

**Table 1: ERL 25896: Cadell Exploration Summary 2009 to 2010**

EL Name	Work	Type	Contractor	Quantity	Specification	Objective	Result
ERL25896	Diamond Drilling	Drill core samples	Titeline	3 Holes	CDD0117 and CDD0118 inclined at -60 degrees and CDD0119 inclined at -65 degrees	Drilling was conducted to test the strike extend of mineralization intersected in CDR0110 and to test the E-W trending conductor identified by the SAM survey	Diamond holes went through the top overburden down to the clays then saprolite and sap-rock with little or none preserved parental structures. Clays show variable alteration ranging from weak to intense red-brown hematite and the dolerite displays weak to locally intense chlorite alteration. Megacrystic Nimbuwah Complex Granite was intersected at the bottom of the three holes. The mineralisation intersected in CDD0117 is related to NE trending steeply dipping quartz carbonate veins (78 degrees towards 314 degrees). The mineralized portions of the Oenpelli Dolerite are intensely chloritised and they coincide with zones of low magnetic susceptibility. Kinematic studies on the core revealed the presence of a prominent E-W trending quartz carbonate vein system which is parallel to the Steven's fault and oblique to the mineralized NE trending vein system
ERL25896	Drillcore geochemical analysis	Drill core	NTEL	100	65 elements including U, Th, Au, Pd, Pt, U_labile & Pb isotopes.	Identify mineralised intervals in drill core samples	CDD0119 intersected 0.41 m @0.127% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> from 142.33 and 0.5 m @0.078% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> from 143.03 in quartz carbonate veins hosted in the Oenpelli Dolerite. The mineralisation intersected in CDD0117 is related to NE trending steeply dipping quartz carbonate veins (78 degrees towards 314 degrees). The mineralized portions of the Oenpelli Dolerite are intensely chloritised and they coincide with zones of low magnetic susceptibility. Kinematic studies on the core revealed the presence of a prominent E-W trending quartz carbonate vein system which is parallel to the Steven's fault and oblique to the mineralized NE trending vein system
ERL25896	PIMA	Drill core	in-house	525	Std PIMA device: raw spectra (DSP & FOS) and TSA & TSG files; semiquantitative table.	Characterise clay altered intervals drill-core samples.	Clays show variable alteration ranging from weak to intense red-brown hematite and the dolerite displays weak to locally intense chlorite alteration.
ERL 25896	Petrophysics	Drill core samples	in-house	525	Magnetic suceptibility determination.	Determine rock properties of area.	To be Incorporated into regional dataset that will be used to assist in future geophysical modelling.
ERL 25896	Gamma ray	Downhole	in-house	3 holes	CDD0117 - CDD0119; natural gamma	Identify radiometric intervals in drill hole.	CDD0119 intersected 0.41 m @0.127% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> from 142.33 and 0.5 m @0.078% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> from 143.03 in quartz carbonate veins hosted in the Oenpelli Dolerite

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ERL 25896	SAM Survey	Geophysical Survey	GAP Geophysics Australia	1 X 1 km	1 X 1 km	To image conductors and structural features	An EW structure parallel to the Stevens fault was indentified and a NE trending splay from Stevens fault was interpreted to be controlling mineralisation intersected in CDR0110.