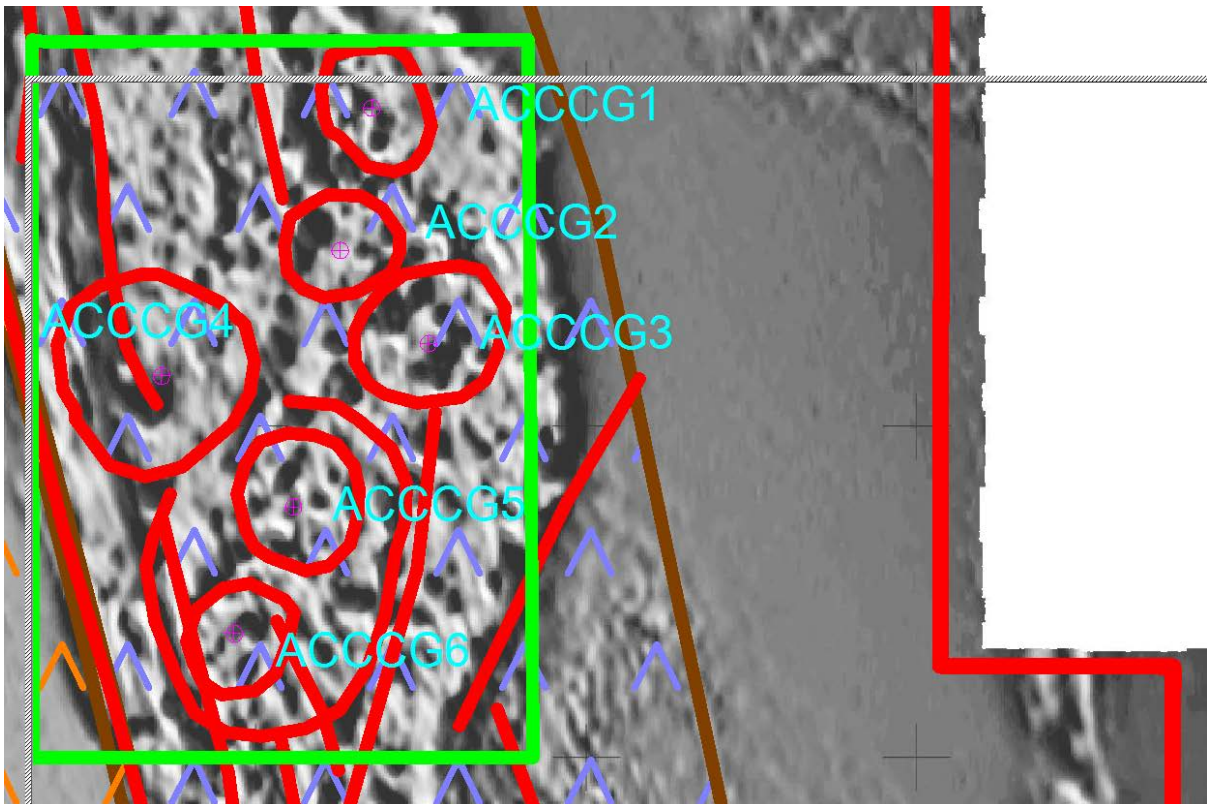


DAYLIGHT JACK MINERALS

KIRKIMBIE DIAMOND PROJECT

EL29803 ANNUAL REPORT

24/09/2013-23/09/2014



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For

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September 2014

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Introduction

Project History

Daylight Jack Minerals Pty Ltd (DLJM) currently holds four (4) exploration leases at Kirkimbie in the Napier area of the northwest of the Northern Territory in Australia. The area has been recently considered prospective for diamonds with major mining companies holding leases in the area. Regional scale stream sediment sampling has been periodically completed since the late 1970s for diamonds and minerals.

The project is located 150km south southeast of the Argyle Diamond Mine and 50km south west of Rio Tinto's Victoria River Diamond Project, see Appendix.

In the 1990s BHP were involved in exploration in the area immediately covered by the Kirkimbie project. The program involved wide spread regional stream sediment sampling. This work recovered numerous micro diamonds from the Maude Creek Area. This area is covered by the south of EL 24084 and EL 25085. Two samples contained possible kimberlitic chromite. Three (3) magnetic targets were drilled on DLJM current EL's, but no kimberlite was intersected. One single diamond was found in Moonbool creek.

Two companies; Ausquest Pty Ltd and Gravity Diamonds Pty Ltd held leases and have reported on the area covered by the Kirkimbie Project however no significant exploration has taken place in the last 15 years. Ausquest identified six dipole magnetic anomalies occurring in the southern most parts of the project and fall within drainages that contained micro diamond bearing samples.

In 2008 Grant Boxer completed an assessment on the diamond exploration potential of the Kirkimbie project for DLJM.

This work compiled significant historical information for the surrounding area and identified the 6 Ausquest dipole targets for follow up and involved a review of the available regional aeromagnetic data. From this work he identified 17 magnetic anomalies as potential kimberlite targets.

In early 2013 DLJM and Australia China Corporation of Coal Geology Engineering Pty Ltd (ACCCGE) conducted a high resolution aeromagnetic survey over EL 25084 and EL 25085. The results from this survey were interpreted by ACCCGE and DLJM. Based on Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), and 1Vertical Derivative (1VD) map data a number of exploration targets were generated by both ACCCGE and DLJM, see Appendix. A total of seven targets including both diapole and magnetic targets were selected by DLJM and a further six targets selected by ACCCGE. These targets are in

close proximity to Moonbool creek. In May 2014 a short field visit to the tenements incorporated rock chip sampling at Moonbool creek however none of the targets selected by DLJM were visited.

Figure 1 is an interpretation of EL30219 completed by our consultant geophysicist, Jayson Gregg. This area lies to the south east of EL29803. It shows six target areas which were selected based on their geophysical characteristics. The importance of this particular area to the south east of EL29803 is that it is part of the drainage area of Moonbool creek.

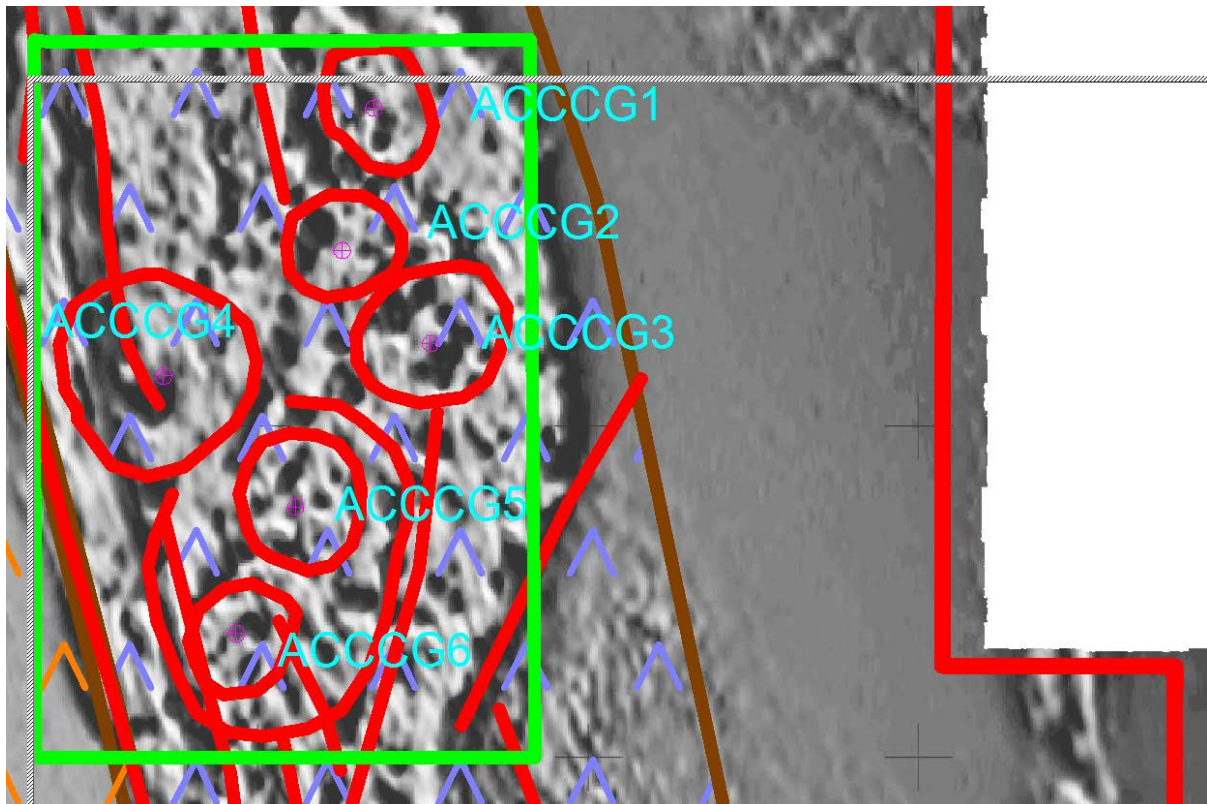


Figure 1 EL30219 drainage area which lies to the south east of EL29803.

Regional Geology

The Kirkimbie Project lies in the Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic aged Victoria and Birrindudu Basins and the southern part of the Neoproterozoic aged Victoria Basin. Extensive areas are covered by flood basalts of the Kalkarindji Continental Flood Basalt.

EL 29803 lies within the Victoria and Birrindudu Basins sediments with some areas covered by volcanics. The Limbunya Group (Palaeoproterozoic) comprises largely sandstone, siltstones, mudstone and dolomitic rocks with minor water-laid tuff horizons. These tuff horizons have been dated at 1635 Ma for the Blue Hole Formation (Phi). Interestingly, these dates are very similar to dates on volcanic pipes in the microdiamond bearing Coanjula area where kaersutit xenocrysts were dated at 1665 Ma (Lee et al 1994). Large areas of EL 29803 are covered by black soil (Czb) and recent alluvium (Czs).

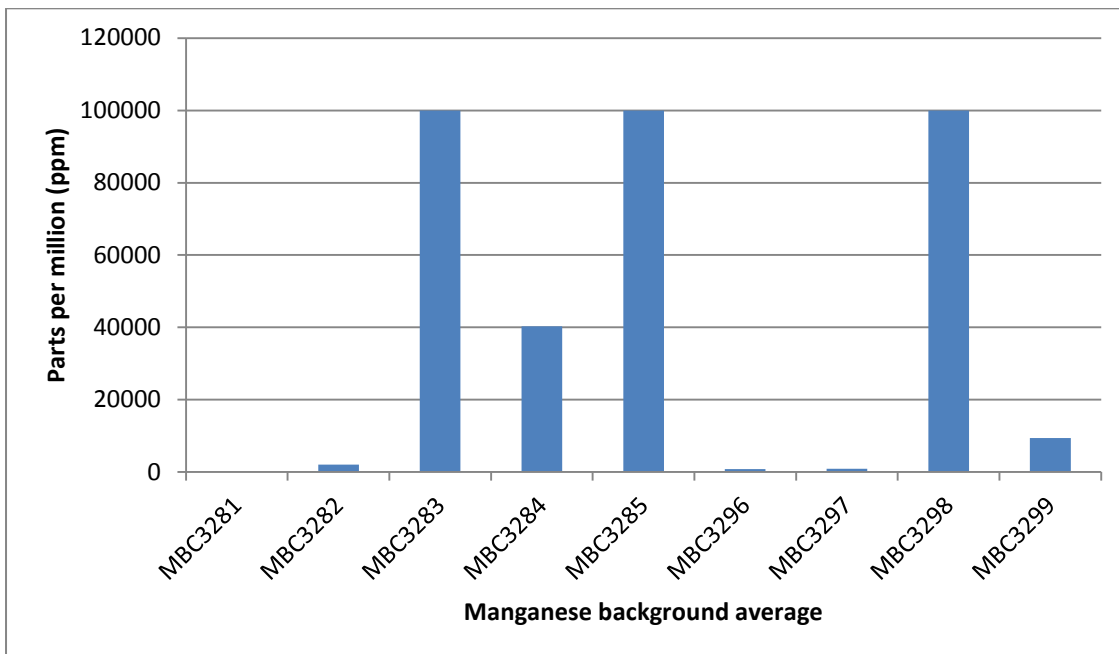
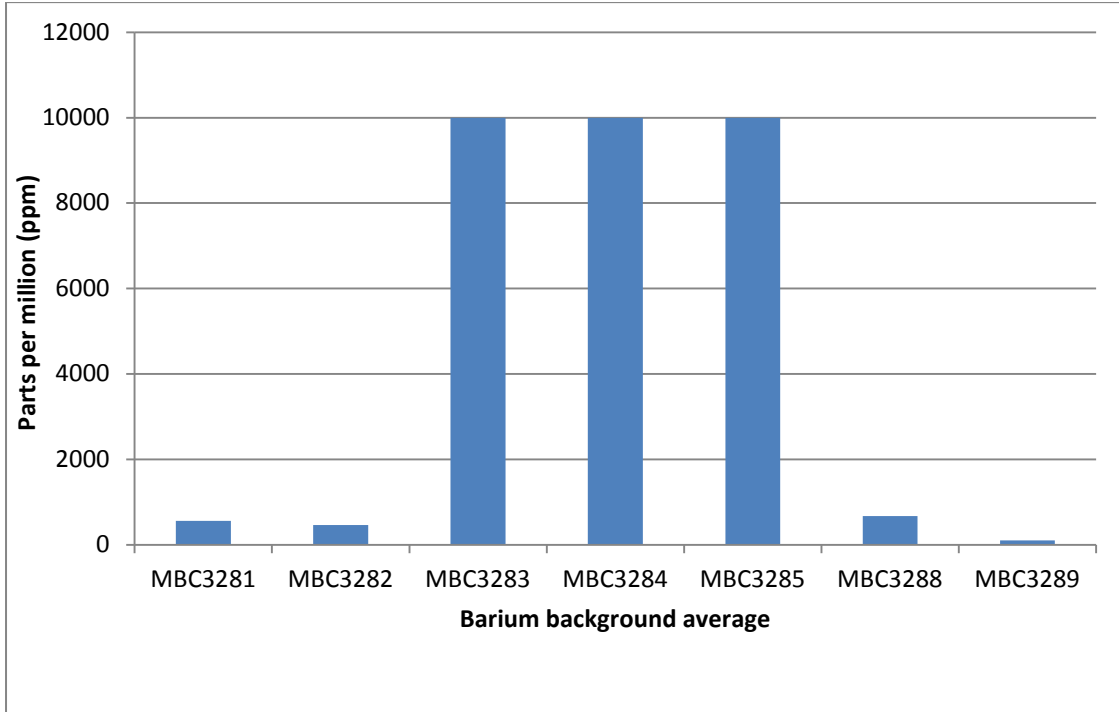
The geologically ancient shield areas in this region are prime targets for diamond exploration. A shield area, or craton, is a portion of the continental crust that has been geologically stable (i.e., not involved in mountain building, faulting, deformation, etc.) for billions of years.

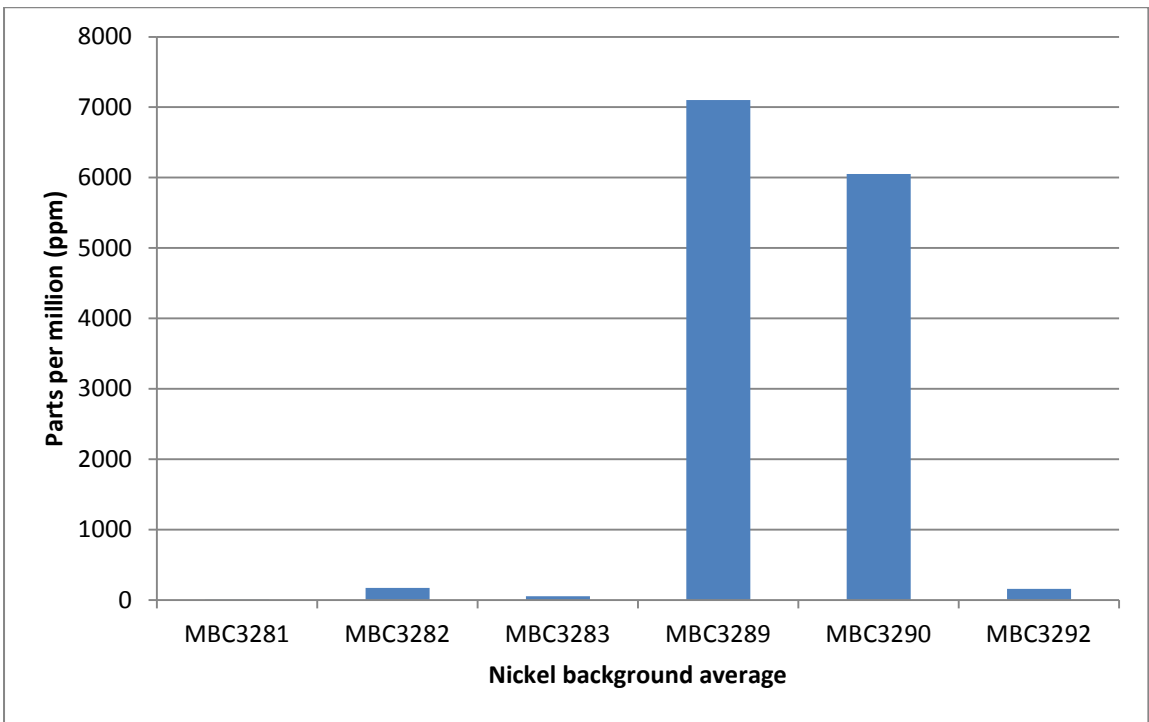
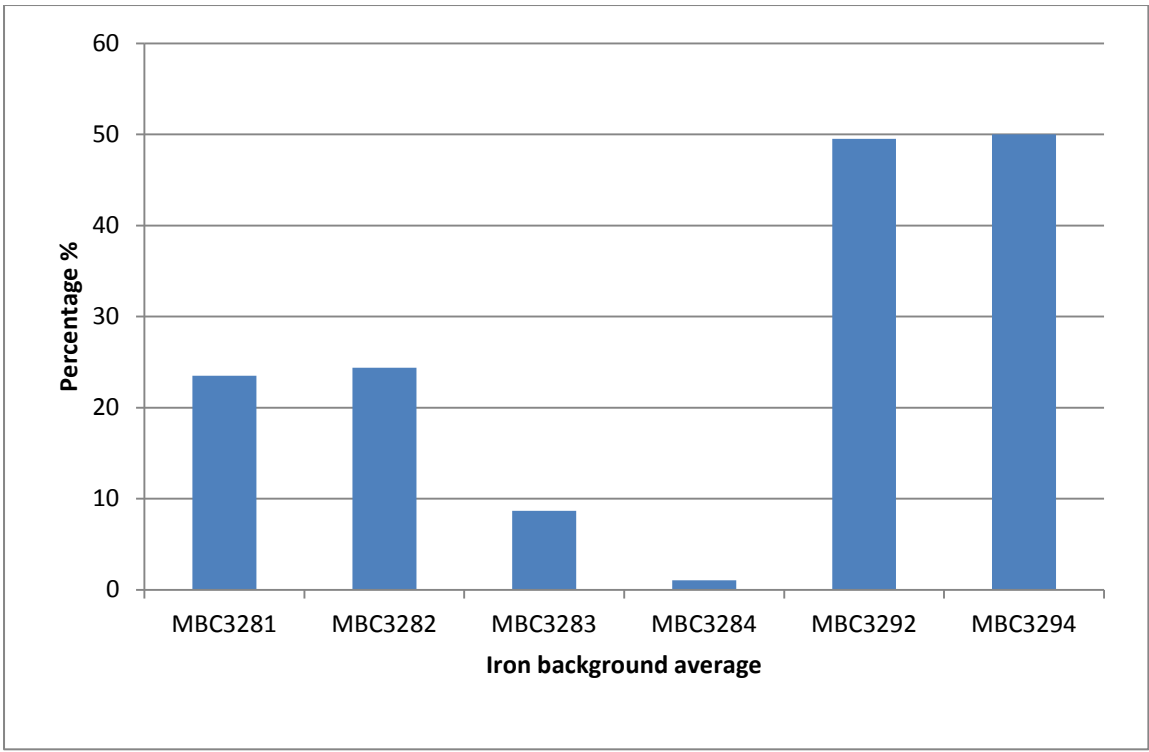
Methods

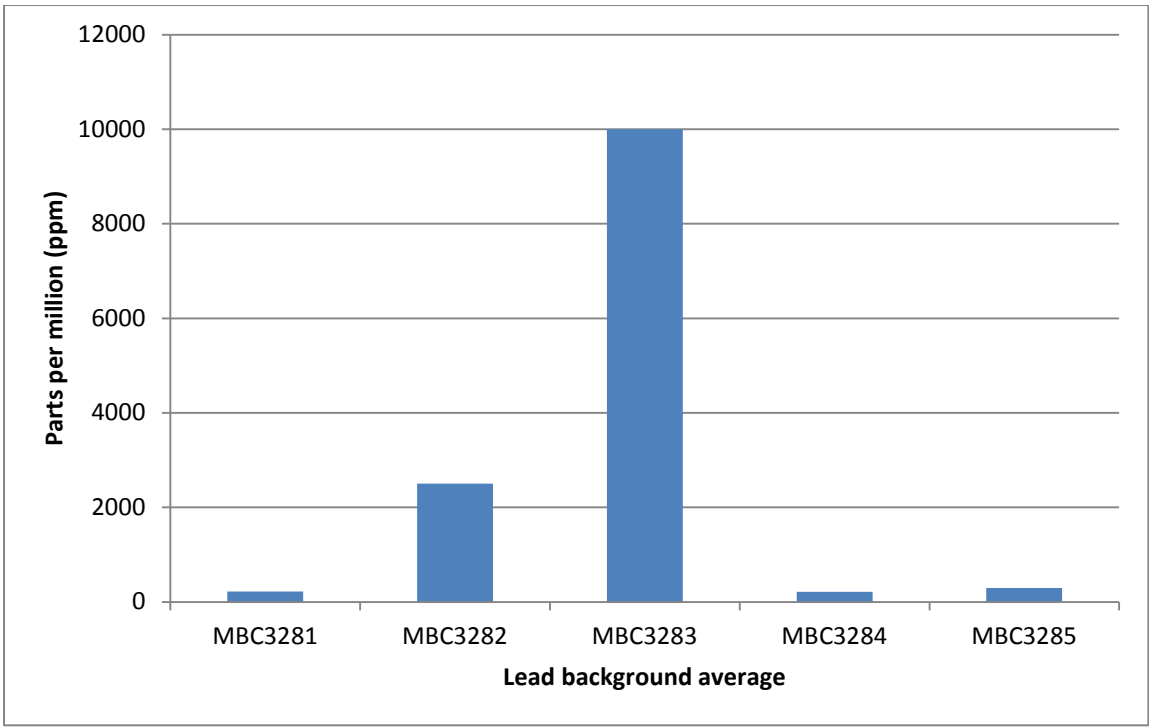
Field methods

A total of nineteen rock chip samples concentrated at Moonbool creek were taken from EL29803. The location was recorded using a GPS. Descriptions of the rocks were noted and photos of the outcrops were taken.

Results







Interpretations

The tenement has been relatively well covered by traditional heavy mineral stream sampling for kimberlitic indicator minerals and diamond. Microdiamonds were routinely recovered in the southern tenement group but no source could be determined. No kimberlitic indicator minerals were recovered that would indicate the presence of kimberlite or lamproite.

A total of six diapole targets on EL 29803, see Appendix have been selected for ground inspection, but some of these will probably be shown to be caused by volcanics on inspection. It is recommended that those targets unexplained after field inspection, be covered by small ground magnetic grids. Single line or two line “cross” profiles of ground magnetic traverses are not considered adequate to test magnetic targets. A line spacing of 50 m with a station spacing of 10 m is recommended. The grid must be large enough to cover the target and the background geology.

The recent analyses of samples undertaken during 2014 have returned encouraging indicators of Mn, Ni, Pb, Fe and Ba. The manganese rich rock, see figure 2, found at the surface is very interesting and requires further investigation. Considering these samples have been taken from the weathered soil profile it is an encouraging sign that mineralization may be present below the weathering profile.



Figure 2 Rock enriched in Manganese found near Moonbool creek.

It is important to keep in mind that what we are dealing with is undercover mineralization. True bulls eye targets and diffuse magnetic anomalies could be either deeply buried targets or a result of surface weathering of iron/manganese rich rocks. They will need to be carefully considered in the field, based on careful field observation and sampling.

To do justice to the tenement which is considered to be under-explored, more vigorous exploration is required.

Proposed Future Exploration Strategy

- 3D Geophysical Inversion modelling of the selected magnetic anomalies
- Ground Inspection at the site of the selected anomalies and soil sampling
- Ground based gravity follow up surveys (optional magnetic survey)
- 3D Geophysical Inversion modelling of follow up surveys
- Design of drill testing program for the most prospective anomalies

Geophysical Inversion Modelling

Geophysical modelling can be completed on the aero magnetic dataset to better define the shape and extent of the causative bodies producing the dipole anomalies selected as possible kimberlite pipes. This may improve the interpretation of the magnetic targets and allow further and more accurate ranking of their exploration potential.

However the best results will be obtained by modelling the aeromagnetic dataset in combination with newly acquired follow up gravity data.

Ground Based Follow Up

It is proposed that all highly ranked exploration targets are candidates for ground based gravity survey follow up. Additional soil sampling will be conducted on the proposed gravity survey grid. In addition to the gravity survey it will also be possible to cover the magnetic exploration targets with an even higher detail ground based magnetic survey for a relatively low cost.

Ground based geophysical surveys offer the highest data resolution and will produce the most accurate geophysical models to aid in designing the drilling program to test the magnetic anomalies.

Drill Testing

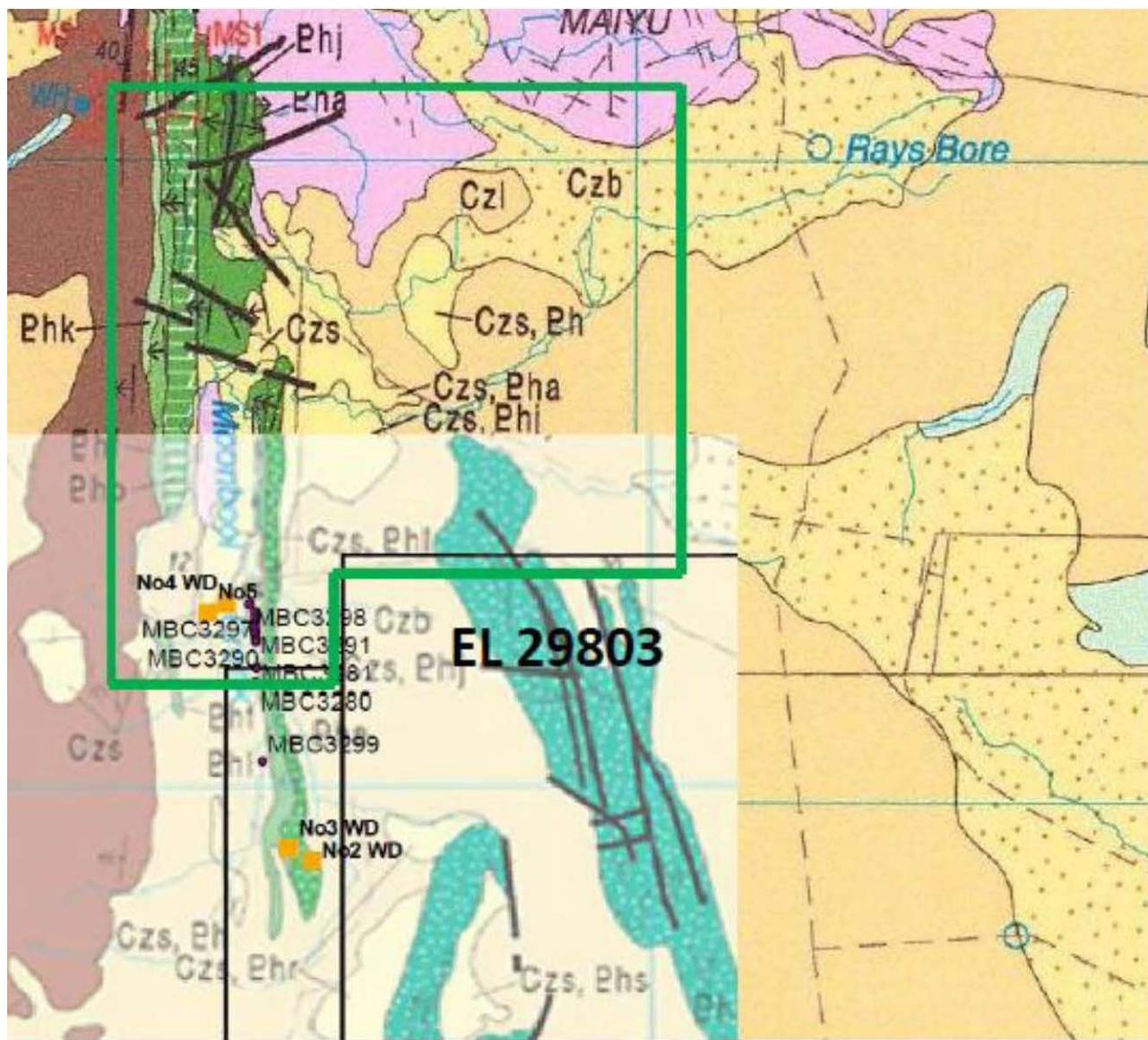
Drill testing will be assessed after the proposed ground based follow up. Alternatively direct drill testing of modelled aeromagnetic targets may be applicable if the financial costs are within budget.

Appendices

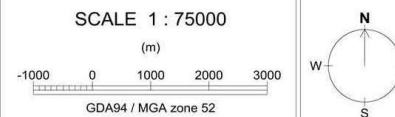
DLJM Target grid coordinates		
Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude
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MBC3281	-17.80001	129.32106
MBC3282	-17.79463	129.32078
MBC3283	-17.7946	129.32075
MBC3284	-17.79451	129.32075
MBC3285	-17.79451	129.32075
MBC3286	-17.79451	129.32075
MBC3287	-17.79451	129.32075
MBC3288	-17.79565	129.32086
MBC3289	-17.796	129.32094
MBC3290	-17.79597	129.32096
MBC3291	-17.79457	129.32077
MBC3292	-17.79388	129.3207
MBC3293	-17.79391	129.32068
MBC3294	-17.79382	129.32071
MBC3295	-17.79296	129.32086
MBC3296	-17.7924	129.32086
MBC3297	-17.79159	129.32092
MBC3298	-17.79051	129.32004

	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
SAMPLE	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	
MBC3280	<0.5	0.98	69	890	0.8	2	0.05	<0.5		3	24	9	17.5	<10	0.36	10	0.07	512	<1	0.02
MBC3281	0.5	2.01	90	560	0.8	2	0.19	<0.5		2	25	19	23.5	10	0.63	40	0.14	230	2	0.01
MBC3282	<0.5	1.27	260	450	6.5	3	0.11	<0.5		60	14	62	24.4	<10	0.52	<10	0.13	2110	2	0.02
MBC3283	1.1	0.75	44	>10000	5.9	<2	0.09	<0.5		429	6	145	8.69	<10	0.14	50	0.04	>100000	7	0.18
MBC3284	<0.5	0.57	12	>10000	1.3	<2	0.1	<0.5		115	1	28	1.07	<10	0.12	10	0.05	40300	1	0.03
MBC3285	<0.5	0.52	20	>10000	4.7	4	0.07	<0.5		191	<1	116	1.47	<10	0.15	10	0.04	>100000	3	0.04
MBC3286																				
MBC3287																				
MBC3288	<0.5	0.75	115	670	12.9	<2	0.08	<0.5		20	11	25	28.6	<10	0.21	10	0.06	1945	1	0.01
MBC3289	<0.5	2.92	130	100	9.2	3	0.06	<0.5		5	33	202	35.1	10	1	20	0.13	213	<1	0.01
MBC3290	<0.5	1.97	139	140	6.3	3	0.05	<0.5		4	25	147	31.8	<10	0.69	30	0.07	114	<1	0.01
MBC3291																				
MBC3292	<0.5	0.31	123	70	<0.5	4	0.06	<0.5	<1	2	12	49.5	10	0.06	<10	0.02	311	17	0.01	
MBC3293	<0.5	0.76	211	250	0.5	2	0.07	<0.5		4	10	17	39	10	0.19	20	0.06	871	14	0.03
MBC3294	<0.5	0.5	219	70	0.5	5	0.03	<0.5	<1	4	15	>50	10	0.11	10	0.03	275	11	0.01	
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MBC3296	<0.5	1.35	43	2490	1.5	2	0.17	<0.5		8	25	71	24.2	10	0.33	10	0.12	800	<1	<0.01
MBC3297	<0.5	0.94	55	370	1.1	4	0.73	<0.5		14	8	48	31.5	10	0.25	<10	0.06	949	16	0.01
MBC3298	2.9	0.64	48	>10000	9.3	14	0.19	<0.5		457	<1	197	6.85	<10	0.21	30	0.1	>100000	5	<0.01

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SAMPLE	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Pb	Au
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
MBC3280	<5	3	190	62	0.04	<5	3	13	<20	0.05	<10	<10	72	<10	14		0.001
MBC3281	<5	6	560	223	0.04	9	5	35	<20	0.06	<10	10	217	<10	21		0.001
MBC3282	<5	172	1460	2500	0.01	<5	3	11	<20	0.05	<10	<10	77	<10	284		0.002
MBC3283	<5	54	890	>10000	0.02	5	2	28	<20	0.02	20	<10	308	<10	171	1.105	0.005
MBC3284	<5	17	200	213	0.06	<5	1	13	<20	0.01	30	20	61	<10	38		0.002
MBC3285	<5	88	570	297	0.01	<5	2	11	<20	0.01	80	40	109	<10	199		0.001
MBC3286																	
MBC3287																	
MBC3288	<5	87	1570	49	0.02	9	2	10	<20	0.03	<10	<10	82	10	190		0.001
MBC3289	15	7100	7	0.02	<5	9	30	<20	0.14	<10	10	21	<10	20			
MBC3290	15	6050	8	0.02	<5	7	55	<20	0.1	<10	10	41	<10	17			
MBC3291																	
MBC3292	28	160	21	0.05	7	1	8	<20	0.01	<10	10	68	10	9			
MBC3293	22	150	50	0.03	<5	2	22	<20	0.03	<10	10	71	10	8			
MBC3294	17	120	74	0.03	5	1	22	<20	0.02	<10	10	71	10	10			
MBC3295	10	400	31	0.04	<5	2	37	<20	0.06	<10	10	134	10	11			
MBC3296	21	470	72	0.09	<5	4	45	<20	0.03	<10	<10	209	<10	55			
MBC3297	22	220	81	0.02	5	3	12	<20	0.03	<10	<10	187	10	36			
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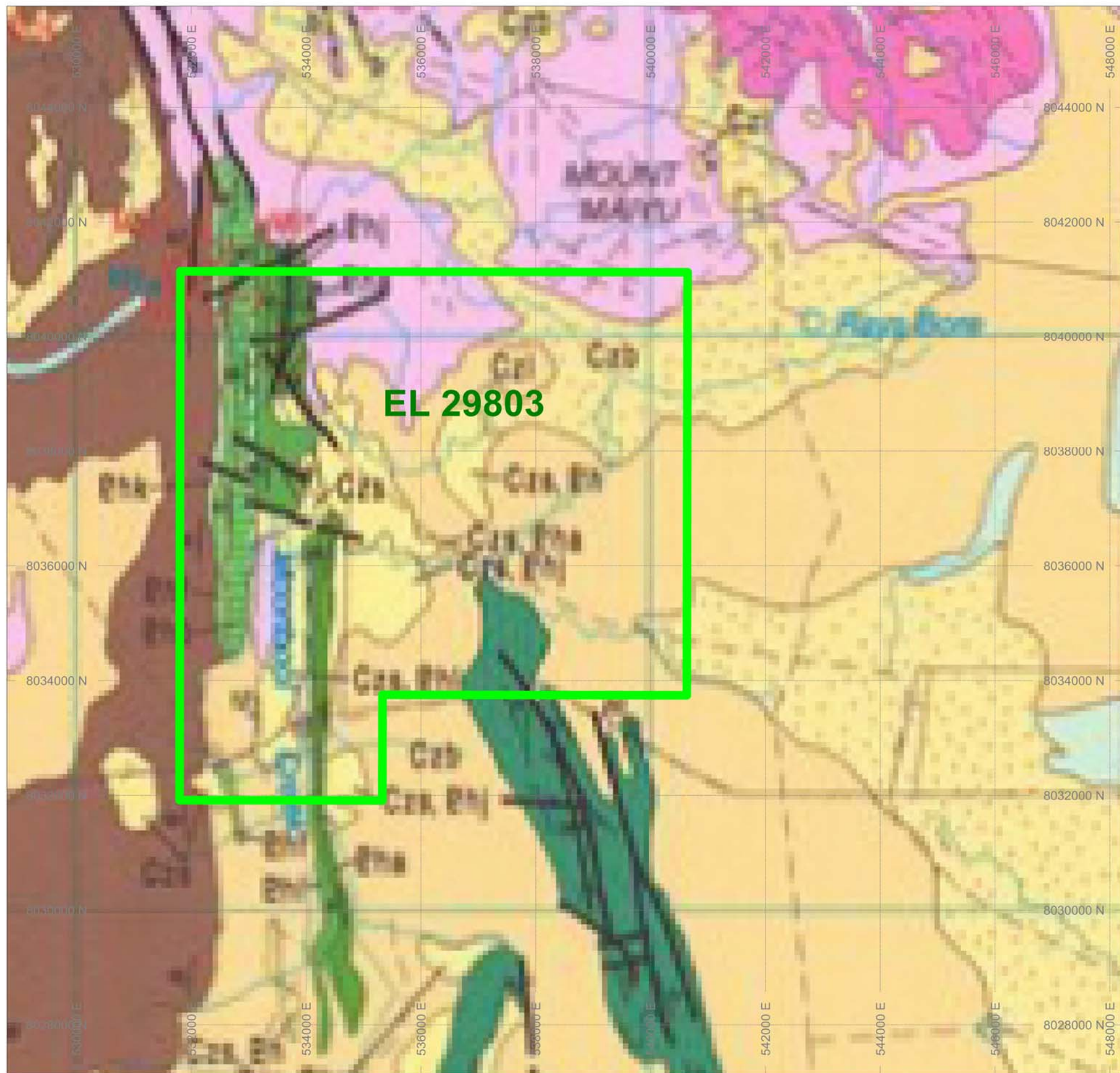


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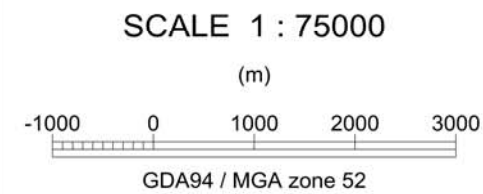
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EL29803 Moonbool creek sampling locations.

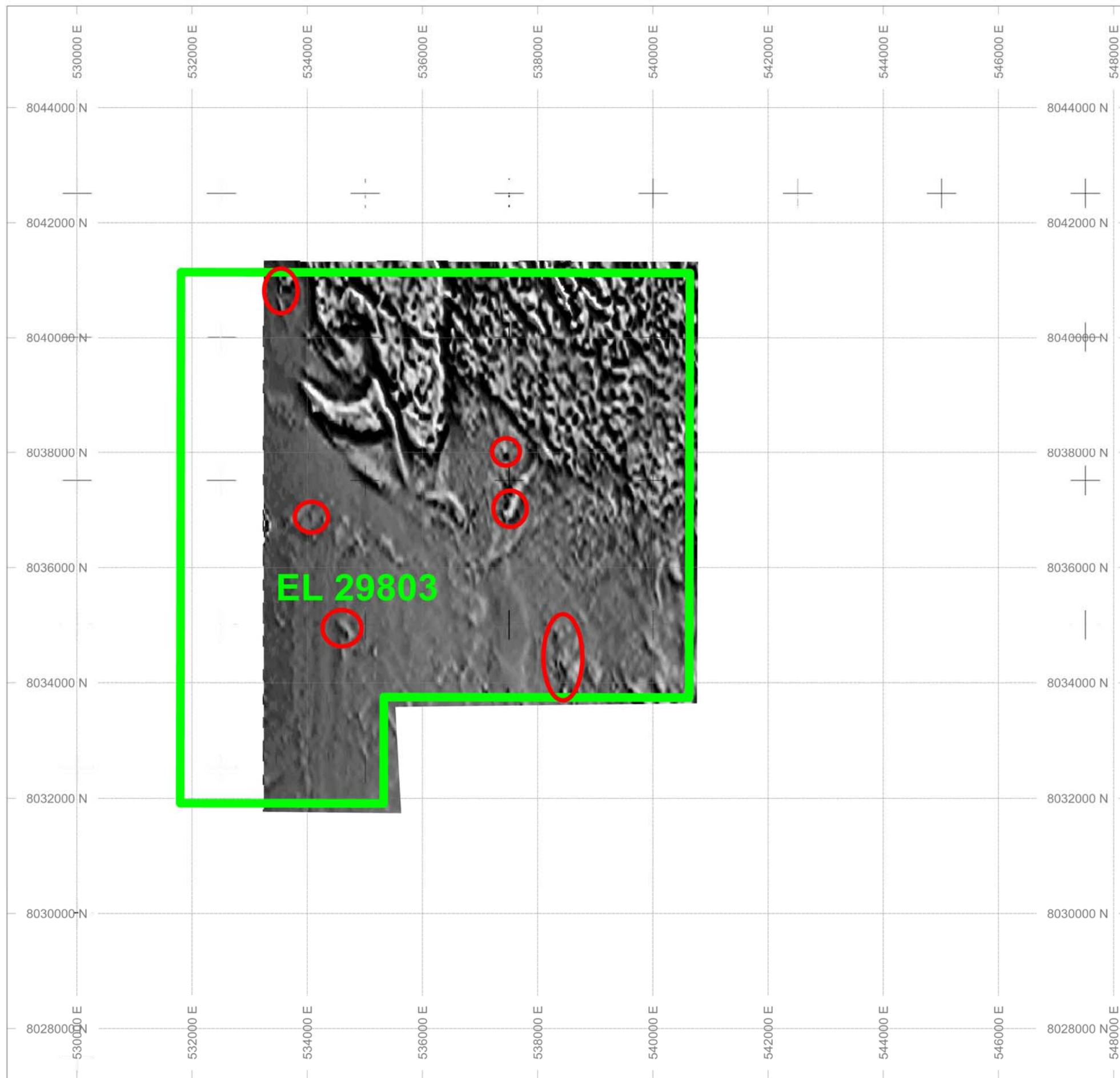


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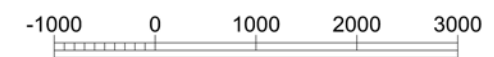


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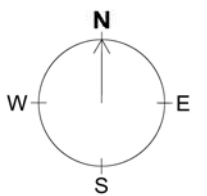
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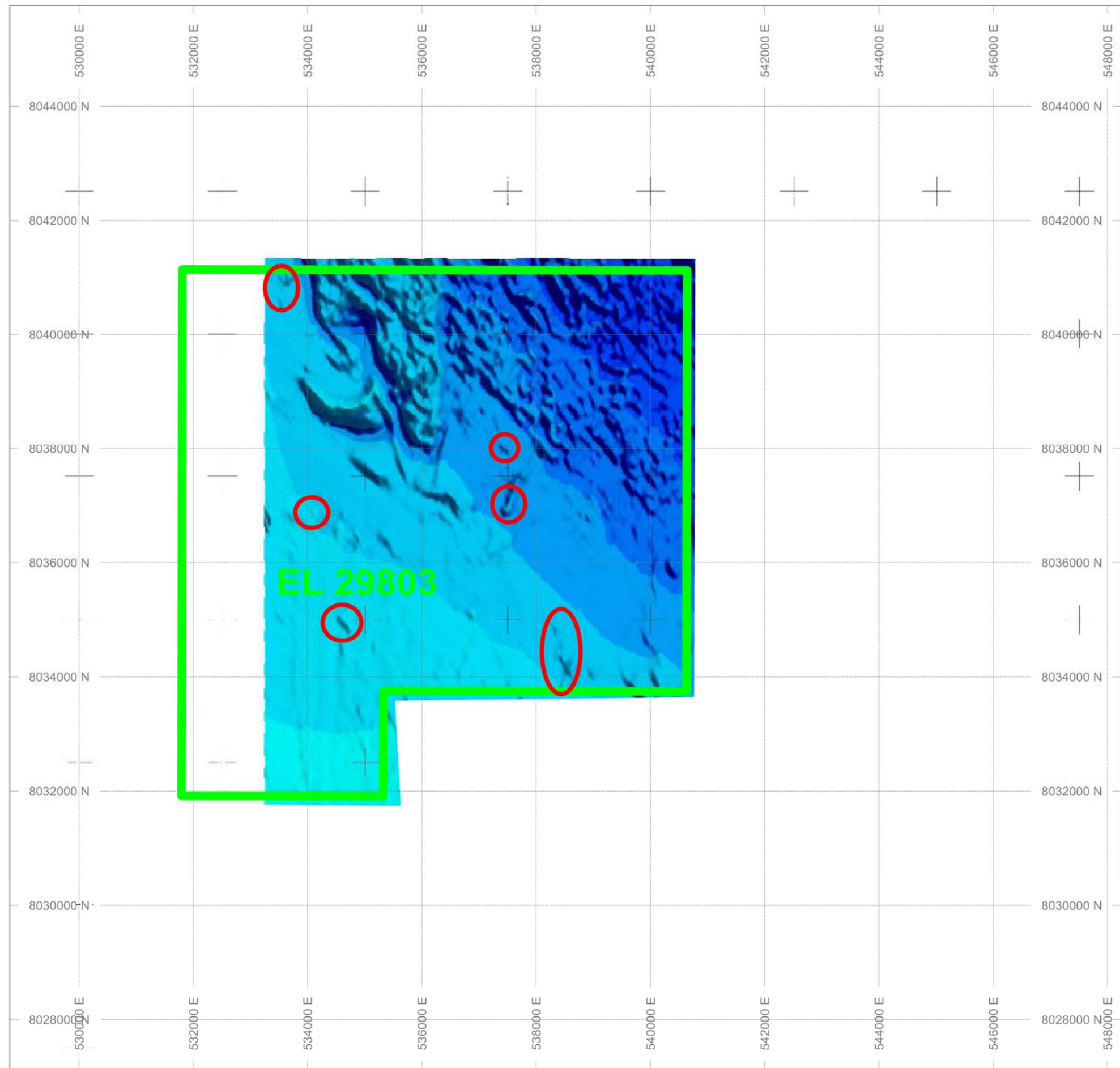


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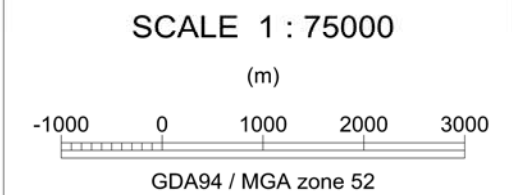
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- O 9803 diapole target locations.



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- O 9803 diapole target locations.