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GROUP ANNUAL REPORT FOR EL30868, EL30869, EL30846, EL30845, EL30980, EL30981, EL30923, EL31014, EL31044, EL30844, EL31100, EL30948, EL30950 (Reporting Period 01/03/2016 – 31/12/2016)

Project Title Holder: MMG Exploration Pty Ltd

Project Operator: MMG Exploration Pty Ltd

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1. MMG Exploration Pty Ltd.
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Report Number: MMR 6756
Author: Louis Cohalan

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Titleholder	MMG Exploration Pty Ltd
Operator (if different from above)	MMG Exploration Pty Ltd
Tenement Manager/Agent	Michelle Stevenson
Titles/Tenements	EL30868, EL30869, EL30846, EL30845, EL30980, EL30981, EL30923, EL31014, EL31044, EL30844, EL31100, EL30948, EL30950
Mine/Project Name	South Batten Group Reporting Area
Report title including type of report and reporting period including a date	Group Annual Report (Reporting Period: 1 March 2016 to 31 December 2016)
Personal author(s)	Louis Cohalan
Corporate author(s)	MMG Exploration Pty Ltd
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Datum/Zone	GDA94/Zone 53
250 K mapsheet	BAUHINIA DOWNS SE53-03, WALHALLOW SE53-07, TANUMBIRINI SE53-02
100 K mapsheet	Mallapunyah 6064, Glyde 6164, Kilgour 6063, Lancewood 6163, Tanumbirini 5865, Bauhinia Downs 5965, October 5864, O T Downs 5964
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Appendix 1 – Surface Geochemistry

1. ABSTRACT

Between 3 March 2016 and 25 July 2016, MMG was granted 13 exploration tenements in the McArthur Basin. These have been combined as the South Batten Group Reporting area. The primary exploration target for MMG is zinc-lead deposits in black shales of the McArthur Group. Initial field reconnaissance was conducted in July 2016 to assess access into areas for proposed drilling, and program logistics. Exploration activities consisted of a 61-sample stream sediment program in the "Tanumbirini" area and of 3 rock chip samples in the "Letterbox" area. Desktop reviews of historical reports and re-sampling of seven exploration drillholes were also carried out in 2016. The learnings from 2016 have been used to design a major field campaign in 2017 including surface mapping and sampling and the drilling of several exploration diamond drillholes including one at Tanumbirini and up to ten at the Letterbox and Glyde River Prospects.

2. COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

This annual report is for Exploration Licences EL30868, EL30869, EL30846, EL30845, EL30980, EL30981, EL30923, EL31014, EL31044, EL30844, EL31100, EL30948 and EL30950, which form part of the South Batten Group Reporting area held 100% by MMG Exploration Pty Ltd (MMG).

3.2 Location, Access and Physiography

The South Batten tenements are located 600-800 km southeast of Darwin and approximately 300 km north-north-east of Tennant Creek in the "Gulf Country" of the Northern Territory, Australia. The township of Borroloola and the Roadhouse at Cape Crawford (Heartbreak Hotel) serve as the main points of service for freight, fuel and food while the McArthur River Mine airport is used to fly in and out of the exploration area.

Access to the project area is via the Carpentaria Highway to and from Darwin to the west and Borroloola to the east and via the Tablelands Highway for access from Mt Isa to the south-east. Station tracks in the Mallapunyah, McArthur, and Broadmere stations can be used to access many of our exploration areas but track quality is variable based on their frequency of use by pastoralists. Access deteriorates significantly on unsealed roads and creek crossings need to be negotiated. Each wet season results in substantial damage to most creek crossings which need to be re-established.

3.3 Tenure

The South Batten Group reporting currently applies to a group of 13 exploration license granted between March and July 2016. Two additional licences (EL31254 and EL31294) have recently been granted and added to the group reporting but will not be reported on until next year. All fifteen granted licences, plus two additional licences under application, are included in the figures and tables below.

Lease	Status	Grant Date
EL30844	Granted	24-03-2016
EL30845	Granted	24-03-2016
EL30846	Granted	24-03-2016

EL30868	Granted	24-03-2016
EL30869	Granted	24-03-2016
EL30923	Granted	24-03-2016
EL30948	Granted	03-03-2016
EL30950	Granted	03-03-2016
EL30980	Granted	13-07-2016
EL30981	Granted	29-04-2016
EL31014	Granted	25-07-2016
EL31044	Granted	13-07-2016
EL31100	Granted	25-07-2016
EL31254	Granted*	08-12-2016
EL31294	Granted*	06-01-2017
ELA30949	Application	n.a.
ELA31210	Application	n.a.

Table 1. Tenement number and grant date of the 13 exploration licences reported on herein, the two recently granted licences (marked with an asterisk to highlight that they are not subject to this reporting period) and the two still under application.

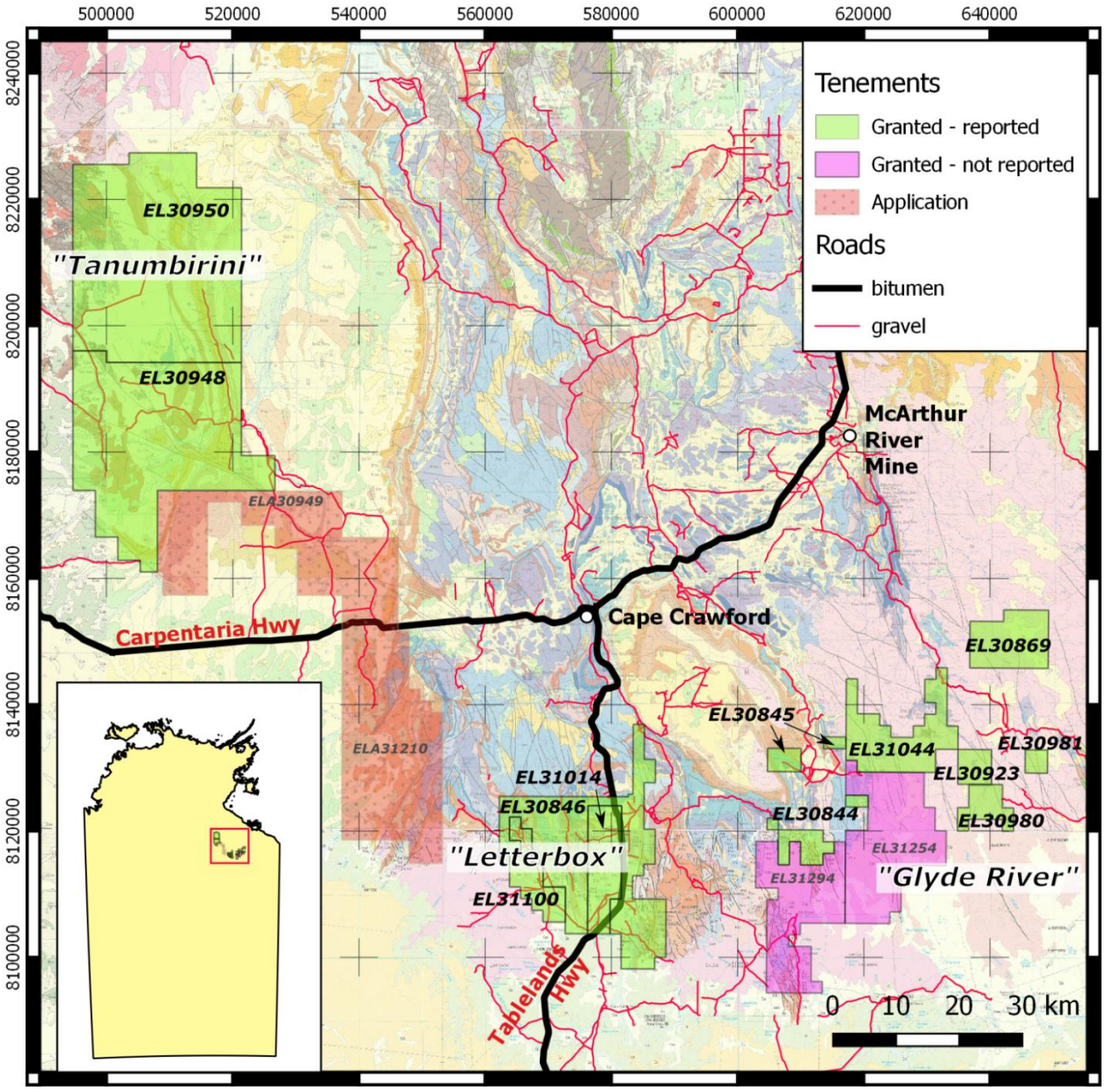

Figure 1. South Batten exploration licences over NTGS 250k.

3.4 Native Title

The South Batten tenements are subject to several determined Native Title Claims. Native Title exists in all claim areas (Table 2, Figure 2).

Map ID	Tribunal ID	Related NTDA	FC No	Name	Determination Date	Determination Type
A	DCD2013/019	DC2012/003	NTD33/2012	Tanumbirini Pastoral Lease	31-10-2013	In effect - Finalised
B	DCD2013/020	DC2011/014	NTD30/2011	Broadmere Pastoral Lease	31-10-2013	In effect - Not Finalised
C	DCD2015/008	DC2014/003	NTD17/2014	McArthur River Pastoral Lease	26-11-2015	In effect - Finalised
D	DCD2012/012	DC2010/023	NTD27/2010	Beetaloo Pastoral Lease	27-06-2012	In effect - Finalised
E	DCD2015/010	DC2014/006	NTD26/2014	Mallapunyah Springs Pastoral Lease	26-11-2015	In effect - Finalised
F	DCD2015/007	DC2014/001	NTD3/2014	Kiana Pastoral Lease	26-11-2015	In effect - Finalised

Table 2. Native title applicable over the cadastral blocks overlapping with exploration licences of the South Batten project. The first column "Map ID" refers to the location of the native title on the map in Figure 2.

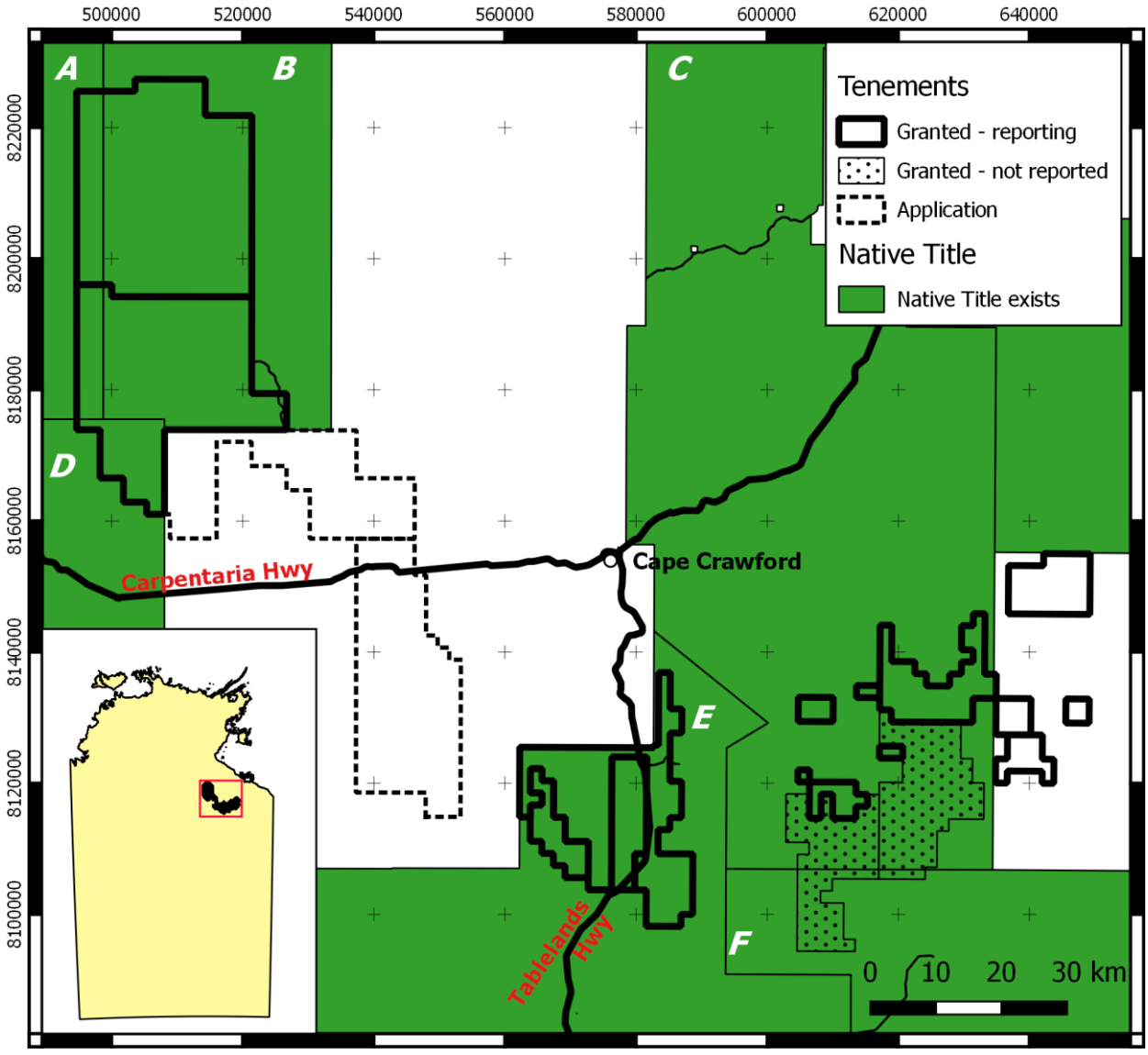

Figure 2. Map of the South Batten exploration area showing our exploration licences over the pastoral stations with determined Native Titles.

3.5 Landowners

Landowners overlapping the granted exploration licences are listed in Table 3 and include Aboriginal Freehold land, perpetual pastoral leases and one perpetual crown lease.

MAP ID	LOCATION NAME	PARCEL	PROPERTY NAME	OWNER CATEGORY	TENURE REFERENCE DESCRIPTION	TENURE REFERENCE NUMBER
1	NT Portion	701	TANUMBIRINI	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1060
2	NT Portion	1202	BROADMERE	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1046
3	NT Portion	702	BEETALOO STATION	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1059
4	NT Portion	5706	MAMBALIYA RRUMBURRIYA WUYALIYA ABORIGINAL LAND TRUST	Aboriginal Land (Scheduled under ALRA)	Freehold	0
5	NT Portion	677, 4152 & 2101	MALLAPUNYAH SPRINGS	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1075
6	NT Portion	4319	MCARTHUR RIVER	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1051
7	NT Portion	4412	*none*	Private	Crown Lease Perpetual	1289
8	NT Portion	1164	KIANA	Private	Perpetual Pastoral Lease	1065

Table 3. List of landowners who overlap the exploration licences including freehold and perpetual leases. The "Map ID" column refers to the location of the block in Figure 3.

3.6 Regional Geology and Prospectivity

The McArthur Basin is a large sedimentary basin with an exposed area of about 180,000 km^2. Most of it lies within the north-eastern Northern Territory, and it extends over the border into the state of Queensland. Thick marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks were deposited from the late Palaeoproterozoic to the early Mesoproterozoic (1800–1430 Ma). The central tenements of the South Batten project area lie within the Batten Fault Zone (BFZ) where sediments of the Tawallah, McArthur and Roper Groups rest unconformably on the Scrutton Volcanics, and are partially concealed by Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments. The western tenements of the project area ("Tanumbirini") are outside the Batten Fault Zone and overlap an area that seems to lack any McArthur Group rocks separating the underlying Tawallah Group from the overlying Nathan and Roper groups. This area is transected by the major northwest trending Mallapunyah Fault. The eastern tenements ("Glyde River") lie mostly on the Cambrian-aged Bukalara Sandstone which covers the Palaeo-/Mesoproterozoic sequences.

As a base metals target, the McArthur Basin contains volcanic rocks and related intrusive igneous rocks and is a prime target area for SEDEX type economic sulfide deposits. This type of deposit holds 50% of the world's zinc and lead reserves, and make up around 25% of world zinc and lead production. In particular the McArthur Basin hosts the world-class McArthur River (HYC) zinc-lead-silver deposits in close proximity to the northerly trending Emu Fault Zone along the eastern margin of the Project area.

The Batten Fault Zone setting may also be considered prospective for red-beds and Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) styles of base metal mineralisation. Around the margins of the Lorella Pocket, the Mallapunyah Fm/Masterton Fm contact may host red-beds style mineralisation within the Masterton Sandstone. Within the McArthur Basin stratigraphic sequence, siltstone and dolostone lithologies may have provided hosts for replacement lead-zinc mineralisation analogous to the MVT deposition style.

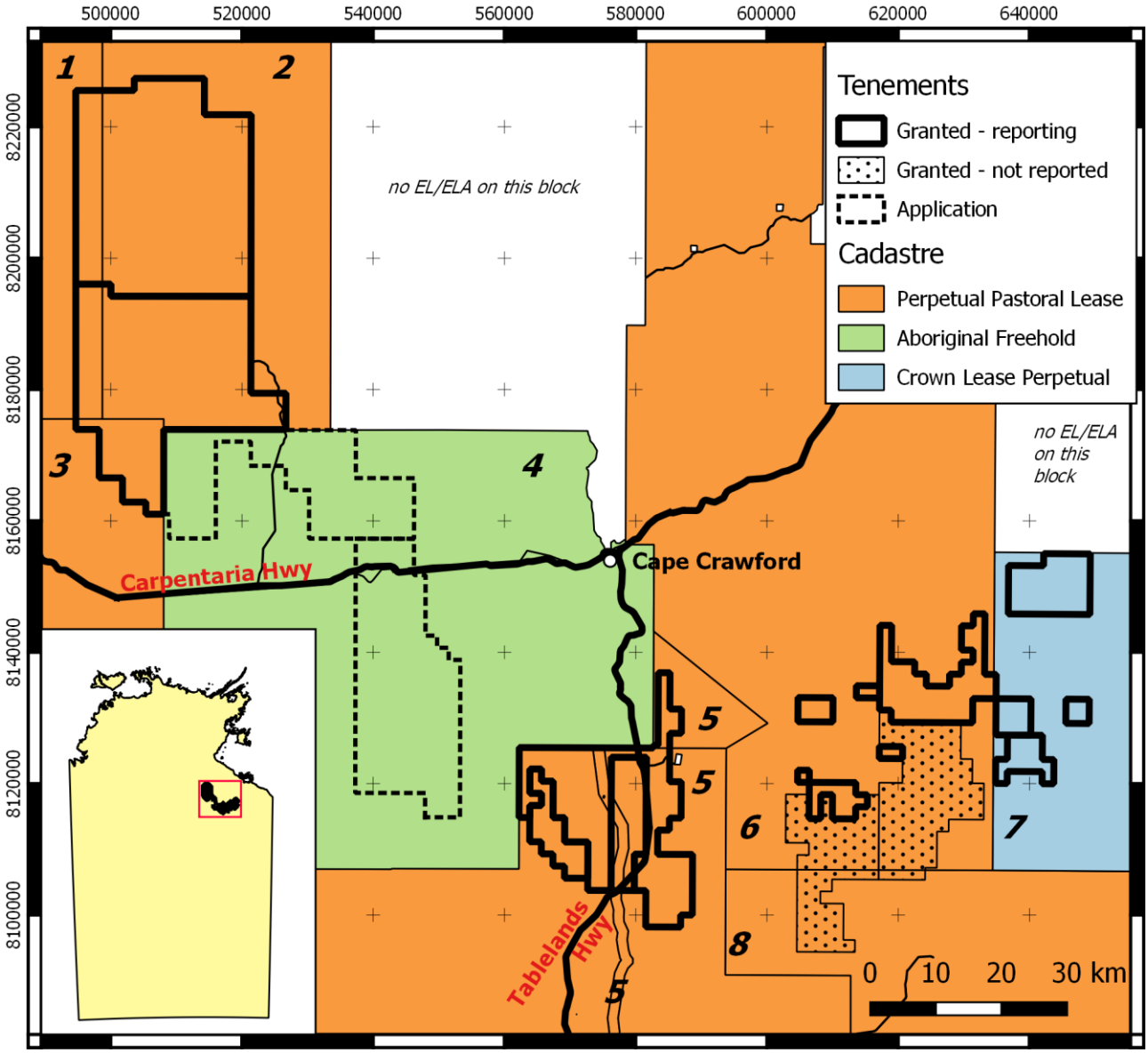

Figure 3. Cadastre layer overlapping with South Batten Group ELs and ELAs. Note that Mallapunyah Station is split into three blocks.

Diamonds have been the target of previous exploration over the area covered by the southern part of the North Batten Project where multiple macro-diamonds, micro-diamonds and kimberlitic indicator minerals have been recovered from alluvial samples. The diamonds and indicators were recovered from creeks surrounding a remnant Cretaceous plateau within surrounding McArthur Group sediments.

3.7 Exploration Rationale

The exploration targets for MMG are lead-zinc HYC-style or Century replacement deposits in carbonaceous shales and carbonates of the McArthur Group. Copper potential is considered to be low, as the McArthur Basin has only undergone minor basin inversion.

4. HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

4.1 Tanumbirini

In the early 1970s Kratos Uranium/Pechiney Australia explored for uranium in the area. Several drillholes were drilled into the Lower Roper Group, however the position of these drillholes cannot be determined with

confidence and these holes were not assayed for zinc (CR1972-0087). During the late 1970s Australian Electrolytic conducted mapping and limited surface sampling programs over the area of interest. Although float containing anomalous zinc was sampled this was considered an incomplete test of potential and WMC conducted reconnaissance ground geophysics (100 m dipole IP and 200 m loop TEM) in 1981. Anomalous responses from this program were tested by twelve target oriented percussion holes in 1981 (Table 4). WMC also conducted surface sampling during this period. It was found that the IP anomalous responses were associated with disseminated, stringer and minor laminated pyrite in green and black dolomitic siltstones, algal dolomites and cherts. In general base metal results for both the drilling and surface sampling programs were disappointing and WMC chose to relinquish tenements in the area (CR1982-0090).

CRA explored for diamonds between 1984 and 1985 and flew a low-level aeromagnetic and radiometric survey over the area to identify possible kimberlitic diatremes. Anomalies were followed up with loam sampling however results weren't encouraging (CR19850178). General Electricity began exploring for uranium in the area in 1987. Aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys were flown and followed up by field investigations and surface sampling. Despite initially encouraging radioactivity there was no evidence that economic concentrations of uranium existed (CR1987-0174).

In 1990 Helix Resources explored the area corresponding to present-day EL30949 for diamonds, base metals and precious metals. Stream samples heavy metal separates came back with zinc results up to 1400 ppm but were disappointing for diamonds and precious metals. Helix did not consider the ground prospective and relinquished the tenements in 1991 (CR1991-0368). In 1990, Aberfoyle acquired an EL overlapping much of the Tanumbirini dome and conducted a gravel sampling program for diamond exploration with limited success (CR1990-0123). Ashton Mining also explored for diamonds in the area from 1993-1996. During the term of their licence a data review and two gravel/loam sampling programs were conducted, the licence was relinquished in 1996 (CR1996-0742).

Astro Mining acquired tenements in the area for diamond exploration in 2004 but work was limited to a desktop review (CR2005-0525). Legend International Holdings continued with diamond exploration in 2007 and conducted field reconnaissance and rock chip sampling. Results were not encouraging and the tenements were surrendered in 2008 (CR2008-0919).

Hole ID	EOH (m)	Target	EOH lithology	EOH Formation	Highest Zn assay (ppm)
PD6-450	81	IP	Black fissile dolomitic siltstones, interbedded black and grey algal chert bands. Thinly interbedded bleached pink quartz arenite with trace feldspar. Stringers, very fine grained disseminated pyrite from 23 m to 64 m.	Pms (Masterton Sandstone)	140 ppm from 2–4m
PD6-700	81	IP	Red-brown arenites and minor interbedded siltstone, trace feldspar. Hole did not reach target depth.	Pms (Masterton Sandstone)???	80 ppm from 34–36m
PD6-2500	17	Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Fine to medium grained poorly cemented sand.	Cover (Cretaceous)	200 ppm from 5–6m
PD6-2600	96	IP/ Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Green dolomitic siltstones and dolomites, pyritic stringers and joint infilling (trace only).	Pm (Amelia Dolomite)???	180 ppm from 6–8m
PD12-900	25	Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Moist fissile clay with trace ferruginous mottling.	Cover (Cretaceous)	300 ppm from 23–24m
PD12-1100	15	Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Tan to green montmorillonitic clay.	Cover (Cretaceous)	410 ppm from 9–10m
PD12-1300	30	Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Montmorillonitic clay and chlorite after chloritised/altered volcanic.	Cover (Cretaceous)	400 ppm from 13–14m
PD12-1500	20	Ironstone anomaly (Zn)	Montmorillonitic clays.	Cover (Cretaceous)	600 ppm from 0–1m

PD19-400	141	IP	Green thinly bedded dolomitic siltstone, shale and dolomite, trace muscovite and trace disseminated pyrite from 83 m to 141 m.	Unknown	250 ppm from 0–2m
PD26-750	161	IP	Green and dark grey-green fissile dolomitic siltstone, some algal laminations, trace pyrite and siderite from 120 m to 161m.	Unknown	350 ppm from 124–126m
PD28-900	71	IP	Green, micaceous, silty dolomitic shale and dolomite with trace disseminated pyrite and pyrite stringers.	Prr (Crawford Formation-Roper Group)	150 ppm from 40–42m
PD29-450	175	IP	Green and dark green fissile dolomitic shale, laminated to thinly bedded, slightly carbonaceous, some wispy algal laminae, trace disseminated pyrite and pyrite stringers.	Pm (Amelia Dolomite?)	120 ppm from 70–72m

Table 4. Historical drilling in the Tanumbirini area

In summary, only 12 drillholes have drilled in the Tanumbirini area, five of which terminated in Cretaceous cover. These holes were only assayed for Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn and As. No diamond holes have been drilled in the area. It is therefore poorly understood, stratigraphically unconstrained and insufficiently tested. The overwhelming majority of historical surface sampling in the area of interest has been for diamond exploration and has not been assayed. WMC conducted surface ironstone sampling in the 1980s that was assayed for Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn and As, however no information about the analytical method is provided and the majority of sample locations are uncertain (CR1982-0090). High Zn usually coincided with high Mn and Fe suggesting scavenging effects. WMC discriminated subtle anomalies above background that were followed up with infill surface sampling and drillholes (Table 4). Geochemical anomalies were resolved by sparse pyritic laminae and stringers in dolomitic siltstones.

4.2 Glyde River

The Glyde River prospect was explored by Amoco since 1978 and consisted of surface geological mapping, air photo geological interpretation, geochemistry, airborne input E.M. surveys, aeromagnetic surveys, gravity surveys and induced polarisation surveys (CR1981-0028). A series of 11 diamond drillholes were drilled by Kennecott Exploration and Amoco Minerals between 1979 and 1982. The drilling was targeted based on the availability of water, the ease of access by helicopter, the EM Anomalies and the gravity anomalies (CR1980-0064). The structure and stratigraphy of the Glyde River basin was found to be identical to the HYC-hosting basin except for the absence of thick massive sulfides, the predominance of non-vitric tuffaceous material over vitric tuffs and the absence of thin cherty wisps and nodules. The drilling is summarized in Table 5.

Drillhole ID	Depth (m)	Company	summary
GR1 (aka GRNT-79-1)	0 – 359	Amoco	Drilled down to W-fold Member; high Zn at 300-330 m
GR2 (aka GRNT-79-2)	0 – 239	Amoco	Abandoned hole in mid-Barney Creek
GR3 (aka GRNT-79-3)	0 – 509	Amoco	Drilled down to Coxco dolomite; high Zn at 285 – 315 m
GR4 (aka GRNT-79-4)	0 – 275	Amoco	Drilled down to Coxco dolomite; high Zn at 145 – 151 m
GR5 (aka GRNT-79-5)	0 – 492	Amoco	Drilled to top of ore-equivalent horizon; high zinc from 491- eoh
GR5 (aka GRNT-79-5)	492 – 528	Kennecott	Intersected 20.7 m of pyritic shales and siltstone before grading into the tuffaceous dolomitic W-fold shale
GR6 (aka GRNT-79-6)	0 – 194	Amoco	*Not in the Glyde River prospect but at Mountain Home*
GR7 (aka GRNT-79-7)	0 – 635	Amoco	Drilled to lower Barney Creek but could not drill any deeper with the rig
GR7 (aka GRNT-79-8)	635 – 917	Kennecott	32.8 m of bituminous pyritic siltstone with 10-30% pyrite and minor sphalerite correlating to HYC ore horizon then 197 m of bituminous pyritic dolomitic siltstone and tuffaceous siltstone with minor sphalerite; max 800 ppm Zn in 3m sample
GR8 (aka GRNT-79-9)	0 – 613	Kennecott	10.2 m of Bukalara sandstone followed by 549.8 m of dolomitic siltstone; elevated lead up to 0.44% Pb between 340 – 365 m; 39.5 m of weakly pyritic dolomitic siltstone with trace sphalerite

			(max 760 ppm Zn) and into W-fold at 601.5 m
GR9 (aka GRNT-79-9)	0 – 534	Kennecott	42.5 m of Bukalara sandstone followed by 413.7 m of dolomitic bituminous Barney Creek Fm; pyritic siltstone 456.2 – 501.7 m containing 8% Py and trace sphalerite; W-fold is absent as Coxco Member is in contact with pyritic shale; gas flows (74% methane) were more evident in this hole than any other in the area.
GR10	0 – 704	Shell	Drilled through Bukalara sandstone, Upper Barney Creek Fm, HYC pyritic shale member and terminated in W-fold member; max 460 ppm Zn
GR11	0 – 470	Shell	Drilled through Bukalara sandstone, Upper Barney Creek Fm, HYC pyritic shale member and terminated in W-fold member; max 590 ppm Zn

Table 5. Brief summaries of Glyde River drilling sourced from CR1981-0028, CR1980-0064 andCR1983-0048

4.3 Letterbox

In the Letterbox exploration licences, the most important historical working is the Kilgour Copper mine which is estimated to have produced about 1600 t of copper ore at > 30 % Cu over the period of 1913 – 1955. The ore consists of malachite, chalcocite and azurite and is hosted by shallow-water nodular microbial dolostone of the Amelia Dolomite. Mineralisation occurs as a copper-haematite gossan in brecciated joint fissures up to 4 m wide and as patchy disseminated low-grade mineralisation throughout the host-rock (Kruse *et al.* 2010). Ashton Mining explored much of this ground for diamonds in the 1990s and summarise many exploration activities during their tenure in CR1999-0187, including the following:

- BHP Minerals contracted Geoterrex in 1993 to fly a GEOTEM survey over historical tenement EL7642 to assist in their base metal exploration. Ashton Mining field checked many anomalies but not further work was recommended.

- Three ground based EM-34 survey were carried out over two years but did not lead to any discoveries. Black soil deposits of variable conductivity were thought to adversely affect the results and limit their effectiveness.

- A helimag survey was flown by Geoinstruments over the area of two loam grids. Loam samples were collected based on anomalies from this survey.

- Vegetation sampling was undertaken in 1997 to follow-up on a chromite-positive loam sample. Ninety samples of an unknown species of tall grass were collected over a 300 m x 300 m grid.

- Rotary Air Blast drilling of 11 shallow holes 16 – 35 metres deep targeted gravity and vegetation anomalies exploring for diamonds but were unsuccessful.

5. WORK COMPLETED FROM 1/03/2016 – 31/12/2016

MMG carried out ground traverses, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling and track and terrain reconnaissance during the 2016 field season.

5.1 Tanumbirini Field Program

The Tanumbirini area is comprised of the two western contiguous granted exploration licences (EL30948 & EL30950). It was accessed in July 2016 to gain an understanding of the terrain and road access, to meet with the station managers at Broadmere Station and to follow-up on historical stream sediment samples and to assess the local geology.

5.1.1 Tanumbirini Stream Sediment Survey

The Tanumbirini stream catchments were digitally generated based on a digital elevation model and a stream sediment points were designed to test easily accessible catchments draining the major recessive plain in the centre of the broad anticline and along the NW-striking Mallapunyah Fault (Figure 4). Several samples were also designed to duplicate anomalous historical streams samples (CR1991-0368).

In total, 61 stream sediment samples were collected. Assay results were mostly very low for Zn with the highest zinc assay returning 51 ppm and only 4 samples containing greater than 30 ppm Zn. Highly 'anomalous' historical stream sample assays were not replicated because the historical samples were processed to be concentrated in heavy mineral whereas ours were only sieved. These heavy mineral historical samples were thus biased toward minerals elevated in metals of interest whereas our samples were not mineralogically biased.

5.1.2 Field observations

In parallel to the stream sediment sampling program, field observations and informal outcrop descriptions were taken. A key finding of these traverses was that the vast majority of the mapped Balbirini Dolomite (Pnz) south of Lansen Creek is a very mature, medium bedded, weakly cross bedded to massive quartz sandstone with only a single siltstone outcrop identified. It is possible however that much of the cover to the north of the exposed Balbirini Dolomite hides more recessive and finer grained Balbirini Dolomite units.

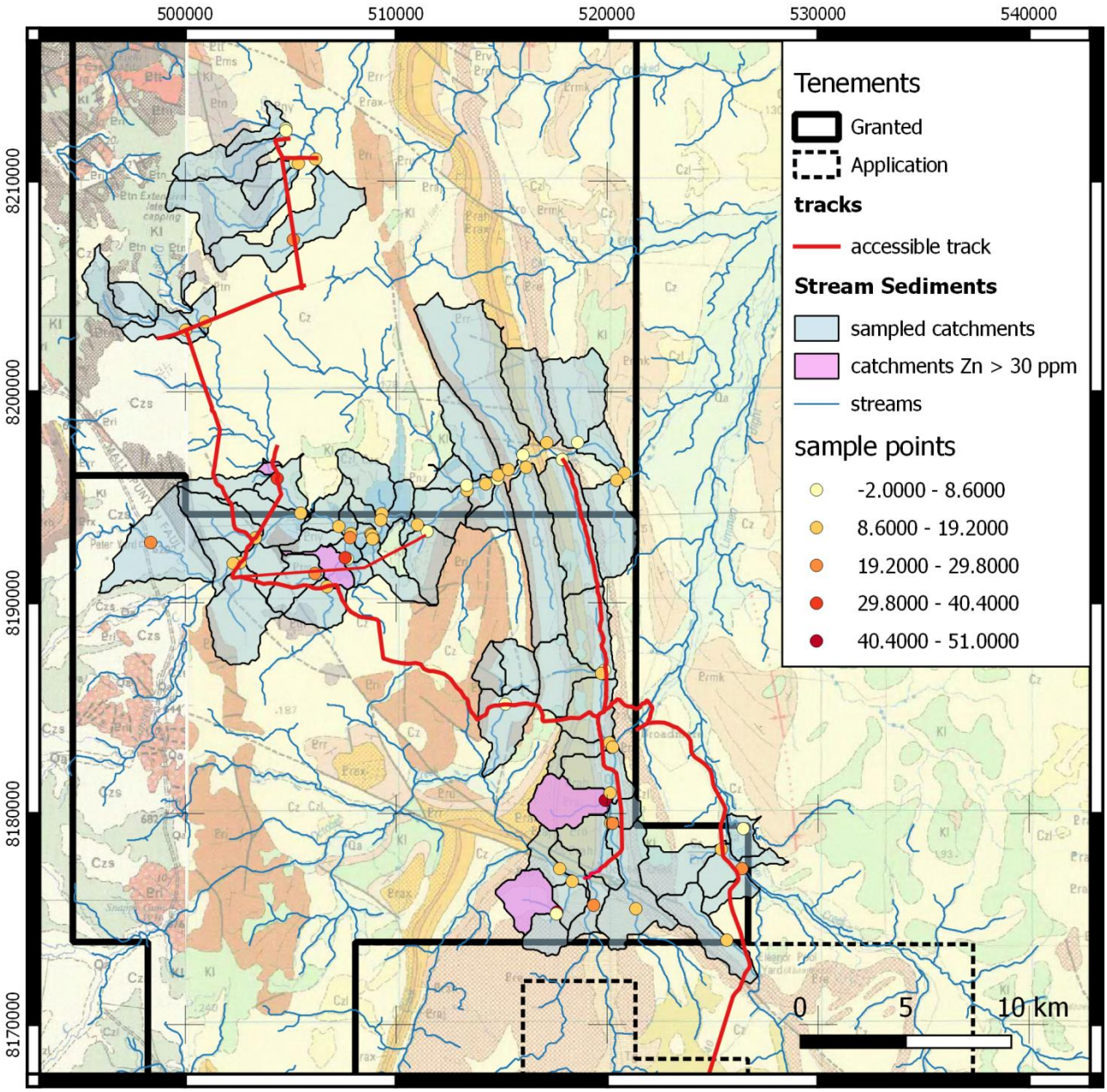

Figure 4. Tanumbirini stream sample area showing stream sediment sample points, area of sampled catchments and tracks confirmed to be accessible by light vehicle.

5.2 Letterbox and Glyde River

The Letterbox and Glyde River areas are two groupings of exploration licences located to the south of the Carpentaria Highway. Field work in these two areas consisted of three rock chip samples near Top Spring Creek (NE of the Letterbox tenement group), doing track reconnaissance and taking informal field observations along these tracks. Two rock chip samples were taken in the basal Barney Creek Formation near the Teena Dolostone contact while the other was stratigraphically higher. No anomalous metal concentrations were returned and the exposed unit was not considered to be of the desired prospective deep-water facies.

5.3 Historical Drillhole Review

Seven public drillholes in or in proximity the South Batten exploration licences were samples at the NTGS core library in Winnellie, NT: LV09-001, GSD3, GRNT-79-1 (aka GR1), GRNT-79-4 (aka GR4), GRNT-79-7 (aka GR7), GR-10 and GR11. Most of these drillholes were historically assayed for only a handful of elements. The

purpose of the re-sampling was to obtain a larger suite of elements that we could compare between holes to help target our future drilling. This data is not included with this report as it is submitted separately as part of the normal NTGS core sampling protocol.

Of the six sampled holes, GR-10 was also re-logged and stratigraphically re-interpreted to also contain Caranbirini Member and Reward Dolomite within what was historically interpreted as "Upper Barney Creek Fm." The re-assignment of the stratigraphy is based on a marked coarsening of the sedimentary sequence between 70 – 230 m that includes at least 6 fining-upward sequences of coarse and medium sand-rich layers grading to siltstone. This has been re-logged as Reward Dolomite while the unit above it, which has a deep-water facies of fissile shale at its base, has been assigned to the deep-water Caranbirini Member. The re-logging is as follows:

0 – 12 m Bukalara Sandstone
12 – 70 m Caranbirini Member (Pmnc)
70 – 230 m Reward Dolomite (Pmx)
230 – 646.2 m Barney Creek Fm (Pmq)
646.2 – 704 m W-fold Member (PmqW)

6. PLANNED EXPLORATION WORK

The South Batten exploration licences will be the focus of much exploration activity in 2017 including rock chip sampling and diamond drilling. Lines of rock chip samples are planned along Barney Creek occurrences in the Letterbox tenements while one diamond drilling hole is planned in Tanumbirini and up to ten will be drilled at the Letterbox and Glyde River Prospects.

Tanumbirini
A review of historical IP and soil surveys (from CR1982-0090 in particular) has been used to help position an exploration hole in the black soil plain separating Tawallah Gr sedimentary rocks to the north from Nathan and Roper group rocks to the south. This hole aims to intersect recessive units of Balbirini Dolomite and possibly heretofore unrecognized McArthur Group stratigraphy.

Letterbox
Drilling is planned in the Letterbox area to target either Barney Creek Formation or Balbirini Dolomite in the northern portion of the tenement block or to target Tooganinie level stratigraphy along strike to the north of the Kilgour deposit.

Glyde River
A helicopter-supported drilling campaign is planned over the Glyde River tenements to follow-up on the work of Amoco and Kennecott from 1979 – 1982. The aim is to re-interpret historical geophysics or possibly acquire new datasets to better understand the structural compartments of the Glyde River basin and to then target untested compartments.

7. EXPENDITURE

Detailed expenditure is submitted as part of the Expenditure report. A summary of expenditure by tenement is shown in Table 6.

Tenement	Expenditure
EL30844	3,664
EL30845	2,777
EL30846	5,577
EL30868	1,833

EL30869	5,466
EL30923	10,097
EL30948	13,646
EL30950	12,238
EL30980	8,027
EL30981	5,796
EL31014	3,076
EL31044	3,156
EL31100	3,235
Total	**78,588**

Table 6. Expenditure summary per tenement

8. REFERENCES

Kruse PD, Maier RC, Khan M and Dunster JN, 2010. *Walhallow-Brunette Downs-Alroy-Frew River, Northern Territory. 1:250 000 geological map series explanatory notes, SE 53-07, SE 53-11, SE 53-15, SF 53-03*. Northern Territory Geological Survey, Darwin.

Company reports:

Report number	Company
CR1972-0087	Kratos Exploration
CR1980-0064	Amoco Minerals
CR1981-0028	Amoco Minerals; Kennecott Exploration
CR1982-0090	Western Mining
CR1983-0048	Amoco Minerals
CR19850178	CRA Exploration
CR1987-0174	General Electricity
CR1990-0123	Aberfoyle Exploration
CR1991-0368	Helix Resources
CR1996-0742	Ashton Mining
CR1999-0187	Ashton Mining
CR2005-0525	Astro Diamond Mines
CR2008-0919	Legend International Holdings

Appendix 1 – Geochemistry Data

EL30844_EL30845_EL30846_EL30868_EL30869_EL30923_EL30948_EL30950_EL30980_EL30981_EL31014_EL31044_EL31100_2017_07_SurfaceGeochem.CSV

EL30844_EL30845_EL30846_EL30868_EL30869_EL30923_EL30948_EL30950_EL30980_EL30981_EL31014_EL31044_EL31100_2017_08_QAQC.CSV

LithCodes.CSV