

# PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

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**Ringwood EL32244**

**Titleholder : Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd**

**EXPLORATION LICENCE EL32244**

**FOR THE PERIOD 20/03/2020 to 19/03/2022**

## APPENDIX 1

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# VTEM INTERPRETATION REPORT

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*Ringwood  
2021 VTEM Survey Results*



*August 2021*

**GEMPART (NT) PTY LTD**

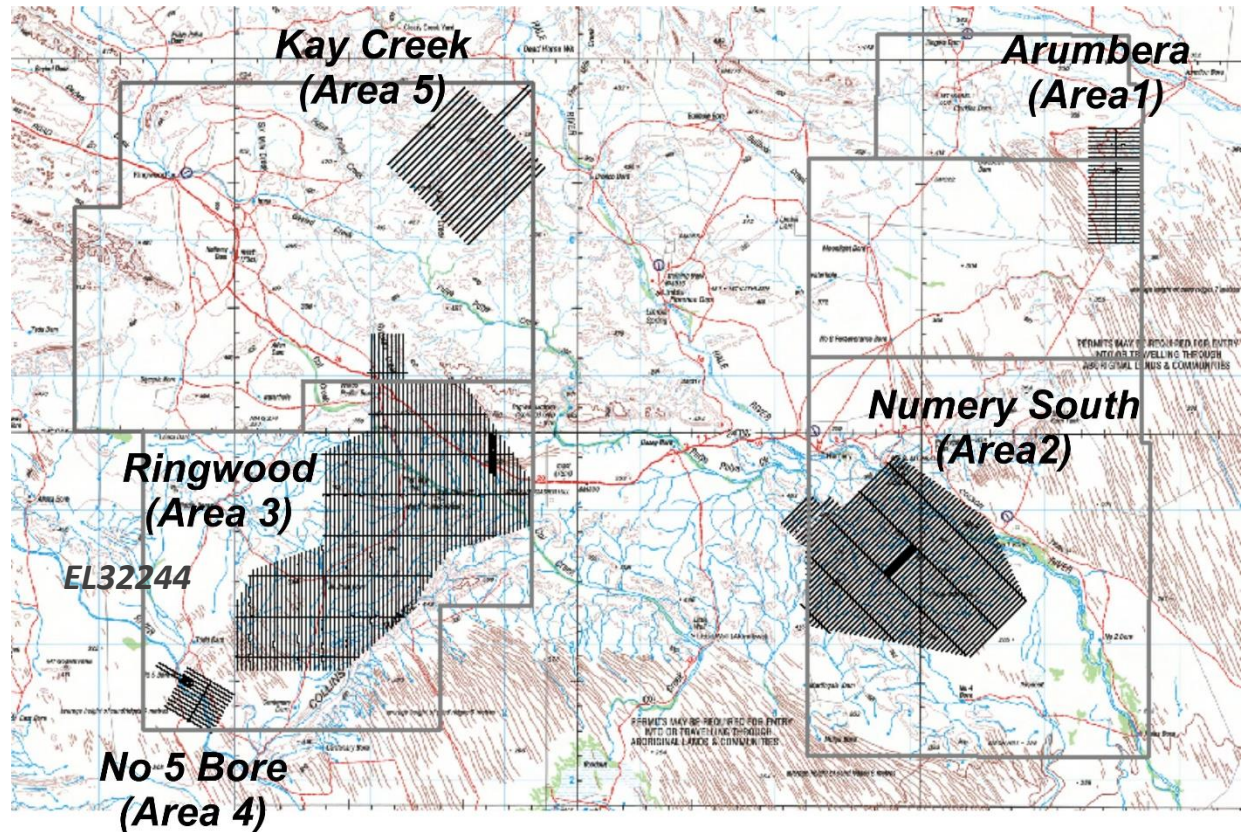
# Introduction

Gempart Pty Ltd commissioned GeoTech Airborne to fly a VTEM Max survey over prospective areas of the Hale Project, located about 150km east of Alice Springs.

The survey was flown between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> April 2021 over 5 blocks.

The survey areas were flown with a nominal line spacing of 300m, with infill lines flown at 150m spacing over selected anomalies.

This memo focuses on the results of the surveys within EL32244, which include most of Ringwood (Area 3) and No 5 Bore (Area 4).

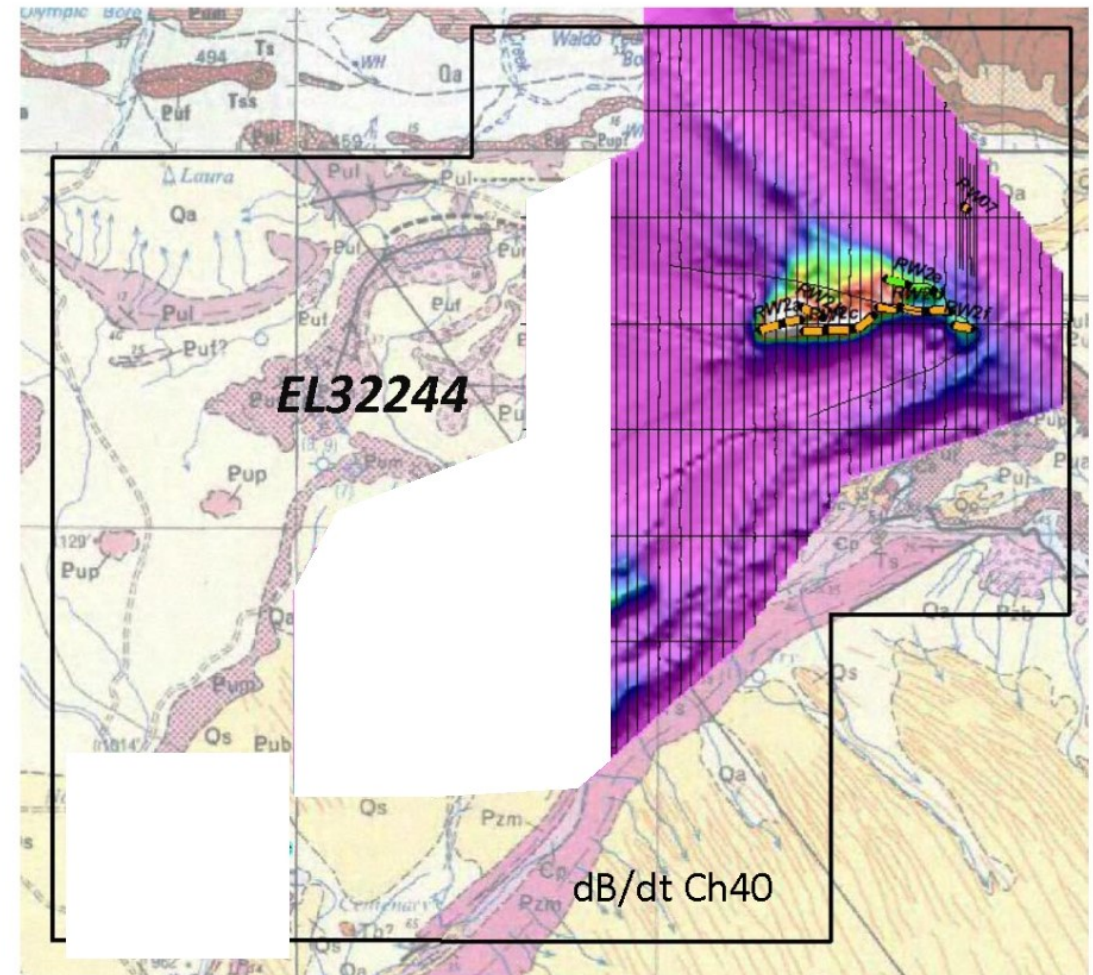


# Interpreted Conductor Overview

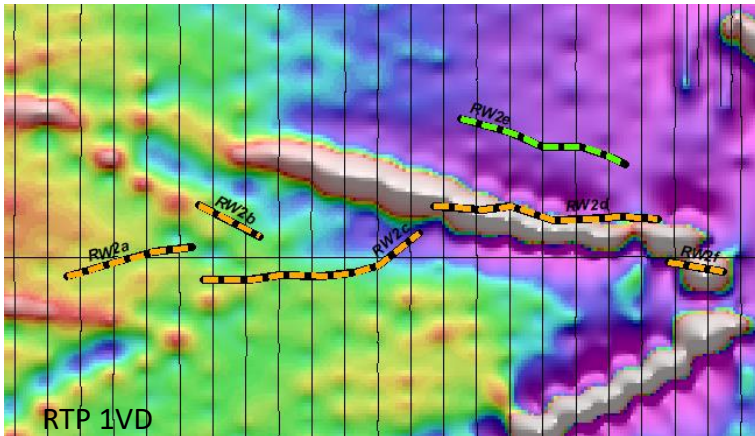
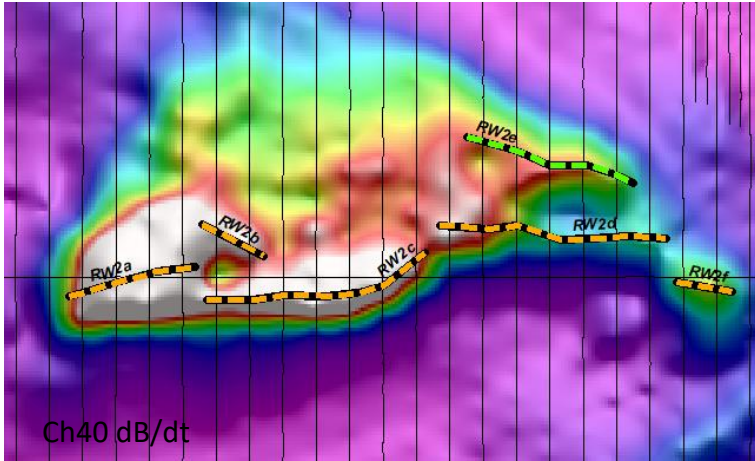
A total of 1026.9 line-km of VTEM data was flown withing EL32244 – 968.3 km as part of the Ringwood block (Area 3) and 58.6 km for the No 5 bore block (Area 4).

Several interesting anomalies were resolved within the Ringwood area including

a complex zone of anomalism in the NE (RW02) extending over about 6km



# RW02 - Overview



RW02 looks to me made up of a zone of at least six conductors. Some may be fault-offset/repetitions of the same conductive horizon.

The overall strike length of target is more than 6km.

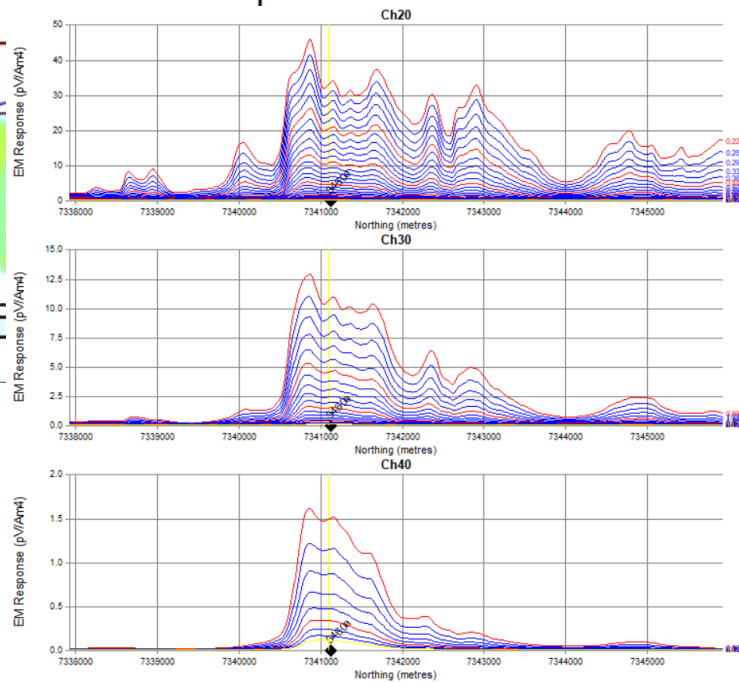
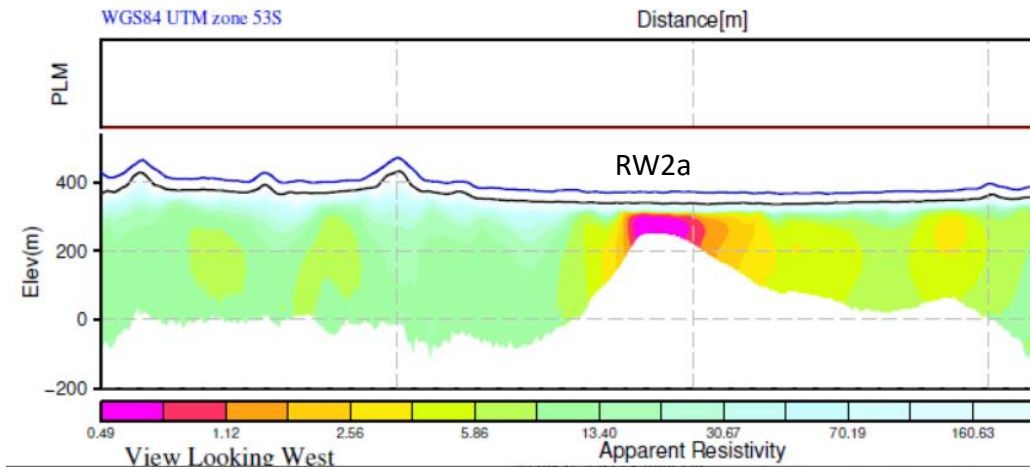
The structural location of the anomalies is interesting, within RW2b, RW2d, and RW2f located within the nose of a tight fold, and RW2a and RW2c aligned along the fold hinge.

Of interest is the fact that RW2d and RW2f are coincident with strong magnetic units that map the limbs of the fold, but the association between strong magnetic and EM responses only occurs over a 2.6km zone on the northern limb of the fold, whereas the same magnetic horizon elsewhere has no TEM response

The anomalies all suggest shallow-dipping sources and relatively shallow depths. No modelling has been done on these anomalies, but the RDIs support the assumption of shallow (i.e. subcropping to max 50m depth), flat-lying to shallow-dipping targets.

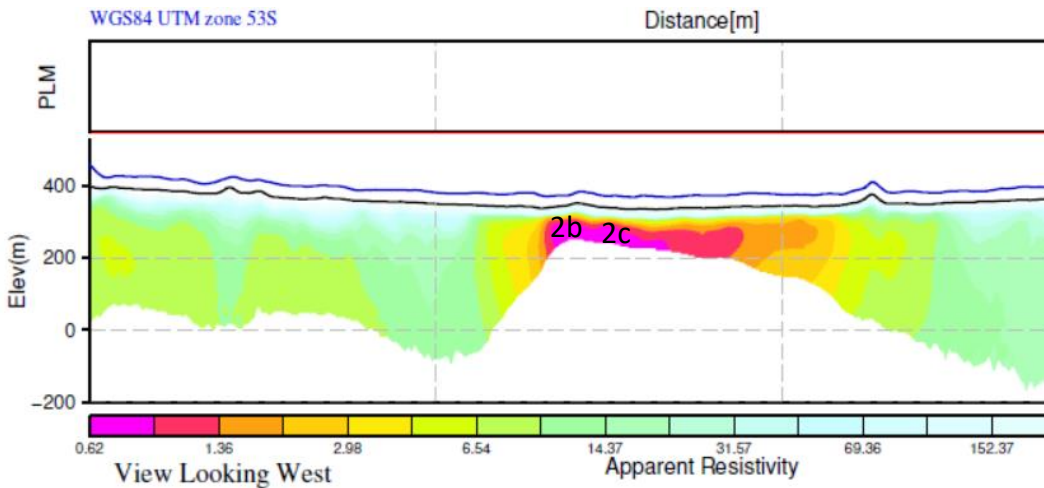
# RW02a - RDIs

Line 5460

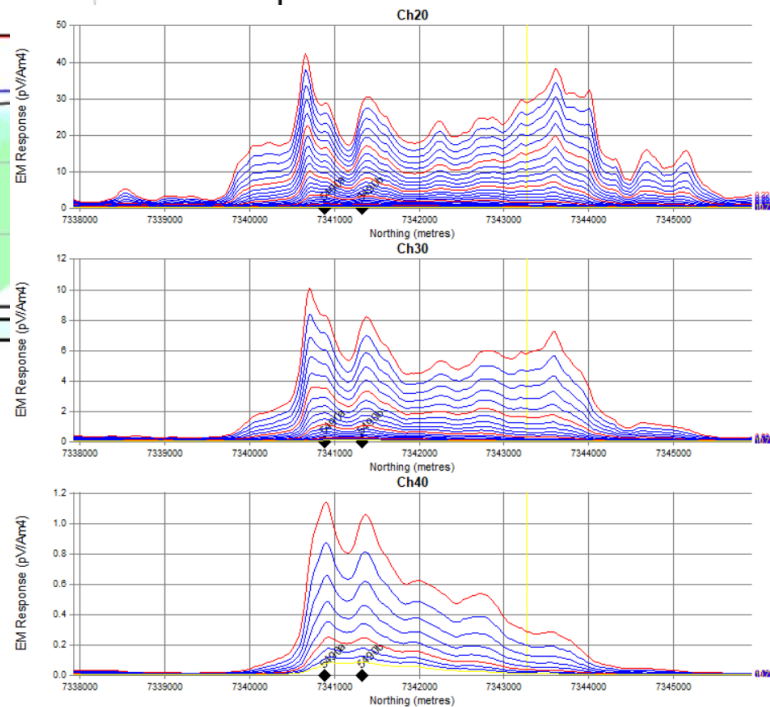


# RW02b/c - RDIs

Line 5490

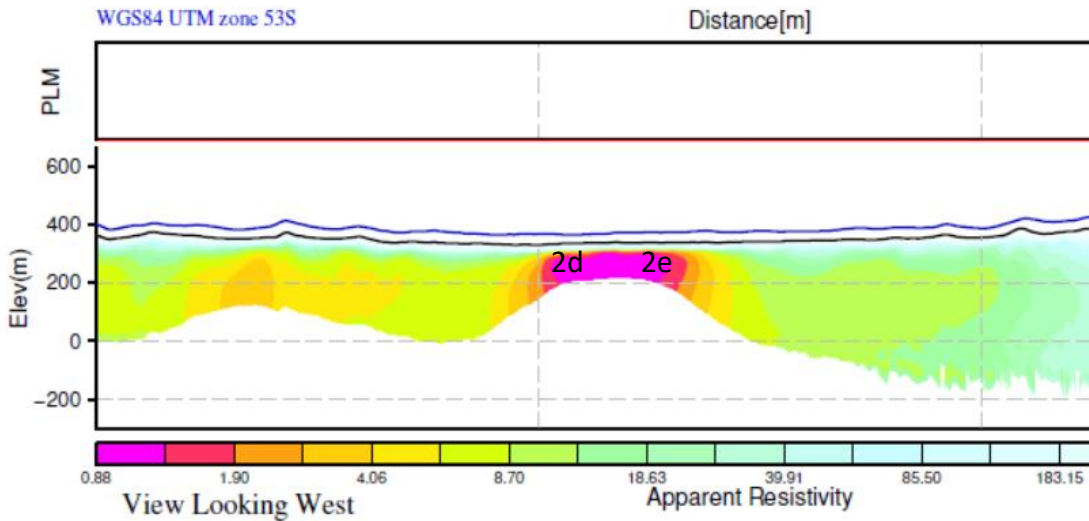


Clearly two peaks in the earlier times, but migrating to a single broad late-time anomaly. The RDIs do not clearly resolve the individual conductive horizons.

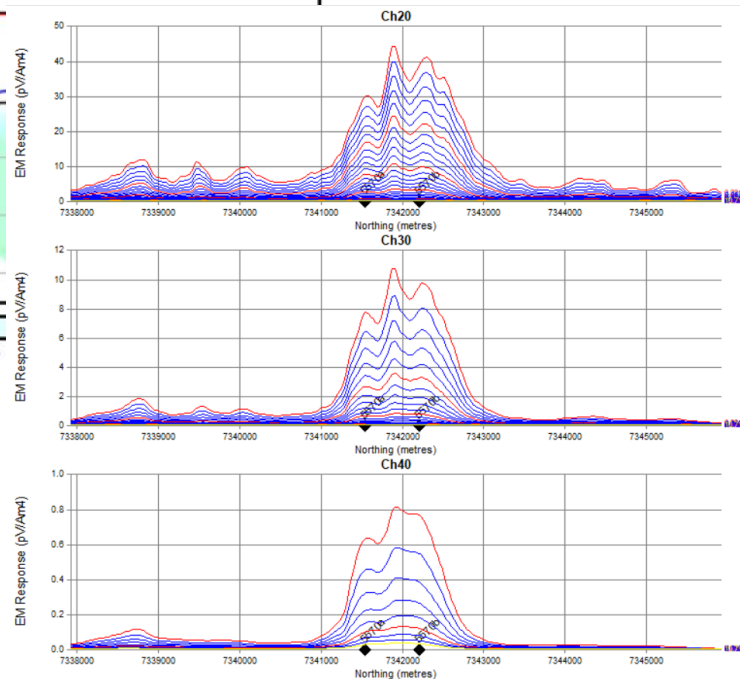


# RW02d/e - RDIs

Line 5570



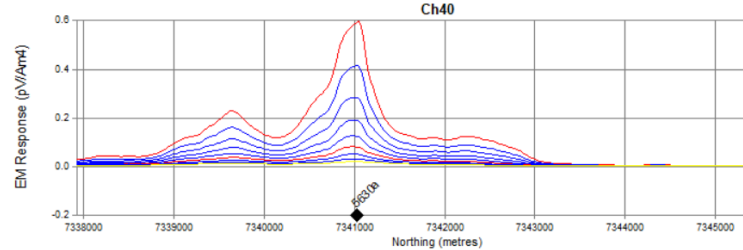
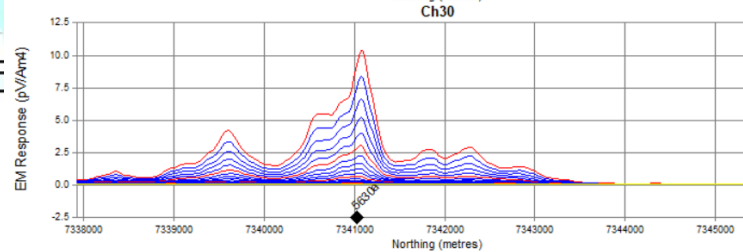
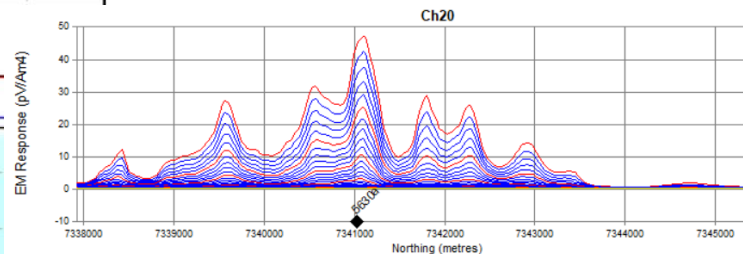
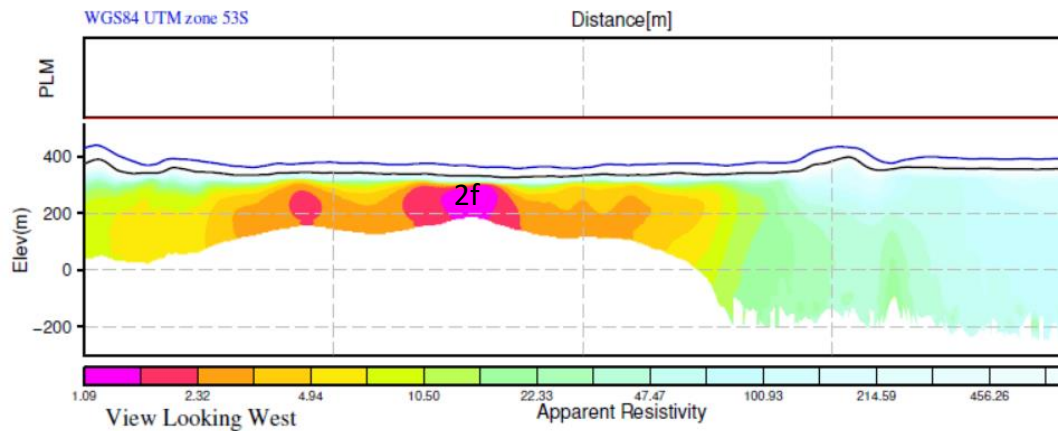
Clearly multiple peaks in the earlier times, but migrating to a single broad late-time anomaly. The RDIs do not clearly resolve the individual conductive horizons.





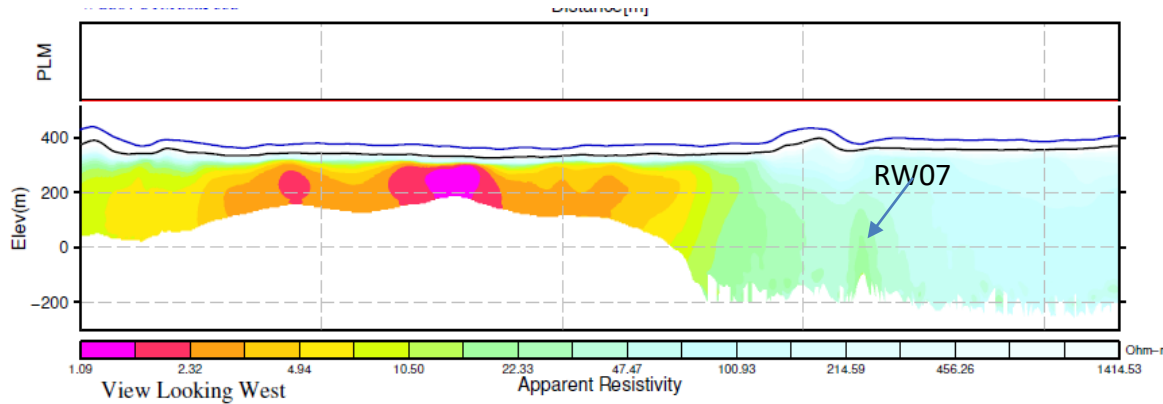
# RW02f - RDIs

Line 5630



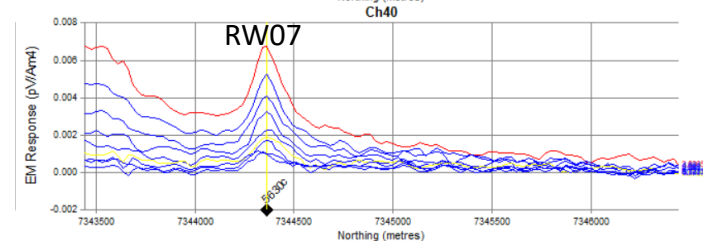
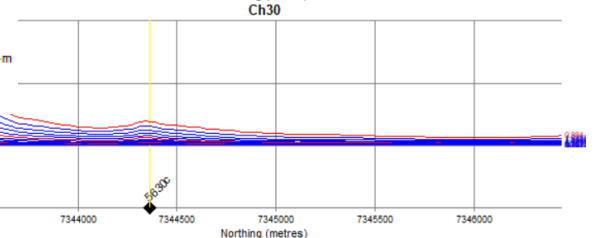
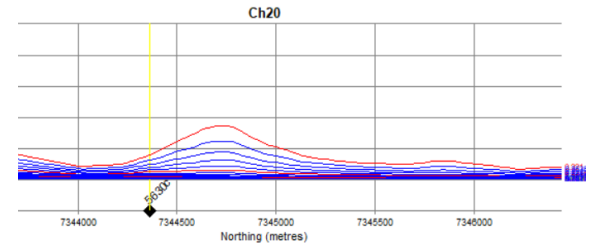
# RW07 - RDIs

## Line 5630



RW07 is an interesting local late-time anomaly. The lack of early time response suggests this is a deeper bedrock source, but the anomaly is not defined well enough to mode with any accuracy. The RDIs suggest a depth of around 200m, but this is likely over exaggerated. A ground TEM survey is needed to better resolve the anomaly. Infill lines flown either side of this feature did not resolve any anomalies, suggesting is it strike limited (less than 100m).

It is located within a zone of complex magnetics



# Conclusions



The Ringwood block (Area 3) of the 2021 Hale VTEM survey has resolved some interesting anomalies. Most of the anomalous responses appear to be sourced from shallow sources with very shallow dips, and are not able to be well represented by plate models.

One local anomaly in the NE of the Ringwood area (RW07) represents the only clear confined bedrock conductor, but the ground TEM surveying is required to better define this anomaly for generating an accurate model for targeting.

A group of anomalous late-time conductors in the NE of Ringwood (RW02) extend over a strike length of 6km and have potential for as a stratiform base-metals target. The location of the anomalies is interesting – either lying within the nose or along the axis of a significant fold.

# Conclusions



<b>Name</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Description</b>
RW2a	2	Good early- to late-time anomaly along hinge line of tight fold
RW2b	2	Early-to late time anomaly within fold nose
RW2c	2	Good early- to late-time anomaly along hinge line of tight fold
RW2d	2	Good early- to late time anomaly on northern limb of fold nose - coincident with magnetic horizon
RW2e	3	Weaker secondary peak to RW2d
RW2f	2	Local extension of RW2d - also coincident with local magnetic anomaly
RW07	2	Local low-amplitude late-time. Within area of complex magnetics