

ANNUAL EXPLORATION REPORT EL28238

KURINELLI OUTSTATION

8 March 2011 to 7 March 2012

KURINELLI GOLD PROJECT NT

FREW RIVER	SF5303	1:250,000
Hatches	5956	1:100,000

Titleholder: Australia Mining and Gemstone Co. Pty. Ltd

Report No. 2012-007
Australia Mining and Gemstone Co. Pty. Ltd
By Xianneng Zhang
15th April 2012

CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY	1
2. LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
3. TENEMENT STATUS AND OWNERSHIP.....	4
4. GEOLOGY	5
5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION	11
6. EXPLORATION DURING YEAR 1.....	15
7. PLANNED EXPLORATION FOR YEAR 2	16
8. EXPENDITURE.....	17
9. REFERENCES.....	18

List of Figures

Figure 1 Location Map of EL28238	3
Figure 2 Graticular blocks covering EL28238	4
Figure 3 Landholders and Lease Numbers displayed insideEL28238.....	6
Figure 4 Geological Map of EL28238.....	11
Figure 5 Compilation of historical data of EL28238.....	16

List of Tables

Table 1 Graticular blocks covering EL28238	5
Table 2: Description of Oorididgee Group units in the Kurinelli Block.	8
Table 3 Expenditure onEL28238.....	17

1. SUMMARY

EL28238 lies in the east of Kurinelli goldfield, The Gold Project is situated in the northeast Davenport Province in the central part of Northern Territory, 364 kilometres north northeast 21 degree of Alice Springs (Figures 1). Gold mineralisation was discovered in the area over 100 years ago in 1898 by prospector/explorer Davidson (Davidson,1905) but the region has been subjected to only limited, spasmodic attention since that time. Current activity by local prospectors in the area is directed towards recovery of gold nuggets from shallow alluvial and colluvial deposits using metal detectors. Several hundred to several thousand ounces of gold are estimated to have been recovered in this way over the past 10-20 years.

Historical activity centred on gold mineralisation within quartz veins which characteristically occur within interbedded sandstone/siltstone (Kurinelli Formation). The units which host the mineralisation also occur elsewhere in the Davenport Province.

Despite the presence of outcropping gold mineralisation, the Kurinelli goldfield has never been subjected to systematic exploration using modern geophysical and geochemical exploration methods developed in the past 10-15 years. Of particular importance is the fact that the area received little attention in the BLEG “gold rush” of the 1980’s though it may have been covered in Australia-wide open range exploration of this type by one multi-national group.

This lack of activity over the past two decades can be attributed to a combination of factors which included:

- the subdued nature of the topography, the arid climate and a widespread thin cover of aeolian sand;
- fragmented exploration title over the area prior to 1994;
- a Reserve From Exploration (RE) over the entire field between 1994 and 1996 where title could only be held as mineral claims and mining leases (which resulted in even more fragmentation of ownership);

- a Reserve from Occupation (RO) between 1996-2004, where no form of mining or exploration tenure could be applied for or granted; and
- uncertainty in mining and exploration tenure in the Northern Territory especially between 1996-2002 because of the ramifications of the Native Title Act.
- AC 74 is granted for Arafura between 2004-2010, carry out geochemical soil sampling, broad areas (2.5 km²) of Au anomalism. A 3,600-metre RC drilling campaign in 2006 yielded, restricted intervals of Au mineralization in basement rocks. The best results achieved were 2m @ 6.8g/t Au, and 4m @ 2.3g/t Au.

Current interest in the area stems from the discovery in mid-late 1996 of highly elevated levels of nickel, platinum, palladium and gold in magnetic ironstone boulders which had been recovered by local gold miners. The boulders, which were up to 200 millimetres in diameter, were located by the use of metal detectors being employed by the local miners to find nugget gold in surficial deposits.

EL28238 was granted in March 2011, Australia Mining and Gemstone Co. Pty. Ltd (AMG) collate and re-plott historical data using MapInfo. AMG is undertakeing ground magnetic survey and regional geochemical stream sediment and soil sampling in 2012.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL28238 is located in the northeast Davenport Ranges, about 140 kilometres southeast of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory (Figures 1).

Access to the Kurinelli area is via the unsealed Davenport Loop Road (DLR) which leaves the Stuart Highway 87 kilometres south of Tennant Creek and 27 kilometres north of the Wauchope Roadhouse. The Davenport Loop Road returns to the Stuart Highway 36 kilometres south of the Wauchope Roadhouse. The northern access passes through Kurundi and Epenarra Stations situated 52 and 121 kilometres respectively from the

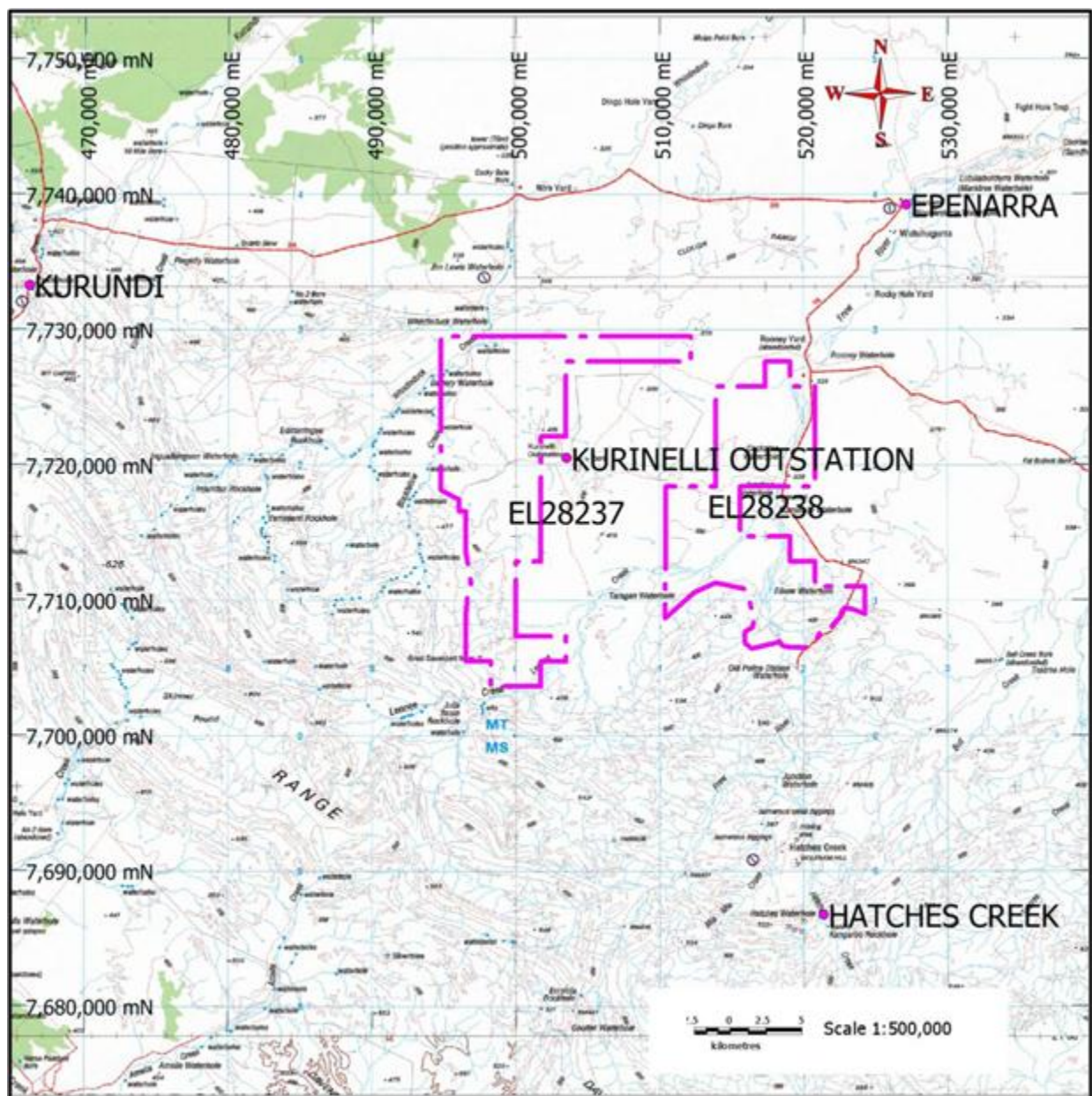


Figure 1 Location Map of EL28238

Stuart Highway. Access tracks to Kurinelli lead from the DLR at a point 45 kilometres east of Kurundi, 12 kilometres reach north edge of EL28237 and 23 to Kurinelli Bore; at Rooney Yard, 15 kilometres south of Epenarra entrance north of EL28238 and 20 kilometres to Kurinelli Bore. At the request of the landholder access was via a track just south of Rooney Yard. The southern DLR access passes through Ali Curung and Murray Downs Station reaching the abandoned mining town of Hatches Creek 129 kilometres from the Stuart Highway. Rooney Yard is another 20-49 kilometres north from Hatches Creek. Bush tracks and graded fence lines provide access across EL28238 and cross-country 4WD vehicle passage is possible to many areas.

The Kurinelli area is generally inaccessible between November to April each year as seasonal rainfall, scattered though it may be, regularly makes different sections of the DLR and local access tracks impassable.

3. TENEMENT STATUS AND OWNERSHIP

EL28238 was granted on 8th March 2011 for a term of six (6) years. EL28238 comprises 52 graticular blocks (141.02 sqkm) (Figure 2) . There are no other mining leases or

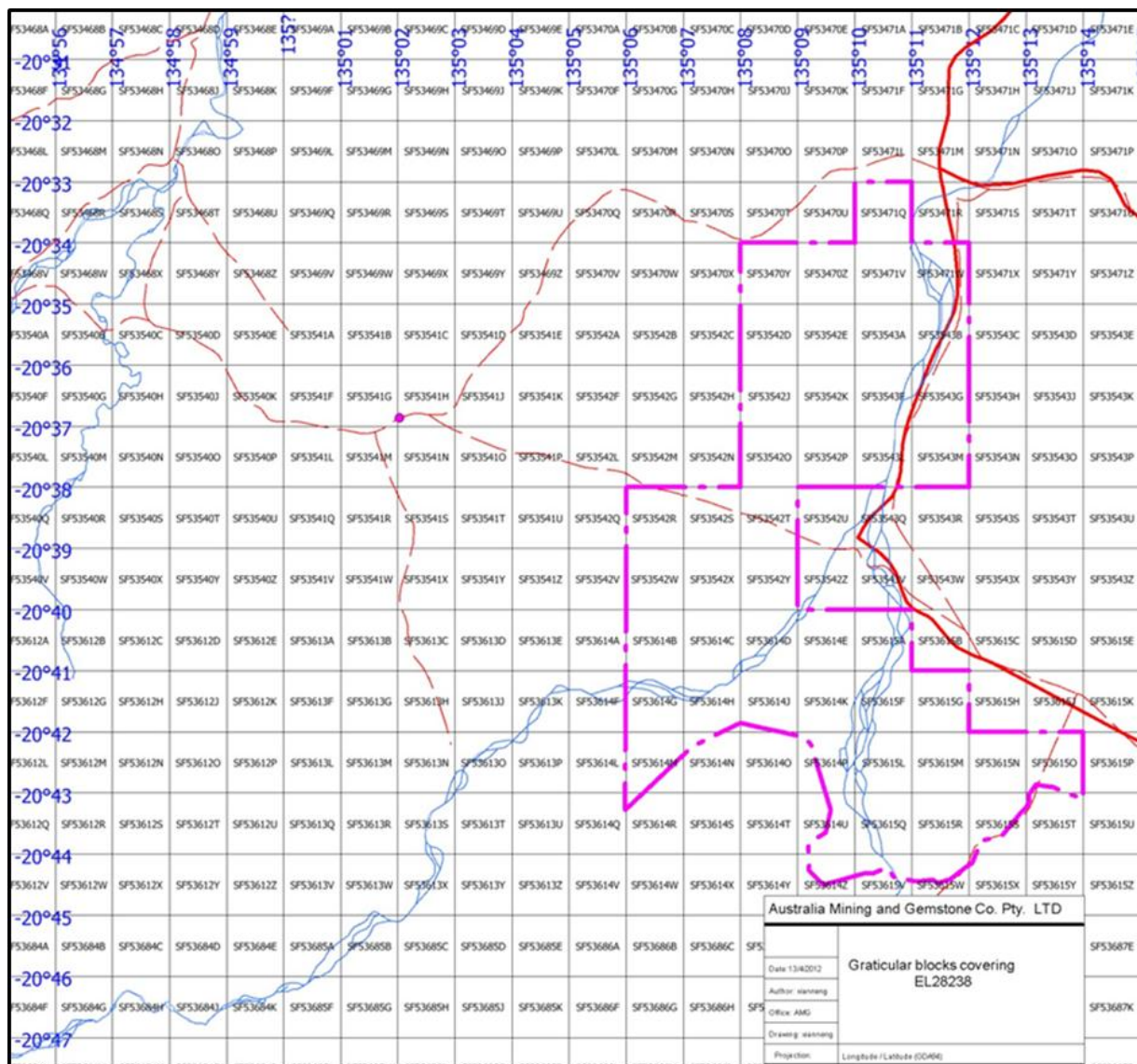


Figure 2 Graticular blocks covering EL28238

mineral claims within the license area, beside EL28238 is AC74 license area. List of Graticular blocks covering EL28238 in Table 1.

Table 1 Graticular blocks covering EL28238

SF53471Q	SF53543B	SF53543M	SF53614C	SF53615F	SF53614R
SF53470Y	SF53542J	SF53542R	SF53614D	SF53615G	SF53614U
SF53470Z	SF53542K	SF53542S	SF53614E	SF53614M	SF53615Q
SF53471V	SF53543F	SF53542T	SF53615A	SF53614P	SF53615R
SF53471W	SF53543G	SF53542W	SF53614G	SF53615L	SF53615S
SF53542D	SF53542O	SF53542X	SF53614H	SF53615M	SF53614Z
SF53542E	SF53542P	SF53542Y	SF53614J	SF53615N	SF53615V
SF53543A	SF53543L	SF53614B	SF53614K	SF53615O	SF53615W

Background land tenure under EL28238 is part of:

- Kurundi Station, Perpetual Pastoral Lease 1109 - NT portion 716, owned by Brenda Marie SAINT of Kurundi Station, PO Box 508, TENNANT CREEK 0861 (Ph: 89641516 Fax: 89641964)

- The southern boundaries of EL28238 follow the boundary between Kurundi Station and the proposed Davenport National Park (Crown Lease Perpetual 1117) (Figure 3).

4. GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Prospective basement rocks in the Kurinelli Project Area are part of the Palaeoproterozoic Ooradidgee Group within the Davenport Province of the Tennant Creek Region in central Northern Territory. The geology of the Davenport Province was first described in detail by Blake et. al. (1987) but their description and maps have been modified since that time, most recently by Donnellan (2004) and Donnellan and Johnstone (2002, 2004) after close-spaced low level airborne geophysical surveys were completed over the region. The following summary is written mainly with reference with the 1:500000 scale

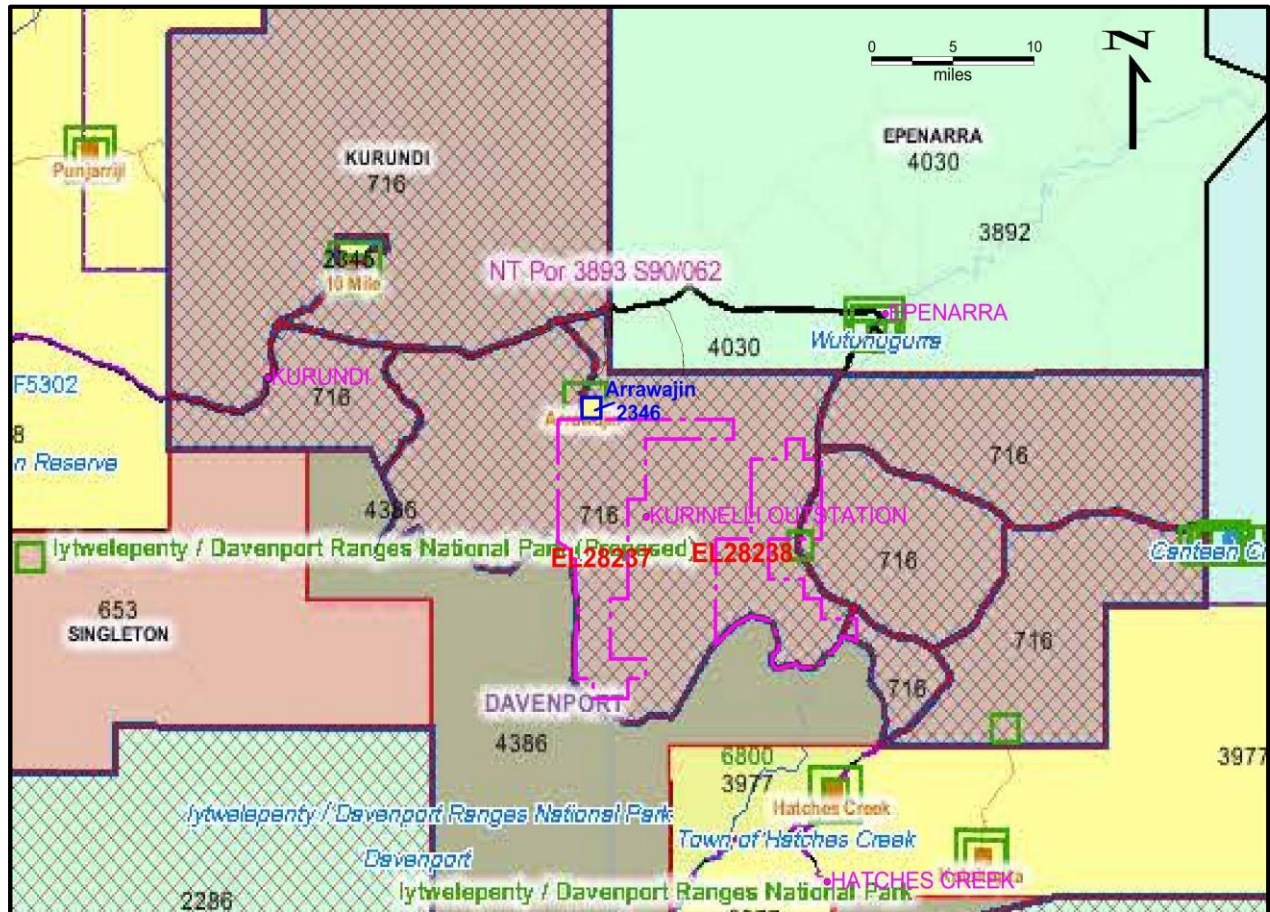


Figure 3 Landholders and Lease Numbers displayed inside EL28238

Tennant Creek Region maps of Donnellan (2002) and Donnellan and Johnstone, (2004) and to a lesser extent with the 1:250 000 scale Davenport Province map of Blake et al. (1988).

“The Tennant Creek Region is a composite term used for the pre-Barramundi basement (Warramunga Province) and the unconformably overlying Palaeo- to Mesoproterozoic North Australian Platform Cover successions of the Davenport and Ashburton provinces to the south and north respectively. To the east and west the Palaeozoic Georgina and Wiso basins overlie the Tennant Creek Region.” (NTGS website, February, 2005)

In the central Tennant Creek Region, volcanoclastic/volcanic rocks and flysch sediments of the Warramunga Province were intruded by granites and deformed by the Tennant

Orogeny at ~1850Ma. These units and intrusives are unconformably overlain by relatively undeformed and predominantly sedimentary successions of the Ashburton Province to the north and mildly deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic successions of the Davenport Province to the south. (after NTGS website, February, 2005)

The basal unit in the Davenport Province, the Ooradidgee Group, crops out predominantly in a discrete inlier (here termed the "Kurinelli Block") some 85 x 50 kilometres in extent centered on the Kurinelli area. The Kurinelli Block, which is evident as a discrete magnetic/gravity domain in geophysical images (Donnellan, 2004; Donnellan and Johnstone, 2004), is bounded to the south by the overlying sequences of the Hatches Creek Group and to the north and east by Cambrian, Cainozoic and Recent sediments. An intrusive plug of "Devil's Suite" granite (1710 Ma, Donnellan and Johnstone, 2002; here termed the "Hanlon Creek Granite"), some 10-15 x 25 kilometres in extent (obscured for the most part by a veneer of the younger sediment listed above), largely defines the eastern limit of the lower Ooradidgee Group units in the Kurinelli Block but upper Ooradidgee Group rocks have been mapped to the east of the granite. The presence of the Hanlon Creek Granite is clearly demonstrated on aeromagnetic images of the region by a domain of uniformly even magnetic character with coincident low Bouguer gravity response (Donnellan, 2004; Donnellan and Johnstone, 2004).

Lesser exposures of the Ooradidgee Group occur in major anticlinal domes near Kurundi and Wauchope in the Murchison and Davenport Ranges, 50-80 kilometres west of Kurinelli; at Hatches Creek, Skinner Pound and Murray Downs in the Davenport Range, 30-50 kilometres south of Kurinelli; and at Newlands Creek, 100 kilometres to the southeast of Kurinelli. However, it is only in the Kurinelli Block and at Newlands Creek that oldest sediments of the Ooradidgee Group, the Rooneys Formation, are exposed and, in the Kurinelli area, it is this unit, and dolerites which intrude this unit, that hosts the known gold mineralisation.

In the Kurinelli Block, the lowest exposed units of Ooradidgee Group are the Epenarra

Volcanics and the Rooneys Formation. According to Blake et al. (1987), the Rooneys Formation is conformable on and interfingers with the Epenarra Volcanics but the relationship between these units is not clear on published maps of the area where they are shown to be separated by, and overlain by the Kurinelli Sandstone. Elsewhere in the Kurinelli Block the Epenarra Volcanics are separated from the Kurinelli Sandstone by the Edmirringee Volcanics, and the Kurinelli Sandstone is overlain by the Taragan Sandstone and the Treasure Volcanics. Map codes, thicknesses (Blake et al., 1987) and descriptions of rock components of these units are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: Description of Oorididgee Group units in the Kurinelli Block.

OORIDIDGEE GROUP UNITS	THICKNESS (m) Blake <i>et al.</i> , 1987	CODE Donnellan, 2004	DESCRIPTION Donnellan, 2004
Treasure Volcanics	0->1800	Pot	rhyolitic to dacitic lava and pyroclastics including ignimbrite, felsic intrusives, feldspathic/lithic arenite, quartz arenite, minor basaltic lava
Taragan Sandstone	0->1000	Poa	feldspathic/sublithic arenite, quartz arenite and conglomerate, minor siltstone, mudstone and altered felsic lava
Edmirringee Volcanics	0-2500	Pog	basaltic lava, minor volcanoclastic arenite and felsic lava
Kurinelli Sandstone	0-2600	Pok	subarkosic/lithic arenite, quartz arenite, siltstone and minor felsic and mafic lava and tuff
Epenarra Volcanics	0->3000	Por	felsic lava and pyroclastic rocks including ignimbrite and lapilli tuff, volcanoclastic arenite and conglomerate, minor mafic lava
Rooneys Formation	0->1200	Pon	greywacke, siltstone, subarkosic/sublithic/lithic arenite, minor felsic porphyry; locally schistose

The units of the Oorididgee Group are intruded by dolerite (Pdl) and dioritic to rhyolitic granophyre (Pgy). According to Blake et al. (1987) the mafic intrusions consist of fine grained dolerite ranging to coarse gabbro, they are generally altered, and they are not present any higher in the sequence than the lower part of the Wauchope Sub-Group

(lower Hatches Creek Group) which unconformably overlies the Oorididgee Group. Outcrop and magnetic patterns suggest that some of the dolerites consist of folded stratiform sheets (Donnellan and Johnstone, 2002) and this is especially the case where the dolerite (?sills) intrude the Rooneys Formation in the middle of the Kurinelli Block. It would seem from this that intrusion of dolerite sills in the Kurinelli Block preceded regional deformation and metamorphism of the Oorididgee Group and some may have been associated with “Treasure Suite” volcanism in late Oorididgee times (1820 Ma, Donnellan and Johnstone, 2002).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

EL28238 covers a large part of the central core of the Kurinelli Block. The Palaeoproterozoic basement rocks of the Kurinelli area are dominantly arenites and siltstones of the Rooneys Formation with intrusive sills of dolerite and gabbro bordered to the northwest, west and southeast by Kurinelli Sandstone. To the south and northeast the basement rocks are obscured by surficial deposits of Cambrian, Cainozoic and Holocene ages.

Most economic interest in EL28238 derives from the area underlain by the Rooneys Formation and associated intrusive dolerite sills which attain apparent thicknesses of up to 800-1000 metres. In discontinuous outcrops, the Rooneys Formation and dolerites occupy an area that is some 20 kilometres long in a northeast-southwest direction tapering from 10 kilometres wide in the northeast to less than 2 kilometres in the southwest. On the basis of a distinctive aeromagnetic signature, this area is shown to be about 27 kilometres long and comprise an area of about 200 square kilometres. This area is referred to here as the “Kurinelli Zone” and it hosts all of the known gold mineralisation in the Kurinelli field.

The southeast limit of the Kurinelli Zone is defined by a major east-northeast trending fault structure along which discontinuous lenticular quartz ridges are developed. This has

been mapped over a strike length of about 50 kilometres and, in aeromagnetic imagery, it coincides with a lineament which can be traced over a distance of at least 75 kilometres and as much as 150 kilometres. Part of the structure where it traverses EL28238 is clearly evident in the magnetic image. Field observations suggest that the structure dips shallowly to the southeast and that the same structure forms the western boundary of the Kurinelli Zone where it dips shallowly to the west and northwest. One interpretation of the Kurinelli Zone is that it occurs as a domed klippe of older basement rocks bounded to the southeast, west and north by a single shallow outward dipping thrust fault. Alternatively the southeast and west boundaries can be interpreted to be arcuate splays from a semi-regional southwest-northeast trending fracture system.

Approximately 70% of the area in the Kurinelli Zone is obscured by Quaternary deposits. Some of these areas may be underlain by a thin veneer of flat lying Cambrian carbonate sediments of the Georgina Basin sequence, and probably also by Tertiary silcrete and ferricrete. Substantial calcrete development can be seen in the upper 3-5 metres of both dolerite and dolomitic/calcareous siltstone beds of the Rooneys Formation. Development is likely related to evaporation of groundwater during the Tertiary (Blake et al., 1986).

Gold mineralisation at Kurinelli is historically associated with quartz vein-swarms and reefs. Hookers lies in the northwest of EL28238, gold ore about 100-200 metres, Centerfield Minerals reported highest assays of 2.78g/t Au from the hangingwall in costean No2. Some 40 oz of gold has been recovered from elluvials by prospectors using metal detectors. Quartz veins wall rock is Kurinelli Formation, linear alteration trends, Quartz veins strike is 30°, dip is 40°, dip direction is 300°. The geological map used in Figure 4, EL28238 trend of the rocks is NE- SW, The structure consists is syncline in EL28238. Main trending fault NE-NNE trend, minor faults trending NW, a few fault E-W also occurs within the area.

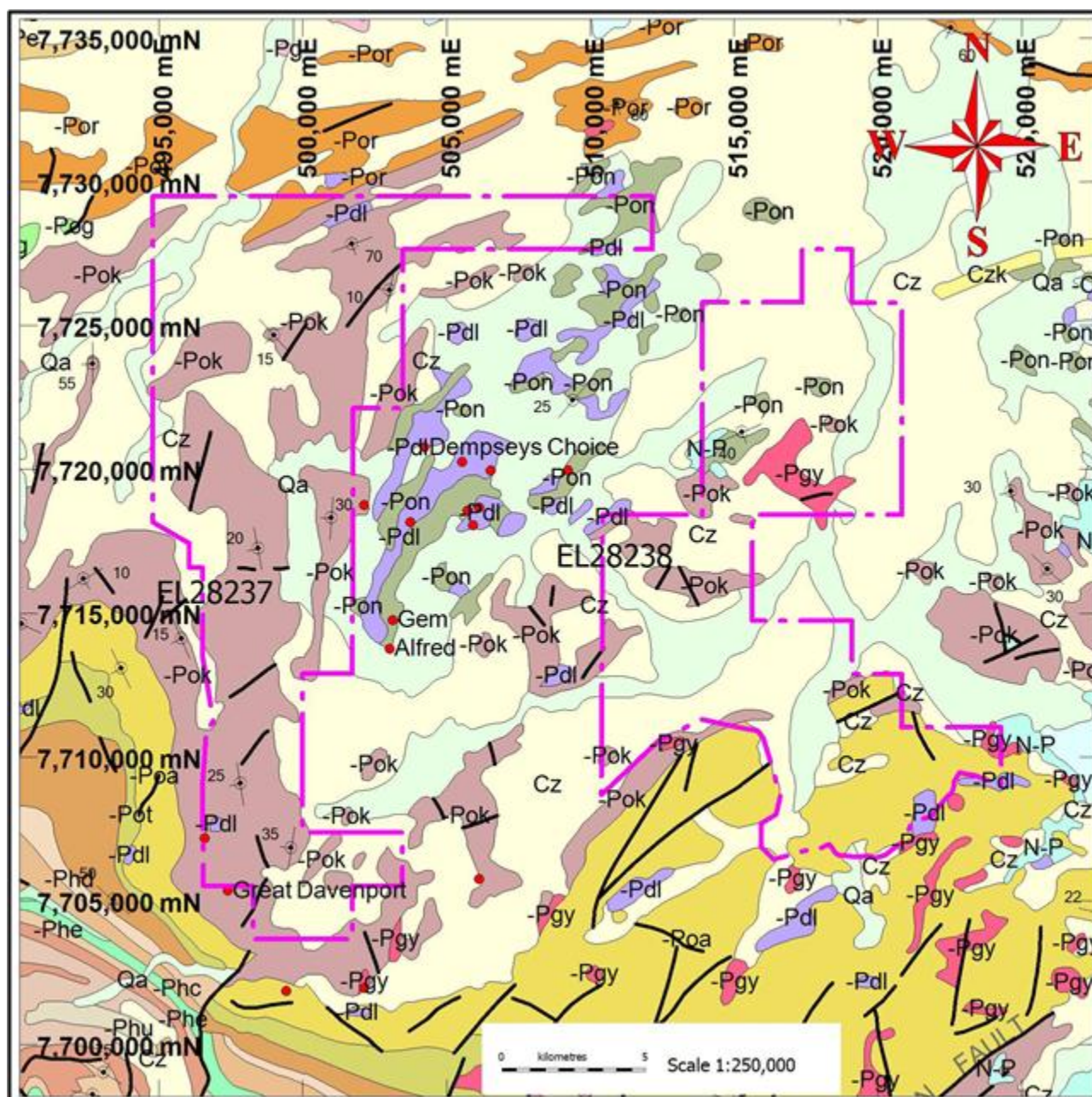


Figure 4 Geological Map of EL28238 (1:500000 geologic map,2004)

5. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Kurinelli is an historical Au mining region, with the first activity undertaken in the 1890's. In subsequent times a number of small shafts were sunk and a small stamp mill was operational in the 1950's. The field has received scant attention by scientific exploration - possibly because its importance has only recently been emphasised by the significant Au production, from a large area, by prospectors using metal detectors. Discussion with

them leads to the conclusion that about 150 kg have been recovered in the last few years.

The previous tenure and exploration done is summarised below.

(1) Gold & Mineral Exploration NL (1972 - 74) EL633. CR75-123

This tenement was in the Kurinelli area. Work done was essentially of a prospecting nature, with bulldozer costeaning. In that time of low Au price and no effective geochemical or geophysical techniques available, their effort was unsuccessful. Evaluation of a small Cu show (locality uncertain) did not provide encouragement.

(2) Mineral Horizons NL (1985 - 1989) EL4815. CR89-148, 90-075

The original tenement covered some 1300 sq km, being the central part of the Davenport Ranges, including much of EL28238's ELs 9710 and 9711. The first year's work consisted predominantly of prospecting and visiting known Au occurrences. Analogies to Telfer were drawn. In the second year reconnaissance surface sampling of various prospects and an introductory stream sampling programme was carried out - neither of which advanced matters much. By the third year, effort was being concentrated around Kurinelli gold Project area in consequence of the returns from prospectors' metal detecting. Mapping programmes, rock chip sampling and costeaning were initiated which emphasised that Au seemed to be preferentially associated with sediment and dolerite/gabbro contacts especially where brecciation is evident. There was additional work to the south of the field and out of the Kurinelli Zone around the Aztec and Great Davenport prospects.

Poorly ground-located rock chip sampling over basal Treasure Volcanics in the south west of EL9711 is viewed as most encouraging by Drummond. Twenty-metre composite rock chips returned values of 1.04 g/t and 0.41 g/t Au: an indication for potential for higher bulk Au deposits, rather than confinement to narrow quartz veins.

(3) Mineral Horizons NL (1986 - 1990) EL4877. CR88-034, 87-116, 89-015, 90-232 This

small tenement (4 blocks) was centered around an Au show which is situated about 4 km south of the old Kurinelli battery. Sampling around it produced disappointing results, with only one of 10 samples returning better than 1.0 g/t. Trenching and bulk sampling were undertaken, but the latter was not processed. Interestingly, this is the first report which mentions carbonate cementation in the weathered zone and the observation of calcrete. Soil sampling was undertaken over a small prospect 7 km south of the battery with no real encouragement, but the sampling was over a small area, and utilised a technique possibly not sufficiently sensitive, in Drummond's opinion.

(4) Wellington Resources Pty Ltd (1987 - 1988) EL5354. CR89-33

This small tenement (12 blocks) occurred in the southern part of the Kurinelli zone. Most of the tenement has an alluvial cover and Wellington undertook no exploration designed to test the cover, or through it. It examined outcropping reef mineralisation elsewhere in the field and decided that the quartz reefs were narrow and lacked the structural setting and alteration associated with significant mineralisation.

(5) Mr A J Shields (1993 - 1995) ELs 7158, 7925 and 7978. CR92-381, 93-260, 93-344, 94-224, 95-199, 95-208.

The tenements occupied the northern 50% of EL28238. The target was to discover new quartz veins in the poorly outcropping district by using ground magnetics and refraction seismic and mapping. Broadly spaced soil BLEG was undertaken and it indicated significant anomalism. Shields' BLEG predominantly covered areas in the south corner of EL28237, and to the north-east of it centred around 20°33'S, 135°08'E: these areas did not return anomalous (i.e. >1.0 ppb Au BLEG) assays. However traverses which generally lie in the east of RE1345 were consistently anomalous. The more southerly traverse returned six consecutive anomalous values - averaging 5.5 ppb - over a traverse of almost 4 km. The traverse to the north-east returned six anomalous readings from eight sites over almost 6 km: the eight samples averaged 3.8 ppb. An outlying sample at 20°34'S, 135°05'E returned 107 ppb. Drummond considers that this

highlights the extent of mineralisation in the Kurinelli Zone beyond areas of known surface gold accumulation. It also demonstrates the usefulness of the soil BLEG survey technique in the area. The areas which did not return anomalous Au in Shields' programme may simply require sample collection below transported alluvium. Shields also noted that it may only be sub-sections of a quartz reef system that might be mineralised, citing examples such as Woods Point and Walhalla in Victoria.

(6) Hall and Hallett (1991 - 1992) EL7471. CR92-629

This small EL was centred around an old Au show mapped 6 km south-east of the Great Davenport mine. Of 35 stream sediment samples panned or tested in a Au wheel some 16 returned either a trace or a colour. This indicates the general Au anomalism at the southern wedge-out of the Kurinelli zone.

(7) BHP Gold Ltd/Newcrest Operations Ltd 1991. Various EL Applications

In 1991, during a corporate and operational transitional change between Newcrest and BHP Gold, the former applied for Exploration Licences which covered almost all of the Davenport Ranges, and extended south-easterly sufficiently to cover EL28238 gold Project. Before the tenements were granted BHP Gold undertook an extensive stream sediment sampling programme and samples were assayed by BLEG techniques for precious metals, and by conventional techniques for base metals. Although BHP Gold defined anomalous areas for follow-up, the project was terminated before any of the Exploration Licences was granted and there were no reporting requirements to NTDME. Newcrest kindly provided access to its report which does not include the raw assay data. Rather it mainly consists of plots, on a per element basis, of the assay results which BHP Gold considered to be anomalous. Accordingly Drummond has accepted, and considers it reasonable to do so, BHP Gold's definitions of anomalism without being able to undertake any independent checking of the data or the statistical analysis.

General conclusions which can be drawn from a study of BHP Gold's results are as

follows. Gold: The Kurinelli Sandstone, to the south-east of the Great Davenport mine, and beyond the Kurinelli Zone, is anomalous over about 20 sq km. Despite its evident Au mineralisation, the Kurinelli Zone generally did not provide much anomalism. But this is presumably due to the fact that its north-eastern part, i.e. beyond 1 km north-east from the old battery site, was not sampled. Additionally the south-western part is known to be covered by thicker alluvium.

(8) Arafura Resources Ltd (2004 - 2011) AC 74. CR20090831

Arafura Resources concentrated its reconnaissance exploration activities proximal to known gold mineralisation in and around the Kurinelli Zone. Between 2004 and 2008, Arafura Resources completed about 200 km² of 500 metres-spaced, regional geochemical soil sampling across of the Kurinelli Zone which lead to a number of more closely-spaced, follow-up infill geochemical soil sampling programs (Goulevitch 2005, McGilvray 2006, Hussey 2006, Dixon and Hussey 2008). Phase 3 follow-up RC drilling of highly anomalous gold-in-soil targets occurred within the Kurinelli Zone in 2007 (Hussey 2007). Arafura considers the most prospective parts of tenement are currently retained as part of AC 74. 3600-metre RC drilling campaign in 2006 yielded restricted intervals of Au mineralization in basement rocks. The best results achieved were 2m @ 6.8g/t Au, and 4m @ 2.3g/t Au.

In 2011-2012 Australia Mining and Gemstone Co. Pty. Ltd exploration consisted of historic data compilation including tenure, datasets, open file reports and geo-referencing of relevant maps. This enabled an informed review of the tenements prospectively in regards to Au Ag Cu Pb Zn Ni Co and W.

6. EXPLORATION DURING YEAR 1

During Year one, all available historical data was compiled into one database (displayed in Figure 5). One attempts to visit the tenement area were unsuccessful because of wet

7. PLANNED EXPLORATION FOR YEAR 2

A cost for the total proposal \$27,000.00.



Photo1 Epenarra–old police station road surface gathered water
(About 21 kilometres south of Epenarra)

8. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure (as supplied by Australia Mining and Gemstone Co. Pty. Ltd) consisted of:

Table 3 Expenditure on EL28238

Expense	\$
Office Studies	\$7,000.00
field reconnaissance	\$6,000.00
Consultants	\$1,800.00
General research, work plan	\$4,600.00
TOTAL	\$19,400.00

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CR88-034, 87-116, 89-015, 90-232 - Mineral Horizons N L (1986 - 1990) EL4877.

CR89-33 - Wellington Resources Pty Ltd (1987 - 1988) EL5354.

CR92-381, 93-260, 93-344, 94-224, 95-199, 95-208 - Mr A J Shields (1993 - 1995) ELs 7158, 7925 and 7978.

CR92-629 - Hall and Hallett (1991 - 1992) EL7471.

CR95-191, 95-496- Orion Resources N L and Cynate Pty Ltd (1993 - 1995) ELs 8285, 8379 & 8447.

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