FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT FOR EL24804

WAITE CREEK

NGALIA REGIONAL PROJECT

PERIOD 16 April 2007 to 17 March 2017

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

Exploration Licence EL24804 (Waite Creek) is part of the 100% owned Energy Metals Ltd (EME) Ngalia Regional Project situated 360km northwest of Alice Springs and 55km southwest of the Bigrlyi uranium project. EL24804 (43 graticular blocks) was granted on 16 April 2007.

In 2007 an airborne geophysical survey measuring radiometrics, magnetics and topography was conducted over Energy Metals Bigrlyi and Ngalia Regional tenements (including EL24804). Heritage notifications were also lodged with the CLC to permit drilling activities on the tenement. The clearance program involving the traditional owners and resulted in the identification of a significant number of cultural sites. A number of exclusion zones were designated which limited proposed exploration activities.

Exploration activities undertaken on the tenement during the 2008-2009 period included regional and reconnaissance mapping and prospecting, interpretation of 2007 airborne geophysical surveys including radiometric and magnetic imagery and compilation of historical data.

Exploration activities completed during the 2009-2010 period included shallow aircore drill testing (85 holes for 856m) of radiometric anomalies associated with calcrete regolith. No significant mineralisation was identified at depth.

On-ground investigations in 2011 found that a prominent radiometric feature identified from the 2007 aerial survey was a thorium-dominant, clay-pan anomaly of low uranium potential. Further studies were commenced to distinguish thorium-associated radiometric anomalies, which appear to be common features in the Waite Creek area, from those associated with calcrete to enable better targeting of uranium mineralisation.

A partial reduction (reducing the EL by 9 blocks) was approved on 1 July 2011.

During 2014-2015 a project review was undertaken. Open file data from Royal Resources Ltd (ROY), who explored the adjacent tenement, became available. EME drilling data (2009) and ROY data combined with magnetic and radiometric imagery was used for a prospectivity analysis of Bigrlyi-style uranium systems within the tenement and several locations were identified for field reconnaissance. However, field reconnaissance work revealed no surface mineralisation. The possibility of a significant surficial uranium deposit on EL24804 was downgraded and the southern part of the tenement was relinquished (17 blocks surrendered).

Further desktop studies suggested prospective beds of Mt Eclipse Sandstone on EL24804 are located too high up in the stratigraphy to be associated with Bigrlyi-style mineralisation. On this basis it was recommended that the remainder of the tenement be relinquished.

INTRODUCTION

The Ngalia Regional project comprises of ten 100% EME owned, granted exploration licences (total area approx. 3,300 km²; including EL24804) located in the Ngalia Basin, between 180 and 350 km northwest of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory (Figures 1 & 2). Eight of these tenements are contiguous and enclose the Bigrlyi project as well as containing a number of uranium occurrences including the Malawiri prospect (EME 52%) and the Walbiri prospect (EME 42%). The remaining EL's which includes EL24804 cover discrete uranium anomalies located 55km southwest of the Bigrlyi deposits.

The exploration focus on EL24804 was a surficial, calcrete-hosted uranium mineralised system with potential for an undercover, sandstone-hosted uranium mineralisation similar to that of the Bigrlyi deposit, which is associated with the Carboniferous Mount Eclipse Sandstone (ECL).

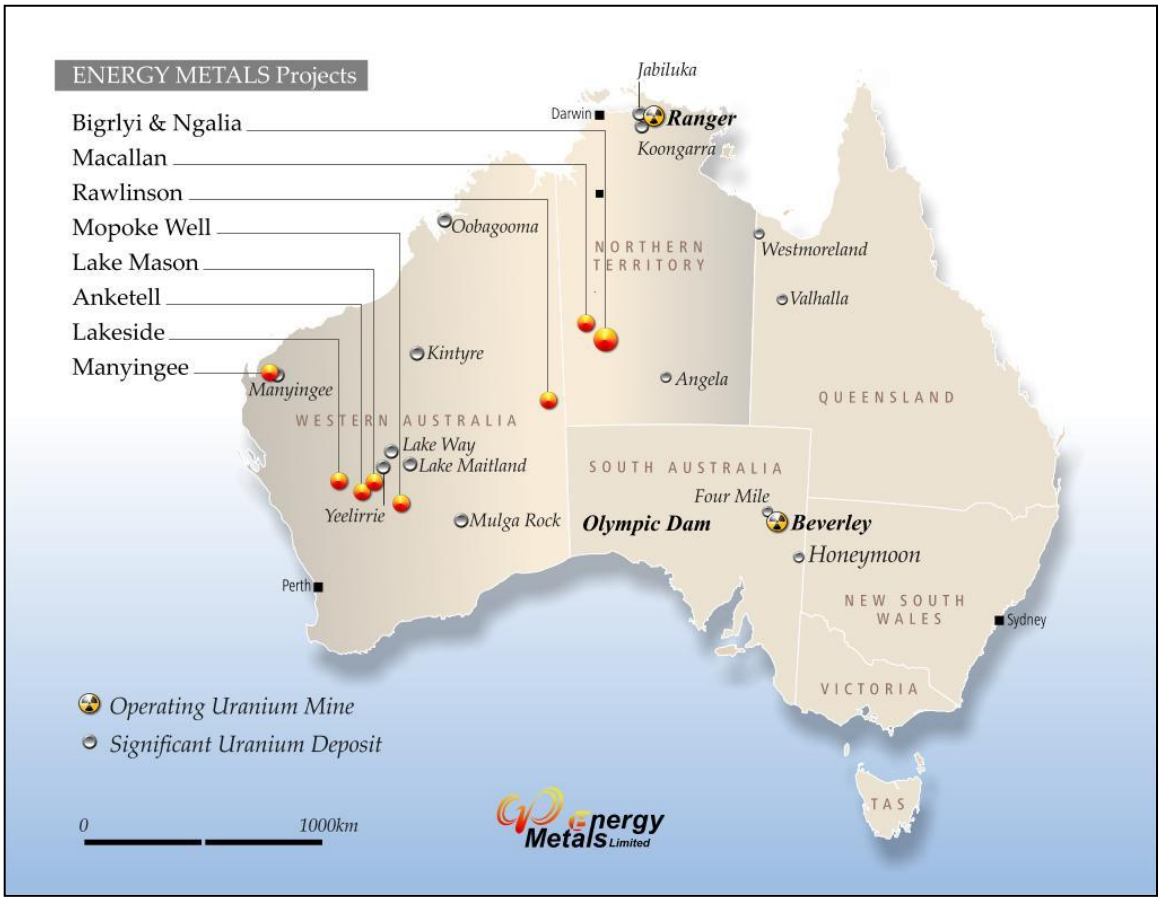

Figure 1: Location of the Bigrlyi/Ngalia Regional Projects (NT).

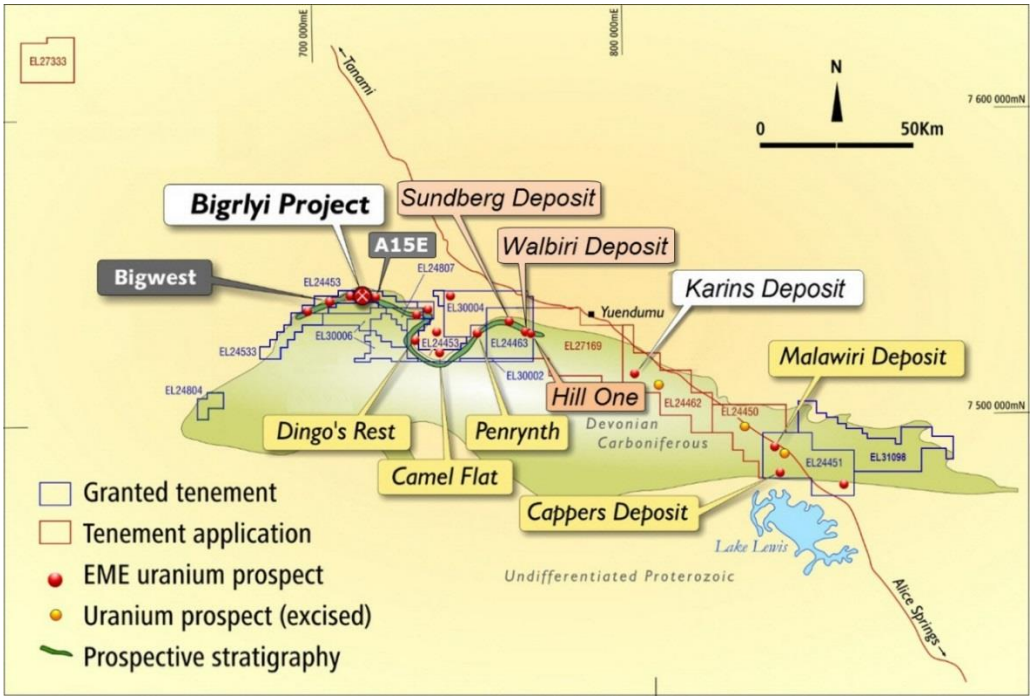

Figure 2: Granted tenements within the Ngalia Regional project area, including tenement applications (outlined in red). Prospects, as red dots with labels, are located along the northern margin of the Ngalia Basin with the prospective Mt Eclipse sandstone unit shown in dark green. Ngalia Basin extent is shown in light green.

LOCATION & ACCESS

Access to the project area is via the Tanami Highway from Alice Springs to Yuendumu thence along the Nyirripi Road for approx. 150km and then by station tracks to Native Well and Waite Bore. All previous access tracks constructed for drilling on the tenement were designed according to Departmental guidelines, Central Land Council (CLC) clearance restrictions and to accommodate the pastoralist's access requests.

LOCAL GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The Waite Creek prospect (EL24804) is situated on the western margin of the Ngalia Basin which contains sediments up to 6km thick ranging in age from Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic. The western margin of the basin is marked by an unconformity between the Vaughan Springs Quartzite (VSQ) and the underlying Southwark granitoid suite of Palaeoproterozic age.

Outcrop of VSQ occurs semi-continuously along the northern edge of the basin and further north within the Vaughan Springs syncline. The VSQ forms a prominent ridge with escarpments which shed cobble to boulder sized colluvial deposits. In this part of the basin the VSQ is unconformably overlain by the ECL which forms a more subdued landscape consisting of low hills in areas of outcrop but more commonly is masked by Cenozoic to recent alluvial and colluvial cover which varies in thickness from a few metres to about 30m. Just north of EL24804 the contact between the VSQ and the ECL is masked by cover but is interpreted

to be a thrust contact zone (VSQ over ECL) along a fault zone termed the Waite Creek Thrust Zone (WCTZ).

The most prominent geomorphological feature within the tenement is the Waite Creek drainage which is a meandering sandy creek cutting through the ECL in a north-south orientation. The main channel of the creek is approximately 80m in width with minor tributaries and runoffs forming alluvial overflow plains. These are confined by outcropping sand ridges and dunes (<7m height) which strike in an E-NE orientation (refer Figure 3). Depressions along the plains retain water during the wet season and as a result form clay pans in drier times. Some clay pans exhibit radiometric anomalism. Along the creek margins there are patchy occurrences of outcropping calcrete.

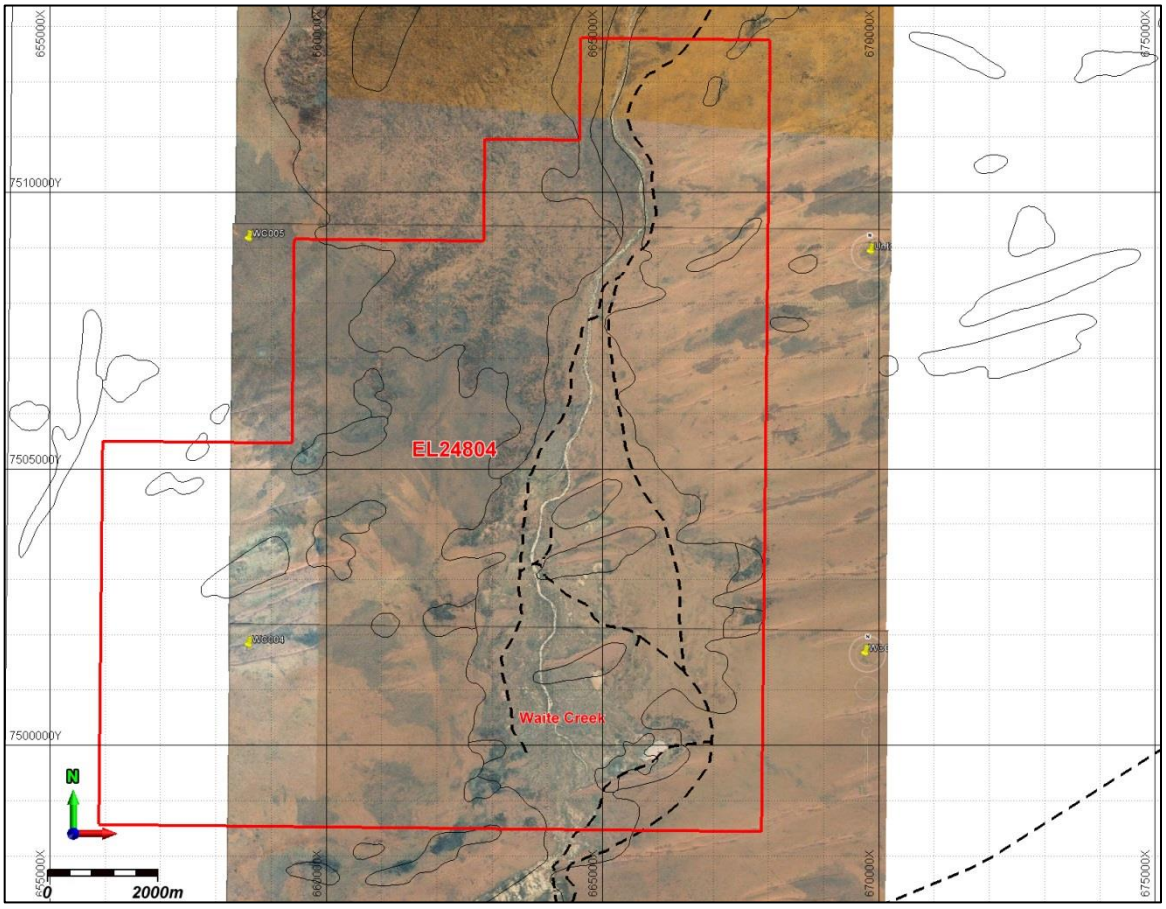

Figure 3: Original EL24804 tenement with Google Earth image showing geomorphology. Mount Doreen 250k geology polygons and main tracks (thick dash) overlaid in black.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION BY ENERGY METALS LTD

EL24804 (43 graticular blocks located southwest of the Bigrlyi resource area) was granted on 16 April 2007 for an initial period of six (6) years.

Work Completed From 16th April 2007 to 15th April 2008

Compilation of Historical Data

Energy Metals received historical exploration data from previous explorers Central Pacific Minerals (CPM). These data were reviewed and compiled.

Geophysical Surveys

An airborne geophysical survey measuring radiometrics, magnetics and topography was conducted over Energy Metals' Bigrlyi and Ngalia Regional tenements in September 2007 by GPX Airborne. The survey was flown using a Cessna 210 operated by Ozshore Pty Ltd. A total of 14,932 line kilometres was flown. The data was reprocessed by Southern Geoscience Consultants, where the new data was meshed with previous flight lines by Rio Tinto Exploration. The EL24804 survey comprised a non-continguous area located to the southwest of the main Bigrlyi and Ngalia Regional survey (Figures 4, 5)

On EL24804, drainage-related uranium and thorium anomalies, covering an area 14km long by 1.5 km wide, are well-defined by the radiometric survey; the anomalism is associated with the Waite Creek drainage system (Figure 4).

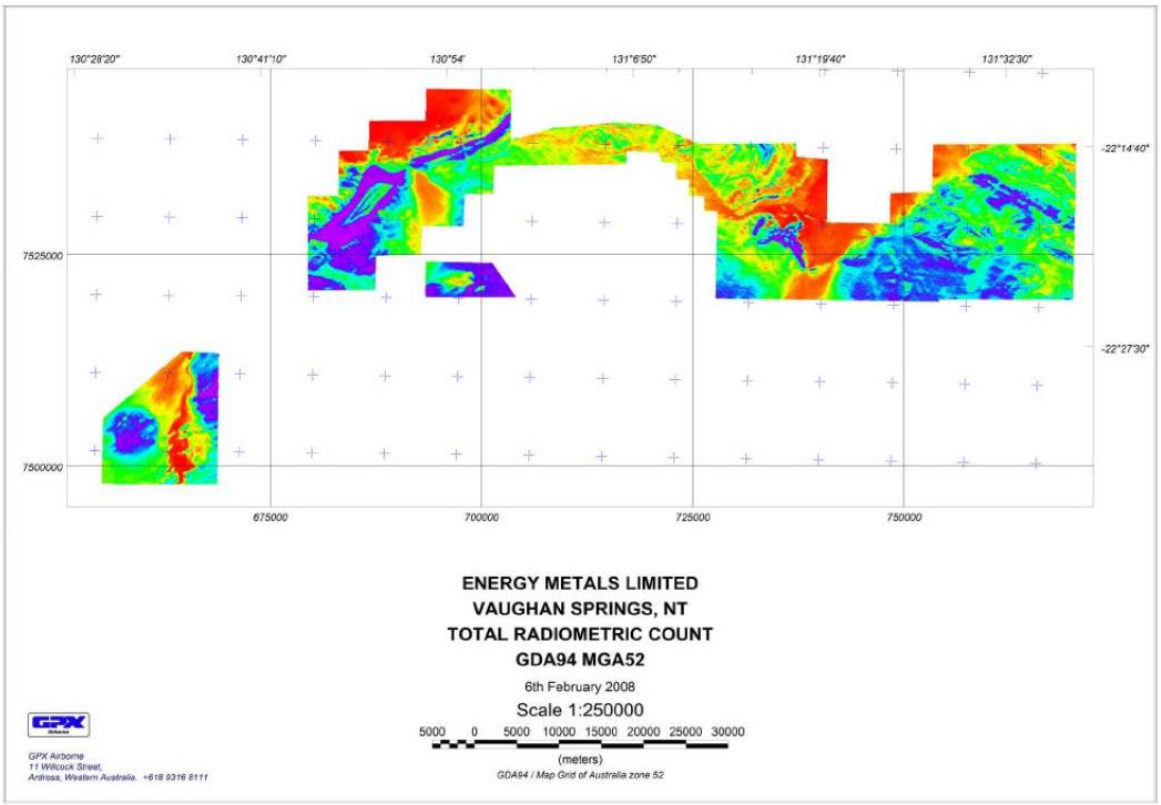

Figure 4: 2007 GPX Aerial survey, Total Radiometric Count processed image.

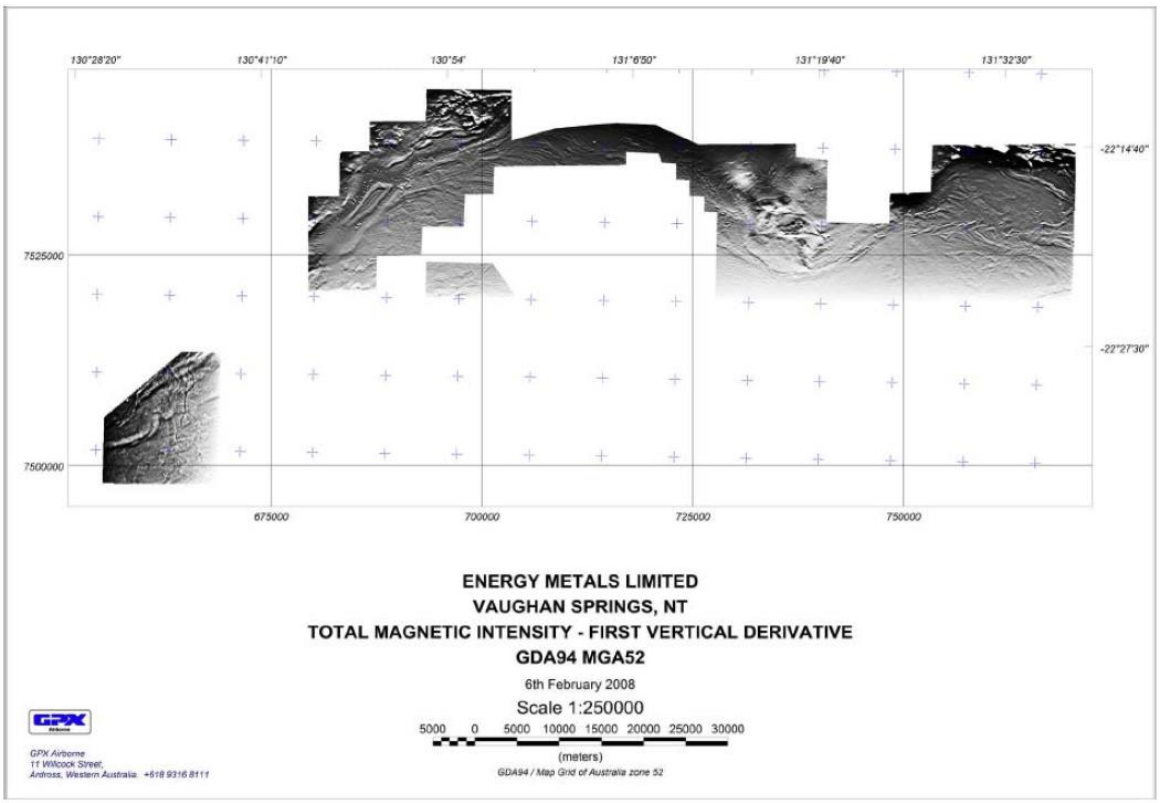

Figure 5: 2007 GPX Aerial survey, Total Magnetic Intensity- 1VD processed image.

Heritage Clearances

CLC heritage notifications were lodged for drilling activities in the first year of the tenement. The clearance program involving the traditional owners identified a significant number of cultural sites. Areas surrounding these sites were designated as ‘’exclusion zones’’ and ground disturbing activities were not permitted in these zones (Figure 6).

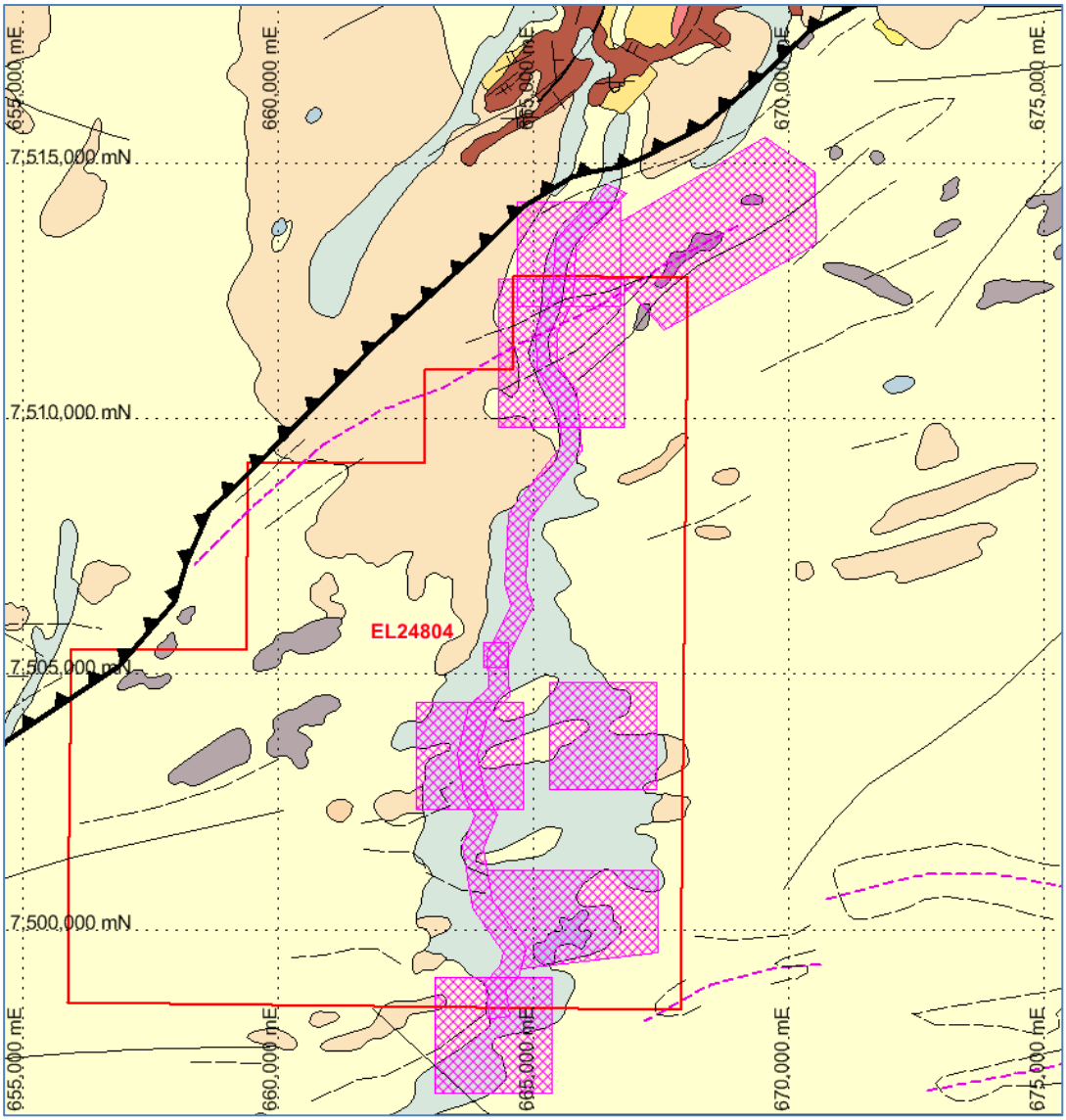

Figure 6: Original EL24804 tenement (2007) with 250k Geology overlaid and heritage exclusion zones (pink hatched areas). Note: Interpreted Waite Creek Thrust in black toothed line.

Work Completed From 16th April 2008 to 15th April 2009

Interpretation of Airborne Geophysical Survey

Following the acquisition of the geophysical data, the survey was processed by independent geophysical contractors Southern Geoscience Consultants to generate images and data files for compilation and review (refer Figure 7). They also completed a regional interpretation of the Ngalia regional project, including EL24804, which identified a number of structural and radiometric targets for further investigation. This interpretation was provided with the EL24804 2008 Annual Report.

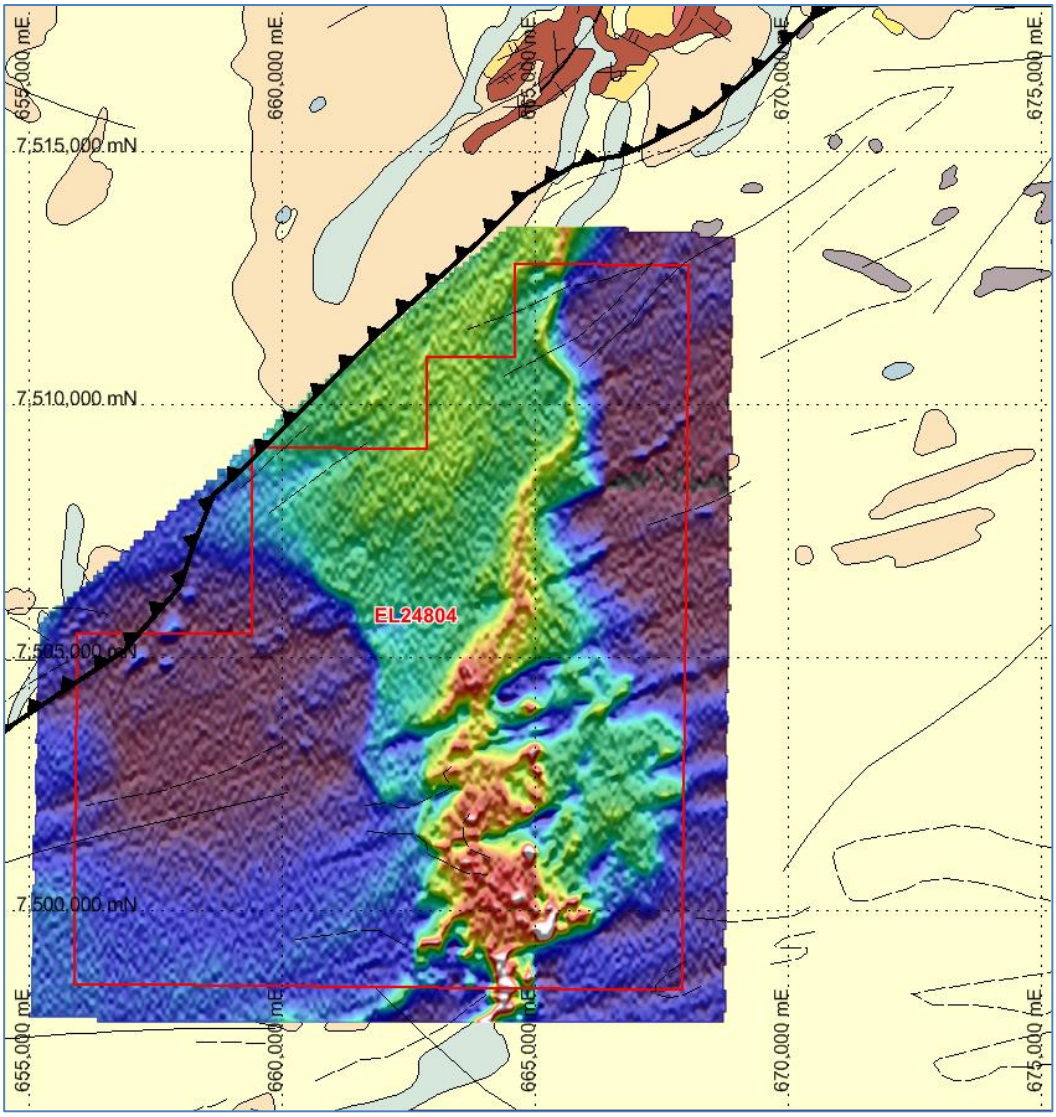

Figure 7: Radiometric Total Count Image overlaid with exclusion zones.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2009 to 15th April 2010

Drilling Program

In the 2009-2010 period, a drilling program comprising 85 vertical air core drill holes were completed for a total of 856m (Figure 8).

The program tested radiometric anomalism located outside of the designated heritage zones. Although prospective calcrete was intersected, no significant mineralisation was identified by downhole gamma probing. Consequently, no samples were submitted for geochemical assay. All the drill sites were subsequently rehabilitated.

The drillhole collar file, lithological logs and gamma LAS files were submitted with 2010 Annual report EL24804.

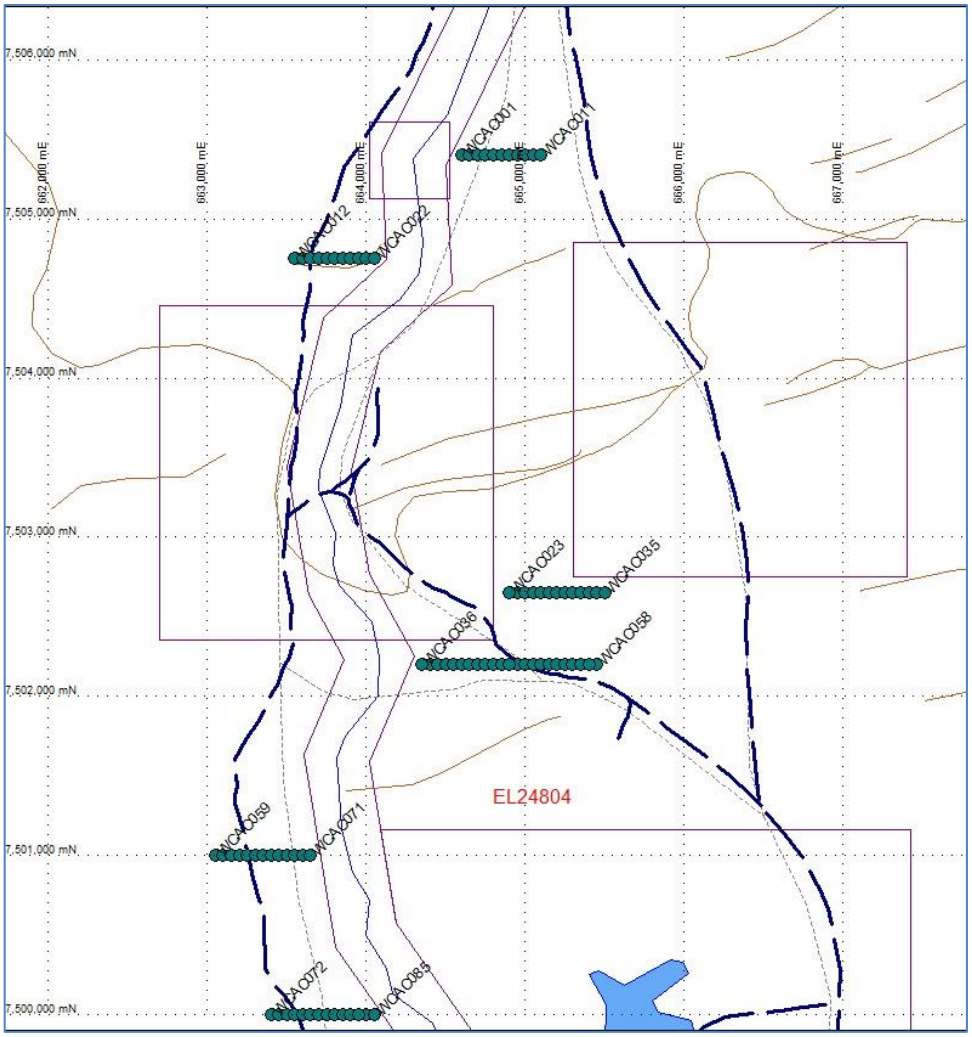

Figure 8: Drillhole Location Plan with exclusion zones.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2010 to 15th April 2011

During the current reporting period no on-ground exploration was conducted due to priorities elsewhere and due to unseasonal rains which limited access to the site. However, the tenement area was included in the CSIRO Joint Systems Uranium Mineral Systems Project for the Ngalia Basin. The aim of the project is to better understand the controls on uranium mineralisation in the Bigrlyi area and in the Ngalia basin as a whole. The final report of results for this project is publically available (Schmid et al., NTGS Record 2012-003).

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2011 to 15th April 2012

Rehabilitation Assessment

The project area was visited in May 2011 to investigate and document the progress of site rehabilitation following the 2009 drilling program. Drill-hole sites were difficult to distinguish from the surrounding undisturbed grasslands, no

materials associated with drilling were present, and vegetation re-growth was found to be excellent. The drill sites can be regarded as being fully rehabilitated (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Fully rehabilitated drill site WCAC058 in May 2011.

Anomaly Reconnaissance

During the 2011 field visit the source of a prominent radiometric anomaly was identified as a clay pan of 200m diameter located ≈ 1 km south of the WCAC036-058 drill line (Figures 8, 10). Scintillometer readings were found to be 3 to 4 times background levels, however, portable XRF measurements of soil samples from the clay pan indicated the anomaly was due to the presence of 40 to 60 ppm Th; uranium values were below detectable levels.

It was recommended that further desktop and mapping studies be undertaken to clearly distinguish clay-pan and calcrete-associated radiometric anomalies within the present Waite Creek and palaeo-Waite Creek drainage systems.

Within the tenement most of the areas of outcrop and several clay pans have sites identified by the CLC as being significant heritage sites. Because the sites have large buffer zones that cover both areas of outcrop and clay pans, they have had a significant impact on EME's ability to explore for uranium targets.

Figure 10: Clay pan radiometric anomaly at 664890mE / 7501180mN (Th associated with clays).

Partial Relinquishment

Following an assessment of prospectivity (Taylor, 2011), some areas of EL24804 were considered for surrender. A partial reduction (reducing the EL by 9 blocks) was approved on 1 July 2011 (Figure 11).

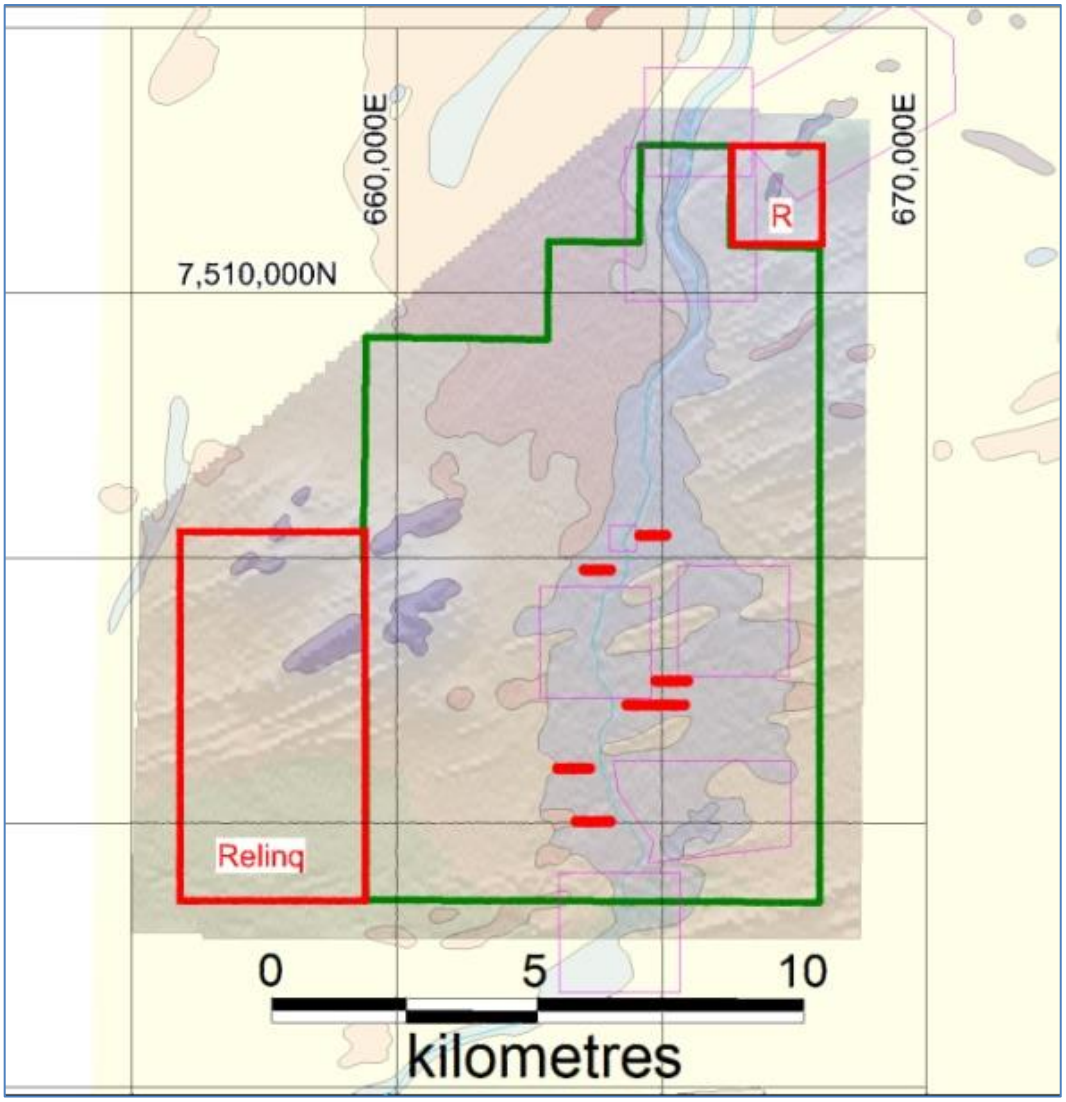

Figure 11: Relinquished areas (9 blocks in area) in relations to outcrop draped on a DTM image (showing prominent sand dune ridges). Relinquished areas in red. Purple polygons are heritage zones and red lines are aircore drill lines.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2012 to 15th April 2013

There was no field based exploration conducted on the tenement during the period as the exploration effort was focussed on other higher priority targets within the Energy Metals tenement package.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2013 to 15th April 2014

During 2014, the project was reviewed, including the surrounding tenure. All data was compiled and collated into the EME database for a prospectivity analysis. Royal Resources (ROY) open file data from adjacent tenement EL24571 was included in the data set for interpretation purposes.

Mineralisation and Lithology

Poor results from the 2009 drilling meant no samples were submitted for chemical assay. Subsequently only gamma results were inspected as part of this review. A total of 1670, 0.5m deconvolved eU_3O_8 composites are included in the dataset. Only six holes had eU_3O_8 values >40ppm with a maximum of 116ppm (WCAC049; refer Figure 12).

Examination of the lithology logs shows the top 4-5m primarily consists of alluvium. The sections show a sandy layer exists between 5-7m depth which overlies medium to coarse-grained strongly weathered sandstones (presumably Mount Eclipse Sandstone) (refer Figures 12 &13). In some instances the sand is interbedded with patchy light brown to grey calcrete or the calcrete can be the more dominant component up to 5m thick. The calcrete on the northern line of drilling is deepest and occurs between 8-10m (Figure 12). The calcrete on the southern line (Figure 13) is the thickest occurring between 3-8m depth with sandy clays logged under the calcrete. It is noted that there is a slight elevation in the radiometric values occurring at the lithological boundary between calcrete and sand/alluvium (above) or calcrete and sandstone (below).

Geological Interpretation

The geological contact between the older Vaughan Springs Quartzite and the younger Mount Eclipse Sandstone (ECL) was intersected in the diamond hole of traverse C drilled by ROY on an adjacent tenement (see below for further discussion). The ECL intersected was described as resembling Unit A; an oxidised upper unit of the Bigrlyi stratigraphy. If the interpretation is correct then it is unlikely that the reduced ECL Unit C (the main host for Bigrlyi style mineralisation) is present in this area.

The Waite Creek Thrust Zone (WCTZ) has been modelled with an approximate dip of 35° to the NW in the JSU-CSIRO study (Schmid et al, 2011). The thrust has been correlated with a prominent linear magnetic high feature evident on magnetic imagery (Figure 14). However, ROY interprets all holes on their traverses A & B as ending in ECL which means either the modelled thrust location on the 250k Mount Doreen map sheet occurs entirely within the ECL unit or the WCTZ is actually located further north and does not have a magnetic signature. If the latter interpretation is correct then the WCTZ could be located more than 400m north of EL24804 (Figure 14).

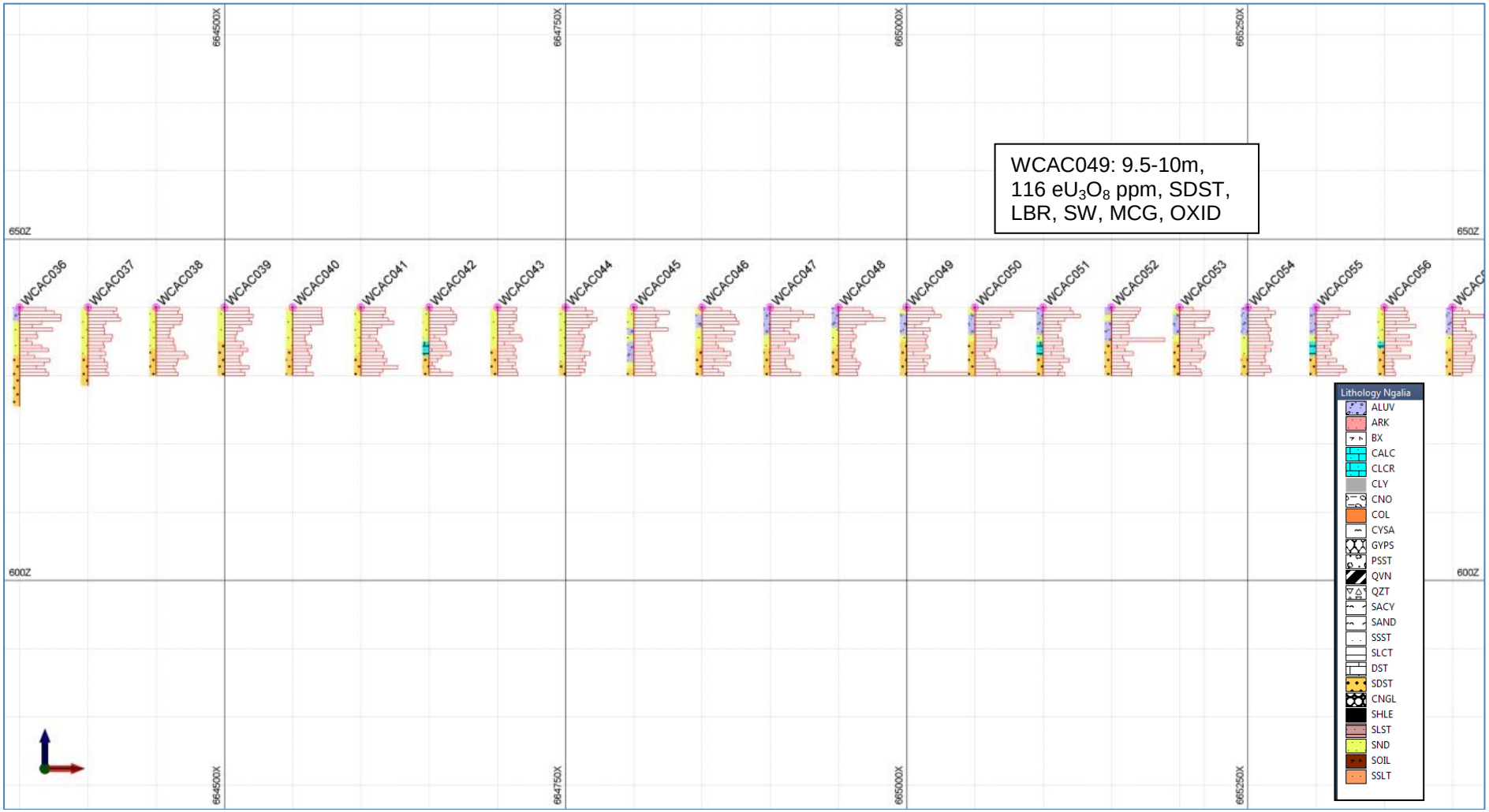

Figure 12: 7502200mN Cross section of EME Aircore drilling, 5xVE.

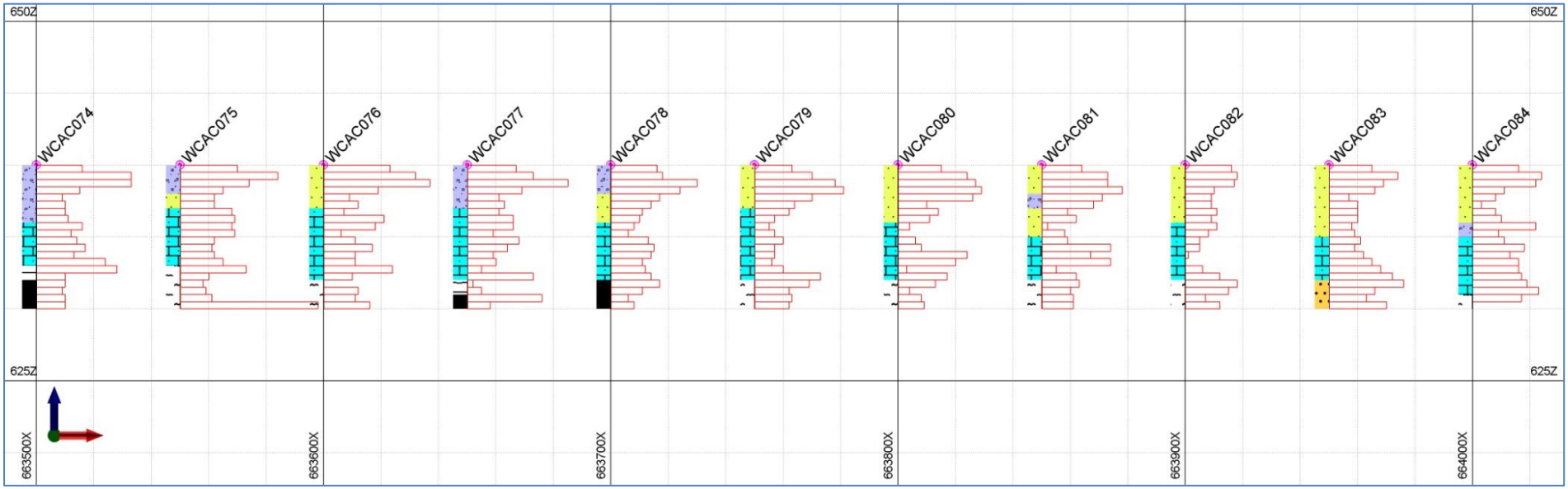

Figure 13: 7500000mN Cross section of EME Aircore drilling, 5xVE.

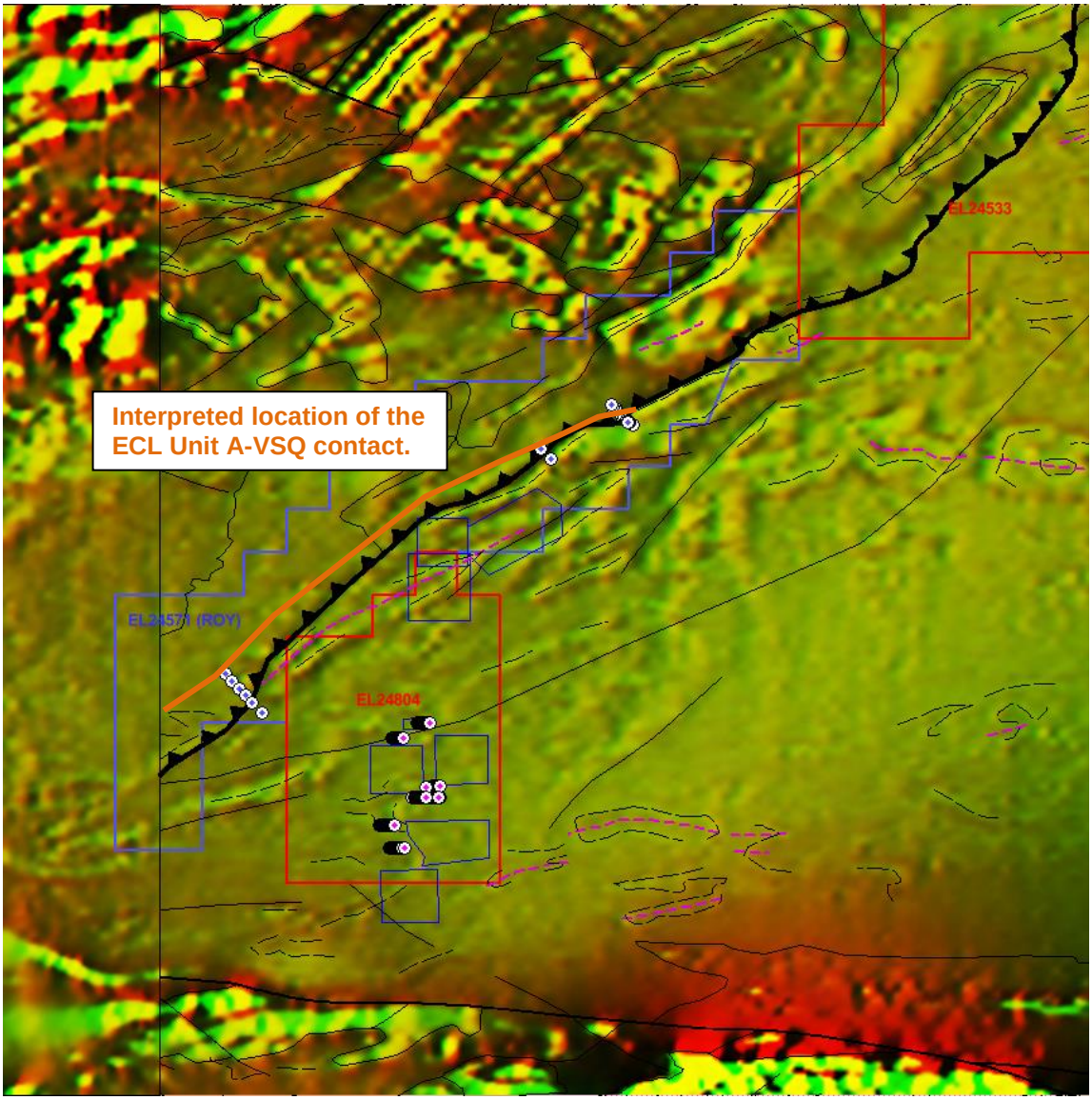

Figure 14: Mount Doreen geological units on NTGS magnetic depths imagery, EME (red) and ROY (blue) tenements with drillholes coloured accordingly, Interpreted folds within ECL sandstone (pink dash), WCTZ (thick black line with teeth pointing downdip), interpreted position of Unit A – VSQ contact (orange line), interpreted bedding trends (black dash), exclusion zones (dark blue boxes).

Exploration by Royal Resources (adjacent tenement EL24571)

In 2009-10 Royal Resources (ROY) conducted exploration work along the Waite Creek Thrust Zone within tenement EL24571. EL24571, now relinquished, lay to the southwest of EME's EL24533 and abutted the northern margin of EL24804.

Part of ROY's exploration program was aimed at better understanding the nature of the interpreted WCTZ and in particular the contact between the WCTZ and the Mount Eclipse Sandstone (ECL). By analogy with EME's Camel Flat deposit, which is associated with the Yuendumu Thrust, the WCTZ-ECL contact can be considered prospective for uranium. At the time of conducting the exploration no

drilling data or detailed structural measurements to define the morphology, development and orientation of the thrust zone appear to have been researched by ROY. Three drill traverses (A, B &C) were chosen to best locate the thrust across the tenement (refer Figure 15).

ROY drilled three traverses for a total of 20 aircore holes for 623m averaging 31m depth. One diamond hole totalling 67.6m drilling @ -60 dip NE (137 degrees magnetic) tested the thrust on traverse C. Aircore holes were drilled until fresh rock was intercepted in order to identify the unit.

Traverse C: The geomorphology of the surrounding area comprises a thick (>5m) colluvial cover which consists of large pebble to boulder sized debris derived from the VSQ. Drilling successfully identified the contact between the Treuer Member of the VSQ and the ECL. The ECL was described as resembling the upper Unit A subdivision of the ECL (Fidler et al, 1990). Upon identifying the contact an angled diamond hole (NGDDH001) was drilled, however, there was no structural evidence to indicate the presence of a thrust fault and ROY geologists suggested it may just be an unconformity contact. Downhole gamma logging of the diamond hole only produced a small gamma peak of 101cps, approximately 3x background, over 40cm between 41.42 - 41.82m depth. No orientation information was provided from the drill core, however, images of core provided by ROY suggest the ECL beds are steeply overturned.

Traverse B: The cover sequence comprised mainly silt with sands dominant further toward the east and included the same thick colluvium of VSQ origin as observed at traverse C. The two holes drilled along traverse B were designed to test a distinct aeromagnetic feature considered to mark the WCTZ. However, both holes drilled on opposite sides of the feature intersected the upper unit of the ECL and were unsuccessful in locating the VSQ-ECL geological contact. All gamma responses from downhole logging were below background level.

Traverse A: The cover consisted of aeolian sands with patchy calcrete outcrop. Close to ECL outcrop in the area the cover is <3m thick. Drilling intersected the ECL but was unsuccessful in locating the VSQ-ECL geological contact. No gamma responses above background were recorded.

EME Comments re ROY's Drilling Conclusions

The geological contact between the older VSQ and the younger ECL Sandstone was intersected in the diamond hole of line C. The ECL unit was described as being similar to Unit A. No significant mineralisation was associated with any of the drill holes.

If the interpretation is correct and the hole was drilled back toward the SE (137 degrees azimuth) it went through the Treuer member of the VSQ into Unit A of the ECL then it is unlikely that the Unit C (the main host unit for Bigrlyi style mineralisation) is present northwest of this contact. ROY provided no information on bedding orientation, however, the photographs of the ROY drill core indicate

the bedding is roughly perpendicular to the drilling axis; this suggests the ECL beds are steeply overturned against the contact.

ROY Rock Chip Analysis

ROY took a total of nine rock chip samples during field reconnaissance of identified airborne radiometric anomalies. The samples were submitted for multielement analysis by ALS labs in Alice Springs. In the majority of samples, rock types were recorded as granite with several samples of calcrete. Results reveal that although a strong anomalism was noted at the surface/site (up to 920cps) the samples of granite did not return any uranium values above 15.6ppm. The sample with the highest uranium value (68ppm) was identified as silicified calcrete/random nodules in the comments.

The anomalous sample locations appear to be well north of the WCTZ and outside the prospective ECL domain. EME does not consider the results to be significant and there is no recommendation for any follow-up work on adjacent EME tenements.

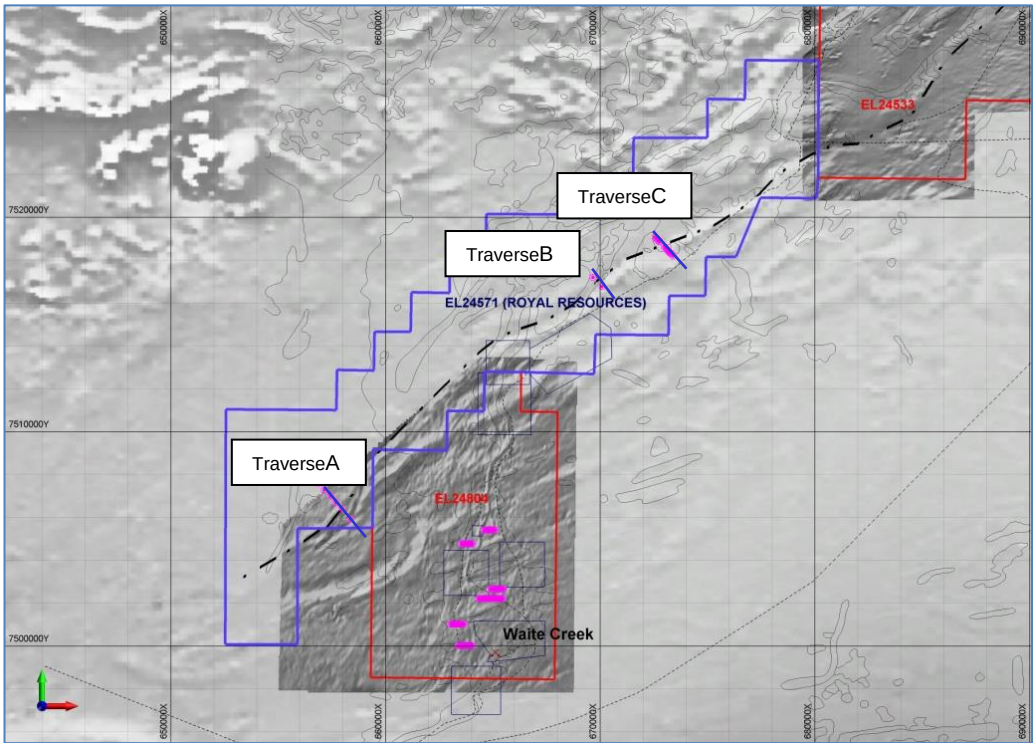

Figure 15: Royal Resources 2010 drill traverses (purple) in relation to EME tenements (red) and drilling (pink) and the interpreted position of the WCTZ (dot-dash line).

Conclusions & Recommendations Following 2014-2015 Review

Due to the poor drilling results from the 2009 aircore program and the findings that surface radiometric anomalies are associated with Th, the potential of an economically viable surficial uranium system in the tenement has been downgraded. Focus should switch to investigate the potential of “Bigrlyi-style” uranium mineralisation within the Mt Eclipse sandstone beneath the cover sequence.

From the review of the Royal Resources data it appears that they located the geological contact between VSQ and ECL on one traverse but drilled entirely within ECL on the other two traverses. ROY did not intersect any ECL units resembling Unit C. Unfortunately the northern margin of the tenement EL24804 appears to be located too far south from the VSQ to be prospective. The prospective reduced Unit C of the ECL (or its equivalent) which hosts mineralisation elsewhere in the region may be faulted out and/or may not be located within EL24804.

It is recommended that exploration for Bigrlyi-style mineralisation on tenement EL24804 should focus on reconnaissance of ECL outcrop in the NW regions of the tenement to determine the nature of the ECL particularly its redox properties. It would also be of use to conduct a more in-depth desktop study of the geology - form lines, matching of stratigraphy, investigate GIS interpreted folds layer for possible stratigraphic repeats or controls.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2014 to 15th April 2015

Field Reconnaissance

Following the project review, EME geologists undertook field reconnaissance work. Investigations focused on potential for “Bigrlyi-style” uranium mineralisation within the Mt Eclipse Sandstone (ECL) and beneath thin cover sequences along the northern margin of the tenement.

Five locations were visited (Figures 16 & 17), three of which are mapped as ECL on the 1:250K Mount Doreen geological map.

Location 1: 667747mE/7712900mN, (Figure 18) remains unidentified but is interpreted as a possible basal sequence of undifferentiated Mount Eclipse Sandstone showing an abundance of silicified cobbles scattering the rise. The cobbly grainsize could be a definable marker bed and potentially used to estimate stratigraphic location.

Location 2 & Location 3: 665165mE/7507865mN & 665676mE/7507620mN (respectively), were typical dunes which form prominent landform features immediately to the west & east of the alluvial overbanks of the main N-S Waite Creek system (Figure 19). The dunes extend into dune fields outside of the tenement from the Waite Creek fringes. The average strike of the dunes is 72°

ENE. Since the dunes are primarily aeolian cover, it's uncertain which geological units underlie them.

Location 4: 659621mE/7505368mN, (Figure 20) showed favourable characteristics to host uranium mineralisation as the primary lithology resembles a reduced/bleached fine to medium grained sandstone similar to some outcrop of the Bigrlyi Unit C. The bedding dips gently toward the NW at approximately 12°. However, there was no anomalism associated with the reduced package on the surface.

Location 5: 658174mE/7505719mN, confirmed the sandstone is still evident and partly reduced, however, the amount of structure in the outcrop and in imagery (Figure 17) suggests close proximity to the Waite Creek Thrust Zone (WCTZ).

A study of Royal Resources (ROY) data has found that drilling fence A (Figure 15) primarily drilled in a mottled ECL with some Vaughn Springs Quartzite (VSQ) derived cobble beds. From the dip of the bedding observed at Location 4 it is unlikely that the drillholes tested deep enough to intersect the prospective reduced unit.

A magnetic form line interpretation was conducted using available magnetic imagery. Unfortunately the formwork of the prospective unit cannot be extrapolated clearly due to fuzziness (destruction) of the imagery. This is most likely caused by the structural complexity of the area and depth of surficial cover or weathering to clays. From the modelling, a polygon shape defines the potential area where the unit may be located. It is recommended that the northern half of the tenement be retained and the southern half surrendered (Figure 17).

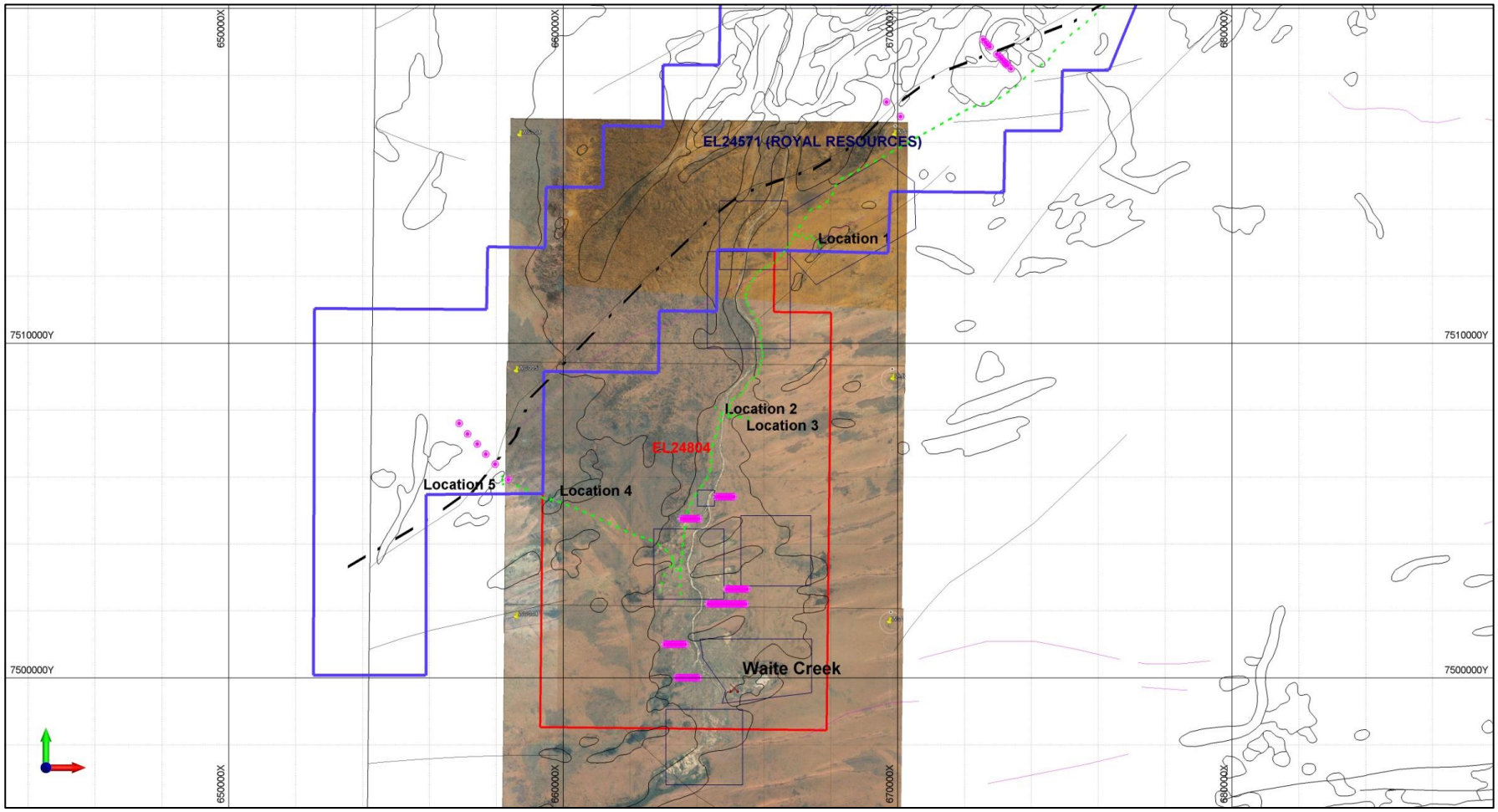

Figure 16: Waite Creek reconnaissance locations - light green dash = track travelled, pink dots = drill hole collars, red = EME EL24804 tenement outline, purple = former Royal Resources tenement EL24571, black polygons = 1:250K mapped outcrop, black squares = Aboriginal Sensitive Areas (CLC), backdrop = Google Earth imagery.

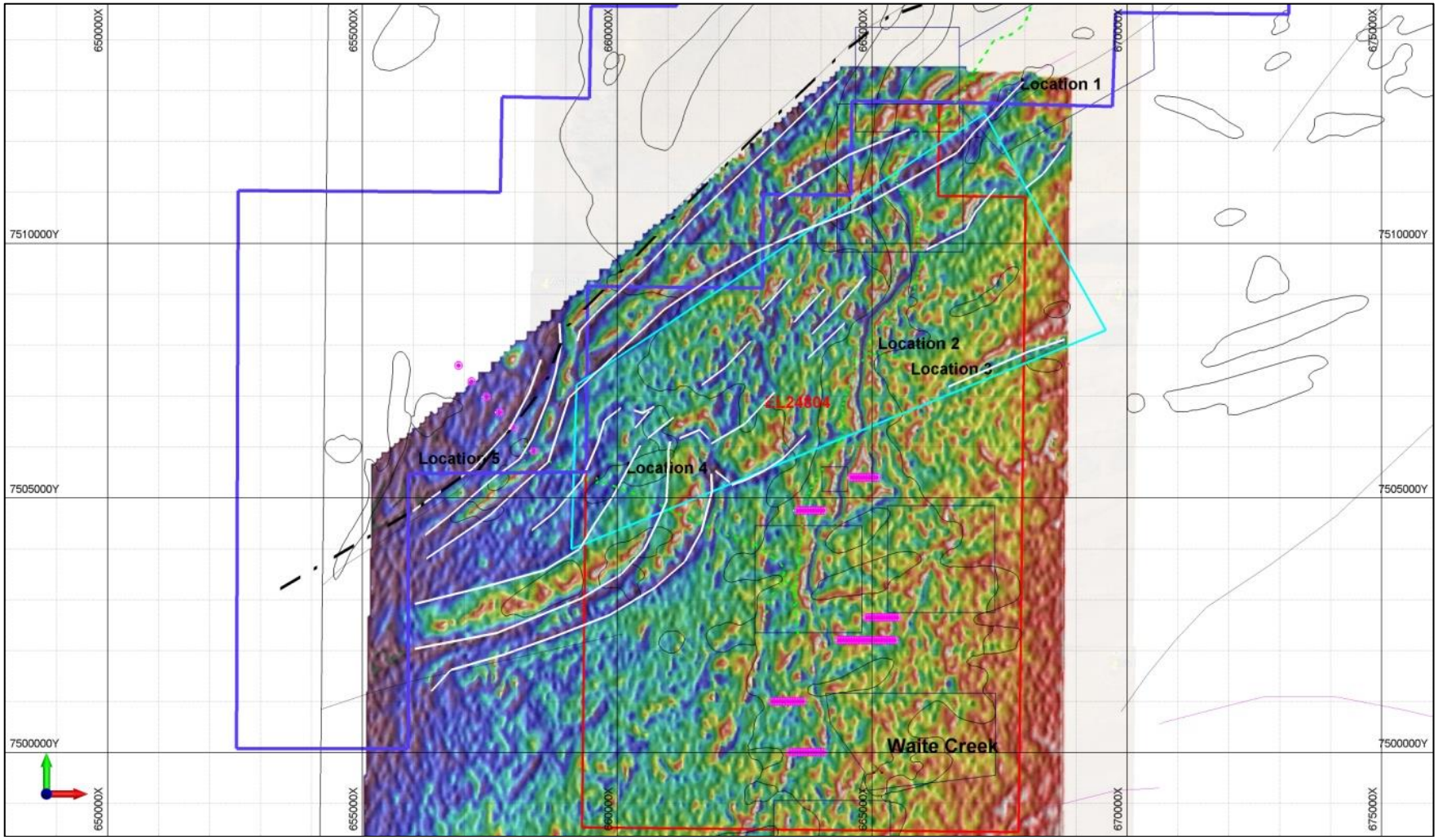

Figure 17: Magnetics TMI Tilt image with interpreted magnetic form lines in white. Tracing the reduced sandstone at location 4 along the VSQ is difficult due to magnetic noise. Mount Eclipse Sandstone of interest is outlined by the Cyan polygon.

Figure 18: Broad low lying ridge at location 1 (667747mE / 7712900mN) with cobbly cover & moderate vegetation, No insitu outcrop was evident.

Figure 19: Typical linear dunes at location 2 (665165mE / 7507865mN) which extend ENE/WSW from Waite creek overflow fringes.

Figure 20: Location 4 outcrop (centered at 659620mE / 7505370mN) shows oxidised surface of primarily reduced/bleached sandstones with gentle slopes and sandy plains as major landforms of the area.

Conclusions & Recommendations for 2015-2016

Due to poor drilling results from the 2009 aircore program and findings that surface radiometric anomalies are associated with Th, the potential of an economically viable surficial uranium system in the tenement has been

downgraded. Furthermore large parts of the tenement are covered by heritage zones where ground disturbing works are not permitted. Accordingly the southern part of the tenement is recommended for relinquishment with 17 blocks retained in the north (refer Figure 21).

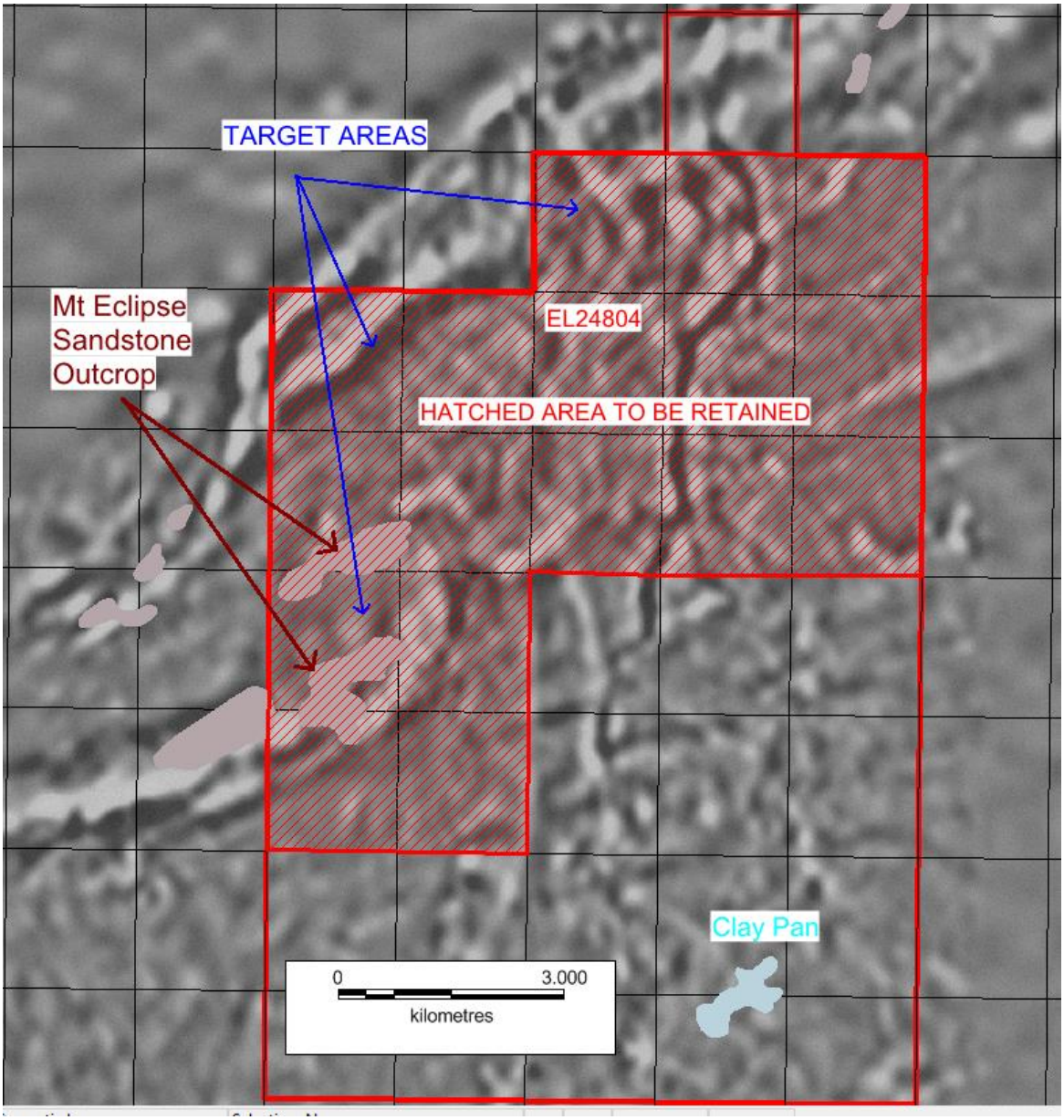

Figure 21: Retained areas of EL24804 on magnetic image backdrop.

Outcropping reduced ECL sandstones along the northern margin of the tenement, while not being associated with any known surface mineralisation, are still considered prospective for hosting uranium mineralisation at depth.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2015 to 15th April 2016

In 2015-2016 EL24804 was approved to become part of Ngalia Regional Group Reporting and technical reporting was combined in the Ngalia Regional GR070_09 report. No on-ground activities were conducted on the tenement in this period due to priorities elsewhere.

WORK COMPLETED From 16th April 2016 to 17th March 2017

Work conducted during the period included a desktop study of prospective ECL. The study indicated that the prospective beds of ECL close to Vaughan Springs were projected from the middle of the basin. Subsequently the beds are considered to be located too high up in the stratigraphy and are therefore too young to contain the typical Bigrlyi-style basal mineralisation. It was recommended on this basis that the tenement be relinquished and this was implemented effective 17th March 2017.

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APPENDICES (DIGITAL DATA)

Appendix 1: 2009 Drilling Data

- EL24804_2017_S_DrillData.zip
    - EL24804_2017_S_02_DrillCollars.txt
    - EL24804_2017_S_03_Lithologs.txt
    - EL24804_2017_S_04_LithologyCodes.xls
- EL24804_2017_S_05_DownholeGamma.zip

Appendix 2: 2007 Magnetic and Radiometric Survey Data

- EL24804_2017_S_AeroSurveys.zip
    - EL24804_2017_S_06_Aeromag.dat
    - EL24804_2017_S_07_Aeromag.dfn
    - EL24804_2017_S_08_Aeromag.prj
    - EL24804_2017_S_09_Aerorad.dat
    - EL24804_2017_S_10_Aerorad.des
    - EL24804_2017_S_11_Aerorad.prj
    - EL24804_2017_S_12_FileListing.txt