



**Mt Ramsay  
Exploration Licence 72/2007**

**Annual Report for the period 4/04/2019 to 3/04/2020**

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# 1 Summary

Exploration Licence 72/2007 located in western Tasmania is prospective for tin, tungsten and magnetite mineralisation within meta-sedimentary rocks adjacent to the Meredith Granite. Modelling and evaluation of VTEM Max data in conjunction with soil geochemistry and mapping has led to the prioritisation of Sn-W targets within EL72/2007 for drill testing. While four targets, CAL, MRD, Ramsay A and CAI, are considered essentially drill ready some further detailed mapping and geochemistry of the targets and logistical evaluation of the proposed drill sites is recommended before finalisation.

## 2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 72/2007 is situated in the tin-tungsten province of western Tasmania within the eastern contact metamorphic aureole of the Meredith Granite. The Meredith Granite is part of a suite of Devonian granites which is very important to tin-tungsten mineralisation in Tasmania, and deposits associated with this suite include the world class Renison Bell tin mine (26 Mt at 1.46% Sn), Mount Bischoff (10.54 Mt at 1.1% Sn), Cleveland (12.4 Mt at 0.62% Sn, 0.25% Cu) and King Island (17 Mt at 0.85% W<sub>03</sub>). Cleveland and Mount Bischoff are situated around the northern margin of the Meredith Granite, and Renison Bell is associated with the smaller Pine Hill Granite c. 15 km to the southeast of the Meredith Granite.

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

## 3 Location and Access

EL72/2007 currently covers 24 km<sup>2</sup> and is located approximately 80 km by road southwest of the coastal port of Burnie, and c. 16 km by road from the nearest town of Waratah (**Figure 1**). The tenement is on Crown Land entirely within the Meredith Range Regional Reserve. The terrain is characterised by steeply incised valleys into broad forested plateaux and mountains. Elevation ranges from 180 m above sea level in the Ramsay River valley to 855 m on a spur to the north east of Mt Ramsay. Average annual rainfall is approximately 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by temperate rainforest with relatively open understory away from the Meredith Granite. Eucalyptus forest and dense sub-alpine scrub cover granitic basement in the western part of the tenement, and any areas of regenerating rainforest.

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

Flat – Mt Ramsay 4WD track which branches off the Waratah Road c. 7 km south west of Waratah.

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

From the south access is via Huskisson Drive, a gravel forestry road which branches off the Murchison Highway c.12 km south of Fingerpost intersection. Access to Huskisson Drive can also be made from Pearsefield Road. Huskisson Drive is in good condition and driveable to within 1 km of the Hatfield River crossing. A recent landslide has restricted passage to ATV's only past this point, and Forestry Tasmania bridges across the Hatfield, Que and Huskisson rivers have also been washed away. Between the Hatfield and Huskisson rivers the road travels through low-lying rainforest with significant bog holes. After the Huskisson River crossing the 4WD road traverses rainforest with very steep sections. Access is also possible from the Huskisson – Hatfield confluence north to Waratah via a rough 4WD track on the west side of the Coldstream River known locally as “The Million Dollar Track”, as shown on the 1:25,000 and 1:100,000 topographic map sheets.

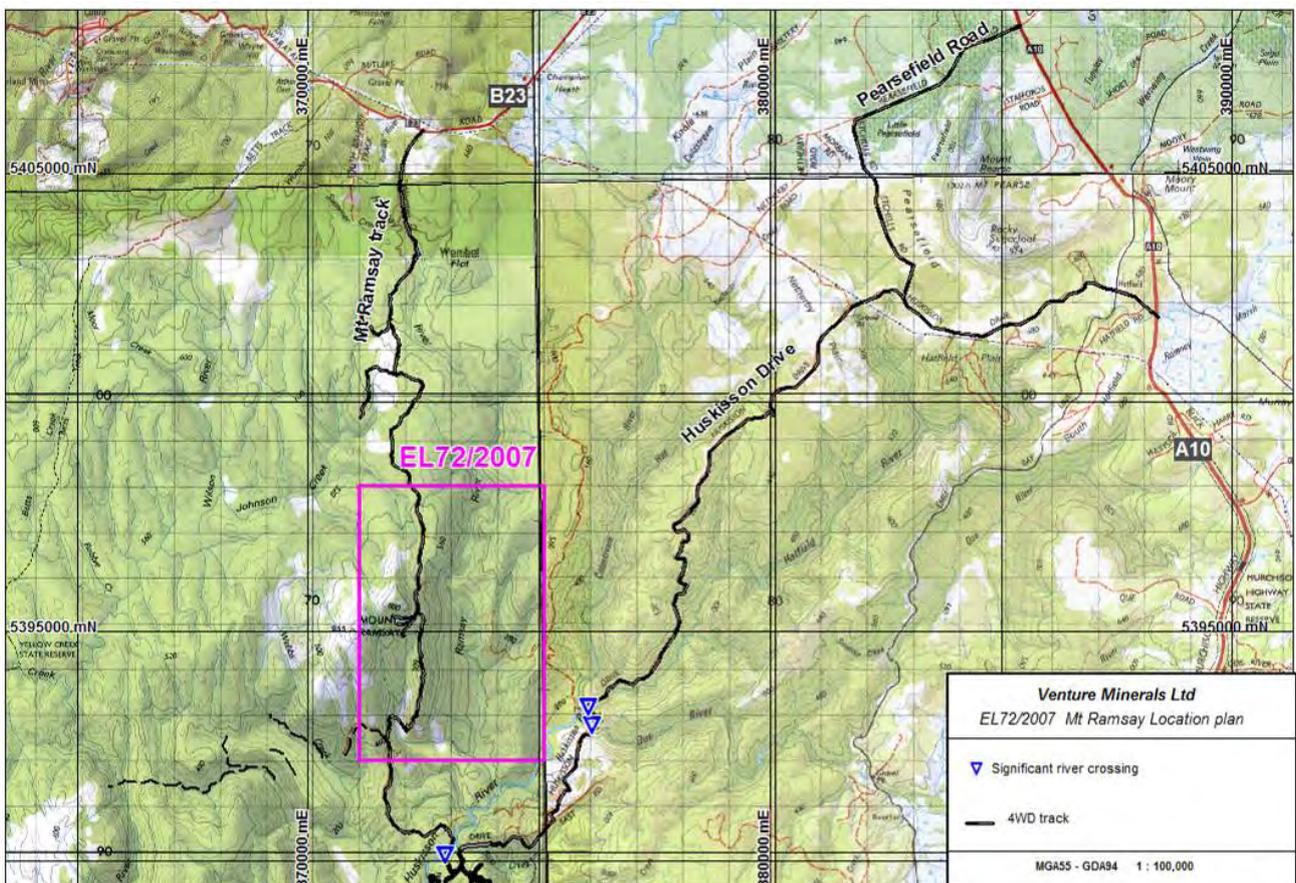


Figure 1: EL72/2007 Location and access

## 4 Geological Setting

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

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

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

An inspection report to the Tasmanian Department of Mines in 1909 on the workings at the Mt Ramsay skarn recorded an amphibole-rich mineral assemblage including native bismuth, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, ilmenite, magnetite, scheelite, fluorite, garnet and rare axinite. It was noted that specks and “large pieces” of native bismuth were commonly associated with scheelite. Comstaff drilled several diamond core holes into the RAM A skarn in the 1980s and report a mineral assemblage comprising variable percentages of coarsely crystalline garnet, vesuvianite, diopside and ferrohastingsite with characteristic compositional banding. Massive crystalline and banded magnetite was also recorded throughout the skarn. Fluorite and calcite were reported as common interstitial minerals, with lesser pyrrhotite, pyrite, tourmaline and minor chalcopyrite, ilmenite, arsenopyrite, scheelite and native bismuth. Cassiterite was not identified in hand specimen or thin section. The skarn is typically enveloped by mottled pyroxene, amphibole and biotite hornfels, locally with andalusite pseudomorphs. The mineral assemblages and zonation is

very similar to the Main and No. 2 Sn-W-magnetite deposits at Mt Lindsay c. 15 km to the southwest of Mt Ramsay.

Drill testing of other magnetic and EM targets has identified the presence of widespread pyrrhotite mineralisation occurring as disseminations, veins and in hydrothermal breccia. Well-developed hydrothermal breccia zones intersected in Malachite Resource drill hole MRDD1 c. 750m to the east of the RAM A indicate repeated mineralisation and brecciation from multiple fluid stages. The breccia zones have well-developed amphibole, quartz, pyroxene, biotite and sulfide alteration halos. A petrographic report by B. J. Barron suggests the mineral assemblage of the breccia vein fill would have been formed in high temperature fluid conditions too proximal to the granite to have been conducive for Sn mineralisation. Similar hydrothermal breccia zones have been observed at Mt Lindsay in hornfels adjacent to Sn-W-magnetite skarn or carbonate protolith.

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

## **5 Exploration and Mining History**

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

Comstaff Pty Ltd ("Comstaff") took up the Mt Ramsay area in the 1970's and in the following 15 years conducted geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and 10 diamond core drill holes. After early reconnaissance works Comstaff established four cut grids named CAF, CAI, CAE and CAL. Each grid was auger sampled and geologically mapped. The CAF grid covering the RAM A target was the most extensively sampled area and showed significant Sn (up to 800 ppm) and W (up to 320 ppm) anomalism over an area 60-100m wide with a strike extent of 1.4 km. Grid CAE straddling the northern boundary of current EL72/2007 returned no significant soil anomalism. A strong Sn (to 1000 ppm), Pb (to 4600 ppm) and Zn (to 2750 ppm) anomaly was identified in the SW corner of the CAL grid over a greisen zone in the margin of the Meredith Granite. A low-level (12 ppm) Sn anomaly was also identified associated with calcsilicate hornfels with disseminated pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite in the eastern part of the grid adjacent to the interpreted faulted contact between Crimson Creek and Oonah formations. A modest Sn and As anomaly was identified in the western part of the CAI grid within the Crimson Creek Fm.

Comstaff completed seven (7) diamond drill holes CAF1 to CAF7 totalling 1110.6 m within and adjacent to the historically identified Mt Ramsay skarn (RAM A) within the CAF

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

Comstaff drilled one hole (CAL1) in the northern CAL grid and two holes (CAI1 and CAI2) at the southern CAI grid encountering extensive pyrrhotite disseminations and veinlets within greywacke and shale dominated sequences assignable to the Crimson Creek Fm. Some calcsilicate hornfels was intersected, especially in CAL1 which was proximal to the Meredith Granite. CAI2 encountered the most encouraging calcareous protoliths for skarn or carbonate replacement mineralisation and extensive disseminated pyrrhotite with narrow bands (up to 0.6 m) with up to 50% visually estimated pyrrhotite replacement.

A frequency domain helibourne EM survey (hummingbird) by the Tasmanian Geological Survey in 2001-2002 showed the presence of a significant conductor about 800 m east of the Mt Ramsay skarn (RAM A), and Malachite Resources ("Malachite") targeted the area during the 2004 to 2008 period for carbonate replacement style Sn mineralisation. Malachite conducted a partial (due to very steep terrain) ground EM survey over the western part of the hummingbird EM conductor. Several conductors potentially representing sulphide mineralisation were identified and prospected. Geological mapping located electrically conductive graphitic shales and minor sulphide veining, and a conductor to the east of the CAF grid was select for drill testing due to the favourable logistics, high magnetic anomalism and the presence of calcareous strata at surface. Malachite drilled one diamond core hole MRDD1 for 408 m which intersected a thick hydrothermally brecciated pyroxene and biotite hornfels unit from approx. 265 m to 408 m end of hole. The breccia returned a best intersection of 30 m at 117 ppm Sn and 50 ppm WO<sub>3</sub> from 354 m. Breccia vein and cement is comprised of pyrrhotite and actinolite with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and marcasite.

## **6 2019-2020 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities**

Imaging and modelling of Venture's 2019 VTEM survey data by Core Geophysics identified some 12 conductors within E72/2007 (Figure 2 and Table 1). Sixteen samples from the CAI and MRDD01 conductors were petrophysically tested and results given in Table 2. The simple conclusion is that pyroxene hornfels zones with >10 % disseminated and veinlets of pyrrhotite should produce a significant EM conductor. Black shales with or without pyrrhotite will also produce significant conductors but are not particularly abundant within the Crimson Creek Formation. Conductors 39, 44 and 45 with long strike length are at least partly coincident with known pyrrhotite + pyroxene hornfels and breccia zones with

locally anomalous Sn, Cu and As geochemistry in particular. The three distinct conductivity highs within conductor 44 coincide with elevated Sn and As soil anomalism and probably reflect the intersections of ENE striking fractures with the north striking calcareous protolith unit. The known Ramsay A calcsilicate + magnetite skarn does not resolve clearly in the VTEM data but the flanking pyrrhotite + pyroxene hornfels does, and drill hole planning needs to take this into account.

Eight plates were modelled by Core Geophysics for the Ramsay conductors within the Crimson Creek Formation (Appendix E). The plates for conductors 39 and the southern part of 45 are steeply WSW dipping and agree well with available geological information (surface mapping and drilling). The remaining plates dip shallowly ESE and highly oblique to stratigraphy: such plate models may represent the tops of broad conductors similar to plate models produced from the VTEM data for the Mt Lindsay skarns. Further field inspection is highly recommended as the difference between the two interpretations will have a significant impact on drilling outcome. Conductors within the Oonah Fm may be graphitic stratigraphic sources and plates have not been modelled at this stage.

Core from the historic Comstaff holes CAI1 and CAI2 was relogged at the MRT core library. See Appendices B and C for core photos and lithological log. Small scale folding is locally evident but BCAs and facing indicators (scoured bed bases and normal grading) suggest stratigraphy is overall near vertical to steeply east dipping and west facing. Comstaff mapping in the CAI area suggests the S0 enveloping surface is steeply WSW dipping. CAI1 appears to completely stratigraphically down section from CAI2. There is a c. 40 m zone of weak biotite, amphibole and pyroxene alteration in CAI1 developed in medium to thick bedded calcareous greywacke and siltstone of the Crimson Creek Fm. CAI2 was drilled directly beneath a topographically recessive 140 ppm Sn and 470 ppm As soil anomaly, and the relogging highlights the presence of a significant pyrrhotite-bearing pyroxene hornfels zone comparable with the pyroxene hornfels peripheral to the Mt Lindsay skarns. The two largely unrecovered clay zones in CAI2 may represent the deeply weathered distal part of a Mt Lindsay type skarn/protolith (Figure 3). CAI2 was terminated in a broken clay zone at c. 80 m beneath surface. The CAI calcareous sandstone and pyroxene hornfels unit may represent the extension of the Ramsay A unit.

Some 14 soil samples were collected from the CAL target area and show coincident Sn (up to 38 ppm), As (to 277 ppm), Bi (12 ppm) and Sb (40 ppm) anomalism associated with the northern (CAL) part of conductor 44. Previously sampled gossanous float sample MRTH016 from the same area c.180 m east of the collar of CAL1 and over conductor 44 assayed 164 ppm Sn, 306 ppm As, 400 ppm B, 117 ppm Bi, 505 ppm Cu, 73 ppm Pb and 227 ppm Sb. Soil sample locations and assays are given in Appendix A.

Table 1: Summary of geophysical and geochemical targets in EL72/2007. Priority 1 targets in bold.

VTEM Conductor	Host unit	Core Geophysics suggested source	Drilled	Comments	East MGA55 GDA94	North MGA55 GDA94
36	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Poorly defined late time response. No action.	371318	5392505
37	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide	no	Late time response, some soil Pb anomalism. No action.	371490	5392079
<b>39</b>	<b>Crimson Creek Fm</b>	<b>Massive sulphide</b>	<b>CAI1 &amp; CAI2</b>	<b>Late time response, coincident mag anomaly, modest Sn, As, Pb and Zn soil anomaly, CAM1 &amp; CAM2 intersected calareous unit in Crimson Ck Fm with some pyrrhotite-rich zones, also some black shale. Prospecting recommended prior to drill testing.</b>	<b>372179</b>	<b>5391943</b>
40	Crimson Creek Fm	Sulphide?	no	Late time response, Pb soil anomalism but east of main CAI soil anomaly but potentially along strike of RAM A & in carbonate within Crimson Creek Fm. No action.	372487	5392779
41	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Long strike length late time response, low level Sn, Pb and Zn anomalism in central strongest part of target. Requires further soil sampling.	373467	5393487
42	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Broad, late time response. No action.	374223	5394661
43	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Broad, late time response. No action.	373812	5395315
<b>44</b>	<b>Crimson Creek Fm</b>	<b>Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale</b>	<b>MRDD1</b>	<b>Long strike length late time response, coincident mag trend, MRDD1 ended in thick pyrrhotite + pyroxene hornfels breccia, modest soil As and weak soil Sn, Pb &amp; Zn anomalies at north end. Prospect southern MRD01 part on eastern (Ramsay River) flank of conductor for po+px hornfels breccias. Largely drill ready, scope pad sites.</b>	<b>372711</b>	<b>5396319</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>Crimson Creek Fm</b>	<b>Massive sulphide</b>	<b>CAF4, CAF6</b>	<b>Broad, late time response, southern end overlaps with Ramsay skarn, central and northern part includes drill holes CAF4 &amp; CAF6 which encountered hornfels. Drill ready.</b>	<b>372190</b>	<b>5395109</b>
46	Meredith Granite	Sulphide?	no	Mid time response, could represent a raft of Ramsay skarn within the Meredith Granite. No action.	371665	5395490
47	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Broad, late time response, possible extension of conductor 43. No action.	373739	5396700
48	Oonah Fm	Graphitic and/or sulphidic shale	no	Broad, late time response. No action.	373380	5397743

Table 2: Petrophysical results EL72/2007.

Prospect	Sample	Lith	Description	Sulfide est%	Chargeability mV/V (SCIP meter)	Resistivity Ohm*m (SCIP meter)	Conductivity S/m (KT-10 meter)	Magsus (SI Units 10-3) KT meters	Density (g/cm3)
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI1 84.2m	btZHF	fractured dk brown biotite hornfels with amphibole + pyrrhotite veinlets, 1% sulfide	1	3.5	8079.28	na	0.291	2.8
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI1 96.6m	poccSS	brecciated amphibole + calcite sandstone with 10% pyrrhotite disseminated & in veinlets	10	50.3	1866.05	na	6.37	3.67
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI1 123.0m	poSM	black shale with pyrrhotite replacement of sandstone laminations, 15% sulfide	15	94.5	3.69	na	5.41	2.92
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 27.0m	btZHF	dk brown biotite hornfels with <5mm laminate amphibole + quartz + pyrrhotite veinlet, 0.1% sulfide	0.1	4.1	5430.84	na	0.571	3
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 63.5m	poV	pyrrhotite breccia vein in calcite+amphibole altered sandstone, trace chalcopyrite, est 50% sulfide	50	201.6	0.25	na	26	3.57
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 77.0m	pxpoZHF	brecciated laminated pyroxene hornfels, minor patches of ?vesuvianite, disseminated pyrrhotite & network of amphibole + pyrrhotite veins, 10% sulfide	10	112.0	3.45	na	11	2.96
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 78.7m	btZHF	dk brown biotite hornfels	0	1.4	14058.80	na	0.427	2.91
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 81.9m	ampxZXS	calcite + amphibole + ?vesuvianite alt sandstone & wt pyroxene hornfels cut by pyrrhotite + amphibole veinlets, est 5% sulfide		36.8	285.60	na	11.7	3.06
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 84.8m	amZHF	calcite + amphibole + ?phlogopite hornfels, 1% dissem pyrrhotite	1	2.2	5943.63	na	0.252	3
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 92.5m	ccSS	mg calcareous sandstone with minor amphibole, trace disseminated pyrrhotite	0.1	10.4	23487.98	na	0.792	2.94
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 102.5m	pxZHF	cream & brown pyroxene & biotite hornfels after laminated to thin bedded gritty sandstone and mudstone, fine rip-ups, microfaulted with pyrite + pyrrhotite & vesuvianite veinlets, est 2% sulfides	2	9.8	21945.51	na	0.552	2.8
Ramsay (CAI)	CAI2 115.3m	pxZHF	white thin bedded - laminated pyroxene hornfels, trace pyrrhotite & ?magnetite spots, trace amphibole veinlets, <0.1% sulfide	0.1	16.0	4539.88	na	0.434	3.19
Ramsay (MRD)	MRDD01_360m	popxZHF	amphibole-spotted pyroxene hornfels breccia, infill & veins of amphibole+pyrrhotite+?pyroxene	10	97.8	128.77	41.6	0.975	3
Ramsay (MRD)	MRDD01_370m	pxZHF	crackle brecciated spotted pyroxene hornfels, network of amphibole + ?vesuvianite +pyrrhotite veinlets with c. 3% pyrrhotite mainly in the veins	3	46.5	1503.45	1.5	0.471	3.09
Ramsay (MRD)	MRDD01_395m	ZHF	pyrrhotite hornfels with irregular am+pyrrhotite veinlets & disseminated pyrrhotite (3%)	3	41.7	1183.10	2.3	0.265	2.92
Ramsay	SORM014	SM	graphitic shale with 10% andalusite needles	0	530.6	0.23	3.3	0.031	2.48

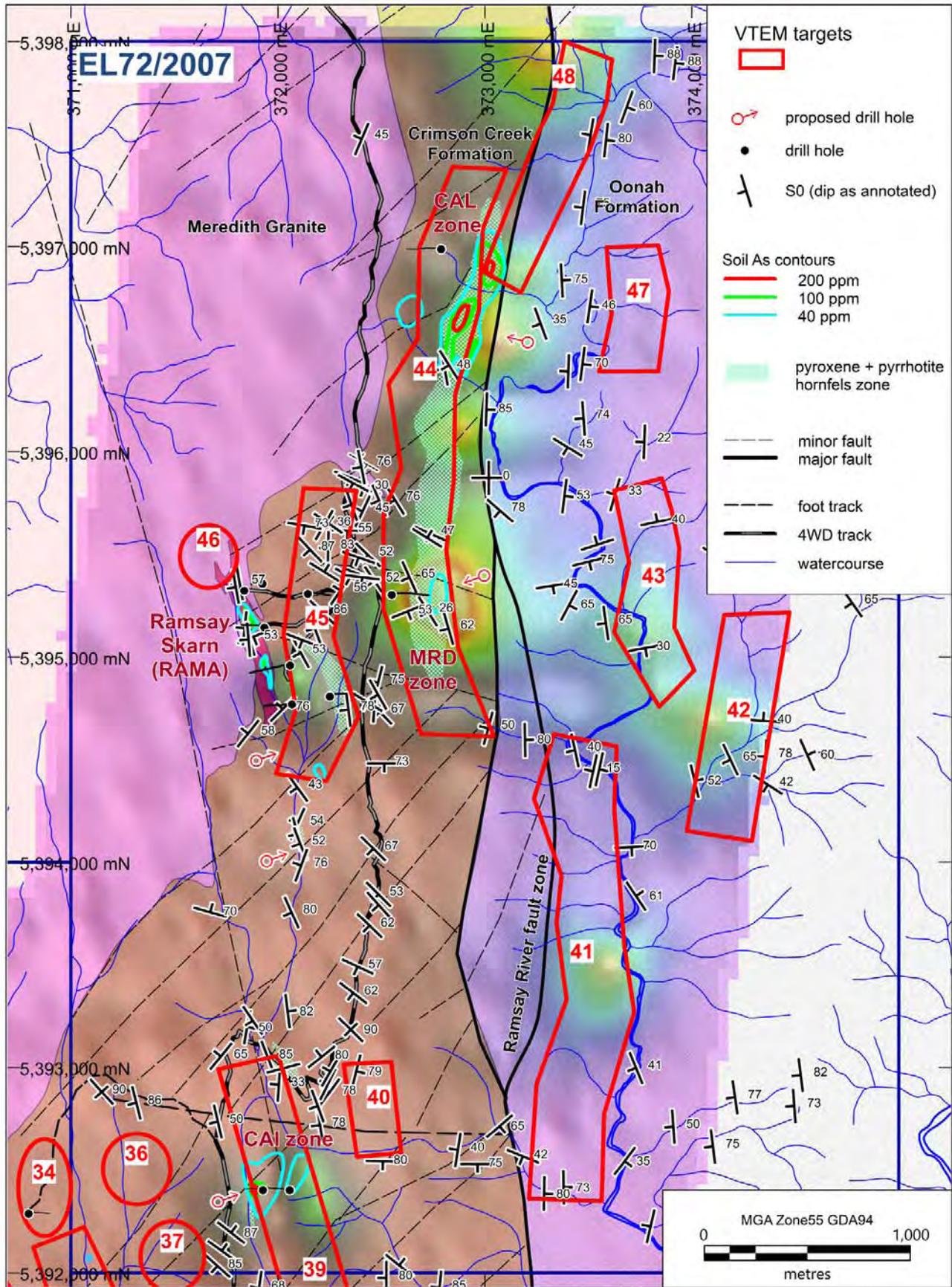


Figure 2: EL72/2007 VTEM conductivity image channel 49 with basement geology interpretation, drill holes,  $S_0$  (bedding), soil As anomalies and EM targets.

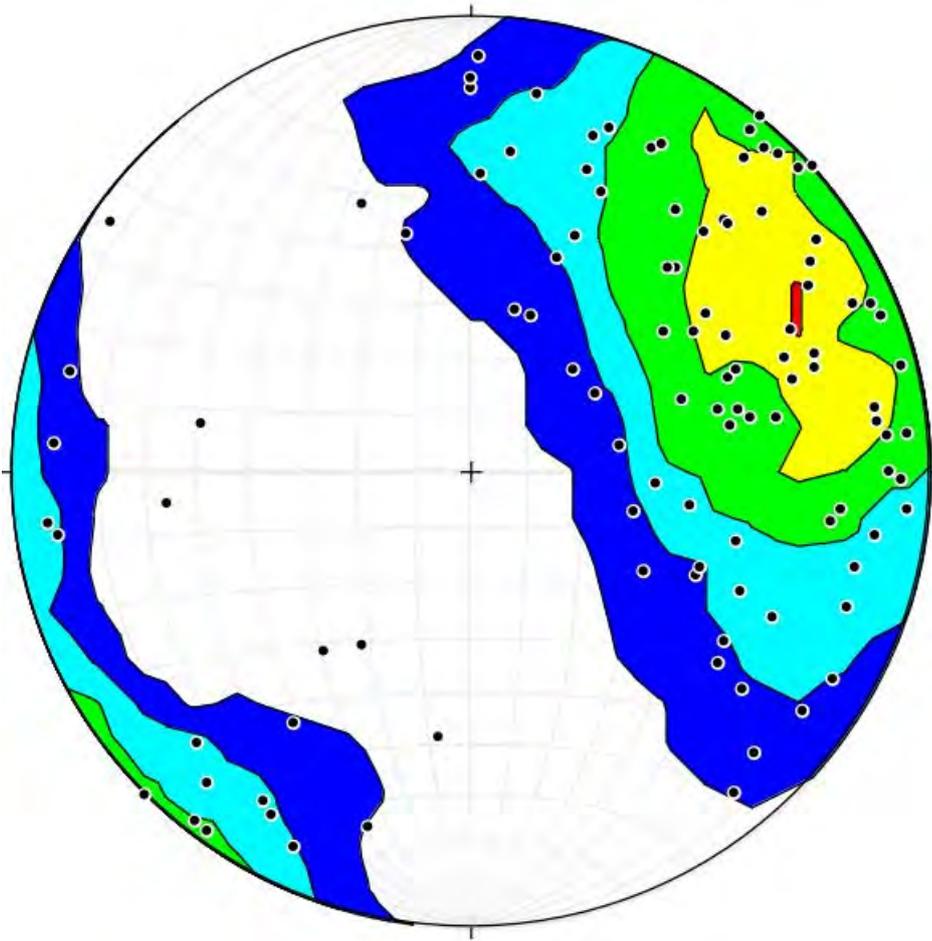


Figure 3: Crimson Creek Formation, Ramsay domain, poles to  $S_0$ . Average bedding is approx.  $70^\circ$  towards  $240^\circ$  MGA Zone 55 GDA94. Most of pole scatter is attributed to NNW and NE trending folding.

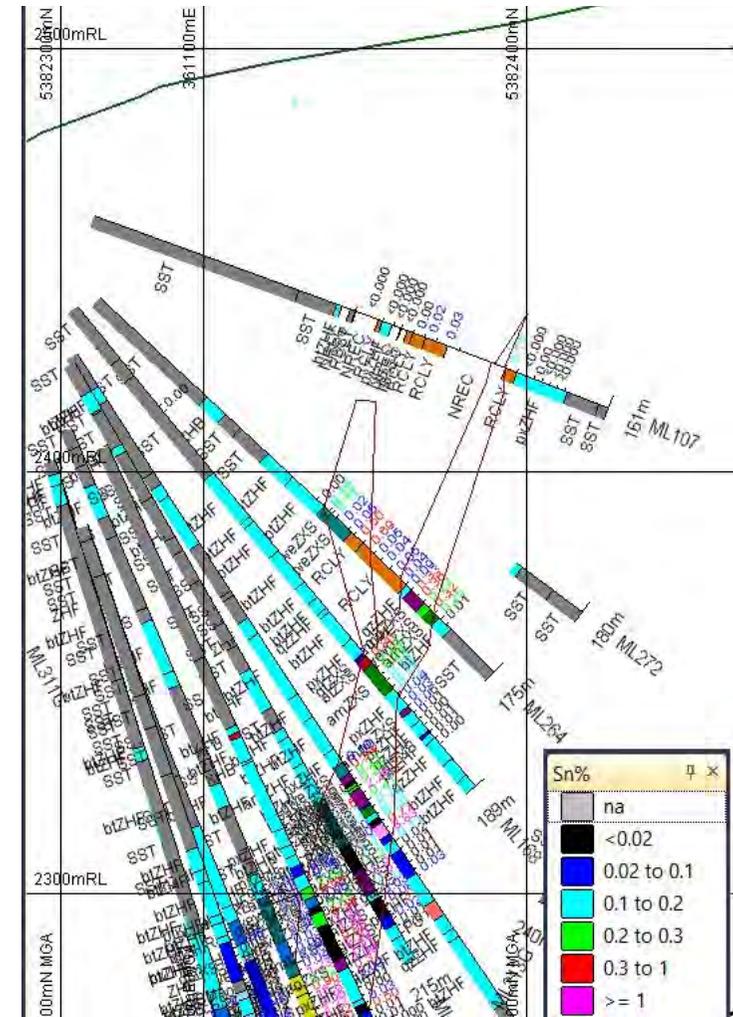
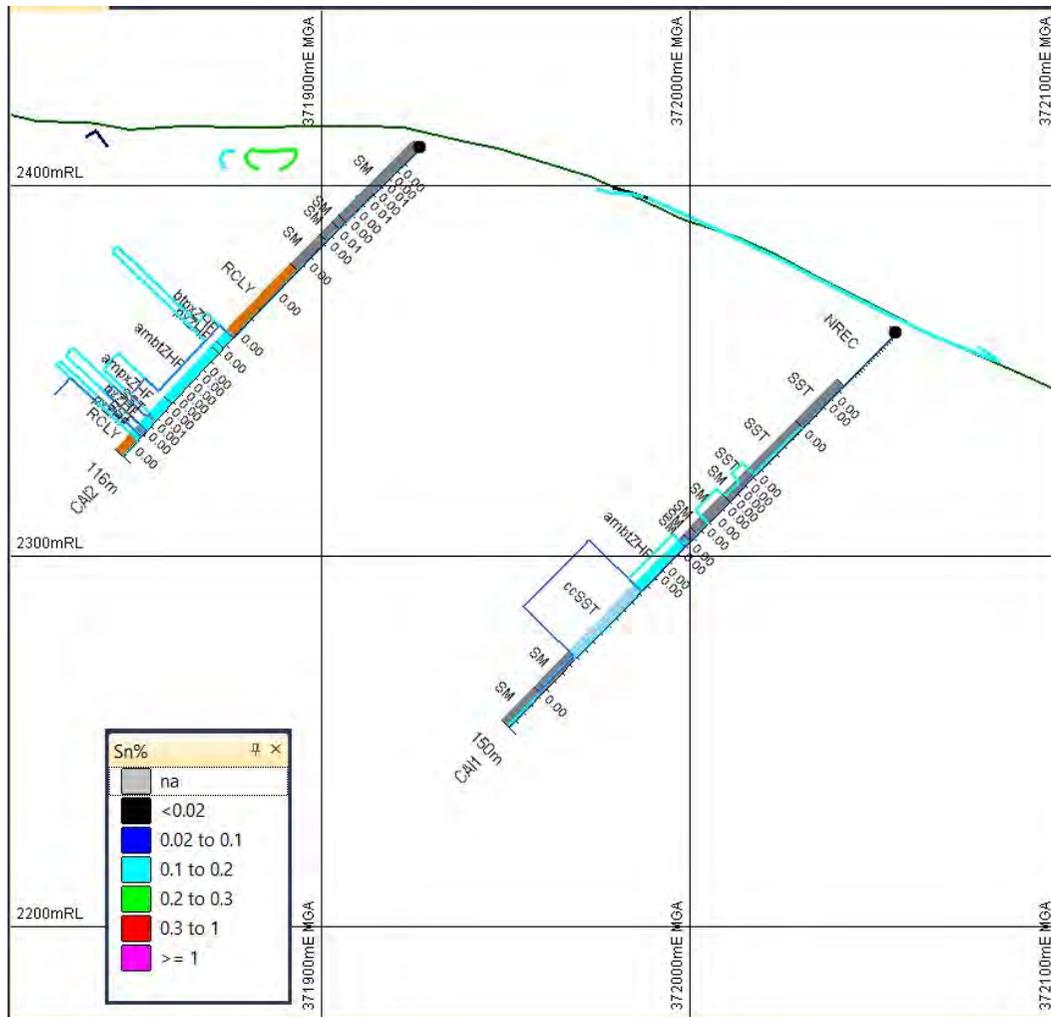


Figure 4: Section of CA11 and CA12 (left) compared with Main Skarn at Mt Lindsay. BCAs and surface measurements suggest stratigraphy is near vertical on the CA11 & 2 section, and protolith lithologies in the two holes appear distinct. SM = mudstone/shale, SST = siltstone, ccSS calcareous sandstone, RCLY = clay, ZHF = hornfels with px for pyroxene, bt for biotite, am for amphibole prefixes. Pale blue histogram on left of trace is logged pyroxene %, mid blue logged calcite %. Mineralised skarn can occur as little as 40 m beneath barren clay zones in the Main Skarn.

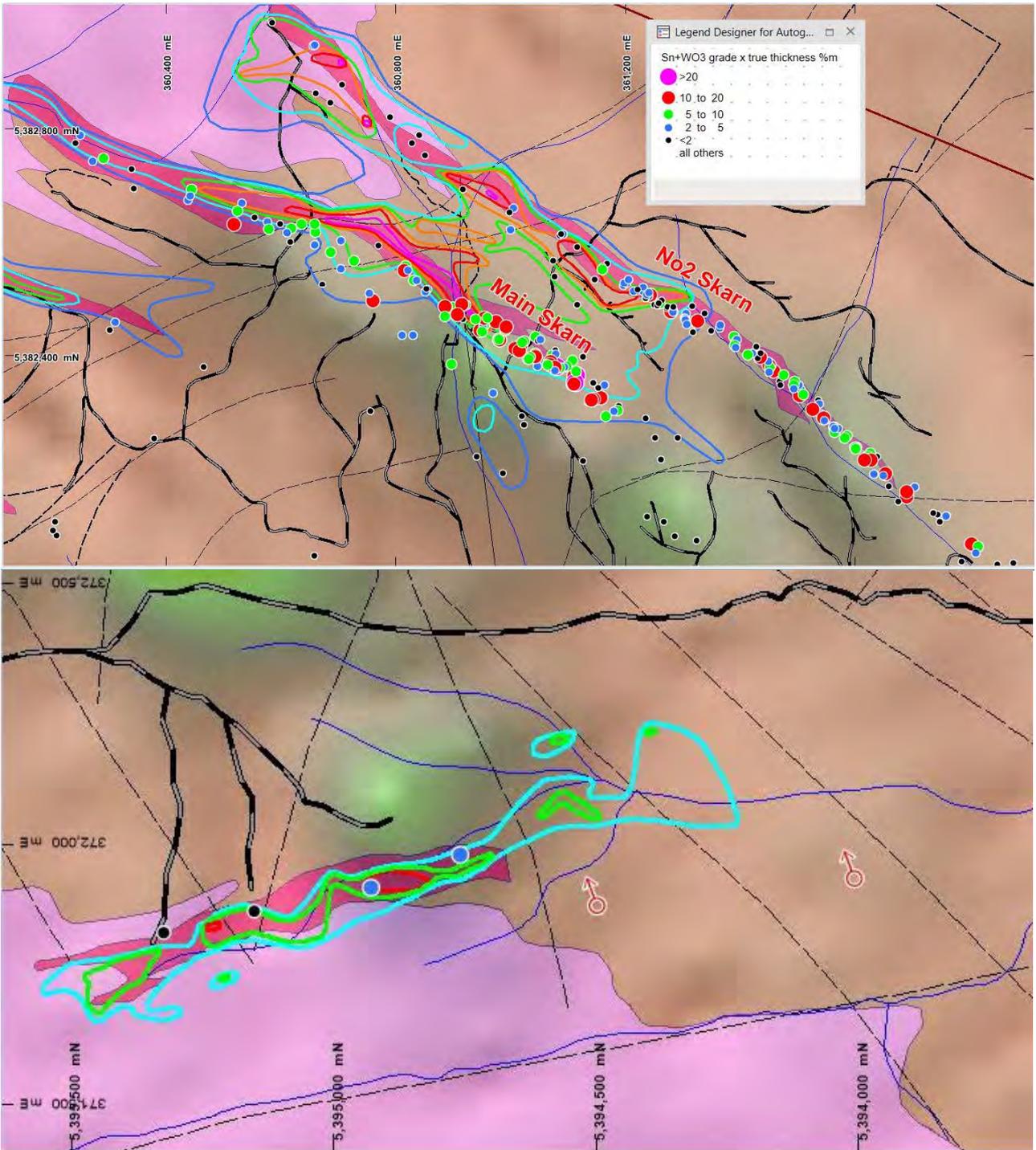


Figure 5: Drill hole intersection Sn+WO<sub>3</sub> grade x true thickness in % metres relative to soil Sn anomalism Main and No.2 skarns at Mt Lindsay (top image) compared with the Ramsay Skarn (lower image). In the Main and No.2 skarns most of the metal is down plunge of the granite distal end of the soil Sn anomaly, highlighting the prospectivity of distal undrilled extent of the Ramsay Skarn.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Modelling and evaluation of VTEM Max data in conjunction with soil geochemistry and mapping has led to the prioritisation of four Sn-W targets within EL72/2007 for drill testing. Because VTEM does not directly detect Sn and/or W mineralisation caution is necessary when planning drill testing of the identified conductors. At this stage it appears that the tin-tungsten skarn peripheral pyrrhotite-rich pyroxene hornfels zones are capable of producing a strong conductive response, and additionally the modelled flat or shallow-dipping EM plates may represent the top of broad conductors rather than the 3D form. If the shallow dipping plates modelled represent the tops of broad conductors the holes should be drilled perpendicular to stratigraphy, not the plates. Careful mapping of  $S_0$  and detailed soil sampling over the prioritised drill targets is proposed before the drill positions and orientations are finalised: Topographic constraints and access are also a significant complication for the targets that needs further evaluation.

The large brecciated hornfels zone developed in MRDD01 suggests VTEM conductor 44 includes some localised very high fluid flow zones but it remains unclear whether the conductor breccia zone flanks the target zone (i.e. Ramsay and Mt Lindsay skarn type zoning) or could be a pyroxene-distal cap over the target. Prospecting of the eastern flank of conductor 44 may resolve this. The CAI and Ramsay A skarn targets are conceptually more obviously similar to the Mt Lindsay skarns.

Four targets, CAL, MRD, Ramsay A and CAI considered essentially drill ready but recommended activities prior to finalisation of drill hole designs are:

- Detailed mapping of the prioritised CAL, MRD, Ramsay A and CAI drill site(s)
- Infill soils in the CAL, MRD and CAI grid areas
- Evaluation and finalisation of access logistics

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## **Appendix A: Soil sample locations and assays**



Appendix A: Soil sample locations and assays

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
ICP61																		
40	60	0.04	78	1	0.67	2	210	15	0.02	-5	3	18	30	0.1	-10	-10	8	8
50	50	0.05	92	2	0.69	10	180	28	0.07	-5	5	20	40	0.28	10	-10	18	15
40	20	0.02	125	-1	0.28	-1	110	8	0.04	-5	1	7	30	0.07	-10	-10	3	4
30	20	0.01	101	-1	0.28	1	90	7	0.05	-5	1	7	20	0.07	-10	-10	3	4
30	20	1.09	1010	5	0.12	29	540	19	0.08	6	16	15	-20	1.81	-10	-10	246	72
30	30	1.48	839	1	0.07	55	530	17	0.06	6	24	10	-20	1.65	-10	-10	258	103
20	30	1.07	842	1	0.07	40	540	18	0.06	6	20	12	-20	1.86	-10	-10	303	84
20	30	1.72	1005	2	0.14	52	790	18	0.08	14	29	11	-20	1.74	-10	-10	355	83
30	50	1.75	1075	3	0.1	70	700	21	0.07	11	32	8	-20	1.64	-10	-10	316	89
20	80	1.42	909	2	0.08	67	770	17	0.06	14	26	11	-20	1.41	-10	-10	262	89
30	30	0.72	915	1	0.07	29	610	21	0.07	8	18	12	-20	1.82	-10	-10	272	58
20	40	0.64	683	1	0.13	29	890	64	0.11	25	18	14	-20	1.36	-10	-10	225	78
20	70	1.1	893	1	0.19	35	510	43	0.06	32	21	20	-20	1.55	-10	-10	217	115
20	60	0.66	767	1	0.11	38	620	65	0.08	40	20	26	-20	1.36	-10	-10	231	101

## **Appendix B: CAI1 & CAI2 relog**

<b>Lithologic Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Regolith (R*)</b>	
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
<b>Sediments &amp; Sedimentary Rocks (S*)</b>	
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
<b>Igneous Rocks (U* for Ultramafic, M* for Mafic, I* for Intermediate, F* for Felsic)</b>	
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	undifferentiated 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

<b>Lithologic Codes</b>	<b>Description</b>
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
<b>Metamorphic &amp; Metasomatic Rocks (Z*)</b>	
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, dominated 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, chZALT, seZALT, qzseZALT, etc...	alteration rock for which protolith is effectively obliterated, use lower case prefixes for main alteration minerals
<b>Veins (V)</b>	
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 cement (eg clccVB), only use in Lith1 column
<b>Hydrothermal Breccias, Faults and Shear Rocks (X*)</b>	
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
<b>No Recovery &amp; Cavities (N*)</b>	
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
atq	antigorite
ars	arsenates
asp	arsenopyrite
aue	auerite
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
ilit	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
lim	limonite (undifferentiated iron oxyhydroxide)
lol	loellingite
lw	ludwigite
luz	luzonite
mg	magnesite
mt	magnetite
mic	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

Appendix B: CA11 CA12 relog

H0002	Version	3							
H0003	Date_generated	3/04/2020							
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date	3/04/2020							
H0005	State	TAS							
H0100	Tenement	EL72/2007							
H0101	Tenement_holder	Venture Minerals Ltd							
H0102	Project_name	Mt Ramsay							
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	3639 Ramsay							
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition	4/04/2019							
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition	3/04/2020							
H0202	Data_format	SG3							
H0203	Number_of_data_records	27							
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update	3/04/2020							
H0500	Feature_Located	Rock Unit Interval							
H0501	Geodetic_datum	not applicable							
H0502	Vertical_datum	not applicable							
H0503	Projection	not applicable							
H0531	Projection_zone	not applicable							
H0900	Remarks:	na: data not available							
H1000	Hole	From	To	Interval	Colour	Weathering	Description		Lith1
H1001		metres	metres	metres					
D	CAI1	0	20.2	20.2	na	na	No recovery		NREC
D	CAI1	20.2	36	15.8	dgy	fr	sfg tkb tuffaceous sandstone, poor recovery & mostly broken core		SST
D	CAI1	36	54.2	18.2	dgy	fr	sfg mdb-tkb SST interbedded with zones of px calc-silicate alteration and dis po. 10cm zone at 36.2 containing poV with trace cpy & sph		SST
D	CAI1	54.2	58.5	4.3	gn	ww	ww-mw shz SST with dis px, po, se and minor bt. abundant <1mm qzccV and py-poV mostly bkn core with some 10-20cm sections of competent gn-gy hbr with 1-2mm qzccV. 10mm qzcc joint infill.		SST
D	CAI1	58.5	64	5.5	gy	ww	ww lam shale with dis po grading to nearly massive po towards EOI. Minor px & bt calc silicate alteration more abundant near SOI.		SM
D	CAI1	64	72.2	8.2	gy	ww	ww brc lam shale with dis po and 2-4mm qzccV. Cc infill on joint surfaces. Px dominant calc-silicate alteration a zone of mw feo stained very weakly magnetic ?SM between 712-71.5		SM
D	CAI1	72.2	76.5	4.3	dgy	fr	fr mas SM (core broken may be tnb) with a few 5cm patches of px-am alteration and weak dis po near SOI.		SM
D	CAI1	76.5	79.2	2.7	gy	mw	oxidised ?fault zone. Broken lam SM with <1mm qzccV		SM
D	CAI1	79.2	81.2	2	gn-bn	ww	fractured shale with qzcc vein infill, po disseminated & in veinlets, minor px alteration		SM
D	CAI1	81.2	98.2	17	bn gn lgy	fr	mdb-tkb bn bt&am hornfels with modest cm px zones. Some ssd present in laminations. Minor po dis and on joint infill		ambtZHF
D	CAI1	98.2	123.5	25.3	dgy-bk	fr	dgy & gy mdb-tkb bk hcl++ po calcareous siltstone, sandstone and mudstone with po dis and in bands. Abundant wt ccV some ssd apparent in offset bedding lines		ccSST

Appendix B: CAI1 CA12 relog

H1000	Hole	From	To	Interval	Colour	Weathering	Description	Lith1
H1001		metres	metres	metres				
D	CAI1	123.5	136.8	13.3	dgy-bk dgn	fr	mdb-tkb bk-dgy hcl- SM with minor bt alteration interbedded with gy-gn hcl+ SST with minor px alteration and bk-gy hcl+ SM	SM
D	CAI1	136.8	149.5	12.7	dgy-dgn	fr	hcl- bk-dbn SM interbedded with sfg-smg SST - tufSST. Weak calc-silicate alteration and minor py-po in veinlets	SM
D	CAI2	0	28.5	28.5	gy	mw	Interbanded SM and tufSST in various stages of oxidation. Mostly broken core with moderate total recovery. Hcl-	SM
D	CAI2	28.5	31.2	2.7	gy gn og	ww	lam-mdb mw-vw SM and tufSST. Gy to gn to og in feo stained bands.	SM
D	CAI2	31.2	35.8	4.6	gn-bn-gy	mw	broken core, mw-vw fragments of SM & SST with trace dis py + po and minor bands of weak px alteration	SM
D	CAI2	35.8	47	11.2	gn-gy-og	mw	very weathered broken core. Interbanded SM & SST with trace dis py	SM
D	CAI2	47	72.3	25.3	og	vw	clay core "washed away" , a little remnant og laminated siltstone & hornfels	RCLY
D	CAI2	72.3	76	3.7	cm & gy	ww	fracture veinleted lam-tnb HCl+ siltstone & mudstone with modest px-po & bt alteration	btpxZHF
D	CAI2	76	78	2	cm & bn	fr	cm pxZHF po spots, grading into fg btZHF patches	pxZHF
D	CAI2	78	96.5	18.5	bn-gn-gy	fr	interbedded ccvhcl++ rich amZHF & btZHF with minor zones of pxZHF and weak gt alteration. 1-2mm poV throughout. Minor bands of less altered hcl+ ccSST	ambtZHF
D	CAI2	96.5	102.4	5.9	cm gngy	fr	tnb-mdb calcaerous sandstone & px hornfels with 1-2mm po veinlets throughout, modest am & bt alteration, normal grading & sharp-scoured bed bases indicate facing downhole	ampxZHF
D	CAI2	102.4	103.8	1.4	dgy	ww	dgy md bedded siltstone with minor po+px veinlets, slight px, am & bt alt	SST
D	CAI2	103.8	106.6	2.8	cm	fr	fractured tnb-mdb px hornfels with numerous fine po veinlets, minor am & bt alt	pxZHF
D	CAI2	106.6	108.6	2	dgy	fr	dgy md bedded siltstone	SST
D	CAI2	108.6	110	1.4	cm	fr	fractured tnb-mdb px hornfels with numerous fine po veinlets, minor am & bt alt	pxZHF
D	CAI2	110	116	6	og	vw	largely not recovered ?clay, few fragments of oxidised og cc-rich siltstone & hornfels	RCLY
EOF								



Appendix B: CAI1 CA12 relog

Hole	From	To	Lith2	Grainsize	Texture	Structures	Bedding	Vein_type	Vein	Amphibole	Biotite	Calcite	Chalcopyrite	Garnet	Pyrite	Pyroxene	Pyrrhotite	Quartz	Sericite	Sphalerite%
	metres	metres							%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CAI1	123.5	136.8	SST	fg			tnb-mdb	qzcc	0.1	0	1	2	0	0	0.1	1	0.5	0	0	0
CAI1	136.8	149.5	SST	fg			mdb-tkb		0	0	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0	0	0
CAI2	0	28.5	SST	fg		bkn	mdb		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAI2	28.5	31.2	SST	fg			mdb		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAI2	31.2	35.8	SST	fg	bkn	bkn			0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
CAI2	35.8	47	SST	fg	bkn	bkn			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAI2	47	72.3	SST	fg			lam-tnb		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAI2	72.3	76		fg			lam-tnb		0	2	5	10	0	0	0	10	0.1	0	0	0
CAI2	76	78	btZHF	fg		brc	tnb-mdb	po	0.1	5	10	10	0	0.1	0	40	5	0	0	0
CAI2	78	96.5	pxZHF	fg			tnb-mdb	po	0.1	20	20	10	0	0.1	0	5	3	0	0	0
CAI2	96.5	102.4	ccSST	fg			tnb-mdb	po	0.1	20	5	20	0	0.1	0	20	3	0	0	0
CAI2	102.4	103.8		fg			mdb		0	1	1	5	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
CAI2	103.8	106.6		fg			lam-tnb	po	0.5	10	5	30	0	0.1	0	30	3	0	0	0
CAI2	106.6	108.6		fg			mdb		0	5	5	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
CAI2	108.6	110		fg			lam-tnb	po	0.5	10	5	30	0	0.1	0	30	3	0	0	0
CAI2	110	116	ccSST	fg	bkn		lam-tnb		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## **Appendix C: CA1 & CAI2 photos**

TIGER I.D#: CAI 1 Box 1

23-25 M

INTERVAL

TRAY#

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 1 Box 2

11/11/2000

25-28 M

INTERVAL

TRATE

TIGER ID#

CAI 1 Box 3

NAME/LOCATION

INTERVAL

28-31 M

TRAY#

2960



TIGER I.D# CAI 1 Box 4 NAME/LOCATION:  
31.0 - 35.0 M  
INTERVAL 1704#

TIER I.D.#

CAI 1 Box 5  
35.0 - 41.0M

LABEL / LOCATION

INTERVAL:

TIER I.D.#

39.70

36.50

240

TIGER I.D. #

CAI 1 Box 6

NAME/LOCATION:

INTERVAL

41.0 - 45.3 M

TRAY #

44.50

43.80

43.00

4220

41.80



49.1r

47.60

47.40

46.60

45.90

Small  
Clark

TIER I.D.#. CAI Box 7 NAME/LOCATION:  
 INTERVAL 45.3 - 49.6 M TRAY #

52.70

51

50.20

49.70

TIER ID#: CAI 1 Box 8 AME/SECTION  
 49.6 - 53.73 M  
 INTERVAL  
 TRAY#

56-20

55-30

54-00

TIGER I.D.# CAI 1 Box 9 *ANALYSE 11-6-2000*

53,73-58,25 M

INTERVAL: *TRAI#*

52

61-80

58-70

TIBER I.D#:

CAI 1 Box 10

NAME/LOCATION:

58.25 - 64.0 M

INTERVAL:

TRAY#:

START

71.80

71.00  
Lithology  
64.00

67.90

64.10

66.70

65.59

64.40

64.10

TIER I.D.# CAI 1 Box II NAME/LOCATION  
 INTERVAL 64,0 - 71.8 M  
 TRAI#

76-20

75-40

74-90

75-10

74-40

73-70

72-80

# CAI 1 Box 12  
 INTERVAL : 71.8 - 76.35  
 EASTING :

START

79.10

77.30

77.60

START

TIGER I.D.#: CAI 1 Box 13 NAME/LOCATION:  
 INTERVAL 76.35 - 80.4 m TRAY #:

75.40

84.5L

83.60

82.50

81.18

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 1 Box 14

NAME/LOCATION

80.4M - 85.2M

INTERVAL

TRAI #

79.10

START

96

89-50

15

86-70

START

TIGER I.D.#:

CAI 1 Box 15

NAME/LOCATION:

85.2-90.5 M

INTERVAL

TREAT

84-50

95-50

92-50

TIGER I.D #:

CAI 1 Box 16

90.5 - 96.34 m

INTERVAL:

NAME & LOCATION:

TRAY#:

03-101

03-86

TIBER I.D.#: CAI 1 NAME/LOCATION: Box 17  
INTERVAL: 96.34-102.76 m TRAY#:

107.50

104.50

101.50

TIGER I.D#: CAI 2 Box 18  
102.76 - 107.8 m

NAME/LOCATION:

INTERVAL

TRAY#:

113.30

113.01

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 1 Box 13

NAME/LOCATION:

107.8 - 113.67 m

INTERVAL

TRAY #

START

OS-611

11640

TIGER I.D.#: CAI 1 Box 20  
 INTERVAL: 113.67 - 119.93 M  
 MAP #/LOCATION:  
 TRAY#

12390

12390

START →

TIER I.D#

CAI 1 Box di *MARCELL* *capric*

119.93 - 124.89 m

INTERVAL

? *MAN#*

129-30

129-30

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 1 Sox-22 NAME/LOCATION:

124.89-132.3 M

INTERVAL:

TIGER #

12390

← 12615

136.50

TIGER I.D #

CAI 1 Box 23

NAME/LOCATION:

132.3m - 138.23m

INTERVAL

TRAY #

129.50

132.30

BE 30E WAT TUBE

TIGER I.D. #

CAI 1 Box 24

NAME

138.23 - 144.0 A

INTERVAL

TRAY #

137.70

139.60

136.50

149-50

143510

41912  
Box 25

145-80

TIGER I.D. # ~~CAI 1~~ Box 25  
144.0 - 149.5 EOH

NAME

INTERVAL

TRAY #

142-70

8-30

6-50

6m

CAI & BOX 1

6.0 - 8.1 M

1.26/1.2

1.26/1.2

3

9-50

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 2 Box 2

ANALYSIS

8.6 - 11.3 m

INTERVAL

TRATE

B-10

11-6" 111#

CAI d Box 3

11.3-13.4m

INTERVAL

111#

18-00

← 18.00

17-50

16-60

16-20

15-90

TIGER I.D.# CAI 2 Box 4 NAME/LOCATION:  
 INTERVAL 15.1 m - 17.0 m  
 GRAVE#

23-7  
1000  
1000

22-70

26-40

19:50

18-50  
START  
NR

18-00

17-50

TISER I.D.#	CAI 2 Box 5	NAME / LOCATION
INTERVAL:	17.5 - 22.75	TIME#



TIER I.D. #

CAI 2 Box 6  
22.75 - 27.6 m

NAME/LOCATION:

INTERVAL

TRAY #

TRAY #

CARRY  
over to  
the next  
tray

TIER I.D.#

CAI 2 Box 7

NAME / LOCATION:

27.6-34 M

INTERVAL

TRAY #

30.30

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

30.00

36.7

35.50

35.00

34.00

TI-ER ID# CAI 2. Box # 8  
 34.0 - 37.7 m  
 INTERVAL  
 TAG#

31

31

38-5

TIGER I.1# CAI 2 Box 9  
 37.7 - 42.0m  
 INTERVAL: GRAIN#

36-5

TIBER I.D.#: CAI 2 Box 10 NAME/LOCATION:  
42.0m - 47.0m INTERVAL: TRAY#:

43-10

43.30

47.5

45

380

START

200

75.40

72.30

68m

65.00

55-57.6  
CORE WASHED  
AWAY

55-56  
CORE WASHED  
AWAY

50-51

50-51  
CORE WASHED  
AWAY

TIER I.D. #

CAI 2 Box II  
47.0-75.55 M

NAME/LOCATION

INTERVAL

TRAI #

47.00

55.00

575RT

START → → →

18

78.50

78

# I.D.# CAI 2 Box 12  
 INTERVAL 75.55 - 81.1m

START

END

88

START →

82.00

81.10

84.80

83.00

TIGER I.D.#:

CAI 2 Box 13

NAME/LOCATION:

81.10 - 86.50 m

INTERVAL

TRAY #:

START →

89.00

TIGER I.D.#

CAI 2 Box 14

NAME/LOCATION

86.5 - 92.0 m

INTERVAL

TRAI #

8110

START

95.00

TUBER I.D.# CAI2 Box 15 NAME/LOCATION:  
 INTERVAL 92.0 - 97.7m

START →

TIME

START → → →

101.00

98.00

← ← ← START

TIGER I.D #:

CAI 2 Box 16

97.7 - 103.7

INTERVAL:

MEASUREMENT:

TRAYS:

110-00 116-00  
E.O.H

113-00

107-00

104-00

TIGER I.D # : CAI 2 Box 17 EOH  
 INTERVAL: 103.7m - 116.0m TRAY#:

← ← ← SWLS