RELINQUISHMENT REPORT

EXPLORATION LICENCE 25554

LIMBLA 5

(Part of the Limbla Project)

FOR THE PERIOD 23/8/07 to 22/8/09

by

S M ROBERTS

B ASc (Hons)

GDA 94 – Zone 53
1:250000 Illogwa Creek
1:100000 Limbla

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SUMMARY

The tenements are located about 120km east of Alice Springs in the southern part of the Northern Territory.

EL 25554 was granted to A W Mackie and G J Bubner on 23rd August 2007. The licence was purchased by Red Desert Uranium Pty Ltd (now Red Desert Minerals Pty Ltd), a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Desert Resources Ltd (WDR), on May 2nd 2007.

The project area is located over the contact between the Aileron Province of the Arunta Block of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age to the north and the Amadeus Basin of Neoproterozoic age to the south.

The project area has been previously explored for uranium, diamonds, base metals, gold and heavy minerals.

An airborne radiometric and magnetic survey was flown by UTS geophysics for WDR during the first year of tenure. This survey did not cover the relinquished blocks.

No work was completed over the relinquished area during the previous years of tenure.
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND
The Exploration Licence was held by A W Mackie, and A W Mackie and G J Bubner until they were acquired by Western Desert Resources Ltd in May 2007. The tenement covers ground prospective for uranium and base metal mineralisation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS
The tenements are located about 120km east of Alice Springs in the southern part of the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

Access is by the sealed Ross Highway from Alice Springs, and thence by an unsealed road to Ringwood Station. The Ringwood Homestead is located near the southwest corner of the project area. Access within the project area is by station tracks. Some parts of the area are inaccessible to vehicles.

CLIMATE
The climate is arid, sub-tropical with cold winters and hot summers. The average annual rainfall is 230mm with most falls in summer months.

Figure 1. EL 25554 – Location plan
TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION
The project area is located at the eastern end of the Folded Central Ranges geomorphologic division. The Simpson Desert borders the area to the south.

Steep quartzite ridges form topographic highs in the central part of the project area, and are separated by narrow alluvial valleys and grass plains.

The hills and ridges are lightly to moderately wooded with stunted eucalypts, gidgee, mulga and acacia.

TENURE

MINING/MINERAL RIGHTS
EL 25554 was granted to A W Mackie and G J Bubner on 23rd August 2007. The licence was purchased by Red Desert Uranium Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Desert Resources Ltd, on May 2nd 2007. Red Desert Uranium Pty Ltd has had a name change to Red Desert Minerals Pty Ltd.

The tenement was reduced by over 50% to 74 blocks on the second anniversary of grant, see figure 4.

LAND TENURE
The tenement is located within the boundaries of Perpetual Pastoral Leases 995 (Loves Creek), and 1011 (Ringwood).

NATIVE TITLE
The Burt Plain project does not currently fall within the area of a registered Native Title Claim. Part of the project area is subject to an Aboriginal land claim under the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act.

ABORIGINAL SACRED SITES
There are no known sacred sites within the project area.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
The project area is located over the contact between the Aileron Province of the Arunta Block of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age to the north and the Amadeus Basin of Neoproterozoic age to the south, see Figure 2. The older rocks have been thrust over the younger rocks along a series of NW-SE trending thrust zones, of which the Oolera Fault Zone (Burt Plain – Albarta Shear Zone) is the most important.

LOCAL GEOLOGY
The northern part of the Limbla project area is underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Aileron Province of the Palaeoproterozoic Arunta Block, see Figure 3. The Harts Range Group consists of the Bruna Gneiss of igneous origin and the Riddoch Amphibolite Member; parts of this group are now
thought to be of Neoproterozoic to Cambrian in age. These rocks are separated from the Albarta Metamorphics to the south by the Illogwa Schist Zone. The Albarta Metamorphics are a sequence of metasediments, amphibolites and quartz-feldspathic gneiss. The Illogwa Schist Zone is a major structural zone and contains basement rocks which have been subject to retrograde metamorphism. The Albarta Metamorphics have been intruded by the Atneequa Granitic Complex, which includes the Tourmaline Gorge granite.

Rocks of the Amadeus Basin crop out in the southern half of the project area. The northern boundary of the Basin is marked by the major Oolera Fault Zone (Burt Plain – Albarta Shear Zone) which contains fault blocks of the lower members of the Amadeus Basin and the underlying Arunta Block. The faulting within this zone is reverse or overthrust, and granitoid rocks that occur within the zone are the noses of small nappes preserved as klippen.

The lowest member of the Amadeus Basin is the Heavitree Quartzite which forms steep ridges in the central part of the project area. The Bitter Springs Formation overlies the Heavitree Quartzite and is a sequence of shales, sandstones and carbonates. The Areyonga and Aralka Formations are exposed in the Limbla Syncline, and consist of siltstones, sandstones and carbonates with minor diamictite of possibly glacial origin. The youngest members of the Amadeus Basin exposed in the area are the Gaylad Sandstone and the Pertatataka Formation which occur within a syncline NE of Ringwood Station.

A Tertiary laterite capping has been preserved in some areas. Quaternary sediments occur within the Illogwa Creek drainage system.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

EXPLORATION BY PREVIOUS COMPANIES

Esso Minerals Australia (1976-78)
Esso explored the area for uranium between 1976 and 1978. Two airborne radiometric surveys were flown and 56 radiometric anomalies were followed up. Four of these anomalies were found to be due to outcropping uranium mineralisation.

AGIP Australia (1977-78)
AGIP explored the Illogwa Creek catchment for channel uranium deposits with little encouragement.

Stockdale Prospecting Ltd (1979-80)
Stockdale explored the southern part of the project area for diamonds. No anomalous results were reported.

Esso Minerals Australia (1980)
Esso continued exploration on the Albarta prospect during 1980. No drilling was done.

Afmeco Pty Ltd (1980)
Exploration for sandstone-type uranium was carried out in the Illogwa Creek area. Drilling did not intersect any uranium mineralisation.
BHP Minerals (1982-84)
Exploration for diamonds and base metals was carried out. Activities included geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling and ground magnetic traverses. The results of the diamond exploration activities were negative for kimberlitic indicators. Some stratiform gossanous units were sampled and found to contain sporadic high Zn values (up to 5500ppm Zn). The gossanous units were thought to be originally quartz-magnetite-pyrite/pyrrhotite bands. BHP did not consider them to be worthy of further exploration.

Pancontinental Mining (1990)
The target for exploration was heavy minerals in the Hale River catchment. Surface sampling and widely spaced drilling failed to discover any economic concentrations.

Normandy explored the area for stratiform sediment –hosted base metal mineralisation within the Amadeus Basin succession.

Exploration activities included stream sediment sampling, lag sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. Geophysical techniques used included airborne magnetic, gravity and reconnaissance IP.

Numerous anomalous samples were followed up but no economic base metal mineralisation was discovered.

Roebuck Resources (1993)
Exploration activities including stream sediment and rock chip sampling tested two magnetic anomalies for gold and base metals. Weak gold values (13 and 26 ppb Au) were found in -80# stream sediments draining the southern anomaly. Little follow-up sampling was completed with negative results.

Rio Tinto Exploration (1996-98)
RTE targeted stratiform base metals, unconformity uranium and diamonds in their exploration of the area. The work was concentrated in the Amadeus Basin sediments. Aeromagnetics were flown over the area. Ground magnetic surveys were done to follow-up airborne magnetic anomalies. Stream sediment and rock chip samples were collected.

Regional RAB drilling was undertaken to test the contact between the Heavitree Quartzite and the overlying Bitter Springs Formation. Some of the RAB holes returned anomalous base metal values. RC drilling was undertaken to test the best area of RAB drilling. Further anomalous base metal values were reported (best intersection: 4m at 1500 ppm Cu), however RTE considered the continuity of the mineralisation to be poor.

Gutnick Resources (2001-2003)
Exploration was conducted for Witwatersrand gold mineralisation. Stream sediment samples were collected and analysed for BLEG gold. No anomalous values were found.
EXPLORATION BY WESTERN DESERT RESOURCES LTD

An airborne radiometric and magnetic survey was flown by UTS geophysics during November and December 2007.

The survey did not cover the relinquished blocks.

No exploration or work was completed over the relinquished areas in the previous years of tenure.

References