



Titleholder	Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd
Operator	Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd
Tenements	EL29840 (Arruwurra)
Project name	Partial Relinquishment Report for period ending 19 March, 2015
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Corporate author	Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd
Target commodity	Phosphate
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Datum/Zone	GDA94, Zone 53
250,000 mapsheet	Frew River and Alroy
100,000 mapsheet	Joildung and Wonarah
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ABSTRACT

EL29840 (Wonarah Project) is located approximately 220 km ESE Tennant Creek and approximately 25 km south of the Barkly Highway on the Frew River and Alroy 1: 250,000 and the Joildung and Wonarah 1:100,000 map sheets in the Northern Territory. The tenement occurs within the central western part of the Georgina Basin where flat-lying, phosphate-bearing Cambrian sediments have been deposited. The lower part of this sequence, the Gum Ridge Formation, is considered prospective for phosphate mineralization overlying either carbonates or basalts of the Middle Cambrian. The tenement was formed by the amalgamation of several tenements in early 2013. A total of 7 RC drill holes, 4 rock chip samples, a ground magnetics survey and an airborne electromagnetic survey were conducted on the previous tenements, but no significant results were received. Since 19 March 2013, when EL29840 was granted, no work has been completed. A partial relinquishment of what was deemed to be the least prospective part of the tenement was made in March 2015.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes exploration activities on the relinquished part of EL29840 (Arruwurra Project), part of Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd's (MAPL) Wonarah Project.

MAPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Minemakers Limited which listed on the ASX on 10 October 2006. Exploration was aimed at the discovery and development of economic phosphate deposits proximal to the Alice Springs-Darwin railway and associated with shallow marginal sediments at the western edge of the Georgina Basin.

2. LOCATION

EL29840 is located approximately 220 km east-southeast of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The tenement lies on the 1:250,000 Frew River SF5303 and Aloy SF5315 and the 1:100,000 Joildung 6157 and the Wonarah 6158 map sheets.

Access to the project is via the Barkly Highway, the main paved freight link between Queensland and the Northern Territory. The nearest town is Camooweal in western Queensland, approximately 180 km to the east. Access within the tenement is via a network of dozed tracks suitable for 4WD only through other tenements within the Wonarah project.

3. TENURE AND TITLE HISTORY

EL29840 comprising 172 blocks (522 km²) was granted on 19 March 2013 to Minemakers Australia Pty Ltd for a period of six years. 86 blocks (254 km²) were relinquished on 18 March 2015.

The tenement was formed by the amalgamation of EL26185, EL9979, EL26585, EL26586, EL29507 and part of EL26452 (formerly SEL26452). These were all surrendered on 19 March 2013 in order to be amalgamated into EL29840.

EL29840 is located on NT Freehold Land (NT Portions 03747-03756) owned by the Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation. EL 29840 is also partially located on NT Portion 4246.

EL29840 is subject to a confidential Deed for Exploration (19 March 2009) between MAPL, the Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation and the Central Land Council (CLC).

Exploration drilling programs were authorised by the Dept of Resource Development, Primary Industries, Fisheries & Mines (Mining Management Plan): Wonarah Project Authorisation 0413-01, 0413-02, 0413-03, 0413-04 and 0417-02.

MAPL obtained sacred site clearances through the Central Land Council: Sacred Site Clearance Certificate C2008-008, C2008-087, C2009-003, C2010-032 and C2012-094.

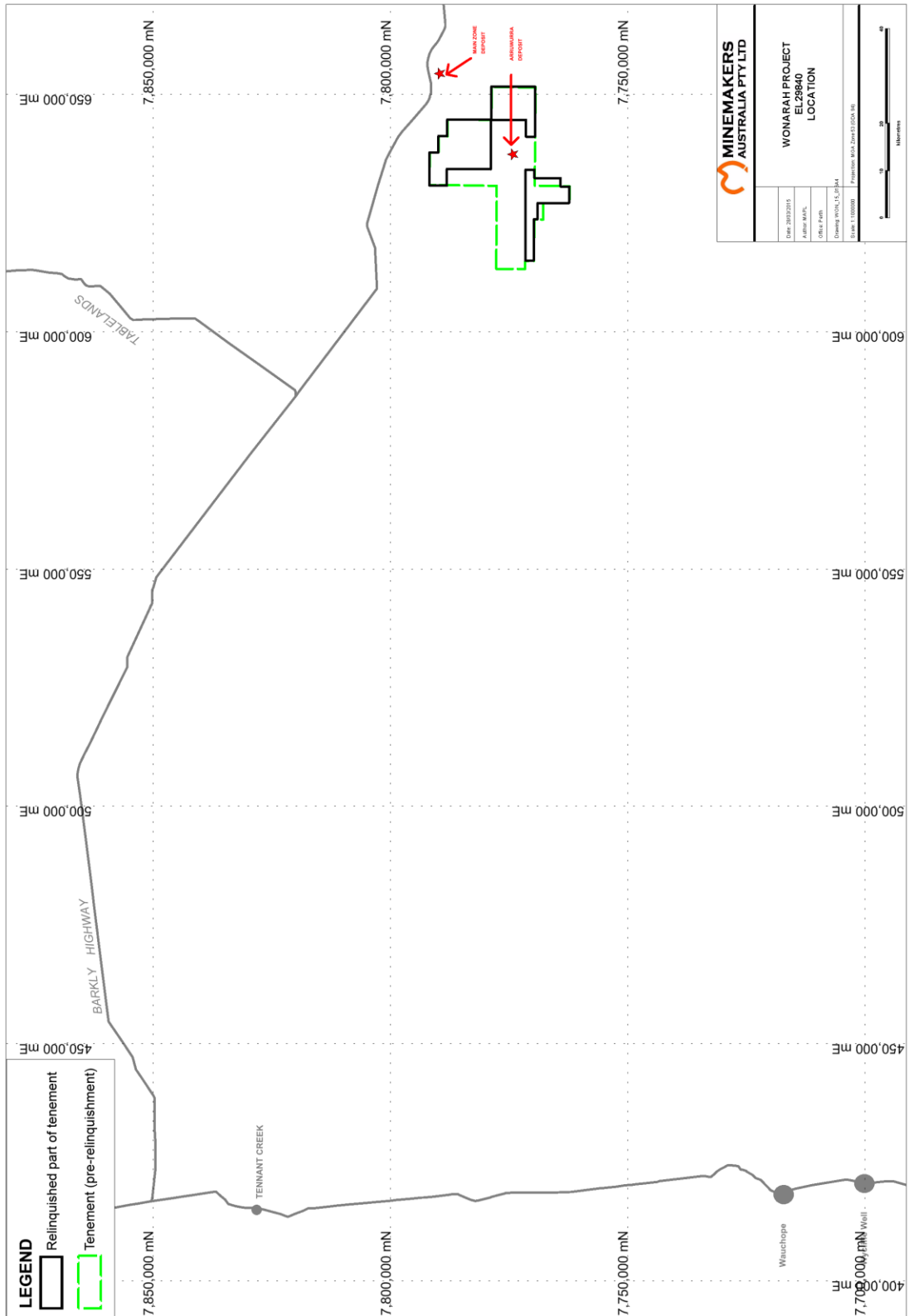


Figure 1: Location of EL29840.

Minemakers commenced fieldwork in 2008 and the following work was carried out on the relinquished areas.

During the year ended January 2009 the following work was carried out:

- A RESOLVE airborne electromagnetic survey over the Wonarah Project completed by Fugro Airborne Surveys, Ontario, Canada. One survey block (GEA5) was within EL29840 (Figure 2). The purpose of the survey was to provide information that could be utilized to map the geology and structure of the survey area. The survey was completed using a RESOLVE multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. The data from these sensors was processed to create maps that display the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey area
- 4 rock chip samples (GR00021-00024) were collected from the area (Figure 2) as part of a helicopter-borne rock chip sampling program and aerial assessment of the tenement terrain. Three rock chip samples were submitted to ALS for analysis at their Brisbane laboratory for multi-element analysis

During the year ended January 2010 the following work was carried out:

- In May 2009, a total of 4 water bore holes (WNWE0047-0050) for a total of 555 m were drilled to test groundwater quality and properties (Figure 2). The drilling was planned and logged by Groundwater management Pty Ltd, Fremantle. The holes were RC holes and were completed by Tom Browne Drilling Services (TBDS), Dubbo, using a UDR650 rig and a 5 ½" bit

During the year ended January 2011 the following work was carried out:

- In June 2010, a ground magnetic survey was carried out over several magnetic anomalies or coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies (Figure 2). The survey was designed to better define some interesting magnetic anomalies thought to be associated with the underlying shallow basement which is granitic where intersected by RC drilling
- In July 2010, a total of 3 RC holes (WNRC1534, WNRC1535 and WNRC1539) for a total of 115 metres were drilled as part of a scout drilling program on 2-4 km spaced grids (Figure 2). Samples were sent to Amdel, Mt Isa for submitted for XRF analysis of major oxide elements. The RC samples were measured for radioactivity using a RadEye PRD device. The device measures gamma radiation and the purpose of the exercise was to detect high uranium samples and to help with geological logging

During the year ended January 2012 the following work was carried out:

- Exploration activities site audit

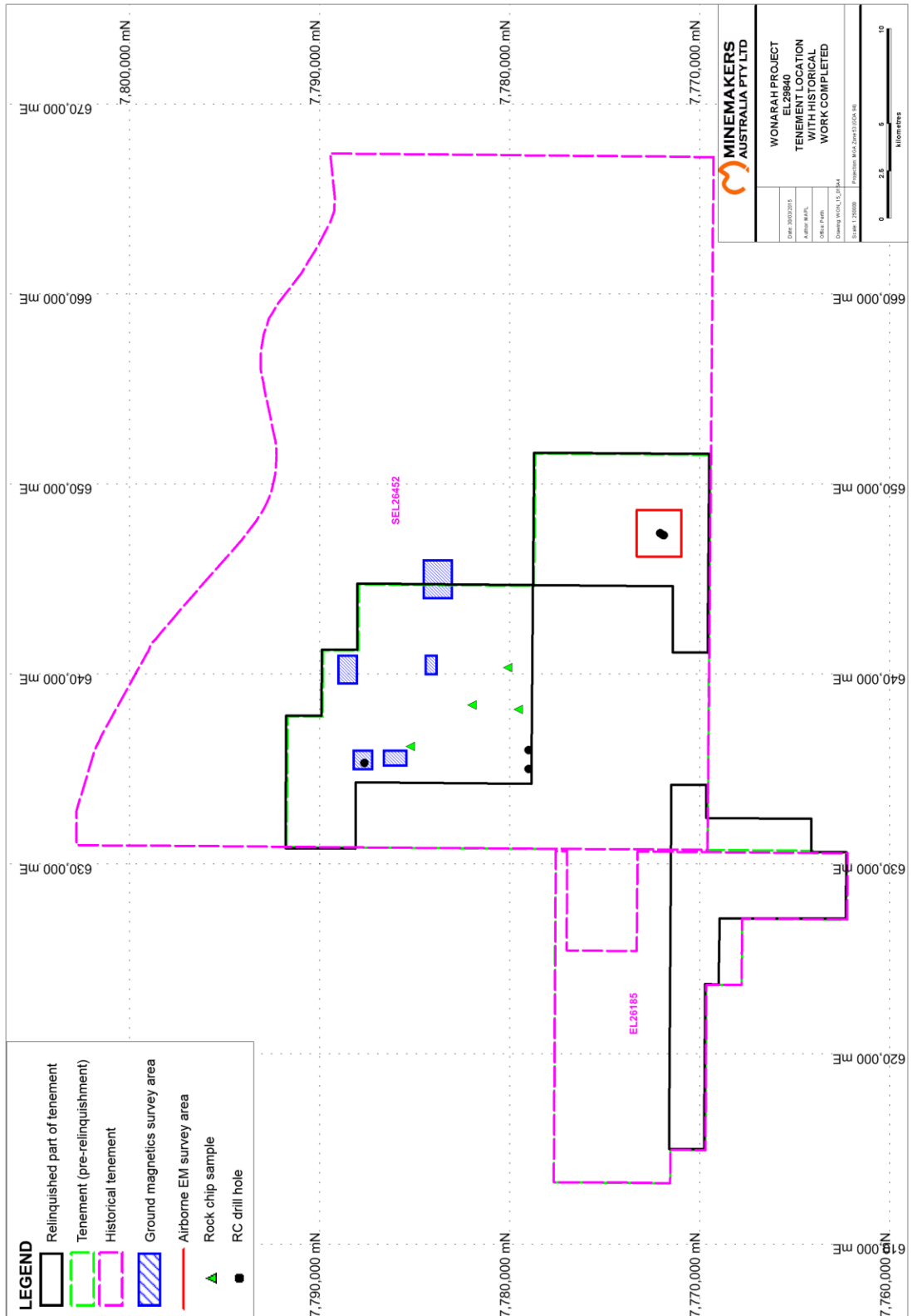


Figure 2: Historical work completed.

4. GEOLOGY

4.1 Deposit style and model

Minemakers Australia is seeking to develop a large sedimentary phosphate deposit within the Georgina Basin. The Georgina Basin is an extensive late Proterozoic to early Palaeozoic basin that extends from northwestern Queensland through much of the eastern Northern Territory area and which hosts several large sedimentary phosphate deposits. A map representing the regional geological setting is presented in Figure 3.

Sedimentary phosphate deposits are restricted in their occurrence globally. The model for phosphate deposition requires upwelling, cold phosphate-saturated water depositing phosphate onto the continental shelf where the required narrow pH range is locally present. Co-deposition with carbonate occurs at slightly higher pH values. Carbonate deposition becomes dominant at higher pH. Post-depositional reworking and replacement of carbonate facies by phosphatic mineralisation is probably an important factor in upgrading phosphorite grades to economic levels.

4.2 Regional Geology

The Wonarah phosphate project is situated in the central western Georgina Basin, a large late Proterozoic to early Palaeozoic basin that extends from northwestern Queensland through much of the eastern Northern Territory.

Basement rocks in this part of the Georgina Basin are comprised of granites of unknown age. They are possibly correlates of the Palaeo-proterozoic rocks of the Tennant Creek region. Mesoproterozoic sediments and volcanics are overlain by the Early Cambrian Helen Springs Volcanics (formerly Peaker Piker Volcanics). A northeast-southwest trending basement high runs through the Wonarah project area.

Overlying Middle Cambrian sediments are divided into two basin-wide sequences. Sequence One deposited clastics, carbonates, organic shales and minor phosphorites during gradual transgression which was abruptly terminated by rapid regression. In the Wonarah region, basement highs are flanked by onlapping dolomitic rocks equivalent to the Thornton Limestone. An erosional unconformity is represented by the development of a karst surface.

Sequence Two deposited shallow clastics, carbonates, grainstones, peritidal phosphorites and phosphatic limestones in a transgressive tract system. At Wonarah dolostone, mudstone and phosphorite of the lower Middle Cambrian Upper Gum Ridge Formation overlie Sequence One rocks and basement highs. This formation contains major phosphorite mineralisation and is equivalent to the Beetle Creek Formation on the eastern Margin of the basin which hosts Phosphate Hill and Lady Annie-D-Tree phosphate deposits. The overlying Wonarah Beds are Middle Cambrian mudstone, siltstone and dolostones. Silcrete, ferricrete and calcrete regolith are extensively developed and large areas are covered by stabilised aeolian sand.

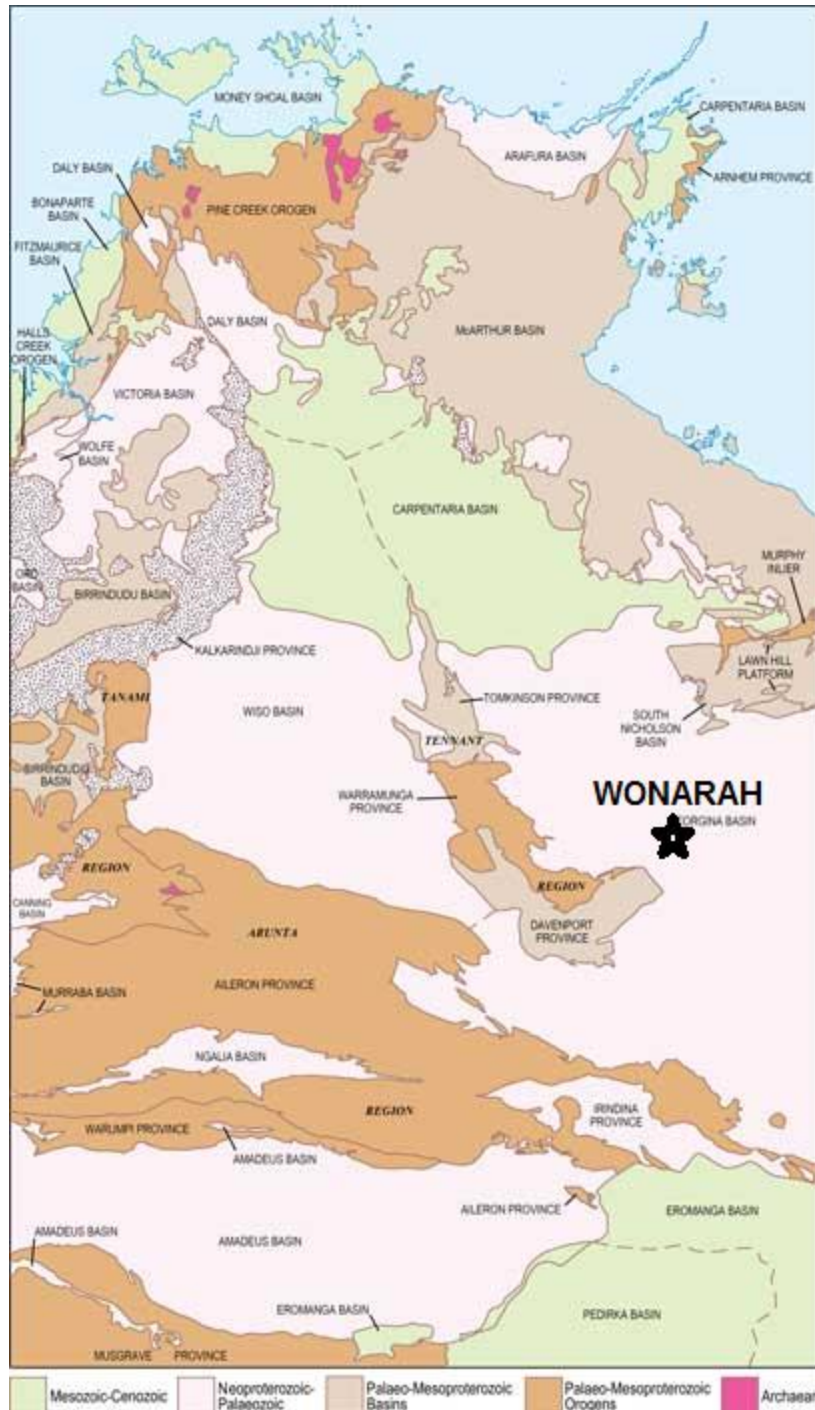


Figure 3: Regional geological setting (from the NTGS)

4.3 Local Geology

Basement in the Main Zone area is alkali feldspar granite of possible Palaeo-proterozoic age. These are overlain by the Helen Springs Volcanics. The top of the basalt is extremely weathered and a ferruginous and manganiferous duricrust is developed locally. Where less weathered, the basalt is vesicular, amygdaloidal and irregularly porphyritic. Dolomitic rocks of the Thornton Limestone equivalent are present above the basalt at the southeastern extremity of the Main Zone. To the east and the south the carbonate rocks are developed extensively.

The overlying phosphate-bearing Upper Gum Ridge Formation is divided into five main units: a basal, indurated high grade phosphorite; muddy to sandy, clay-rich transitional sediments; a chert breccia phosphorites; a mudstone phosphorite; and a convolute mudstone.

The basal Transitional Phosphorite is a laterally discontinuous high grade indurated phosphorite up to 3m thick developed throughout the eastern and southern part of the Main Zone.

The Transition Sediments (TUN) are laterally continuous, 4-6m thick and comprised of clay-rich mudstone and siltstone with minor phosphorite, dolomite, sandstone and basal epiclastic.

The Chert Breccia Phosphorite forms a distinctive, laterally continuous horizon, 1-10 m thick, and comprised of yellow, grey or pink, variably friable or indurated, low to high grade phosphorite with abundant dark grey chert. Chert averages 50-60%.

The Mudstone Phosphorite is the main phosphate-bearing unit at Wonarah and is comprised of 1-10m of yellow and pink mudstone phosphorite with trace to minor dark grey chert. The mineralogy is dominated by (carbonate)-fluorapatite – $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4, \text{CO}_3)_3\text{F}$. The MPH is variably friable or indurated with the indurated phosphorite typically being high to very high grade (30-40% P_2O_5).

The Convolute Mudstone is a 1-10m thick unit of white, light grey and yellow clay-rich variably convolute mudstone with minor siltstone and fine sandstone interbeds. It generally contains minor (<10%) P_2O_5 .

The Wonarah Beds overlie the Convolute Mudstone and are comprised of mudstone and siltstone with minor chert, the Hangingwall Mudstone. The Wonarah Beds thicken towards the east and south away from the basement high that defines the western fringe of the Main Zone. Dolomitic units, the Hangingwall Dolostone, are present east and south of the Main Zone.

Regolith is extensively developed throughout the Main Zone with silcrete and ferricrete present in most holes. Low silcrete ridges are prominent features. Colluvial and alluvial deposits are common and extensive stabilised aeolian deposits cover much of the regolith. The phosphatic units thin and peter out towards the basement high which trends in a northeast-southwest direction towards Arruwurra. To the east and south the phosphatic units, although still present with grade and thickness, are too deep to be of economic interest at this time.

A stratigraphic column and schematic section are presented in Figure 4 and Figure 5 respectively.

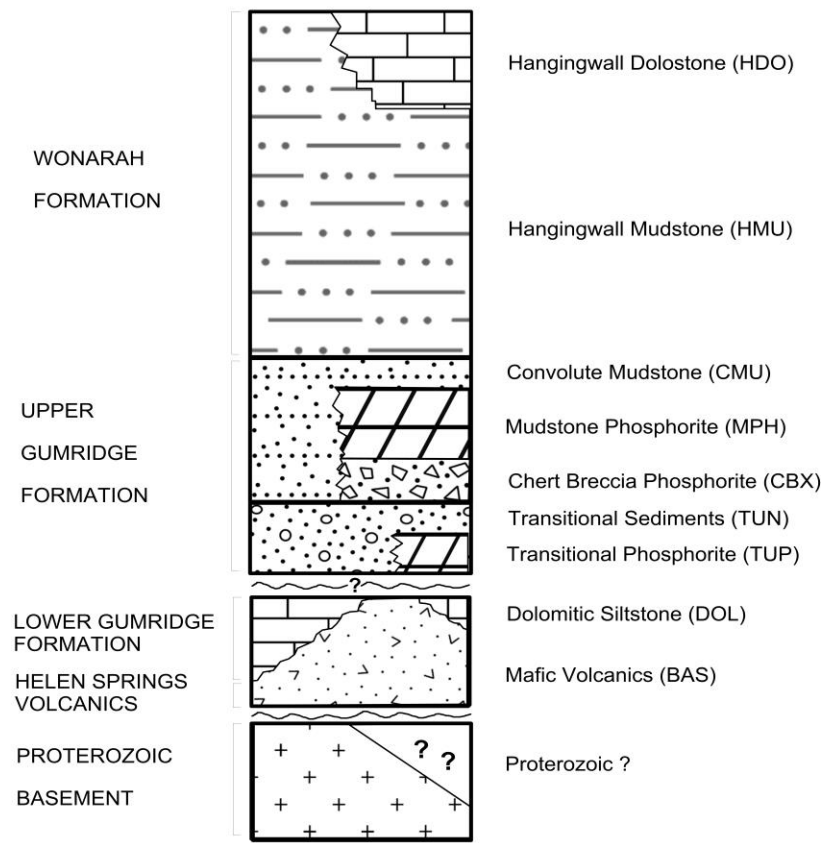


Figure 4: Regional Stratigraphic Column

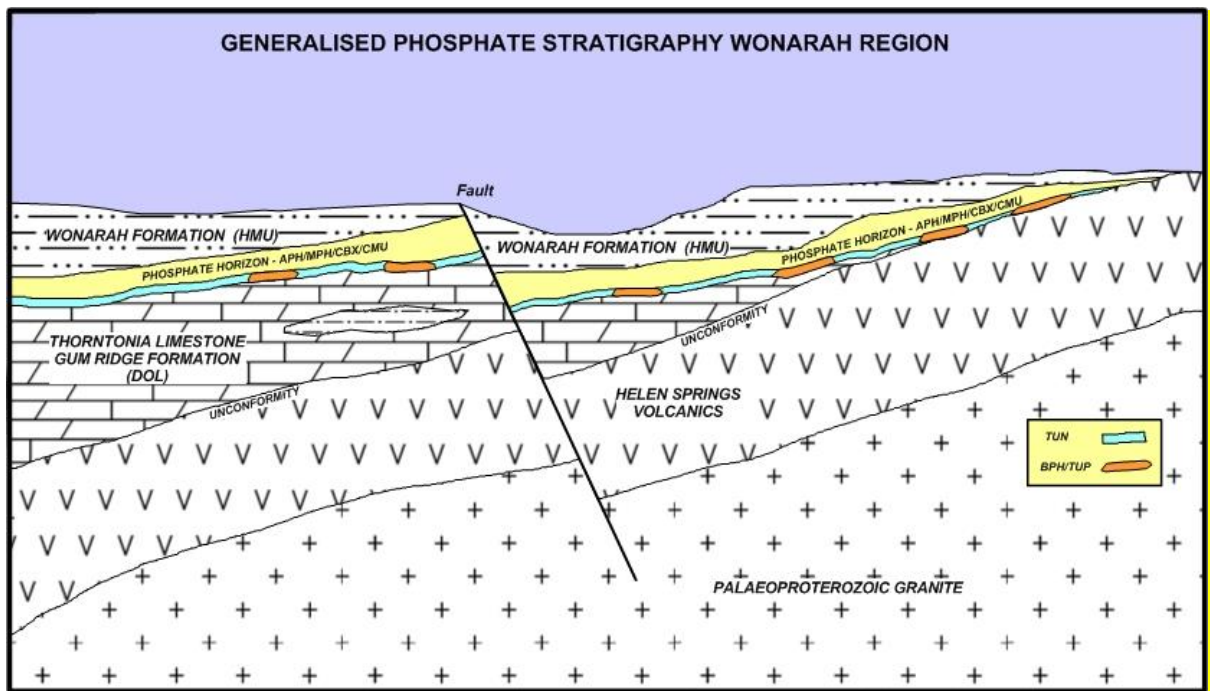


Figure 5: Schematic Regional Geology Section

5. WORK COMPLETED

No work has been completed on EL29840 since it was granted in March 2013.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Due to the fact that no significant results were encountered by Minemakers on EL26452 and EL26185, it was recommended that this part of EL29840 be relinquished.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the conclusions reached above, in conjunction with the aeromagnetics interpretation, part of the tenement was relinquished.

8. REFERENCES

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