NORTHERN TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations

Proposal Cover Sheet

Project title	Caranbirini Anomaly B
Applicant (Company Name)	Marindi Metals Limited
Applicant ABN	84 118 522 124
Applicant postal address	Level 3,35 Havelock Street West Perth,P.O. Box 231 West Perth 6872
Contact officer	Mr Guy Moulang
Contact phone number	0427009220
Contact fax number	
Contact email address	Guy@Marindi.com.au
Granted exploration licence number(s) where this proposal is to be undertaken	EL25313
Proposed type of exploration program for funding (diamond drilling, non-diamond drilling, gravity survey etc)	Diamond Drilling
Brief summary of program (total number of metres to be drilled, number of gravity stations, total length of flight lines etc)	Total depth 1000m being comprised of 250 reverse circulation precollar followed by 750m of diamond core drilling
Total direct costs for the program inc GST	$195 800
A. Amount of funding requested inc GST (up to $125 000 for diamond drilling, $100 000 for non-diamond and geophysics)	$97 900
B. NT Based Additional Funding requested inc GST (up to $10 000)	
Funding Amount being requested inc GST (A + B)	$97 900
Proposed timeframes for commencement and completion of program	Drilling to commence in September and be complete by October
Names and positions of signatories to the funding contract	Mr Guy Moulang Exploration Manager
Signature of applicant	
Date	24 May 2018

Marindi Metals and Northern Territory

Drilling Collaborations Program

Caranbirini Project

Tenement EL25313

Tenement Holder:	*Marindi Metals*
Operator:	*Marindi Metals*
Author:	*Guy Moulang*
Date:	*January 2019*
1:100 000 Sheet:	*Batten 6065*
Datum/Zone:	*GDA 94, MGA Zone 53*
Distribution List:	*NT Geological Survey*
	Marindi Metals

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Abstract

Marindi Metals was granted $89 000 from the Northern Territory government as part of the 2018 collaborative drilling program. The grant was for the drilling of a single 1000m drill hole at the Caranbirini project (tenement EL25313) 15km north of the McArthur River Mine. The aim of the drill hole was to test for zinc in the HYC Pyritic Shale Member in the Barney Creek Formation at a coincident gravity and VTEM anomaly proximal to the fertile Emu Creek fault. The drill hole CPDH006 was completed in October 2018 and was drilled to a depth of 1127.7m. The Barney Creek Formation was tested and no significant mineralisation was intersected. Some narrow zones of epigenetic pale sphalerite in brecciated carbonates were intersected in the Reward Formation. The highest concentration of sulphides is at 141.45-141.78m with 5% sphalerite.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Marindi Metals was granted $89 000 from the Northern Territory government as part of the 2018 collaborative drilling program. The grant was for the drilling of a single 1000m drill hole at the Caranbirini project (tenement EL25313) 15km north of the McArthur River Mine. The aim of the drill hole was to test for zinc in the HYC Pyritic Shale Member in the Barney Creek Formation at a coincident gravity and VTEM anomaly proximal to the fertile Emu Creek fault. The drill hole CPDH006 was completed in October 2018 and was drilled to a depth of 1127.7m. The Barney Creek Formation was tested and no significant mineralisation was intersected. This report summarises the data gathered from CPDH006.

2.0 REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Caranbirini Project is located 8km north of the McAuthur River mine, on the western side of the Eum Fault within the McArthur Basin. The Marindi tenements are located over rocks significantly higher in the stratigraphic sequence than at the McAuthur River Mine where Barney Creek formation out crops at surface. Much of the tenement appears to be covered with Lynott formation and the Barney creek formation is between 400m to 1000m below surface.

The below geology description is from Multiproxy 3D Geophysical and Geochemical Characterisation of the McArthur Group Stratigraphy; Caranbirini Project, McArthur Basin, Northern Territory, (Spinks et al, 2017).

2.1 McArthur Basin

The McArthur Basin in northern Australia is a laterally-extensive intracontinental Paleoproterozoic-Mesoproterozoic (1.85–1.45 Ga) succession of non-metamorphosed marine, shallow-marine to fluvial sediments and interbedded volcanics, 5–15 km in thickness (Fig. 2, Rawlings, 1999; Ahmad et al., 2013). Overlying the metamorphosed Paleoproterozoic Pine Creek Orogen, the McArthur Basin is exposed over more than 180,000 km2 in NE Northern Territory and extends toward the Isa Superbasin in northern Queensland. It is overlain by the Neoproterozoic Georgina and onshore Cretaceous Carpentaria basins to the south (Fig. 2, Ahmad et al., 2013). The McArthur Basin is separated into the northern and southern McArthur Basin, which are divided by the Urupanga Fault Zone (Fig. 2). The ascending stratigraphy in the northern McArthur Basin is divided into the Groote Eylandt, Katherine River, Donydji, Parsons Range, Habgood, Balma, Mount Rigg, Nathan and Roper groups. In the south, the stratigraphy comprises the Tawallah, McArthur, Nathan, and Roper groups (Rawlings, 1999; Ahmad et al., 2013, Fig. 2). The stratigraphy is further categorised into simplified ‘packages’, which in the southern McArthur Basin comprise the Redbank (Tawallah Group), Glyde (McArthur Group), Favenc (Nathan Group), and Wilton (Roper Group) packages (Fig. 2, Rawlings, 1999). A more detailed account of the McArthur Basin is given in Ahmad et al. (2013).

2.2 McArthur Group

The ~5 km thick McArthur Group unconformably overlies the Tawallah Group, and comprises predominantly carbonate and siliciclastic sedimentary units with localised carbonaceous siltstone packages that formed in sub-basins. The stratigraphy of the McArthur Basin has been divided into the Umbolooga and Batten subgroups, separated by a possible unconformity (Rawlings 1999; Ahmad et al. 2013). A full description of the McArthur Group is given by Ahmad et al. (2013).

2.3 Umbolooga Subgroup

The late-Paleoproterozoic Umbolooga Subgroup comprises the basal Teena Dolostone, Barney Creek Formation, and the Reward Dolostone.

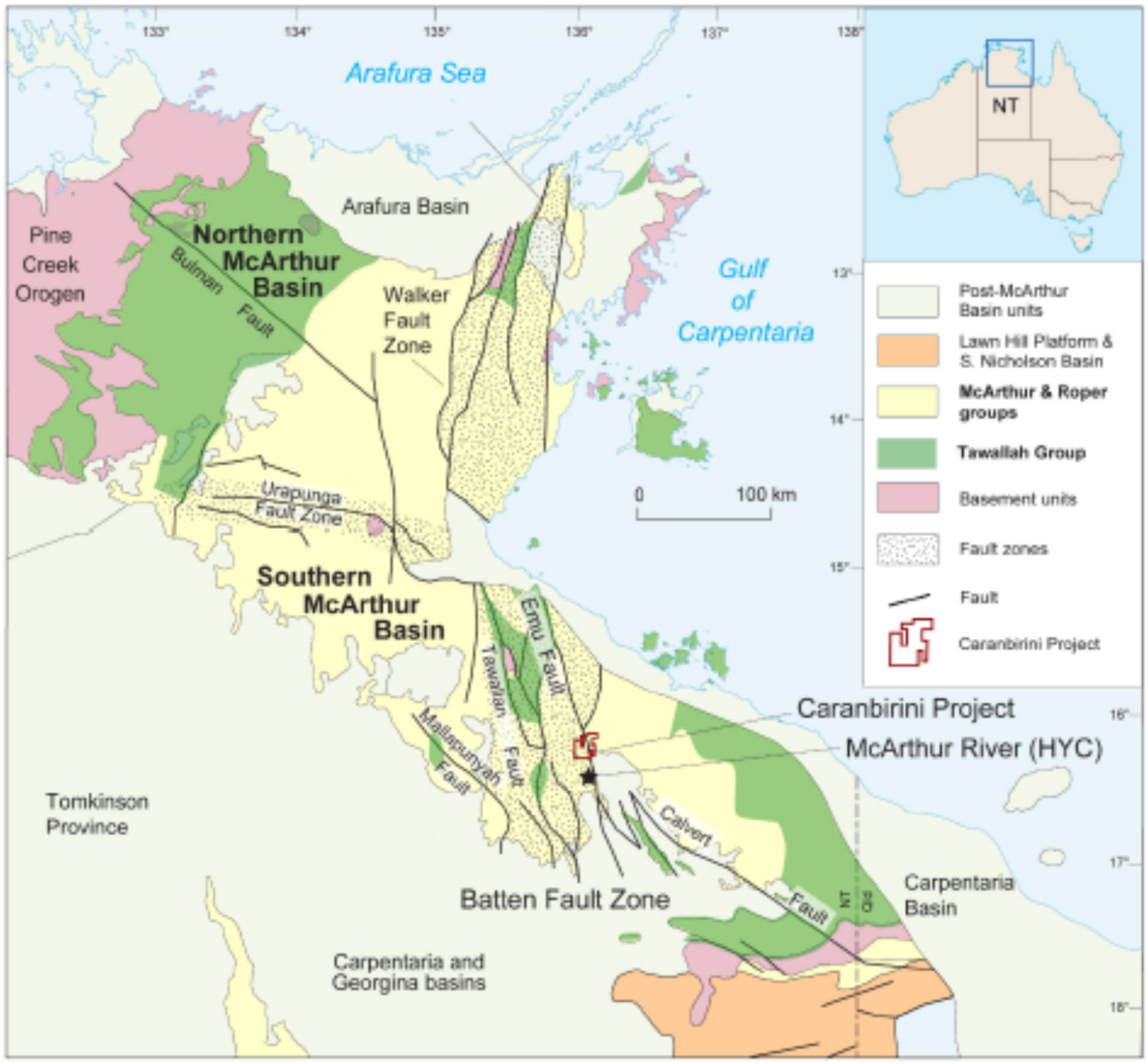

Figure 1 - Simplified geological map of the McArthur Basin, divided into lower Tawallah Group, and undifferentiated McArthur and Roper groups. The locations of the Caranbirini Project and McArthur River (HYC) deposit are also indicated. Modified after Ahmad et al. (2013)

2.3.1 Teena Dolostone

The Teena Dolostone was deposited in a shallow-to emergent-marine environment during basin subsidence and is carbonate-dominated. Lithologies include thick bedded to finely laminated dololutite interbedded with dolomitic siltstone and dolarenite. The unit can be stromatolitic in places, include karst features contains potassium-rich, tuffaceous mudstones. The Coxco Dolostone Member represents the upper part of the Teena Dolostone and shows characteristic ‘coxco needles’; radiating clusters of evaporitic pseudomorphs after gypsum. The Teena Dolostone is conformably overlain by the Barney Creek Formation.

2.3.2 Barney Creek Formation

The Barney Creek Formation was deposited in a series of small actively subsiding restricted sub-basins, and has three recognised members; the Cooley Dolostone Member, the W-fold Shale Member and the HYC Pyritic Shale Member. The Cooley Dolostone Member is a chaotic breccia/debris flow of clasts mainly derived from the Emmerugga and Teena Dolostone. The W-fold Shale Member comprises mainly dolomitic siltstone and claystone (dololutite), volcaniclastics and thin tuff horizons. The HYC Pyritic Shale Member is a thinly bedded to laminated carbonaceous, dolomitic, pyritic siltstone and dololutite, which also contains tuffaceous beds and tuffs. The Barney Creek Formation is conformably overlain by the Reward Dolostone.

2.3.3 Reward Dolostone

The Reward Dolostone was deposited in a localised high-energy, peritidal shallow-marine environment with upward shallowing cycles. Lithologies in the Reward Dolostone comprises of siltstones, minor breccia, dololutite, stromatolitic dololutite, silty dololutite and dolarenite with lesser sandy dolarenite, dolorudite and sandstone, pseudomorphs after sulfate evaporates, onkoids, ooids, and small silica spheroids. The Reward Dolostone is generally unconformably overlain by the Lynott Formation of the Batten Subgroup, but may be locally transitional into the siltstones of the Caranbirini Member of the lower Lynott Formation.

2.4 Batten Subgroup

The Batten Subgroup disconformably overlies the Reward Dolostone of the Umbolooga Subgroup and comprises the Lynott Formation, Yalco Formation, Stretton Sandstone, Looking Glass Formation, and the Amos Formation. In this project we focus only on the Lynott Formation, which is the only unit detailed here.

2.4.1 Lynott Formation

The Lynott Formation was deposited in a supratidal sabkha to shallow marine environment, and has three recognised members; the basal Caranbirini, the Hot Spring and Donnegan members. Lithologies of the Lynott Formation comprise dolomitic siltstone, dolarenite, stromatolitic dolostone and lesser dolomitic sandstone.

2.4.2 Caranbirini Formation

The Caranbirini Formation overlies the Reward Dolostone and consists of thinly bedded, laminated dolomitic mudstone, which is locally carbonaceous and/or pyritic, dololutite, intraclast breccia and pink tuffaceous mudstone. The unit was deposited in an upward-grading to intertidal environment in actively subsiding sub-basins.

3.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration is summarised in Appendix 2.

4.0 EXPLORATION CONCEPT

The exploration target at Caranbirini is SEDEX zinc mineralisation alike McArthur River and Teena zinc deposits to the south. Both McArthur River and Teena deposits are hosted in the HYC pyritic shale member of the Barney Creed Formation. The host Barney Creek Formation on the Caranbirini project is between 400m to 1000m below surface. Marindi with the help of CSIRO, and Geodiscovery had a structural and geological model created for the project using historic VTEM, newly acquired gravity and historic drilling. From this model several priority targets were generated and rated. The priority targets have coincident VTEM and gravity anomalies and are proximal to a significant structure that could be a source of the base metal bearing fluids. Anomaly B which drill hole CPDH006 tested was a coincident VTEM and gravity anomaly proximal to the Emu Fault.

5.0 DETAILS OF THE COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM

Drilling was contracted to DDH1 drilling. The hole was drilled with a combination of HQ and NQ2 diamond gear.

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	RL m	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth
CPDH006	615276	8195594	80	86	-85	1127.7

Table 1 - Drill collar details, GDA94 MGA Zone 53

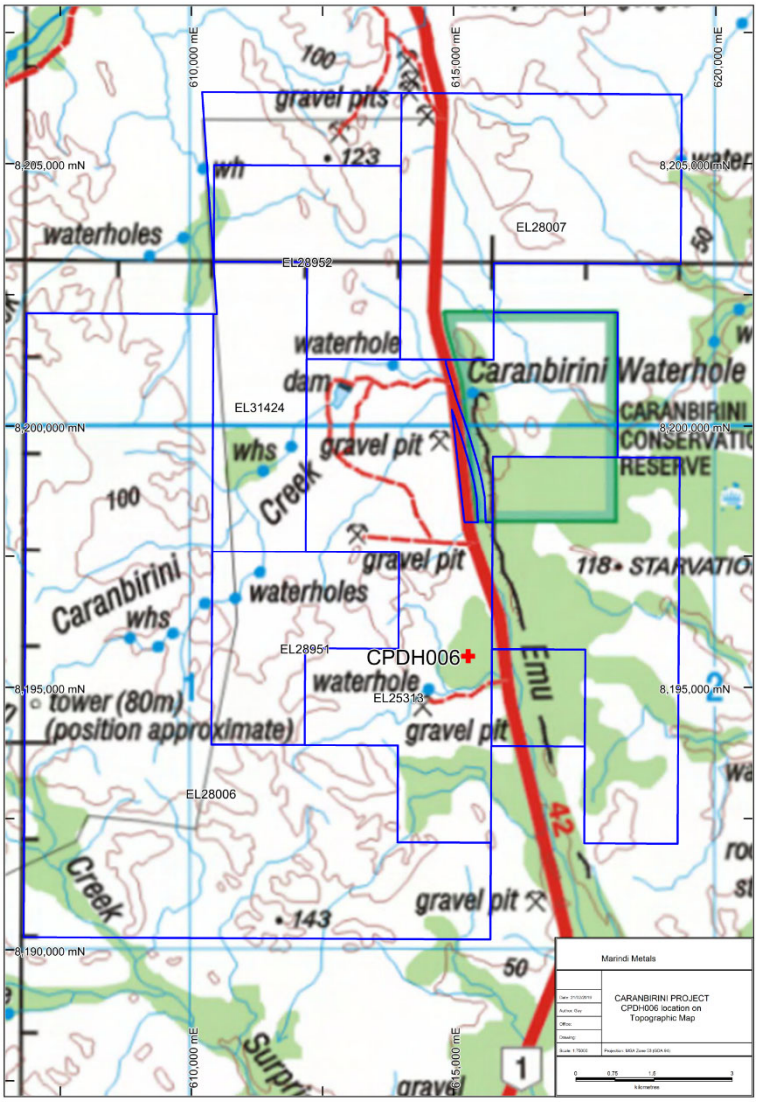

Figure 2 – CPDH006 Location Map

Drill data accompanying this report includes collar file, lithology log, structural Log, down hole survey file, portable XRF table, assay ledger, geotechnical log and drill section. A majority of the drill hole has been orientated and basic geotechnical measurements were also collected. Core photography has been done on each core tray. Portable XRF analysis from a Niton XL3t has been done every 10m and every 1m in areas of interest. Areas with least veining and alteration were chosen for analysis. Standards were shot before and after each analytical session.

A total of 40 samples of half core were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth and were assayed for a full element suite using a 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish. After the drill core was orientated, the geologist chose sample intervals. The interval was then cut in half using a brick saw and the half core on the righthand side of the orientation line, look down hole was used as the sample for the laboratory. Multi element samples were taken every 50m on average. The lower 27m of CPDH006 was assayed for gold using a 25g fire assay. No Marindi blanks, duplicates or standards were used. ALS laboratory completed there own in house quality control which includes several blanks, duplicates and standards.

6.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

HQ3 core was drilled from surface down to 216.8m and NQ2 core followed to end of hole at 1127.7m. Formations that were drilled through are the Lynott Formation, Reward Formation and the Barney Creek Formation.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Formation
CPDH006	0	73.9	Lynott
CPDH006	73.9	486.35	Reward
CPDH006	486.35	985	Barney Creek, Carbonaceous Siltstone
CPDH006	985	1127.7	Cooley Dolostone Member

Table 2 - CPDH006 Formation Summary

6.1 Lynott Formation

The Lynott Formation was drilled from surface to 73.9m. The upper oxidised portion has common core loss and is ferruginous with abundant limonite. The upper 5.4m of fresh formation from 24.6m to 30m is carbonaceous laminated sulphidic siltstone with 15% very fine pyrite as shown on Figure 8. The remainder of the Lynott Formation is carbonaceous siltstone. Carbon content was used to interpret the contact between the Lynott Formation and the Reward Formation. The Lower contact with the Reward Formation is gradual over metres as the carbon content decreases with depth.

Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis showed elevated Zn, Pb, Cu and As. The elevated base metals are the likely source of soil anomalies in the project area.

Figure 3 - Hole CPDH006, Lynott Formation, laminated pyrite in carbonaceous siltstone

6.2 Reward Formation

The Reward Formation is from 73.9m to 486.35m and has conformable contacts with the Lynott Formation above and the below Barney Creek Formation. The rocks are variably bedded fine grain dolostone with patches of silty dolostone. Bedding is flat lying to shallow dipping to the west. Soft sediment textures are abundant and include sedimentary breccias to the metre scale. Bitumen is common on fractures and as stylolites. Carbonate veining and fracture fill is abundant. There are several narrow occurrences of epigenetic pale to honey coloured medium grain sphalerite with minor galena and chalcopyrite occurring in brecciating carbonates. The highest concentration of sulphides is at 141.45-141.78m with 5% sphalerite. No sphalerite in the Reward Formation has been sampled for analysis.

Micro faulting is abundant and veins and beds being displaced by centimetres are common. The orientation of a single larger fault from 401.4m to 410.85m is unknown. The lower contact with the Barney Creek Formation is gradual over metres as the carbon content increases.

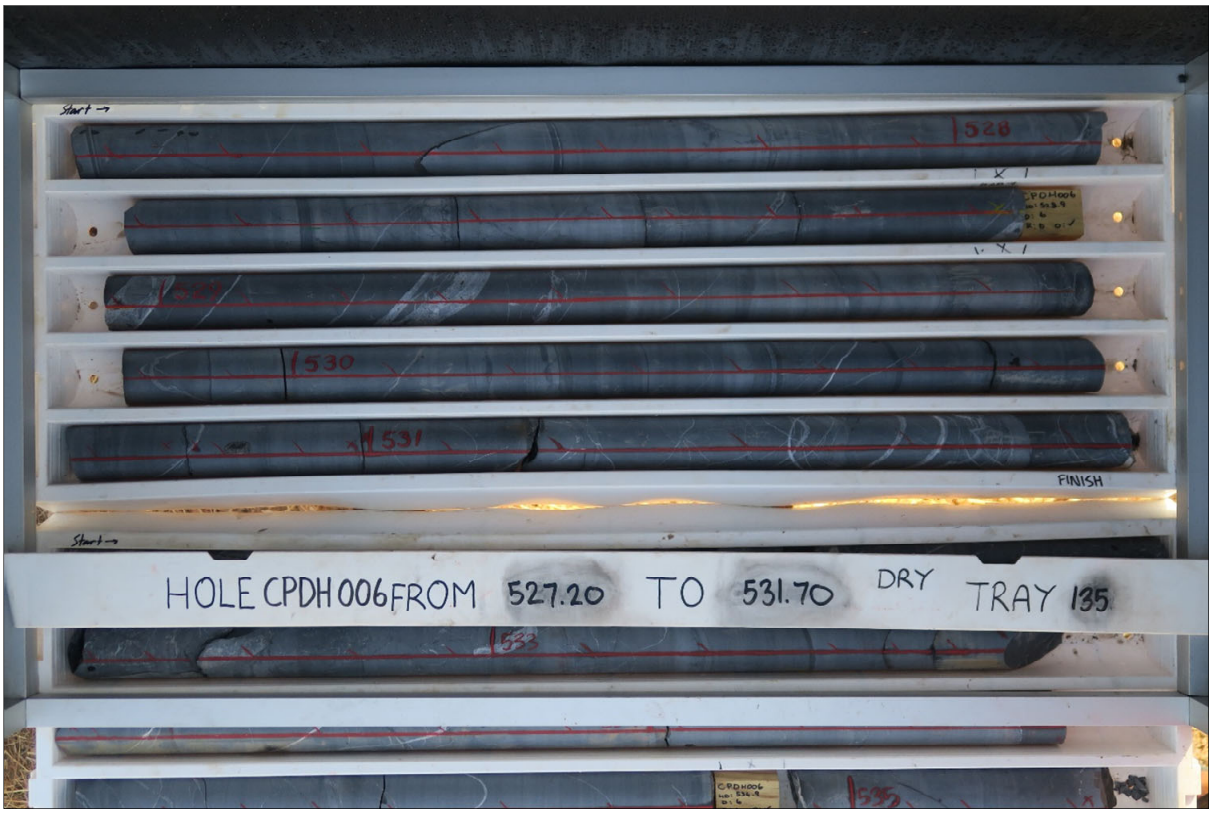

Figure 4 - Hole CPDH006, Reward Formation, typical looking Reward Dolomite

6.3 Barney Creek Formation

The Barney Creek Formation (BCF) is from 486.35m to end of hole at 1127.7m with the lower 142.7m being the Cooley Dolostone Member. Portable XRF analysis and assays shows no base metal anomalism. There is 0.5% to 5% carbonate veining throughout and micro faulting is common.

The upper BCF from 486.35m to 702.3m is carbonaceous dolomitic siltstone. Carbon content is weak to moderate. Bedding is planar and varies from laminated to >10cm beds with <5cm coarser grain to conglomeritic beds becoming more common with depth. Bedding is flat lying to shallow dipping to the east or west. There is a single minor occurrence of pale medium grain diagenetic sphalerite in a bleached ?carbonate altered siltstone at 624m. A polymictic talus breccia from 685.1m to 702.3m has a sharp contact with the below sulphidic BCF and contains angular clasts of centimetres to decimetres.

The first of two sulphidic carbonaceous siltstone intervals is from 702.3m to 853m. Pyrite content is highly variable from minor to 10% and is occurring as very fine>>medium grain disseminations in the siltstone. Higher concentrations of pyrite are laminated. Planar beds are <1mm to 20cm and are shallow dipping to the west. Coarser sandy beds are not uncommon and often have blue quartz grains and coarse grain pyrite. The lower contact is marked by a 1.75m fault zone from 851.25m with strong silicification and brecciation.

Figure 5 - Hole CPDH006, Barney Creek Formation, sulphidic carbonaceous siltstone

A 63m non-sulphidic carbonaceous calcareous siltstone is from 853m to 906m. Planar >1-50mm often sandy siltstone beds are moderately dipping to the west. The pyrite content has dropped below 0.5% and is occurring as spars very fine disseminations.

Pyrite content increased to 1% from 906m to 978.3m. Then decreases in the lower metres from 978.3m to 985m. In this lower interval the carbonaceous calcareous siltstone becomes more calcareous, brecciated and folded indicating later tectonic movement on the contact with the Cooley Dolostone Member.

The final 142.7 metres to end of hole at 1127.7m is the Cooley Dolostone Member. The unit is a brecciated dolostone. There is a localised irregular fabric possibly related to bedding. Common patchy disseminated fine to medium grain pyrite with silicification. This unit could be the Teena Formation.

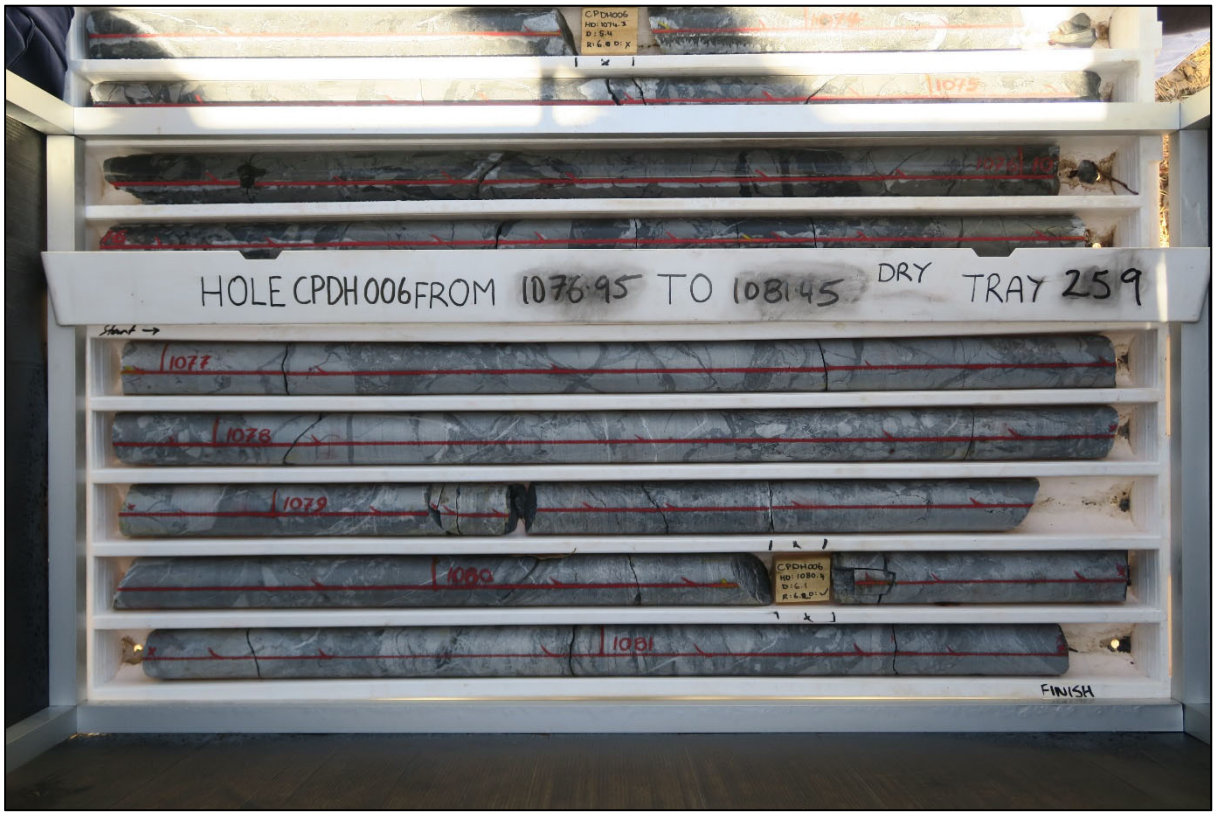

Figure 6 - Hole CODH006, Cooley Dolostone Member, brecciated dolostone

7.0 CONCLUSION

Results from the drilling program were disappointing. CPDH006 didn't intersected the targeted HYC member in the Barney Creek Formation. However significant epigenetic sphalerite in the Reward Formation was drilled through which may be an indication of proximity to sedimentary hosted base metals. No geological source was seen in the core which could explain a gravity or VTEM anomaly. CPDH006 was drilled on the edge of the anomaly due to heritage restrictions. Perhaps a drill hole closer to the centre of the anomaly would yield different results.

8.0 REFERENCES

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Rawlings, D. J., Korsch, R. J., Goleby, B. R., Gibson, G. M., Johnstone, D.W., Barlow, M. 2004. The 2002 Southern McArthur Basin Seismic Reflection Survey, Geoscience Australia, Record 2004/17.

Spinks, S., Blaikie, T., Schaubs, P., Sørensen, C., Munday, T., Schmid, S., Ley-Cooper, Y., Kunzmann, M. 2017. Multiproxy 3D geophysical and geochemical characterisation of the McArthur Group stratigraphy; Caranbirini Project, McArthur Basin, Northern Territory. CSIRO, Australia. EP172623 April 2017 – ONLINE.

List of Reviewed Previous Exploration Data in the Caranbirini Area EL 25313

Year / Period	Project Name	Company / Owner	Tenements	Report No's	Commodity	Exploration Methods	Results	Comment
1967-1971	McArthur	CEC	AP 1748	CR1968-014 CR1969-012 CR1971-010	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	Geological mapping, Regional IP survey, Detailed IP and resistivity surveys, Geophysical interpretation, Diamond drilling, Stream sediment and soil sampling, Auger drilling RC Drilling (80holes, 34,370ft) Diamond Drilling (63 holes, 28,050ft)	IP anomalies were drilled, Regionally high content of Pb-Zn in the Amelia Dolomite, Geochem anomalies were verified by geophysical surveys and follow up drilling	No accurate locations for drill holes, no drill logs in report (1971)
1972-1976	Barney Hill	CEC	EL 598	CR1973-012 CR1974-025 CR1975-001 CR1975-161	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	Soil Sampling, Geological mapping, Diamond Drilling (6 + 11 holes) at Buffaloo Lagoon, Ridge II, Cooley 1, Emu, West-Fold (outside?) 1974 Diamond Drilling: 21 holes at W=Fold, 11 holes at Wickens Hill, 3 holes at Emu 1975 Diamond drilling: 7 holes at Emu, Wickens Hill, Cooley and Ridge and 12 holes at HYC (outside) 1976 Diamond drilling: 5 holes at HYC, 7 holes at Emu, Buffalo, and Teena and 8 holes at Bulburra, 3 holes at Squib and Coxco (Emu Fault Project)	HYC deposit	Holes not in historical drillhole database, probably outside Work seems to have been done to South of Caranbirini
1977-1983	McArthur River Project, (Glyde River Project)	Amoco Minerals, CRA, Kennecott, (Shell)	EL 1332 (EL 1330, 1331, 1333, 1375, 1803, 1943)	CR1977-044 CR1978-087 CR1979-013 CR1980-064 CR1981-028 CR1982-263 CR1982-228 CR1982-393 CR1983-022 CR1983-045 CR1986-015 CR2007-661	Pb, Zn, Ag hydrocarbons	Airborne EM Survey IP Survey Geochem (soil) Sampling Rock chip and stream geochem sampling Photo-geological interpretation Gravity Survey Shallow (4m Av) Percussion Drilling (1977, not in drill database); Percussion Drilling: 14 holes (PMR1-14) at **Caranbirini** prospect (1978 some holes missing in drill database) Diamond Drilling: 4 holes inside MANT-78-1 (632m) MANT-79-2 (617m) from PMR-14 MANT-79-3 (485m) tested centre of gravity anomaly DD82CA1 (1000.3m) Hydrocarbon analysis	IP/geochem outlined the **Caranbirini** anomaly (M2-1, M2-2, M2-4, M2-5, M2-8), proximal to the Emu fault zone Percussion drilling intersected pyritic shales with marginal base metals, Max values 0.1-0.2% Zn in PMR-3, 4, 7,and 11, **MANT-78-1** intersected massive pyrite in BC Fm, only minor Zn values **MANT-79-2** no mineralization Massive sulphides intersected in both holes, with only background geochemistry, failed to reach target horizon, Lynott instead BC Fm +4Mgal Bouguer anomaly outlined from gravity survey overlying a basinal structure **MANT-79-3** intersected / ended in thickened Reward Dolomite, only minor b/m min **DD82CA1** best intersection**:** 0.5m@2.5% Pb, 22.4% Zn and 8.5ppm Ag Barney Creek Fm thickens adjacent to Emu Fault zone and contains indications of economic mineralization in Cooley dolomite member below 600m gravity response Gas flows are mentioned in GR9, which is located ca 75 km SSE of Caranbirini	Most drilling within historical database MANT-78-1 within northern portion of EL 25313, other holes near eastern tenement border
1979-1982	Mc Arthur River	Amoco	EL 1803	CR1979-013 CR1979-114 CR1980-064 CR1982-263	Cu, Pb, Zn	Airborne EM Survey	EL considered to be prospective but target depth is too great	
1984-1986	Caranbinni JV	Amoco, CRA	EL 4169, EL 4234	CR1984-128 CR1986-131	Cu, Pb, Zn	Diamond Drilling (inside) DD83CA2 (687.9m) DD83CA3 (717.6m) DD84CA4 (615m) Physical property tests	**DD83 CA2** best intersection 0.5m at 6.45%Pb, 4.85%Zn and 11gm/t Ag from 387.5m **DD83 CA3** best intersection 3m at 0.85%Pb, 7.25% Zn and 9.5g/t Ag from 663m **DD84 CA4** best intersection 2m at 1.4%Pb, 1.3% Zn, 9.5gm/t Ag from 520.9m. Weak mineralization encountered in Reward Dolomite and	Drill holes in NT database

							Cooley Dolomite breccia	
1988-1997	McArthur River	Top End Resources Noranda, Perylia Mines, MIM	EL 5787 (a lot more tenements within project)	CR1989-587 CR1990-540 CR1991-491 CR1992-564 CR1993-561, CR1995-669 CR1995-153, CR1997-061	Cu, Pb, Zn	Regional geochemical sampling Stream sediment sampling (169 -80 samples) and rock chip samples (7 samples) on EL 5787 SIROTEM traverse at Caranbirini (1line), Percussion Drilling at Berjaya and Caranbirini CPD2 (499.6m) CPD3 (723m) CP4 (138m) CW1 (78m) = waterbore (Heli-mag survey over Berjaya and Caranbirini Soil sampling	**Located Mineralisation:** At several prospects (all outside) Berjaya Prospect (outside) **Caranbirini** Area 1 (southern portion of EL) **CPD2** 1m@17.3%Zn, 1.32% Pb from 440.5m, Lead isotope results (CPD2) may indicate large hydrothermal system **CPD3** 1m@1810ppm Zn from 550m **CP4** 2m@1100 ppm Zn from 14m CW1 intersected lots of water Soil sampling max values: 195ppm Cu, 2140ppm Pb, 1270ppm Zn, 22.1%Fe and 2.3% Mn	Only CPD3 in historical drill hole database
1991-1996	Looking Glass Creek	Ashton Mining	EL 7302	CR1992-389 CR1993-417 CR1994-425 CR1995-501 CR1996-723	Diamonds, Cu, Pb, Zn,	Reconnaissance, Airborne EM survey, Airborne TEM survey, Stream sediment sampling Questem, Ground EM	Stream geochem returned values of up to 184ppm Pb, 209ppm Zn and 2.72%Mn 1 chromite, 1 microdiamond found	Covers western portion of EL 25313
1992-1995	Cow Lagoon	BHP	EL 7576 (EL 7576, 7577, 7578)	CR1993-205 CR1994-139 CR1995-181 CR1995-810	Diamonds,Cu, Pb, Zn	Airborne TEM, Stream sediment sampling, BLEG sampling, Rock chip sampling, RC Drilling (12 holes, outside)	Geochem outline a low level Pb anomaly on EL 7575, max 299ppm Pb), followed up by RC drilling with negative results No TEM anomalies on EL 7576, I stream sed vaue of 138ppm Zn	
1993-1999	Lynott	MIM	EL 8078	CR1994-129 CR1995-225 CR1996-235 CR1997-094 CR1998-137 CR1999-154	Cu, Pb, Zn	Soil sampling, Questem, Aeromagnetics, Sirotem, Moving loop EM Helimag survey, RC Drilling (11 holes for 976.7m) Diamond Drilling (7 holes,	No significant mineralization was delineated	Covers only small southern portion of EL 25313 Drilling was outside
1996	Stretton Creek	MIM	EL 8834	CR1996-103	Cu, Pb, Zn	Rock chip sampling,	Max value of 110ppm Zn with 23.7% Fe	Covers only small portion in southwestern corner
2004-2006	Mc Arthur River	American Exploration Australia	EL 23635	CR2004-357 CR2005-225 CR2006-145	Pb, Zn	Data Review Ground TEM Survey	No conductors defined from TEM survey	Good comprehensive data review
2000-2006	Borroloola	Rio Tinto, Anglo American, Ashton	EL 7294	CR2001-313 CR2002-369 CR2003-486 CR2004-586 CR2005-434 CR2006-344	Zn, Pb, Ag	Project Review Diamond Drilling DD01BAL01 (264.2m) DD01BAL02 (410.6m) DD01BAL03 (231.1m) Geological mapping of Ballyhoo	Ballyhoo target in the SW corner of EL 7294, situated just to the north of EL 25313. DD01BAL01 and 02 intersected 108.8m and 128.3m resp of variably pyritic and dolomitic black mudstone of the Caranbirini Member. Results for DD01BAL01 returned 6.2m at 3.2% Pb, 0.17%Zn and 0.5%Cu beneath black mudstone. No elevated values for were received for DD01BAL02 – 03.	Outside / tenement / Drilling situated to the NNW of Carabirini
2003-2005	McArthur	Anglo American	EL23635	CR2004-357 CR2005-225 CR2006-145	Zn, Pb	Extensive data review over 40 years Re-Interpretation of target areas 9 lines of ground TEM survey over target from above review, eg McA33 Caranbirini (untested BC Formation)	Favourable sub-basin setting No conductors were highlighted from TEM survey	Covers EL28006 and EL25313
2003-2008	Calvert Hills	Astro Diamond Mines	EL22351	CR2006-531 CR2008-623, CR2008-975	diamonds	Data review Stream sediment sampling	No diamonds indicators found	Covers EL28007
2003-2008	Calvert Hills	Legend International Holdings	EL25617	CR2008-975	diamonds	Data review Stream sediment sampling	No diamonds indicators found	Covers EL28007