ANNUAL EXPLORATION REPORT
EL 25397

FOR PERIOD ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY 2008
‘SANDY CREEK’
CALVERT RIVER PROJECT

Robinson River SE 53-4  1:250,000
Robinson 6365  1:100,000
Calvert River 6465  1:100,000
Selby 6464  1:100,000

Titleholder: Territory Uranium Company Limited

Report No. 2007-020
Prepared for Territory Uranium Ltd
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1. SUMMARY

EL 25397 is near the southern coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Queensland border; south-east of the township of Borroloola. Territory Uranium Company Ltd is exploring for uranium and base metals, and applied for EL 25397 to determine the potential for a wide range of mineralisation styles. Work during Year 1 of tenure consisted of a review of both NTGS data, compilation of all results from Industry reports, plus image generation from NTGS and Rio Tinto airborne geophysical data.

Historical exploration over the tenement has mainly focussed on sediment-hosted Cu and Groote Eylandt-style manganese mineralisation. A number of stream sediment sampling programs as well as airborne geophysics surveys have been completed over the general area. A review of this work shows that with the stream sediment sampling programmes there are discrepancies in sample coordinates, no replicate sampling of identified geochemical anomalies and no review on whether the sample size, sample technique and lab analysis technique were appropriate for the areas sampled or for the commodities tested.

The identified geochemical anomalies ('Barra, Archer and Calvert 1' anomalies) are worthy of follow-up to either validate or repudiate earlier results. The only geological mapping is the NTGS 250,000 scale mapping that identified the 'Pungalina pipe-set' which remains untested despite being seen as an 'excellent base metal target'. There is also no recorded exploration of a radiometric anomaly in the SE of the tenement, which has a U-channel response that is 57cps (background 2cps).

Work during Year 2 will include field reconnaissance and geochemical sampling of areas of interest (Pungalina pipe-set, U channel anomaly and CRA geochemical anomalies).
2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL 25397 is situated approximately 120km SE of Borroloola, near the southern coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria and close to the border with Queensland (Figure 1). The tenement runs in a NW-SE orientation and Calvert River and Sandy Creek bisect the tenement and run NE-SW, whilst Skeleton Creek drains the northern boundary of the licence. Access to the area is via a gravel road linking Borroloola to Doomadgee in Queensland, and the tenement boundaries can only be accessed via four wheel drive or helicopter.

Topography for most of the tenement is low relief, with some floodplains. The western border of the Licence has higher relief north of Calvert River and south of Sandy Creek. The geomorphic provinces are described as ‘G6’ (almost flat coastal terrace with immature drainage pattern) on the eastern edge of EL25397, and ‘G5’ (gentle erosional slopes on coastward side of sandstone ridges) which covers most of the Licence (Rawlings, 2006). The tenement has numerous creeks which can flood in heavy rains during the wet season.

3. TENEMENT STATUS AND OWNERSHIP

EL 25397 was granted on 6TH February 2007 and expires on 5th February 2013. It comprises 199 graticular blocks (655.3 sq km). There are no other mining leases or mineral claims shown within the Licence boundaries. Underlying cadastre is all perpetual pastoral lease stations owned by several parties, including:

- PPL 1651 (NT Portion 773) Seven Emu Station, covering the northern part of the Licence;
- PPL 1113 (NT Portion 674) Wollogorang Station, covering most of the Licence, including all area to the southeast;
- PPL 1352 (NT Portion 774) Pungalina Station, covering parts of 6 blocks on the southern side of Calvert River.

The expenditure covenant set for the first year was $25,200.
Figure 1: Tenement Location Map
4. GEOLOGY

EL 25397 is situated within the tectonically stable Wearyan Shelf, on the southeastern margin of the McArthur Basin. The Wearyan Shelf is defined as a "thick platform cover" succession of mostly unmetamorphosed sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks deposited on the North Australian Craton (Plumb, 1979). A full description of the geology and stratigraphy of the North Australian Craton can be found in several texts, including Plumb et al., (1990). The 1:250,000 geological series map and notes of Robinson River covers the tenement area (Rawlings, 2006).

The northern, central and eastern portions of the tenement are covered largely by Cenozoic alluvium and colluvium, whilst the raised western portion of the licence is defined by a plateau of sandstone and siltstone of the Tawallah Group (Figure 2). Rawlings (2006) refers to the Tawallah Group as part of 'Redbank depositional package' that consists of a regionally extensive platform of shallow marine to fluviatile sediments with bimodal volcanic and high-level intrusive rocks of age 1815-1710Ma. The SE corner of EL25397 has outcrops of Gold Creek Volcanics (Ptg), which is a mixed basalt-sedimentary sequence that has been divided into 7 coherent stratigraphic units (Rawlings 2006). Disconformably overlying the Gold Creek Volcanics is the Pungalina Member, which is the basal mudstone, conglomerate and sandstone portion of the Echo Sandstone. Original mapping and sampling within EL25397 by previous workers identified the ‘Masterton Formation’ (part of the Tawallah Group) which is now called the Echo Sandstone. A number of streams drain this plateau and have been the focus of most of the exploration in this area.

East-west faults are also evident in the southern portion of the plateau, which follow mapped syncline and anticlinal structures within the lower Pungalina Member in EL25397. Northwest-trending faults and lineaments in the area are named the ‘Calvert Fault trend’ and can be identified in airborne magnetics and Landsat (Rawlings 2006).

Rawlings (2006) noted ‘unusual, circular 20 – 100m diameter sandstone knobs’ (‘Pungalina pipe set’) during mapping, which was interpreted as the surface expression of pipe-shaped collapse structures. The knobs are ‘untested and represent excellent base metal targets’ and are within EL25397 (Figure 2).
Figure 2: Tenement Geology from 1:250,000 mapping
5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Part of the work done on EL 25397 for this year is a literature review and data compilation with the results described below. Appendix 1 contains the list of previous tenure, including the graticular blocks of covered by the previous tenure within EL 25397 and significant reports from previous tenure.

1960’s – 1970’s
AP 2167
US Steel International (New York) Inc undertook a reconnaissance survey in the Borroloola area during 1968-1969 covering Calvert River, Redbank, Wearyan and Batten Creek blocks. The company was searching for Groote Eylandt-style manganese mineralisation, as well as copper, uranium, iron and silver-lead-zinc mineralisation around the McArthur River area under several Licences covering most of the NE corner of the NT. Small deposits of manganese were found on the banks of Robinson River (outside EL25397) and traces of copper near the Running Creek copper mine (now Stanton, outside of EL25397). Work consisted of reconnaissance sampling and auger drilling (for Mn) and all recorded samples were outside EL25397.

AP 3385
Geotechnics (Aust.) Pty Ltd explored for mineral sands in 1971. No samples were collected within EL25397.

EL 1285
Damper Mining Company was searching for Groote Eylandt-style manganese mineralisation around the Seven Emu Homestead area and took 2 samples of laterite within EL25397. Results were not reported but the descriptions were unremarkable.

1978 – 1980: EL1612 and EL 1613
In 1978-80 the Broken Hill Proprietary Co Limited were looking for manganese in Cretaceous sediments onlapping Proterozoic rocks. The outcrop of Proterozoic rocks, along the south-western portion of EL 25397, was interpreted as providing an embayed paleo-coastline in the Cretaceous sea, providing protection for manganese deposition. Drilling revealed a relatively smooth, gently seaward sloping pre-Cretaceous land surface covered by extensive Cretaceous clay sands. A total of 82 rotary holes were drilled across these two tenements, of which 30 holes were drilled within EL25397 (EL1612_1613_Dhole_Data.tab). Hole depths ranged from 2-38m with no manganese recorded and no evidence of assaying for manganese. Bedrock was noted as ‘Ptn’ which is Masterton Sandstone (now defunct; is now called Echo
Sandstone or Pungalina Member). Geochemical stream sediment sampling (SW outside EL25397) did not provide encouraging results.

1980-1982: EL 2564 and 2565

Australia and New Zealand Exploration Company (ANZECO) were granted EL’s 2564 and 2565 in 1980. The exploration concept looked at mineralisation potential of Proterozoic sequence rocks on the Wearyan Shelf. Previous Bureau of Mineral Resources (BMR) magnetic and gravity surveys showed coincident highs in the Sandy Creek area, to the west of EL 25397; although geophysical analysis suggested that these were most likely due to be an elevated basement area. ANZECO undertook airborne radiometrics and magnetics throughout 1980-82 with north-south lines 500m apart, outside of the current tenement.

Work done and results include:

- Ground gravity survey (325 measurements, 500-1000m spacings, along existing tracks). The gravity survey confirmed the BMR gravity anomaly (mainly outside EL25397)
- 500m spaced airborne survey by Geometrics, with data presented as contours (magnetic intensity) and stacked profiles (radiometric data). Radiometric anomalies are outside EL25397

Further work included follow-up of radiometric anomalies and drilling; all of which was outside EL25397.

1983-1991: CRA Exploration

Figure 3; Previous exploration tenure by CRA
CRA Exploration held EL’s 4077, 5468, 7174, 7226, 7314, (which partly covered EL25397) from 1983 to 1991 exploring for diamonds and base metals. EL’s 4077, 5468, 7174 and 7226 occupied the lower SE of EL25397 only (see Figure 3). EL 4077 was explored for diamondiferous diatremes; EL’s 5468 and 7174 were considered prospective for stratabound basemetal mineralisation and ‘Redbank-style’ cupriferous breccia deposits.

**EL 4077**

On EL 4077 (which only covered 6 blocks in the SE corner of EL25397; Fig 3) CRA Exploration were searching for diamond-source diatremes. Exploration in 1983 consisted of a reconnaissance density drainage gravel sampling program for kimberlitic indicator minerals. Five samples from EL 4077 are recorded in the DIM database; none have either kimberlitic indicator minerals or diamonds. The total absence of kimberlitic and lamprolitic indicator minerals, small size of diamonds (outside of EL25397) and their occurrence at the paleo-shoreline base level in drainage off the Masterton Formation outcrop, suggest far removal from a source diatreme. A low-level high sensitivity aeromagnetic-radiometric survey of 3790 line km (almost exactly on the boundaries of EL4077) delineated nine magnetic responses suggestive of discrete intrusive volcanic sources of which one (RC26) was within EL25397 (approx MGA53 794600E / 8161600N). These anomalies were ground checked; and loam samples were taken from 6 of the anomalies and 3 other photogeological sites of interest. No kimberlitic or lamproitic indicator minerals were found in these samples. Radiometric anomalies were also defined for follow-up. Of interest is ‘U-channel anomaly 1 / anomaly RC2-8 (2x bkgnd U channel response; 6-7 x bkgnd K response) that is almost coincident with an intense magnetic anomaly (Anomaly RC-26) at AMG 795000E / 8161500N (Figure 4).

Geology is described as “outcrop is predominantly Gold Creek Volcanics, hematised in places, with adjacent low outcrops of hematised quartz sandstone”. A petrological sample is described as “brecciated / quartz (-tourmaline?) – veined ferruginised basalt or chilled ‘dolerite’”. Rock chip sampling from gave low values (see EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls) with maximum values of 195ppm Cu, 110ppm Co, 155ppm Zn (all in separate samples). Highest U value of 30ppm was within the sample that had the highest Zn value. No diamond indicator minerals were found.
Figure 4

Territory Uranium Company Ltd

EL 25397
Radiometric anomalies from EL4077 over U radiometrics (NTGS)

Anomaly 1
Anomaly RC2-8 coincident with mag anomaly RC-26

EL 4077 radiometric anomalies (white stars)

Untested radiometric anomaly
(57cps; bkgnd 2cps)
**EL 5468**
Work by CRA focussed further south in the Running Creek area (Fig 5). No work appears to have occurred with EL25397. Exploration focussed on Tawallah Group sequences for Redbank style cupriferous breccia deposits, gold mineralisation and diamondiferous kimberlitic diatremes. Detailed gravel sampling programs failed to establish any drainage train of kimberlitic indicator minerals. Six 40kg bulk samples were taken in areas around Running Creek yet provided no positive results. Rock chip sampling around Running Creek of outcropping arenite/trachyte units presented no significant Au/Cu to test any potential Redbank breccia-style mineralisation. All further exploration in this area was centred on targets that are now part of the Running Creek and Stanton prospects.

**EL 7174**
CRA reprocessed the previous airborne geophysics covering EL 7174 with reinterpretation of the magnetic and radiometric data in an effort to delineate new targets. None were defined. CRA also carried out stratigraphic drilling (south of EL25397) to look for stratabound basemetal mineralisation. The drilling indicated that the cover sequences were too thick to allow economic exploration. A lack of incised drainage plus the presence of transported soil/alluvium also limited geochemical sampling options.

**EL 7226**
As with EL7174, CRA reprocessed the previous airborne geophysics covering EL 7174 with reinterpretation of the magnetic and radiometric data in an effort to delineate new targets. None were defined. Two rock chip float samples were collected within EL25397 (SW corner of EL25397; see EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls); no significant results came from the multi-element analysis. CRA relinquished this tenement in 1991, concluding that the western half of the tenement (including the area that now covers the southwest portion of EL 25397) is covered by a considerable thickness of Masterton sandstone and was considered unprospective and economically prohibitive.

**EL 7314**
Unlike the CRA tenements mentioned above, EL7314 covered most of EL25397. CRA’s exploration concept for EL7314 was to test the Pungalina Member of the Gold Creek Volcanics for stratabound copper mineralisation. Helicopter rock chip sampling of the Pungalina Member within EL25397 gave no elevated base metal results (see EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls). Low density reconnaissance stream sediment sampling from catchments draining the Pungalina Member and assayed for Ag, Co, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb). All results were unremarkable, with best results within EL25397 being 30ppm Cr and Co (in separate samples). Zn, Cu and Pb were all
10ppm or less (see EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls). Interpretation of BMR regional radiometric data suggests that these samples represent the silty facies of the Pungalina Member.

1993 – 1997: Ashton Mining / BHP JV; EL 8084 and EL8115

EL's 8084 and 8115 only covered a small southern portion of EL 25397 between 1993 and 1997, with most of the Licences extending further south. The tenements were subject to a JV between Ashton and BHP (the Wollogorang JV) which encompassed several tenements in the area. Ashton explored for diamonds and BHP for base metals, using the stratiform sediment-hosted Cu-Co mineralisation style and Redbank-style Cu pipes. Ashton Mining collected 2 samples for diamond exploration within EL25397; both negative and recorded within the DIM database.

Base metal exploration consisted of airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys, airborne TEM surveys and geochemical sampling. The high frequency pattern consistent with a shallow, flat-lying magnetic source was interpreted as basalts within the Gold Creek Volcanics. NW and NE-trending linears are interpreted as faults. The magnetic anomalies identified from the airborne magnetic data are all located south of EL25397. Follow-up ground magnetic surveys are also south of EL25397.

A helicopter-assisted regional stream sediment survey (2-3km cumulative drainage spacing) was carried out. All reported geochemical anomalies are south outside of EL25397, with an ENE-trending zone of anomalous Ag-Au-Cu-Cd-Ni-Pd stream geochemistry within 2km of the southern boundary of EL25397. Stream sediments were assayed by BCL as well as ICP analysis. BCL analysis defined the anomalous zone just south of EL25397. The ICP data did not show any 'significant' anomalies but higher background levels were found in streams draining the Gold Creek Volcanics. Not all stream sediment sample assays were reported, but available results are in EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls. Soil sampling and drilling took place south of EL25397.


At the time that Ashton/BHP were exploring the southern portion of EL25397, CRA explored the central and northern parts of EL25397 either in their own right (with EL8856) or in JV with titleholders Carnegie Minerals NL (CRA were managing the exploration) with EL's 8533 and 8534. The Licences covering EL25397 were part of a larger regional landholding which aimed to investigate the Gold Creek Volcanics for breccia-hosted copper mineralisation.
Figure 5: EL 25397 stream sediment sample sites with CRA anomalies & Pungalina pipe-set location
EL 8533
In the first year CRA (Rio Tinto) carried out a detailed airborne geophysics survey
and a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling programme. Airborne magnetics
and radiometrics were flown over the entire tenement with lines 300-400m apart in a
north-south direction. Dominant NW-SE orientations of the rocks were observed with
major E-W faults. No significant uranium anomalies were identified. The airborne
survey was interpreted and the faults are captured in MapInfo
(CR19960614_AeromagInterpLines.tab).

There are around 144 -80# stream sediment samples (in EL25397_Historic Stream
Sed Data.xls; Fig 5) which were assayed in 1996 by Amdel using ICP-OES and ICP-
MS. The original lab report was not included in the report so detection limits are not
known for some elements. A couple of ‘spot high’ results were named as CRA
anomalies; Barra Anomaly (within EL 25397) sample 5594612: 175ppm Cu, 18ppm
Pb, 11ppm Zn, 9ppm Co draining a catchment of 2km². Cu anomaly is 17 times
higher than background values. Archer anomaly sample 5594602: 115ppm Cu,
13ppm Pb, 7ppm Zn, 7ppm Co draining a catchment of 2.5km² this anomaly is 11
times higher than background values (Figure 5). Seven geochemical samples were
taken across the circular geophysical anomaly of Calvert 1 at 50m spacing (Figure
5). No anomalous results were reported with the highest values being 17.1ppm Cu,
8.4ppm Pb and 7.6ppm Zn.

In the second year, thirty-two -80# samples were taken as infill to the previous
survey. No anomalous results reported and initial anomalies could not be replicated. However;
- There were NO replicate samples taken at the same site as the anomalies.
  All infill samples are scattered over the tenement and further north
- The lab used for the second year work was Assaycorp of Pine Creek, using
  similar assay methods but different detection limits – for some elements the
detection limit was lower than that used by Amdel in the previous year
- The sample ledger coordinates do not match the coordinates on the map; the
  map coordinates (used from georeferencing maps in MapInfo) have been
  used after conversion to MGA53. It may be possible that the follow-up work
  meant the original sample sites weren’t located.

A further seventy-three -20# and -40# soil samples were taken around ‘Barra’ and
‘Archer’ anomalies and at ‘Calvert 1’, a circular feature between the two geochemical
anomalies. From looking at the maps it appears that the soil sample sites were
adjacent to the stream sediment sample sites, rather than upstream from the
potential anomalous source. It is possible that CRA were trialling the concept of
sampling the ‘overbank’ material near a stream sediment sample. The rationale of
overbank sampling was that the area regularly flooded and soils adjacent to drainage were coated with a veneer of stream sediment material.

‘Barra’ anomaly had two east-west 0.5km lines sampled at 50m spacing over the Pungalina siltstone. These reported very low base metals: highest values 14.2ppm Cu, 30.5ppm Pb and 44.1ppm Zn. ‘Archer’ anomaly had three north-south lines 250m apart at 50m spacing over Pungalina siltstone. The lines reported very low base metals with the highest value reading 22.1ppm Cu, 5.1ppm Pb and 89ppm Zn. The ‘Calvert 1’ anomaly produced no anomalous base metals, with highest reading of 17ppm Cu.

Four rock chip samples were also taken in Year 2, producing one elevated response in an iron rich sample at Calvert 1: 275ppm Cu, 51ppm Pb, 8ppm Zn, 10.5%Fe. A 40kg gravel sample sieved at -4mm showed no kimberlitic indicator minerals. There was no concluding report, but it does appear that the Calvert 1 anomaly was not fully investigated.

Small ground magnetic surveys were also conducted over the anomalies which did not yield any significant results. However, the survey over Calvert 1 showed a higher response around the perimeter, which has been interpreted as laterite collected in the drainage.

**EL 8534**

Only one block of EL8534 is within EL25397, so no work was carried out within EL25397. Throughout 1995-97, Carnegie Minerals Limited explored for kimberlite intrusions, predominantly in the coastal strip of the Wearyan Shelf. A 400m line spaced aeromagnetic/radiometric survey and follow-up field check found no major anomalies in or near EL 25397. Seven 20kg bulk samples sieved to -2mm screen size, one which was taken just to the northeast of EL 25397 found no major geochemical anomaly.

**EL 8856**

Rio Tinto Exploration drilled the stratigraphic holes DD95GC007 within EL25397, designed to test the thickness of the Gold Creek Volcanics, particularly under cover (Figure 6). Rio Tinto were testing the Gold Creek Volcanics for breccia-hosted copper mineralisation similar to that found further south at Redbank. Hole DD95GC007 was the only hole assayed and no significant base metal results were intercepted. Highest values were 5m @ 147ppm Cu from 145m; 10m @ 45ppm Co from 150m; 5m @ 157ppm Zn from 90m. This hole was relogged by Rawlings (2006), and differentiated the stratigraphy in the Gold Creek Volcanics and shows the hole intersected both the Upper and Lower Pungalina Members, the Gold Creek
Volcanics and finishing in the underlying Wollogorang Formation. The highest assay values are not within the ‘target unit’ (at 120m – 140m) but within the underlying ‘basalt 4’ unit (145-150m).

Airborne magnetics and radiometrics flown in the northwest area of the tenement (and southern portion of EL 25397) delineated major northwest and east-west trending faults as well as the continuation of Gold Creek Volcanics under shallow cover. No significant uranium anomalies were detected. 22 helicopter assisted stream sediment samples were also taken in catchments draining the outcropping Gold Creek Volcanics yet no significant base metals were detected (results in EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls).

**EL 9204**

Only 3 blocks out of the 200 blocks that formed EL9204 fell within EL25397. EL9204 was explored along with EL’s 9205 and 9266 by BHP as part of regional exploration programme for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. Work included a regional stream sediment sampling program with a 2kg sample (-10#) was taken for BLEG processing of Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Cd, Ni and Pd. Only 4 samples were taken inside EL 25397, with results available for 3 of those samples. No samples recorded anomalous results, although it is possible that the analysis wasn’t suitable for the sample type, particularly as the lab used BLEG on Ni and Zn, and there is no description on acids used. The poor results from the stream sediment sampling on EL9204 led to BHP dropping the Licence after only 1 season of exploration. Soil sampling was carried out further south of EL25397 (on EL9205). Airborne geophysics and an airborne TEM survey reported were outside the EL9204 (and EL25397).
 Untested radiometric anomaly

(57cps; bkgnd 2cps)

Legend

NTGS Stratigraphic Dhole

BHP Mn Bedrock Drillholes

Rock Chips collected from previous work

Run
6. EXPLORATION DURING YEAR 1

6.1 Scope of Work

Work done during Year 1 of tenure consisted of a historic data compilation. The results of previous work are outlined in the previous section ('Previous Work') with summary data in Appendix 1. Work done included checking:

a) historic tenure in MapInfo, using a MapInfo file supplied by DPIFM (containing exploration tenure, but not mining tenure)

b) checking historic tenure from old Titles tenure sheets (which contain mining as well as exploration tenure) from 1964 – 1982 (1:250,000 scale) and 1987 – 1999 (1:100,000 scale). It is worth noting that these sheets are incomplete with 5 year gaps between sheets common.

c) checking NTGS datasets, such as COREDAT, MODAT, Explorer 3

d) checking open file company reports submitted for previous tenure covering EL 25397

e) georeferencing relevant maps and plans into MapInfo to obtain locations of samples and mapped geology within EL 25397 with results tabled in Excel files (Appendix 2) and MapInfo files (Appendix 3)

f) Lindeman Geophysics produced U, Th, TC radiometric images using NTGS airborne geophysics (Appendix 4)

g) obtaining geophysical data from Rio Tinto with production of radiometric and magnetic images by Lindeman Geophysics (Appendix preliminary modelling of geophysical data (Appendix 4)

h) sacred sites register check with AAPA

i) examining SEEBASE data for tectonic history that may relate to breccia formation

6.2 Work Completed

In summary, the work completed as part of the Scope of Work during Year 1 is as follows:

a) a list of previous tenure and Industry reports are in Appendix 1.

b) there are no mineral claims or mining leases recorded in the Licence area from 1964 – 1982 (250,000 scale) or 1987 – 1999 (1:100,000 scale)

c) there are no MODAT occurrences within the tenement

d) Drillhole DD95GC007 is recorded in Explorer 3 Drillhole Database and within Coredat but the location is different. The Explorer 3 location corresponds to this work and it is recommended that Coredat coordinates be edited. Drillhole DD95GC007 has complete assays,
summary geology and downhole surveys collected (EL25397_Drillhole Data.xls – in Appendix 2).

e) Other drillholes captured include shallow auger drilling for manganese – 30 holes were drilled between 2m and 38m depth (EL1612_1613_Dhole Data.tab – in Appendix 2; Fig 6) with no assays and all intersected ‘Ptn’ (Masterton Sandstone; now called Echo Sandstone, which comprises the Pungalina Member)

f) there are no rock chip samples from Explorer 3 database within EL25397. However, from this data compilation exercise, 41 rock chip samples have been captured (EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls; in Appendix 2; Fig 6)

g) there are no soil samples from Explorer 3 database within tenement boundaries. However, from this data compilation exercise, 73 soil samples have been captured from overbank sampling in the Archer/Barra/Calvert Anomaly areas within EL25397 (EL25397_Soil Sample Data.xls; in Appendix 2)

h) there are 13 stream sediment samples in the Explorer 3 database within EL25397, from EL7314 (CR1992-0057). From this data capture exercise, there are now 39 stream sediment samples from EL7314 and 4 samples from EL7320 (all in report CR1992-0057). A check of sample locations show that the Explorer 3 stream sediments plot in the same positions as those captured in this exercise, except for one sample which has an offset of around 350m. Stream sediment samples collected from other explorers in the area have also been georeferenced, with 249 stream sediment samples now compiled in EL253697_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls; in Appendix 2 and Figure 5

i) no positive results from DIM Database. No additional data has been captured in this exercise.

j) results of previous exploration that have been obtained from georeferencing old maps is shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. Appendix 3 contains all the MapInfo data used for georeferencing of samples (raster maps and MapInfo tab files)

k) examination of the NTGS geophysical data showed a radiometric response of 57 cps, above a background of approximately 2 cps at MGA53 796600E / 8159 400N. This radiometric anomaly has not been tested or field-checked and is further south of the anomaly identified in exploration on EL4077

l) the radiometric anomaly delineated from exploration on EL4077 has had some petrology and rock chip sampling but the source of the radiometric anomaly was not identified and should be field-checked.
This anomaly is not as large as the one further south that shows on the NTGS radiometrics

m) preliminary modelling and image production using geophysical data purchased from Rio Tinto did not delineate additional radiometric anomalies that had not been already outlined from the regional geophysical data (Appendix 4). The airborne magnetics showed a ‘noisy’ response which is attributed to the Pungalina Member and was noted in previous interpretations

n) results from the AAPA register check showed 5 recorded sites and one registered site within EL25397. None of these sites are located within the areas of immediate exploration interest.

6.3 Discussion of Results from Work Completed

In summary, the data compilation work shows;

a) Exploration has mainly consisted of several campaigns of regional stream sediment sampling, mostly from helicopter reconnaissance
b) Most of the exploration focussed on the Stanton/Running Creek prospects outside of EL25397. Most exploration within EL25397 was on the southern portion of the tenement
c) CRA has been the main explorer; holding tenure from 1983 to 1998, but most of this time was spent further south (with a little time on the SE section)
d) The work done by CRA over the main section consisted mainly of stream sediment sampling which outlined the Barra, Archer and Calvert 1 anomalies. The work done in Year 2 did not give anomalous results BUT it is worth noting that;
   i) there was no replicate sampling at sites of anomalies (‘infill’ samples were taken from other areas)
   ii) soil sampling was done over the area of the stream sed anomalies. This was probably ‘overbank’ sampling and did not give significant results
   iii) 2 different labs were used (Analabs in the first year which gave anomalies; Assaycorp in the second year with flat results). There doesn’t seem to be any checking between labs
   iv) coordinates of sample sites in CRA’s sample ledgers do not match the coordinates of the sample sites on the maps. The coordinates from digitising maps is taken as correct as this corresponds to actual map locations as well as map delineations of anomalous sample areas. This discrepancy in coordinates may have led to problems with Year 2 follow-up work if coordinates were taken from the sample database rather than map coordinates

e) there is no regolith mapping in the area, and regolith mapping does not appear to have been taken into consideration when planning surface geochemical sampling
f) A description of some of the stream sediment sample sites indicated some rather large drainage systems were sampled – the sample sizes for large drainages with large seasonal volumes of water may have been too small for representative samples

g) Reviewing the images created from the airborne geophysics shows the main radiometric anomaly has not been tested

h) Reviewing the geophysical interpretations made by previous explorers shows the main structures in the area are aligned EW and NW-SE but have not been used to focus exploration

i) The 'Pungalina pipe-set' identified as an 'excellent base metal target' remains untested

j) NTGS mapping (Rawlings 2006) indicates that breccia pipes (which host base metal mineralisation at Running Creek) are;
   a. Circular, trapezoidal or elliptical in plan
   b. Diameter often <100m
   c. Some pipes obscured by younger deposits or associated faults are difficult to recognise in the field
   d. At Stanton, the major brecciation and stratigraphic offset is a pipe-shaped body plunging 40° to NW
   e. Stratigraphy has been modified by structural repetitions and truncations of faults dipping 35° to NW
   f. The structural event that formed the breccia pipes at Running Creek is considered to be contemporaneous with the folding of the Gold Creek Volcanics and before deposition of the Pungalina Member
   g. High-grade Co-Ni mineralisation at Stanton is associated with dark brown or lesser dark green altered mudstone of the 'target unit' within the Gold Creek Volcanics

k) A summary of the mineralisation model proposed by Rawlings (2006) for breccia pipe-hosted mineralisation is as follows;
   a. Uplift, folding and faulting in late Tawallah Group time, creating breccia pipes and allowing cross-stratal fluid flow of reduced hydrocarbon-bearing fluids from Wollogorang Fm into oxidised Gold Creek Volcanics
   b. Movement of reduced hydrocarbon-bearing fluids probably driven by emplacement of felsic or mafic intrusions
   c. Reduced fluids partially reduced ‘redbeds’ in the ‘target unit’ of the GCV
   d. Oxidised metalliferous fluids (perhaps from volcanic rocks) mixed with reduced fluids in the main dilation zones of breccia pipes, resulting in siegenite & chalcopyrite deposition
   e. Sulphide precipitation mainly in upper part of breccia zone and in the ‘target unit’, rather than the main breccia body.
7. PLANNED EXPLORATION FOR YEAR 2

While there have been several campaigns of stream sediment sampling over EL25397, it seems that the sample size, sample location and laboratory methods may not have been optimal for identifying geochemical anomalies. Most of the work has been via helicopter, which is good for covering large areas but may have meant that limited ground traversing has limited the geological understanding of the prospectivity of the area. Exploration in Year 2 is planned to increase the understanding of the prospectivity of the area, as well as test some of the targets delineated from the data compilation and review carried out in Year 1. From the previous work, the exploration targets are mainly breccia pipe-hosted base metal mineralisation and unconformity-hosted uranium mineralisation. Breccia-hosted deposits at Redbank were found either as topographic circular features or by soil sampling (Burdekin Pacific, 2005).

Planned work includes;

1. Compile regolith mapping over the tenement area to assist with geochemical sampling (using CRC-Leme studies as a basemap with additional work in areas of interest)
2. Obtain satellite imagery over the area to assist with ground reconnaissance and mapping, particularly to look for circular features that may indicate pipes
3. Field reconnaissance/ground scintillometry to the untested radiometric anomaly in the SE of the tenement (MGA53 796500E / 8159500N), with systematic rock chip or soil sampling of outcrop / residual soils is recommended over stream sediment sampling.
4. Sampling and mapping of the ‘Pungalina pipe set’ (MGA 53 765500E / 8182500N). Systematic rock chip or soil sampling of outcrop / residual soils is recommended over stream sediment sampling. Ultimately the Pungalina pipe-set can only be fully tested by drilling into the lower Gold Creek Volcanics
5. Sampling and mapping of the CRA ‘Barra, Archer and Calvert’ geochem anomalies, plus reconnaissance upstream of these anomalies. Systematic rock chip or soil sampling of outcrop / residual soils is recommended over stream sediment sampling.
6. Further review of mineralisation at Redbank to further define the exploration model for breccia-style mineralisation within EL25397

Expenditure is expected to be at least $26,000. Drilling is not planned for Year 2 as rig availability in this remote area with the current economic climate is an issue. However, it is envisaged that during Year 2 a rig will be sourced, perhaps from neighbouring explorers, for drilling during Year 3.
8. REFERENCES


9. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure (as supplied by Territory Uranium) consisted of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maps</td>
<td>$104.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Studies</td>
<td>$5550.71</td>
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<td>Vehicle Costs</td>
<td>$179.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geophysics – data reprocessing</td>
<td>$3825.00</td>
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<td>Tenement Administration</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Overheads</td>
<td>$1497.05</td>
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</table>

**Total**           **$11,477.36**

The report writing and part of the data compilation were invoiced outside the anniversary period, and will be shown on next year’s expenditure. Also, the cost of purchasing geophysics from Rio Tinto (plus processing of this data) will also be shown on next year’s expenditure.
APPENDIX ONE

LIST OF COMPANY REPORTS FROM

PREVIOUS TENURE - EL 25397
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENURE</th>
<th>REPORTS</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
<th>SAMPLING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP 2167</td>
<td>CR1970-0075</td>
<td>Borroloola area, NT (Calvert, Redbank, Wearyan, and Batten Creek blocks) 1969 exploration programme. Manganese enriched deposits to be explored further.</td>
<td>All sampling outside of EL25397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP 3385</td>
<td>CR1971-0125</td>
<td>Final report on prospecting activities in Robinson River area, NT. No significant concentrations of heavy minerals in the sand deposits were found. Progress report on prospecting activities in the Robinson River Area. No significant concentrations of heavy minerals were found.</td>
<td>No samples within EL25397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1285</td>
<td>CR1977-0151</td>
<td>EL 1285, Seven Emu Homestead, Annual Report year ending 27-9-77. Search for manganese based on the Groote Eylandt model. Photogeological mapping followed by helicopter survey. Mapped laterite and looked for Mn at Proterozoic/Cretaceous boundaries. Concluded that laterite is a consistent unit but not associated with Mn mineralisation, and only minor or no Mn at Proterozoic/Cretaceous boundary.</td>
<td>2 laterite samples within EL25397; not recorded; not significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1980-0072</td>
<td>EL 1285, Seven Emu Homestead, Annual report year ending 27-9-79. Reconnaissance drill programme, with selected intervals sent for geochem analysis, and some holes selected for age dating. Samples collected for microfossil analysis, in order to correlate the Cretaceous sediments in this area with those at Groote Eylandt. No results reported or conclusions made in this report. 56 holes totalling 796m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1981-0052</td>
<td>EL1285, Final Report, Seven Emu Area. Surface and drill testing was carried out during life of tenure in an area where potential existed for Groote Eylandt Mn in Cretaceous sediments onlapping Proterozoic rocks. The Proterozoic outcrop was interpreted as providing an embayed paleocoastline during the Cretaceous, giving protection for Mn distribution. Adequate testing revealed Albian age Cretaceous clay sands overlying a smooth, gently sloping pre-Cretaceous surface. No Groote Eylandt style Mn mineralisation was found. Small Mn accumulations in Karns Dolomite were considered to have no potential.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1612</td>
<td>CR1979-0011</td>
<td>Skeleton Creek &amp; Pungalina, NT, Annual report for year ending 28-10-78. Planned drilling not commenced as permission withheld by Currawa Tide. Awaiting NLC decisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1980-0075</td>
<td>Quarterly report year ending 28-1-80. No abstract.</td>
<td>EL1612_1613_Dhole_Data.tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1980-0129</td>
<td>Annual report on exploration, Skeleton Creek &amp; Pungalina for year ending 28-10-79. No conclusions or recommendations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1981-0075</td>
<td>EL 1612 Skeleton Creek, NT Final report. Surface and drill testing was carried out in an area of potential for Groote Eylandt style Mn. Albian age Cretaceous clay sands overlap gently sloping pre-Cretaceous land surface. No manganese of Groote Eylandt style located.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1613</td>
<td>CR1979-0011</td>
<td>Skeleton Creek &amp; Pungalina, NT, Annual report for year ending 28-10-78. Planned drilling not commenced as permission withheld by Currawa Tide. Awaiting NLC decisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1980-0075</td>
<td>Quarterly report year ending 28-1-80. No abstract.</td>
<td>EL1612_1613_Dhole_Data.tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1980-0129</td>
<td>Annual report on exploration, Skeleton Creek &amp; Pungalina for year ending 28-10-79. No conclusions or recommendations.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1982-0171</td>
<td>EL 1613 Pungalina, NT Final report. The lack of manganese oxide intersections and definite Cretaceous sedimentary indicates little potential for Groote Eylandt type deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2564</td>
<td>CR1982-0041</td>
<td>First annual report on exploration carried out 1st year. Gravity and magnetic surveys have detailed anomalies in the Sandy Creek Area. A radioactive phosphatic unit crops out in South of EL2564. The unit appears to consist of separate lenticular beds. Uranium is associated with the phosphate, while copper mineralisation is more common in adjacent flaggy units containing re-worked phosphatic material.</td>
<td>All drilling outside of EL25397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1983-0171</td>
<td>Final report on exploration for period October 1980 to May 1983. Due to limited extent and low grade of the southern anomaly no further examination was carried out.</td>
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<td>TENURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL 2565</td>
<td>CR1982-0041</td>
<td>First annual report on exploration carried out 1st year. Gravity and magnetic surveys have detailed anomalies in the Sandy Creek Area. A radioactive phosphatic unit crops out in South of EL2564. The unit appears to consist of separate lenticular beds. Uranium is associated with the phosphate, while copper mineralisation is more common in adjacent flaggy units containing re-worked phosphatic material.</td>
<td>All drilling outside of EL25397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1982-0371</td>
<td>Annual report on exploration. Looking for U/Cu mineralisation. Found high U and Cu mineralisation in some areas near the surface - associated with a higher phosphate content. Gravity and coincident mag anomaly on central area of EL2564 remains unresolved. 12 percussion holes totalling 398m in 1981; 2 diamond holes in EL3045 in 1982; 3 percussion holes in 1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1983-0171</td>
<td>Final report on exploration for period October 1980 to May 1983. Due to limited extent and low grade of the southern anomaly no further examination was carried out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 4077</td>
<td>CR1984-0025</td>
<td>Annual report for year ending 23-12-83, Running Creek Northern Territory. One diamond and three microdiamonds detected, no indicator minerals. Six anomalies loam were sampled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1985-0055</td>
<td>Annual report, Running Creek, year ending 22-12-74. Geochemical analyses do not suggest kimberlitic or lamproitic lithologies. Further results are still to come.</td>
<td>5 samples captured in DIM Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1986-0031</td>
<td>Final report for Running Creek prospect, period ending 13-11-1985. One diamond was observed in drainage sampling near Running Creek Yard. Follow-up sampling revealed one microdiamond. Magnetic anomalies were sampled and three microdiamonds were recovered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1989-0588</td>
<td>Annual Report Exploration Programme 13 August 1988 to 12 August 1989. Geological mapping indicate that breccia pipes (cause unknown) occur in sequence in the central section of the licence, copper mineralisation is associated with these pipes. One macrodiamond was recovered during year one. Diamond potential for this area is yet to be determined.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1991-0126</td>
<td>Annual report on exploration programme year three 13 August 1989 to 12 August 1990. Exploration has confirmed the presence of a large number of trachyte filled breccia pipes, which have anomalous copper geochemistry which have the potential to be an economically extractable resource. Petrographic analysis indicates copper mineralisation secondary due to surficial enrichment.</td>
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<td>CR1991-0203</td>
<td>Second annual report, period ending 15 December 1990. Drill testing of potential &quot;Redbank-style&quot; breccia targets within the MCNs was completed. 9 percussion drill holes were completed. 179 samples were collected and assayed. Weak to moderate copper mineralisation was encountered at Running Creek prospect (MCN's 2688 and 2691) and the Satlick prospect (MCN 2690). The best intercept was 20m at 1.02% Cu from surface including 6m at 2.5% Cu from 4m at the Satlick prospect within basalt, sandstone-siltstone sequence. Ground magnetic surveys were completed over selected portions of the MCNs</td>
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<td>CR1992-0188</td>
<td>EL 5468 Running Creek, EL 7174 Collar Creek, EL 7225 Hobblechain Creek, NT, combined annual report for period ending 30-03-1992. Exploration based on locating a Red Bank style of deposit. To this end several likely sites (Stanton, Bilton, Archangel and Monster) were examined by a shallow drilling project and ground magnetics. No significant assays were obtained from the Monster Prospect. The remaining prospects returned elevated copper and cobalt values. Bilton and Stanton prospects returned anomalous gold values -6m at 0.16g-t Au from PD90RC10 Bilton, and 6m at 1.2g-t Au from PD90RC13, Stanton Prospect. DD91CCXI returned no anomalous base metal values from the Gold Creek Volcanics. It did return 2m at 0.11pp Au from this unit. Elevated Cu, Co and Zn values (1116ppm Cu, 174ppm Co and 1470ppm Zn) were obtained from units of the Wollogorang Formation. Assays of material from the Settlement Creek Volcanics recorded elevated Zn (920ppm) and elevated Ba (1300ppm) values. The work to date has downgraded the potential of cupiferous breccia bodies in EL5468, and shown a broad potential for sediment hosted base metal mineralisation</td>
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<td>TENURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1993-0136</td>
<td>Fifth annual report EL 5468 Running Creek year ending 12 August 1992 W J Fisher-Running Creek Farm-in and joint venture. A stratigraphic drill hole (total depth 328.53m) was completed to test the base metal potential of the Gold Creek Volcanics and its contact with the Wollogorang Formation. No significant base metal values were obtained from the Gold Creek Volcanics. Weak Cu (5.17 m at 403ppm) and Zn (1.4m at 0.6% Zn) was obtained from the basal Wollogorang Formation. Soil sampling at the Stanton Prospect confirmed the Cu-Co anomaly. It was further verified by a percussion drill programme (maximum 8m at 0.39% Co and 4m at 0.39% Cu). Work at the Gregjo Prospect showed the mineralisation to be localised.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1993-0687</td>
<td>EL 5468 Running Creek, NT (Excised area) final report for period ending 12-08-1993. Diamond exploration in this area has proved negative. Work to date to test the area for base metals has highlighted an area of coincident Cu-Co anomalism associated with a magnetic high, which is referred to as the Stanton Prospect. Drilling has returned values to 25m at 0.23% Cu and 0.14% Co with 6m 0.2g-t Au.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1993-0688</td>
<td>Final report for the period ending 12-08-1993. A comprehensive mineral exploration programme was completed over the licence area including geological mapping, rock chip and stream sediment sampling, RC percussion drilling as well as airborne and ground geophysics. The work recovered one macrodiamond and returned anomalous gold, copper and zinc values. The anomalous values however are not believed to be associated with economic mineralization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1993-0776</td>
<td>Annexure to renewal of mineral claims numbers 2688-2691. This work summarises the work to date on these MCN's which is presented in full within the relevant annual reports. These claims cover area containing 'Redbank Style' mineralization with some potential to host Cobalt mineralization.</td>
<td>No work within EL25397</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL 7174</td>
<td>CR1992-0188 EL 5468 Running Creek, EL 7174 Collar Creek, EL 7225 Hobblechain Creek, NT, combined annual report for period ending 30-03-1992. Exploration based on locating a Red Bank style of deposit. To this end several likely sites (Stanton, Bilton, Archangel and Monster) were examined by a shallow drilling project and ground magnetics. No significant assays were obtained from the Monster Prospect. The remaining prospects returned elevated copper and cobalt values. Bilton and Stanton prospects returned anomalous gold values -6m at 0.16g-t Au from PD90RC10 Bilton, and 6m at 1.2g-t Au from PD90RC13, Stanton Prospect. DD91CCKI returned no anomalous base metal values from the Gold Creek Volcanics. It did return 2m at 0.11pp Au from this unit. Elevated Cu, Co and Zn values (1116ppm Cu, 174ppm Co and 1470ppm Zn) were obtained from units of the Wollogorang Formation. Assays of material from the Settlement Creek Volcanics recorded elevated Zn (920ppm) and elevated Ba (1300ppm) values. The work to date has downgraded the potential of cupiferous breccia bodies in EL5468, and shown a broad potential for sediment hosted base metal mineralisation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL 7226</td>
<td>CR1993-0190 Combined Final Report for Excised Tenments period ending 1 December 1992 EL 7174 Collar Creek, EL 7225 Hobblechain Creek W J Fisher-Running Creek Farm-in and Joint Venture. Review of data acquired to date has failed to identify any untested targets. Open file airborne geophysics reprocessed in house.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1992-0031</td>
<td>Final Report Excised Tenments Running Creek Farm-In and Joint Venture. Geochemical analysis returned no significant geochemical anomalism.</td>
<td>EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TENURE</td>
<td>REPORTS</td>
<td>COMMENTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL 7314</td>
<td>CR1992-0057</td>
<td>First and final Report EL 7314 Pungalina Creek period ending 25 November 1991. 39 stream sediment and 18 rock chip samples were collected over the licence area undergoing multielement analysis. No results were considered anomalous</td>
<td>43 stream sed samples in EL7314_EL732080 mesh_streamsediment.xls; EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls. 27 rock chip samples in EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 8084</td>
<td>CR1994-0551</td>
<td>Annual report EL 8084 12-07-1993 to 11-07-1994. 33 gravel samples were collected and analysed for diamonds and indicator minerals. Results were negative.</td>
<td>30 stream sed samples within EL25397 but results reported only for 8 samples. In EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls. 2 Rock chip locations in EL25397 but no assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1995-0603</td>
<td>Annual report exploration licence 8084 12th July 1994 to 11th July 1995. Additional work will be dependent on results from bulk and 36 stream samples collected.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1996-0813</td>
<td>Annual report ELs 8084, 8098 and 8115 Running Creek 12-07-1995 to 11-07-1996. Diamond Exploration: A total of 27 gravel &amp; three loam samples were collected. On EL8084 24 gravel samples were collected. Of these 2 were positive with sample RBR00501 having a single Microdiamond and sample RBR00506 with 2 chromites. Two samples taken to follow-up RBR00506, and one taken downstream of magnetic anomaly GMRC02. These samples have not been processed. From the previous year six samples proved positive with a single microdiamond each. Two loam samples were taken on magnetic targets GMRC01 and GMRC03. These samples not processed as yet. On EL8115 &amp; EL8098 the 2 bulk (50 tonne) gravel samples taken over the previous reporting period have both proved negative. Base Metal Exploration: Two aeromagnetic/radiometric surveys, two airborne TEM surveys and geochemical sampling. EL8115-A geotem anomaly &quot;RB1&quot; has been identified as a possible Redbank style Cu pipe ground TEM, and possible drill testing may follow. EL8098-8115-8084 Orientation Survey: 57</td>
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<td>CR1997-0683</td>
<td>Final report exploration licences 8084, 8098 &amp; 8115 &quot;Running Creek&quot; 12th July, 1993 to 11th July, 1997. Diamond exploration consists of 150 stream-loam samples and 2 bulk samples. 8 samples were positive for EL8084 and one positive result was obtained from EL8098. Soil sampling outlined an area of Cu-Co anomalism. Follow up RC drilling proved disappointing. Drill holes intersected strongly altered basalts of the Gold Creek Volcanics. Review downgraded the prospectivity of the area. of 150 stream-loam samples 22 bulk samples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 8115</td>
<td>CR1994-0562</td>
<td>Annual report EL 8115 12-07-1993 to 11-07-1994. 6 gravel samples were collected. All samples were negative.</td>
<td>30 stream sed samples within EL25397 but results reported only for 8 samples. In EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls. 2 Rock chip locations in EL25397 but no assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1996-0813</td>
<td>Annual report ELs 8084, 8098 and 8115 Running Creek 12-07-1995 to 11-07-1996. Diamond Exploration: A total of 27 gravel &amp; three loam samples were collected. On EL8084 24 gravel samples were collected. Of these 2 were positive with sample RBR00501 having a single Microdiamond and sample RBR00506 with 2 chromites. Two samples taken to follow-up RBR00506, and one taken downstream of magnetic anomaly GMRC02. These samples have not been processed. From the previous year six samples proved positive with a single microdiamond each. Two loam samples were taken on magnetic targets GMRC01 and GMRC03. These samples not processed as yet. On EL8115 &amp; EL8098 the 2 bulk (50 tonne) gravel samples taken over the previous reporting period have both proved negative. Base Metal Exploration: Two aeromagnetic/radiometric surveys, two airborne TEM surveys and geochemical sampling. EL8115-A geotem anomaly &quot;RB1&quot; has been identified as a possible Redbank style Cu pipe ground TEM, and possible drill testing may follow. EL8098-8115-8084 Orientation Survey: 57</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR1997-0683</td>
<td>Final report exploration licences 8084, 8098 &amp; 8115 “Running Creek” 12th July, 1993 to 11th July, 1997. Diamond exploration consists of 150 stream-loam samples and 2 bulk samples. 8 samples were positive for EL8084 and one positive result was obtained from EL8098. Soil sampling outlined an area of Cu-Co anomalism. Follow up RC drilling proved disappointing. Drill holes intersected strongly altered basalts of the Gold Creek Volcanics. Review downgraded the prospectivity of the area. of 150 stream-loam samples 22 bulk samples.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL 8533</td>
<td>CR1996-0614 Carnegie farm-in agreement EL 8533 Calvert River project, NT, first annual report for period ending 16 July, 1996. A detailed airborne magnetic survey was flown over the title and a detailed interpretation. In addition 145-80# stream sediment samples were collected. 2 areas of low level copper anomalism were outlined.</td>
<td></td>
<td>CR19960614_AeromagInterpLines.tab; added 144 -80# stream seds to EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls BUT coorts in table don't match coords on map. Used coorts on map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1997-0550</td>
<td>Carnegie Farm-in agreement EL 8533 Calvert River project, NT second annual report for period ending 16 July, 1997. A circular feature designated Calvert 1, was followed up by ground magnetics and a single gravel sample. No kimberlitic indicators were observed. Base metal investigations included 32 -80# stream, 74-20# + 40# soil and 4 rock chip samples. No anomalous base metal values were received. 32 -80# stream sediment samples. 74-20# + 40# soil samples. 4 rock chip samples.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Added 12 stream seds to EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls; added 4 rock chips to EL25397_Historic Rock Chip Data.xls; captured location of infill soil samples - 73 soils in EL25397_Soil Sample Data.xls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1997-0629</td>
<td>EL 8533 Calvert River Project, N.T. partial relinquishment report for period ending 16 July 1997. 1 stream sediment sample was collected. Values are not regarded as significant. Other work completed consisted of a detailed airborne magnetic/radiometric survey.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No geochem data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1998-0666</td>
<td>Assessment of Batten aeromagnetic surveys Carnegie Minerals data. The report submitted is an assessment by Ashton Mining Ltd of the aeromagnetic data with the aim of locating magnetic anomalies indicative of kimberlitic intrusions. Although a number of anomalies were generated, they were interpreted to be cultured, recent sediment accumulations or reflecting noise from underlying volcanics.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No geochem data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 8534</td>
<td>CR1996-0561 Annual report to the Department of Mines and Energy Northern Territory, reporting period 07-1995 to 16-07-1996. 4200 line km of airborne magnetic and radiometric data was acquired over the licence. 3 distinct magnetic domains were identified. Enhancement identified several deep seated dipolar anomalies. Samples were collected from 7 sites. At each site a geochemical and gravel sample were collected. The results re-diamond indicators is still outstanding. Results of geochemical sampling were not significant.</td>
<td>1 geochemical and 1 gravel samples collected from each 7 sites; NONE in EL25397 so not captured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR1997-0520</td>
<td>Annual report to the Department of Mines and Energy Northern Territory exploration licence EL 8534 reporting period 17-07-1996 to 16-07-1997. No sampling completed during the second year of the licence. Results from the 7 heavy fraction samples collected in the previous year were negative. Reinterpretation of the airborne magnetics identified a number of deep seated dipolar magnetic anomalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No geochem data</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>EL 8856</td>
<td>CR1995-0874</td>
<td>EL 8856 first annual report for year ending 07-11-1995. 4 RC holes (368m) and 3 diamond holes (575.3m) were drilled to test the thickness of cover over the Tawallah Group and determine the stratigraphy undercover. This drilling indicated that the Gold Creek Volcanics lies beneath less than 100m cover in the western and southern edges of the title outcrops in the NW and is absent in the east.</td>
<td>DD95GC007 drilled to 268.2m in EL25397_Drillhole Data.xls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CR1996-0880</td>
<td>EL 8856 Gum Creek, NT, second annual report year ending 07-11-1996. An airborne magnetic-radiometric survey totalling 280 line km was completed in the NW of the licence and merged with existing data. Major NW and East West trenching faults were identified as well as extensions to the Gold Creek Volcanics under shallow cover. No uranium anomalies were identified. 22 stream sediment samples were collected from drainages draining the upper Gold Creek Volcanics. No anomalous base metal values were obtained.</td>
<td>16 of 22 stream sediment samples in EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data</td>
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<td>CR1997-0080</td>
<td>EL 8856 Gum Creek part relinquishment report for year ending 07-11-1996. Drilling demonstrated that the cretaceous cover is at 100m thick within the north of the relinquished area and thins to the south. In the south of the Gold Creek Volcanics was not present. No significant base metal values were obtained. 3 stream sediment samples failed to return any significant values.</td>
<td>RC drillholes not captured as outside of tenement. Stream seds previously reported</td>
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<td>CR1998-0003</td>
<td>EL 8856 Gum Creek third &amp; final report for the period ending 14th September 1997. 4 RC and 3 diamond drill holes were completed. This demonstrated that in the north of the licence the Cretaceous cover is &gt;100m, and thins to the south. Other work completed included reconnaissance stream sediment and airborne geophysics. No significant geochemical response was received.</td>
<td>Exploration data captured from previous years reports. Assay data for DD95GC007 from this rpt</td>
</tr>
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<td>EL 9204</td>
<td>CR1996-0681</td>
<td>Annual report for period ending 15-08-1996, North Wearyan project EL 9204, 9205 and 9266, McArthur Basin, NT. 700 line km of airborne magnetic data were acquired over EL’s 9266 and 9205. This work outlined a number of NW and NE trending linears. In addition 28 line km of airborne TEM (Geotem) was acquired on these titles. No EM targets were defined. 131 Stream sediment samples were collected from EL9204 outlining a small area of Cu-Cd anomalism in the SE. Work surrounding EL9205 outlined a trend extending into this title. EL9205 was gridded and 173 soil samples were collected on 100x200m centres. Maximum values of 217ppm Cu, 100ppm Co and 37ppm Ni were returned.</td>
<td>131 Stream sediment samples from EL9204; only 4 within EL25397; samples captured to EL25397_Historic Stream Sed Data.xls</td>
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<td>CR1997-0230</td>
<td>Final report for the period ending 30 January 1997, Exploration Licence 9204, Pungalina Creek, McArthur Basin, NT. 131 sites were sampled, several samples returned single element BCL anomalies. There was no significant ICP anomalism.</td>
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