



RENISON CONSOLIDATED MINES NL
ACN 003 049 714

2004 Annual Report

On

EXPLORATION LICENCE, EL 23177

AuQuest Project

Period Beginning 13th August 2003
And the Period Ending 12th August 2004.

LICENCEE \ OPERATOR:
STANDARD 1:250,000 SHEET:
STANDARD 1:100,000 SHEET:
AUTHOR:
DATE:
DISTRIBUTION:

Renison Consolidated Mines NL
SD5204 Darwin
Noonamah 5172
Scott Hall Project Geologist.
September 2004
NT Department of Mines & Energy.
Renison Consolidated Mines NL, Brisbane.
Renison Consolidated Mines NL, Tom's Gully.

Tenement Details

This Tenement was applied for in 1999 and has been held up in Native Title until recently. The tenement comprises 46 blocks covering 146.3 km² and is located south east of Humpty Doo.

Tenement History

Table 1 Tenure Details EL 23177

Date of Grant			13 th August 2003	
Period of Grant			6 Years	
Year of Tenure	Period	Blocks Surrendered	Blocks Retained	Expenditure Covenant
1	2003/2004	0	46	\$10,000
2	2004/2005	0	46	\$10,000

SUMMARY

Renison Consolidated Mines NL has been developing an exploration strategy in the Northern Territory since 1999. This strategy includes targeting dislocations that host economic gold mineralisation within regional structures that intersect known stratigraphical and structural features of the Pine Creek Geosyncline. EL23177 forms a part of a regional package of tenements (AuQuest Project) that have a northwest trend, covering what the Company has called the Noonamah-Corroboree trend. Processing of Northern Territory Government supplied 400m spaced aeromagnetic and radiometric data has significantly enhanced the detail of the underlying geology and the subsequent interpretation of the prospectivity of that area.

Over the past two years, the Company's focus in the Northern Territory has been the development and subsequent operation of Stage 3 of the Quest 29 dump leach operation and on completing the feasibility study on an underground mine development at Tom's Gully producing approximately 40,000ozpa of gold.

Approximately \$1.75m has been spent on the ground at Tom's Gully and other tenements within the AuQuest Project, as part of the companies exploration strategy, over the previous 12 month period. The Feasibility Study on Tom's Gully Underground and is due for completion during October 2004.

Quest 29 and Tom's Gully are part of the AuQuest project, which covers approximately 1100 square kilometres of exploration licenses including EL23177. It is expected that exploration on these EL's will find additional open cut ores which can be treated through the Tom's Gully plant and exploration will focus on these EL's and targets on completion of the Feasibility Study.

Work completed on this tenement has comprised of literature reviews and initial data entry to GIS of historical work. A meeting with the native title claimants is hoped to be arranged shortly so field work can be undertaken in the near future.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sirocco Resources NL was listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on the 20th December 1996, following a recapitalisation of the failed Kakadu Resources NL Company. An additional capital raising was completed on the 5th June 1997, which allowed a series of exploration and evaluation programs to be initiated, around the existing infrastructure of Tom's Gully and also the Quest 29 Mining Leases. Sirocco Resources NL has been renamed during 2002 after corporate restructuring to Renison Consolidated Mines NL, a feasibility study on reopening the Tom's Gully Mill and underground operation is currently being completed.

Previous work is being compiled into GIS format for target generation and to reduce repetition for the possibility of further Dump Leachable oxide resources and hopefully some higher grade material to supplement the underground mining.

Access to the tenement is via secondary tracks leading from Arnhem Highway. These tracks provide good access for 4WD vehicles during the dry season, however these tracks become impassable after heavy rain, and therefore no access is possible throughout the wet season.

Figure 1 Tenement Location Map



2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

EL 23177 is located within the Pine Creek Geosyncline, which has been interpreted as an intracratonic basin lying on an Archaean basement, and containing a 14 km thick sequence of Proterozoic sediments, accompanied by lesser volcanics, granitic plutons and dolerite intrusions. The Northern portions of the project area contain the oldest sediments The Mount Partridge Group that is unconformably overlain by the South Alligator Group, which comprises most of the tenement areas. The southern portion of the Project area is comprised of Burrell Creek Formation, which conformably overlies The South Alligator Group. Tertiary and Quaternary Soils and Gravel's unconformably overlie all the lower lying portions of the tenement areas, generally referred to as "Black Soils Regions". All of the Early Proterozoic sediments and volcanics in the Mount Bunday area were folded in a major deformation event dated around 1800 million years. The fold axes trend north-northeast, and generally plunging gently to the south. As can be seen in Figure 2.

2.1 The Mount Partridge Group

2.1.1 Wildman Siltstone

The Mount Partridge Group is represented by the Wildman Siltstone, which is interpreted to be up to 1500m thick. In the Mount Bunday Region the Wildman Siltstone consists of laminated and banded shale, carbonaceous and often pyritic siltstone inter bedded with undifferentiated volcanics in up to 100m interbeds, minor dolomitic sediments may also be present. The sediments near the granite intrusion may also be hornfelsed. The Wildman Siltstone is interpreted to be prospective for large tonnage, low-grade gold deposits and small tonnage, high-grade deposits. Wildman Siltstone hosts the Tom's Gully gold deposit.

2.2 The South Alligator Group

The Koolpin Formation, Gerowie Tuff and the Mount Bonnie Formation represent the South Alligator Group. The rocks of the South Alligator Group are considered to be prospective for either large tonnage, low grade gold deposits (such as that at the nearby Rustler's Roost gold mine) or small tonnage, high grade deposits.

2.2.1 Koolpin Formation

The Koolpin Formation comprises ferruginous siltstone and shale, which is commonly carbonaceous and pyritic. Chert bands and nodular horizons are common and lenses of ironstone occur occasionally, as haematitic breccias throughout the sequence into undisturbed quartz-veined siltstone and shale. Minor components of dolomite can also occur. The Koolpin is one of the most prospective units in the Mount Bunday Region for hosting mineralisation (West Koolpin, Taipan, BHS and North Koolpin Open Pits at Quest 29 are all within Koolpin sediments)

2.2.2 Gerowie Tuff

The Gerowie Tuff conformably overlies the Koolpin and has similar characteristics of siltstones and shales but is not as iron rich. Within the Mount Bunday Region it is dominated by graded beds of siliceous tuffaceous mudstones grading to greywacke and arenite, diagenetically altered, up to 600m thick, and generally poorly mineralised. The highly siliceous component of the tuffs and arenites make them resistant to erosion, and they tend to form areas of high relief.

2.2.3 Mount Bonnie Formation

The Mount Bonnie Formation conformably overlies the Gerowie Tuff and is dominated by a shallow marine sequence of interbedded and graded siltstone, chert and greywacke with occasional BIF's. The unit can be up to 600m thick and is generally iron rich and may be siliceous in places. The Mount Bonnie Formation hosts the Rustler's Roost deposit.

2.3 Finnis River Group

2.3.1 Burrell Creek Formation

Conformably overlying the Mount Bonnie Formation is the Burrell Creek Formation interpreted as a flysch sequence of fine to coarse marine sediments and appears to be part of continuous sedimentation process. Due to the lack of marker horizons and poor exposure the width of the unit is unknown but is thought to be >1000m. This Formation is considered prospective for large low-grade gold deposits as typified by the Batman deposit of Mount Todd. The potential also exists for small high-grade deposits similar to Possum and Happy Valley with John Shields GIGIAC Theory (Gold in Greywacke in Anticlinal Crests). Also high-grade deposits such as Bandicoot, Marrakai and the Ringwood line which all lie on a major deep-seated magnetic trend, Figure 3.

2.4 Intrusives

2.4.1 Zamu Dolerite

The Zamu Dolerite occurs as small bodies that are poorly exposed, as a result of its weathering, some rubble boulders may be present at surface. It consists of altered quartz dolerite and gabbro and is generally narrow and broadly conformable to bedding as thin sills. The Zamu Dolerite is the only known suite of mafic intrusives that were emplaced prior to regional metamorphism and deformation. The Zamu Dolerite appears to have a controlling influence on the mineralisation at Quest 29 within the Koolpin sediments but this is not fully understood at this stage. Mineralisation is also hosted within this unit at Quest 29 and also at Chinese Howley.

2.4.2 Mount Bunday Granite & Mount Goyder Syenite

The sedimentary sequences and the Zamu Dolerite are intruded by the Proterozoic Mount Goyder Syenite and Mount Bunday Granite which form a co genetic complex which crops out over about an 80km area. This intrusion is believed to have been the heat and fluid source for the mineralisation, which occurs throughout the local region. Their mineralogy and geochemistry suggests they are both differentiated from a common magma, which intruded into the gently south plunging folded belt of sediments.

A thermal metamorphic overprint associated with the southern margin of the Mount Bunday Granite intrusive has resulted in the development of both cordierite and andalusite, and probably was the generator for the local gold mineralisation. Further to the south of the Mount Bunday and Mount Goyder intrusive is possibly a second deep-seated pluton to the south as indicated by a roughly circular magnetic feature (Discussions with Williams Resources 1998).

2.5 Deformation & Metamorphism

Regional deformation with north-northeast folding plunging gently south occurred around 1800 My, based on a rubidium-strontium analysis, causing metamorphism to greenschist, and sometimes higher to amphibolite facies. This event also resulted in the intrusion of thin sills of Zamu Dolerite, and the post – tectonic emplacement of the Mount Bunday Granite and Mount Goyder Syenite is a comparable cogenetic pluton dated at 1790 + 110 My in the region. Structural deformation of the metasediments is complex.

The major folding episode resulted in tight folds whose axes plunge southwest. However within these major folds the more incompetent beds, i.e. carbonaceous shales, have been deformed into localised complex structures. The granitic emplacement has also influenced the fold structures as can be seen on the regional geological map. Metamorphism to greenschist facies through dynamic compression associated with intense folding is common. The granitic emplacement and the associated structural deformation and generation of hydrothermal fluids are thought to have been responsible for most of the gold enrichment throughout the Pine Creek Geosyncline. e.g. Cosmo Howley, Rustlers Roost, Toms Gully, Moline, Mt Todd and Quest 29.

Figure 2 Regional Geology, Magnetics Map & GIS Data

3. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The earliest known record of exploration in this area of the Mount Bunday region was briefly undertaken in 1971 by Northern Broken Hill/Sumitomo Mining which utilised mainly geochemical surveys and a minor diamond drilling program in the AP2498 tenure.

During 1982 Pan d'Or Mining/Jimberlana Mining occupied EL2099 in which they tested for diamonds, uranium, base metals and minor gold, as did the Mineral Reserves Group/Bonn Energy (EL2267). Energy Reserves Canada Ltd also held EL2267, and conducted a survey with the aim of finding carbonaceous units that were associated with uranium deposits.

Urangesellschaft Australia (1983) held EL1698 tenure and drilled sixty seven water resource bore holes and with thirty five studied in detail as well as numerous rock chip samples being taken. While in 1989 Burmine (EL5647) used stream sediment sampling for gold exploration, and failed to locate any significant gold anomalies.

The Aztec Mining Company conducted lag sampling in 1994, then in 1995-96 Normandy Metals collected laterite samples and completed one hundred and seventeen out of one hundred and twenty one RAB holes as well as sampled the stream sediments of the area with no significant gold or base metals mineralisation outlined.

Current Tenement Holders in the Project area include Northern Gold 1990-present, Valdora -Rustler's Roost Mining –Williams Inc. now called Valencia Ventures 1993-present, and Renison Consolidated Mines NL 1997-present.

This work is currently being compiled into GIS format for target generation and to prevent repetition with follow up work.

4. CURRENT EXPLORATION

Work on this tenement has been restricted to Literature reviews for previous work and data entry of some of this information into GIS databases, BLEG Soils can be seen in SW corner of Figure 2 Data within the tenement boundaries has not yet been entered. Vehicle traverses have been undertaken to assess the access to the area, which was deemed to be reasonable for dry season access.

Magnetics and Radiometrics data has been reprocessed and reinterpreted to follow regional structures, which are seen to be fluid conduits for mineralisation within the region. This data is presented in Figure 2 with geology overlain.

Now all of the titles that have been held up in native title have been granted a meeting with traditional owners will be scheduled so field work can begin at the start of the 2005 Dry Season.

5. REHABILITATION & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Before ground work can begin we must arrange a meeting with the traditional owners regarding access, we have been endeavouring to arrange this currently.

6. NORTHERN TERRITORY EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE for MINERAL TENEMENT 2003\2004

Section 1. Tenement type, number and operation name: (One licence only per form even if combined reporting has been approved)

Type	EL
Number	23177
Operation Name (optional)	AuQuest

Section 2. Period covered by this return:

Twelve-month period:		If Final Report:	
From	13/08/2003	From	
To	12/08/2004	To	
Covenant for the reporting period:		\$ 10,000	

Section 3. Give title of accompanying technical report:

Title of Technical Report	2004 Annual Report on EL 23177 AuQuest Project
Author	Scott Hall

Section 4. Locality of operation:

Geological Province	Pine Creek GeoSyncline
Geographic Location	Darwin

Section 5. Work program for the next twelve months:

Activities proposed (please mark with an "X"):		☐ Drilling and/or costeaning
☒ Literature review		☐ Airborne geophysics
☒ Geological mapping		☐ Ground geophysics
☒ Rock/soil/stream sediment sampling	☒ Other: Traditional Owner Meeting	
Estimated Cost:		\$10,000

Section 6. Summary of operations and expenditure:			Data and Format Supplied in the Technical Report	
Exploration Work type	Work Done	Expenditure	Digital	Hard copy
Office Studies				
Literature search	X	\$1,200.00		
Database compilation		\$0.00		
Computer modelling		\$0.00		
Reprocessing of data	X	\$1,000.00		
General research	X	\$600.00		
Report preparation	X	\$500.00		
Other (specify)		\$0.00		
	Subtotal	\$3,300.00		
Airborne Exploration Surveys (state line kms)				
Aeromagnetics	kms			
Radiometrics	kms			
Electromagnetics	kms			
Gravity	kms			
Digital terrain modelling	kms			
Other (specify)	kms			
	Subtotal	\$		
Remote Sensing				
Aerial photography				
LANDSAT				
SPOT				
MSS				
Other (specify)				
	Subtotal	\$		
Ground Exploration Surveys				
<i>Geological Mapping</i>				
Regional				
Reconnaissance	X	\$1,200.00		
Prospect				
Underground				
Costean				
<i>Ground Geophysics</i>				
Radiometrics				
Magnetics				
Gravity				
Digital terrain modelling				
Electromagnetics				
SP/AP/EP				
IP				
AMT/CSAMT				
Resistivity				
Complex resistivity				
Seismic reflection				
Seismic refraction				
Well logging				
Geophysical interpretation	X	\$500.00		
Petrophysics				
Other (specify)				

Geochemical Surveying and Geochronology							
<i>(state number of samples)</i>							
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)							
Stream sediment							
Soil							
Rock chip							
Laterite							
Water							
Biogeochemistry							
Isotope							
Whole rock							
Mineral analysis							
Laboratory analysis (type)							
Petrology							
Other (specify)							
Ground Exploration Subtotal					\$1,700.00		
Drilling <i>(state number of holes & metres)</i>							
Diamond		holes	metres				
Reverse circulation (RC)		holes	metres				
Rotary air blast (RAB)		holes	metres				
Air-core		holes	metres				
Auger		holes	metres				
Other (specify)		holes	metres				
Subtotal					\$		
Other Operations							
Costeaining/Trenching							
Bulk sampling							
Mill process testing							
Ore reserve estimation							
Underground development (describe)							
Mineral processing							
Other (specify)							
Subtotal					\$		
Access and Rehabilitation							
Track maintenance							
Rehabilitation							
Monitoring							
Other (specify)							
Subtotal					\$		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					\$6000.00		

I certify that the information contained herein, is a true statement of the operations carried out and the monies expended on the above mentioned tenement during the period specified as required under the *Northern Territory Mining Act* and the Regulations thereunder.

☒ I have attached the Technical Report

1. Name: Scott Hall

Position: Project Geologist

Signature:



Date: 08/10/2004

2. Name:

Position:

Signature:

Date:

7. CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

Following the compilation of all historical data to GIS and associated target generation ground work on the tenement will begin. Interpreted structural and stratigraphic targets currently identified are the Wildman Siltstone within the western half of the tenement overlying coincident magnetic feature, associated with the mapped dislocation of the Wildman Siltstone due to faulting, secondary targets will be the anticlines in the central/eastern section of the tenement.

Potential for finding further minable resources within the Mount Bundey Area is still considered very high.

Forward Work program expenditures contained in Section 6.5 above.

8. REFERENCES

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