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<th><strong>Titleholder</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Titles/Tenements</strong></td>
<td>EL 28262</td>
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ABSTRACT

This report represents the third and final annual technical report for EL 28262 Depot Hill West 100% owned by Kurilpa Uranium Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Renascor Resources Limited. EL 28262 Depot Hill West initially covered 302 Blocks within the Amadeus Basin, 200 km south of Alice Springs, Northern Territory. The tenement now is defined by 150 Blocks with the relinquishment of 152 Blocks (Figure 2). The project was targeting major sandstone hosted uranium in areas not previously recognised or thoroughly evaluated for uranium mineralisation.

The current reporting period on EL 28262, Depot Hill West has involved:

- Pursuit of a joint venture partner to assist with funding exploration for uranium mineralisation.
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1. **LOCATION, TITLE HISTORY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS**

EL 28262 is located within Kurilpa Uranium’s Amadeus Basin Project which comprises in total, seven (7) exploration licences (Figure 1). The properties cover the central and southern parts of the intracratonic Amadeus Basin, approximately 200 km south-south-west of Alice Springs. This project area is entirely greenfields with no record of any significant past mineral exploration. The Mount Kitty Structure however is presently being investigated by Central Petroleum.

Kurilpa Uranium Pty Ltd. (Kurilpa) was granted EL 28262 on 24th March 2011 for a tenure period of six (6) years. In March 2013, EL 28262 was reduced by 152 blocks and is now defined by 150 blocks (Figure 2). EL 28262 is located within the Rodinga (SG53-02) & Finke (SG53-06) 1:250 000 Map Sheets; the Idracowra (5647), Charlotte (5648), Engoordina (5747) & Rodinga (5748) 1:100 000 map sheets and covers native title affected, freehold land.

The licence was surrendered on 21 February 2014.

The goal of the Amadeus Basin Project was to locate a major sandstone hosted uranium deposit by applying hydrocarbon concepts and cutting-edge basin analysis technologies. As part of a regional assessment of exploration opportunities in areas of uranium-enriched sources, Kurilpa has focussed on areas not previously recognised or thoroughly evaluated for uranium mineralisation. This has provided evidence in the Central Australian Basins of significant remobilisation of uranium from radiogenic basement into overlying Neoptoterozoic, Palaeozoic and younger sedimentary cover units. Kurilpa believes that the uranium deposits at Angela (Amadeus Basin), Bigrlyi and Napperby (Ngalia Basin) are examples of such a process.

However with the current lack of support for nuclear power and the stagnation of the uranium price, Kurilpa acknowledges obtaining funds for uranium only exploration has been difficult hence no on-ground exploration has been undertaken. Kurilpa also recognises in the project area, particularly subjacent to the Pertinjara unconformity there is potential for other styles of sediment hosted copper and zinc mineralisation.

Access to EL 28262 is good via the Stuart Highway which runs west of the exploration licence and also serviced by several other maintained roads. The Adelaide-Darwin railway is also just west of the tenement. The identifiable landmark in the area is the Erldunda Roadhouse and turnoff to Ayres Rock. The licence is covered by native title affected freehold land and the land is used primarily for cattle grazing.
Physiographical nature of the land consists of generally low lying to weakly undulating land with moderate dunes of less than 5 m height, surface cover of ferricrete and calcrete with compact clays and low-lying shrubs.

Figure 1: Kurilpa Uranium’s Northern Territory tenement locations with EL 28262 highlighted (yellow).
Figure 2: Relinquished areas totalling 152 blocks - EL28262
2. GEOLOGICAL SETTING, EXPLORATION/MINING HISTORY AND EXPLORATION RATIONALE

2.1. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

EL 28262 is located within the Amadeus Basin (Figure 3). The Amadeus Basin is a large intracratonic basin extending across the southern part of the Northern Territory and into Western Australia. It is approximately 800 km long in the east-west direction and up to 300 km wide in the north-south direction containing a thickness of up to 14 km of sedimentary rocks of Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic age. These are partially covered by surficial Tertiary and Quaternary deposits. The basin has had a long-lived multi-event tectonic history.

Palaeoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic metamorphic rocks of the Arunta Complex unconformably underlie the basin to the north. To the south the older rocks are the Mesoproterozoic crystalline rocks of the Musgrave Province. Both these basement blocks are dominated by felsic gneisses and granites which are potentially important uranium-enriched source rocks that have repeatedly been shed into the basin during major tectonic inversions (uplifts) of its margins.

In the Amadeus Basin, the basal sequence of Neoproterozoic strata comprises shelf, lagoonal and continental fluvio-glacial sediments, including thick evaporates and minor volcanics. Cambrian sediments of continental and shallow marine origin overlie disconformably and include carbonates and evaporates. Unconformable late Cambrian-Ordovician marine sediments or continental Devonian-Carboniferous sediments complete the sequence.

The present day shape of the Amadeus Basin effectively results from two major orogenic cycles. Extensive broad folding and thrusting deformed the southern margin of the basin during the Petermann Orogeny (late Proterozoic). The Alice Springs orogeny (Devonian-Carboniferous) similarly deformed the northern margin. These events are regarded as important to ore forming processes.

Uranium mineralisation in the Amadeus Basin is localised at redox interfaces in the Devonian-Carboniferous sequence, related to reduced sequences contained in oxidised red-
bed sequences. The reduced beds are grey or in places white, where oxidation of pyritic sulphides caused bleaching.

Small sandstone-hosted uranium deposits were discovered in the 1970’s. These were the Pamela and Angela prospects, about 100 km north of the current project. Hosted within Late Devonian arkosic sandstones (Brewer Conglomerate) they are close to the hinge zone of the east-west missionary Plains Syncline. Additionally in sediments of similar age and geological setting in the Ngalia Basin (Bigryli), as well as a number of basement hosted uranium occurrences and the Tertiary hosted Napperby uranium deposit.

Figure 3: Amadeus Project – Regional Geology and Location including EL 28262.
2.2. EXPLORATION HISTORY

2.2.1. Previous Exploration by Other Company

Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd (UAL) initiated uranium exploration in the Amadeus Basin in 1972, targeting sandstone-hosted deposits similar to those known in the western United States. Reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys identified several small anomalies south of Alice Springs, near the northern margin of the Amadeus Basin about 100 km north of the current project. Scout drilling during 1973-74 discovered uranium mineralisation at Angela and Pamela prospects, which were delineated by detailed drilling during 1975-79, operating under a joint venture between UAL and MIM Exploration.

The current project area lies in the southern Amadeus Basin, 100 km to the south of the Angela and Pamela uranium prospects. Here, minerals exploration has been active since 1988 and mainly involved evaluation of evaporate deposits. There was one uranium exploration and also a search for diamond and/or base metals.

Nova Energy Ltd. (Nova) explored for uranium in the northern and eastern parts of the current Project area between 2006 and 2009. Nova’s focus was to identify redox related uranium mineralisation in sediments of the Upper Devonian Finke Group. These sediments are considered similar to those hosting the Pamela and Angela uranium deposits, which lie in the Amadeus Basin. Initial work included acquisition of available data and interpretation of Landsat satellite imagery. A helicopter assisted geological reconnaissance and scintillometer prospecting survey followed. Nova concluded that the margin of the Amadeus basin may contain more fluvial or deltaic facies, which they considered more prospective for sediment hosted uranium deposits associated with redox boundaries.

Toro Energy Ltd (Toro) acquired Nova in 2007. Toro proposed to carry out a drilling program aimed at testing the redox boundaries in the sequence. However, Toro surrendered the licences when Idracowie Station denied access. Other exploration included a program by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd in 1991, searching for diamonds and base metals.

2.2.2. Previous Exploration by Kurilpa Uranium

No previous exploration by Kurilpa has been conducted.
2.3. **EXPLORATION RATIONALE**

The south-eastern Amadeus Basin is largely unexplored. Knowledge of subsurface geology is based on limited seismic data and the drilling results from only six wells. Magee-1, the last exploration well in the basin and drilled in 1992, intersected a thin helium rich gas pay zone and tested a petroleum system in the Neoproterozoic Heavitree Quartzite. Aeromagnetic data and SEEBASE TM depth to basement modelling provide an understanding of the basement structure, which is characterised by major faults and basement highs.

Amadeus Project has potential for structurally controlled, sediment hosted uranium deposits. Seismic data show potential for focusing deep basinal brines, derived from thick Neoproterozoic evaporates and known to be effective in remobilisation of uranium, into high-level reduced ore-forming traps, along structurally reactivated conduits such as faults and salt domes. Gamma logs from the gas exploration hole Magee-1 returned elevated radiogenic signatures from Heavitree and Stairway Sandstone units. This hole also profiles evidence of remobilisation of uranium from radiogenic basement into the overlying Neoproterozoic, Palaeozoic and younger sedimentary cover units.

A thin regolith profile and overlying transported materials tend to mask radiometric signatures and restrict geochemical dispersion halos, except close to bedrock mineralisation. Kurilpa Uranium will draw on experiences from exploration in other large basins to provide guideline for targeting structural traps beneath the masking cover.

3. **EXPLORATION INDEX MAP**

As no on-ground work was undertaken no specific index map can be compiled.

4. **GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AND OFFICE STUDIES**

No on-ground exploration activities were completed. Internal desktop based assessment of historic geological, geophysical and seismic when available data, looking for structural and stratigraphic traps for uranium associated with helium gas was conducted. For a summary of historic data for EL 28262 refer Figure 4.
The primary objective was to identify one or more drill targets within the potential Devonian host rock succession. The principal focus is a northeast-southwest ‘domal’ basement high and zone of fluid flow focus and in particular out/subcropping areas of radiometrically anomalous Horseshoe Bend Shale and Idracowra Sandstone in the south-southeast of the EL. Devonian out/subcrop define a significant area of exploration focus. Of particular interest could be the contact between the Idracowra Sandstone and underlying carbonaceous/reductant units within the Horseshoe Bend Shale succession. This contact could well be the intra-Finke unconformity labelled on seismic sections. The area would appear very amenable to multi-element geochemistry. Road access would make it easy to undertake several exploratory lines or reconnaissance grids.

Older vintage seismic lines appear not in a readily available format to be retrieved while the younger (POG) data are generally outside the main focus area. AEM would be possible as salt pan appears less well developed than in other areas especially to identify any deeper conductors at/close to the basal Devonian unconformity and underlying Early Palaeozoic succession. There is some potential for Chandler salt-cored structures and the Stairway Sandstone which showed an anomalous gamma response in Magee-1. Detailed gravity would likely improve structural/3D control of the basement architecture and better identify any/likely deeper communicating faults. Additionally, detailed magnetics particularly in the relatively flat lying Devonian sequence and would assist in targeting the sub-Horseshoe Bend lacustrine facies clastic succession (Langra Formation. Polly Conglomerate).
Top: Seebase depth to basement image and contours overlain with 1:250 K geology. Purple hachured line = fluid focus zone; black lines = faults as mapped Seebase study; green line = seismic; blue line = road; white circles = outcropping Devonian host rocks; IS = Idracowra Sandstone; HSBS = Horseshoe Bend Shale.

Bottom: NTGS airborne radiometric (uranium) image highlighting outcrop of the Horseshoe Bend Shale and Idracowra Sandstone. Discrete radiometric anomaly outside southwest corner of tenement is associated with a Quaternary clay pan, although appears coincident with a deeper fault; anomaly outside to the southeast is a continuation of the outcropping Horseshoe Bend Shale, but at the intersection of two faults.
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No on-ground exploration was conducted in the current reporting period. Desktop based assessment of historic data looking for structural and stratigraphic traps for uranium associated with helium gas was conducted. Data collaboration identifying features supporting exploration rationale included a northeast-southwest ‘domal’ basement high and zone of fluid flow focus identified, and in particular out/sub cropping areas of radiometrically anomalous Horseshoe Bend Shale and Idracowra Sandstone; an area amenable to multi-element geochemistry owing to access, detailed gravity and magnetics to improve basement structural architecture.

After review of all the existing data, the tenement was interpreted to have no significant potential for a sizeable uranium or base metal deposit.