



# **First Annual Report**

## **EL 25573 – Mt Skinner East Mt Skinner Base Metal Project**

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## Summary

Uramet Minerals Ltd identified the potential for stratiform copper mineralisation and sandstone-hosted lead mineralisation in the Mt Skinner area has also been recognised (Dunster et al., 2007).

This report details exploration work carried out by Uramet Minerals Ltd within the Mt Skinner East tenement (EL25573, Fig. 1) in the Northern Territory for the 2007 field season. The tenement was transferred from Elkedra Diamonds NL during the 2007 season and covers an area of 83km<sup>2</sup>.

Exploration consisted of regional reconnaissance work and a helicopter-borne electromagnetic (EM) survey took place over the western part of the tenement in October 2007.

Regional field reconnaissance was carried out in July and October 2007.

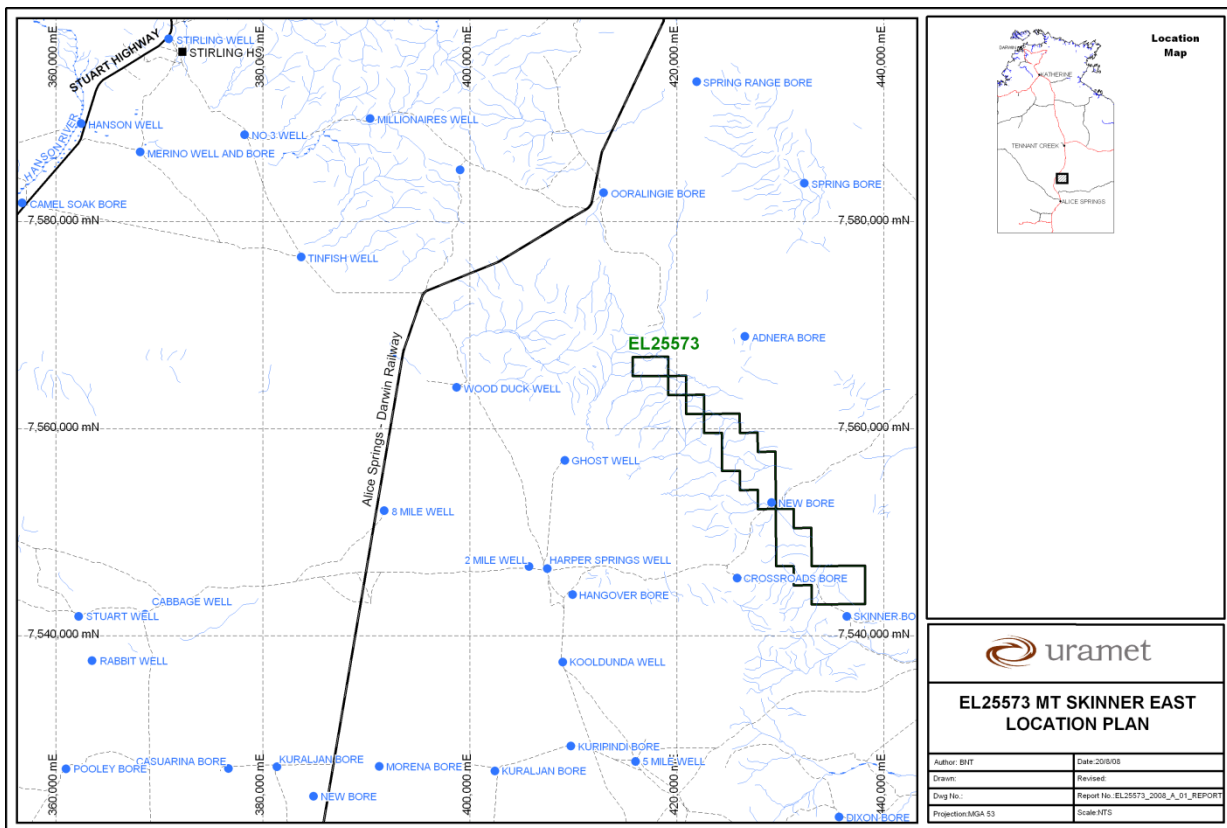


Figure 1. Location map of EL25573

## **1. Introduction**

Exploration License EL25573 covers the Uramet Mineral Ltd's Mt Skinner base-metal project areas. This report details all work carried out on the tenement up until 29 July 2008 by Uramet Minerals Ltd.

The general Mt Skinner Project area is located approximately 190km northeast of Alice Springs, NT, with good road access on the sealed Stuart Highway and a network of established minor roads and station tracks. The tenement is approximately 32km in length and 2.5km in width.

## **2. Geology**

### **2.1 Regional Geology**

The geology of the Mount Skinner East and adjacent Mt Skinner area is dominated by Neoproterozoic and Cambrian sedimentary rocks of the Central Mount Stuart and Octy Formations.

Cambrian and Neoproterozoic strike directions mainly trend NW-SE, sub-parallel to regional faults and shears such as the northwest trending Stirling Fault Zone. A secondary set of faults cross-cut the stratigraphy with a northeast strike.

The Neoproterozoic Central Mount Stuart Formation covers most of the north-eastern and eastern part of the tenement. The Cambrian Octy Formation is unconformable on the Neoproterozoic sandstones. The succession is part of a tilted fault block dipping gently towards a geophysically-defined fault trending NW-SE. The Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks range in thickness from a veneer at the base of the Cambrian (Dunster et al., 2007) in the north, to an interpreted 1200m depth to the south.

Granitoid basement crops out in several localities throughout the Mt Skinner project area.

### **3. Previous Exploration Work**

Relatively little exploration work has previously been carried out within the Wilora palaeo-channel. Uranium exploration south of the tenement was undertaken by CRA in the 1970's (CR19740032) but only low uranium levels were reported.

Many explorers have previously investigated the area for base metals. Exploration within the tenement was initiated by Kennecott Exploration in 1966. The main targets were the malachite-bearing grey-green siltstone units that outcrop throughout the area.

The NT Department of Mines and Water Resources drilled 4 holes for a total of 662 m in 1968 to investigate copper mineralisation at Mt Skinner (GR19680016). Alcoa of Australia Ltd continued exploration for copper and drilled 4 holes at Mt Skinner in 1981 (CR19820183).

In 1970, Centamin N.L. followed up on the holes drilled by Department of Mines and Water Resources and selected intervals of core which were assayed for Cu, Pb and Zn but without any significant results (CR19830125).

In 1983, Alcoa Australia Ltd flew an airborne magnetic survey at 500 m line spacing and drilled 4 holes close to previous holes. Operations ceased after re-evaluation of the data led to a down-grading in prospectivity of the area for base metals (CR19830125).

In 1995, CRA Exploration Ltd re-logged and assayed the Mt Skinner core drilled in 1968 but did not make any concluding remarks (CR19950562).

No significant drilling has been carried out since 1995. The NTGS re-evaluated the area as part of the Southern Georgina Basin Geology and Resource Potential Report in 2007 and concluded that Mt Skinner remains prospective for base metals (Dunster et al., 2007).

## 4. First Year Exploration Program

### 4.1 Desktop Review

#### 4.1.1 Mt Skinner Base Metals Project

A review of open file exploration reports and drill core data indicates that Mt Skinner is prospective for stratiform copper mineralisation (Fig.2) in the Neoproterozoic Central Mount Stuart Formation and epigenetic base metal mineralisation in the Elyuah Formation. Copper mineralisation occurs on the surface and extends for several kilometres along strike and consists of malachite-stained rocks and float (Dunster et al., 2007; Fig.2). Visible galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and fluorite were described by Dunster et al. (2007) in core CMS4 (immediately east outside the tenement) at a depth of 247m to 260m. Whole rock geochemistry carried out during the same study confirmed elevated lead, zinc and barium levels and revealed previously unrecognised lead-zinc mineralisation at depth.

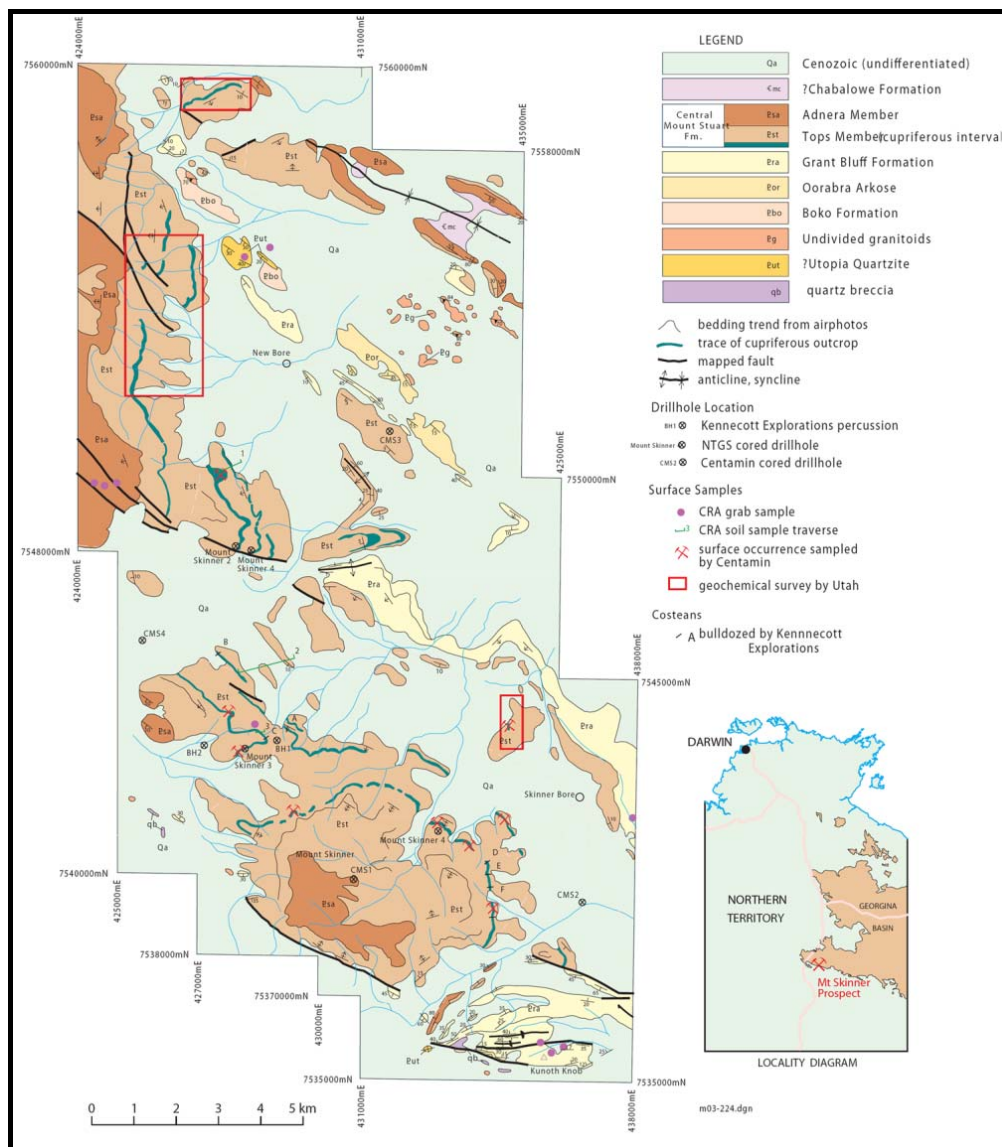


Figure 2. Mt Skinner geological map showing cupriferous outcrop, Dunster et al., 2007

## 4.2 Reconnaissance work

A regional reconnaissance work was carried out in July and October 2007. Outcropping malachite-bearing siltstone and associated float were investigated in the wider project area.

## 4.3 Helicopter-borne Electromagnetic Survey

A helicopter-borne EM (VTEM = versatile time domain electromagnetic) survey amounting to approx. 30 line-kilometres over the tenement was flown by Geotech Airborne Ltd ([www.geotechairborne.com.au](http://www.geotechairborne.com.au)) in October 2007. The survey covered the western area of the tenement (Fig.3) and adjacent areas on neighbouring tenements. The data mainly represent conductivity features associated with different stratigraphic units and major structural lineaments.

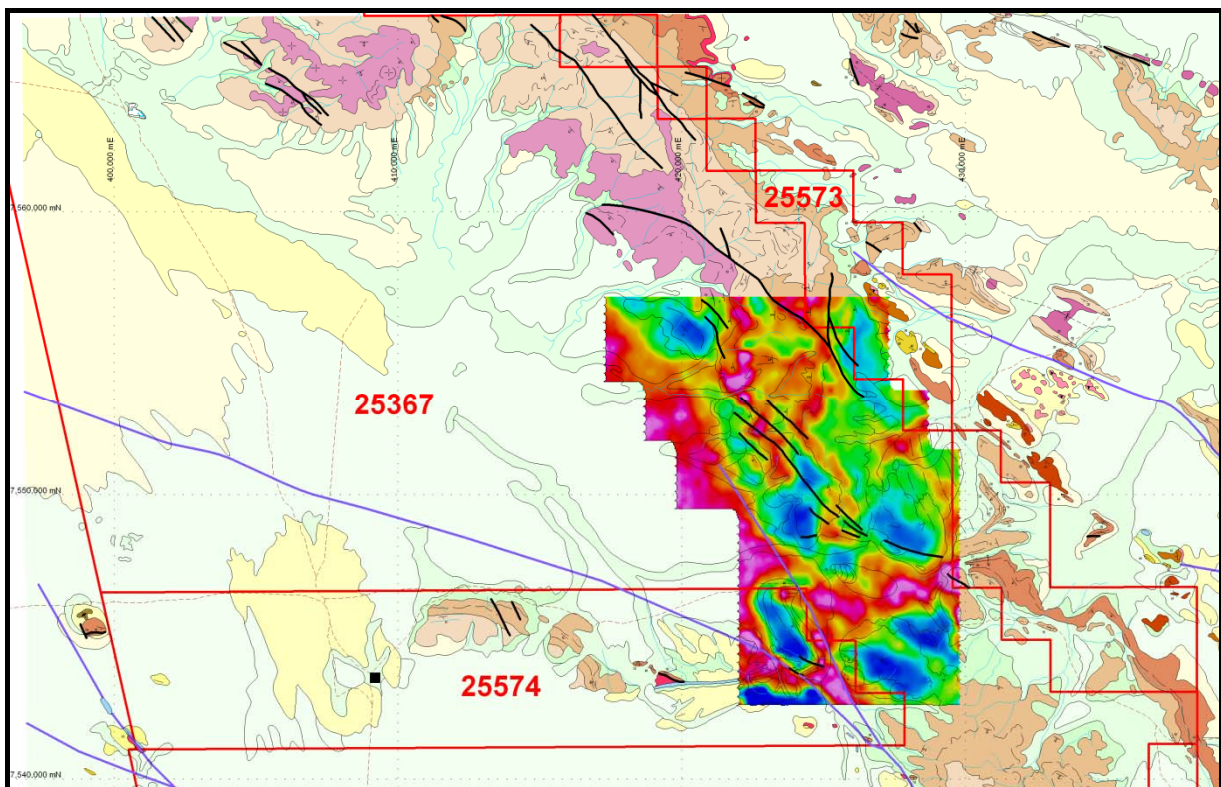


Figure 3. VTEM results – channel 17 overlain on the Woodgreen 1:100K geological map.



## **5. Conclusions**

Further field work is planned to map the extent of the basement rocks including granitoids. Further detailed evaluation of the VTEM results in progress.

## **6. References**

Dunster JN, Kruse PD, Duffett ML and Ambrose GJ. 2007. Geology and resource potential of the southern Georgina Basin, Northern Territory, NTGS