



**Serpentine Ridge
Exploration Licence 45/2010**

**Annual Technical Report for the period 29/05/2021 to
28/05/2022**

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1 Summary

Several priority conductors were identified from a heliborne electromagnetic survey in 2019 and Venture has been progressively validating these through prospecting and surface geochemistry for drill testing. Prospecting of a strong late time conductor coincident with a +250 ppm Cu in soil anomaly in the Harman River area on the boundary of EL21/2005 and EL45/2010 (mainly in EL21/2005) suggests it is associated with a pyrrhotite-bearing gabbro flanking the western margin of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex. A drill site to test this mafic hosted Ni-Cu sulfide target, Harman 1, was flora & fauna surveyed in early 2021 but COVID-19 and contractor availability issues delayed the drilling. VTEM conductors in the Wilson River – Serpentine Ridge – Limestone Creek and Merton Hill areas were additionally prospected in 2021, and the strongest conductor rock sample traversed showing the presence of three +0.4% Ni rock anomalies although the host of the Ni mineralisation should be established before drill testing (low S contents indicate silicate or Ni-Fe alloy). Flora & fauna surveys were conducted over four potential drill sites in the Serpentine Ridge area.

2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 45/2010 is located within the tin-tungsten province of western Tasmania and includes part of the Meredith Granite's southern margin. The Meredith Granite is part of a suite of Devonian granites and is very important to tin-tungsten mineralization in Tasmania. Deposits associated with this suite include Renison Bell (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% WO₃). EL45/2010 is situated immediately east of Venture's EL21/2005, from which 7M/2012, and 3M/2012 have been excised and comprise Main and No.2 Sn-W-magnetite deposits at Mt Lindsay and the Livingstone and Reward Sn-W-Fe deposits in the Stanley River area respectively. Exploration Licence 45/2010 includes the Big Wilson Sn-skarn and veined greisen deposit, Merton Hill Sn+Cu+Pb+Zn+Ag vein and carbonate replacement deposit, and several Sn, W and/or Cu geochemical anomalies in the Little Wilson River, Keenan Creek, Harman River, and Limestone Creek areas.

EL45/2010 also includes part of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex (WRUC) which is prospective for nickel (Ni) and Platinum Group Metal (PGM) mineralisation. Most of the streams draining the WRUC were prospected and mined for alluvial osmiridium (Os) in the early 1900s, with some alluvial deposits also yielding small amounts of gold. Much of the ultramafic complex is covered with a thin, residual lateritic soil, and at several locations, most notably Riley Creek, Keenan Creek and Limestone Creek areas, there are residual and colluvial deposits of ferruginous laterite to several metres thick. The ferruginous laterite deposits at Riley Creek were previously evaluated by Callina NL for chromite and platinoids, and more recently Direct Shipping Iron Ore (DSO) by Venture Minerals. The iron laterite deposits at Riley Creek have been excised from EL45/2010 into 5M/2012.

Exploration Licence 17/2012 covering 7 km² was amalgamated with EL45/2010 in February 2014. 17 km² was relinquished from EL45/2010 in 2015, and a further 15 km² in 2017 to leave the current 32 km².

3 Location and Access

EL45/2010 currently covers 32 km² and is located c. 120 km by road southwest of the port of Burnie, and c. 25 km by road from the nearest town Tullah (Figure 1). The southern boundary of the licence is approximately 4 km north of the Renison Bell tin mine. The licence is covered by the Pieman 1:100,000 map sheet, and Parsons and Roseberry 1:25,000 map sheets. Topography is moderately rugged and the most notable topographic features comprise of Serpentine Ridge and Websterite Hill. Average annual rainfall is approximately 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by temperate rainforest, with dense scrub over ultramafic and granitic basement and in areas of regenerating forest.

The bitumen HEC Pieman Road and Transend transmission lines traverse the southern half of EL45/2010, and a mixture of HEC, forestry and mineral exploration roads provide mediocre access throughout much of the tenement south of the Wilson River. Access to the northern part of the licence is currently best obtained via an old 4WD track from the Wilson River over Websterite Hill to the upper Harmen area, or by helicopter. Principal land uses include State Forest, Regional Reserve, and Forest Reserve.

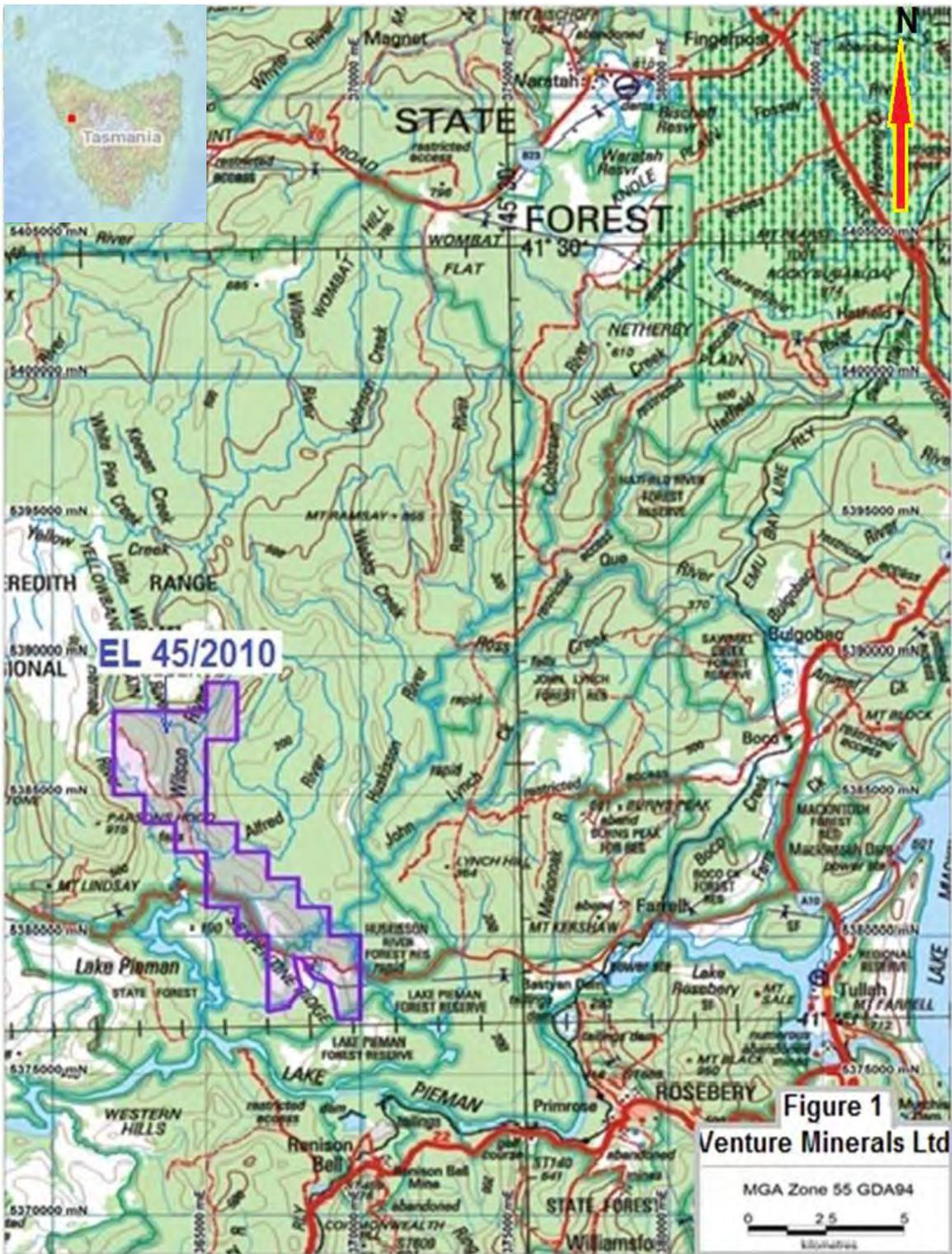


Figure 1: EL45/2010 location map

4 Geological Setting

EL45/2010 is situated in the Dundas Trough of western Tasmania and underlain from west to east by the Crimson Creek Formation, the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex (WRUC), the Dundas and Gordon groups, and the Eldon Group (Figure 2). Sedimentary stratigraphy is moderately dipping to vertical. The Meredith Granite rims the northern extent of the licence and dips away at a modest angle beneath the sedimentary and ultramafic units, albeit complicated by numerous irregular granitic dykes, shelves and apophyses. Preliminary interpretation suggests several phases of granite intrusion culminating in late stage quartz-tourmaline veining and the localised development of quartz-tourmaline-topaz greisen and siderite-sericite greisen.

The Neoproterozoic - Early Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation comprises mainly of thin to thick bedded greenish grey lithic sandstones, siltstones, and mudstones with scattered horizons of laminated to thinly bedded light grey, green and pink felsic to mafic tuffites and thin to thick bedded calcareous sandstones, along with rare tholeiitic basalt flows. Total thickness in the Mt Lindsay area is estimated at c. 5000 m, and EL45/2010 includes a narrow strip of the Crimson Creek Formation along its western edge (Figure 2).

The WRUC occupies the central NW-trending spine of the licence and general interpretation is that the WRUC is entirely fault bounded: the lower margin against Crimson Creek Formation; the upper margin against Devonian conglomerate, quartz arenite, siltstone and marl of the Eldon Group with localised slivers of the Ordovician Gordon Limestone. Radiometric dates are not available for the WRUC and a Neoproterozoic to Cambrian age has been estimated according to stratigraphic constraints (Brown, 1986). A major episode of folding during the Devonian formed the northwest to north trending Huskisson Syncline, and contact metamorphism indicates emplacement of the WRUC into the current stratigraphic position prior to the intrusion of the Meredith Granite around 370 Ma. Vein and replacement-style tin and tungsten mineralization appears to be associated regionally with the intrusion of the Meredith Granite. The WRUC is part of a group of similar ultramafic bodies scattered along the Dundas and Adamsfield troughs in northwestern and western Tasmania. The WRUC is one of the largest exposed ultramafic bodies in the Dundas Trough at approx. 17 km long and up to 2 km wide, and was probably continuous with the Mt Stewart ultramafic body c. 11 km to the north-northwest, before intrusion of the Meredith Granite. Brown (1986) identified two petrogenetically distinct ultramafic successions within the WRUC, namely the Layered Dunite-Harzburgite succession (LDH) comprising dunite, orthopyroxene-bearing dunite, and harzburgite layered on a 10 mm to 400 mm scale, and the Layered Pyroxene-Dunite succession (LPD) consisting of thinly (<150 mm) layered orthopyroxenite, olivine orthopyroxenite, and dunite. Both units are partially serpentinised. Chromite is a ubiquitous accessory phase (1-5%) in the LDH, occurring as disseminated grains and locally in discontinuous laminations up to c. 1-2 mm thick and 1-2 m long. The LPD has less chromite (1-2%), which is more common in the dunite layers. PGE-rich chromite nodules have been identified in the LDH of the Serpentine Ridge area (Brown 1986). The western 100-150 m of the LDH in the Harman River area consists of interlayered dunite and pyroxene-bearing dunite, and the eastern part layered harzburgite with minor thin dunite layers (Brown, 1986). According to Brown (1986) serpentinite shears or faults separate the LDH and LPD everywhere and the original relationship of the two successions is unclear. The exposed WRUC is dominated by the LDH sequence. Two small, unfaulted blocks of LPD have been mapped by Brown (1986) in the Websterite Hill area and the southern part of the complex comprises LPD. Work by Venture also suggests slivers of a third unit, the Layered

Pyroxenite-Peridotite and associated Gabbro (LPG) succession recognised by Brown (1986) elsewhere in western Tasmania, may be present on the eastern edge of the WRUC in the Limestone Creek and Little Wilson River areas. The LPG as defined by Brown (1986) comprises disrupted blocks of layered orthopyroxenite in peridotite intruded by massive two-pyroxene gabbro.

Brown (1986) proposed intrusion of ultramafic bodies into the opening Dundas Trough during the Early Cambrian followed by tectonic re-emplacement prior to the Devonian. The presence of serpentinite pebbles and abundant detrital chromite within Huskisson Group sedimentary rocks at Merton Hill (Adamus observations) and Red Lead Conglomerate of the correlative Dundas Group in the Mt Razorback area (Brown, 1986) suggests exposure and partial erosion of the ultramafic complexes prior to the Middle Cambrian.

Quaternary fluvioglacial sediments and Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels cover minor parts of the WRUC. Osmiridium, gold, and chromite are locally concentrated in the Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels. Patches of laterite and saprolite are locally present over the WRUC representing a mixture of in situ relicts of a more extensive Tertiary lateritic blanket and Quaternary-Recent colluvial-alluvial deposits. Goethitic soils are widespread over Serpentine Ridge and the Websterite Hill area.

Significant deformation is recognised in the Crimson Creek Formation with narrow zones of bedding-parallel isoclinal folding with an associated S₀-parallel cleavage (S₁), and a later generation of metre-scale gentle to open folds with north to north-northeast striking axial planes and crenulation cleavage (S₂).

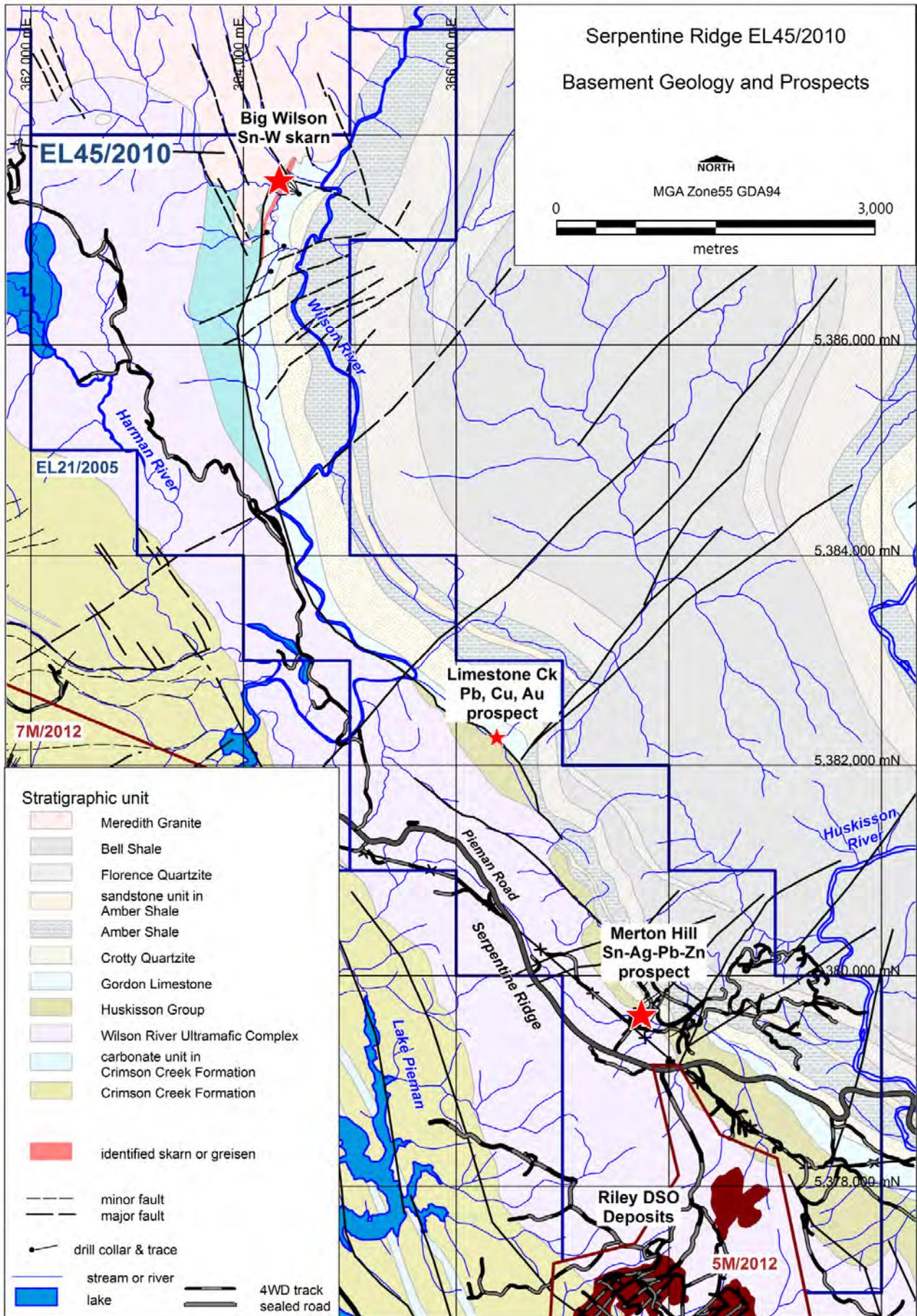


Figure 2: EL45/2010 basement geology and prospect location map

5 Exploration and Mining History

Osmiridium was first reported in Tasmania from the Wilson River valley in the 1876 by Surveyor-General Sprent, and the Riley, Trinder, Three Mile, Lippy Jane, Fowler, Sweeney, Osmiridium and Gold Creeks were later extensively worked for detrital osmiridium. An exact osmiridium production figure for the Serpentine Ridge – Wilson River area is not available, but of the total 31,100 oz produced from Tasmania between 1910 and 1968 (first and last reported production) around half came from the Adamsfield area ca. 120 km to the southeast and much of the rest from the Heazlewood-Bald Hill area near Waratah approx. 30 km to the north. The detrital osmiridium typically occurs as flaky nuggets up to a few millimetres dimension. Petrographic work (Callina NL 1985-1990, Brown 1986) on material from the Riley Creek area also indicates occurrence as inclusions within chromite grains from the ultramafic basement. Numerous workers have identified small chromite lenses up to 20-30 mm thick and 1-2 m long within the ultramafics, and analyses of some primary chromitites indicate highly anomalous PGM levels (Brown 1986).

There was additionally minor alluvial tin and gold production from the Wilson and Huskisson valleys and during the 1970-1980s the area in the vicinity of the Meredith Granite was extensively explored for tin and tungsten mineralization. Tin-bearing alluvial gravels occur in many streams on the north-eastern side of Serpentine Ridge, including Barnes, Sweeney and Tin creeks and Alfred River. Occurrences of primary tin mineralization were identified in the Harman River and Merton Hill areas, and Reid (1921) reported narrow dykes of tinstone-bearing quartz-feldspar porphyry cropping out in the vicinity of Tin Creek and Merton Hill.

Merton Hill was tested with 3 small adits by prospectors in the early 1900s. Exploration activities by Renison Ltd in the 1979-1983 period identified the presence of an irregular +100 ppm tin in soil anomaly centred around the three small adits at Merton Hill. Seven diamond core holes were drilled by Renison and the best result obtained was c. 3 m of gossanous breccia assaying 0.19% Sn, 1.27% Pb, 3.68% Zn & 53g/t Ag from 52.9 m down hole in MH1 directly beneath the old workings. The identified mineralization was associated with veins and breccias within the Devonian Eldon Group (specifically, within the Crotty Quartzite and unnamed limestone member of the Amber Shale) associated with a northeast dipping fault zone adjacent to the contact with the Wilson River ultramafic body. MH2 appears to have intersected the same fault-hosted mineralisation but recoveries were very poor (<8%). Very thin veins with sphalerite, galena and silver and rarely cassiterite were encountered by most of the drill holes within the limestone and shale of the Crotty Quartzite. Narrow granitic dykes with disseminated pyrrhotite were encountered in some of the drill holes.

Mapping, geophysics and soil sampling by Renison in the early 1980s around the upper Harman and lower Little Wilson rivers in the early 1980s also identified Sn targets at Tadpole Hill within the Meredith Granite, and around the confluence of the Wilson and Little Wilson rivers within the granite and adjacent Gordon Limestone. Renison planned several drill holes to test the Wilson River target but terminated the project when the tin price collapsed in the mid-1980s.

The source of the alluvial gold was not thoroughly investigated and while most is probably reworked from glacial gravels, exploration by Callina NL in the 1980s suggested there could also be an ultramafic source. Significant gold mineralization has not been reported from any of the identified tin prospects within EL45/2010, although it was not commonly assayed. Adit samples and some of the Renison drill core from the Merton Hill tin prospect was subsequently re-assayed

for gold (Black Horse Mining, 1986-1987 and Cyprus Gold Australia Corp, 1987-1989) with a best result of 2 m at 0.165 ppm Au obtained in a magnetite skarn.

Lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralization was identified in the southern Serpentine Ridge area by Aberfoyle in the late 1960s by a program that included hand auger drilling and man-portable coring (5 core holes) to a maximum depth of 30 ft. Grades of up to ca. 2% Ni and 1.5% Co were obtained from thin (<1-5 m) patches of laterite and in the underlying saprolitic serpentinite assays of >0.5% Ni were commonly obtained. There was no systematic investigation for Ni-sulfide mineralization beyond the Serpentine Ridge area (Camp 30 area of Aberfoyle). Variably serpentinitised dunite from the Wilson River ultramafic complex typically assay c. 0.2-0.4% Ni although Brown (1986) could not detect nickel in the silicate phases. The nickel sulfide heazewoodite and Ni-Fe alloy awaruite were identified by Renison in serpentinite drill core from Merton Hill, and awaruite in serpentinitised dunite samples from the Riley Creek area by Callina.

Callina NL (1985-1990) defined a detrital chromite resource in the Riley Creek area which was also the focus of the historic osmiridium workings. While the chromite is premium quality (>60% Cr₂O₃) the Callina resource was small (approx 1.7 Mt at 1.9% chromite) and at the time not considered economic. The associated detrital PGM (Os and Ir, lesser Pt) and gold content were not assigned any economic value by Callina.

Adamus Resources Ltd explored the area for nickel sulfides in the mid-2000s, conducting rock chip, stream sediment and soil sampling. Relict nickel-rich lateritic soils made it very difficult to interpret the results and clear primary nickel targets could not be delineated. The soil sampling does indicate some geochemical anomalism (mainly As and Cu) in the lower Harmen River area which could be associated with tin-tungsten metasomatism.

6 2021-2022 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Previous imaging and modelling of Venture's 2019 VTEM survey data by Core Geophysics identified five conductors within EL45/2010. Several of these conductors in the Wilson River – Serpentine Ridge – Limestone Creek and Merton Hill areas were investigated in the 2020 – 2022, notwithstanding COVID 19 related complications to field activities. A total of 103 rock samples from the Serpentine Ridge and Limestone Creek areas were assayed for a suite of elements focused on the identification of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization (the main target in the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex and associated mafic intrusions). Refer to Figure 3 and to Appendix A for location of rock chips, and to Appendix B for assay results.

Activities also included drill site evaluation: access to potential drill sites were flagged, existing tracks were monitored and maintained, and a flora and fauna survey (Natural Values Assessment) was conducted by ecological consultants North Barker. The proposed drill locations as surveyed by North Barker are shown in Figure 3. Refer to Appendix C for North Barker Natural Values Assessment Report.

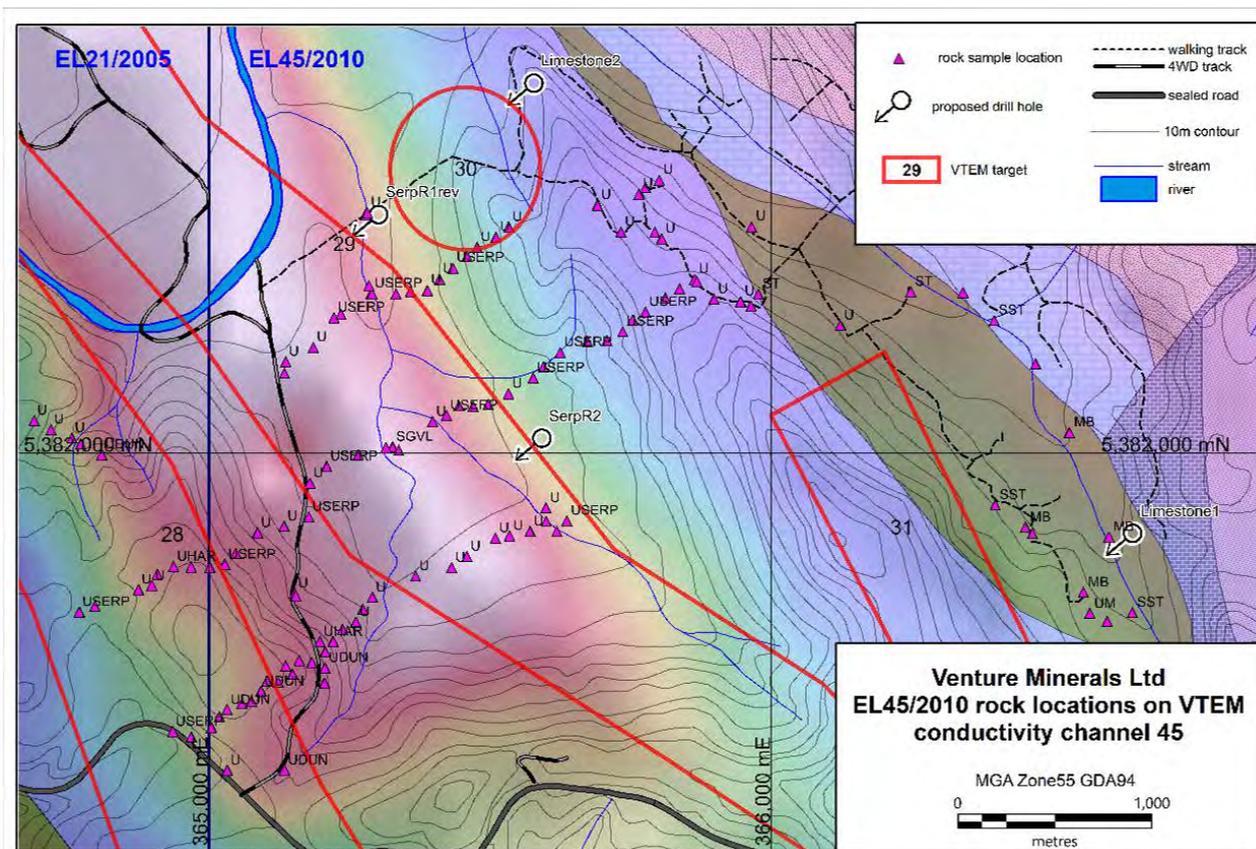


Figure 3: 2021 – 2022 rock sample locations, and proposed drill locations on VTEM channel 49.

Logging code: MB: basalt; SGVL: unconsolidated gravels; SST: sandstone; ST: siltstone; U: Undifferentiated ultramafic; UHAR: harzburgite; UDUN: dunite; USERP: serpentinite. See Appendix D for complete logging code.

6.1 Rock Sampling

A total of 83 rock samples were collected from three transects running perpendicular to VTEM targets 28, 29, and 30 (Figure 3) over the WRUC. A mix of float and outcrop was encountered among dense woodland vegetation, consistently banksia, hakea, tee tree and eucalypt over gahnia and bauera scrub, and ultramafic basement was best exposed on ridges and along creek beds (Figure 4). WRUC ultramafic samples had varying degrees of both magnetism and serpentinization, with no obvious spatial correlation across the tenement.

Rockchip samples were assayed at ALS for a broad suite of elements including Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Bi and Sb by 4 acid digestion with ICP-MS finish and Au, Pt and Pd by fire assay and AES on 50 g nominal sample weight.

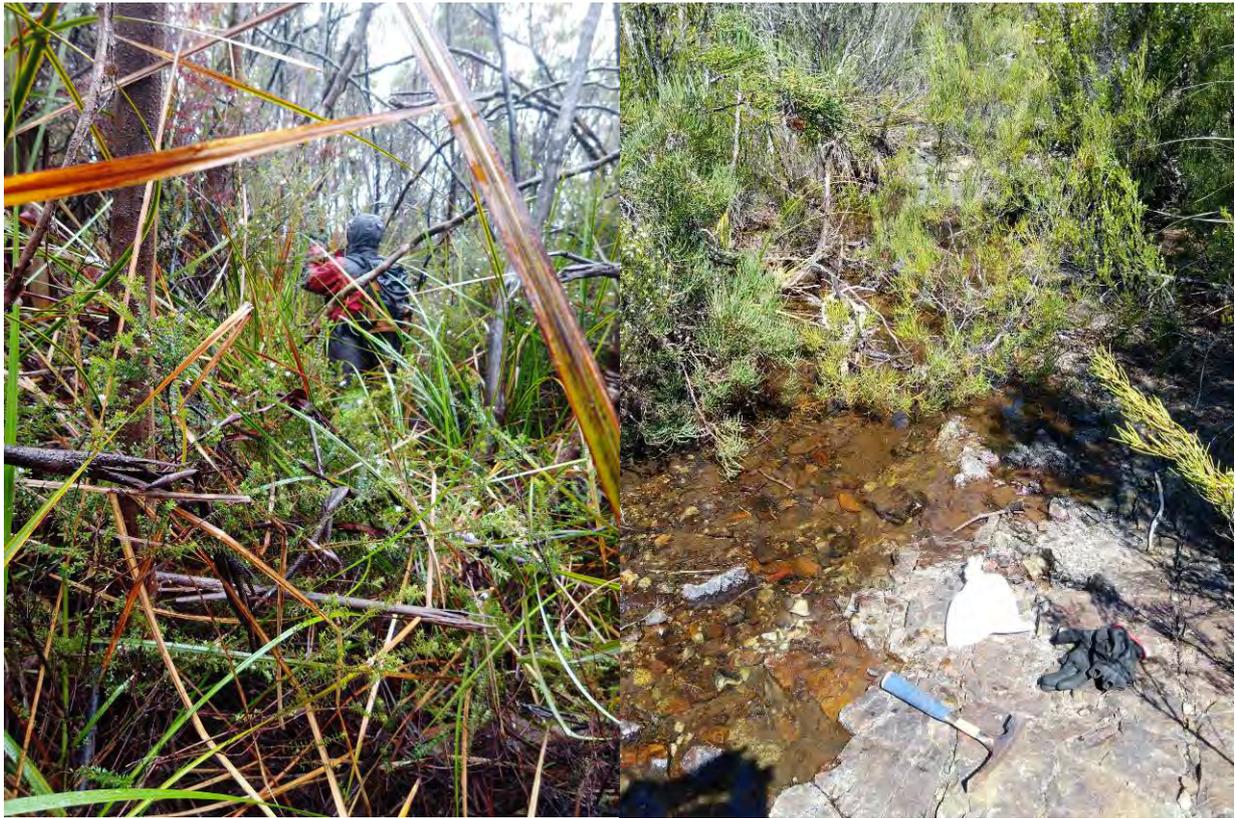


Figure 4: Prospecting and rock chip sample collection on Serpentine Ridge, over the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex.

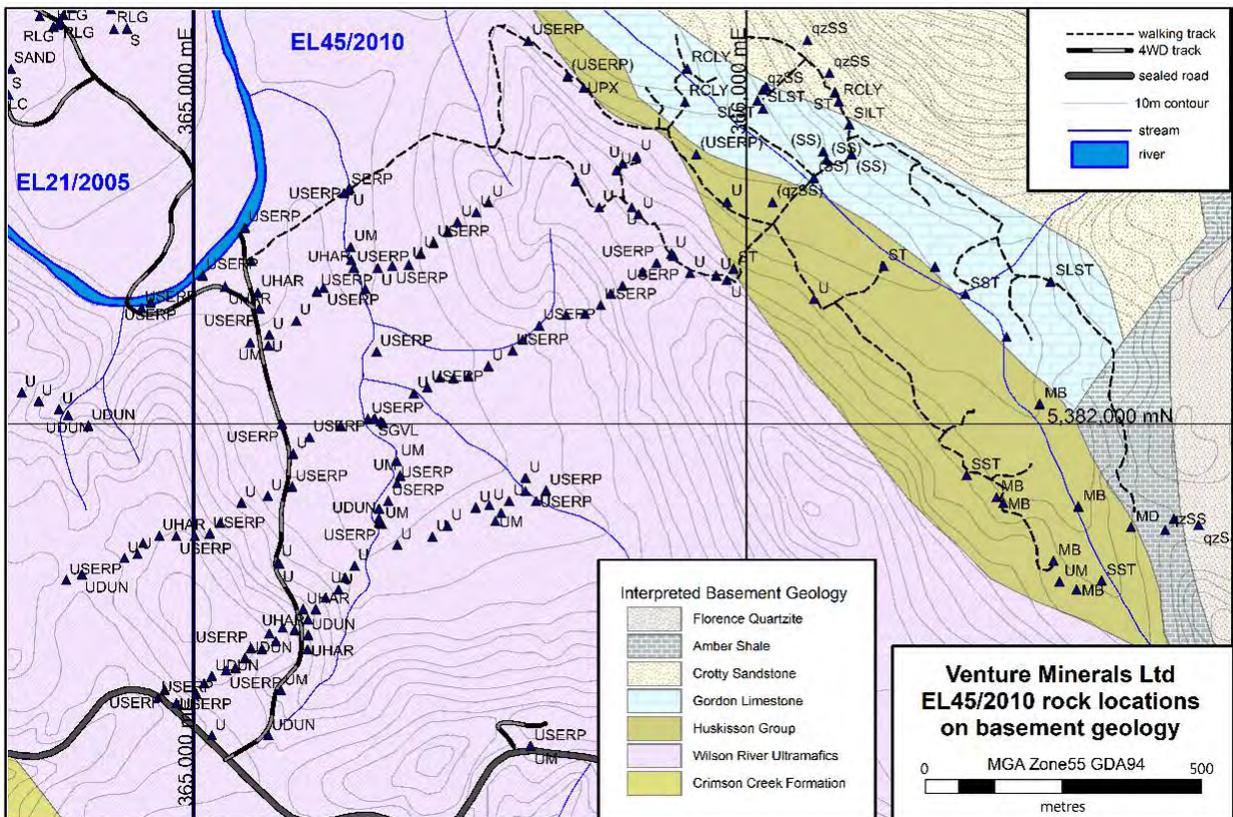


Figure 5: 2021-2022 rock sample locations on interpreted basement geology.

Ni values mostly range from 2500 – 4500 ppm and may be loosely controlled by stratigraphy (Figure 6). Three discrete +0.4% Ni zones are identified in the Serpentine Ridge – Wilson River area, with maxima of 0.57% Ni. There was no sign of sulfide, fresh or oxidized, and S assays were <0.01% confirming the lack of sulfides. It is possible Ni could be hosted in Ni-Fe alloys such as awaruite as observed elsewhere in the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex. Petrographic works is proposed to investigate the Ni department.

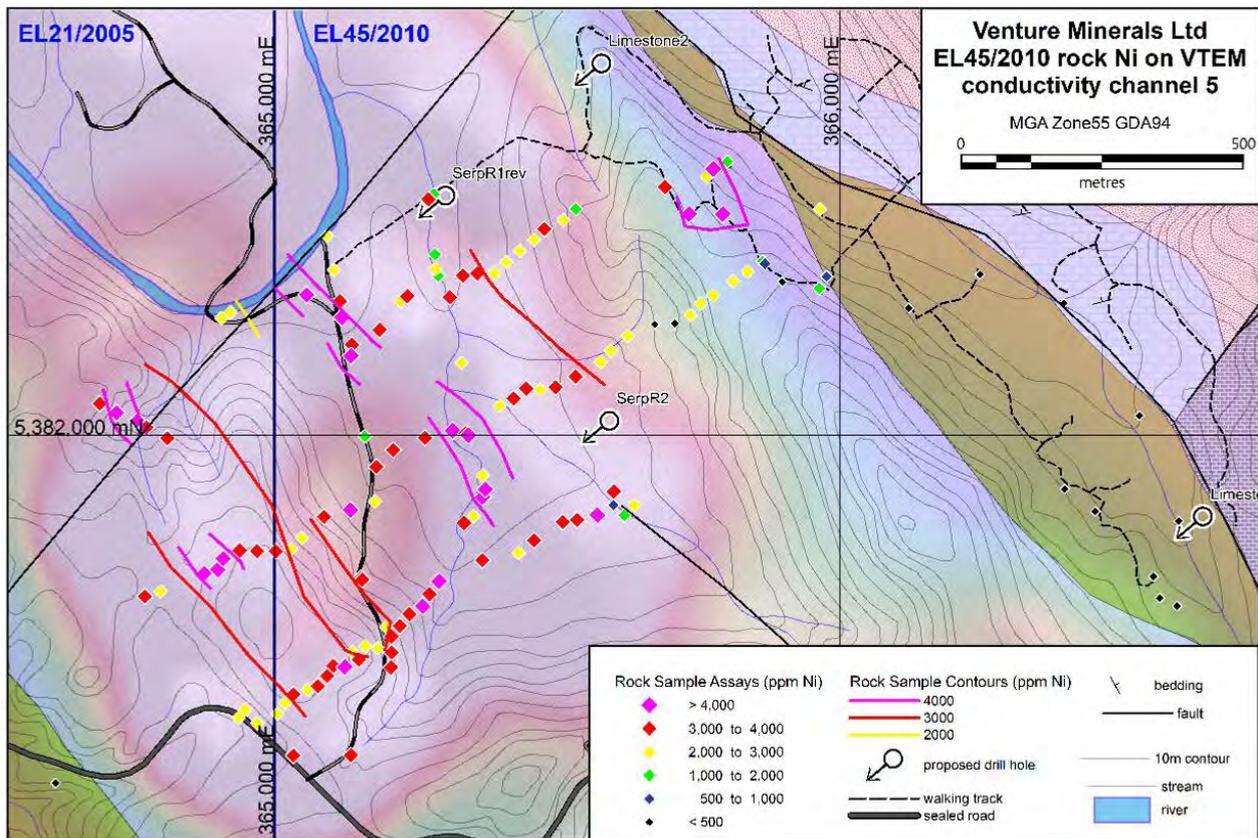


Figure 6: Rock Ni on VTEM conductivity channel 5 and basement geology.

Chromite was commonly observed and assays returned up to 8,780 ppm Cr. Lateritic samples were also strongly elevated in Cr (residually enriched). Low level Pt and Pd anomalism is also noted (to 20 ppb and 28 ppb Pt & Pd respectively) Maxima 28 ppb Pd occurs in a fine-grained dark-grey basalt with metallic magnetic clasts, within the Huskisson Gp, rather than the WRUC. Elevated Pd and Pt seem to coincide with weakly anomalous Cu in soil (>50 ppm) within the Huskisson Gp (Figure 7).

Refer to Appendix B for full assay results.

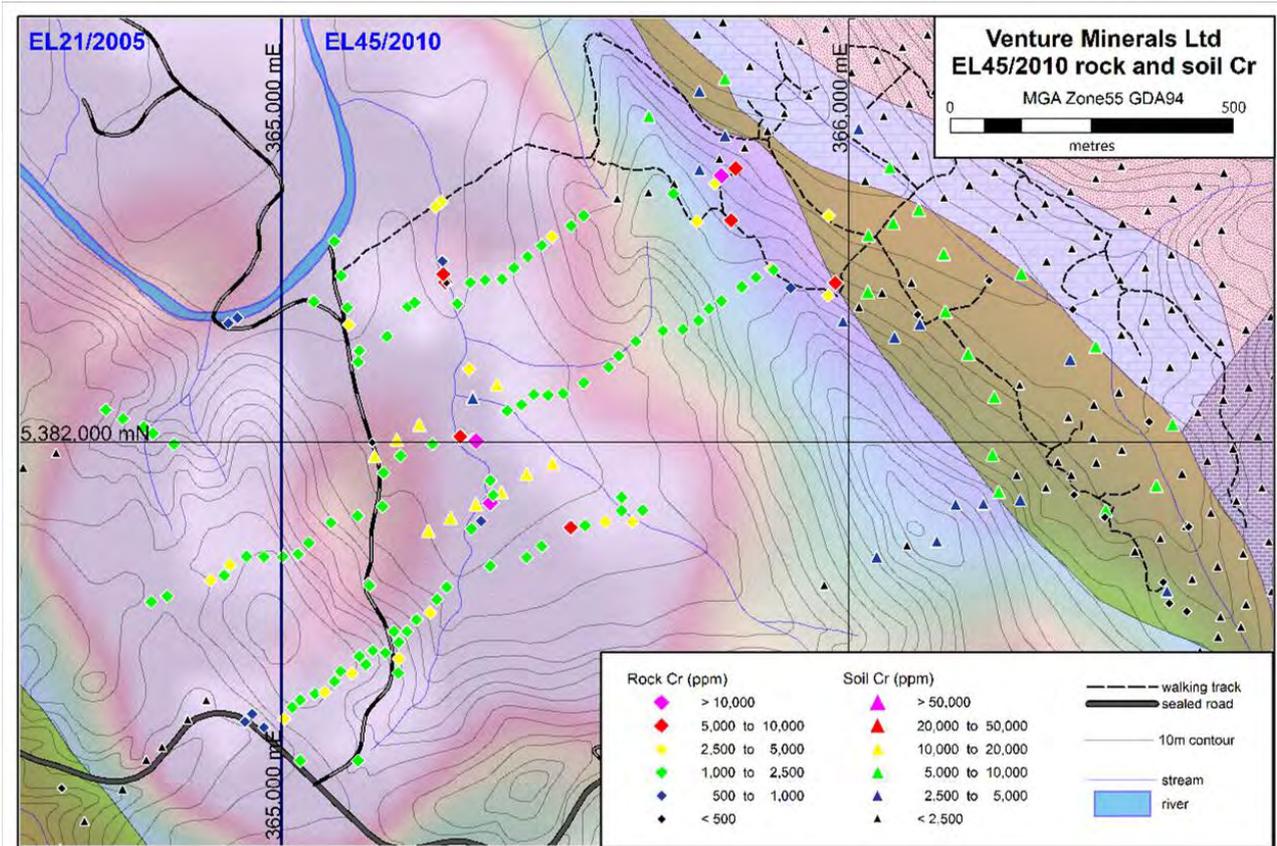


Figure 7: Soil and Rock Cr on VTEM Conductivity Channel 5.

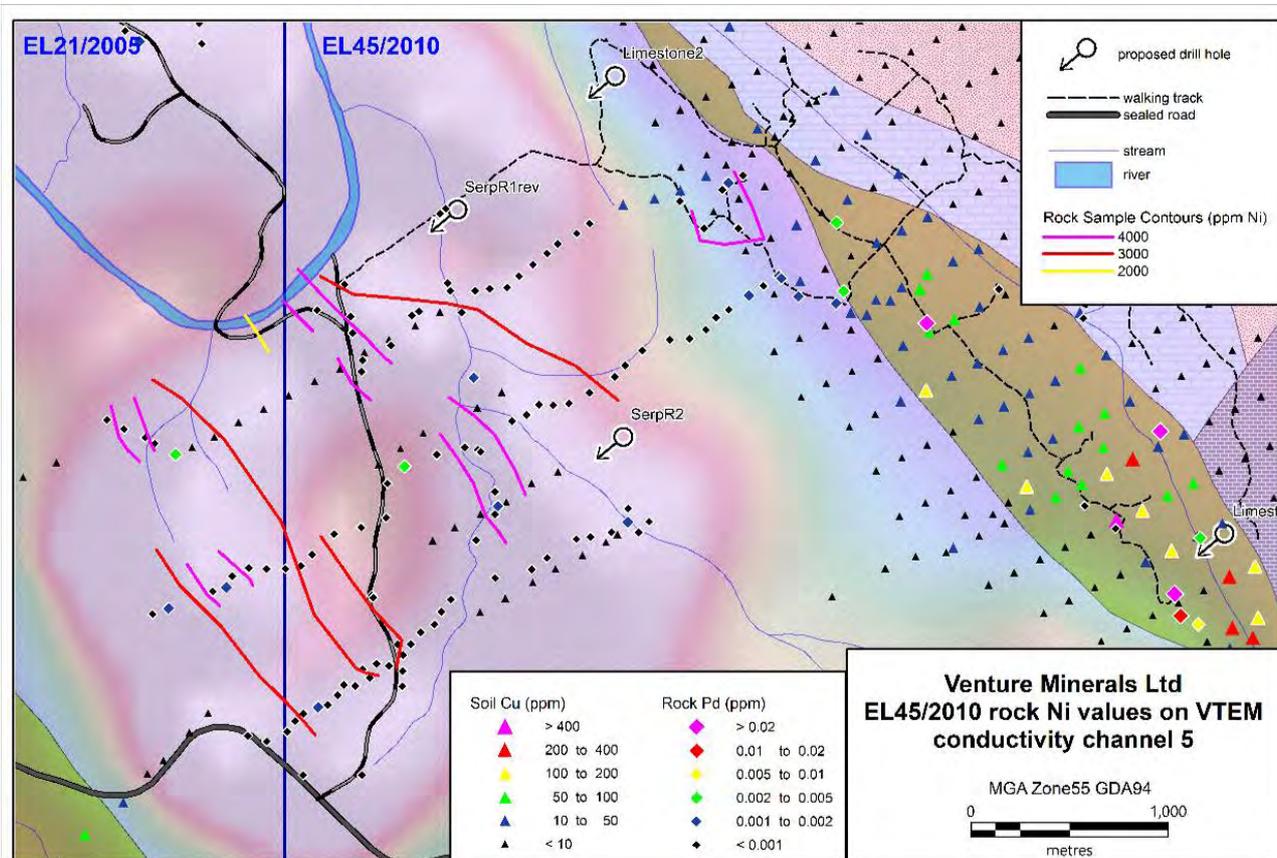


Figure 8: Rock Pd and soil Cu on VTEM channel and basement geology.

6.2 Drill Targets

The rock chip traverses were used to refine potential drill targets in the Serpentine Ridge area and two diamond drill holes, SerpR1rev and SerpR2, were proposed to test both the geochemical and geophysical VTEM 29 anomaly.

Diamond drill hole proposal Limestone1, designed in 2021 to test both the VTEM 29 anomaly and the Cu soil anomaly in the Huskisson Gp, has been maintained and it may also test the weakly Pt+Pd anomalous basalt unit flanking the WRUC (see Figure 8).

Position of Limestone2, originally proposed in 2021 to test the +400 ppm Cu soil anomaly, has been slightly revised to test the VTEM 30 target, see Figure 3.

A Natural Values Determination (flora and fauna) survey was conducted over EL45/2010 by North Barker in March 2022 (refer to Appendix C) and includes drill pads Limestone1, Limestone2 and SerpR1Rev. North Barker 2022 survey found *Micrantheum serpentinum* occurs at drill site SerpR1rev and along the proposed access track to Limestone2 (*Micrantheum serpentinum* is known to grow on serpentinite across Serpentine Ridge). Recommendations were made.

6.3 Environmental Management

Litter from non-company individuals camping at two sites along the track towards the Wilson River was removed by Venture personnel. Windfall across the 4WD track between the Pieman Road and Wilson River was also removed. Drill collars at Merton Hill were checked.

6.4 Desktop Studies

Soil contours for As, B, Sn and Cu were created or updated for all recent assay results.

Soil contouring for Sn in the Merton Hill vicinity, when displayed in conjunction with topography (10m contours), hydrology (streams), and the 2019 VTEM results, better defines a new target for drilling. Figure 9 (below) shows a total Sn anomaly down slope from the Merton 1 proposed drill hole. The anomaly covers an area approximately 500m x 200m, peaks at 1,295 ppm, and appears to be constrained by topography rather than lithology. The Sn anomaly is coincidental with As, which peaks at 772 ppm in the same area (figure 10).

The Limestone Creek prospect (Pb, Cu, Au) approx 1.5 km northwest of Merton Hill is defined by the Cu contours created from 2019 – 2020 assays results. Cu is weakly anomalous in soils on the Huskisson group volcanoclastic sediments, with a strong (200 – 300 ppm) anomaly in the vicinity of the upper reaches of Limestone creek, which peaks at 411 ppm. Proposed drill hole Limestone1 is collared near the center of this anomaly and plunges perpendicular to stratigraphy, toward VTEM target 31 (Figure 11).

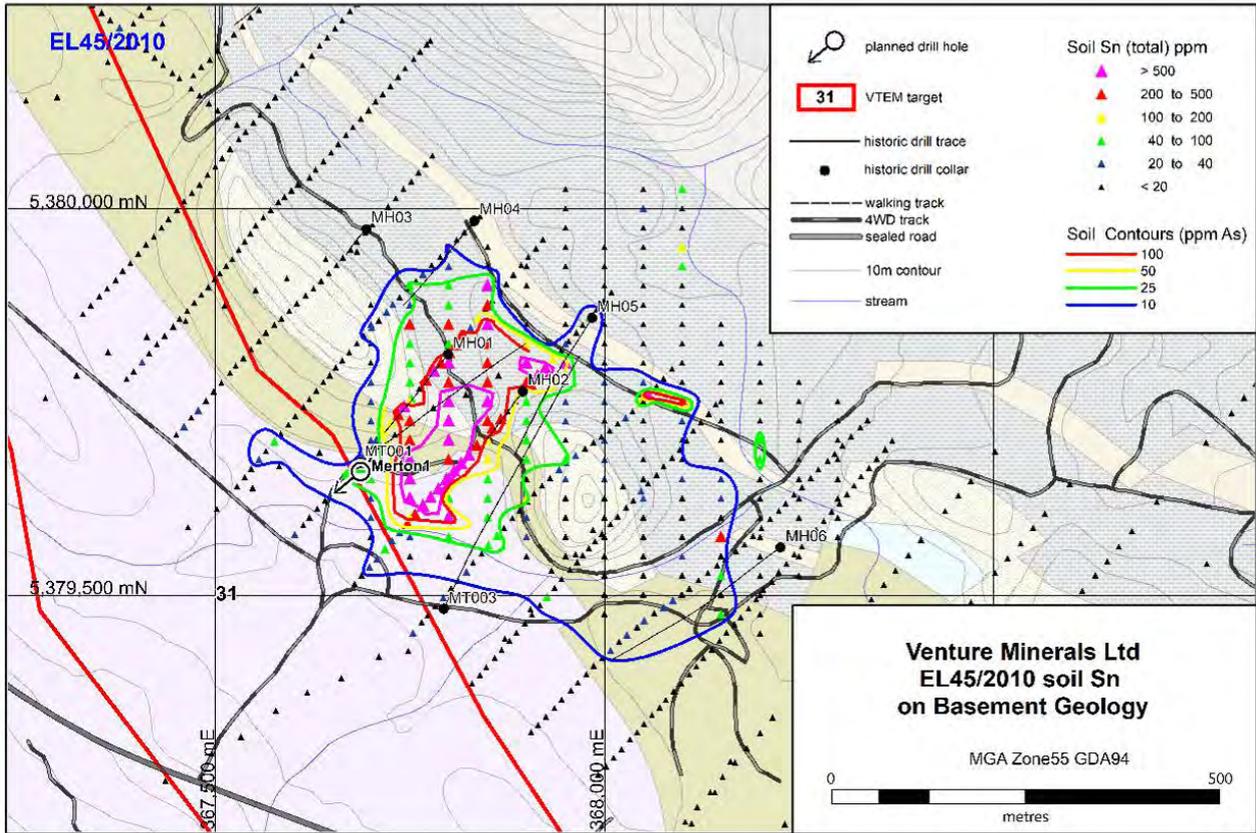


Figure 9: Merton Hill soil Sn contours in relation to planned and previous drilling.

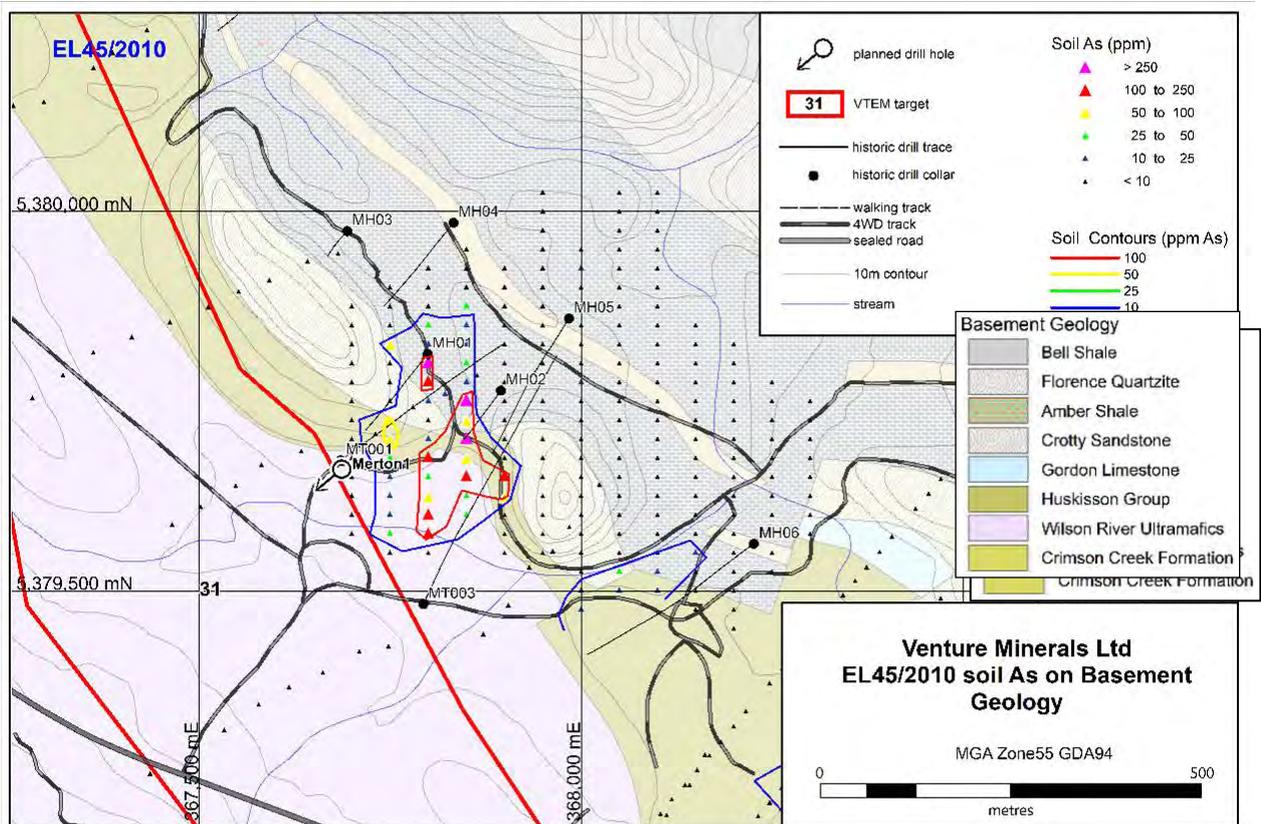


Figure 10: Merton Hill soil As contours in relation to planned and previous drilling.

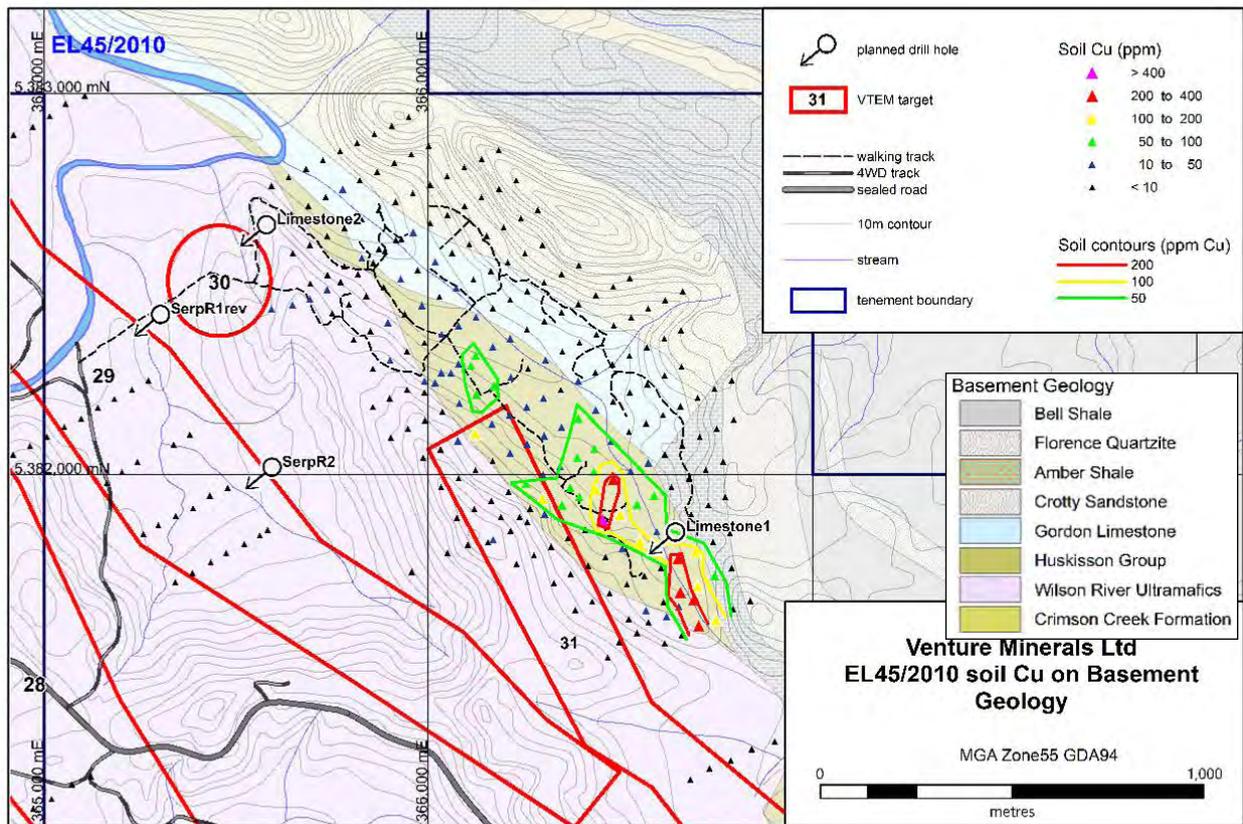


Figure 11: Limestone Creek soil Cu contours in relation to planned drilling.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Activities in the 2020-2022 period within EL45/2010 were focused on the evaluation and prioritization of conductors identified from a heliborne electromagnetic survey conducted for Venture Minerals in 2019. Venture has been progressively validating these targets through prospecting and surface geochemistry for drill testing.

Prospecting of a strong late time conductor coincident with a +250 ppm Cu in soil anomaly in the Harman River area on the boundary of EL21/2005 and EL45/2010 (mainly in EL21/2005) suggests it is associated with a pyrrhotite-bearing gabbro flanking the western margin of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex. A drill site to test this mafic hosted Ni-Cu sulfide target, Harman 1, was flora & fauna surveyed in early 2021 but COVID-19 and contractor availability issues delayed the drilling.

VTEM conductors in the Wilson River – Serpentine Ridge – Limestone Creek and Merton Hill areas were additionally prospected in 2021 and 103 rock samples were assayed for a Ni focused suite of elements including Ni, Cu, Zn, Pb, As, Bi, Sb, Au, Pt and Pd. The strongest VTEM conductor within the WRUC was rock sample traversed (rocks were collected every 25 – 50 m on 3 transects approximately 200 m apart) showing the presence of three +0.4% Ni rock anomalies peaking at 0.57% Ni. Nickel deportment should be established before drill testing (low S contents indicate silicate or Ni-Fe alloy). Potential diamond coring drill sites SerpR1rev, Limestone 1, Limestone2 and Merton1 were flora & fauna surveyed. Desktop studies and soil contouring show a coincident As and Sn soil anomaly and diamond drill hole Merton1 has been proposed to test this slightly offset geochemical and geophysical VTEM target.

Further field validation (prospecting, rock sampling, soil sampling and petrography) of the proposed targets is recommended prior to commitment to drilling.

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Appendix A: Rock Sample Locations

Appendix B: Rock Sample Assays

Appendix B - Rock Assays

D	EHSR058	365837	5382294	182	rock chip	PH22020426	<0.5	0.07	<5	10	<0.5	2	0.02	<0.5	114	1390	2	4.32	<10	<0.01	<10	23.8	1295	<1	<0.01	2960	10	<2	0.01	<5	4	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	46	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR059	365864	5382311	185	rock chip	PH22020426	<0.5	0.45	5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	97	3140	5	5.81	<10	<0.01	10	22.6	816	1	0.01	1230	10	9	0.02	<5	8	1	<20	0.01	<10	<10	20	<10	43	<0.001	0.013	0.001		
D	EHSR060	365868	5382307	184	rock chip	PH22020426	<0.5	0.53	<5	<10	<0.5	3	0.01	<0.5	85	2210	<1	3.45	<10	<0.01	<10	22.5	1020	<1	<0.01	826	<10	<2	0.01	<5	6	<1	<20	0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	36	<0.001	0.011	0.001		
D	EHSR068	365002	5381796	209	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.02	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.01	0.5	120	1410	1	4.31	<10	0.01	<10	24.4	838	<1	<0.01	3080	10	2	0.01	<5	2	6	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	33	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR069	365029	5381801	195	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.06	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	0.6	102	1725	<1	3.95	<10	<0.01	<10	24.8	763	<1	<0.01	2600	<10	3	0.01	<5	4	3	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	51	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR070	365048	5381821	181	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	114	1535	1	4.51	<10	<0.01	<10	24.4	785	<1	<0.01	2800	10	2	0.01	<5	3	4	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	45	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR071	365087	5381857	153	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.03	0.6	169	1240	2	4.83	<10	0.01	<10	24	1355	<1	<0.01	3280	10	<2	0.01	<5	2	7	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	40	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR072	365134	5381869	138	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	10	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	282	2230	1	5.43	<10	0.01	<10	22.9	3390	<1	<0.01	4050	<10	2	0.01	<5	3	7	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	60	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR073	365533	5382404	159	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.16	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	1.6	0.5	92	1810	1	5.04	<10	0.01	<10	21.7	1015	<1	<0.01	1710	<10	2	0.01	<5	6	4	<20	0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	49	0.001	0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR074	365511	5382386	156	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.06	<5	<10	<0.5	4	0.03	<0.5	148	1530	1	4.85	<10	<0.01	10	23.7	1250	<1	<0.01	2710	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	3	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	45	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR075	365477	5382368	146	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.08	<5	<10	<0.5	4	0.02	<0.5	191	2880	<1	5.36	<10	<0.01	10	22.6	1355	<1	<0.01	3310	10	<2	0.01	<5	3	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	58	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR076	365459	5382351	139	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	<10	<0.5	2	0.02	<0.5	92	1440	<1	3.67	<10	<0.01	10	23.2	615	<1	<0.01	2040	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	27	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR077	365434	5382331	129	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	96	1250	1	3.97	<10	<0.01	10	23.7	641	<1	<0.01	2160	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	33	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR078	365410	5382311	124	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	<10	<0.5	4	0.02	<0.5	130	1655	1	4.99	<10	<0.01	10	23.7	820	<1	<0.01	2570	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	40	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR079	365389	5382291	120	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	129	1735	1	5.1	<10	<0.01	10	23.2	995	<1	<0.01	2620	<10	3	0.01	<5	3	3	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	45	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR080	365359	5382289	117	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	<10	<0.5	2	0.01	<0.5	177	1595	1	4.61	<10	<0.01	10	23.4	1055	<1	<0.01	3350	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	40	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR081	365333	5382285	115	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	364	1775	1	5.24	<10	0.01	10	23.1	2200	<1	0.01	3310	10	<2	0.01	<5	3	4	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	44	0.004	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR082	365285	5382299	111	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	<5	<10	<0.5	2	0.01	<0.5	119	5020	<1	5.29	<10	<0.01	10	23.8	483	1	<0.01	2810	<10	2	<0.01	<5	1	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	41	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR083	365637	5381879	133	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.02	<5	<10	<0.5	2	0.01	<0.5	95	1350	1	3.83	<10	<0.01	10	24.7	462	1	<0.01	2170	<10	2	0.01	<5	2	1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	29	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR084	365619	5381860	126	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.11	<5	<10	<0.5	6	0.87	<0.5	109	4270	1	4.86	<10	0.01	10	23	1245	<1	0.01	1015	<10	<2	<0.01	<5	6	4	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	44	0.001	0.008	<0.001		
D	EHSR085	365600	5381878	125	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.26	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	4.53	<0.5	74	1005	1	4.36	<10	<0.01	<10	19.15	1680	<1	0.01	736	<10	<2	<0.01	<5	7	2	<20	0.01	<10	<10	18	<10	37	0.001	<0.005	0.001		
D	EHSR086	365571	5381860	124	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	30	<0.5	2	0.05	<0.5	441	3220	1	8.08	<10	0.01	<10	20.1	5240	<1	0.01	4520	<10	2	0.01	<5	5	23	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	64	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR087	365535	5381852	127	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	119	1625	1	5.22	<10	<0.01	10	22.7	764	<1	<0.01	3300	<10	<2	<0.01	<5	1	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	39	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR088	365510	5381848	126	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	10	<0.5	2	0.05	<0.5	249	5020	1	6.04	<10	0.01	10	21.2	3880	<1	0.01	3660	<10	2	0.01	<5	2	6	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	45	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR089	365459	5381815	123	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.02	<5	20	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	158	1705	1	4.94	<10	0.01	10	22.7	2410	<1	<0.01	3070	<10	<2	0.01	<5	3	17	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	46	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR090	365432	5381795	123	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	3	0.02	<0.5	95	1250	<1	3.44	<10	<0.01	10	23.2	488	<1	<0.01	2260	<10	3	0.01	<5	1	<1	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	32	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR091	365368	5381780	120	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.01	<5	10	<0.5	5	0.02	<0.5	167	1540	1	5.32	<10	0.01	10	22.2	2250	<1	0.01	3140	10	<2	0.01	<5	1	2	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	32	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR092	365291	5381742	127	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	20	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	568	2420	<1	6.38	<10	<0.01	10	22.2	4740	<1	<0.01	4220	10	4	0.01	<5	3	3	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	57	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR093	365274	5381720	133	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.03	9	10	<0.5	6	0.02	<0.5	368	1680	4	6.24	<10	0.01	10	22.2	3130	1	0.01	3420	10	<2	0.01	<5	2	6	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	47	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR094	365262	5381698	140	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	20	<0.5	4	0.02	<0.5	426	3060	1	5.41	<10	<0.01	10	22.6	3690	<1	<0.01	4650	<10	<2	0.01	<5	2	9	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	50	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR095	365238	5381684	152	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.07	<5	20	<0.5	7	0.02	<0.5	318	1685	<1	4.94	<10	<0.01	10	22.9	3860	<1	<0.01	3840	10	2	0.01	<5	3	5	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	57	0.001	<0.005	<0.001		
D	EHSR096	365221	5381663	164	rock chip	PH22058745	<0.5	0.04	<5	<10																																		

**Appendix C: Flora and Fauna Survey
Report for Drill Site Clearance**



Venture Minerals Drill Test Sites, Mt Lindsay

Natural Values Assessment

22nd April 2022

For Venture Minerals
PAS066



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Acknowledgements

Project	Venture Minerals Drill Test Sites	
Location	Mt Lindsay	
Proponent	Venture Minerals	
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NBES Job Code	PAS066	
NBES Project Manager	Phillip Barker – pbarker@northbarker.com.au	
Field Surveys	Fiona Walsh	
Field Dates	March 22 nd – 24 th 2022	
Reporting	Fiona Walsh	
Mapping		
Version	Date	Author / Comment
Draft 0.1	6 th April 2022	Fiona Walsh
Draft 1.0	22 April	P Barker Review



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Summary

Venture Minerals owns the Mt Lindsay Tin-Tungsten mine, including all the surrounding prospects. Recently, Venture has focussed efforts at Mt Lindsay on identifying additional high-grade tin/tungsten targets near the Mt Lindsay deposits.

There are 24 sites which are proposed for consideration in the exploration drilling program.

Vegetation

There are four native vegetation communities present across the site. None are threatened and all are well reserved.

- *Nothofagus – Atherosperma* rainforest (RMT)
- *Nothofagus – Phyllocladus* short rainforest (RMS)
- *Eucalyptus nitida* forest over rainforest (WNR)
- *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI)

Threatened flora

Micrantheum serpentinum is present at SerpR1rev. It is listed as rare under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPCA).

Threatened fauna and threatened fauna habitat

There are no significant fauna values present, however there are large habitat trees present at Limestone1. Disturbance should be excluded within 20m of these trees to protect the root zones.

Weeds

No declared weeds were found at the site.

Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999:

No MNES present therefore no action needed

Threatened Species Protection Act 1995:

A permit is required if disturbance to *Micrantheum serpentinum* is anticipated.

Tasmanian Weed Management Act:

No declared weeds present

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Venture Minerals owns the Mt Lindsay Tin-Tungsten mine, including all the surrounding prospects. Recently, Venture has focussed efforts at Mt Lindsay on identifying additional high-grade tin/tungsten targets near the Mt Lindsay deposits.

There are 24 sites which are proposed for consideration in the exploration drilling program.

North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) undertook a natural values survey of the drill sites in March 2022. The findings of these surveys, with recommendations and a comment on relevant legislation, are presented in this Natural Values Report (NVA).

1.2 Project and survey areas

The project area is located ~20 km west of Tullah off the Pieman Road within the Meredith Range Regional Reserve. The land is in the West Coast Council area and is in the West bioregion¹ (Figure 1).

Each drill site was surveyed within a 25 m radius.

¹IBRA 7 (2012)

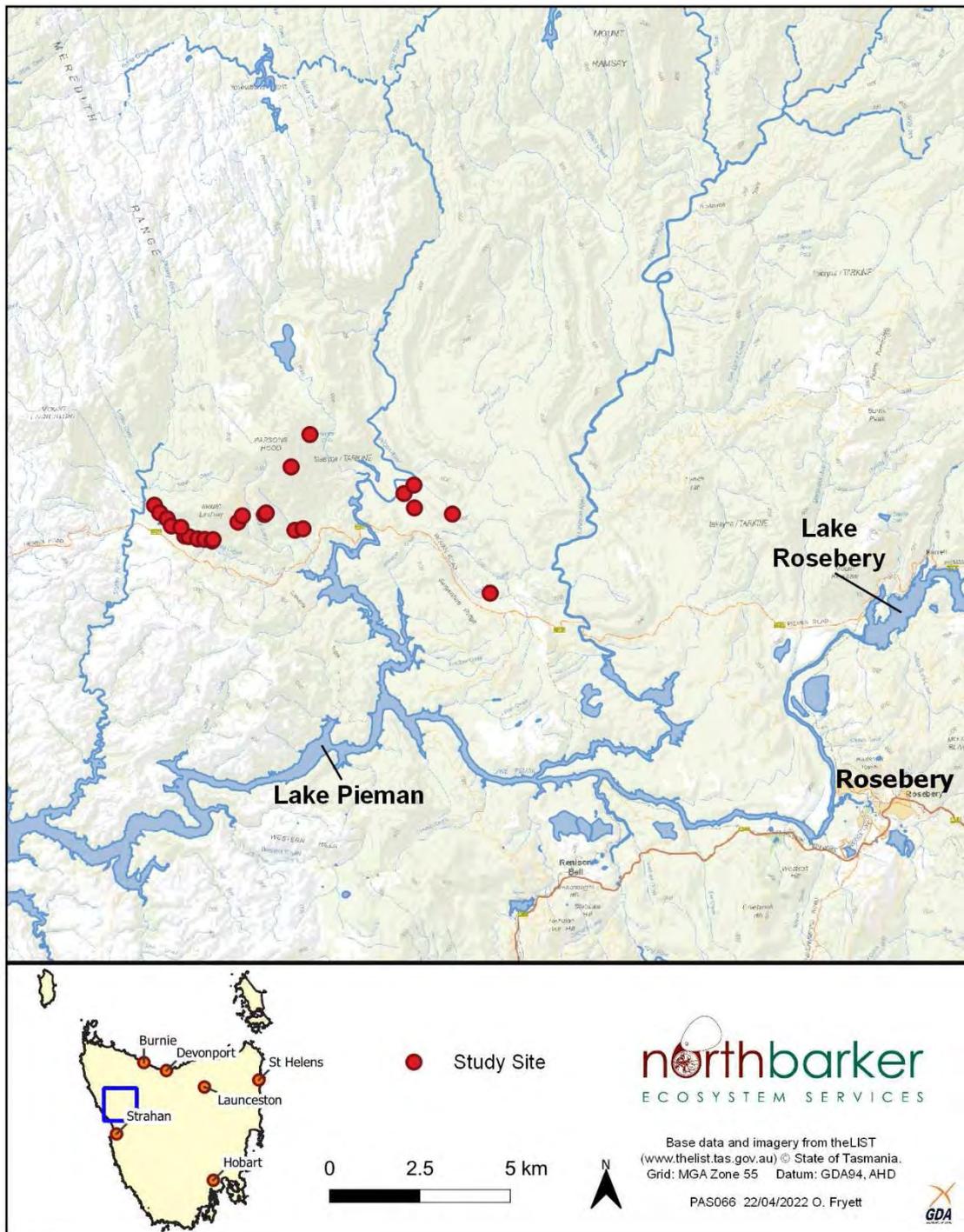


Figure 1: Landscape context of drill sites

2 Methods

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals'².

The following sources were used for biological records for the region:

- TASVEG version 4.0 digital layer³
- Natural Values Atlas (NVA) - all threatened species records within 500m and 5 km of the survey area and threatened fauna considered possible to occur in suitable habitat⁴
- Various thematic layers from LISTmap

The survey of plant species composition consisted of a meandering area search⁵, with the level of survey effort proportional to the local values and the likelihood of the habitat supporting conservation significant species. Vegetation was classified according to TASVEG 4.0 units⁶.

Plant species list was taken and classified according to the latest census of Tasmanian plants⁷. Species with threatened or declared status under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (TSPA), the Commonwealth Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000 (EPBCA), or the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999 (WMA) were noted, and GPS located as encountered.

The survey area was searched for the potential presence, habitat, and signs (e.g. scats, tracks, nests) of threatened fauna concurrently with the botanical survey.

2.1 Limitations

The field survey was undertaken in early autumn. Some seasonal species may have been overlooked or seasonally absent. To compensate for these limitations, data from the present survey are supplemented with data from the Tasmanian *Natural Values Atlas* (NVA)⁸. These data include records of all threatened species known to occur, or with the potential to occur, up to 5 km from the survey area.

Three of the drill test sites were unable to be safely accessed due to nature of the terrain and vegetation cover. These sites were assessed using aerial imagery.

Data points were recorded on a handheld GPS with an average accuracy < 10 m.

² DPIPWE (2015)

³ Kitchener and Harris (2013)

⁴ DPIPWE (2021) nvr_1_06-Apr-2022

⁵ Goff *et al.* (1982)

⁶ DPIPWE (2020)

⁷ de Salas and Baker (2021)

⁸ DPIPWE (2021) nvr_1_06-Apr-2022

3 Results - Biological values

3.1 Vegetation

There are four native vegetation communities present across the site. None are threatened and all are well reserved.

- *Nothofagus – Atherosperma* rainforest (RMT)
- *Nothofagus – Phyllocladus* short rainforest (RMS)
- *Eucalyptus nitida* forest over rainforest (WNR)
- *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI)

Vegetation across much of the project area is dominated by rainforest communities, with intersections by wet *Eucalyptus* forest and dry *Eucalyptus* forests .

Overall there is a relatively low species diversity due to the domination of rainforest communities and the small sample areas at each drill site (20 m circumference). The exception are the four which are within *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest on an ultra-mafic/serpentine rich substrate, these sites have a higher diversity.

Table 1 lists each site and the vegetation community that dominates it. Appendix B includes an index to maps of each site.

Table 1: Vegetation communities and comments relating to locations and natural values for each proposed drill site

Map (App B)	Site	Easting	Northing	TASVEG community	Comments
1	SS02	358400	5382115	RMT	
1	SS03	358545	5381905	RMT	ATV track
1	SS04	358750	5381740	RMT	
1	SS05	358870	5381540	RMT	
1	SS06	359130	5381500	RMT	
1	SS07	359240	5381260	RMT	
2	SS08	359355	5381240	RMT	
2	SS09	359598	5381178	RMT	4WD track
2	SS10 (Salmons5)	359790	5381165	RMT	4WD track
2	SS11rev2	359995	5381120	RMT	4WD track
2	SS12	360020	5381160	RMT	4WD track
3	Main1	361444	5381858	RMT	Existing drill pad
3	No1	361490	5381900	RMT	Existing drill pad
3	WT1	360710	5381645	RMT	Existing drill pad On 4WD track
3	WT2	360830	5381820	RMT	Existing drill pad
4	SECK	362510	5381460	RMT	
4	Main2	362286	5381420	RMT	Existing drill pad
5	Eastern1	362180	5383180	RMS	Unable to access
6	Fareast	362700	5384080	RMS	Unable to access
7	Serp2	365590	5382040	DNI	Unable to access
7	Limestone2	365576	5382675	DNI	Up slope of ATV track
7	SerpR1rev	365300	5382440	DNI	Micranthemum serpentinum present. ATV track
8	Merton1	367685	5379670	DNI	Existing drill pad
9	Limestone1	366640	5381870	WNR	Large trees present.

3.1.1 *Nothofagus – Atherosperma* rainforest (RMT)

RMT is extensive across the project area and is the community in which majority of the drill sites are located. Distribution of RMT is influenced by lack of fire and other disturbances. Structurally it ranges between callidendrous (open understory) and thamnisc (more shrubby understory). RMT grades to RMS with some overlapping species particularly where the two communities meet.

Canopy heights can exceed 30 m with mature old growth *Nothofagus cunninghamii* dominating. *Atherosperma moschatum*, *Eucryphia lucida*, *Nothofagus cunninghamii* and *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius* area also present, as large canopy trees as well as establishing saplings. The shrub layer is comprised mostly of *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, *Anopterus glandulosa* and *Cenarrhenes nitida*.

Ferns are present at vary densities, including *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Histiopteris incisa*, *Blechnum nudum* and epiphytic ferns such as *Hymenophyllum rarum*, *Grammitis billardierei* and *Microsorium pustulatum*.

Drill sites within RMT include: SS02, SS03, SS07, SS08, SS09, SS10, SS11rev2, SS12, Main1, Main2, No1, WT1, WT2, SS04, SS05, SS06 and SECK.

This community is well reserved and not threatened.



Plate 1: Existing drill pad on access track at Main1



Plate 2: Example of RMT at drill site SS06



Plate 3: Example of RMT at drill site SS03

3.1.2 Nothofagus – Phyllocladus short rainforest (RMS)

RMS has a particular association to riparian and lower laying areas of rainforest and grades from RMT. Canopy trees are up to 15 m tall with a dominance of *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*, mixed with other rainforest species including *Nothofagus cunninghamii* and *Eucryphia lucida*. Small trees and shrubs are moderately diverse and quite often form a thick tangled understory. Species include *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, *Anopterus glandulosa* and *Cenarrhenes nitida*.

Drill sites within RMS include Eastern1 and Fareast. An attempt was made to access these sites by foot, however the steep terrain and thick nature of the forest resulted in us only getting part way. Aerial imagery and photos of the site provided by Venture have been used to determine the vegetation type as RMS.



Plate 4: Looking out from RMS



Plate 5: RMS located on the way to Eastern1 and Fareast drill sites

3.1.3 *Eucalyptus nitida* forest over rainforest (WNR)

WNR occupies only one drill site at Limestone1. It has a tall canopy of large *Eucalyptus nitida* ranging from 40 cm DBH to over 1 m. There are two large habitat trees within this site, both are over 1 m DBH, one has a broken top and the other is quite healthy. Visibility to the top of the canopy was very low. *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, *Phyllocladus aspleniifolius* and *Eucryphia lucida* also form part of the canopy. The understory is open with shrubs such as *Anodopetalum biglandulosum*, *Anopterus glandulosa*, *Monotoca glauca*, *Pomaderris apetala* and *Lomatia tinctoria*.

Limestone1 is the only drill site located within this community.

This community is well reserved and not under threat.



Plate 6: Large habitat tree located at Limestone1

3.1.4 *Eucalyptus nitida* dry forest and woodland (DNI)

DNI is comprised of a diverse mix of woodland species with the community in this area influenced predominantly by its geology (ultra-mafic/serpentine) and relatively frequent fire history.

Eucalyptus nitida forms a sparse canopy with a height of 10-12 m. The shrub layer consists mainly of *Acacia mucronata*, *Allocasuarina zephyrea*, *Banksia marginata* and *Leptospermum scoparium* with a dense thicket of *Bauera rubioides* and sedges such as *Gahnia grandis* and *Lepidosperma elatius*.

Within this community there are numerous small creeks/channels which are fed by groundwater which occasionally open into larger areas which lack taller vegetation cover. Within these areas there is a concentration of species which tend to favour wetter and more

open areas, such as the threatened species of *Micrantheum serpentinum*, *Euphrasia amplidens* and *Epacris glabella*.

Drill sites within DNI include SerpR1rev, which is located on an already existing access track and Limestone2 and SerpR2 which are both located within densely vegetated areas of the site.

This community is well reserved and not under threat.



Plate 7: Example of scrubby vegetation within DNI



Plate 8: Example of DNI showing canopy and understory

3.2 Threatened flora

Threatened flora recorded within the surveys is restricted to one species within one proposed drill site. Ten plants of *Micrantheum serpentinum* was recorded within the 25 m radius at SERP2. The access track which continues on from this site and will potentially be used to access sites further on has quite a number of plants along it, these have been outlined in Figure 2.

There are two other threatened species, *Epacris glabella* (TSPA endangered, EPBCA endangered) and *Euphrasia amplidens* (TSPA endangered) which are also found within the vicinity, but not within the footprint of any proposed drill sites. *Euphrasia amplidens* is restricted to the open areas where the creek lines transect the DNI, and *Epacris glabella* to similar areas where the vegetation is less dense. These species should not be impacted as long as the proposed works stay clear of the open, less vegetated areas surrounding creek lines.

3.2.1 *Micranthemum serpentinum*

This is a small shrub which is restricted to ultra-mafic/serpentine substrates in the Tasmanian northwest. It favours sites with disturbance and is concentrated along edges of DNI, including 4WD tracks as well as unused ATV and walking tracks. The species is also found through the clear areas which coincide with the creek lines which intersect the surrounding area.

This species is only found within the survey area at drill site SerpR1rev where around 10 plants were recorded as well as following the access track heading east.

Micranthemum serpentinum is listed as rare under the TSPA.



Plate 9: *Micranthemum serpentinum*

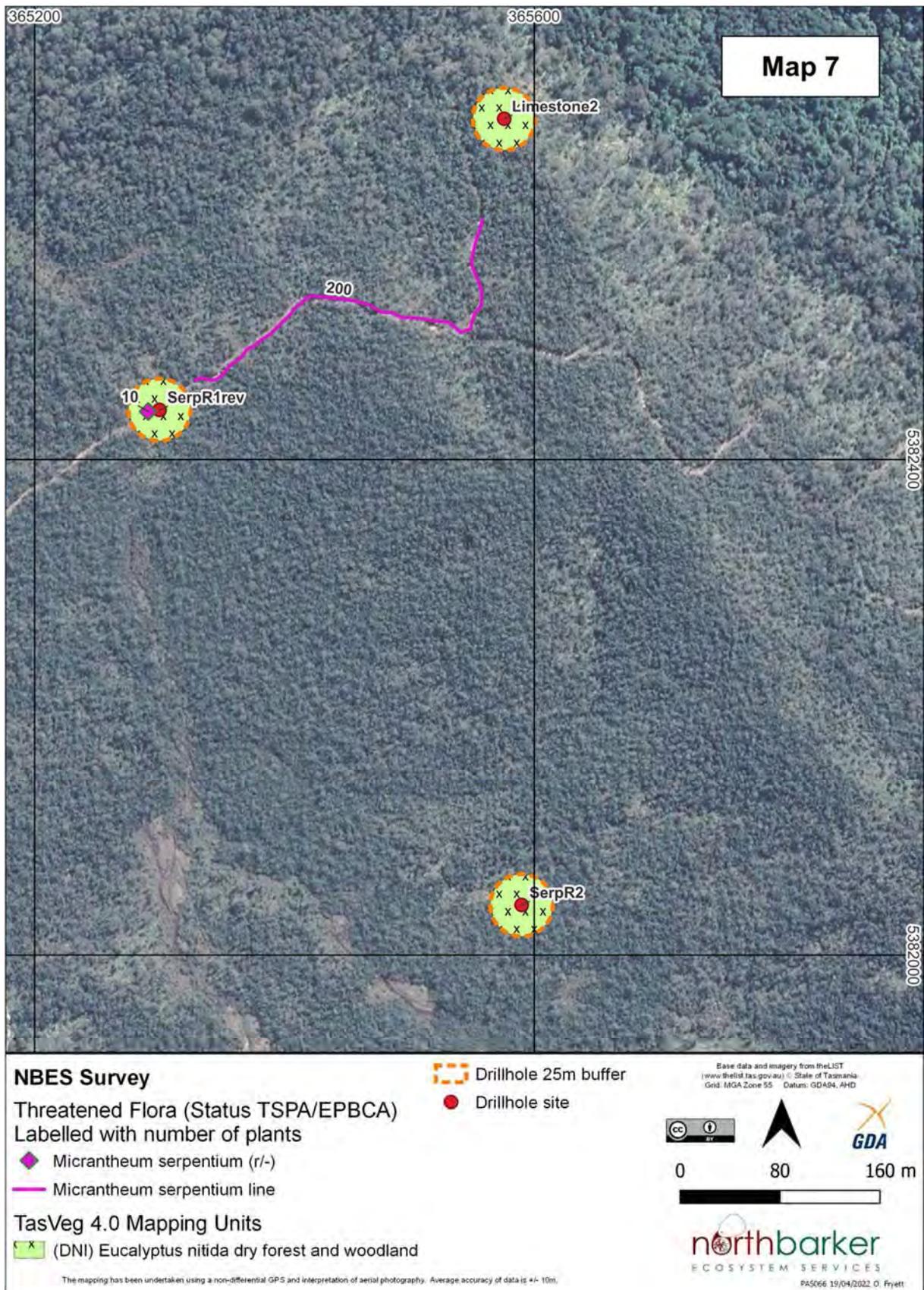


Figure 2: Location of Micranthemum serpentinum

3.3 Threatened fauna and threatened fauna habitat

During the field survey, only one site, Limestone1, contains large *Eucalyptus nitida* trees which have the potential to provide habitat, they range from 80 – over 100 cm DBH (Figure 3). Only two trees were over 100 cm DBH, one which had a broken top. No hollows or nests were observed, however visibility to the top of the canopy was low. Although masked owls have range boundaries within 5 km, there have been no recorded sightings within the area.

No evidence in the form of scats were found for Tasmanian devils or quolls. No suitable dens or layups were identified within the 25 m radius of any drill sites, this does not demonstrably rule out the potential for dens to occur elsewhere and for devils and quolls to be present in the area.

Grey goshawks have been recorded within 5 km of the area, however no suitable nesting habitat was found within any drill sites.



Figure 3: Large trees located within Limestone1

Table 2: Verified threatened fauna records attributed to within 500 m of the project area; SS = Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, NS = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Threatened fauna within 500 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	11-Oct-2012
<i>Oxyethira mienica</i>	caddis fly (ouse river)	r		e	2	04-Apr-2012
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	52	14-Dec-2020

Table 3: Verified threatened fauna records attributed to within 5 km of the project area; SS = Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, NS = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	2	11-Oct-2012
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	5	15-Jun-2009
<i>Beddomeia bowryensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (bowry creek)	r		eH	1	13-Feb-1989
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	07-Jul-2011
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	3	23-Feb-1994
<i>Oxyethira mienica</i>	caddis fly (ouse river)	r		e	2	04-Apr-2012
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	63	14-Dec-2020
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	thylacine	x	EX	ex	1	20-Nov-1974

Table 4: Threatened fauna with potential to occur within 5 km of the project area based on range boundaries; SS = Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, NS = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Threatened fauna within 5000 metres

(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	BO	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus</i>	spotted-tail quoll	r	VU	n	1	0	0
<i>Beddomeia bowryensis</i>	hydrobiid snail (bowry creek)	r		eH	0	1	0
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	ae	1	0	0
<i>Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis</i>	Tasmanian azure kingfisher	e	EN	e	0	0	1
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		n	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	3	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i>	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	1	0	1
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		n	1	0	1
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax subsp. fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	1	0	0

3.4 Weeds

No weeds listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999* were recorded.

4 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Out of the 24 drill sites surveyed, there are only two which contain significant natural values.

4.1 Vegetation Communities

The proposal will have no impact to threatened vegetation communities listed under the NCA.

4.2 Threatened Flora Species

Micrantheum serpentinum occurs at SERPR1rev and along the access track to the east of this site. The species should be avoided and protected from disturbance. If the species cannot be avoided then a Permit to take will be required under the Tasmanian Threatened species protection Act 1995

4.3 Threatened Fauna Habitat and Trees

The large habitat trees at Limestone1 one should be retained and protected from major root disturbance by limiting disturbance within 20 m of each tree.

4.4 Weeds

The use of machinery and vehicles during drilling brings an increased risk of introducing weeds. Some form of primary and secondary control should be implemented to prevent the introduction of weeds due to the proposal. It is recommended that works utilise washdown facilities to ensure machinery, tools and boots have been cleaned of soil prior to being brought to the site.

4.5 Machinery Access to Drill Sites

4.5.1 Salmons Creek Drill Sites

SS02, SS03, SS04, SS05, SS06, SS07, SS08, SS09, SS10(Salmons5), SS11rev2, SS12, WT1, WT2, Main1, No1, Main2, SECK (Maps 1,2,3 and 4)

There is currently existing access tracks to a number of these proposed drill holes via established 4wd tracks or historical ATV tracks. Majority of these drill holes are right on the track, or are located within ~10—20 m from the existing tracks. In terms of upgrading these tracks, or creating new sections to accommodate drilling rigs etc, there are no significant natural values which would be impacted.

4.5.2 Fareast and Eastern1 Drill Sites

(Maps 5 and 6)

It is understood these sites will be accessed via helicopter.

4.5.3 Serpentine Ridge Drill Sites

SerpR1rev1, Limestone2, SerpR2, Limestone1, Merton1 (Maps 7, 8 and 9)

There is an existing 4wd track to SerpR1rev. Parts of it are currently overgrown and would require minimal works to upgrade.

The existing ATV track from SerpR1rev1 to Limestone2 is currently very overgrown and would require clearing in order to upgrade to allow drill rigs through. There are numerous plants of *Micrantheum serpentinum* growing along this track in parts and would require a permit to take.

The track from Limestone2 to Limestone1 was part overgrown ATV track, part walking track. It meandered through wet forest and rainforest (WNR, RMT). There are no significant natural

values in terms of threatened species along this track, however it is advised to avoid damage to any large trees which may be along the edges.

SerpR2 is located ~200 m from any existing track and would require new tracks to be cut to the site. As there are threatened flora species recorded within the vicinity it is advised to avoid the open, less vegetated areas surrounding creek lines, which is where these species are concentrated. Cutting the track in a south-easterly direction from SerpR1rev would be the recommended route as it avoids the creek lines and goes mainly through thick scrub.

5 Legislative Requirements

5.1 Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBCA is structured for self-assessment, with guidelines and criteria available to assist any person who proposes to take an action to decide whether they should submit a referral to the federal Department of the Environment for a decision by the Environment Minister (the minister) on whether assessment and approval is required under the Act.

Under the Act, an action will require approval from the minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES), which includes all species and communities listed as threatened and/or migratory under the Act, as well as world heritage values.

- There will be no impact to MNES and will not warrant referral.

5.2 Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Under the TSPA, a person cannot knowingly, without a permit, 'take' a listed species. With the definition of 'take' encompassing actions that kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and/or collect threatened species or vegetation elements that support threatened species, e.g. nests and dens.

- A permit to take will be required if *Micrantheum serpentinum* is to be impacted (drill site SerpR1rev).

5.3 Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 (NCA)

Protection of communities listed under the NCA is administered through LUPAA or under the *Forest Practices Code 2015* in areas where Forest Practices Plans apply. In case consideration will be via LUPAA and the local planning scheme provisions.

- No threatened vegetation communities present on the site

5.4 Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999

- No weeds present.

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- Tasmanian State Government (1999). Weed Management Act 1999. No.105 of 1999. Government Printer, Hobart, Tasmania.
- Tasmanian State Government (2002). Nature Conservation Act 2002. No.63 of 2002. Government Printer, Hobart, Tasmania.

Appendix A: Vascular Plant Species list

Status codes:

ORIGIN

i - introduced
 d - declared weed WM Act
 en - endemic to Tasmania
 t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas.

NATIONAL SCHEDULE

EPBC Act 1999
 CR - critically endangered
 EN - endangered
 VU - vulnerable

STATE SCHEDULE

TSP Act 1995
 e - endangered
 v - vulnerable
 r - rare

Sites:

62	RMT - E360017, N5381149	22/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
63	RMT - E359599, N5381169	22/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
64	RMT - E359354, N5381207	22/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
65	RMT - E360836, N5381827	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
66	RMT - E360707, N5381632	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
67	DNI - E365291, N5382439	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
68	DNI (WP 1788) - E, N	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
69	WNR - E366648, N5381871	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh
70	DNI - E367684, N5379672	23/03/2022	Fiona Walsh

Site	Name	Common Name	Status
	DICOTYLEDONAE		
	APIACEAE		
62 63 64 65 66	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	hairy pennywort	
	ASTERACEAE		
63	<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	common cottonleaf	
	ATHEROSPERMATACEAE		
62 63 65	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i> subsp. <i>moschatum</i>	sassafras	
	CASUARINACEAE		
67	<i>Allocasuarina zephyrea</i>	western sheoak	en
	CONVOLVULACEAE		
70	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed	
	CUNONIACEAE		
62 63 64 65 66 69 70	<i>Anodopetalum biglandulosum</i>	horizontal	en
67 68 70	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	wiry bauera	
	ERICACEAE		
63 66 67	<i>Leptecophylla pogonocalyx</i> ssp. <i>pogonocalyx</i>	pinkberry	en
69 70	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	goldey wood	
65	<i>Trochocarpa cunninghamii</i>	straggling purpleberry	en
	ESCALLONIACEAE		
62 63 64 66 69	<i>Anopterus glandulosus</i>	tasmanian laurel	en

EUCRYPHIACEAE			
62 63 64 65 66 69 70	<i>Eucryphia lucida</i>	leatherwood	en
EUPHORBIACEAE			
67	<i>Micranthemum serpentinum</i>	western tridentbush	en r
FABACEAE			
62 63 64 65 66 70	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	
67	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	variable willow wattle	
68	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	prickly beauty	
FAGACEAE			
62 63 64 65 66 69	<i>Nothofagus cunninghamii</i>	myrtle beech	
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE			
66	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	forest flaxlily	
LAMIACEAE			
66	<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i> var. <i>lasianthos</i>	christmas mintbush	
67 68	<i>Westringia rubiaefolia</i>	sticky westringia	en
MYRTACEAE			
67	<i>Baeckea gunniana</i>	alpine heathmyrtle	
67 68 69 70	<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i>	western peppermint	en
70	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	woolly teatree	
63 67 68 70	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	common tea-tree	
68	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	swamp honeymyrtle	
OLEACEAE			
68	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	native olive	
PITTOSPORACEAE			
62 63 66	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	cheesewood	
POLYGALACEAE			
67	<i>Comesperma retusum</i>	mountain milkwort	
68	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	blue lovecreeper	
PROTEACEAE			
67 68 70	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia	
68 70	<i>Cenarrhenes nitida</i>	native plum	en
67	<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	beaked hakea	en
70	<i>Hakea epiglottis</i> subsp. <i>epiglottis</i>	beaked needlebush	en
69	<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	guitarplant	en
70	<i>Telopea truncata</i>	tasmanian waratah	en
RANUNCULACEAE			
63	<i>Clematis</i> sp.	clematis	
RHAMNACEAE			
66 69	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	common dogwood	

ROSACEAE			
62 63	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy	
RUBIACEAE			
63 64 67 70	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	native currant	
RUTACEAE			
70	<i>Philotheca virgata</i>	twiggy waxflower	
THYMELAEACEAE			
62 63 64	<i>Pimelea drupacea</i>	cherry riceflower	
67 68	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	slender riceflower	
66	<i>Pimelea sericea</i>	mountain riceflower	en
VIOLACEAE			
67 70	<i>Viola serpentinicola</i>	serpentine violet	en
GYMNOSPERMAE			
PHYLLOCLADACEAE			
69	<i>Phyllocladus aspleniifolius</i>	celerytop pine	en
MONOCOTYLEDONAE			
CYPERACEAE			
62 63 65 67 68 69 70	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	cutting grass	
67 68	<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	tall swordedge	
67	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	spreading swordedge	
67	<i>Schoenus sp.</i>	bogsedge	
LUZURIAGACEAE			
69	<i>Drymphila cyanocarpa</i>	turquoise berry	
POACEAE			
62 63	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	weeping grass	
PTERIDOPHYTA			
ASPIDACEAE			
64	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	leathery shieldfern	
BLECHNACEAE			
66 70	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	hard waterfern	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE			
62 63 64 65 66	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	batswing fern	
64 65	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	ruddy groundfern	
62 63 64	<i>Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum</i>	bracken	
DICKSONIACEAE			
62 63 64 65	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	soft treefern	

GLEICHENIACEAE

70 *Gleichenia dicarpa* pouched coralfern
62 63 65 *Sticherus tener* silky fanfern
66

GRAMMITIDACEAE

64 65 66 *Notogrammitis billardiarei* common fingerfern

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

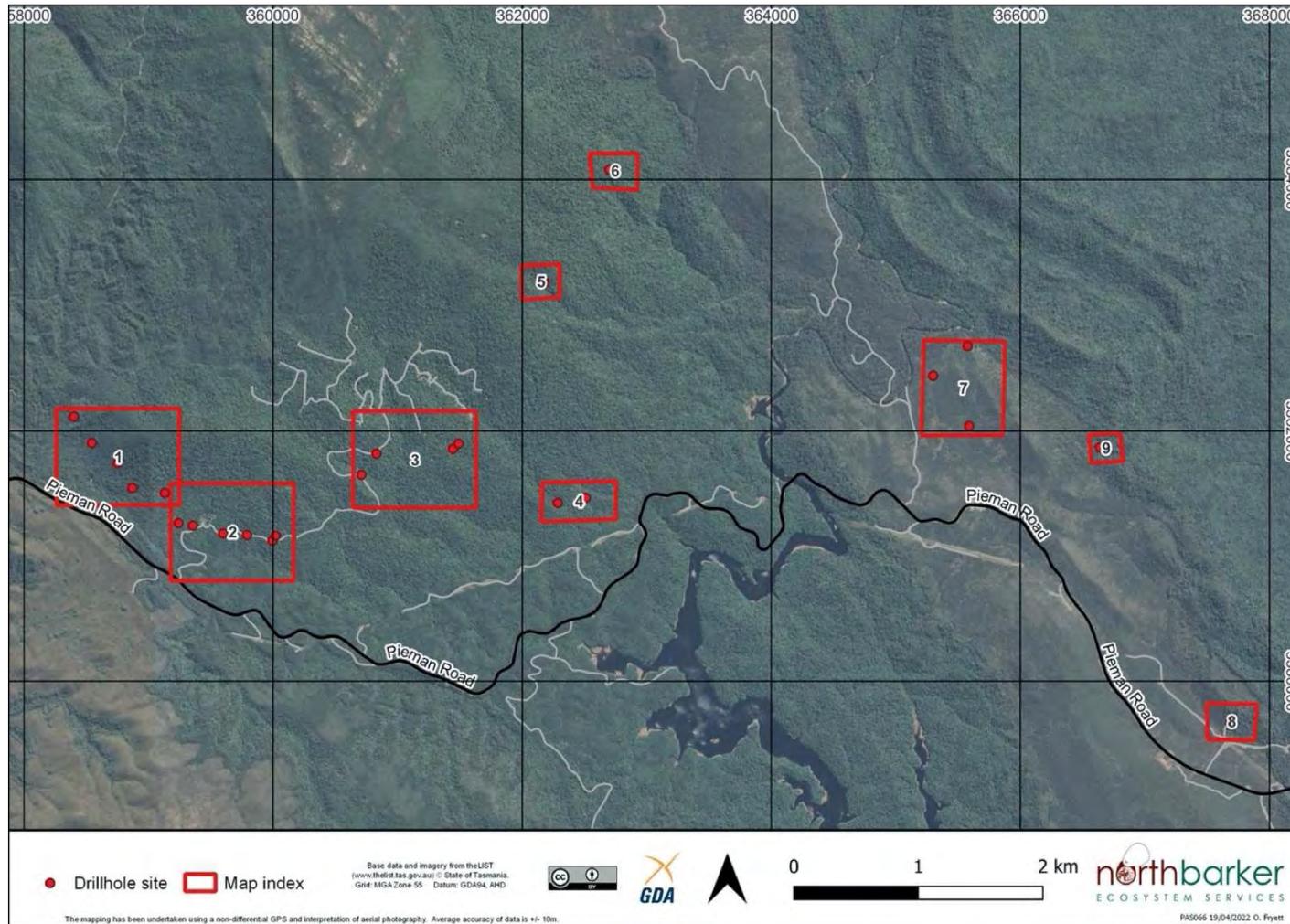
64 65 69 *Hymenophyllum rarum* narrow filmyfern

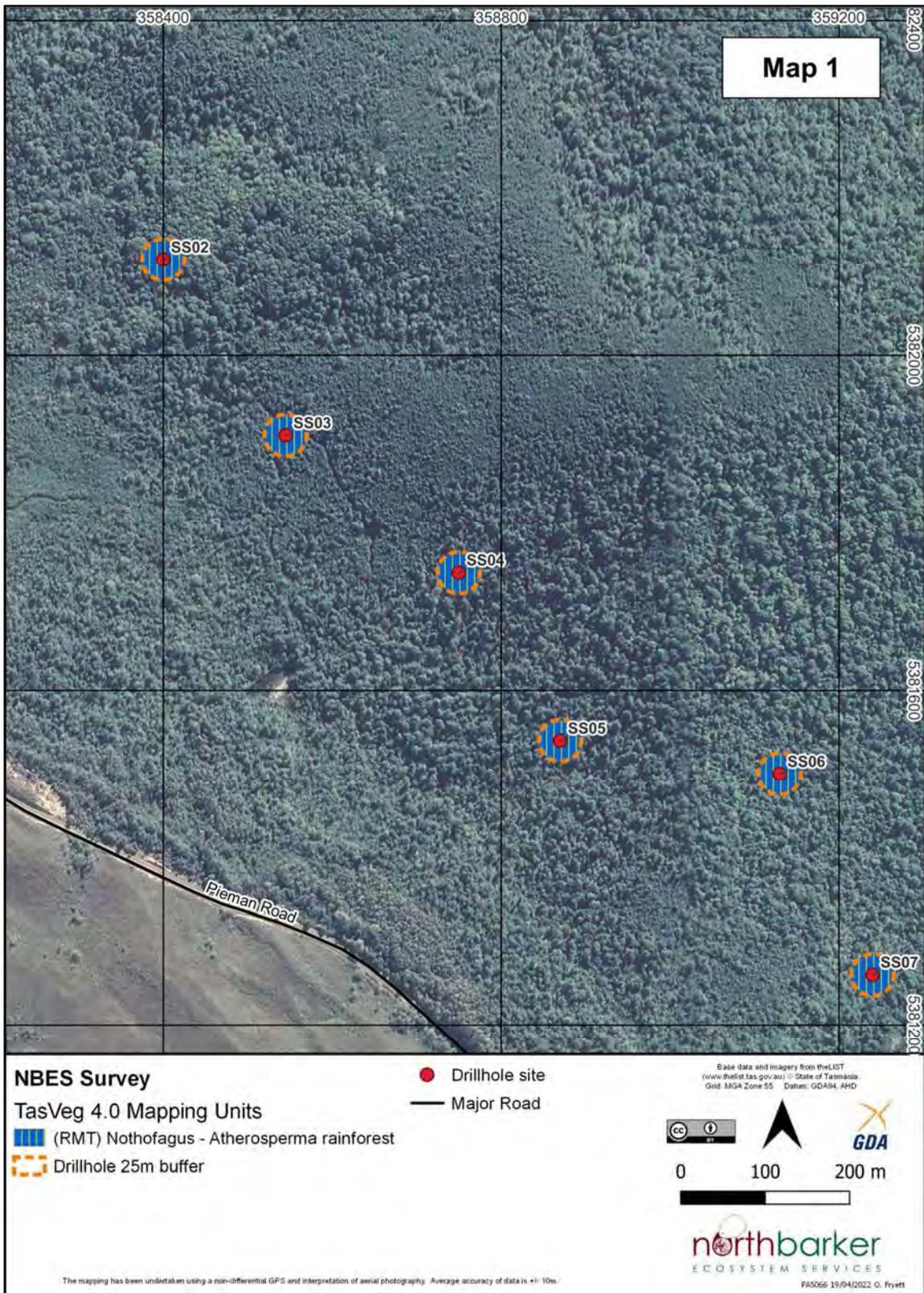
POLYPODIACEAE

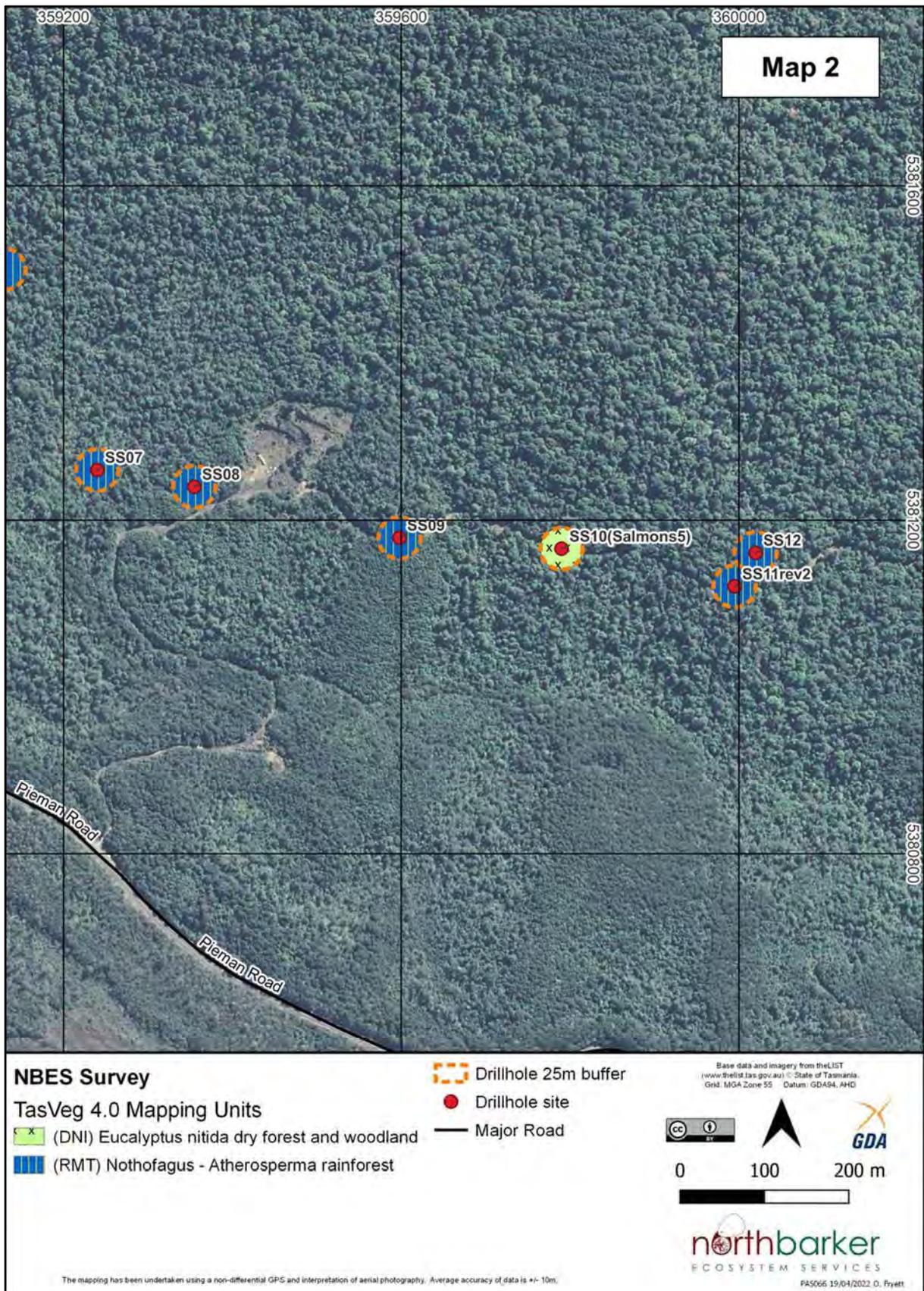
62 63 64 *Microsorium pustulatum* subsp. *pustulatum*. kangaroo fern

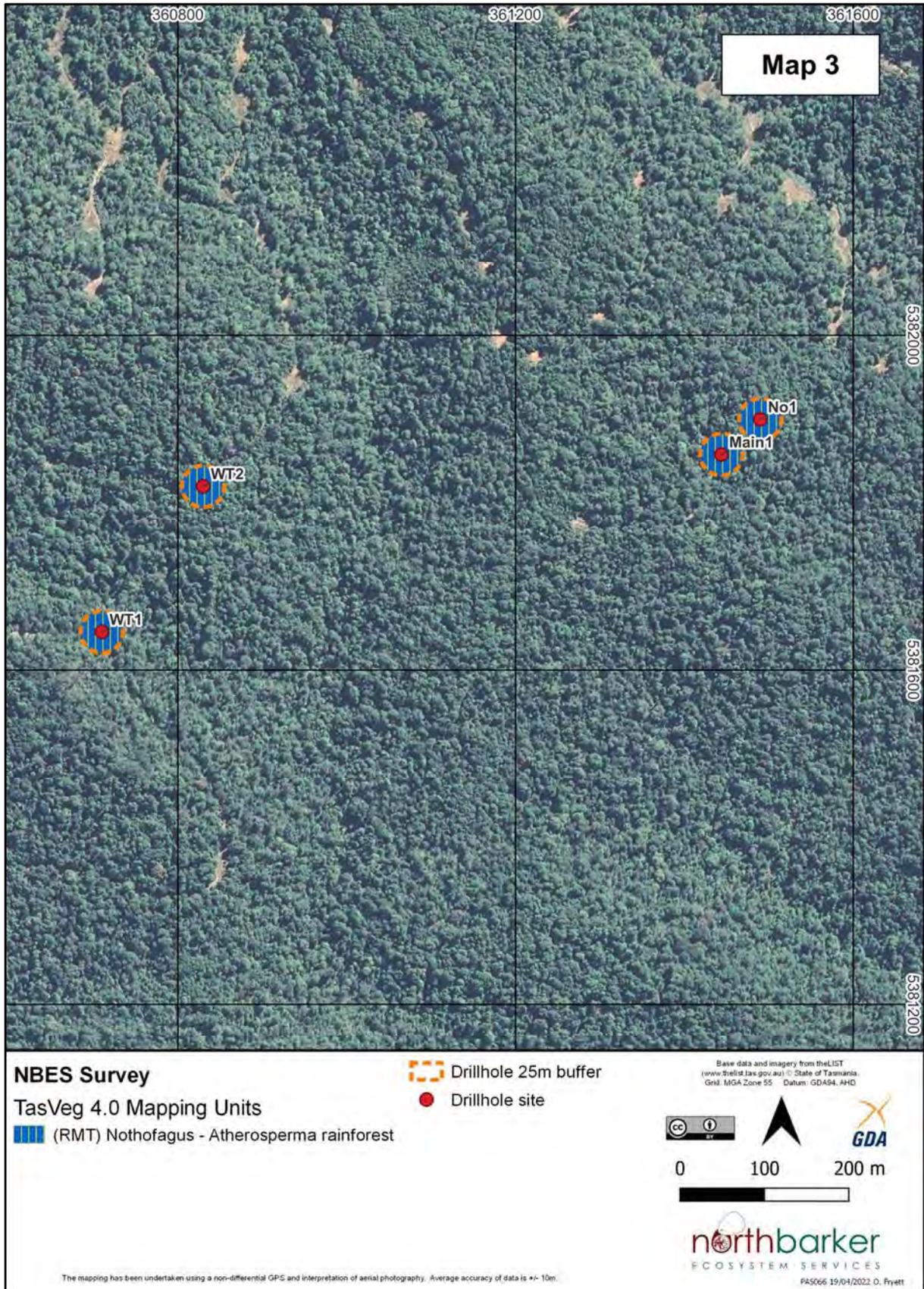
Appendix B: Maps of the project area

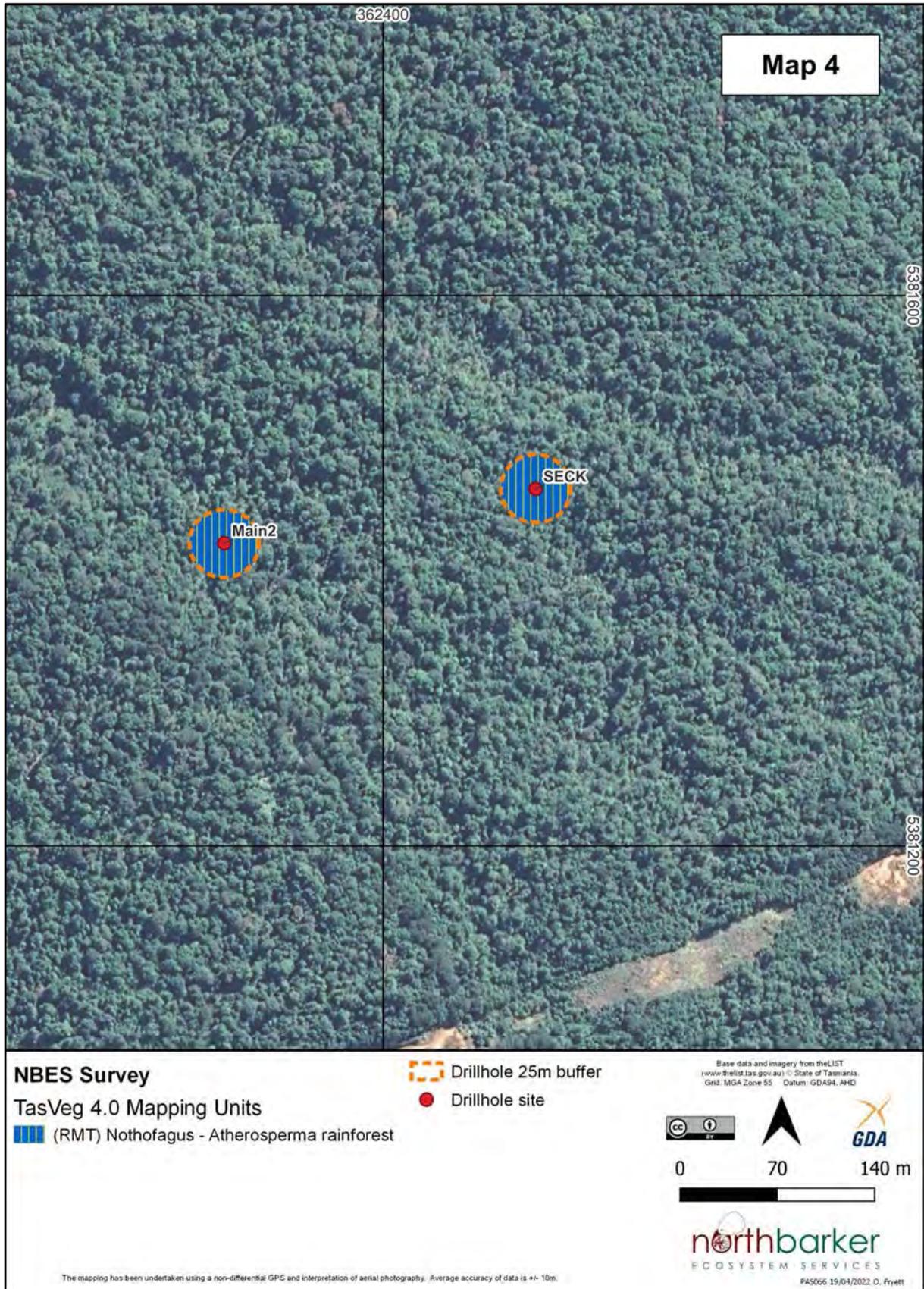
Maps showing drill point locations, vegetation types and significant flora or habitat.

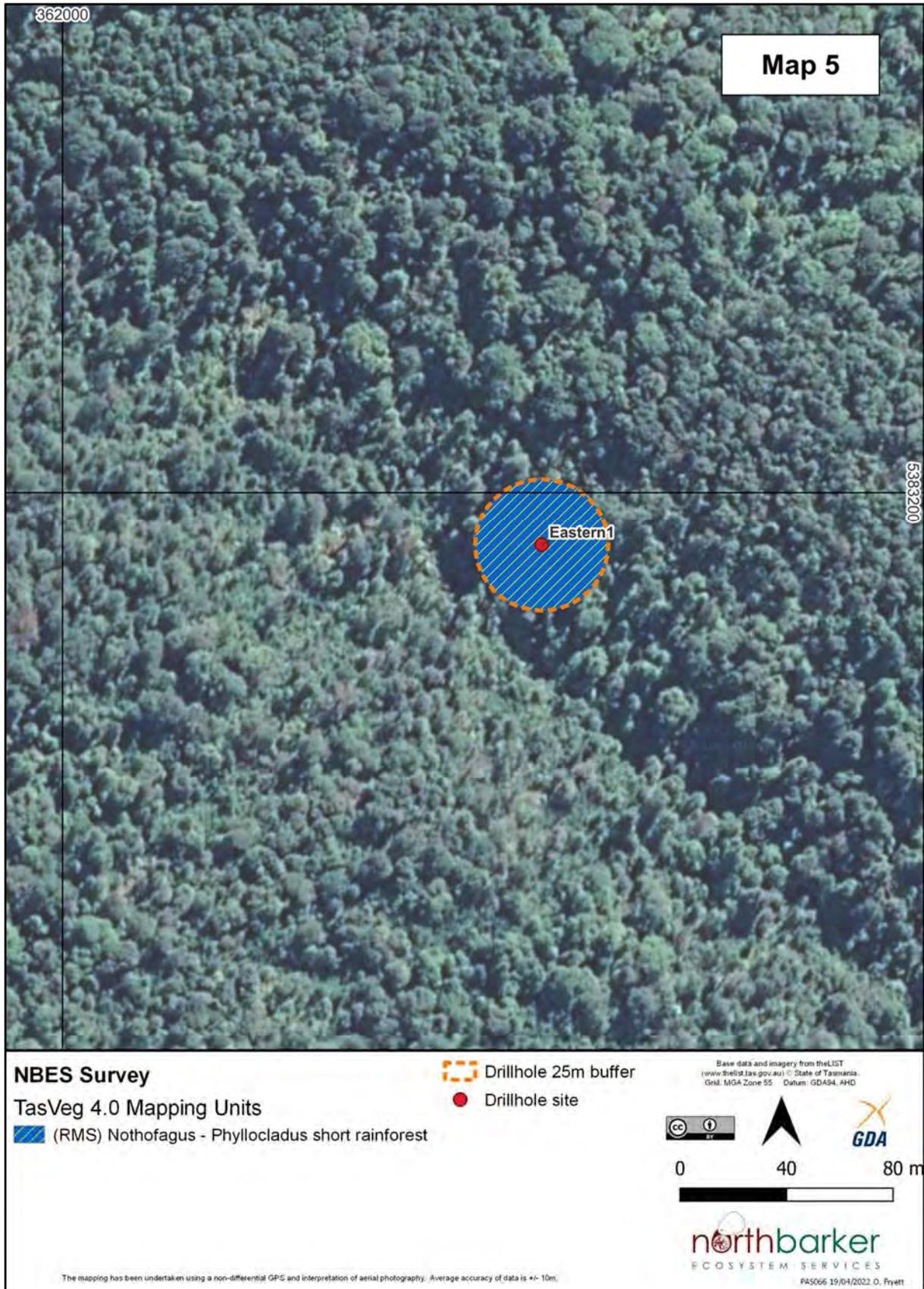


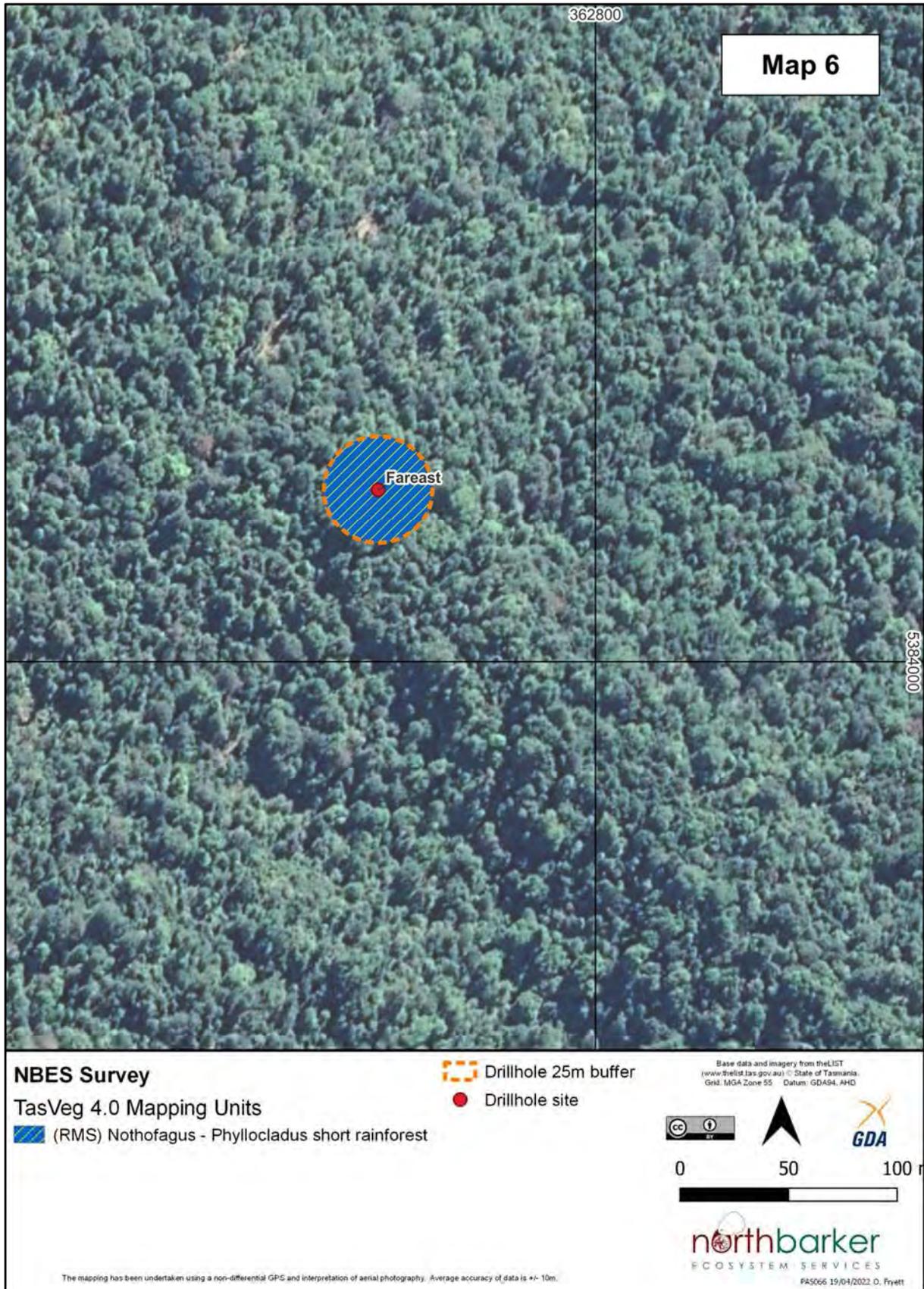


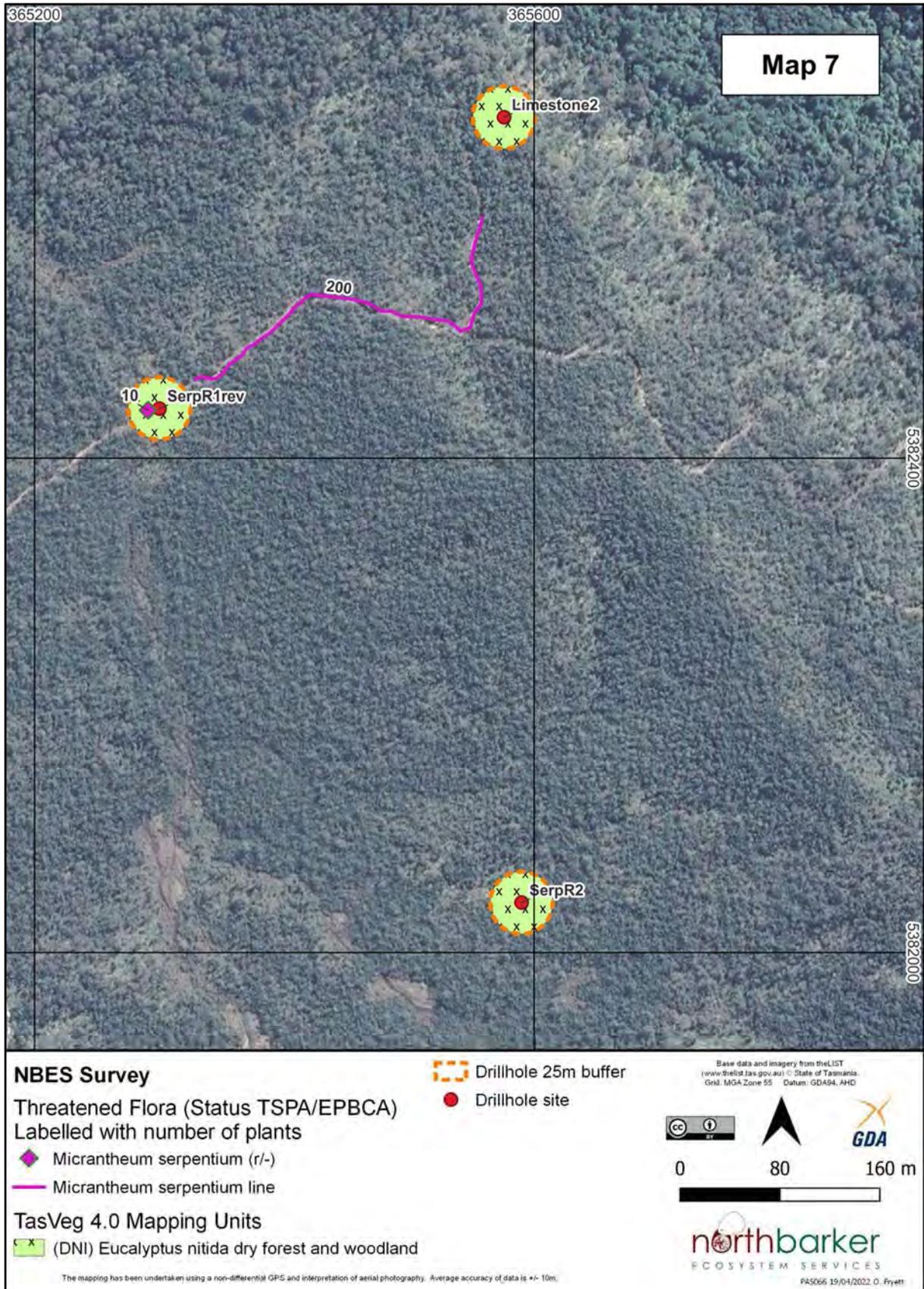


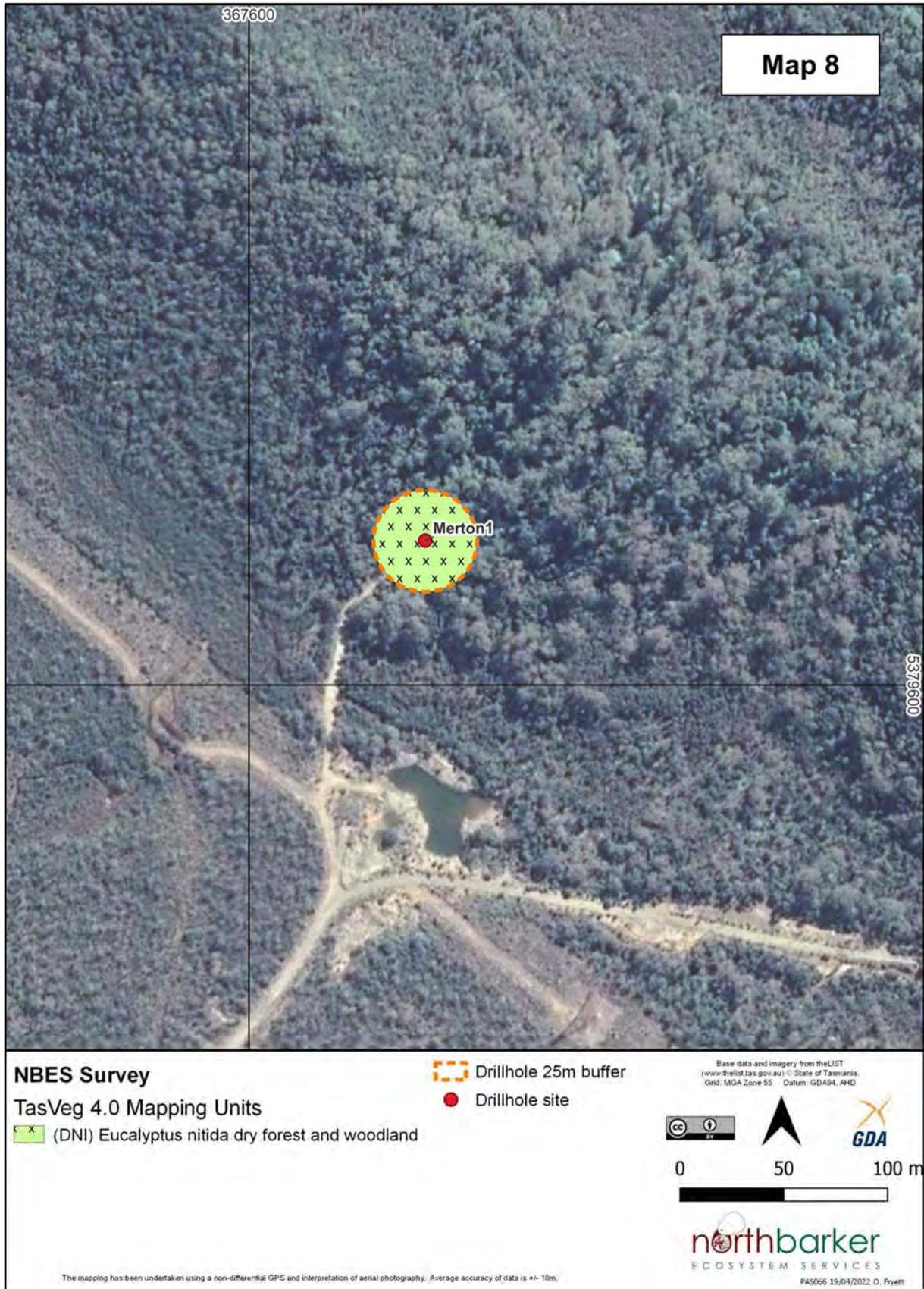














Appendix D: Venture Minerals Logging Codes

Lithologic Codes	Description
Regolith (R*)	
R	undifferentiated regolith
RCAC	calcrete
RSIC	silcrete
RFEC	ferricrete
RL	undifferentiated laterite
RLG	lateritic gravel (loose)
RLI	in situ laterite
RLT	transported laterite or cemented lateritic gravel
RCLY	in situ clay
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)
Unconsolidated Sediments (S*)	
S	undifferentiated sediment
SLG	lateritic gravel
SGVL	unconsolidated gravel
SPCS	unconsolidated pebbly or cobbly sands
SAND	unconsolidated sand
SILT	unconsolidated silt
SMUD	unconsolidated mud
SCLY	unconsolidated clay (transported)
cyRB	regolith breccia with clay matrix
Sedimentary Rocks (S*)	
SS, qzSS, volcSS, lithSS, ccSS	>75% sandstone (undifferentiated) over minimum 5m logging interval, prefixes qzSS = quartz sandstone, lithSS = lithic sandstone, volcSS = volcanogenic sandstone, ccSS = calcareous sandstone
SM	>75% mudstone over minimum 5m logging interval
ST	>75% siltstone over minimum 5m logging interval
SSM	25-75% sandstone & mudstone 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
SSIC	intraclastic sandstone and conglomerate
SCG	conglomerate
SCGR	mud chip conglomerate (rip-ups)
SCGM	monomict conglomerate
SCGP	polymict conglomerate
SBRM	monomict breccia
SBRP	polymict breccia
SCB, ooSCB, stSCB, bcSCB	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
Igneous Rocks (U* for Ultramafic, M* for Mafic, I* for Intermediate, F* for Felsic)	
UM	undifferentiated ultramafic
UDUN	dunite
UHAR	harzburgite
UPX	pyroxenite
UPD	peridotite
USERP	serpentinite
UKIM	kimberlite
ULAP	lamproite
ULAY	ultramafic lamprophyre
UK	komatiite (undifferentiated)
UKSTX	spinfex textured part of komatiite flow
UKoOC	olivine orthocumulate part of komatiite flow
UKoMC	olivine mesocumulate part of komatiite flow
MG	gabbro
MGL	leucogabbro
MD	dolerite
MB	basalt

Lithologic Codes	Description
MBHM	high-magnesium basalt
MBP	pillow-basalt
MBHY	basaltic hyaloclastite
MLAP	mafic lapilli-stone
MTUF	mafic tuff
IAND	andesite
IDIO, pxIDIO, amIDIO, btIDIO	diorite, with lower case mineral prefixes for key mafic phases, eg btIDIO, amIDIO, pxIDIO
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
FTUF	felsic tuff
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, 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
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 cement (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
am	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
cl	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
gal	galena
gt	garnet
go	goethite
Au	gold
gra	graphite
grs	grossular
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)
loi	loellingite
lw	ludwigite
luz	luzonite
mq	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
pl	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	samaraskite
sa	saponite
scp	scapolite
sh	scheelite
sco	scorodite
se	sercite
sr	serpentine
sd	siderite
si	siliceous
spc	specularite
sph	sphalerite
spn	spinel
spd	spodumene
slan	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

Texture Codes	
aci	acicular, mineral specific types coded with mineral code followed by a (eg mta = acicular magnetite)
amg	amygdaloidal
anh	anhedral
bdn	boudins
blb	blobs; reasonably circular-ovoid, sharp-diffuse alteration shapes; ie. am-po-qz in hornfels.
blt	blotchy; harsher more irregular than mot, characteristic of recrystallised carbonate ie. in ccSS
bnd	banded
bot	botryoidal
bxw	boxwork
ctc	chaotic; disturbed bedding by structural or soft-sediment deformation; not an alteration product
chk	chunky
cqp	specifically quartz prisms in calcite matrix
col	cauliflower texture (of mineral growth)
den	dendritic
dis	disseminated
euh	euohedral
egg	equigranular
fol	foliated
gph	graphic & micrographic texture (as in granites)
grd	graded bedding
grn	granular texture (cf acicular or tabular textures), mineral specific types coded with mineral code followed by g (eg mtg = granular magnetite, gtg = granular garnet texture)
gtp	specifically garnet or ex-garnet porphyroblastic texture
hbr	healed breccia (texture) ie. pre-alteration breccia that has been overprinted
lam	laminated
mas	massive
mos	mosaic
mot	mottled; irregular/diffuse patchy alteration running across bed boundaries, particularly in hornfels
mta	acicular magnetite (after vonsonite)
mtg	granular magnetite
mzn	mineral zoning in fine laminae
oph	ophitic
orb	orbicules of any mineral, typically concentrically layered or zoned, mineral specific types coded with mineral code followed by o (eg veo = vesuvianite orbicules)
pbl	porphyroblastic, large metamorphic or metasomatic minerals in a finer matrix
pcl	porphyroclastic
plt	platy (as in coarse mica, but also seen in pyrrhotite + others?)
ppy	porphyritic
psm	general prismatic texture code which could apply to a number of minerals
rcz	recrystallised
ruc	rip-up clasts; distinguish in comments between Carter's-like (small, platy), and large & irregular
sch	schistose
scl	cleaved
shz	shear or shear zone
spk	dark minerals such as biotite or magnetite scattered though paler matrix
s-p	specifically salt and pepper skarn with atoll textured magnetite with microscopic qz prisms and feldspar, in siderite matrix
spt	spotted, such as spotting in a hornfels
sqp	specifically quartz prisms in siderite matrix
stk	streaky; characteristic of vw RCLY
stwk	stockwork
sub	subhedral
tab	tabular, mineral specific types coded with mineral code followed by t (eg vet = vesuvianite tablets)
tad	am+po spots with tales in px matrix
tuf	tuffaceous
ves	vesicular
vet	tabular vesuvianite texture
wrg	wrigglite
Structure Codes	
bkn	weak core broken by drilling (typically near beginning of hole)
brc	brecciated
flt	fault
frz	fracture zone
ftz	fault or fault zone
mcf	microfaults- displacement <1 cm scale
slk	slickensides
sfl	small-scale folding (<4m period)
ssf	small-scale faulting (>1cm, <core diameter)
ssd	soft sediment deformation; disturbed protolith (precursor to ctc texture?)
BCA	acute angle between core axis and bedding (=alpha)
SCA	acute angle between core axis and cleavage or schistosity (=alpha)
FCA	acute angle between core axis and fault (=alpha)
Sedimentary Bedding Codes	
lam	laminated (<10mm)
tnb	thin bedded (10-100mm)
mdb	medium bedded (100-300mm)
tkb	thick bedded (>300mm)
vtkb	very thick bedded (>1m)
Sedimentary Grain size	
svfg	very fine grained <64 um (mud, silt & clay)
sfg	fine grained 64 um to 0.25 mm (fine sand)
smg	medium grained 0.25 to 0.5mm (medium sand)
scg	coarse grained 0.5 to 2 mm (coarse sand)
svcg	very coarse grain >2mm (2 - 4mm granules, 4 - 16mm pebbles, 16-256 mm cobbles, >256 mm boulders)
Igneous & Metamorphic Grain Size	
ifg	fine grained <1 mm
img	medium grained 1-5 mm
icg	coarse grained 5-30 mm
ipg	pegmatitic >30 mm
Weathering Codes	
vw	very weathered, BOTH PRIMARY TEXTURE & MINERALOGY DESTROYED by weathering, no sulphide, generally dominated by Fe and Al oxides and/or silica (= laterite, duricrust, lateritic gravel & massive textureless clays)

mw	moderately weathered, PRIMARY TEXTURE REMAINS but MINERALOGY SECONDARY clays (= saprolite)
ww	weakly weathered, MAINLY PRIMARY TEXTURE & MINERALOGY, low clay content, partially oxidised sulphide (= saprock & fresh rock with iron staining and clay development restricted to fractures)
fr	fresh (compeletely primary texture & mineralogy without significant iron staining on fractures)
Moisture Codes	
S	Sloppy
M	Moist
D	Dry
Colour Codes	
l	light (e.g. lgn = light green, lgy = light grey)
d	dark (e.g. dgn = dark green, dgy = dark grey)
bk	black
bl	blue
bn	brown
bz	bronze (e.g. sulphides such as pyrrhotite & pyrite)
cm	cream
gn	green
gy	grey
kk	khaki
og	orange
ov	olive
pk	pink
pl	purple
rd	red
wt	white
yw	yellow
Sample Recovery Codes	
ideally measured as weight in kg, below codes for estimates	
e	excessive
g	good
m	moderate
p	poor
n	none