



**Mt Lindsay – Webbs Creek  
Exploration Licence 21/2005**

**Annual Report for the period 22/08/2019 to 21/08/2020**

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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. During the current tenement anniversary year follow up soil sampling was conducted over a number of conductivity targets defined by a helibourne VTEM Max survey performed in the previous year. Soil sampling was focused on conductors 20, 21 & 22 on the eastern face of Parsons Hood above the Harman River. An attempt was made to conduct soil sampling and prospecting in the Webbs Creek area in the north of EL21/2005, however, the first attempt to access the Webbs Creek area from the nearest naturally helicopter accessible meadow proved too difficult due to thick vegetation between the meadow and the target survey area. Plans for diamond drilling in the south of EL21/2005 and plans to return to Webbs Creek in the north were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the time of writing of this report only partial lab results from the soil sampling conducted during this year are complete and they are contained in Appendix A. Details of the heliborne VTEM Max survey are contained in the 2018-2019 annual report for EL21/2005.

## 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<sub>3</sub>). 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<sup>2</sup> 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.

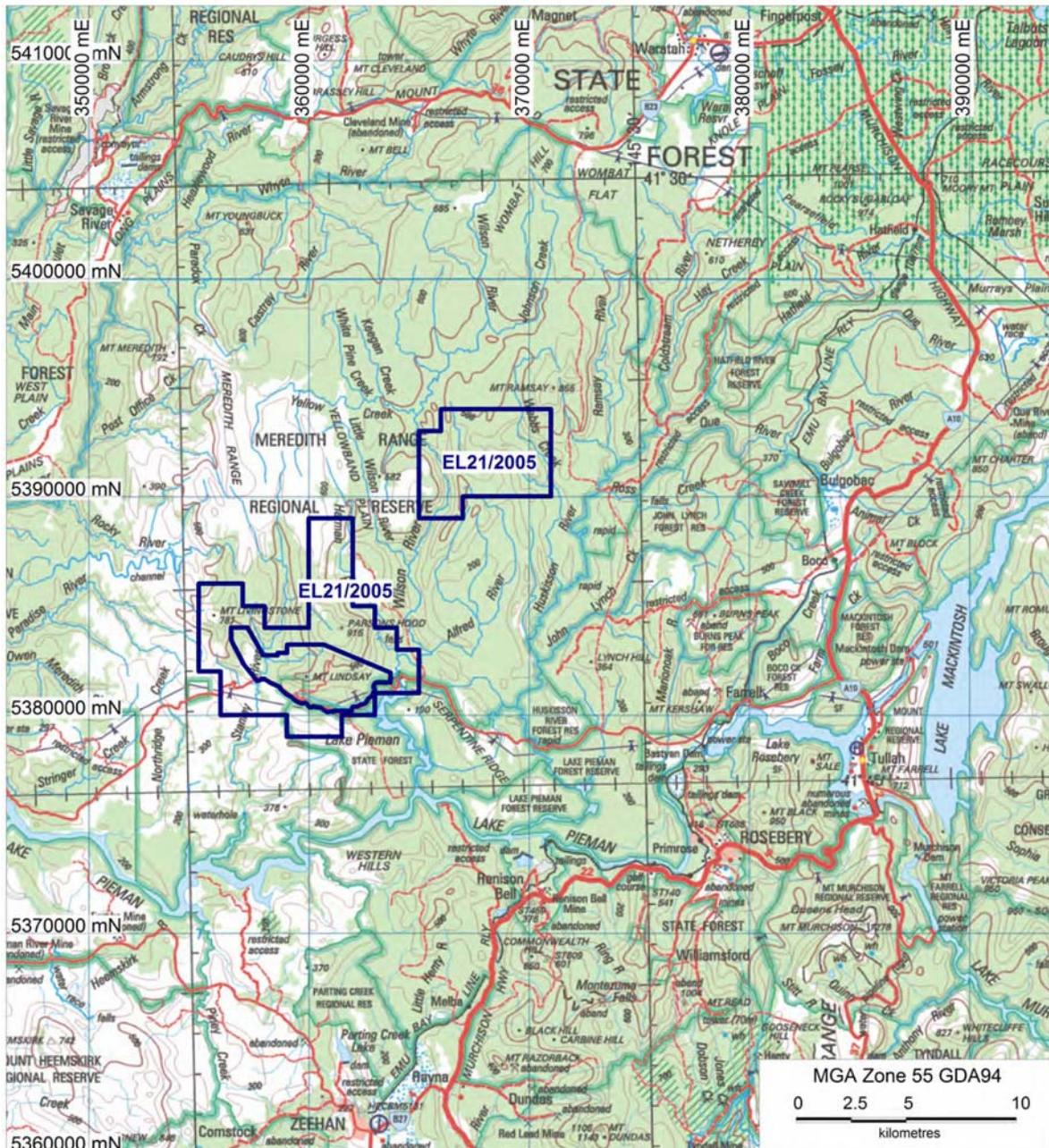


Figure 1: EL21/2005 location plan

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

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

Descriptions of mining activities and the deposit indicate the mineralisation at Mt Lindsay was mostly of the bedding-parallel sulphide and magnetite replacement type (after slate, tuff and carbonate) with some high-grade cross-cutting cassiterite veins. The stratigraphy-parallel sulphide and magnetite replacement mineralisation was evidently generally of low tin grade and most of the tin production came from the high-grade cassiterite-rich fissures. The Mt Lindsay Mining Company NL recorded small amounts of ore grading up to 25 % Sn, and sampling of the abandoned workings in the 1950s (Pearson, 1952) returned up to 3 feet at 27.6 % Sn. Mining activities at Mt Lindsay had largely ceased by 1923 by which stage the oxide ore had been worked over a zone 600 m long and averaging 30 m thick. Periodic tributing of the oxide ore continued until 1932. A potentially large body of lower grade replacement tin ore remained in which the primary mineral assemblage was noted to comprise mainly magnetite and/or pyrrhotite with variable amounts of cassiterite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, scheelite and a wide range of silicates.

In his bulletin on the Stanley River Tin Field of 1914 government geologist LL Waterhouse noted the occurrence of iron ores of possible economic value, describing a magnetite and hematite body approximately 40 m across protruding through the alluvial flats beneath Mt Livingstone (the Livingstone Creek gossan). At that time two adits had been driven into the Livingstone Creek gossan in search of tin. Waterhouse (1914) also described c. 10-20 m thickness of cassiterite-bearing banded magnetite mineralisation within the hangingwall (southern) side of the Mt Lindsay tin lode (the Main Tin Zone), and a parallel zone of magnetite c. 200 m north of the Main Tin Zone which is now called the No 2 Zone. However, while potentially significant hematite and magnetite mineralisation was recognised approximately 100 years ago, tin remained the focus for subsequent mineral exploration. Magnetite and/or hematite bodies were encountered during the course of this exploration but iron content was typically not quantified in the trenching and drilling activities.

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

Aberfoyle Tin Development Partnership (“Aberfoyle”) took up the Mt Lindsay – Stanley River area in 1962 and over the following eight years conducted geological mapping, geophysical surveying, soil sampling, trenching and channel sampling, and 30 diamond core drill holes for 2936 m focussing on the old Mt Lindsay mine (the Main Tin Zone) but also including seven drill holes on three traverses targeting the No 2 Zone. Approximately 600 m of strike of the Main Tin Zone was covered by mainly single hole traverses approximately 40 m apart to a maximum vertical depth of 185 m beneath surface and mostly less than 70 m depth. Some of the better drill intercepts from the Main Tin Zone included 15 m at 0.77% Sn in ML01 and 14.1 m at 1.75% Sn in ML03. Magnetite zones were logged agreeing with descriptions by Waterhouse (1914) of the mineralisation exposed at surface, but the core was not assayed for iron. The drill holes into the No 2 Zone encountered low grade tin mineralisation (e.g. 12.8 m at 0.2% Sn in hole ML2/1) and while they were not assayed for iron the drill logs again indicate the presence of massive and banded magnetite mineralisation. Several magnetic anomalies were identified parallel to the Main and No 2 zones on Mt Lindsay but remained largely untested when Aberfoyle joint ventured the project to Renison Limited (“Renison”) in 1972. The Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek areas were surveyed with magnetometer and mapped, but the identified gossans and magnetic anomalies were not followed up and Aberfoyle released the area before the joint venture with Renison.

Renison drilled a further 30 diamond core holes for 10,753 m at Mt Lindsay mainly into the Main, No 1 and No 2 zones, extending considerably the identified tin mineralisation. The drilling confirmed the presence of multiple zoned skarns prospective for tin, tungsten, copper and, although Renison were not interested in it, magnetite. For the first time iron was included in the assay suite for some drill holes. Drill intercepts included 14 m at 36.2 % Fe from the Main Tin Zone and 30.2 m at 34.4 % Fe from ML37, and 23 m at 29.5 % Fe and from ML38 in the No 2 Zone. Metallurgical testwork and petrography on core from ML38 in the No 2 Zone suggested it would be amenable to normal extractive processes for tin but Renison did not consider the extractive potential the magnetite mineralisation. Renison abandoned the project in the mid 1980s after collapse of the tin price and there were no further drilling activities at Mt Lindsay until Venture Minerals Ltd (“Venture”) took up the project.

The adjacent Stanley Reward and Livingstone Creek area (c. 2-4 km west of Mt Lindsay) was subject to an extensive exploration programme over the 1973-1986 period by Pacminex Pty Ltd (subsidiary of CSR Ltd) and Union Corporation Pty Ltd which became Gencor (Australia) Pty Ltd. Exploration activities included geological mapping, ground magnetic traverses, induced polarisation surveying, a trial gravity traverse, airborne EM surveying, stream sediment, soil, auger and rock chip sampling, and 19 diamond core drill holes for 3459 m. Geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysics indicated the presence of at least 3 km strike extent of magnetic stanniferous “Renison marker

sequence” striking northwest from Stanley River along Livingstone Creek beneath a partial cover of alluvial gravels up to 10 m thick. Interpretation of the magnetic imagery and CSR drilling suggests the “Renison marker sequence” is offset 300 m before continuing off around the flank of Mt Lindsay towards Renison Bell 14 km to the southeast. The exposed Livingstone Creek and Stanley Reward gossans reach 280 m long by 40 m wide, and are the surface expression of pyrrhotite-magnetite skarns replacing dolomite and shale horizons within the “Renison marker sequence”. A small fault appears to cut the Livingstone Creek gossan into two roughly equal and slightly dextrally offset portions. Rock chip samples from the gossans returned up to 2.37% Sn (TCR84-2290). Chip sampling in an adit at the northern end of the Livingstone Creek gossan returned 20 m at 0.5% Sn and 0.3% Cu and diamond drill hole LCD002 returned 10 m at 0.4% Sn and 0.1% Cu. Gold in soils over the dolomitic horizons in the Stanley River area commonly report in the range 50-200 ppb.

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

Renison also drilled 3 reconnaissance holes (WR1 to WR3) into magnetic anomalies in the Webbs Creek area in the north eastern corner of EL21/2005 (Figure 2), intersecting magnetite-tin-tungsten skarns within the Gordon Limestone adjacent to the Meredith Granite. The entire magnetic feature is c. 1.5 km long and the 3 drill holes were spaced approximately 300 m apart along the trend of the anomaly. WR1 intersected 8.8 m of massive magnetite skarn from 78.5 m downhole which assayed 50.7% Fe, <0.01% Sn and <0.01% WO<sub>3</sub>. WR2 encountered 17.2 m of a partly oxidised (gossanous) zoned magnetite-actinolite-garnet-sulphide skarn from 63 m downhole, including 8.5 m from 63 m which assayed 34.3% Fe, 0.35% Sn and 0.17% WO<sub>3</sub>. Scheelite grains up to 1.5 mm size were observed in this intercept. WR3 suffered very poor recoveries until altered granite was reached at 81 m down hole; the recovered material comprised a range of gossanous rubble, magnetite sand, limonitic clay and granitic debris that Renison geologists interpreted to represent karst fill associated with the deeply weathered skarn. The material infilling the karst was not assayed. Cassiterite was not observed in any of the Webbs Creek drill holes

and the stanniferous phase(s) were not conclusively identified (candidates include hulsite, ilvaite and garnet).

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

Symorgh Investments Pty Ltd was granted EL21/2005 in August 2006 about the same time as Symorgh was acquired by and became a subsidiary of Venture Minerals Ltd. Work during the first year of tenure included review of the numerous historic exploration reports, processing and imaging of open file aeromagnetic and EM data, compilation of historic drill hole data into GIS, and preliminary geological modelling. It was concluded that the magnetite skarns were a potentially economic source of iron ore, subject to metallurgical investigation of available historic drill core. Core from several historic drill holes was retrieved and preliminary metallurgical testwork indicated good mass recoveries and purity for magnetite using conventional magnetic separation techniques. On this basis a major follow-up exploration works were initiated in late 2007 to quantify the extent and quality of the magnetite-tin-tungsten mineralisation within the Mt Lindsay skarns.

After a BFS was completed in 2012 and two mining leases (7M/2012 Mt. Lindsay & 3M/2012 Stanley) were carved out of the southern part of EL21/2005 with the Mt. Lindsay deposit reporting a resource of 45Mt @ .4% Sn equivalent and the Livingstone DSO deposit reporting a resource of 2.4Mt @ 57% Fe. After the excise of the Mining Leases in 2012 Exploration Licence 18/2012 and the southern part of EL33/2007 were amalgamated with EL21/2005 in 2014 and in 2015 17.5 km<sup>2</sup> was relinquished resulting in a significant reconfiguration of EL21/2005 and separating the tenement into two distinct areas as shown in Figure 1.

In 2019 VMS conducted a heliborne VTEM Max conductivity survey over the entire tenement area identifying a number of anomalies which may indicate the presence of potentially economic Sn-W-Fe skarns and will be the focus of future follow-up.

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

Field activity during the current anniversary year was primarily focused on soil sampling and prospecting. VTEM Max Conductors #20, 21 & 22 in the vicinity of Parsons Hood - Harman River area (Figure 2). Some 78 soil samples were collected and submitted to ALS Geochemistry for assay. At the time of writing results for 20 of the 78 samples have been returned and given in Appendix A. Interpretation of the results awaits completion of the outstanding assays.

Helicopter reconnaissance of the densely vegetated Webbs Ck area in the north of EL21/2005 led to the selection of two landing sites and track cutting was initiated from one site to the target area. Vegetation proved very dense and progress slower than anticipated. Track cutting and field work was suspended at the in early 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Potential drill sites to test VTEM conductors in the Parsons Hood – Harman River area were evaluated in preparation for environmental surveying. Drilling preparations were also delayed by COVID-19 restrictions.

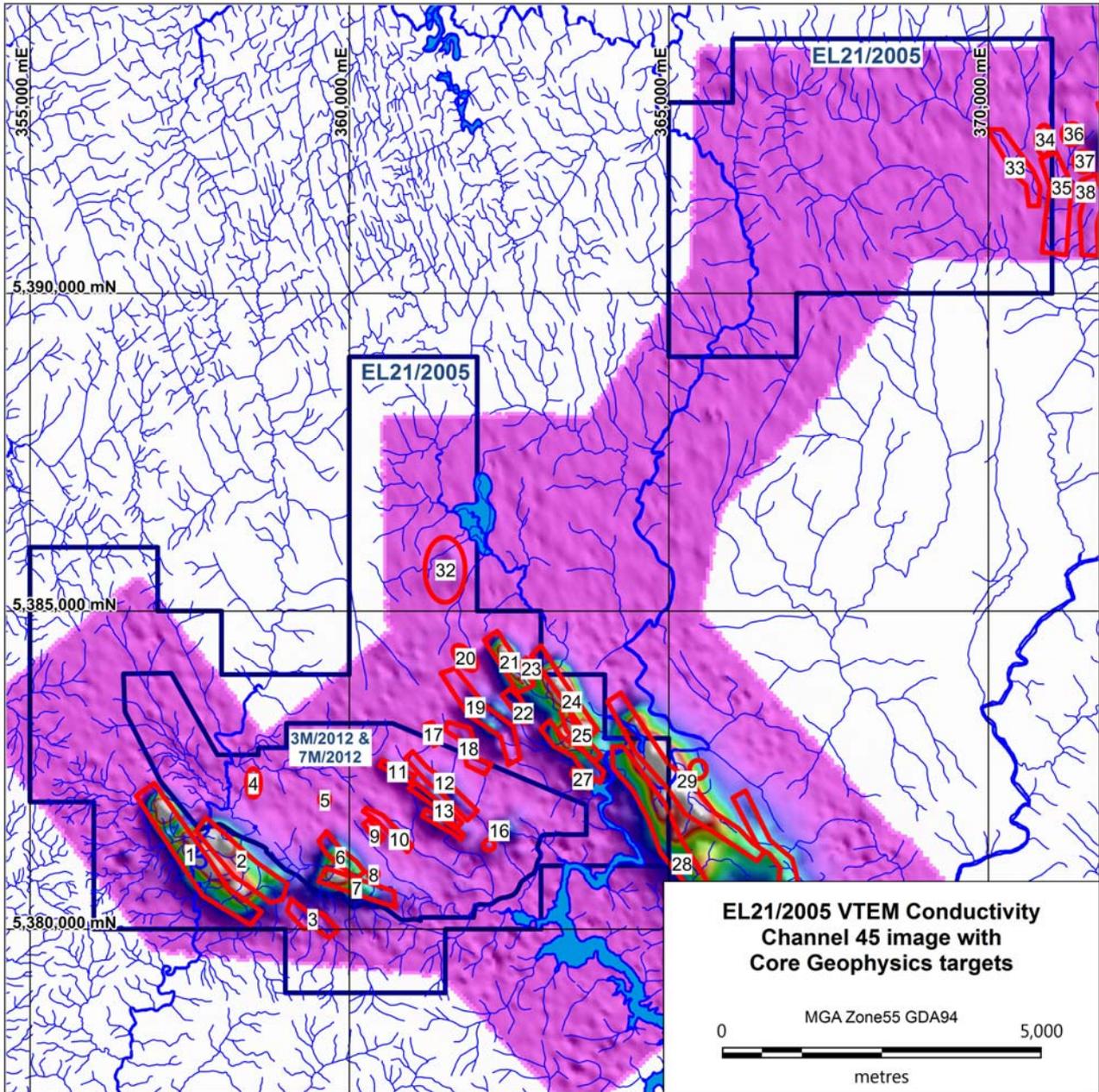


Figure 2: EL21/2005 and Core Geophysics PL targets on VTEM conductivity channel 45 image

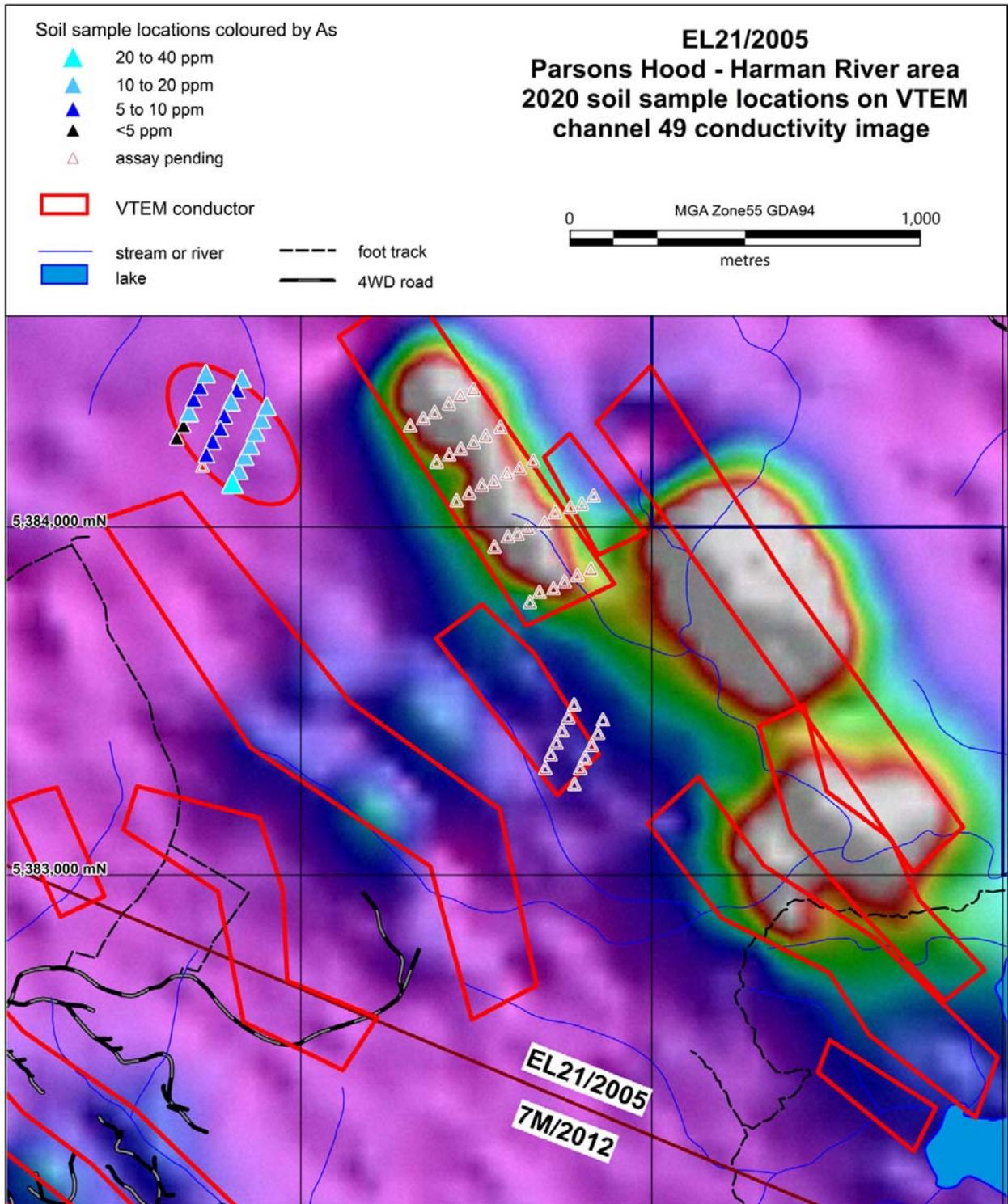


Figure 3: EL21/2005 2020 soil sample locations and Core Geophysics PL targets on VTEM conductivity channel 49 image

## 7 Summary

Exploration Licence EL21/2005 includes several skarn and greisen tin and tungsten prospects adjacent to the Mt Lindsay tin+tungsten+magnetite deposits. During the current tenement anniversary year soil sampling was conducted over selected conductors defined

by a helibourne VTEM Max survey performed early 2019. Details of the heliborne VTEM Max survey are contained in the 2019 annual report for EL21/2005. Soil sampling and prospecting was focused on conductors 20, 21 & 22 on the eastern face of Parsons Hood above the Harman River. Helicopter-supported access and track cutting into the Webbs Creek targets was initiated in summer 2020 but suspended by impact of COVID-19 travel restrictions. Soil sample results available at the time of writing are in Appendix A. Access and potential drill sites to test VTEM conductors in the Parsons Hood area were evaluated in preparation for flora and fauna surveying to be conducted in the coming months.

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# **Appendix A**

**Soil sample locations and assays**

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

H00+1:330	Version										
H0003	Date_generated	13/08/2020									
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date	22/08/2020									
H0005	State	TAS									
H0100	Tenement	EL21/2005									
H0101	Tenement_holder	Venture Minerals Ltd									
H0102	Project_name	Mt. Lindsay									
H0106	Tenement_operator	Venture Minerals Ltd									
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition	22/08/2019									
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition	22/08/2020									
H0202	Data_format	SG_1									
H0203	Number_of_data_records	20									
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update	13/08/2020									
H0300	Related_data_files	na									
H0305	Surface_Geochem_data_file	na									
H0308	File_verification_list	na									
H0318	QAQC_data_file	na									
H0500	Feature_Located	Sample Point									
H0501	Geodetic_datum	GDA94									
H0502	Vertical_datum	not applicable									
H0503	Projection	MGA									
H0530	Coordinate_system	GDA94									
H0531	Projection_zone	55									
H0532	Surveying_instrument	Garmin GPS64s									
H0533	Surveying_Company	Venture Minerals Ltd									
H0601	Sample_type	Soil									
H0602	Sample_description	-1.6mm sieved hand augered soil									
H0700	Sample_preparation_code	PUL-31L									
H0701	Sample_preparation_description	Pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns									
H0702	Laboratory_batch_number	PH20091777									
H0800	Assay_code	ME-ICP61 (full suite), ME-MS85 (Sn, W) & B-ICP69									
H0801	Assay_company	ALS Geochemistry									
H0802	Assay_description	MS85 = lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate fusion at 1025°C followed by dissolution in nitric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids with ICPMS finish									
H0803	Assay_description	ICP61 = pulp digested by perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids & resulting solution analysed by ICP-AES									
H0804	Assay_description										
H0805	Remarks:	- means lower than detection limit									
H1000	Sample	Prospect	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth_cm	Colour	Horizon	Lith	Description	SComments	Sn
H1001	Units		m	m	cm						ppm
H1002	Assay_code										MS85
H1003	Lower_detection_limit										1
H1004	Accuracy		10	10	10						
H1005	Upper_detection_limit										10000
D	PHS300	Parsons Hood	361647	5384259	5 dbn	A/B	na	organic rich clay	very shallow -A/B horizon steep rocky slope		4
D	PHS302	Parsons Hood	361666	5384295	5 dbn	A/B	na	organic rich clay	Shallow- Rocky steep slope		4
D	PHS303	Parsons Hood	361682	5384332	5 dbn	A/B	na	organic rich clay	Shallow- Rocky steep slope		11
D	PHS304	Parsons Hood	361695	5384369	5 dbn	A/B	SLST	organic rich clay	Shallow- Rocky steep slope		7
D	PHS305	Parsons Hood	361712	5384405	5 dbn	A/B	SLST	organic rich clay	Shallow- Rocky steep slope		7

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

H1000	Sample	Prospect	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Depth_cm	Colour	Horizon	Lith	Description	SComments	Sn
H1001	Units		m	m	cm						ppm
H1002	Assay_code										MS85
H1003	Lower_detection_limit										1
H1004	Accuracy		10	10	10						
H1005	Upper_detection_limit										10000
D	PHS306	Parsons Hood	361730	5384444	10	dbn	A/B	SLST	organic rich clay	shallow - rocky	7
D	PHS307	Parsons Hood	361832	5384430	10	dbn	B	na	organic rich clay	steep slope. Shallow	6
D	PHS308	Parsons Hood	361818	5384395	5	dbn	A/B	na	organic rich clay	steep slope. Shallow - rocky	4
D	PHS309	Parsons Hood	361801	5384363	10	dbn	A/B	SST	organic rich clay	steep slope. Shallow - rocky	5
D	PHS310	Parsons Hood	361782	5384322	10	dbn	A/B	na	organic rich clay	steep slope. Poor GPS signal	5
D	PHS311	Parsons Hood	361771	5384285	5	dbn	A/B	SST	organic rich clay	steep - poor GPS signal	3
D	PHS312	Parsons Hood	361749	5384249	5	dbn	A/B	SST	organic rich clay	steep - poor GPS signal	8
D	PHS313	Parsons Hood	361731	5384210	2	dbn	A/B	SST	shallow organic clay	sample point moved due to large area of slick rock outcrop with no soil	8
D	PHS315	Parsons Hood	361805	5384130	60	bn	B	na	clay		5
D	PHS316	Parsons Hood	361823	5384166	70	bn	B	SST	clay		3
D	PHS317	Parsons Hood	361840	5384207	10	bn	B	SST	clay	shallow - steep	10
D	PHS318	Parsons Hood	361856	5384238	10	bn	B	ccSST	clay	shallow - steep	8
D	PHS319	Parsons Hood	361871	5384276	50	bn	B	na	clay		5
D	PHS320	Parsons Hood	361888	5384313	10	bn	B	na	clay	shallow - steep - rocky	3
D	PHS321	Parsons Hood	361903	5384350	10	bn	B	na	clay	shallow - steep - rocky	4
EOF											

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

H00+1:330	Version																			
H0003	Date_generated																			
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date																			
H0005	State																			
H0100	Tenement																			
H0101	Tenement_holder																			
H0102	Project_name																			
H0106	Tenement_operator																			
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition																			
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition																			
H0202	Data_format																			
H0203	Number_of_data_records																			
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update																			
H0300	Related_data_files																			
H0305	Surface_Geochem_data_file																			
H0308	File_verification_list																			
H0318	QAQC_data_file																			
H0500	Feature_Located																			
H0501	Geodetic_datum																			
H0502	Vertical_datum																			
H0503	Projection																			
H0530	Coordinate_system																			
H0531	Projection_zone																			
H0532	Surveying_instrument																			
H0533	Surveying_Company																			
H0601	Sample_type																			
H0602	Sample_description																			
H0700	Sample_preparation_code																			
H0701	Sample_preparation_description																			
H0702	Laboratory_batch_number																			
H0800	Assay_code																			
H0801	Assay_company																			
H0802	Assay_description																			
H0803	Assay_description																			
H0804	Assay_description																			
H0805	Remarks:																			
H1000	Sample	W	W	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe_%	Ga	K	La	
H1001	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	
H1002	Assay_code	MS85	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	B-ICP61	ICP61												
H1003	Lower_detection_limit	1	10	0.5	0.01	5	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	10	
H1004	Accuracy																			
H1005	Upper_detection_limit	10000	10000	100	50	10000	10000	1000	1000	10000	50	1000	10000	10000	10000	50	10000	10	10000	
D	PHS300	3	-10	-0.5	1.77	-5	30	40	-0.5	4	0.68	-0.5	12	63	13	5.08	10	0.17	20	
D	PHS302	4	-10	-0.5	2.49	-5	10	100	0.8	5	0.77	-0.5	9	70	17	4.86	10	0.3	20	
D	PHS303	4	-10	-0.5	3.07	10	20	110	0.6	6	1.25	-0.5	9	90	18	5.82	20	0.36	20	
D	PHS304	4	-10	-0.5	3.83	8	20	80	0.7	6	0.89	-0.5	8	101	19	6.07	20	0.37	30	
D	PHS305	4	-10	-0.5	2.66	6	20	60	0.5	7	1.03	-0.5	7	69	13	4.72	20	0.28	20	

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

H1000	Sample	W	W	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe_%	Ga	K	La
H1001	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
H1002	Assay_code	MS85	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	B-ICP61	ICP61											
H1003	Lower_detection_limit	1	10	0.5	0.01	5	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	10
H1004	Accuracy																		
H1005	Upper_detection_limit	10000	10000	100	50	10000	10000	1000	1000	10000	50	1000	10000	10000	10000	50	10000	10	10000
D	PHS306	5	-10	-0.5	4.07	11	10	70	0.5	2	0.73	-0.5	9	118	27	6.86	20	0.31	20
D	PHS307	4	-10	-0.5	4.02	10	10	70	-0.5	10	0.84	0.5	14	143	25	8.47	20	0.28	20
D	PHS308	3	-10	-0.5	3.39	8	10	90	-0.5	5	0.94	-0.5	11	116	21	6.62	20	0.31	20
D	PHS309	3	-10	-0.5	3.83	11	10	100	0.6	5	1.02	-0.5	11	118	26	6.78	20	0.42	20
D	PHS310	3	-10	-0.5	4.77	9	20	100	0.6	6	0.48	-0.5	7	106	37	5.93	20	0.45	20
D	PHS311	3	-10	-0.5	3.47	8	10	70	0.7	5	0.43	-0.5	11	80	29	5.1	10	0.3	20
D	PHS312	4	-10	-0.5	5.44	6	10	60	0.6	8	0.51	-0.5	19	152	30	7.9	20	0.21	20
D	PHS313	4	-10	-0.5	3.51	7	10	60	0.8	3	0.52	-0.5	22	86	26	4.58	10	0.21	20
D	PHS315	5	-10	-0.5	7.05	25	30	70	0.8	6	0.24	-0.5	15	174	39	9.45	30	0.27	30
D	PHS316	4	-10	-0.5	4.07	11	30	60	0.5	3	0.36	-0.5	9	93	25	6.87	20	0.26	20
D	PHS317	5	-10	-0.5	3.34	10	20	70	0.5	5	0.85	-0.5	8	87	18	6.07	20	0.3	20
D	PHS318	7	-10	-0.5	4.48	14	20	170	0.6	7	1.27	-0.5	14	136	31	7.57	20	0.63	20
D	PHS319	9	10	-0.5	5.98	13	20	80	0.7	9	0.44	-0.5	12	131	50	6.95	20	0.39	20
D	PHS320	5	-10	-0.5	4.49	10	20	70	0.5	5	0.4	-0.5	10	119	31	6.69	20	0.34	20
D	PHS321	5	-10	-0.5	4.73	11	20	80	0.5	4	0.55	-0.5	10	123	32	6.43	20	0.35	20
EOF																			

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

H00+1:330	Version																		
H0003	Date_generated																		
H0004	Reporting_period_end_date																		
H0005	State																		
H0100	Tenement																		
H0101	Tenement_holder																		
H0102	Project_name																		
H0106	Tenement_operator																		
H0200	Start_date_of_data_acquisition																		
H0201	End_date_of_data_acquisition																		
H0202	Data_format																		
H0203	Number_of_data_records																		
H0204	Date_of_metadata_update																		
H0300	Related_data_files																		
H0305	Surface_Geochem_data_file																		
H0308	File_verification_list																		
H0318	QAQC_data_file																		
H0500	Feature_Located																		
H0501	Geodetic_datum																		
H0502	Vertical_datum																		
H0503	Projection																		
H0530	Coordinate_system																		
H0531	Projection_zone																		
H0532	Surveying_instrument																		
H0533	Surveying_Company																		
H0601	Sample_type																		
H0602	Sample_description																		
H0700	Sample_preparation_code																		
H0701	Sample_preparation_description																		
H0702	Laboratory_batch_number																		
H0800	Assay_code																		
H0801	Assay_company																		
H0802	Assay_description																		
H0803	Assay_description																		
H0804	Assay_description																		
H0805	Remarks:																		
H1000	Sample	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	Zn	
H1001	Units	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
H1002	Assay_code	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	
H1003	Lower_detection_limit	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	2	
H1004	Accuracy																		
H1005	Upper_detection_limit	50	100000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10000	
D	PHS300	1.31	765	1	0.36	29	860	20	0.13	-5	14	24	20	1.26	-10	-10	111	54	
D	PHS302	0.92	557	1	0.24	23	750	9	0.11	-5	13	26	20	0.93	-10	-10	117	42	
D	PHS303	0.98	663	2	0.23	30	830	11	0.11	-5	13	36	20	1.09	-10	-10	152	53	
D	PHS304	0.97	498	3	0.31	31	750	9	0.1	-5	13	35	20	1.11	-10	-10	149	37	
D	PHS305	0.83	517	2	0.28	23	760	13	0.12	-5	11	31	20	0.86	-10	-10	114	32	

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

H1000	Sample	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	Zn
H1001	Units	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
H1002	Assay_code	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61	ICP61
H1003	Lower_detection_limit	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	2
H1004	Accuracy																	
H1005	Upper_detection_limit	50	100000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10000	10	10000	10000	10000	10000
D	PHS306	0.96	489	3	0.17	32	1030	11	0.12	-5	14	23	20	1.06	-10	-10	160	40
D	PHS307	1.55	866	2	0.22	43	1420	12	0.1	-5	18	25	30	1.36	10	-10	203	56
D	PHS308	1.21	592	2	0.23	37	1130	9	0.12	-5	14	47	20	0.92	10	-10	149	44
D	PHS309	1.41	685	2	0.31	36	1710	14	0.15	-5	16	36	20	1.03	-10	-10	157	49
D	PHS310	0.78	347	4	0.12	27	1500	13	0.16	-5	11	26	20	0.77	-10	-10	127	39
D	PHS311	0.88	433	2	0.14	33	1110	14	0.18	-5	11	24	20	0.72	-10	-10	111	45
D	PHS312	1.68	865	2	0.24	70	1080	9	0.09	-5	20	19	30	1.38	-10	-10	183	77
D	PHS313	1	741	1	0.2	42	940	17	0.15	-5	12	26	-20	0.79	10	-10	104	56
D	PHS315	1.31	698	3	0.22	55	440	5	0.11	-5	21	15	30	1.47	-10	-10	210	67
D	PHS316	1	638	2	0.24	33	650	12	0.11	-5	13	16	20	1.04	-10	-10	145	45
D	PHS317	0.94	548	2	0.19	51	670	11	0.12	-5	12	21	20	0.92	-10	-10	131	36
D	PHS318	1.57	669	2	0.29	59	580	7	0.07	-5	17	28	20	1.21	-10	-10	183	49
D	PHS319	1.15	460	2	0.14	50	760	9	0.12	-5	15	17	20	0.82	-10	-10	146	38
D	PHS320	0.92	479	2	0.19	35	700	9	0.11	-5	13	19	20	0.95	-10	-10	152	35
D	PHS321	1.11	550	3	0.23	40	940	12	0.12	-5	15	26	20	0.94	-10	-10	150	42
EOF																		