EL 23991
BEANTREE

PARTIAL RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

1 June 2004 – 31 May 2009

Holder/Operator: Deep Yellow Limited
Author: H L Bridgwater
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Contact: admin@deepyellow.com.au

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Appendix 1 Reynolds Range NTTI Report
1. SUMMARY

EL 23991 Beantree, a part of Deep Yellow Limited’s Reynolds Range project, is located approximately 200 kilometres northwest of the Alice Springs township on the Napperby 1:250,000 geological and topographic sheets.

Access to the southern end of the tenements from Alice Springs is via the Stuart Highway to 15 km north of Aileron, then west via the unsealed road through Pine Hill Station and along the north side of Reynolds Range to Coniston Station. A network of station tracks and fence lines provides access within the tenements.

At the end of the fifth year of term EL23923 was reduced to 17 blocks effective 1 June 2009. This report covers exploration on the 16 relinquished blocks from grant to 31 May 2009.

Work undertaken across the relinquished portions of tenement includes:

- Review of open file exploration data
- Reconnaissance field trips
- Night Time Thermal Infared (NTTI) data interpretation
- Airborne Electromagnetic (AEM) Survey
2. INTRODUCTION

EL 23991 is located approximately 200 kilometres north-northwest of Alice Springs (Figure 1). Access to the southern end of the tenements from Alice Springs is via the Stuart Highway to 15 km north of Aileron, then west via the unsealed road through Pine Hill Station and along the north side of Reynolds Range to Coniston Station. A network of station tracks and fence lines provides access within the tenements.

Exploration conducted across the project tenement was to target palaeochannel hosted uranium mineralisation, similar to the Napperby deposit located approximately 100 kilometres to the south.

Review of historic exploration completed across the project area, including drilling, water sampling and ground radiometrics, identified minor uranium mineralisation across certain parts of the project area.

2.1. Tenure

Exploration Licence 23991 was granted over an area of 35 blocks to Tanami Exploration NL (TENL) on 1 June 2004. Pursuant to an agreement between Deep Yellow Limited (DYL) and TENL, dated 28 June 2005, DYL acquired a 100% interest in the tenement. A transfer reflecting the change in ownership was registered effective 5 December 2006.

The area of EL23991 was reduced to 33 blocks at the end of the third year of term. EL23991 was further reduced to 17 blocks following a partial relinquishment of 16 blocks at the end of the fifth year of term.

3. GEOLOGY

EL 23991 lies within the north-westerly portion of the Early to Mid Proterozoic Arunta Orogenic Domain in the Northern Territory (Figure 3).

The Arunta Orogenic Domain comprises metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks that have been extensively intruded by a range of granitic bodies. The Granites-Tanami and Tennent Creek inliers are located to the north-west and north respectively. On all other sides the Arunta Orogenic Domain is surrounded by, and forms basement to, younger Late Proterozoic to mid Palaeozoic Sedimentary basins.

The regional project area covers the Central and Northern tectonic zones of the Arunta Orogenic Domain and contains greenschist to granulite facies lithologies and a range of granite intrusive. Several of these granites have similar geochemistry to granites within the Pine Hill inlier, being enriched in tin and uranium.
Figure 1. Reynolds Range Tenements Location Plan
Figure 2. Beantree Retained and Relinquished Tenement Blocks
Figure 3. Reynolds Range Project Geology
4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Historic exploration conducted across the project tenements include:

- In 1977 an airborne radiometric survey was completed across part of the project area.
- Excavation of Anzac Dam in 1980, led to carnotite being observed at the surface. The mineralisation occurs within 2 metres of the surface in a calcrete granite regolith. A weakly mineralised zone with dimensions of 300 x 100 metres was defined by auger drilling.
- Water sampling was completed over the project area with stock bores and drill holes being assayed for uranium. Highly anomalous uranium values were obtained from Nintabrinna bore (802ppb), and drill holes to the west of Anzac Dam.
- A drill programme and detailed ground scintillometers survey was completed from 1981-1982. Minor gamma anomalies were intersected during the drill programme.
- 1981 a ground magnetometer survey was completed, which indicated three possible kimberlite anomalies which were tested
- Prospect mapping
- Rockchip and stream sediment sampling
- Vacuum and RAB drilling

5. EXPLORATION COMPLETED

Exploration carried out over the reporting period by DYL included reconnaissance field trips and an AEM survey.

An AEM survey (RepTEM system) was flown by GPX Aeroscience Pty Ltd across EL 23923 and EL 23991. 865 line kilometres were flown at 1.5 km spacing. The data (previously submitted with Reynolds Range Combined Annual Report, 2009, DYL) obtained from the AEM survey aided in identifying palaeochannels.

The aircore drilling programme from this reporting period did not extend into this tenement. The drilling program focussed on other tenements within the Reynolds Range project.

A report was commissioned to interpret NTTI (Night-Time Thermal Infrared) data to help identify palaeo-channels. This data aided in identifying possible palaeo-channels and palaeo-ponds.

6. REHABILITATION

Nil: no ground disturbing activities took place.
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY
