CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS PTY. LTD.

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COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT FOR EXPLORATION LICENCE EL 10140, EL 25258 AND EL 25713

WINGATE
NORTHERN TERRITORY

FOR THE YEAR END
30th JUNE, 2008.

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1. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

EL 10140, consisting of 154 sub-blocks, was granted to Corporate Developments on 14 February 2003 for a period of six years. Subsequently, Falconbridge obtained an option agreement over the tenement in order to undertake exploration work.

Falconbridgeûs interest in the tenement was transferred to Discovery Nickel Limited under a Terms of Agreement dated 15 October 2003 that covered all of Falconbridgeûs tenements on the Litchfield Project. Discovery Nickel transferred the tenement back to Corporate in December 2005.
El10140 is approximately 494 km^2.

EL 25258 was granted to Corporate Developments on 31st of May 2007 for a period of six years. The Exploration license area is approximately 3.5km^2

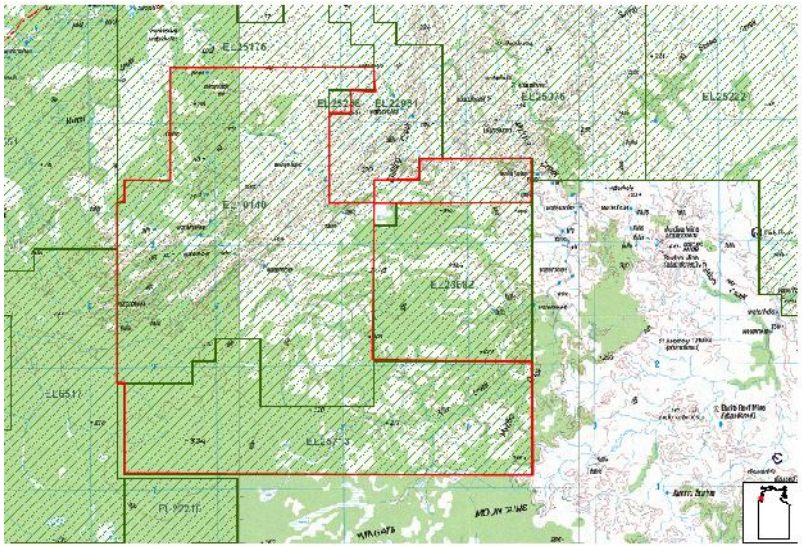
EL 25713 was granted on the 5th of September, 2007 for a period of 6 years, and is approximately 270km^2.

The combined area of these tenements is 767.5km^2, and encompasses the Wingate Mountains project that includes EL10140, EL25258 and EL25713. All of these tenements are held 100% by Corporate Developments Pty Ltd and are adjacent to each other. The Project area is in the Litchfield province of the Northern Territory.

Table 1. Tenement Details

EL	Sub-blocks	Grant Date	Expiry Date
10140	154	14.02.03	13.02.09
25258	1	31.05.07	30.05.2013
25713	79	05.09.2007	04.09.2013

Figure 1. Wingate Mountain Project area, outlined in red.



2. ACCESSIBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The project area can be accessed via the all weather Stuart Highway that runs between Darwin and Alice Springs. Then the Port Keats road to Daly River, Daly River is a township of approx one thousand people and is only a few km north of the exploration licenses.

The region is considered accessible however the area is subject to the summer monsoons and quite often during this period can be cut off due to flooding. In general the area is arable supporting livestock and fruit trees.
No buildings or infrastructure exists on the project area.

3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 Climate and Topography

The Litchfield province is located within the monsoonal region of Northern Australia, with the wet season beginning around November and continuing until March. Average annual rain fall in the region is approximately 1000mm per year with 600mm in the summer and less than 25 mm in the winter. The average temperature in the summer is around 27 degrees centigrade and in the winter the average is 21 degrees centigrade.
The region is undulating with the Proterozoic meta sediments forming spot heights with ridges and valley.
The vegetation is comprised of open savannah woodlands and eucalypt forests consisting of mostly Bloodwood, Stringybark and Woolybutt varieties with acacias growing on the rocky areas. Along the water courses Pandanus palms and Paperbark trees are dominant.

3.2 Regional Geology

The Litchfield Province is part of the western Pine Creek Orogen and is made up of sedimentary and meta sedimentary units that have been intruded by granites and mafic and ultramafic units. The province is a longitudinal area that occurs between the Giants Reef Fault System and the Mesozoic Bonaparte Basin.

There are 3 medium to high grade metamorphic units in the province that are used regionally for correlation. These are the Hermit Creek, Welltree and Fog Bay metamorphics. The Welltree and Hermit Creek metamorphics are thought to be younger that the Burrell Creek Formation in the central part of the Pine Creek Orogen. The ages for the Litchfield metamorphics are thought to be between 1845 and 1846 MA. In the project area, there is considerable cover of Cambro-Ordovician sediments over Palaeoproterozoic basement of Myra Falls Metamorphics and Nourlangie Schist, together with Palaeoproterozoic granite (Mount Litchfield Granite). One body of northwest trending mafic-ultramafic intrusive is mapped in the Wangi area. Aeromagnetic data suggest

northwest, north northeast and north-south structural controls and the possibility of other similar mafic/ultramafic bodies.

Deformation and metamorphism during the Nimbuwah Event (Needham, et al., 1988) is to upper amphibolite facies and is dated at 1870-1855 Ma.

The Proterozoic Wangi Basic rocks contain a range of largely mafic to ultramafic rocks including gabbro, felsic gabbro, dolerite, basalt, anorthosite, diorite, periodotite, pyroxenite, hatrzbergite and troctolite. These rocks have undergone a single episode of high greenschist to low-amphibolite facies metamorphism. They are considered to be mainly intrusive however minor extrusive varieties have been noted due to presence of interpreted pillow lava structures. In the general region, the Wangi Basics have been dated as ~1850-1840 Ma (Page et al. 1984) and have intruded the older rocks of the Hermit Creek Metamorphics (~2400 Ma) and also the Finniss River Group (~1880 Ma).. The Wangi Basics are considered to be slightly older than the Mount Litchfield Granites (~1850-1840 Ma) that are widespread in the Litchfield area. The Wangi Basics have also been correlated with the Zamu Dolerite in the Pine Creek area (Needham et al., 1980) and the Golden Dyke Metadolerites (Maddocks 1985).

Based on a small number of analyses, Maddocks (1985) concluded that the Daly River Metadolerites (Wangi Basics) are probably oceanic tholeiitic basalts. Maddocks suggests that these ñSi-richò mafic rocks (relative to the other basalts in the Pine Creek Geosyncline) are related to the Golden Dyke Metadolerites (exposed further to the northeast), and were derived from the progressive differentiation of a single basic magma.

3.3 Mineralisation in the region

The region is known to host quartz vein tin and gold deposits. A lot of work has previously undertaken to understand the tin mineralisation in the area and the region is known for historical tin mines. Only a limited amount of work has been done on the gold mineralisation in the region, weather this was due to access and difficult terrain, the studies are now being done undertaken.
The results of these studies have indicated differences in fluid temperatures for the different types of mineralisation with Tin occurring 277-520^{o}, while gold occurs at 210-395^{o}. The tin bearing pegmatitic quartz veins are hosted exclusively by granites while the gold bearing veins are hosted by contact metamorphosed greywacke of the Burrell Creek formation, which has a 1.5-2k radius from a granitic intrusion. This implies that the tin was related to the intrusion of granites and the gold was scavenged by fluids during contact metamorphism from the greywacke.
Recent investigations into the Metamorphic units of the Litchfield Province have inferred a regional scale fluid incursion at around 1770-1750Ma which affected the Litchfield Province and may be related to gold mineralisation.

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORAT ION

The previous exploration over the area was initially assessed by Falconbridge and its consultants (e.g. White 2001). Prospecting and small scale mining in the Litchfield area commenced in the late 1800s to early 1900s. Small gold, copper and tin prospects were worked during these times. The largest known base metal prospects occur in the Daly River area (e.g. Daly River Copper Mine). This mine has a past production of ~6000 tonnes of ore at 20% Cu, extracted between 1884 and 1918. The workings at the mine consist of 22 shafts and an open cut. Other Pb, Zn, Ag prospects also occur in the area, hosted within the same Proterozoic submarine volcanic rocks along strike. A resource at Anomaly A nearby is quoted as 300,000 t @ 12% Zn (Ahmad 1998). In addition, small tin-tantalum prospects hosted within pegmatite veins were worked during this era.

Modern minerals exploration at Litchfield began in the 1960s and 1970s. Several companies such as Planet, Western Nuclear, Le Nickel, BHP, Kewane, Mobil, Uranez etc. explored the area for uranium, base metals and diamonds. Minor coal exploration was also carried out (Utah). Planet Management and Research Pty Ltd discovered anomalous Ni-Cu stream/soil geochemistry at the Sandy Creek Mafic Complex (to the south).

Larger exploration programs for base metals, diamonds and uranium were undertaken in the late 1970s to 1980s by companies such as Suttons in JV with Mobil Energy, Urangasellschaft, Carpentaria, BHP, Stockdale, Geopeko, PNC, Total and Idemitsu. Mobil (in JV with Suttons), and also Carpentaria (MIM) carried out widespread regional stream sediment sampling programs across the region. These two companies worked the region for many years and identified several key areas in which they focused their detailed follow-up work. These exploration efforts included widespread regional stream sediment programs (with Ni assays) which have been digitally captured. Mobil recognised the significant Ni anomaly over the Sandy Creek Mafic Complex previously identified by Planet.

The BMR flew wide-spaced aeromagnetic in 1964 and more detailed aeromagnetics/ radiometrics in 1984. Reconnaissance drilling and 1:100,000 scale geological mapping was undertaken by the NT geological survey in 1982-83.

During the 1990s, the key exploration efforts were from RGC, Geopeko, Troy Resources, North, CRAE, Stockdale and Black Range Minerals. During this period, one of the key targets was VHMS mineralisation in submarine volcanics (Proterozoic Barinka Volcanics, Muluk Muluk Volcanics and Warrs Volcanic Member). No significant prospects of this type were discovered. Stockdale focused their diamonds exploration along the western side of the area, along the Tom Turners Fault, which is interpreted to be along strike from Argyle. Black Range Minerals followed on from Stockdale and identified a number of stream-soil Cu-Ni-Co anomalies.

In summary, the Litchfield area has received a large amount of diversified regional-scale (greenfields) exploration work. A large proportion of the previous work was for uranium and diamonds, using regional stream geochemistry, aeromagnetics and radiometrics as the main exploration tools. Only a very small proportion of the previous work was dedicated towards Ni-sulfide exploration. The base metal exploration efforts have been mainly for Cu and Zn within the Proterozoic submarine volcanics, (e.g. along strike of the Daly River Copper Mine). In many cases, Ni was not analysed for in many of the previous geochemical surveys.

It was thus concluded, that the Ni-PGE potential of the Litchfield area remains high and has not been downgraded by the previous exploration.

During 2004 Discovery Nickel were involved in the following

- Access negotiation
- Revision of proposed soil sampling program
- Completion of soil sampling
- Interpretation of soil geochemistry results. Targets Defined
- 2004 GEOTEM$_{TM}$ Survey

In 2005 Discovery Nickel were involved in a site visit to the very subtle Geotem EM anomaly at Sandy Creek Complex. While there Matt White and Andrew Johnstone also had a look at the subtle geochem anomalies defined in the 2005 survey. They determined there was no economic potential, the em anomalism being related to a shallow clay filled depression, and the geochem anomalies were barely above detection (it is a mafic complex). Overall the Sandy Creek complex is very felsic in nature and quite different from the high MgO mafics usually associated with Ni mineralization, hence there down grading of the area.

During this period Corporate Development had geological consultants (Curtis and Bill Fraser) assess the uranium, gold, copper and nickel/platinum potential in the EL including detailed modelling of aerodata (magnetics, gravity and radiometrics).

Several separate styles of mineralisation exist on the EL as follows:-

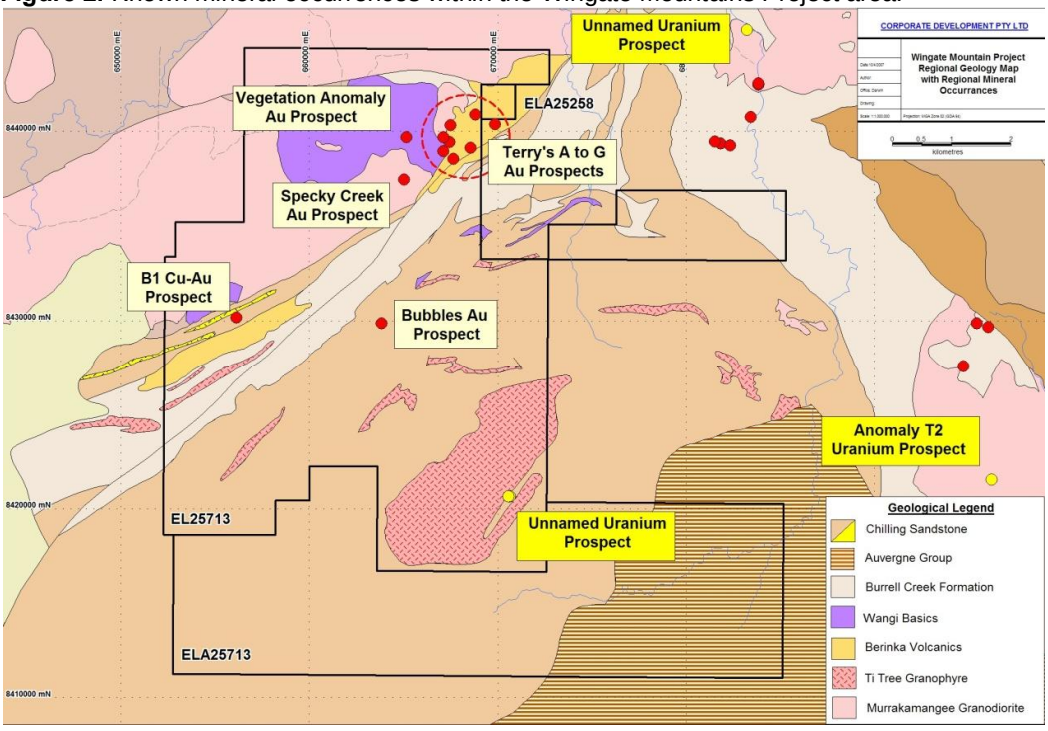
1. Ni/Pt ï An Extensive layered mafic complex, with anomalous values of nickel & platinum.
2. U ï At Wingate, almost all of the felsic extrusive and intrusive units are radioactive, and above background uranium levels are common. The prolonged period of heating and cooling provided adequate opportunity for the mobilisation and concentration of uranium into high grade deposits, assisted by the Victoria River Fault Zone which crosses the EL.
   Uranium in a similar setting has been found at the nearby Daly River base metal field.
3. Au/U/Cu ï Potential exists for Gold/Copper/Uranium deposits, particularly in the Berinka Volcanic sequences. Although much

more work needs to be done, several gold occurrences (Specky Creek, Bubbles, Terrys etc) are known to exist from previous exploration.

Lindsay Curtis findings for the Wingate project, covers a region with significant levels of radioactivity attributable to Uranium. High volumes of felsic, intrusive and extrusive igneous units and probable similar material in the Burrell Creek Formation, may have been subject to hydrothermal leaching during the 30 Ma cooling phase of the Top End orogeny resulting in localized uranium deposition as vein systems within structurally prepared ground related to the VRFZ, is a strong possibility.

Lindsayôs recommended activities included a new generation ground hugging airborne radiometric surveys, geochemical sampling, and field reconnaissance. A geophysicist (Graham Jenke), was hired to undertake an airborne radiometric and aeromagnetic survey, which was completed in December 2007.

Figure 2. Known mineral occurrences within the Wingate Mountains Project area.

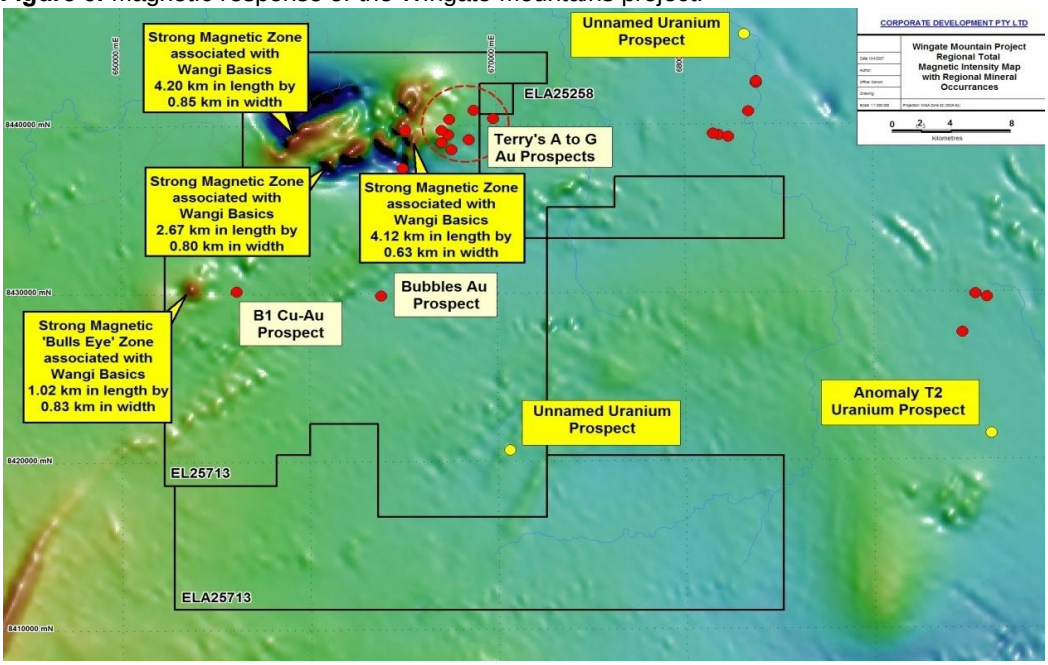


5. WORK COMPLETED, 2007/2008

The focus during 2007 to 2008 period has been to complete the airborne geophysical surveys. This objective has been achieved. The Wingate Mountain Projects project is being investigated for uranium.

The airborne survey for the Wingate area was completed in conjunction with airborne surveys from 2 other companies. They were conducted by the UTS Airborne Geophysical Team.

Figure 3. Magnetic response of the Wingate Mountains project.

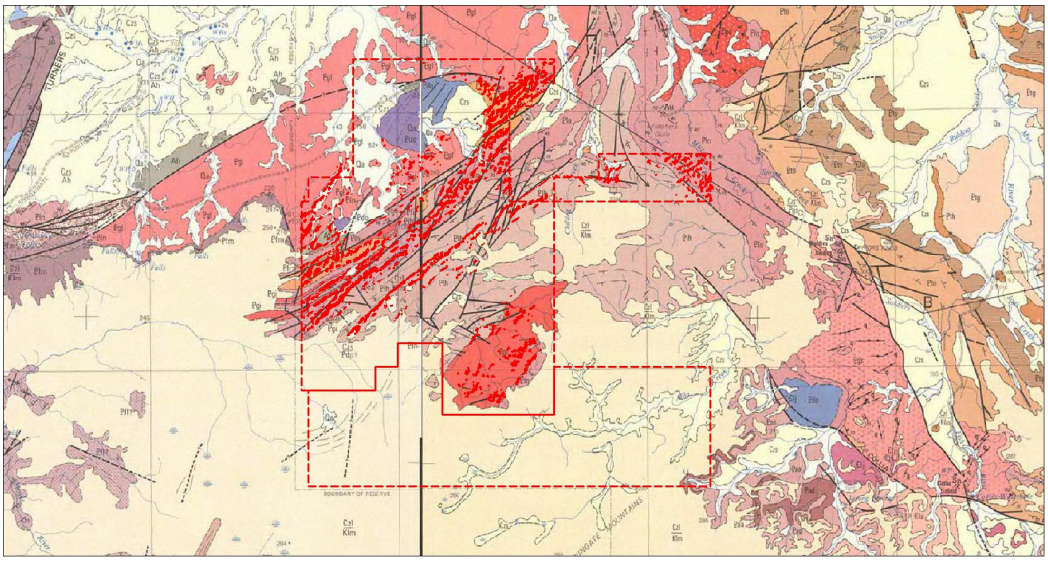


The air borne survey was completed at the end of December 2007 and is currently being assessed by a consultant geologist, Bill Fraser, of WJ Fraser and Associates Pty Ltd.

The initial response from the consultant geologist indicates that he has not received the magnetic data however the radiometric data is promising and we are developing n exploration program to follow up the encouraging aspects of the data received.

In the interim, and subject to confirmation or correction from Graham Jenke, the uranium channel radiometric data on re-processing is described below and is portrayed in Figure 4 and show the following characteristics:

Figure 4. Initial response of the 2007 Airborne survey.



- 240ppm eU is the highest cut-off and is shown here on the map in red
- There are no ñball teareròvery high value uranium anomalies but none-the-less there are many anomalies above 240 ppm eU which is quite high
- There are quite a number of spot anomalies on faults and unconformities which may equate to South Alligator Valley style or even Nabarlek style (Nabarlek - those anomalies on the margin of the dolerite sill) uranium mineralisation.
- there are a few anomalies, associated with acid volcanics, coupled with previous known geochemical gold values, which may indicate Coronation Hill style mineralisation
- There are a lot of linear anomalies in the Finniss River Group rocks which may be associated with fault zones, conglomerates (Adelaide River-Millers U) or acid volcanic hosted deposits
- Some Recent drainage patterns are highlighted and perhaps these indicate potential for tin and other heavy metals.

The conclusions drawn by Bill Fraser, for the entire Wingate project, are that on the basis of these preliminary data there are enough worthwhile anomalies needing to be investigated on the ground to keep a young field geologist plus 1.5 field assistants in employment for about 1.5 years or 2x field seasons.

In consideration of the conclusions and suggestions drawn by Bill Fraser, Outback Metals will begin a preliminary field assessment of the Wingate Tenements.

6. EXPLORATION FOR THE 2008/2009 PERIOD

Exploration of the Wingate project for the next 12 month period includes desktop identification and review of the 2007 airborne survey. The development of targets and the follow up of these targets with field mapping and sampling.

The mapping and sampling method is still being discussed. There are some enquiries being made as to whether a handheld spectrometer or XRF analyser would be beneficial to the exploration program and if so which analyser will best meet the needs of the Company.

The results from the field mapping and sampling program will determine how the exploration programme will proceed. It should be noted that the exploration is dynamic and as more information is gathered and interpreted the programme will change to reflect the additional information.