FINNISS RANGE PROJECT, NT

EL 25604
(KING’S TABLE)

PARTIAL SURRENDER REPORT 2011

Tenement : EL 25604
Owner : Altura Exploration Pty Ltd
Operator : Altura Exploration Pty Ltd
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1. SUMMARY

At the end of its fourth year one (1) block was required to be relinquished from the current three blocks comprising EL 25604. In September 2011 Altura Exploration relinquished one (1) block - SD52 562D.

Desktop studies were the only activities undertaken within the relinquished block. No field studies were completed within the relinquished block.

2. INTRODUCTION

Previous work on EL 25604 primarily was a literature review and the documentation of historical exploration studies. No field studies were undertaken on the single relinquished block.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Finniss Range Project is located approximately 50 km south of Darwin; roughly 20 km southwest of Berry Springs/Tumbling Waters. Access is via the all-weather Litchfield National Park and Fog Bay Roads, and various dirt tracks.

The Licence lies on the Darwin 1:250,000 (SD52-4), and Bynoe (5072) 1:100,000 scale topographical and geology sheets.

4. TENEMENT STATUS

EL 25604 was granted to Altura Exploration Pty Ltd on 7th September 2007 for a period of six (6) years.

The tenement is part of a project which also includes EL’s 24773, 24774, 25603, 25521, 26399, 26467, 26469 and 26932 (Figure 1).
Figure 1: Finniss Range Project - Tenement Location Plan.
5. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The project area consists primarily of the Early Proterozoic Burrell Creek Formation (Figure 1), an interbedded sequence of lutite, arenite and rudite. The sediments form undulating hills, low ridges and prominent strike ridges (where more resistant arenite predominates in outcrop). Sandstone units (often metamorphosed to quartzite) typically form blocky beds between 0.2-2.0m thick, are strongly jointed and fractured, and often quartz veined. Much of the area is covered by ferricrete, which varies between massive and pisolitic.

The formation conformably overlies the Mount Bonnie Formation, the contact being defined by the top of the uppermost unit of argillite, tuff, banded iron formation, or shale containing chert bands, lenses or nodules.

To the west, the Burrell Creek Formation is intruded and contact metamorphosed by the Two Sisters Granite. Metamorphic grade increases westward from sub-greenschist facies siltstone and sandstone in the east, to upper greenschist facies gneiss and schist in the west.

The Two Sisters Granite forms a discordant irregular batholith, and consists of moderately to non-foliated granite, adamellite, granodiorite and minor porphyritic granite.

The Archaean Rum Jungle Complex in the project area is exposed as scattered low pavements and boulder-strewn outcrops protruding through a thin veneer of Cainozoic sand.

Rare element pegmatites that crop out in the area form the Litchfield pegmatite belt. The Litchfield belt is divided into the more prominent Bynoe Pegmatite Field, and the less significant Wingate Mountains pegmatite district.

The Bynoe pegmatite field is 70km in length and 15km in width. All pegmatites are believed to have been derived from the Two Sisters Granite (Ahmad 1995), which is considered to dip to the east under the Burrell Creek Formation, below the exposed pegmatites.

The pegmatites typically occur in clusters, and six pegmatite groups are recognised within the Bynoe field; The Kings Table, Observation Hill, Walkers Creek, Labelle, Leviathan, River Annie Group. The last two groups lie within the Project Area.

The Leviathan and River Annie Group pegmatites occur within the Burrell Creek Formation. The pegmatites are irregularly distributed, concordant with the main metamorphic foliation, and interfinger in places mostly along bedding planes (Frater, 2005).
Figure 2: Finniss Range Project – Regional Geology and Tenements
6. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration has centred on the Leviathan Group pegmatites (Leviathan Mine), and the area surrounding the Annie Mine.

The Leviathan mineralisation was discovered by C. Clarke in 1886, and a mine and battery were established shortly after. By 1890, three shafts had raised 406t of ore to produce 2.03t of Sn oxide (Frater, 2005). The tin mineralisation proved to be patchy and the leases were abandoned in 1909.

Following this initial discovery, numerous mineralised pegmatites were discovered and worked in the area by Chinese and European prospectors. Mining was short lived and virtually all leases were abandoned by 1910, with no record of location or production.

The Leviathan area was explored by Greenex (a division of Greenbushes Ltd – later Sons of Gwalia) between 1983 and 1990. By 1987, using ground reconnaissance and aerial photographs, Greenex had rediscovered over 20 of the pegmatites that had been worked at the turn of the century.

Leases covering the Leviathan pegmatites passed to Corporate Development and in 2000, Julia Corporation Ltd (Julia) negotiated an option to explore the Leviathan ground. They carried out an RC drilling program, targeting several of the larger Leviathan pegmatites. In total, over thirty pegmatites have been discovered in the Leviathan area.

Greenex mapped the Annie area in 1984, and sampling of the Annie pegmatite showed it to be tin-rich. Outcrop was restricted to prominent quartz ridges and old workings. According to Frater (2005), one 25m section of pegmatite averaged approximately 666g/t $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$, the highest individual sample assaying 2360g/t.

Further exploration work including auger drilling and trenching, and pegmatite was intersected over a strike length of 325m and a width of up to 35m. Auger drilling indicated a resource in the order of 0.098Mt at 156g/t SnO$_2$. Exploration continued until 1988, when Corporate Developments acquired the Annie lease. Softwood Plantations Pty Ltd, acting for Corporate Development, mined the Annie pegmatite in the period 1995 to 1999. 11t of tantalite and 28 t of tin were produced between 1995 and 1997, and a further 69t of combined tantalum-tin concentrate was parcelled in 1997-1999.

7. EXPLORATION – ALTURA EXPLORATION PTY LTD

7.1. Year 1 (07.09.07 – 06.09.08)

During Year 1 a work program for new EL’s 25604, 26399 and 26469 was planned.

The initial program involved reconnaissance mapping across the tenements along 400m spaced east-west traverses with rock chip sampling of prospective targets.

In August 2008, a total of 43.2 line km of mapping was completed on adjoining tenements EL 26399 and EL 26469 and 70 rock chip samples were taken. No rock chips were taken from EL 25604.
7.2. **Year 2 (07.09.08 – 06.09.09)**

Work completed during the reporting period consisted of a literature review, which revealed that three prospective pegmatite prospects - Black Jade, Clarks and Mug’s Find lie within EL 25604.

Four rock chips taken from old workings at Clarks (Frater, 2005) returned exceptionally high assays from Clarks with an average SnO₂:Ta₂O₅ ratio of 26 including two assays of 3323/115 and 4605/120 g/t SnO₂/Ta₂O₅.

A field trip was planned for the latter part of the 2009 field season to complete the mapping program initiated in August 2008, and to further investigate the Clarks, Black Jade and Mug’s Find prospects which all seem to be prospective for tin, and possibly for lithium. Exploration commitments elsewhere on other projects did not make the resources available to complete this work.

7.3. **Year 3 (07.09.09 – 06.09.10)**

Studies completed during the reporting period were restricted to undertaking a literature review of the three main prospects of Black Jade, Clark’s and Mug’s Find.

Under the mandatory reduction requirements EL 25604 was reduced in area by three (3) in September 2010 and comprised three (3) blocks entering its 4th year.

No field studies were undertaken during the current reporting period as Altura Exploration lost a number of its key field personnel in early in 2010 and proposed field work on this tenement was postponed to enable committed work programs on other projects to be completed.

7.4. **Year 4 (07.09.10 – 06.09.11)**

Exploration studies were confined to desktop studies and the ongoing assessment of the prospectivity of the Finniss Range project areas. As with the previous field season Altura Exploration had limited staff resources to undertake its planned field studies as these were allocated to other projects in the NT with higher priority.

8. **CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS**

No specific field studies were undertaken within the relinquished block of EL 25604 and no data is reported.
9. REFERENCES

Ahmad, M., 1995, Genesis of tin and tantalum mineralisation in pegmatites from the Bynoe area, Pine Creek Geosyncline, Northern Territory. Economic Geology 42, 519-534.
