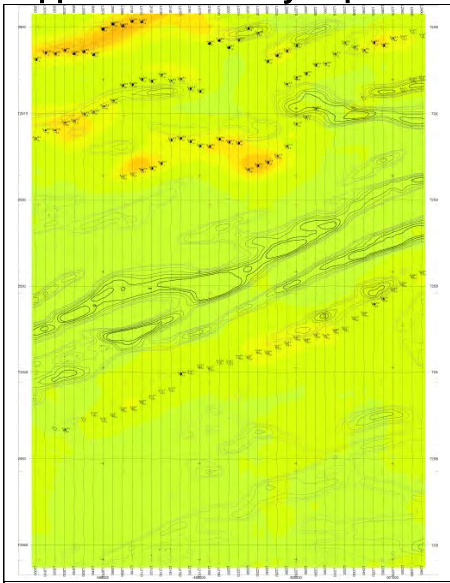
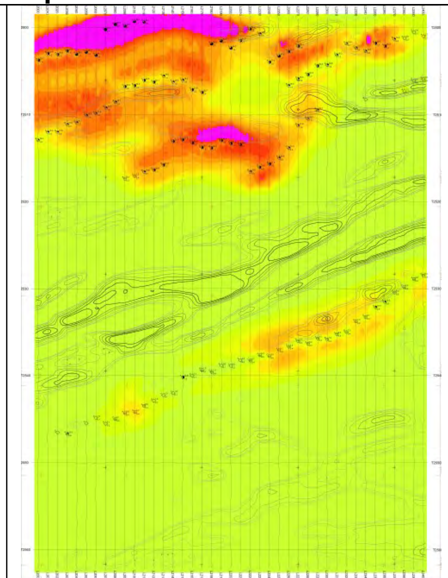
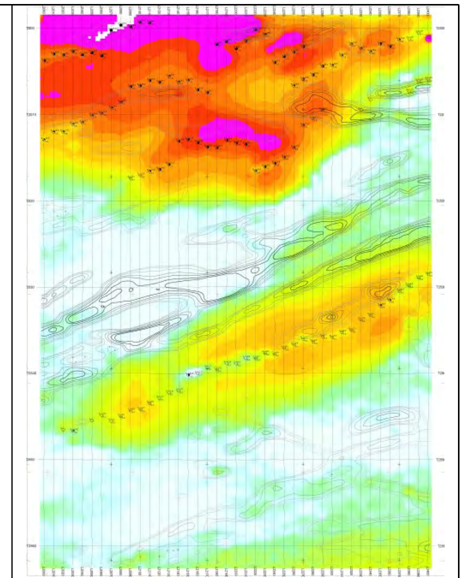
Presentation of series of lines



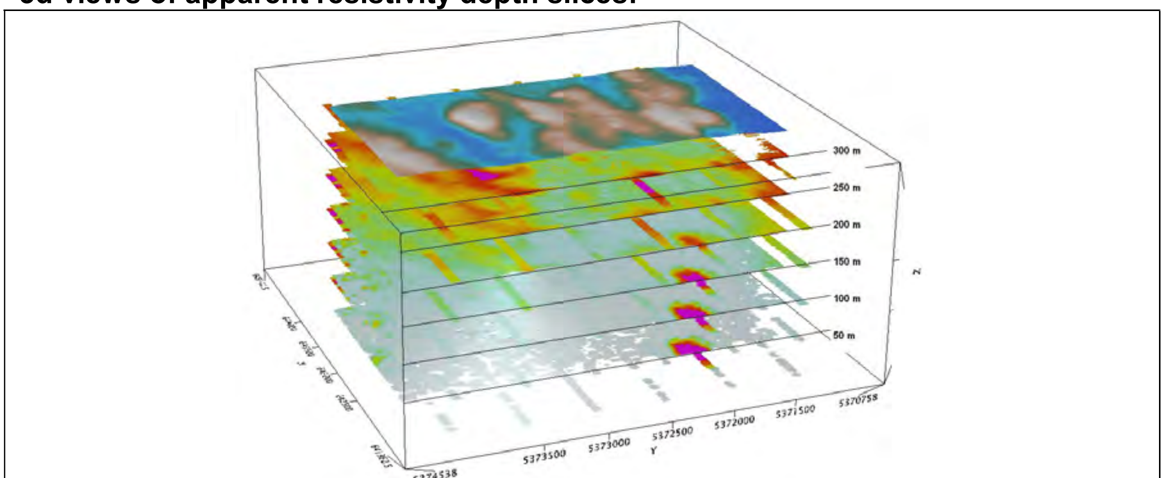
3d presentation of RDIs

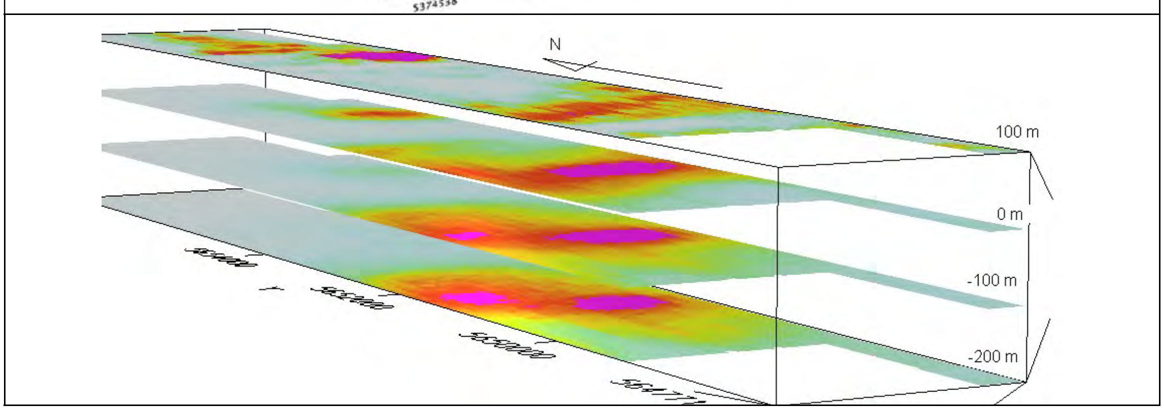


Apparent Resistivity Depth Slices plans:

		
0 m (surface)	-100 m	-200 m

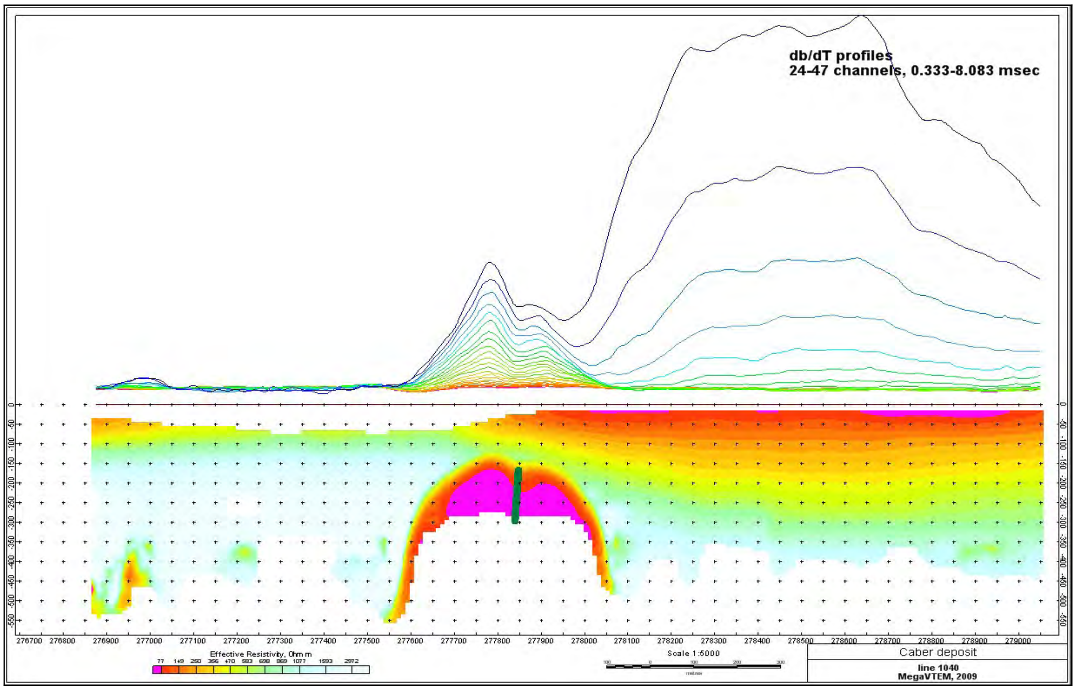
3d views of apparent resistivity depth slices:



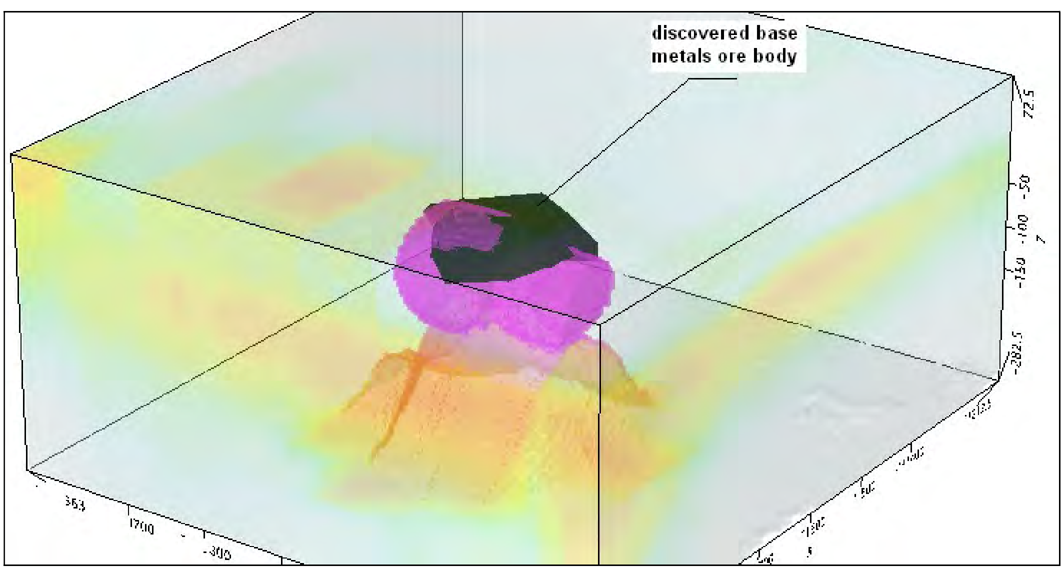


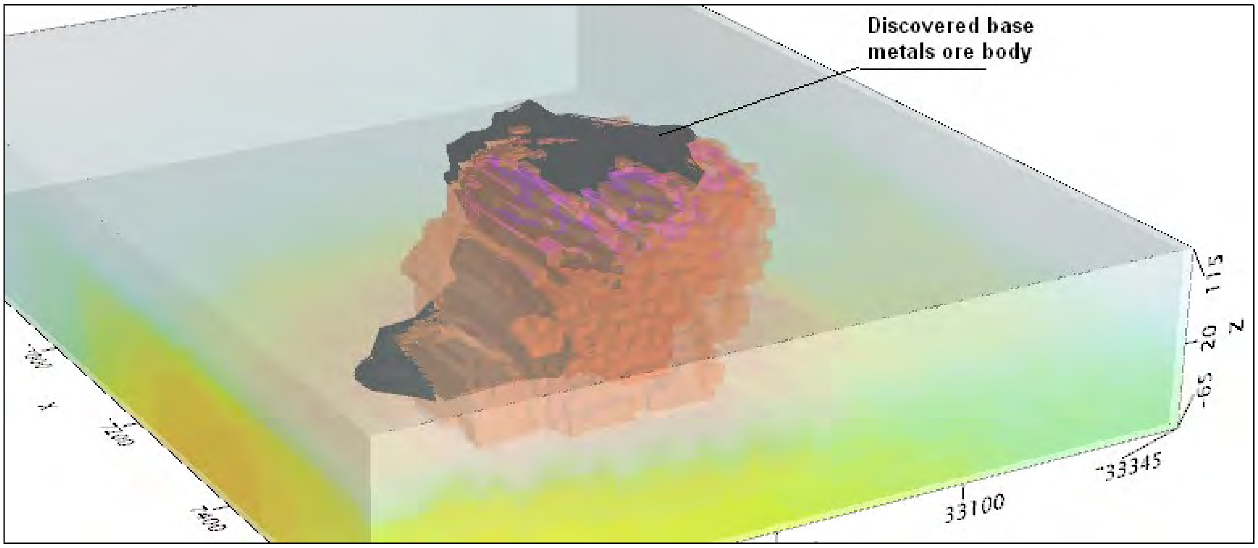
Real base metal targets in comparison with RDIs:

RDI section of the line over Caber deposit (“thin” subvertical plate target and conductive overburden).



3d RDI voxels with base metals ore bodies (Middle East):





Alexander Prikhodko, PhD, P.Geo
UTS Ltd.
April 2011

APPENDIX H

Resistivity Depth Images (RDI)

Please see attached DVD for each block RDI.

Appendix E

VTEM conductor models

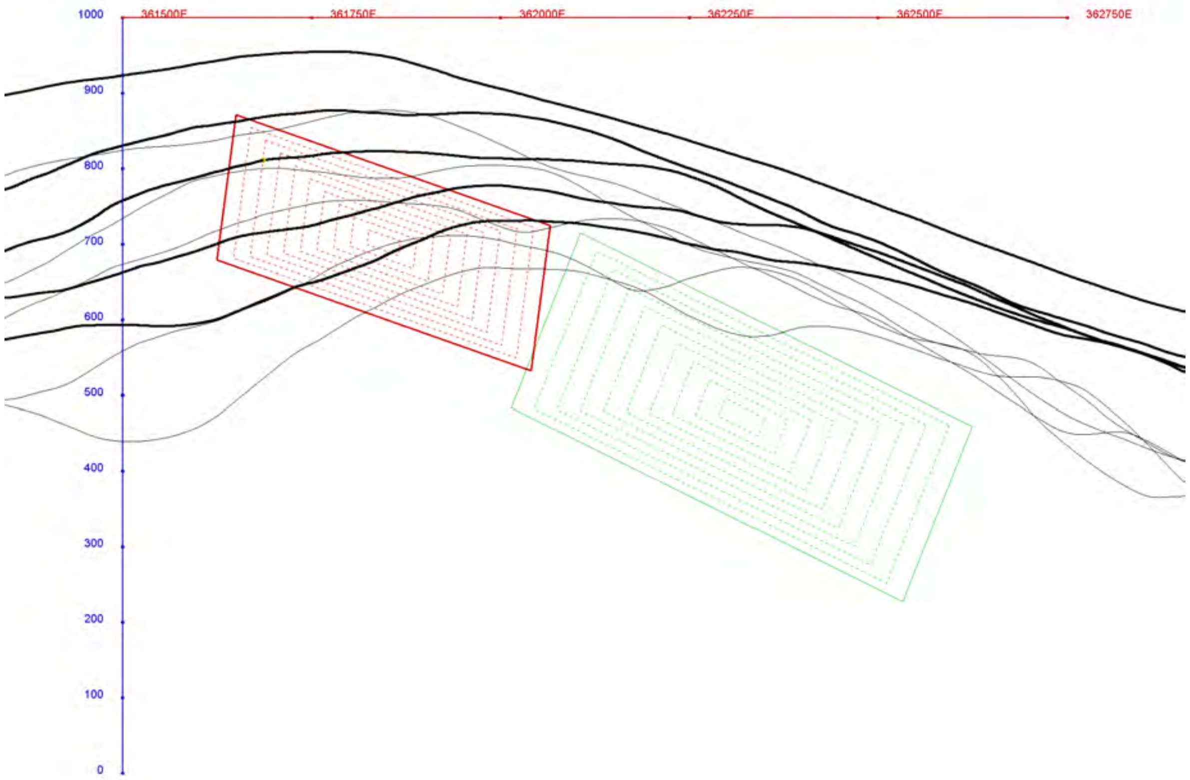
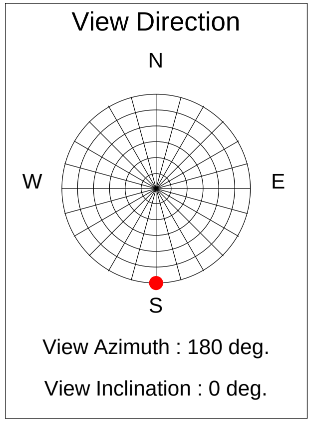


PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target19_north	Target19_south
X	361858	362365
Y	5383556	5383210
Z	798	587
Length	570	760
Depth Extent	200	250
Dip	84.35	80
Dip Dir.	42.5	220
Plunge	15	-20
Cond-Th.	91	90



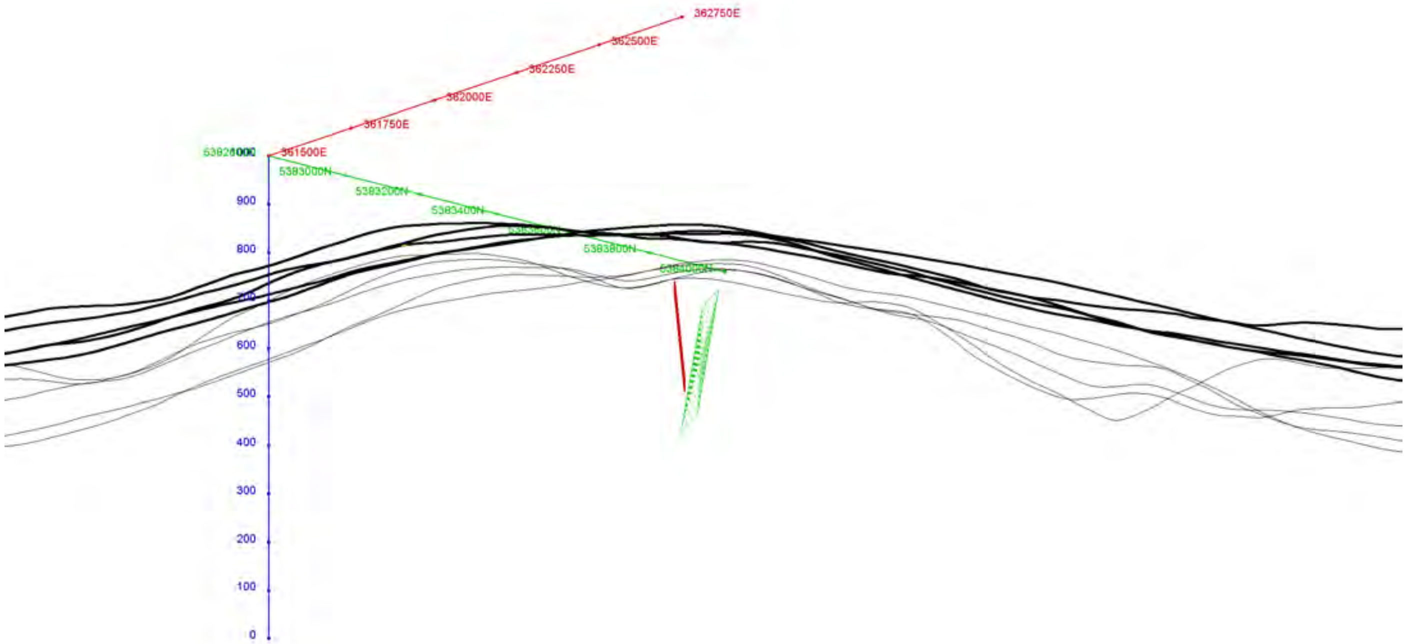
-100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale 1:10000

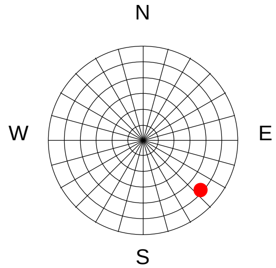
Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 19
VTEM Survey
View of Model Plates from the South

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:10000	Figure:



View Direction



View Azimuth : 131 deg.

View Inclination : -17 deg.

-100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale 1:15000

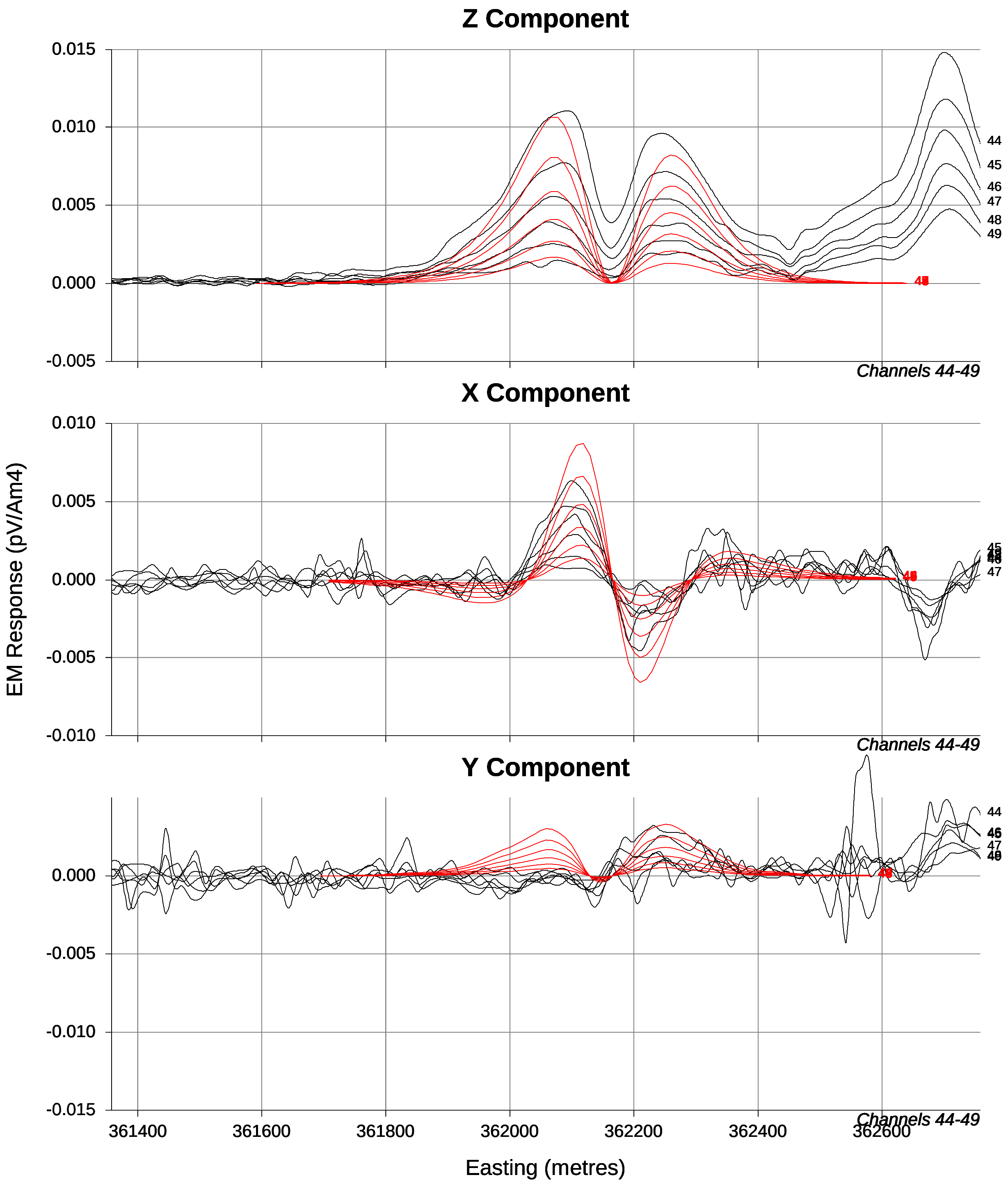
PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target19_north	Target19_south
X	361858	362365
Y	5383556	5383210
Z	798	587
Length	570	760
Depth Extent	200	250
Dip	84.35	80
Dip Dir.	42.5	220
Plunge	15	-20
Cond-Th.	91	90

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 19
VTEM Survey
3D View of Model Plates

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:15000	Figure:



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre
From the start of the Ramp

1	: 1.830	26	: 2.270
2	: 1.830	27	: 2.335
3	: 1.830	28	: 2.410
4	: 1.830	29	: 2.497
5	: 1.851	30	: 2.596
6	: 1.856	31	: 2.710
7	: 1.861	32	: 2.840
8	: 1.866	33	: 2.991
9	: 1.872	34	: 3.163
10	: 1.878	35	: 3.361
11	: 1.885	36	: 3.590
12	: 1.893	37	: 3.851
13	: 1.903	38	: 4.153
14	: 1.913	39	: 4.497
15	: 1.926	40	: 4.893
16	: 1.940	41	: 5.351
17	: 1.956	42	: 5.872
18	: 1.975	43	: 6.471
19	: 1.997	44	: 7.163
20	: 2.022	45	: 7.955
21	: 2.050	46	: 8.866
22	: 2.083	47	: 9.913
23	: 2.120	48	: 11.12
24	: 2.163	49	: 12.50
25	: 2.213		

-100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale 1:10000

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mt Lindsay Project
Target 19
VTEM Survey
Model Profiles of Z, X and Y Components
Line L2250

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:10000	Figure:

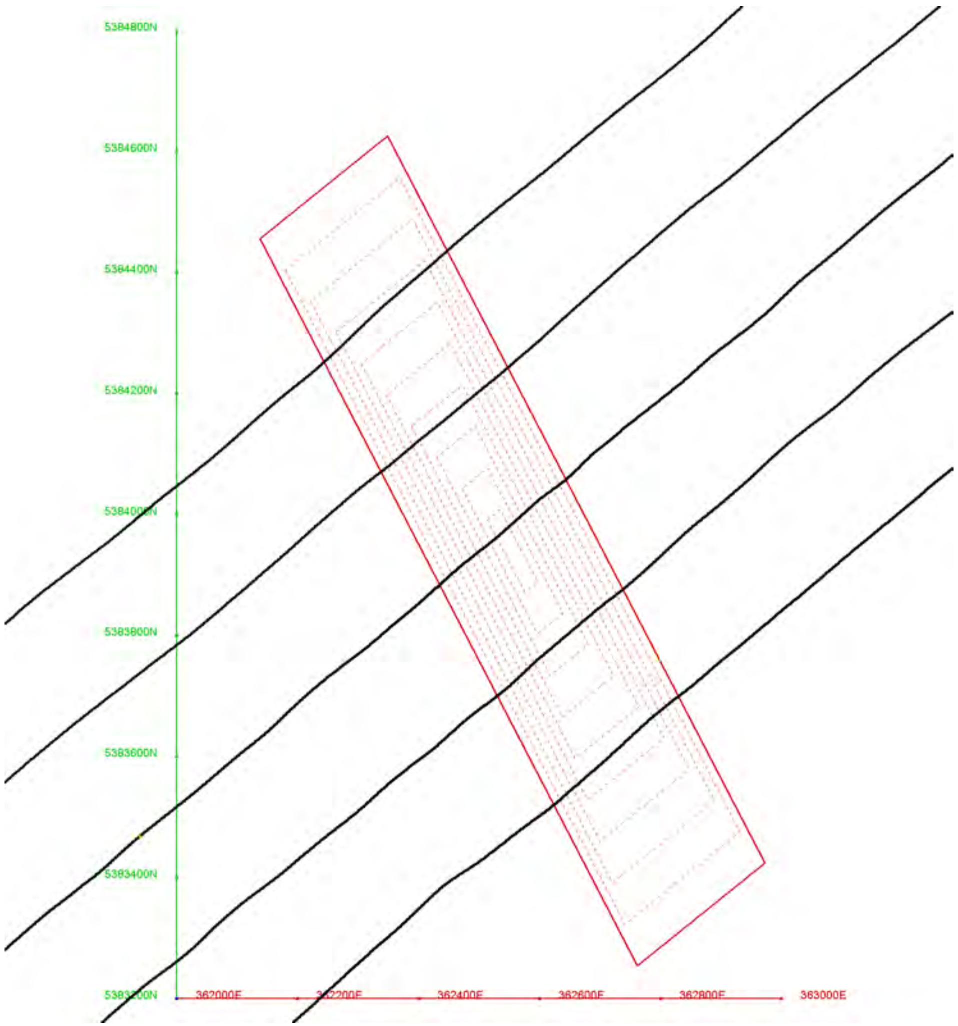
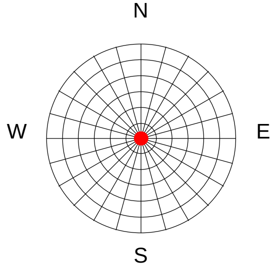


PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target 21
X	362450
Y	5383855
Z	470
Length	1450
Depth Extent	304.625
Dip	35.55
Dip Dir.	95
Plunge	38
Cond-Th.	150

View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

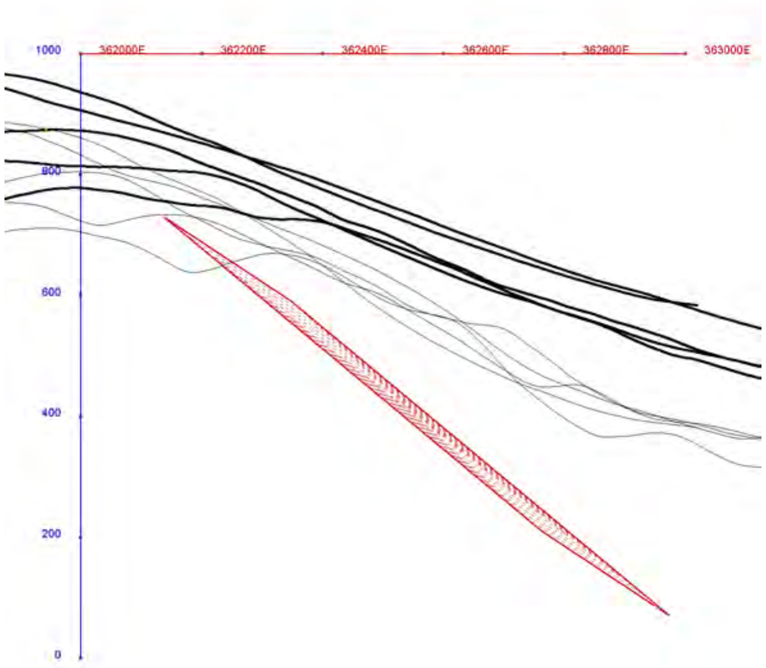
View Inclination : 90 deg.

Scale 1:12500

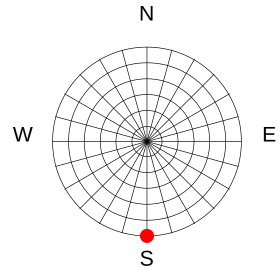
Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 21
VTEM Survey
Model Plan View

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:12500	Figure:



View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

View Inclination : 0 deg.

-100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Scale 1:12500

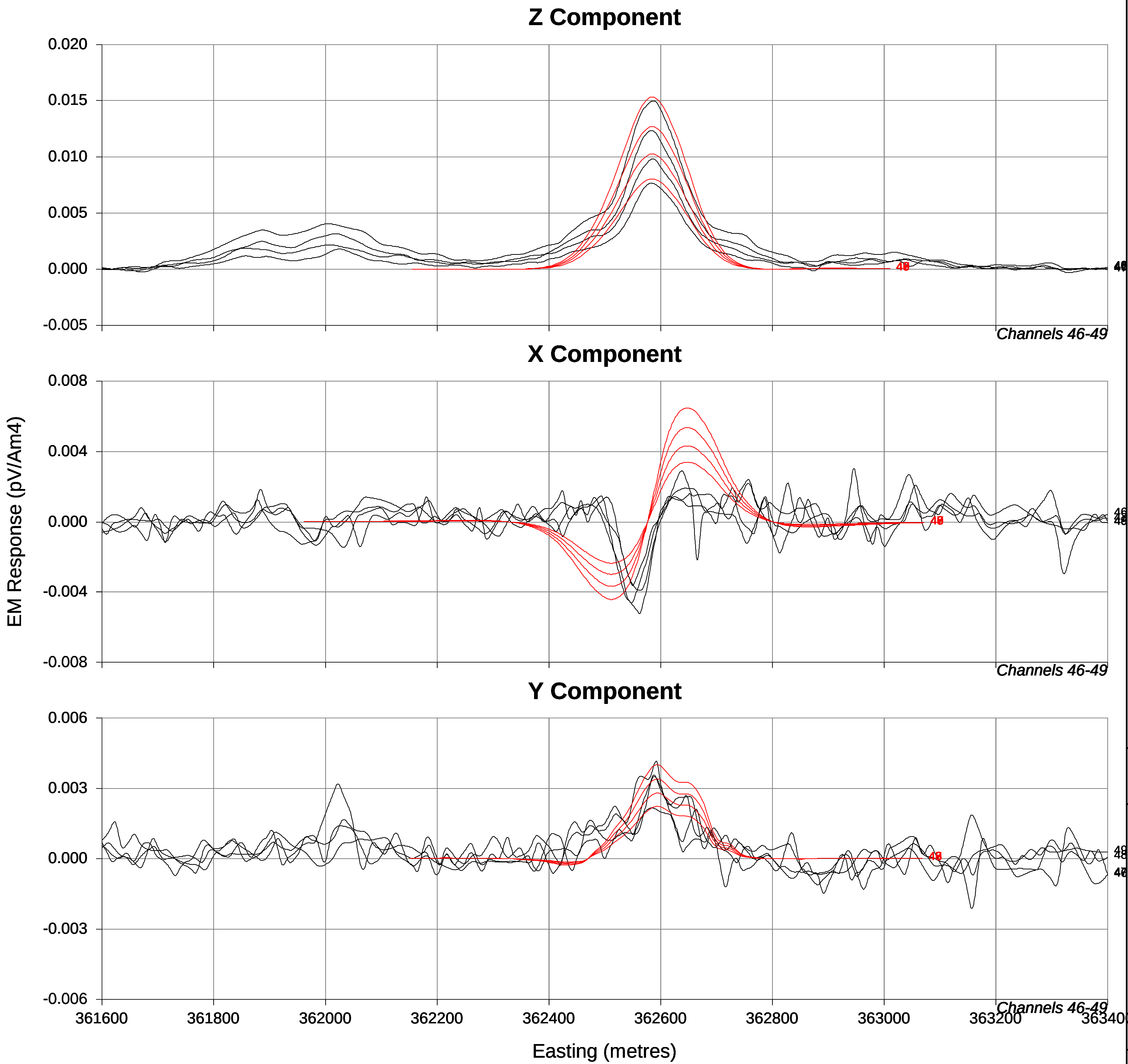
Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 21
VTEM Survey
View of Model Plate from the South

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:12500	Figure:

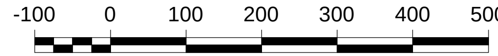
PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target 21
X	362450
Y	5383855
Z	470
Length	1450
Depth Extent	304.625
Dip	35.55
Dip Dir.	95
Plunge	38
Cond-Th.	150



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre
From the start of the Ramp

1	: 1.830	26	: 2.270
2	: 1.830	27	: 2.335
3	: 1.830	28	: 2.410
4	: 1.830	29	: 2.497
5	: 1.851	30	: 2.596
6	: 1.856	31	: 2.710
7	: 1.861	32	: 2.840
8	: 1.866	33	: 2.991
9	: 1.872	34	: 3.163
10	: 1.878	35	: 3.361
11	: 1.885	36	: 3.590
12	: 1.893	37	: 3.851
13	: 1.903	38	: 4.153
14	: 1.913	39	: 4.497
15	: 1.926	40	: 4.893
16	: 1.940	41	: 5.351
17	: 1.956	42	: 5.872
18	: 1.975	43	: 6.471
19	: 1.997	44	: 7.163
20	: 2.022	45	: 7.955
21	: 2.050	46	: 8.866
22	: 2.083	47	: 9.913
23	: 2.120	48	: 11.12
24	: 2.163	49	: 12.50
25	: 2.213		



Scale 1:10000

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mt Lindsay Project
Target 21
VTEM Survey
Model Profiles of Z, X and Y Components
Line L2240

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: July 2019
Scale: 1:10000	Figure:

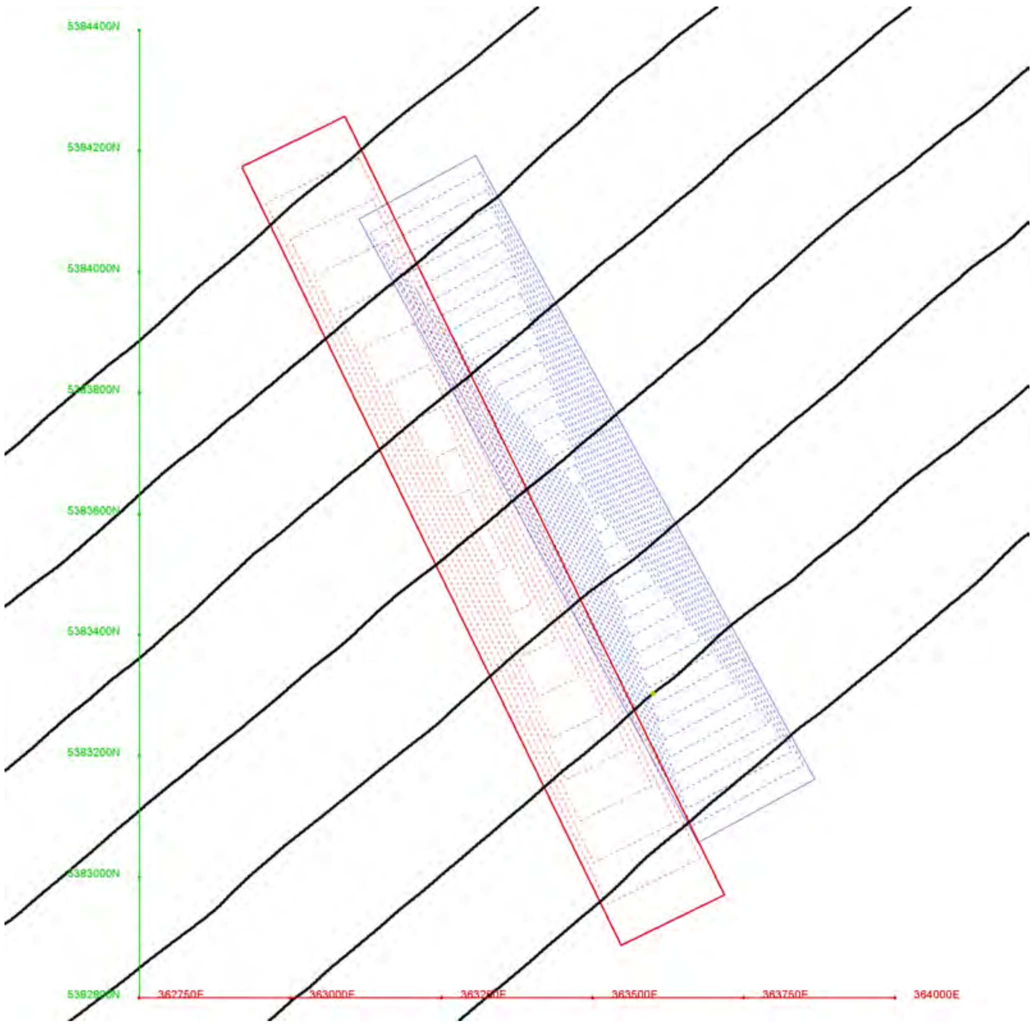
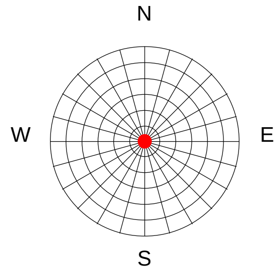


PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target24_W	Target24_E
X	363005	363210
Y	5384215.649	5384140
Z	350	330
Length	190	220
Depth Extent	1450	1200
Dip	9	12
Dip Dir.	154	151.45
Plunge	0	0
Cond-Th.	150	125

View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

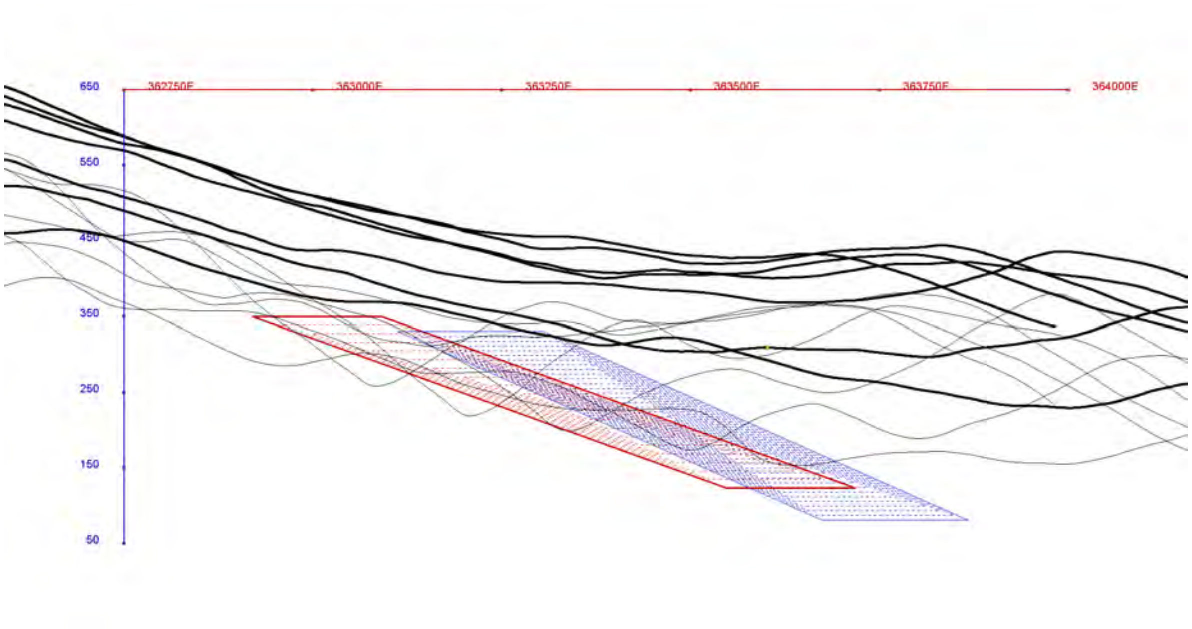
View Inclination : 90 deg.

Scale 1:12500

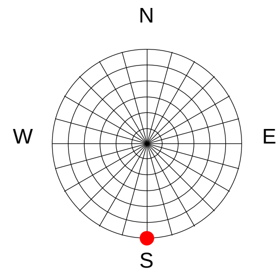
Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 24
VTEM Survey
Model Plan View

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: September
Scale: 1:12500	Figure:

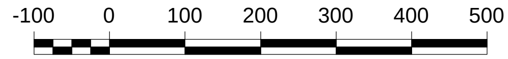


View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

View Inclination : 0 deg.



Scale 1:10000

PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target24_W	Target24_E
X	363005	363210
Y	5384215.649	5384140
Z	350	330
Length	190	220
Depth Extent	1450	1200
Dip	9	12
Dip Dir.	154	151.45
Plunge	0	0
Cond-Th.	150	125

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited

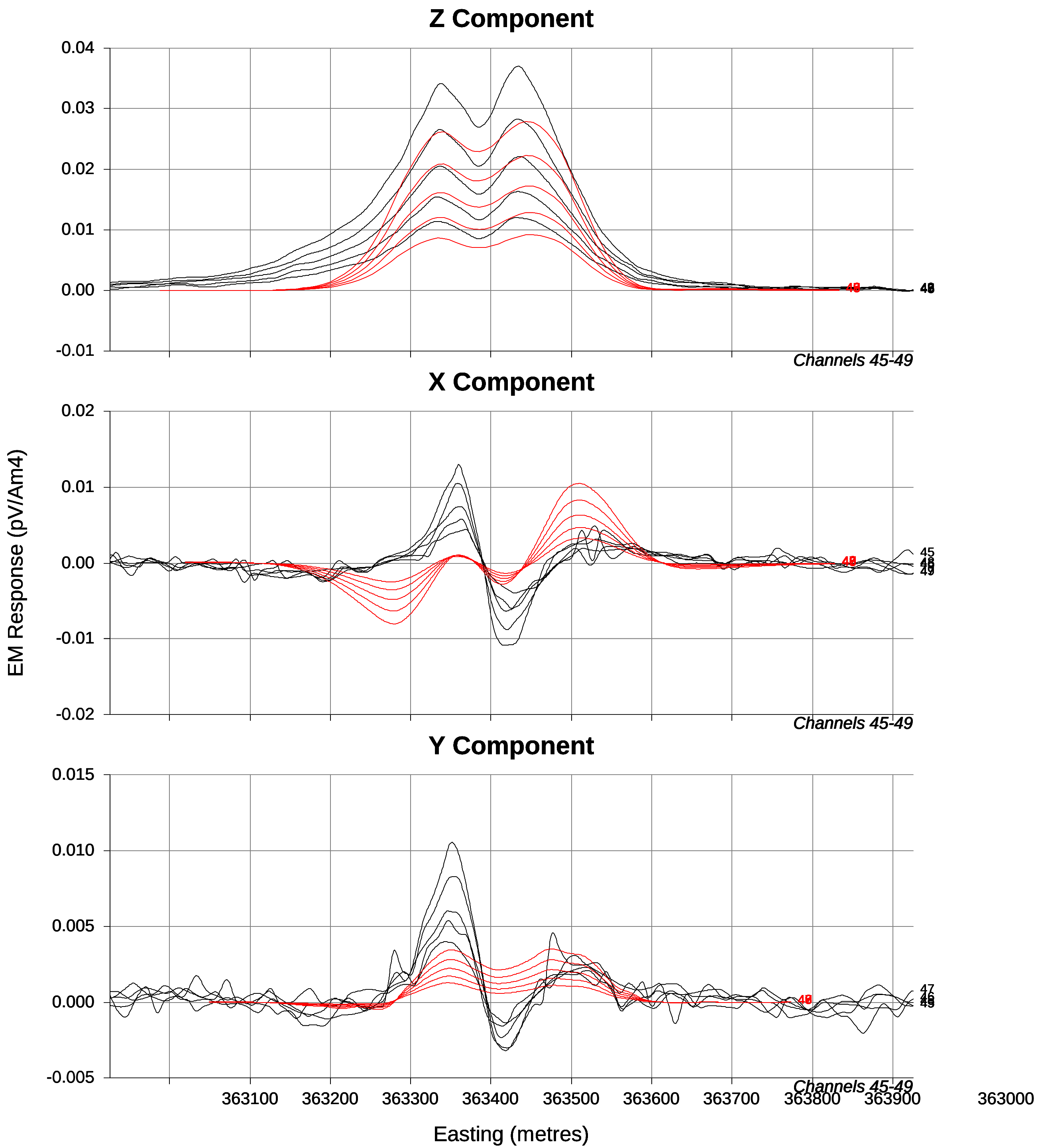
Mount Lindsay Project

Target 24

VTEM Survey

View of Model Plates from the South

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: September
Scale: 1:10000	Figure:



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre From the start of the Ramp

1	: 1.830	26	: 2.270
2	: 1.830	27	: 2.335
3	: 1.830	28	: 2.410
4	: 1.830	29	: 2.497
5	: 1.851	30	: 2.596
6	: 1.856	31	: 2.710
7	: 1.861	32	: 2.840
8	: 1.866	33	: 2.991
9	: 1.872	34	: 3.163
10	: 1.878	35	: 3.361
11	: 1.885	36	: 3.590
12	: 1.893	37	: 3.851
13	: 1.903	38	: 4.153
14	: 1.913	39	: 4.497
15	: 1.926	40	: 4.893
16	: 1.940	41	: 5.351
17	: 1.956	42	: 5.872
18	: 1.975	43	: 6.471
19	: 1.997	44	: 7.163
20	: 2.022	45	: 7.955
21	: 2.050	46	: 8.866
22	: 2.083	47	: 9.913
23	: 2.120	48	: 11.12
24	: 2.163	49	: 12.50
25	: 2.213		

-50 0 50 100 150 200 250

Scale 1:7500

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited

Mt Lindsay Project

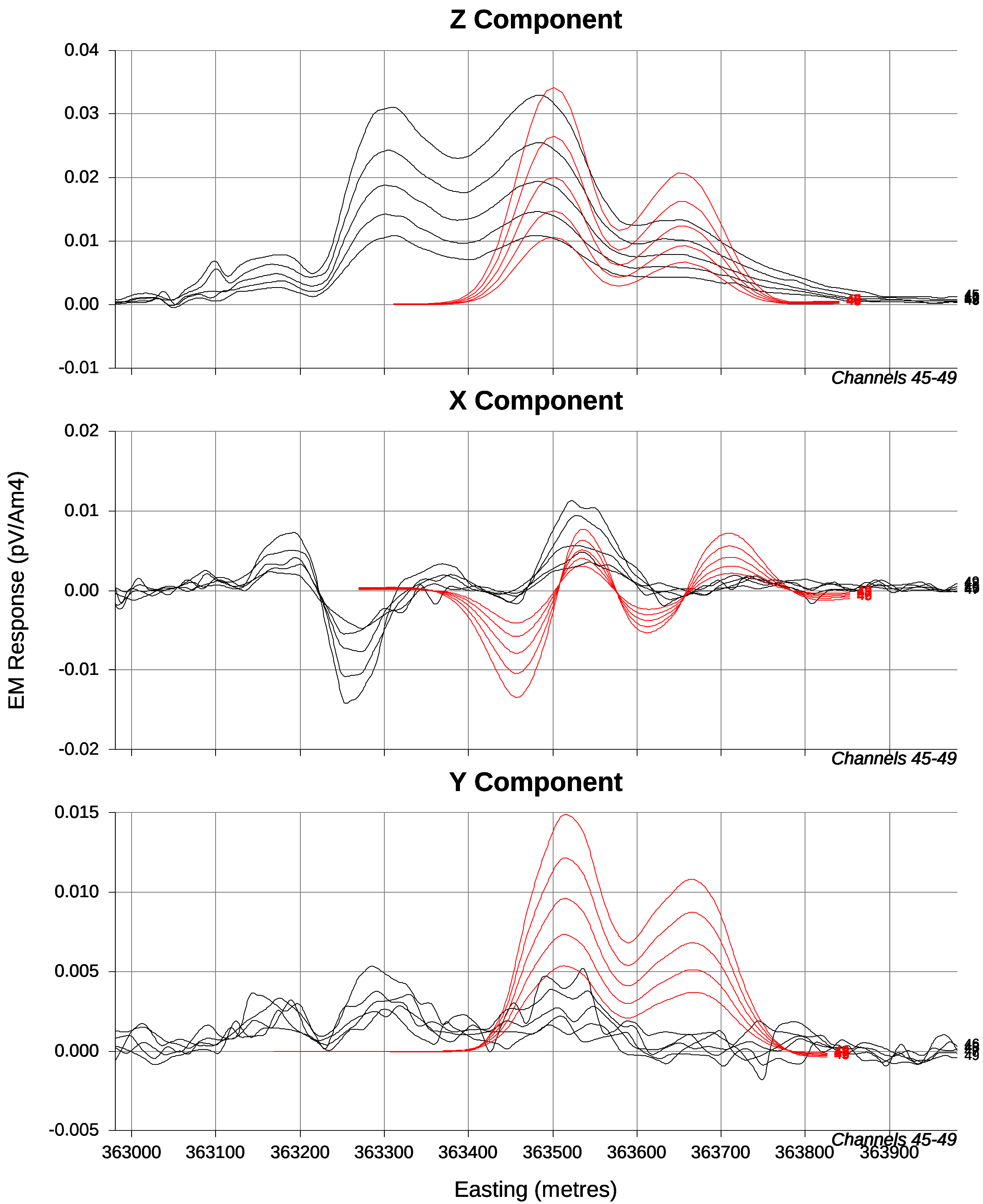
Target 24

VTEM Survey

Model Profiles of Z, X and Y Components

Line L2280

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: September
Scale: 1:7500	Figure:



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre
From the start of the Ramp

1	: 1.830	26	: 2.270
2	: 1.830	27	: 2.335
3	: 1.830	28	: 2.410
4	: 1.830	29	: 2.497
5	: 1.851	30	: 2.596
6	: 1.856	31	: 2.710
7	: 1.861	32	: 2.840
8	: 1.866	33	: 2.991
9	: 1.872	34	: 3.163
10	: 1.878	35	: 3.361
11	: 1.885	36	: 3.590
12	: 1.893	37	: 3.851
13	: 1.903	38	: 4.153
14	: 1.913	39	: 4.497
15	: 1.926	40	: 4.893
16	: 1.940	41	: 5.351
17	: 1.956	42	: 5.872
18	: 1.975	43	: 6.471
19	: 1.997	44	: 7.163
20	: 2.022	45	: 7.955
21	: 2.050	46	: 8.866
22	: 2.083	47	: 9.913
23	: 2.120	48	: 11.12
24	: 2.163	49	: 12.50
25	: 2.213		

-50 0 50 100 150 200 250

Scale 1:7500

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mt Lindsay Project
Target 24
VTEM Survey
Model Profiles of Z, X and Y Components
Line L2300

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: September
Scale: 1:7500	Figure:

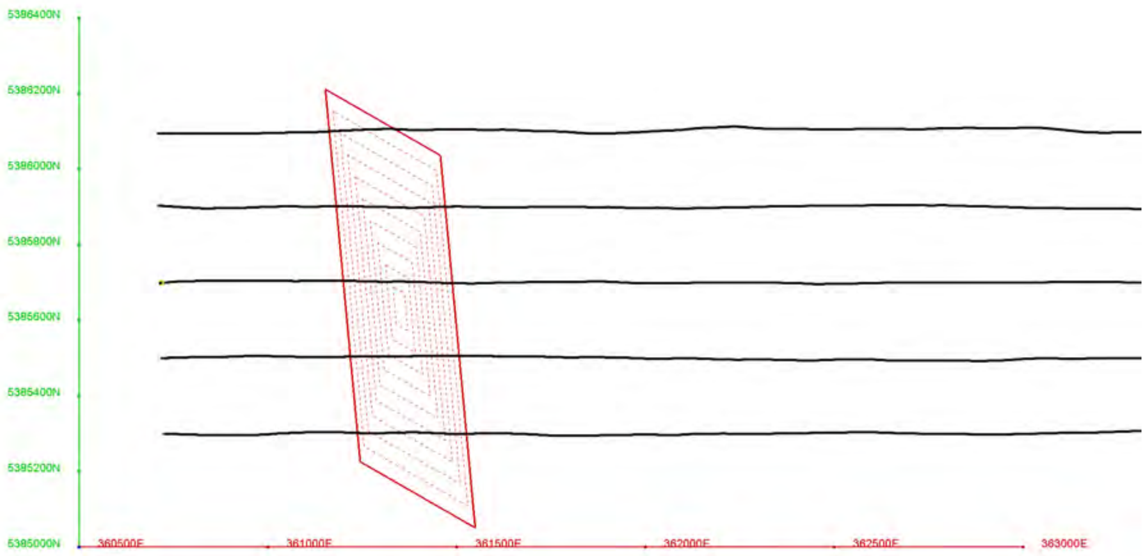
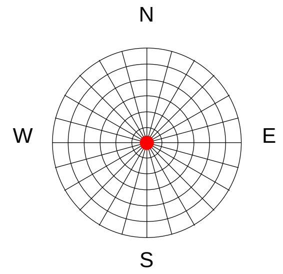


PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target32
X	361198.6
Y	5385718.5
Z	410
Length	1028.5
Depth Extent	800
Dip	69.8
Dip Dir.	78.7
Plunge	-16.8
Cond-Th.	20

View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

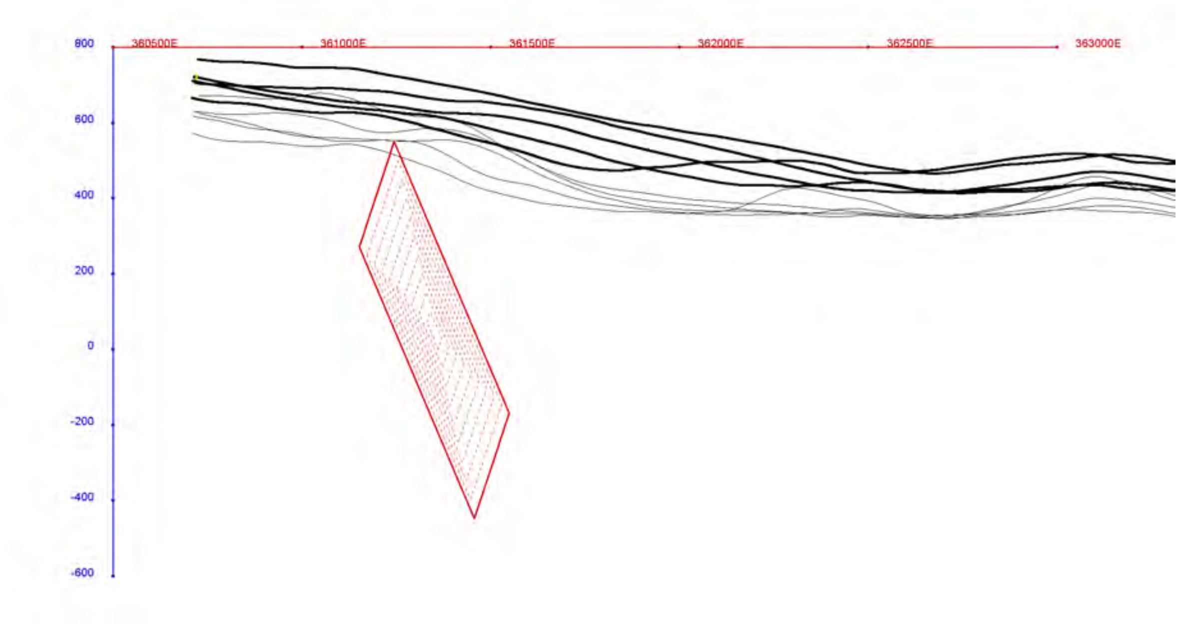
View Inclination : 90 deg.

Scale 1:20000

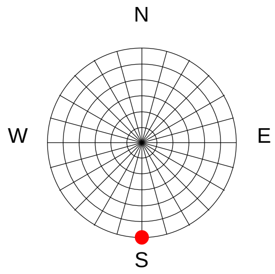
Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 32
VTEM Survey
Model Plan View

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: Sept 2019
Scale: 1:20000	Figure:

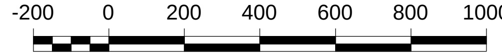


View Direction



View Azimuth : 180 deg.

View Inclination : 0 deg.



Scale 1:20000

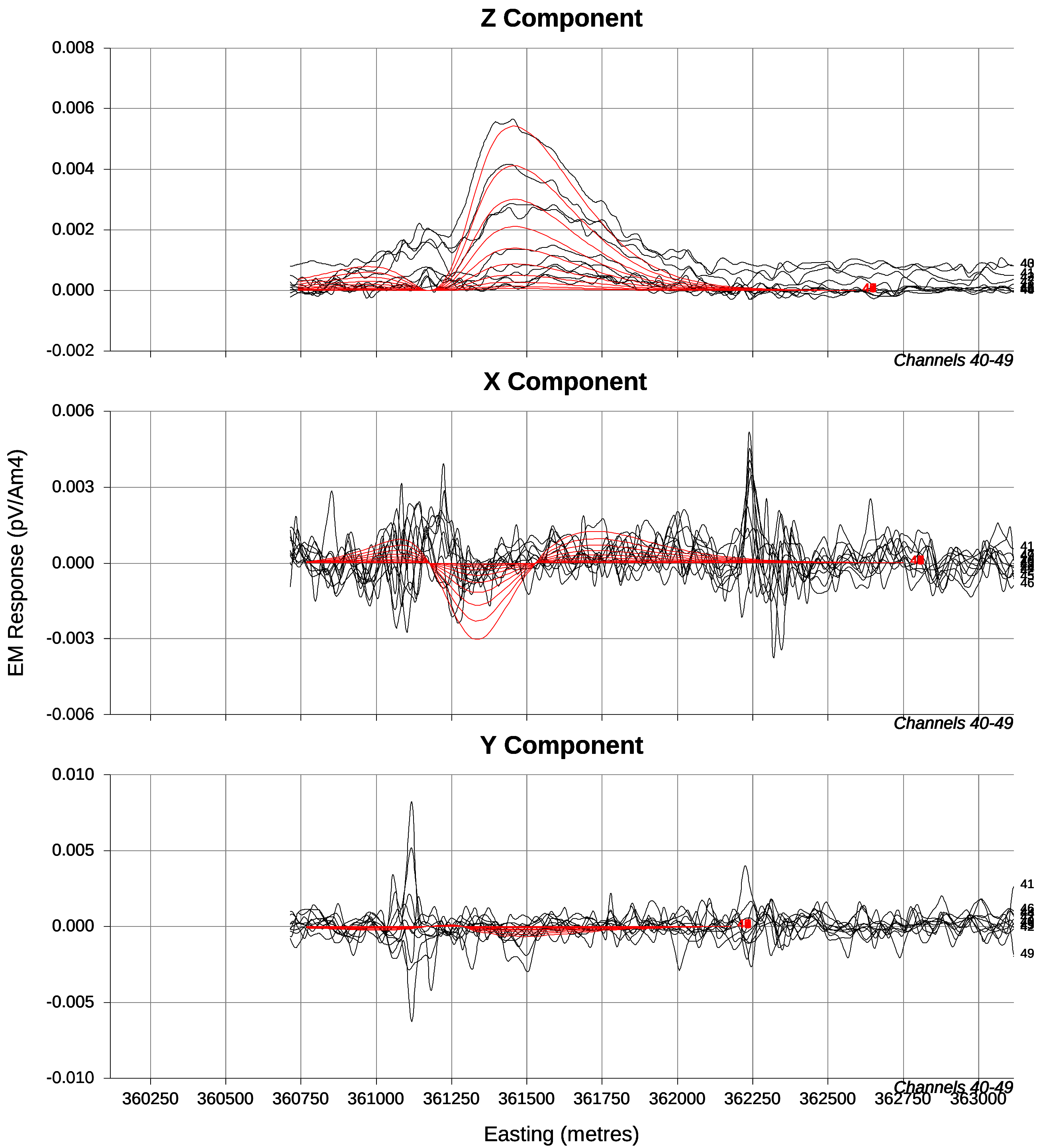
PLATE PARAMETERS

Name	Target32
X	361198.6
Y	5385718.5
Z	410
Length	1028.5
Depth Extent	800
Dip	69.8
Dip Dir.	78.7
Plunge	-16.8
Cond-Th.	20

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mount Lindsay Project
Target 32
VTEM Survey
View of Model Plate from the South

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: Sept 2019
Scale: 1:20000	Figure:



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre
From the start of the Ramp

1	: 1.830	26	: 2.270
2	: 1.830	27	: 2.335
3	: 1.830	28	: 2.410
4	: 1.830	29	: 2.497
5	: 1.851	30	: 2.596
6	: 1.856	31	: 2.710
7	: 1.861	32	: 2.840
8	: 1.866	33	: 2.991
9	: 1.872	34	: 3.163
10	: 1.878	35	: 3.361
11	: 1.885	36	: 3.590
12	: 1.893	37	: 3.851
13	: 1.903	38	: 4.153
14	: 1.913	39	: 4.497
15	: 1.926	40	: 4.893
16	: 1.940	41	: 5.351
17	: 1.956	42	: 5.872
18	: 1.975	43	: 6.471
19	: 1.997	44	: 7.163
20	: 2.022	45	: 7.955
21	: 2.050	46	: 8.866
22	: 2.083	47	: 9.913
23	: 2.120	48	: 11.12
24	: 2.163	49	: 12.50
25	: 2.213		

-200 0 200 400 600 800 1000

Scale 1:20000

Core Geophysics Pty Ltd

Venture Minerals Limited
Mt Lindsay Project
Target 32
VTEM Survey
Model Profiles of Z, X and Y Components
Line L1610

Drawn: G.Speyers	Date: September
Scale: 1:20000	Figure: