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SUMMARY

In May 2007, Rum Jungle Resources Ltd purchased EL 24917 and other ELs from Wasabi in consideration of shares and share options. Rum Jungle Resources Ltd was primarily targeting uranium and base metals (principally copper and iron). PGEs, silver, nickel, gold were considered secondary targets. Several geophysical surveys and numerous rounds of surface sampling were undertaken under Rum Jungle Resources’ operatorship. In all for the life on the EL, including areas previously relinquished, 188 rockchip samples and 56 closely-spaced soil samples on three lines have been taken and have their laboratory assays reported here. This includes a few surface samples that plot just over the boundary on the adjacent Rum Jungle Resources EL 28156. Handheld XRF was used extensively during Year 3 of tenure, both in the field and to analyse samples back in the office. These results are considered qualitative only and not given in this report. Prospects on EL 24917 have also been intensively drilled, starting with eight holes at Tommys Gap prospect. In 2008, Year 3 of tenure, thirty RAB holes were drilled for 841 m at the M23 prospect. In Year 7 of tenure, the Cleary Dam Cu-Ni-PGE prospect was tested with two angled RC holes and four more angled RC holes were drilled at Tommys Gap prospect, bringing the total there to 12. No economic mineralisation was intersected. The Mulga Dam 1 uranium target which straddles the boundary of EL 24917 and former EL 28334 was identified on radiometrics acquired for Rum Jungle Resources. This target was drill tested with three RC holes on each EL. No significant mineralisation was intersected on EL 24917 or EL 28334 and no further work was warranted at Mulga Dam 1. In all during the life of EL 24917, including areas previously relinquished, 49 holes were drilled for 2,437 m, averaging 49.7 m deep. A remote sensing study and reinterpretation of geophysical data failed to identify any new leads. The EL was retained into Year 8 and 9 only to complete rehabilitation. This included removal of several truck-loads of rubbish from former operators and prospectors. All rehabilitation and remediation was undertaken as planned in 2013 and completed in the first half of 2014, along with checks of previous rehab. EL 24917 was surrendered in full.

Admissible expenditure for Year 8, ending 10/07/2014 was $26,635.12 against a covenant of $35,600. The period from 11/07/2014 until surrender on 18/08/2014 had $1,089.12 admissible expenditure. Total admissible and non-admissible expenditure over the life of EL 24917 was $538,295.
LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY, ACCESS AND LAND USE

Location
EL 24917, along with contiguous EL 28156, was part of the Ross River Project, located 80 km east of Alice Springs and encompassing an area east of the Ross River Tourist Resort and southwest of Ruby Gap Nature Park. EL 24917 was most recently in two parts. EL 28156 is being retained and remains the only EL of three originally in the project.

Physiography
The general area is part of the MacDonnell Ranges. Atnarpa Range and an unnamed correspondingly rugged range are close the boundaries of EL 24917 (Figure 1). From west to east, the area is drained by Camp, Giles and Cleary Creeks. Surface water is impounded for stock use in three named dams on EL 24917. There are no bores. Few cattle are run the area.

Access and Logistics
Access to EL 24917 from Alice Springs is via the bitumen Ross Highway to Ross River Resort. From there, an existing dirt station track runs 21 km east, much of it along Goat Camp Creek. Fly camps and the Ross River Resort were used as logistic bases.
HISTORY OF TENURE

EL 24917 was granted to Wasabi Energy Ltd on July 11, 2006 for a period of six years. It covered 1,285 km$^2$ at grant. In May 2007, Rum Jungle Resources Ltd purchased EL 24917 and other ELs from Wasabi in consideration of shares and share options. After the first two years of tenure, 50% of EL 24917 was relinquished. Further reductions were made at the end of years three and five; reducing the EL to 91 sub-blocks or 286.39 km$^2$. A renewal of the full area remaining was requested in June 2012 and subsequently approved. During early 2013, the contiguous EL 28334 was surrendered in full, reducing the Ross River Project to only EL 24917 and EL 28156.

Notice of surrender of EL 24917 was submitted to DME on 07/08/2014 and EL 24917 was first shown as surrendered on TIS on 21/08/2014, but back-dated to 18/08/2014.

MINERAL TITLES ACT

There is no group reporting on EL 24917. Where geophysical surveys have included contiguous Rum Jungle Resources’ ELs, previous permission has been given to open-file data rather than cookie-cut, so much of the geophysical data is already open-file.

MINING MANAGEMENT ACT

EL 24917 was contiguous with other Rum Jungle Resources’ EL 28156 and former EL 28334. These were all included in the Authorisation 0447-002 called the Alice Springs / Ross River Project. The MMP enables the contiguous titles to be worked together. The amended MMP for the 2013 field season on the Ross River Project was submitted to the then DoR on 17/04/2012 and was finally approved by DME on 11/09/2012, almost five months later. A final close-out rehabilitation report for EL 24917 was submitted on 11/08/2014.
NATIVE TITLE AGREEMENTS AND SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO TRADITIONAL OWNERS

As the tenement falls on the Aboriginal-owned Loves Creek Station, various exploration agreements have been signed with the Central Land Council and Traditional Owners during the life of the Ross River Project. A May 2010 agreement was amended in October 2011 to reflect changes to the areas and numbers of ELs in the Ross River Project. The agreement included the provision for site-specific clearances before any major on-ground work could proceed. Site-specific clearances were undertaken prior all on-ground field work on EL 24917. The actual locations of sites of significance are held in confidence to the Traditional Owners and are not depicted on any maps here-in.

GEOLOGY

Basement rocks in the area comprise those of the Arunta Region. Broadly speaking, the Arunta Region consists of deformed and metamorphosed Palaeoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks which were then intruded by granite. The metamorphic history is complex with at least two major periods of widespread regional metamorphism with regional metamorphic grade ranging from greenschist to amphibolite.

Heavitree Quartzite (Puh) unconformably overlies the Arunta basement rocks and forms the basal unit of both the Amadeus and Ngalia Basins. Both the basement rocks and the Heavitree Quartzite were deformed during the Alice Springs Orogeny, commonly resulting in complex inter-thrusted wedges and folds along the present basin edge.

The tenement area is mainly occupied by the large E-W trending Giles Creek synform, which forms part of the Arltunga Nappe Complex. This synform is comprised primarily of granitic and gneissic units of the Arunta Region with pegmatite and aplite dyke swarms and rare ultramafic – serpentinite rocks. The southern part of the tenement is occupied by Amadeus Basin sedimentary rocks, with the basal Heavitree Quartzite bordering the Giles Creek Synform. The younger conformably overlying Bitter Springs Formation (Pug, Pue) crops out poorly in the area. Puy is the Cyclops member of the Pertatataka Formation. The Julie Formation is Puj. Pacoota Sandstone is shown as Cop. The Goyder Formation is mapped as Cg and the dolomitic Giles Formation as Ck.

Figure 3. Geology of EL 24917 based on the published 250K Alice Springs map.
EXPLORATION RATIONALE
EL 24917 was initially being explored principally for uranium. Aerial geophysical surveys were used to determine radiometric (uranium) targets which were ground-truthed and drill targets developed. It was also considered prospective for base metals (especially iron and copper), PGEs, silver, and possibly gold. As exploration matured and in response to changing commodity prices and perceptions, uranium became a lower priority target commodity on EL 24917. However, the standout Mulga Dam 1 uranium target warranted drilling and this was finally undertaken in Year 7.

EXPLORATION PRIOR TO RUM JUNGLE RESOURCES
In the late 1960s, Exoil drilled two diamond holes targeting copper at Tommys Gap. Results were disappointing. In the 1970s Esso Exploration conducted airborne and ground radiometric surveys, costeaming and drilling on a number of uranium anomalies and prospects in the Ross River/Arltunga area. The Paddys Jump Up and Arltunga prospects were priority targets. The M23 Prospect was identified but it was not drilled. Pancontinental conducted large stream sediment sampling programs between 1989 and 1991 and found a number of base metal anomalies that were not followed-up. CRAE explored for diamonds during the early 1990s and, as Rio Tinto, also conducted stream sediment sampling programs in 1991-1992. During the late 1990s, Rio revisited the Cleary Creek area under EL 9330 as part of their Central Basins Copper Project. They undertook regional surface sampling but failed to locate any worthwhile anomalies. Most of the sampling was outside of EL 24917. From 2001 to 2003, Gutnick Resources used a Witwatersrand model to explore for gold mineralisation along the contact of the Amadeus Basin and basement. No work was undertaken on what was the greater EL 24917.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION BY RUM JUNGLE RESOURCES
YEAR 1
In the first year of tenure, Rum Jungle Resources conducted an airborne geophysical survey at 200 m spacing over part of the tenement as is was then. Processing of the data and a structural interpretation was carried out by Bruce Craven and Associates (interp accompanies this report). Some on-ground geological reconnaissance was also carried out in Year 1. Expenditure for Year 1 totalled $102,389 against a covenant of $70,000.

YEAR 2
During the second year of tenure, fieldwork concentrated on ground-truthing radiometric anomalies identified from government geophysical surveys in was then the western and southern part of the tenement. Rough tracks prevented the hire 4WD from accessing all the anomalies. The best radiometric anomaly was the M23 Prospect in the northern part of the tenement. M23 consists of a white quartz scree ridge overlying anomalous Arunta basement rocks. In places, eroded gullies on the edges of the ridge expose hematitic to manganiferous siltstone
and shale. These rocks produced between 1000 and 2000 cps on the Exploranium GR-110 scintillometer (photos accompany this report). A drilling proposal was submitted to the Central Land Council in May 2008. Approval to proceed was not given by the conclusion of Year 2 therefore the planned drilling had to be carried over into Year 3. A full partial relinquishment (50%) was made after the second year of tenure.

YEAR 3
During the third year of tenure, geological reconnaissance, rock chip and soil sampling and RAB drilling were undertaken. Seventy nine rock chip samples and seven soil samples were taken with best results being samples 7323, 7326 and 7297 all of which contained over 1000 ppm Zn (by Niton XLT3 XRF). Rum Jungle Resources now regards handheld XRF as a qualitative reconnaissance tool only and the actual assays are not reported. After site-specific clearances were obtained from the Traditional Owners, thirty RAB holes were drilled for 841 m at the M23 prospect by Arrinooka Drilling from Western Australia. This 2008 drilling did not intersect any mineralisation and no further drilling was warranted at this prospect. Expenditure for Year 3 totalled $71,670.00 against a covenant of $65,000.00. Sampling up to that point had been concentrated in the western parts of the tenement as it was then. The eastern part of the tenement was inaccessible with old tracks no longer visible or driveable. A further partial relinquishment was made after year three.

YEAR 4
During the fourth year of tenure, more-regional reconnaissance was undertaken and sixteen more rock chip samples were taken and analysed by AMDEL for base metal, gold and uranium assay. No significant results were returned.

YEAR 5
Several campaigns of helicopter- and vehicle-based reconnaissance sampling were undertaken during year five of tenure. A total of 143 samples were collected and assayed. All this work and data was reported in detail in the Year 5 annual report. It is summarised below to explain the move towards target commodities other than uranium.

Year 5 – Rock Chips
Rock chips samples were taken from various prospects including:

- a large suite of pegmatites that trend NE-SW in diorite, located in what was then the centre of EL 24917
- the rediscovered Tommys Gap Copper prospect
- Tommys East, about 400 m east of Tommys Gap which also contains malachite mineralisation assaying between 7-9% Cu, gold to 0.74 g/t and silver to 8 g/t
- Black Knob Iron Prospect, located about 1 km north east of Tommys Gap, where rock chip samples had returned high grade iron (>60% Fe)
- Tommys Heights, a newly discovered outcropping copper prospect
- Cleary Dam Prospect which is an outcropping gossan in ultra-basic rocks in the eastern part of EL 24917, approximately 30 km east of Tommys Gap which assayed 160 ppb Pt, 325 ppb Pd, 0.16% Cu and 0.12% Ni and (in separate samples)
- Mulga Dam prospect which straddles the border of ELs 24917 and EL 28334, where a previous rock chip sample assayed 338 ppm U3O8

Year 5 – Soil Sampling
A total of 56 soil samples were taken at 10 m intervals on three irregularly spaced grid lines at Tommys Gap.

YEAR 6

Year 6 – Geophysical Survey
A helicopter geophysical survey was flown (Figure 5). The actual work undertaken straddled the reporting anniversary. Data were processed and invoices were received in Year 6. The helicopter was chosen over fixed wing because of the rugged topography. The specifications of the full survey are given below:
Date of Survey: 6-7/2011  
Survey Type: Aeromagnetics/Radiometrics  
Survey Height: 40m  
Line Spacing: 100m  
Tie Line Spacing: 1000m  
Total Line Kilometres: 4864 km  
Area Surveyed: Area 1, Area 2, Area 3 & Area 4  
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94)  
Equipment:  
Aircraft Type: R44 Helicopter (VH-HBT).  
Magnetometer: Boom (stinger) mounted in a Robinson R44 helicopter  
- Geometrics Cs vapour magnetometer G823B with precision counter.  
- Billingsley TFM100G2 vector magnetometer.  
Base Magnetometer: 2 x Geometrics portable proton precession base magnetometers (SN 278172 & SN 278171).  
Spectrometer: Model RSX-4 16L integrated gamma detector & spectrometer.  
Radar Altimeter: Model PT200 allied signal (Bendix-King) KRA-405B radar altimeter and accessories.  
Climatic Observations: Vaisala barometric and temperature/humidity module. (SN D3250014)  
Onboard Computers: ZDAS Acquisition and navigational control module.

Figure 5. Geophysical coverage acquired over the Ross River Project as it was then, showing line spacing and flight directions.  
Note the partial coverage of western-most EL 24917 and the area in the southeast of the EL extending on to former EL 28334.  

The TMI images show a high response over Tommys Gap Metamorphics and parts of the Atnarpa Igneous Complex (Figure 6).
In the east, the total count radiometrics show highest readings over mapped Atnarpa Igneous Complex and undifferentiated igneous rocks that are probably also part of the Complex. In the west, the highest total counts correspond to Atnarpa Igneous Complex and Julie Formation and/or its surficial cover (Figure 7).

The uranium channel (Figure 8) shows discrete anomalies associated with the mapped Goyder and Gillen Formation or their surficial cover.
Year 6 – Remote Sensing Study

ASTER images obtained gratis from NTGS and LANDSAT thematic images were examined and found to be of limited use at prospect scale. None of the ASTER iron derivates were able to resolve known ironstone in outcrop and several of the other ASTER mineral maps contained very poor stitches in the area of interest.

Year 6 – Reprocessing and Reinterpretation of Geophysics

During Year 6, Southern Geoscience and Bruce Craven were contracted to reprocess and interpret the open file geophysical data in conjunction with that acquired for Rum Jungle Resources. No new geophysical data was acquired in Year 6. The reprocessing was in progress as of the anniversary date and appropriate costs were included in both Year 6 and 7. The Mulga Dam 1 uranium anomaly was again a standout. The full report has been submitted previously. A selection of the images derived by Southern Geoscience is presented below.
Figure 9. Total count radiometrics.

Figure 10. Ternary radiometrics.
Conceptual work by Rum Jungle Resources continued during Year 6, with a revision of the previous work in the light of the newly acquired geophysical and spectral data and a fresh look at desk top project and target generation across the whole Ross River Project with the aim of ranking all the targets. Figure 13 below summarises the results of that work. The Ross River Project was also rated against other Rum Jungle Resources projects for other commodities that were having better exploration success.
Year 6 – EL 24917 Uranium Target Selection

Drillhole locations targeting the Mulga Dam 1 uranium anomaly, which straddles the EL 24917 / EL 28334 boundary, were chosen based on the Southern Geoscience work. Six holes angled were planned, three in each EL.
YEARS 7 – RC Drilling

The amended Ross River Project MMP, submitted on 11/04/2012, was finally approved in September, being in Year 7 of EL 24917. Tracks were upgraded and a Bullion Drilling Schramm RC rig was immediately mobilised.

The Clearys Dam Cu-Ni-PGE prospect in ultrabasic rocks was tested with two angled RC holes (CDRC001 and 2) for 168 m.

More drilling was undertaken at Tommys Gap copper prospect with four angled RC holes (TCRC09-12) for 603 m.
Figure 17. Tommys Gap drillhole locations on solid geology as interpreted by Rum Jungle Resources.

Figure 18. Tommys Gap drillhole locations on satellite image.

Six angled RC holes were drilled for 695 m at the Mulga Dam 1 uranium prospect. Three holes are on EL 24917 and three holes on former EL 28334. Radiation was monitored as microseivets/hour as required by Rum Jungle Resources safety policy and procedures. Results are given in the drill logs included here were reported in full in the MMP. Cuttings were analysed on-site with a handheld XRF for a full spectrum of potential target elements. Total Count per Second readings were taken of all 1 m interval cuttings for all drilling at Mulga Dam 1. All three holes at Mulga Dam 1 on EL 24917 had failed to intersect any significant mineralisation, uranium or otherwise. The Mulga Dam 1 target has been adequately drill tested and no further work was warranted.
Figure 19. Mulga Dam drillhole locations on gridded satellite image. Not that only the northern three shown (1-3) are in EL 24917.

Figure 20. RC drilling at Mulga Dam 1, note the rugged topography.

No downhole deviation or orientation measurements were made on any of the year 7 drilling on EL 24917. True thicknesses have not been calculated. Any ironstone intersected was checked with a magnetic susceptibility meter. Selected 1 m interval and various composite interval samples of up to 4 metres from all drillholes were sent to AMDEL for assay. In all 220 samples were assayed. The laboratory assay suite varied between prospects and samples, based on the target elements and indications from handheld XRF measurements made in the field. The multi-element laboratory assay suite was typically Ag, Au, Co, Cr, Cu, Mo and Ni by IC4M (hole rock analysis by total fusion with majors by ICPOES and traces by ICPMS) or IC3E (base and trace elements by HF/Multi acid digest with ICPOES). Fire assay, FA3E, was used for Pt and Pd. Mulga Dam 1 samples were assayed by IC4M for U and Th. Assay results were received in November 2012. These confirmed on-site measurements made using handheld scintillometer and XRF.
**FINAL ACTIVITIES**

**YEAR 8**
Final rehabilitation of Rum Jungle Resources’ drill sites and tracks on EL 24917, including collection and disposal of sample bags and contouring and ripping of pads, was undertaken during the reporting year. Legacy rehab was also undertaken. This included removal of several truck-loads of legacy rubbish such as old 44 gallon drums from previous mining and prospecting by others. Selected rehab photos accompany this report.

**PART YEAR 9**
Only final rehab, rehab monitoring, desktop studies and report writing was undertaken in the brief period of Year 9 prior to surrender. Rehab photos accompany this report. A full close-out report has been submitted to DME.

**YEAR 8 EXPENDITURE**
Year 8 admissible expenditure was $26,635.12, being mainly for rehabilitation of tracks and drill sites.

**PART YEAR 9 EXPENDITURE**
The part Year 9 admissible expenditure was $1,089.12.

**SUMMARY MAPS FOR ALL DATA ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT**
Note that some surface sampling reported in Year 3 of tenure relates to handheld XRF (NITON) measurements that were undertaken either in situ or back in the office. Rum Jungle Resources now regards handheld XRF as a qualitative reconnaissance tool only and the actual assays are not reported.

**Soil Sampling**
Unfortunately, the original AMDEL laboratory file for the 56 soil samples at Tommys Gap could not be relocated and the assays accompanying this report are an xl file, lacking some metadata. This data was acquired in 2010 and was reported and accepted by DME in 2011 (pre MRT). The xl column headings contain the laboratory methods and detection limits. The xls file is resubmitted here as is, with the permission of Russell Copley at DME on 04/09/2014. Note that this sampling was extremely closely-spaced over a small area and has been superseded by rockchips and drill testing.
Rock Chip Sampling

In all 188 rockchips are reported here. This includes those in areas relinquished previously and five which actually plot just on the adjacent Rum Jungle Resources EL 25186.

Figure 21. Location of the closely-spaced soil samples at Tommys Gap.

Figure 22. The locations of all 188 rock chips reported here.
Drilling

In all during the life of the EL, 49 holes were drilled for 2,437 m.

Figure 23. All drilling undertaken during the life of EL 24917 shown as red dots, including in areas previously relinquished. Note the clusters of drilling at the M23 and Tommys Gap Prospects. The CD series refers to Cleary Dam Prospect and MU means Mulga Dam Prospect. The blue labels are MODAT mineral occurrences. The following figures give close-ups.

Figure 24. Drilling at the M23 Prospect, 30 holes for 841 m.
Figure 25. Drilling at Tommys Gap Prospect was undertaken over several years.

Figure 26. Drilling in eastern EL 24917 at Mulga Dam and Cleary Dam Prospects.
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Several geophysical surveys and numerous rounds of surface sampling have been undertaken. In 2008, Year 3 of tenure, thirty RAB holes were drilled for 841 m at the M23 prospect. In Year 7 of tenure, the Cleary Dam Cu-Ni-PGE prospect was tested with two angled RC holes and four more angled RC holes were drilled at Tommys Gap Cu prospect. No economic mineralisation was intersected. The Mulga Dam 1 uranium target which straddles the boundary of EL 24917 and former EL 28334 was identified on radiometrics acquired for Rum Jungle Resources. This target was drill tested with three RC holes on each EL. No significant mineralisation was intersected on EL 24917 or EL 28334 and no further work was warranted at Mulga Dam 1. In all during the life of the EL, 49 holes were drilled for 2,437 m. A remote sensing study and reinterpretation of geophysical data failed to identify any new leads and it was recommended to surrender EL 24917. Only rehabilitation and remediation was undertaken during the final years of tenure. A rehabilitation report to close-out the MMP has been submitted to DME.