CAMECO AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Annual Report – Arnhem Land JV Project

EL5893, EL24017, EL25064, EL25065, and EL27059	
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Abstract

This report summarises the exploration completed on the five licences comprising the King River and Wellington Range JV Project area during the first year of the joint venture (JV).

EL25064 and EL25065 were granted on 5 July 2011 for an initial period of four years. Following the completion of the initial period of tenure applications for two year extensions of term may be submitted. A two year extension of term was granted in November 2015, extending the grant period until 3 July 2017. EL25064 comprises 96 blocks with an area of 292.18 km^2 and EL25065 comprises 204 blocks with an area of 656.53 km^2.

EL24017 and EL27059 were granted on 3 September 2010 for an initial period of six years. Following the completion of the initial period of tenure applications for two year extensions of term may be submitted. Cameco, on behalf of the joint venture, will apply for a two year extension prior to 2 September 2016. EL24017 consists of 5 blocks with a total area of 15.66 km^2. EL27059 consists of 4 blocks with a total area of 8.3 km^2.

EL5893 was granted on 5 May 2004 for an initial period of six years. Following the completion of the initial period of tenure applications for two year extensions of term may be submitted. Two year extensions of term were granted in February 2010, October 2012, and October 2014 extending the grant period to 4 May 2016. Cameco, on behalf of the joint venture, will apply for another two year extension prior to 3 May 2016. Upon granting, the total area under licence was 269 blocks for 856.4 km^2 of which 378.8 km^2 (44%) was excluded from exploration by the Northern Land Council.

On 9 February 2015, Cameco Australia Pty Ltd entered a joint venture with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX). Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, RTX may earn an interest in all five tenements through meeting certain expenditure requirements. Cameco is the manager and will perform all exploration activities on the tenements on behalf of the joint venture partners.

During the 2015 exploration period Cameco, on behalf of the joint venture, explored for unconformity hosted uranium mineralisation within EL25064, EL25065 and EL5893. Within EL25065, 122 aircore drillholes were completed across the western part of the tenement for a total of 3286 m. Within EL5893, diamond drilling was completed at 4 prospects across the tenement. Seven (7) diamond drillholes were completed for 2358.2 m. A resistivity and induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey was completed across the central area of EL5893. A ground gravity survey was completed in the northern parts of EL5893. Termitaria sampling, resistivity and IP geophysical and ground gravity surveys were also completed in the southwest corner of EL5893. A small mapping campaign was completed in the northeast part of the tenement. Within EL25064, a mapping campaign (ground-truthing) was completed across the central area. Downhole IP surveys within open historic drillholes were completed at Aurari prospect in EL25064.

No exploration field work was completed on EL27059 or EL24017 during the 2015 exploration period.

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1. Introduction

This report summarises the exploration activities conducted across tenements EL5893, EL25064, EL25065, EL24017 and EL27059 during the 2015/2016 reporting period.

On 9 February 2015, Cameco Australia Pty Ltd (Cameco) and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX) entered into a Joint Venture (JV) Agreement to explore for unconformity style uranium mineralisation in the Wellington Range (EL5893), King River (EL25064 and EL25065), and Waidaboonar (EL24017 and EL27059) tenements in western Arnhem Land. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement Cameco is the manager and will perform all exploration activities on the project on behalf of the joint venture partners.

The five exploration licences included within the joint venture project are located on Aboriginal Land. The work program was carried out under the terms of consent documentation with the Northern Land Council (NLC) pursuant to the Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act. The 2015 work program for tenements EL5893 and EL25065 was presented at two liaison committee meetings held in early 2015 at various locations in Arnhem Land and approved by the NLC on behalf of the Traditional Owners.

EL25064 and EL25065 (King River) were granted to Cameco on 4 July 2011 for an initial period of four years. A two year extension of term was granted in November 2015, extending the grant period until 3 July 2017. The current reporting period for EL25064 and EL25065 is for the fifth year of tenure.

EL24017 and EL27059 (Waidaboonar) were granted on 3 September 2010 for an initial period of six years. The current reporting period for EL24017 and EL27059 is for the sixth year of tenure.

EL5893 (Wellington Range) was granted on 5 May 2004 for an initial period of six years. Two year extensions of term were granted in February 2010, October 2012, and October 2014 extending the grant period to 4 May 2016. The current reporting period for EL5893 is for the twelfth year of tenure.

2015 exploration activities for the joint venture project area included the completion of 122 aircore (AC) drillholes, 7 diamond drillholes, a mapping campaign, termitaria sampling, various ground induced polarisation and resistivity geophysical surveys, passive seismic surveys and ground gravity surveys. The contracting companies that worked within the five tenements were:

- DDH1 Drilling
- Bostech Drilling Australia Pty Ltd
- Zonge Engineering & Research Organization (Aust) Pty Ltd
- Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd

1.1. Location and Access

The King River group EPA tenements are located in western Arnhem Land immediately to the northeast of the Aboriginal settlement of Gunbalanya (also known as Oenpelli) and are located wholly within Aboriginal Land (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The Ranger uranium mine is located approximately 100 km to the southwest and the rehabilitated Nabarlek mine site is located southeast of the project area. Access from Darwin is via the Arnhem Highway to Jabiru then north to Gunbalanya crossing the East Alligator River at Cahill's Crossing floodway. Two public roads traverse the project area: the east-west Maningrida-Nhulunbuy road and the north-south Cobourg road which provides access to Gurig National Park.

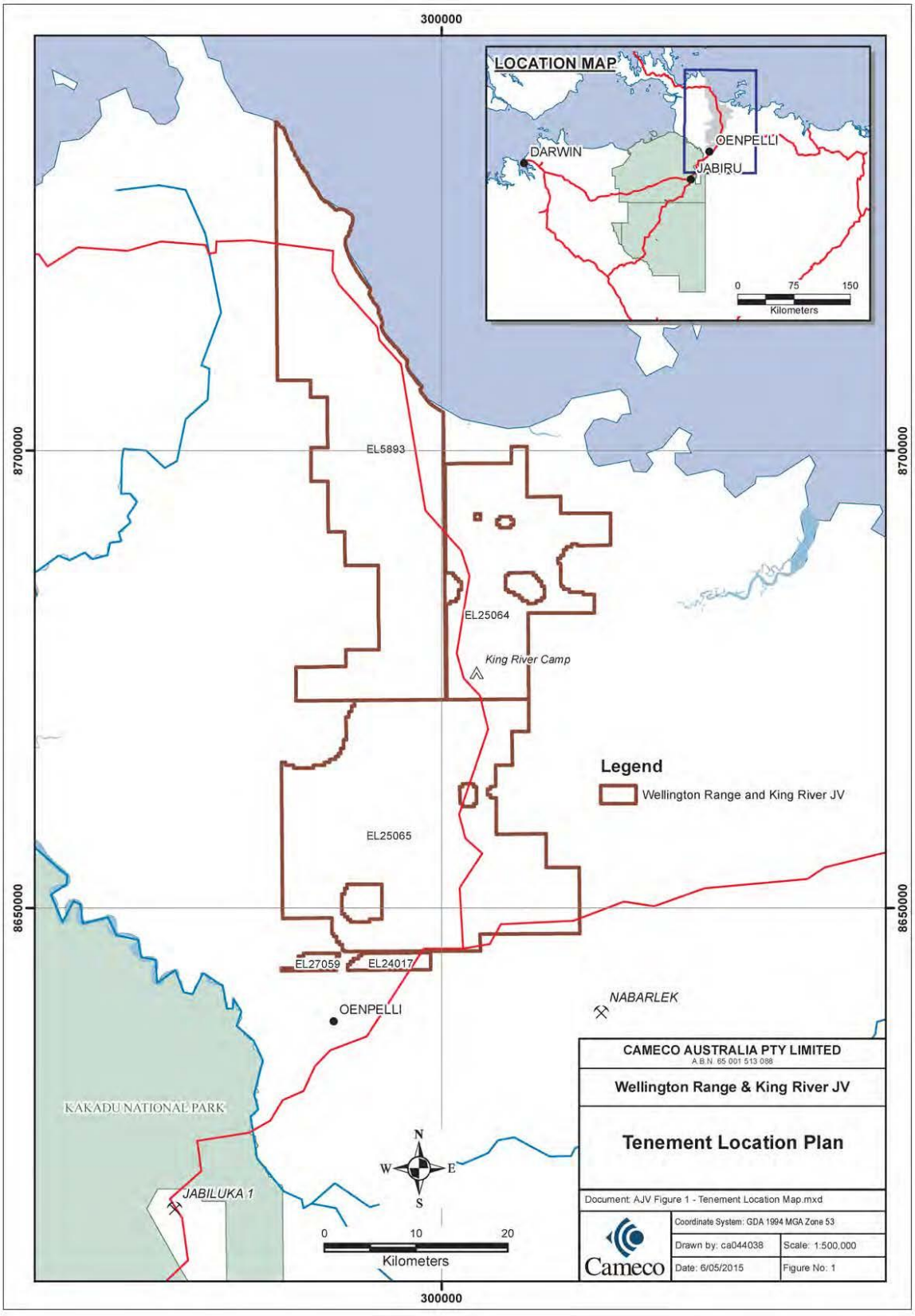

Figure 1: Tenement location map

Access within the tenements is variable and dependent upon topography. The majority of the project area is flat lying and can be traversed relatively easily by four wheel drive vehicles during the dry

season. The exceptions are the dissected sandstone plateaus of the Wellington Range which are best accessed by helicopter. Several pre-existing tracks are present such as the Waminari Bay (Black Rock) track, Sandy Creek track and the Davidsons track.

The project is located on the following map sheets:

- 1:250,000 Cobourg Peninsula (SC5313)
- 1:250,000 Alligator River (SD5301)
- 1:100,000 Oenpelli (5573)
- 1:100,000 Wellington Range (5574)

1.2. Tenure

The area covered by EL25064 and EL25065 was granted to Cameco on 13 May 1996 for an initial period of six years as EL734, EL5890 and EL5891. Upon granting, the total area under these licences was 3017 km^2, of which 464 km^2 (15%) was excluded from exploration by the NLC. Over the period of tenure several land reductions were completed and two separate two year extensions of term were approved.

On 23 November 2005 an application was submitted for two Substitute Exploration Licences (SEL) covering the existing three Exploration Licences (EL734, EL5890 and EL5891) which were due to expire on 12 May 2006. SELA25064 covered EL5891 and the contiguous 25 sub-blocks of EL5890. SELA 25065 covered the remaining sub-blocks of EL5890 as well as all sub-blocks constituting EL734. No active ground exploration was completed from 2006 until July 2011 during the SELA application period.

EL25064 and EL25065 were granted for an initial period of four years on 5 July 2011. After the initial four year period, the tenement holder can apply for 2 year renewals. One renewal was granted in November 2015, extending the grant period to 4 July 2017. EL25064 comprises ninety six (96) blocks with an area of 292.18 km^2 and EL25065 comprises two hundred and four (204) blocks with an area of 656.53 km^2. This reporting period covers exploration activities completed in the fifth year of tenure.

The Waidaboonar area tenements (EL24017 and EL27059) were not part of the original King River tenement package and were applied for at around the same time the SEL applications were submitted. EL24017 and EL27059 were granted on 3 September 2010 for an initial period of six years. After the initial six year period, the tenement holder can apply for 2 year renewals. EL24017 consists of five (5) blocks with a total area of 15.66 km^2. EL27059 consists of four (4) blocks with a total area of 8.3 km^2.This reporting period for EL24017 and EL27059 is for the fourth year of tenure.

The Wellington Range tenement (EL5893) was granted on 5 May 2004 for an initial period of six years. Upon granting, the total area under licence was 269 blocks for 856.4 km^2 of which 378.8 km^2 (44%) was excluded from exploration by the NLC. Cameco applied for a 'Partial Waiver of Reduction' in March 2008, involving the relinquishment of 68 blocks for 216.5 km^2 within 'no-go' zones on the project. This partial relinquishment, retaining 201 blocks, was actioned on the anniversary date of 3 May 2008. Cameco was granted a renewal of the exploration licence in February 2010. A second renewal was granted in October 2012. A third renewal was granted in October 2014. This reporting period covers exploration activities completed in the twelfth year of tenure.

In 2014 Cameco applied for an expenditure project area (EPA), effectively joining the Wellington Range tenements with the King River and Waidaboonar tenements into one project for expenditure reporting purposes. The EPA was granted in September 2014.

Cameco is the tenement holder of all five tenements. On 9 February 2015, Cameco entered a joint venture with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX). Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, RTX may earn an interest in all five tenements through meeting certain expenditure requirements. Cameco is the manager and will perform all exploration activities on the tenements on behalf of the joint venture partners.

1.3. Physiography

EL25064 and EL25065 contain several outliers of dissected sandstone plateau, which form the eastern extension of the Wellington Range. The remainder of the project area is dominantly comprised of gently undulating sandy plains covered by savannah woodland with thin remnants of weathered, lateritised and flat-lying sediment forming tablelands in the north-central and eastern parts. The generally low relief limits the extent of direct drainage. The main drainage systems on EL25064 are the Marligur Creek and King River flowing north and west respectively. The main drainage on EL25065 is Birraduk Creek and Coopers Creek, both flowing west.

EL5893 contains several areas of large remnant dissected sandstone plateau, which form the western extension of the Wellington Range. The remainder of the property consists predominantly of gently undulating country covered by open woodland. The principal drainage systems in the region are Angularli Creek draining to the east and Murgenella Creek draining to the west.

2. Regional Geology

This section is largely based on the work by Needham et al. (1988), Needham (1998, 1990), and Needham and Stuart-Smith (1980).

The King River project area is located near the eastern margin of the Neoarchean and Paleoproterozoic Pine Creek Orogen, in an area that has been subdivided into the Nimbuwah Domain of the Alligator Rivers region.

The oldest exposed rocks in the Alligator Rivers region are those of the Neoarchean (ca. 2500 Ma) Nanambu Complex, a sequence of intercalated paragneiss, orthogneiss, migmatite, and schist that crop out in the apparent form of domes. The Nanambu Complex is unconformably overlain by a metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequence, formerly known as the Myra Falls Metamorphics. Recent U-Pb age dating by the NTGS and Geoscience Australia (GA) of rocks from the Myra Falls suite indicates that this sequence is in fact part of the Neoarchean Nanambu Complex (Hollis, et al., 2009). These units have thus been re-mapped as the Kukalak and Arrarra Gneiss and are now considered part of the Archean basement.

The basal unit in the Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary sequence in the Alligator Rivers region are packages of metamorphosed (amphibolite-facies) intercalated psammite, amphibolite and schist assigned to the Mount Howship Gneiss and the Kudjumarndi Quartzite. These formations are included in the Kakadu Group and are probably correlatives of the Mount Basedow Gneiss and Munmarlary Quartzite, respectively (Ferenczi & Sweet, 2005). These metasedimentary rocks on-lap Neoarchean basement highs, but gneissic variants are also thought to pass transitionally into paragneiss of the Nanambu Complex.

The Paleoproterozoic aged Cahill Formation of the Namoona Group conformably overlies the Munmarlary Quartzite. The Cahill Formation is separated geologically into two groups, the Lower Cahill Formation consisting of calcareous marble and calc-silicate gneiss, overlain by pyritic, garnetiferous and carbonaceous schist, quartz-feldspar-mica gneiss, and minor amphibolite; and the more psammitic Upper Cahill Formation consisting of feldspar-quartz schist, quartzite, lesser proportions of mica-feldspar-quartz-magnetite schist, and minor metaconglomerate and amphibolite. The Lower Cahill Formation is host to all major deposits of the Alligator Rivers Uranium Field, including Jabiluka, Ranger and Koongarra. Mafic sills and dykes, assigned to the Goodparla and Zamu dolerite units, intrude the Upper Cahill Formation. Overlying the Cahill Formation is the Nourlangie Schist; argillaceous to quartzose phyllite and quartz-mica schist that locally contain garnet and staurolite porphyroblasts.

The supracrustal rocks of the region are structurally complex, having been affected by at least three deformation events before deposition of the late Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic Kombolgie Subgroup. The rocks have also been locally migmatized during the ca. 1847 ± 30 Ma Nimbuwah Event.

In addition, there is a broad trend of increasing metamorphic grade from southwest to northeast in the Nimbuwah Domain. This gradient is thought to reflect the synchronous emplacement of ca. 1865 Ma granites of the Nimbuwah Complex.

Overlying the Proterozoic metamorphic units with a marked regional unconformity is the Kombolgie Subgroup, the basal unit of the late Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic Katherine River Group of the McArthur Basin (Sweet, et al., 1999). The subgroup consists of three distinct sandstone units named the Mamadawerre Sandstone, Gumarrirnbang Sandstone, and Marlgowa Sandstone (oldest to youngest) which are divided by thin basaltic units – the Nungbalgarri Volcanics and Gilruth Volcanics, respectively. The Mamadawerre Sandstone has a minimum age of ca. 1723 Ma, which is the minimum age of the intrusive Oenpelli Dolerite. Detrital zircon SHRIMP data from the GA OZCRON database constrain the maximum age of the sandstone to ca. 1810 Ma.

The Oenpelli Dolerite is the most pervasive mafic intrusive suite within the Alligator Rivers region. It has intruded various Neoarchean and Paleoproterozoic units, as well as the Kombolgie Subgroup, forming sills, dykes, lopoliths, and laccoliths. The Oenpelli Dolerite has a U-Pb baddeleyite date of 1723 ± 6 Ma (Ferenczi & Sweet, 2005); however, geochemical and geophysical data suggest several phases of intrusion throughout the region. These intrusive events had a pronounced thermal effect on the Kombolgie Subgroup, initiating fluid flow through the dynamic system of aquifers and aquitards within the sandstone. Localised effects in the sandstone include silicification, desilicification, chloritisation, sericitisation, and pyrophyllite alteration. A characteristic mineral assemblage of prehnite-pumpellyite-epidote has formed in the quartzofeldspathic basement rocks adjacent to the intrusions.

Deformation since deposition of the Katherine River Group includes transpressional movement along steep regional-scale strike-slip faults and possibly shallow thrust faults. These regional faults are observed to have north, northwest, north-northwest and northeast strikes, creating the characteristic linearly dissected landform pattern of the Kombolgie Plateau. Another significant set of regional fault structures trend east, and includes both the Ranger and Beatrice Faults.

The Bulman Fault Zone is a principal regional feature and is considered to represent a long-lived deep crustal structure. It appears that post-Kombolgie displacements along this and other faults have not been significant, because the Arnhem Land Plateau is essentially coherent and offsets along lineaments are generally minor. Field investigations of many interpreted ‘faults’, including those with a marked geomorphic expression, show no displacement, and are best described as joints or lineaments.

Erosional remnants of flat-lying Paleozoic Arafura Basin and Cretaceous Carpentaria Basin are present as a veneer throughout the coastal zone of the Top End. Various regolith components are ubiquitous as overburden cover throughout much of the region.

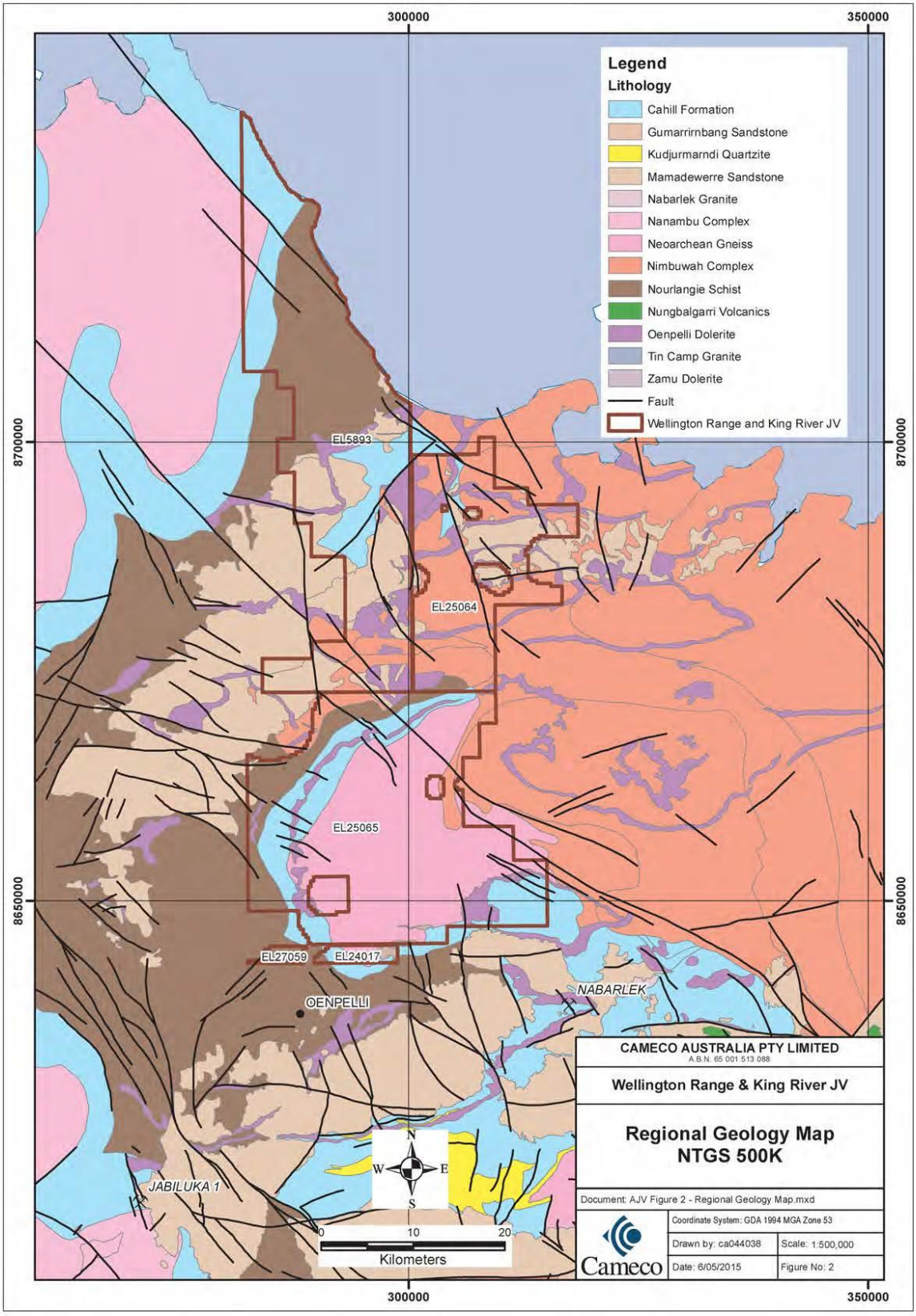

Figure 2: Regional geology map

3. Local and Project Geology

King River Tenements

The basement geology of EL25064 comprises predominantly Nimbuwah Complex migmatite and granitoid with an inlier of Cahill Formation high grade metamorphic rocks in the Aurari North prospect area and Nourlangie Schist (quartz-mica schist) exposed at the southern end of the tenement (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

The basement geology of EL25065 comprises an interpreted Neo-Archean dome of gneiss and schist flanked by Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks comprising Nourlangie Schist and Cahill Formation (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Oenpelli Dolerite is interpreted to have been emplaced parallel to the Archean-Proterozoic boundary along lithological contacts and structural breaks, around the northern and western sides of the Archean dome. In the south eastern corner of the tenement, at the Fishtail Prospect, Oenpelli Dolerite sills intrude Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks.

Sandstone and conglomerate of the Mamadawerre Sandstone unconformably overly the basement rocks and form east-west striking outliers of the Wellington Range in the central part of EL25064. Basement rocks and the overlying sandstone are intruded by Oenpelli Dolerite sills, lopoliths and dykes.

Cretaceous aged Bathurst Island Formation comprising poorly sorted quartzose sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and conglomerate, cover a significant part of low lying areas of EL25064. The thickest Cretaceous cover observed, up to 130 m, is located in the northern part of EL25064. In EL25065 the Cretaceous sediments are limited to the north-eastern and south-eastern corners and tend to be less than 30 m in thickness.

Thin Cenozoic sediment cover, comprising unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt and ferricrete, covers most lowland areas.

The main structural elements within the area are north-northwest and northwest striking faults (such as the Tor Fault on EL25065). Smaller, less regionally significant, northeast striking faults have also been observed.

The most prominent north-northwest striking fault within the group reporting area is the Aurari fault zone. The Aurari fault zone forms the western boundary of the Mamadawerre Sandstone inlier. This fault zone can be up to 200 m wide and dips moderately to steeply towards the east. Sub-economic uranium mineralisation has been defined at the Aurari North Prospect. Here, uranium mineralisation is associated with a sericite altered, siliceous breccia developed within the Aurari fault zone. The oldest $^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$ ages determined by LA-HR-ICPMS analysis on the least altered uraninite from KRD664 in Aurari North prospect have yielded ages for mineralisation of around 1680±10 Ma (Polito, et al., 2011).

Wellington Range Tenement

Within EL5893 (Wellington Range tenement) the Paleoproterozoic aged Cahill Formation forms a curved linear trend, running parallel to and intersecting the northwest boundary of the project area. Drilling has confirmed this package of stratigraphy to contain characteristic Cahill Formation 'marker' horizons such as the magnetic pelite and an underlying marble and calc-silicate unit. Graphitic bearing faults have been intersected and a semipelitic graphite-bearing unit is also present at different stratigraphic levels. However, the bulk of the sequence consists of pelitic and semipelitic rocks with minor psammite and interlayered amphibolite. Basement Archean Nanambu Complex has been intersected in multiple drillholes. Intrusive rocks include pegmatite and dolerite. The intersected stratigraphy suggests that both Upper and Lower Cahill Formation units are present within the Wellington Range tenement. Nourlangie Schist is also most likely present in some parts of the tenement overlying the Cahill Formation.

A flaggy quartzite crops out at or near the Kombolgie Subgroup sandstone unconformity on the western side of the tenement adjacent to the escarpment. Similar quartzite dominated sequences have been cored in some of the Wellington Range drillholes. The quartzite outcrops had been mapped as Cahill Formation by the BMR in the 1970s; however, their location in the stratigraphic succession is uncertain.

Granitoid, quartzofeldspathic gneiss and local migmatite of the Paleoproterozoic Nimbuwah Complex form basement units in the south part of the tenement and extend as far north as the South Angularli prospect.

The basal Mamadawerre Sandstone of the Kombolgie Subgroup forms the Wellington Range escarpment, which dominates the southwest quarter of the project (Figure 2). Several smaller isolated outcrops of sandstone are scattered in the southeast. In places along the unconformity, a prominent quartz pebble to cobble conglomerate has been mapped. The Mamadawerre Sandstone is intruded by multiple dolerite units. Most commonly, the Oenpelli Dolerite intrudes basement lithological units and sandstone as large sills, lopoliths and dykes. These features commonly exploit pre-existing structural features such as east-trending subvertical faults.

Up to 300 m of Cretaceous marine sediments of the Bathurst Island Formation unconformably overlies the Paleoproterozoic basement in the northern part of the Wellington Range tenement. The sequence consists principally of dark coloured micaceous mudstone with intercalated thin sandy beds. Other rock types include calcareous sandstone, siltstone and green glauconitic sandstone. Recent overburden cover material includes sand, clay, gravel and cemented ferruginous concretions.

Mineralisation was discovered within the Wellington Range tenement in 2009 at the Angularli prospect. Uranium is now known to occur within the Mamadawerre Sandstone both as tabular redox-related mineralisation and structural/unconformity-related mineralisation. This is the only known example of sandstone hosted mineralisation in the ARUF. The majority of mineralisation at Angularli is contained within a basement hosted silica-sericite-sulphide-altered fault breccia. This breccia occurs in the hanging wall of the Angularli Fault and is hereafter referred to as a “silica flooded breccia”. Mineralisation at Angularli is in the form of pitchblende occurring in veins, breccia fill and as replacement of both breccia clasts and wall rock.

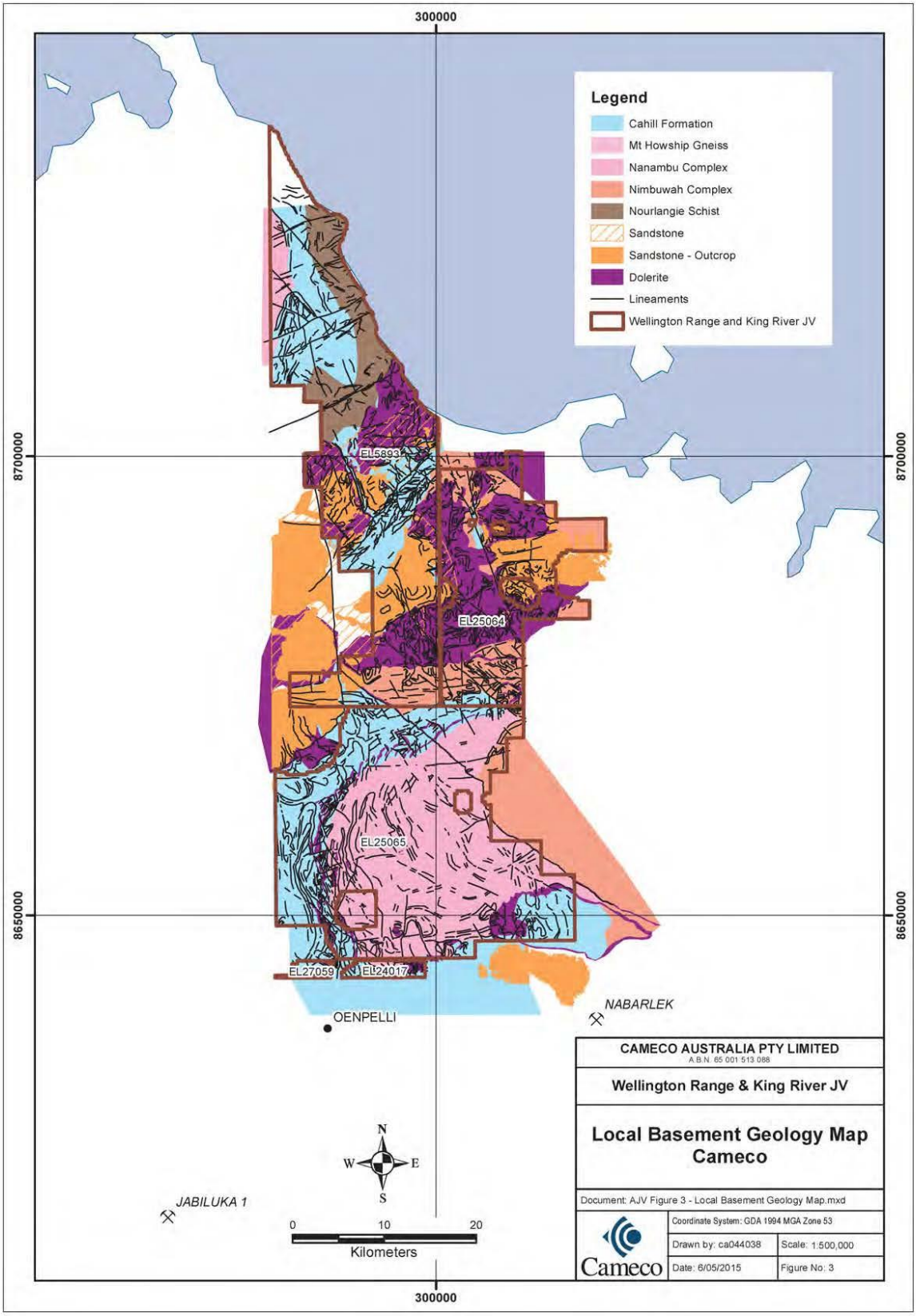

Figure 3: Local basement geology map

4. Previous Exploration

4.1. King River Project Area: EL25064, EL25065, EL24017 and EL27059

From 1970 through 1972, Union Carbide Exploration Corporation conducted substantial exploration programs, principally for uranium within parts of the area now covered by the King River tenements. This work comprised airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys with follow up geochemical surveys and geological mapping. Diamond core drilling was completed at two prospects; Black Rock and Tadpole (the latter is located on EL25065). Sub-economic uranium mineralisation was intersected in schistose quartz-feldspar gneiss at the Schist Anomaly. The mineralised occurrence was surrounded by an intensely chlorite altered zone and was unconformably overlain by Mamadawerre Sandstone. Minor uranium mineralisation in saprolitic gneiss was also intersected by auger drilling at the nearby Laterite Anomaly. Both anomalies are part of the Black Rock prospect. The Tadpole prospect proved to be a thorium-rich anomaly.

Union Carbide's exploration work was curtailed in early 1973 by a federal government imposed moratorium on uranium exploration pending a resolution on the issue of Aboriginal Land Rights. PNC Exploration Australia Pty Ltd managed the exploration programs on behalf of the Joint Venture (JV) from 1996 to the cessation of field activities in 1999. The Aurari North, Laterite Deeps and Kuroikin Prospects were discovered during that exploration period. Cameco acquired management of the Joint Venture in 2000 and subsequently took ownership of the JV properties in 2001 following PNC's withdrawal from uranium exploration worldwide.

After Cameco acquired the original three tenements (ELs 5891, 5890 and 734) of the King River project the area was explored using various airborne geophysical methods, geological mapping, stream sediment/rock chip sampling and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling. More detailed work ('prospect' scale evaluation) included RAB and diamond drilling. Systematic diamond drilling of the mineralised Aurari Fault trend (Aurari - Kuroikin trend 12 x 1.5 km) was completed within the area now covered by EL25064. The best results from this phase of drilling include:

- Aurari North Prospect - multiple narrow (1 - 5 m) intercepts in several holes between 100 m to 250 m depth. Notable intercepts include: 4.9 m of 0.256 % U_3O_8 and 10.4 m of 0.114 % U_3O_8;
- Kuroikin prospect - vein-style intercepts include 5 m of 0.31 % U_3O_8, 4 m of 0.216 % U_3O_8 and 2 m of 0.43 % U_3O_8

In 2005, Cameco submitted the final reports for tenements EL5891, EL5890 and EL734 to the Northern Territory Department of Resources. On 23 November 2005, two Substitute Exploration Licences (EL25064 and EL25065) applications were submitted to cover the existing three Exploration Licences.

Exploration on the King River tenements in 2011 consisted of 4 drillholes on EL25064 which targeted the strike extension of the Aurari Fault Zone. The drilling intersected semi-pelitic schist and Nimbuwah Granite and appeared to intersect the extension of the Aurari Fault zone. Weak uranium mineralisation, in the form of narrow, centimetre scale Kuroikin type pitchblende veins, was intersected.

Geological mapping of 106 sites was also completed during 2011. At 45 locations geochemical rock chip samples were collected. The best U_3O_8 result of 4.97 ppm was returned from a fault quartz breccia in interpreted Nourlangie Schist (EL24017).

Additional work completed in 2011 included petrological analysis of eight drill core samples and a ground gravity survey was completed across the northern part of the Aurari Fault Zone. The survey was designed to assist in delineating the Aurari Fault Zone and consisted of eleven 500 m spaced survey lines. The primary gravity responses were attributed to the variable thickness of Cretaceous cover and failed to definitively delineate the Aurari Fault Zone.

In 2012 a tenement-wide high resolution (50 m line spacing) airborne magnetic-radiometric survey was completed. An airborne electro-magnetic conductivity survey (TEMPEST) over approximately half of EL25065 and most of EL24017 and EL27059 was also completed. Two orientation geochemical surveys, trialling sampling of tree leaves and termite mounds in the northern half of EL25065, were completed. Four diamond drill core holes were drilled in the northern half of EL25065 to test lithological units and structure in interpreted Cahill Formation subcrop areas.

In 2013 exploration activities for King River project tenements were focused on King River South (EL25065). First, exploration consisted of the completion of 24 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes in the north and west part of the tenement to test for strata-bound Cahill Formation hosted uranium mineralisation hosted within low angle thrust faults or shear zones. Second, one diamond drillhole was completed as a twin of one of the RC drillholes in order to age date and understand the lithological units. Finally, an extensive surficial geochemical sampling campaign (termitaria) was completed over the same areas that were drilled. Ground reconnaissance and limited surface outcrop mapping was also completed.

Work in 2014 was focused on the King River south (EL25065) tenement. Exploration activities consisted of the completion of 106 aircore drillholes in the western part of the tenement to establish basement rock types and for geochemical sampling, and ground reconnaissance and surface outcrop mapping in the southern and western parts of the tenement.

4.2. Wellington Range Project Area: EL5893

Interpretation of government funded geophysical surveys was completed by Mobil Energy Minerals Australia in the early 1980s. There is no known record of whether this work was followed up on the ground. McIntyre Mines was also active in the region investigating radiometric anomalies linked to conglomeratic beds in the Kombolgie Subgroup. Substantial exploration programs were completed immediately east and south of the present tenement boundaries. For example, during 1970 – 1972, Union Carbide Exploration Corporation explored for uranium in the King River area now held by Cameco. This work included airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys with follow up geochemical surveys, geological mapping, and drilling.

Exploration work conducted by Cameco in the first year of tenure (2004) included airborne radiometric, magnetic and hyperspectral surveys. Ground follow-up of radiometric anomalies and systematic rock sampling was also completed. A total of 89 outcrop samples, mostly sandstone, were collected for geochemical analysis. No anomalous results were reported.

Work during the second year of tenure (2005) included a TEMPEST airborne EM survey and detailed interpretation of the airborne magnetic survey. The latter activity provided the basis for planning the year three (2006) exploration program.

Work during the third year of tenure (2006) included completing three sections with a total of 13 diamond drillholes. The drillholes targeted a linear, approximately north trending magnetic feature in the northern part of the tenement, interpreted to correlate with a regional trend representing the lower part of the Upper Cahill Formation. Results of the drilling campaign proved significant. The predicted Cahill Formation was intersected in the majority of drillholes, confirming the presence of stratigraphy similar to that hosting several uranium deposits of the ARUF. It was demonstrated that gneissic terrane encloses the trend both to the east and west. Additionally, airborne gravity was completed over the northern part of the tenement.

Work for the fourth year of tenure (2007) consisted of 8 diamond drillholes, in the northern part of the tenement, targeting a magnetic trend interpreted to be associated with the Cahill Formation, 71 aircore drillholes in the southern part of the tenement to further confirm lithological units in the area and acquire samples for geochemical analyses, and outcrop sampling. A ground EM survey was conducted along one line near WRD007 (north Wellington Range) to target the graphitic unit interpreted on the tenement.

Work for the fifth year of tenure (2008) consisted of 12 diamond drillholes targeting northwest-trending interpreted structures in the southeastern part of the tenement that are thought to be of similar orientation to the Aurari Fault Zone located in the adjacent King River project. In the northern part of the tenement, the target was an inferred basement high located to the east of the existing drillholes. Included in the 2008 exploration program were 120 aircore drillholes, outcrop sampling/mapping, a ground EM survey and orientation airborne EM lines using VTEM.

Work for the sixth year of tenure (2009) consisted of 10 diamond drillholes, outcrop mapping/sampling, airborne magnetic/radiometric surveys, and ground based Dipole-Dipole Resistivity and IP (DDIP) surveys. The program was designed to target three main areas. The primary target, the Angularli prospect, was a structural target similar to the Aurari Fault Zone, located in the King River project to the east. The second and third targets were based on the results of geophysical surveys. One of the targets was identified using the TEMPEST dataset and the last target was a conductor identified in the 2008 ground geophysics survey. Seven of the ten drillholes intersected uranium mineralisation either at the structural/sandstone contact or in the basal unit of the Kombolgie Subgroup (Mamadawerre Sandstone) at or in proximity to the unconformity.

Work for the seventh year of tenure (2010) consisted of 30 diamond drillholes, outcrop sampling, a ground gravity survey and physical property logging of select drillholes. The primary target for the program was the Angularli prospect. Twenty four drillholes intersected uranium mineralisation within the Angularli fault zone, at or just above the unconformity within the basal sandstone or in the basal unit of the Kombolgie Subgroup (Mamadawerre Sandstone) at or in proximity to the unconformity.

Work for the eighth year of exploration (2011) consisted of 26 diamond drillholes and a ground gravity survey. The Angularli prospect was the main focus of exploration with 20 drillholes completed, 3 drillholes abandoned (WRD0076, WRD0080 and WRD0096) due to ground conditions and 1 drillhole started (WRD0100) but not completed due to logistical issues. Twenty drillholes intersected uranium mineralisation (≥0.05% U_3O_8). The best uranium intersection of 27.83% U_3O_8 was intersected in WRD0084.

In addition, one drill hole (WRD0099) was commenced at the Telstra prospect but was not completed due to logistical issues.

Work for the ninth year of exploration (2012) consisted of 20 diamond drillholes and a ground gravity survey. Drilling programs were completed at Angularli, Angularli South and Telstra. Two drillholes; WRD0099 and WRD0100 were re-entered and completed. Three drillholes (WRD0100, WRD0104 & WRD0105) intersected uranium mineralisation at the Angularli Prospect. No mineralisation was intersected at Angularli South. At the Telstra prospect thick gabbroic intrusive bodies were intersected, interpreted to be part of the Oenpelli Dolerite. No anomalous uranium results were reported from Telstra drilling.

Work during the tenth year of exploration (2013) consisted of 5 completed diamond drillholes in the Angularli and Shadow Falcon prospects. No significant uranium mineralisation was intersected during this phase of drilling. A ground induced-polarity and resistivity (IP) survey was completed across the centre of EL5893 within the Shadow Falcon prospect.

Work during the eleventh year of exploration (2014) consisted of a ground induced polarity and resistivity (IP) survey at Shadow Falcon prospect. The survey was designed to extend the survey from 2013 to the south and west along the strike of the interpreted Shadow Falcon fault.

5. 2015 Exploration Program

The main focus of the 2015 exploration program was to complete first pass evaluation of a suite of prospective areas across the project in order to provide the JV partners drill ready targets for Stage 2 of the Joint Venture. The majority of the on ground exploration was completed within EL25065 and EL5893 (Figure 4) and included:

- Acquisition of high resolution satellite imagery across the entire project area for use in field mapping and planning activities
- Reconnaissance and targeted aircore drilling throughout the Western Flank and Black Rooster areas
- Gravity surveys to generate potential first pass drill targets in the northern part of Wellington Range
- Reconnaissance diamond drilling at the Condor and Kiwi prospects
- Phase 1 diamond drill test of Shadow Falcon IP chargeability anomalies
- Extension of the Shadow Falcon IP coverage using the gradient array technique
- Diamond drill test of Emu radiometric/termitaria anomaly
- Termitaria geochemical sampling campaign to the south of the Emu prospect
- IP (pole dipole and gradient) survey at Emu to evaluate effectiveness of technique in a different geological setting
- Gravity survey at Emu prospect to map orientation of fertile corridor/s
- Detailed sandstone mapping directly to the south of the Angularli prospect

Work completed during the 2015 work program is displayed in Figure 4.

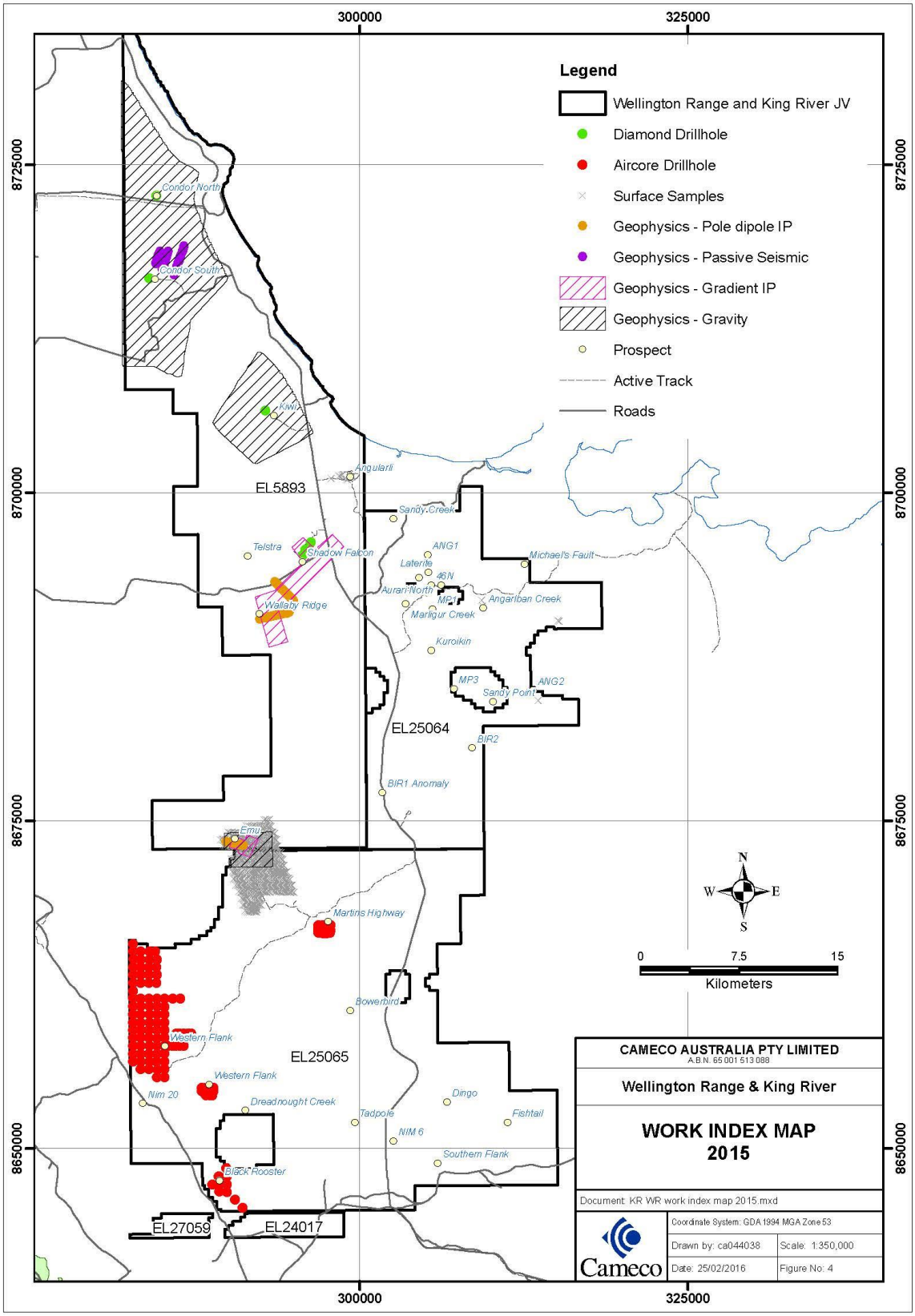

Figure 4: Work Index Map

5.1. Aircore Drilling

Aircore (AC) drilling commenced on 18 August 2015, and was completed on 31 August 2015. The AC drilling contractor used during the campaign was Bostech Drilling Australia Pty Ltd. A total of one hundred and twenty two (122) drillholes for 3286 m were completed on five grids over the Western Flank and Black Rooster areas within EL25065. Drilling was designed to determine basement rock type and gather geochemical data from within and at the base of the regolith profile.

Scintilometer readings were recorded on drill chips while on the ground. Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded on drill chips while on the ground. All information collected from drilling is available in Appendix I. Drillhole locations are shown in Figure 5.

Drillhole Range	Tenement	Hole Type	Total Depth	Prospects	Date Started	Date Finished
KRAC0107 - 0218	EL25065	AC	3065 m	Western Flank	18-Aug-15	30-Aug-15
KRAC0119 – 0228	EL25065	AC	221 m	Black Rooster	30-Aug-15	31-Aug-15
Totals			**3286 m**		**18-Aug-15**	**31-Aug-15**

Table 1: Drillhole summary details for 122 Aircore drillholes completed in 2015

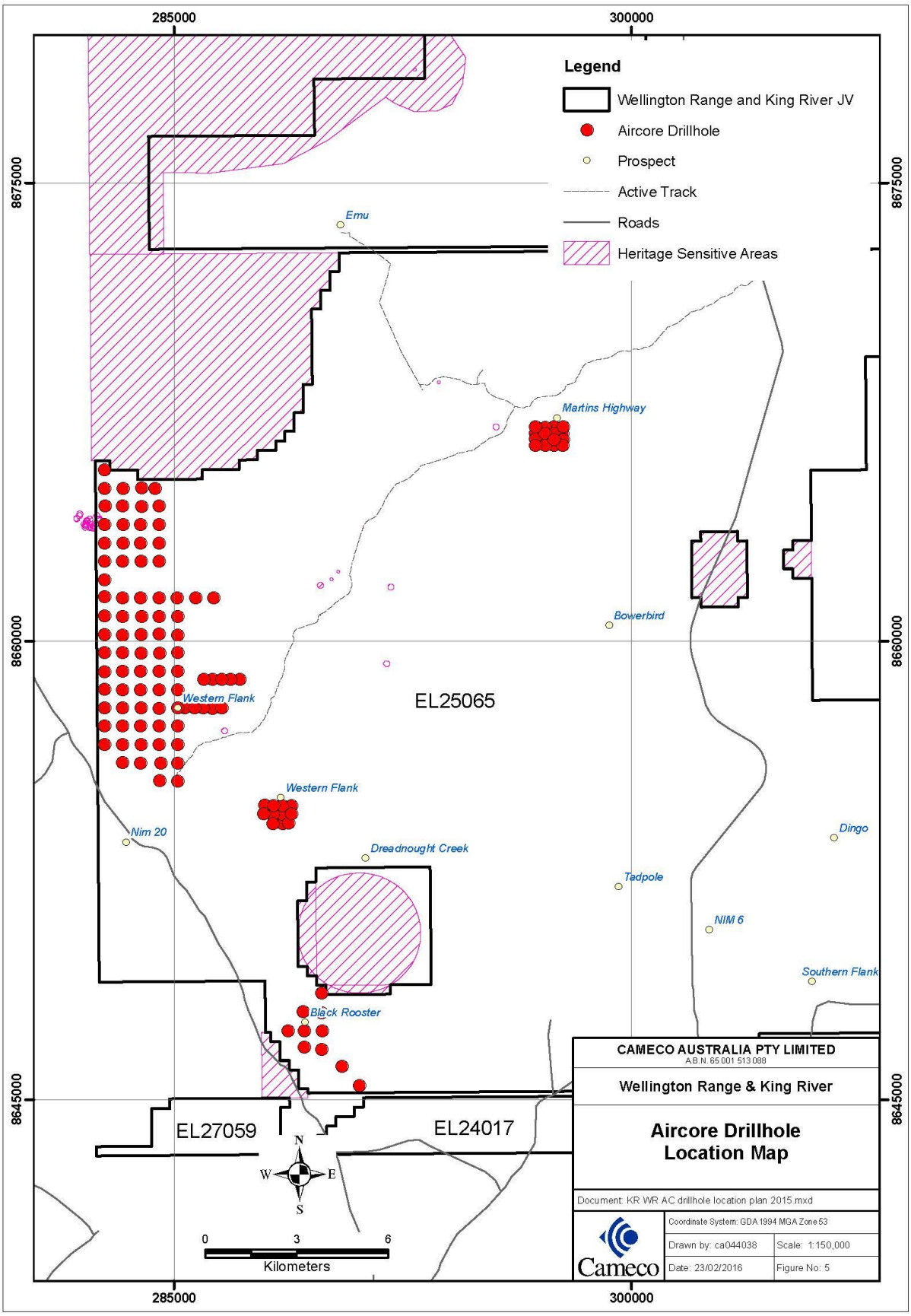

Figure 5: Aircore drillhole locations

5.2. Diamond Drilling

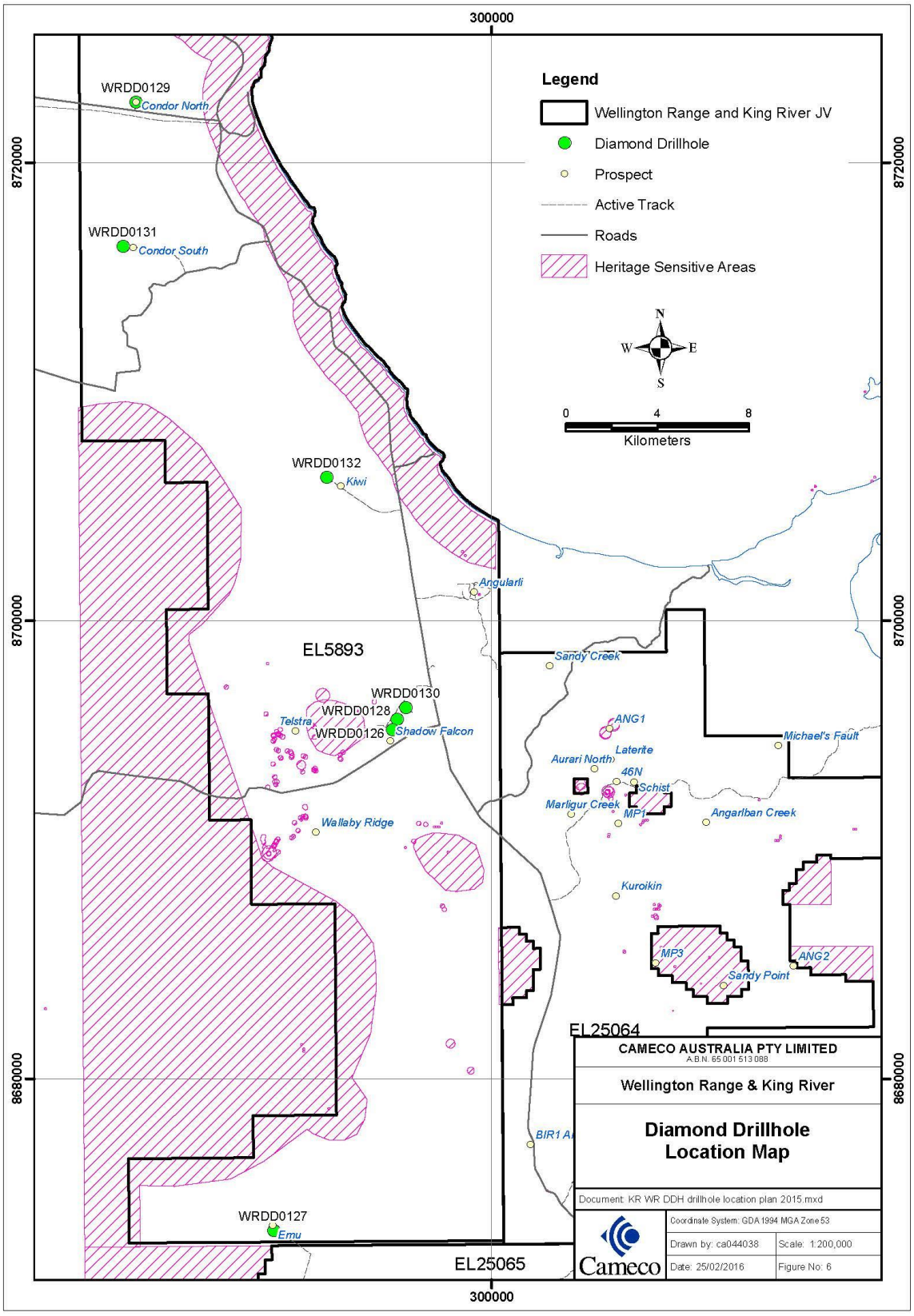

Figure 6: Diamond Drillhole Locations

Diamond drilling commenced on 16 August 2015 and was completed on 5 October 2015. The diamond drilling contractor used during the campaign was DDH1 Drilling. Seven holes were completed during the campaign across 4 prospects in Wellington Range (EL5893) for a total of 2358.2 m (Table 2).

Scintilometer readings were recorded on drill core while on the core rack. Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded every 5 m on drill core while on the core rack. Downhole gamma logging was conducted with rods still in the ground for all diamond drillholes. Downhole IP surveys were collected in open hole for WRDD0127, WRDD0128, WRDD0130, and WRDD0131. All information collected from diamond drilling is available in Appendix I. Drillhole locations are shown in Figure 6.

Drillhole	Tenement	Hole Type	Total Depth	Prospects	Date Started	Date Finished
WRDD0126	EL5893	DD	352 m	Shadow Falcon	16-Aug-15	21-Aug-15
WRDD0127	EL5893	DD	163.1 m	Emu	22-Aug-15	26-Aug-15
WRDD0128	EL5893	DD	352 m	Shadow Falcon	27-Aug-15	3-Sep-15
WRDD0129	EL5893	DD	318.5 m	Condor	4-Sep-15	13-Sep-15
WRDD0130	EL5893	DD	351.6 m	Shadow Falcon	14-Sep-15	19-Sep-15
WRDD0131	EL5893	DD	444.7 m	Condor	20-Sep-15	27-Sep-15
WRDD0132	EL5893	DD	375.7 m	Kiwi	27-Sep-15	5-Oct-15
Totals			**2358.2 m**		**16-Aug-15**	**5-Oct-15**

Table 2: Drillhole summary details for 7 diamond drillholes completed in 2015

5.3. Drillhole Geochemistry

In 2015 a total of 606 drill core and/or percussion chip samples were collected for geochemical analysis. All of the geochemical analytical work was completed at Intertek NTEL Services in Darwin. The samples were prepared by standard crushing and milling. The digests and analytical suites completed are described in Appendix III. All geochemical lab results are included in Appendix I.

Matrix matched standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Laboratory repeat analyses were completed at a rate of 1 in 10 samples. Laboratory blanks were not inserted.

Aircore Drilling

A total of 266 samples from AC chips were collected for geochemistry analysis in 2015, and from those samples 426 analyses were completed. Samples from aircore chips were collected from each drillhole at the top of the drillhole (first metre drilled), and at the first instance of fresh rock (top of basement). Additional samples were collected as required at the sap rock/unweathered rock interface and at ferruginous intervals within the saprolite profile.

Analysis was completed on 136 top of drillhole samples using an aqua regia digest. Analysis was completed on the remaining 130 samples (collected from the bottom of the hole and from regolith transition zones), and two separate digests were used: four acid digest and weak acid leach.

Diamond Drilling

A total of 340 samples from diamond core were collected for geochemical analysis in 2015, and from those samples 609 analyses were completed. From non-altered and non-anomalous zones, 30 cm half core samples were collected at 5 m intervals. The intervals sampled were carefully selected to ensure they reflected the overall lithological and alteration characteristics of the unit being sampled. Samples were not collected over lithological contacts or over veins. Sampling intervals were reduced to 1 m close to and within mineralised and/or altered intervals.

Analysis was completed on 340 core samples using a four acid digest. Additionally, 270 of those samples were also analysed using a weak acid leach. Sixty nine (69) of the samples were not analysed using weak acid leach due to elevated uranium levels.

5.4. Drillhole Reflectance Spectroscopy

In 2015, 709 spectral analyses were collected from aircore chips and diamond core. Reflectance spectroscopy measurements were collected using an ASD Hi-Res Terraspec 4 spectrometer which captures data in the visible to near infrared (VNIR) and short-wave infrared (SWIR) spectral regions (350 – 2500 nm).

The raw spectral data was then imported into 'The Spectral Geologist' (TSG) for analysis. Upon creation of this file the Spectral Assistant (a program within TSG) automatically attempts to identify minerals. It matches spectra to a built in library and will decide (based on user derived parameters) if the spectra is that of a single mineral or a linear mixture of two minerals. If the spectra are considered a mix of two minerals the software will advise on the relative weighting of each mineral categorizing it into Mineral 1 or Mineral 2.

Aircore Reflectance Spectroscopy

Three hundred and seventy-two (372) spectral measurements were collected from 122 aircore drillholes on King River South (EL25065). Chip trays were collected and shipped to Cameco's Osborne Park office where they were opened for drying and measurements were taken on the final 3 – 5 m of each drillhole. This was to ensure that the spectral data collection was completed on only the freshest rock available (free from the effects of weathering).

Diamond Drillholes Reflectance Spectroscopy

Three hundred and thirty-seven (337) spectral measurements were collected from 6 diamond drillholes on Wellington Range (EL5893) during routine sampling (approximately every 5 meters). No ASD measurements were collected from failed drillhole WRDD0129.

5.5. Termitaria Sampling Program

A surficial geochemical sampling program was conducted between 20 September 2015 and 11 October 2015, across and to the south-east of the Emu prospect as a follow up to the mineralised diamond drillhole (WRDD0127) completed in August 2015. The program was designed to determine if the strike extension of the mineralised corridor could be mapped out geochemically. A total of 532 samples were collected across EL5893 and EL25065.

Sampling during the 2015 field season was completed on a nominal grid spacing of 100 X 500 m (Figure 4). In two selected areas, where airborne radiometric surveys indicated higher than background radiation levels, sampling was performed on a grid spacing of 100 X 100 m. The mound located closest to each grid point was typically selected for sampling. In areas where there were many mounds, the tallest was generally favoured for sampling.

A 10 x 10 x 10 cm lump of cemented material was removed from the top of each mound. Organic material including termites and vegetative matter were shaken loose. The outer carapace of the mound was removed from the outside of the sample.

All samples collected for geochemistry were submitted to Intertek NTEL Services in Darwin for analysis. The samples were prepared by standard crushing and milling. Samples were analysed using "Aqua Regia Comprehensive ICP-OES & MS Package – Ultra Trace Levels" (AR25/OM20 digest) with an ICP-OES and ICP-MS finish. The digests and analytical suites completed are described in Appendix III.

Elements included in the analytical suite were: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr.

For the full 2015 Geochemistry/ASD/Petrology Report please see Appendix IV.

5.6. Ground Resistivity and Induced Polarisation Survey

Ground resistivity and induced polarisation surveys were completed during two campaigns from July to August and then during October on the Wellington Range project by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation (Zonge) of Adelaide SA.

A GDD GRX-32 time series IP receiver was used to record all measurements for this survey. The raw data was downloaded daily from the receiver to a laptop computer and emailed to Zonge's Adelaide office where preliminary processing and quality control was completed. Transmitted electrical currents were generated by a 0.125 Hz bipolar square wave using a GDD TxII transmitter. Porous ceramic pots filled with a saturated copper sulphate solution were used as non-polarisable receiver electrodes. The IP decay was recorded using a semi-log gate time series. Stack size was typically 20 cycles, and a number of repeat stacks were adjusted in the field to suit quality and optimisation.

The resistivity-IP survey employed two different array configurations; gradient and pole-dipole. Seven grids of gradient data were collected. Gradient surveys were collected over Shadow Falcon and the Emu Prospect. Each gradient receiver array consisted of four or five receiver electrodes at 100 m spacing. These electrodes were connected to the receiver to provide three or four 100 m dipoles and additional 200 m, 300 m and 400 m (when possible) dipoles simultaneously. Lines were separated 300 m on 6 grids and 150 m on 7th grid. The transmitter dipoles were approximately 4.5 km in size and oriented parallel to receiver lines. Transmitter wire was run through the grid in between two receiver lines as far as practically possible.

Three pole-dipole 2D surveys were also collected over the same grids at the gradient IP areas, typically orientated perpendicular to the gradient receiver lines. One transect was collected over the Emu Prospect and two transects were collected at Shadow Falcon. Due to the lack of vehicle access remote transmitter electrodes were placed on accessible portions of track and were not necessarily collinear with lines. Pole-dipole data was inverted using Zonge's TS2DIP inversion algorithm. All survey data, including inverted 2D resistivity and IP model sections and the contractor logistics report is included in Appendix VI. Survey areas are displayed in Figure 7.

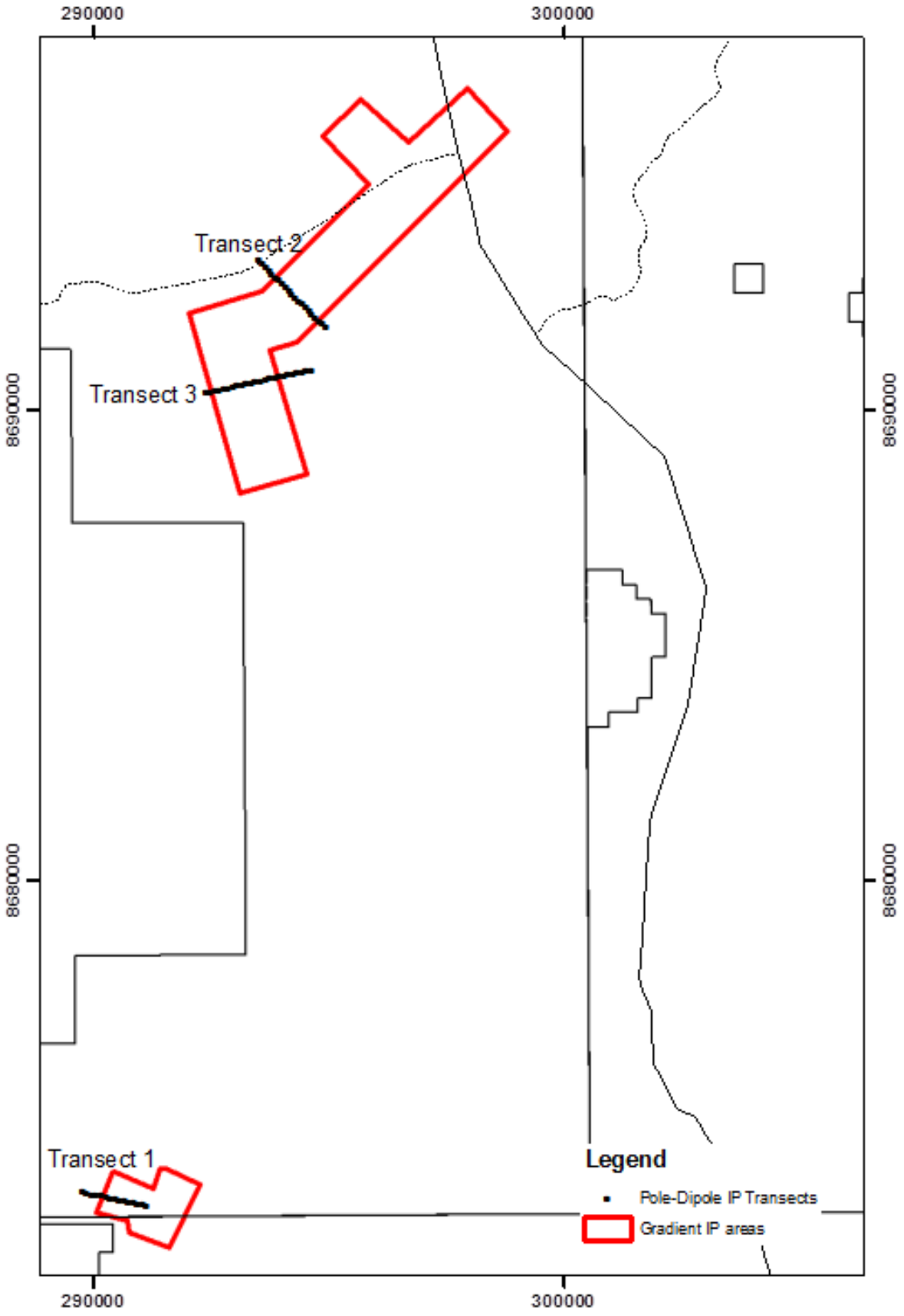

Figure 7: Induced polarity and resistivity survey areas.

5.7. Ground Gravity Survey

A ground gravity survey was completed on the Wellington Range project during the period of 17th of July 2015 and was completed on the 23rd of September 2015. This survey was a larger extension to previous surveys completed in 2010 and 2011. The surveys consisted of three areas: northern Wellington Range (Condor Prospect), Kiwi Prospect and an additional survey was completed over the Emu Prospect after mineralisation was encountered. In total 7925 new gravity stations were collected.

One new control station was used to control all gravity observations throughout the survey; 201507600001. This station was tied to existing Atlas Geophysics gravity/GNSS control station 201102000004 “Cameco KR Camp Helipad”. A total of 3.63% repeats were acquired for quality control purposes.

Gravity data acquired in 2015 employed two Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters, serial numbers 40826 and 40803 using two gravity crews. The GPS measurements were collected with two Hi Target V90 RTK GNSS receivers and one Hi Target V90 RTK GNSS base receiver. All GNSS GPS data were recorded in real-time, so no further post-processing was required with the exception of transformation of projections and geoid correction which was conducted with the Hi-Target Geomatics Office Suite. Standard acquisition and processing of the gravity data was applied and is described by Atlas Geophysics in the Acquisition and Processing report included in Appendix VII. Once tied to the Australian Fundamental Gravity Network (AFGN), the gravity control station allowed all field gravity observations to be tied to the Australian Absolute Gravity Datum 2007 (AAGD07). The data was processed to produce Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomalies on the GRS80 ellipsoid and AAGD07 gravity datum. For legacy reasons, Geoidal Bouguer Anomalies on the Australian Height Datum (AHD) and ISOGAL84 gravity datum have also been calculated.

The Condor and Kiwi gravity survey consisted of east-west oriented survey lines spaced 200 metres apart. Stations were collected at 100 m spacing along line. The Emu Prospect data was collected using a 100 m square grid oriented east-west. The newly acquired data has been merged with existing gravity data for the project area. Detailed survey locations are presented in Figure 8 overlain on the gravity survey generated digital elevation model as well as Appendix VII.

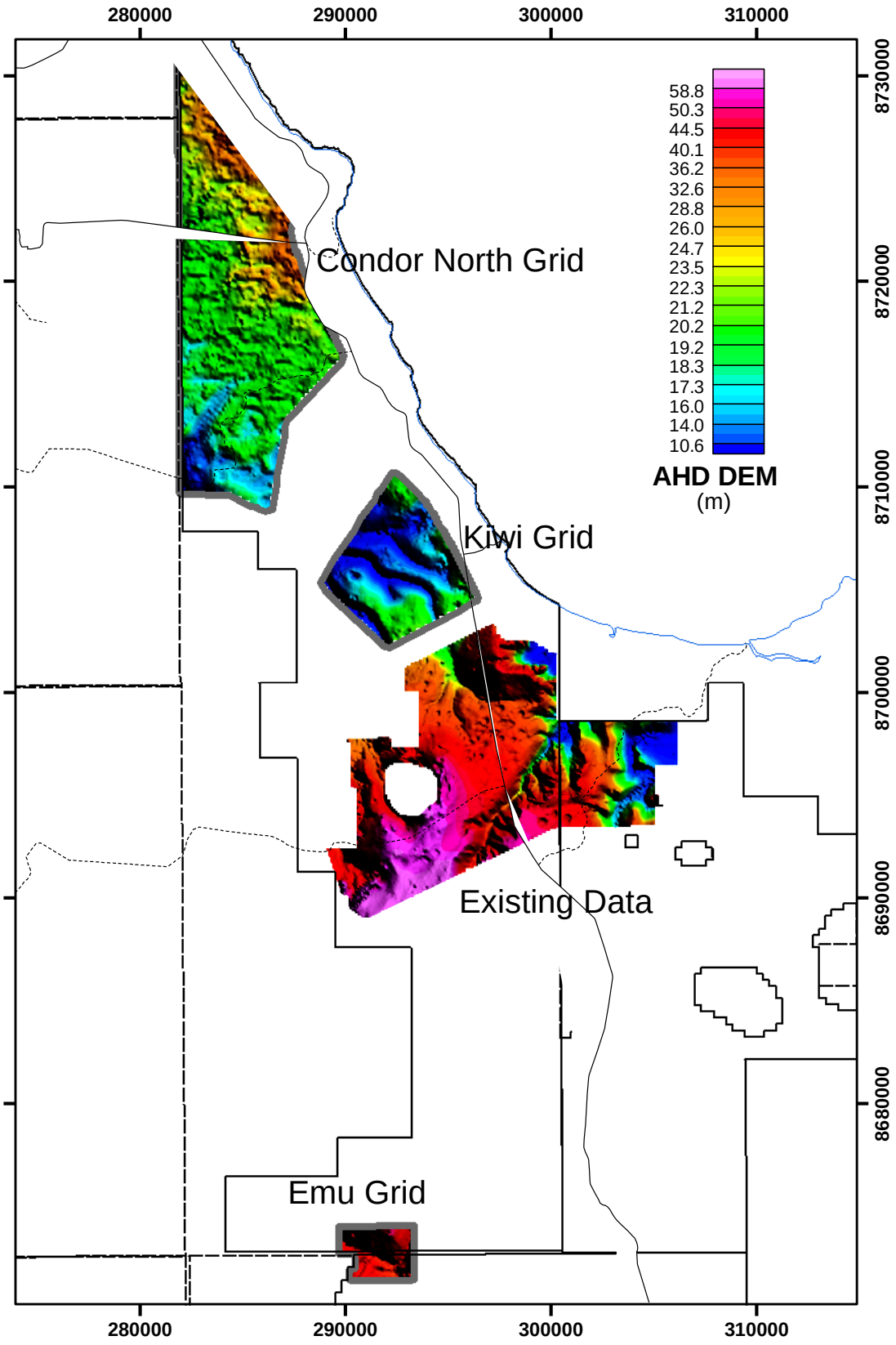

Figure 8: Gravity Survey areas overlaying the digital elevation model derived from survey and existing gravity coverage. Grey outline indicates the 2015 surveys.

5.8. Passive Seismic

Passive seismic transects were collected over a gravity low identified in the northern gravity area (Figure 9). The survey was conducted to determine whether this gravity low was caused by thickening of the Cretaceous overburden or due to a basement density low.

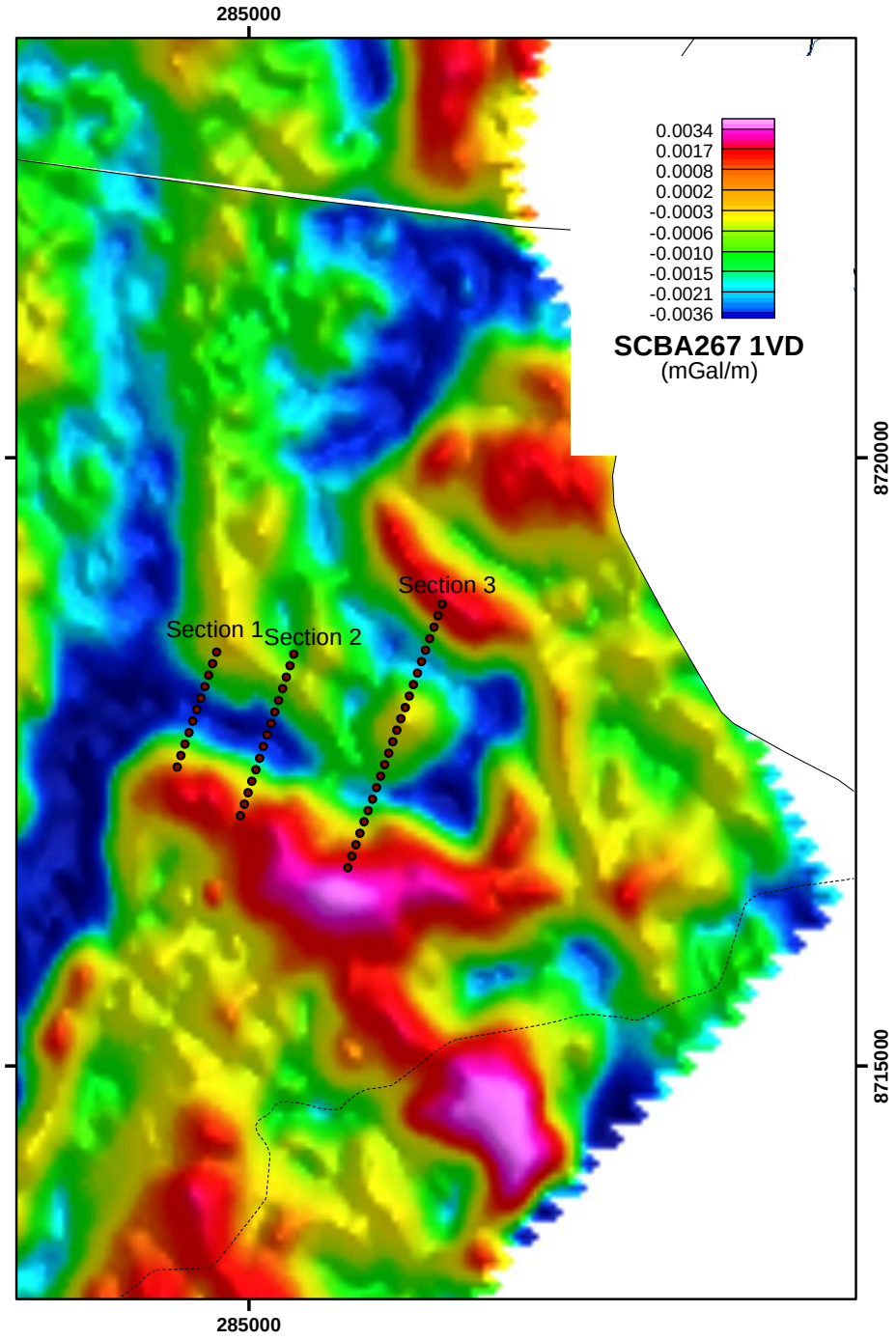

Figure 9: Gravity 1VD image over the Condor area where 3 passive seismic transects were collected over a gravity low

The horizontal-to-vertical (H/V) ambient-noise seismic method is a novel, non-invasive technique that can be used to rapidly estimate the depth to bedrock. The H/V method uses a single, broad-band three-component seismometer to record ambient seismic noise. The ratio of the averaged horizontal-

to-vertical frequency spectrum is used to determine the fundamental site resonance frequency, which can be interpreted and modelled to estimate soil thickness and depth to bedrock. (Lane et al., 2008)

The equipment used for the survey consisted of a Micromed Tromino® passive seismic meter. This instrument consists of a battery operated three component geophones with built in data logging system. Measurements were collected at 100 m spacing along each transect. Measurements were recorded over a 20 minute interval. The data was modelled using the Micromed Tromino Grilla processing software. Data is provided in Appendix VIII.

5.9. Petrological Analysis

A suite of 18 samples were collected from the diamond hole and aircore holes completed in 2015. These samples were submitted to Minerex Petrographic Services in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, for slide preparation. Sixteen (16) standard thin sections and 2 polished thin sections were prepared.

The 18 sections were then sent to A & A Crawford Geological Research Consultants in Hobart, Tasmania for petrographic analysis and interpretation. The report is included in Appendix IV.

For the full 2015 A & A Crawford petrology report please see Appendix IV.

5.10. Geological Mapping

Geological mapping of the sandstone outcrop to the south of the main zone of mineralisation delineated at Angularli (EL5893) was completed during the field season. A map is provided in Appendix VI showing rock types and locations.

The mapping was completed along several east-west oriented traverses across the width of the sandstone outlier. On the eastern side of the outlier a traverse was completed off the end of the sandstone into terrain with a significantly lower relief. A north-south oriented traverse was also completed along the interpreted surface expression of the Angularli fault extending approximately 500 m north of the main outcrop. Fifty nine stations were recorded and eight geochemical samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

For the full Angularli Sandstone Mapping report and data set please see Appendix V.

5.11. Hylogger 3 Study

A collaborative study between the NTGS and the JV has been proposed to define the full extent of the clay alteration halos around the Angularli deposit and determine whether the halos are mappable using the Hylogger 3 based at NTGS in Darwin. A total of 15 drillholes (~4000 m of drill core) from around the mineralisation at Angularli were selected for the purposes of the study. Six holes of these holes were drilled on an EW section on the southern end of the deposit (8701450 mN). This traverse was selected as it includes holes known to be beyond the extent of visual alteration. This is ideal for providing information on non-altered rock. The remaining drillholes were selected to provide alteration information along the strike of the zone of mineralization.

Data for this project is yet to be acquired and will be reported at the end of the next reporting period.

6. Recommendations

The Wellington Range and King River JV exploration season included a number of exploration techniques across three of the five JV tenements. Exploration activities included:

- Diamond drilling
- Aircore drilling
- Ground IP surveys
- Ground gravity surveys
- Termitaria sampling
- Rock outcrop mapping and sampling

- Review of King River North project
- Lithostructural interpretation of the Condor Area

Exploration completed during the 2015 season has resulted in a number of areas of interest which require follow-up.

Recommendations for further work include:

- Follow-up reverse circulation drilling of geochemical targets along strike from the mineralisation intersected at the Emu Prospect (WRDD0127) following the NW trend of uranium anomalism in the termitaria data (Wellington Range/King River South)
- Follow-up aircore or reverse circulation drilling of termitaria geochemical targets east of Emu following a parallel NNW trend (Wellington Range/King River South)
- Follow-up aircore drilling to confirm and extend (?) the NE-SW trending As anomaly in aircore geochemistry in the Western Flank Grid (King River South)
- Diamond drilling near Angularli following-up deformation band mapping in sandstone in previously un-identified areas of interest
- Diamond drilling to the north of WRDD0131 (Condor South) in areas where the Ranger Mine sequence has not been faulted out and/or intruded by dolerite
- Reconnaissance and possible diamond drilling on King River North at Sandy Creek South, Corridor West and Sandy Creek North
- Aircore drilling on King River North at BIR 2 North and Corridor
- Constrained gravity modelling for the Condor Prospect incorporating drilling and passive seismic results
- Jointly modelling gradient IP-resistivity survey and pole-dipole data and incorporating existing resistivity-IP data

7. References

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Appendix I – Drillhole Datasets

(on CD rom)

Appendix II – Intertek NTEL Analytical Methods

(on CD rom)

Appendix III – ASD Methodology and Raw data

(on CD rom)

Appendix IV – Petrology Report

(on CD rom)

Appendix V – Surface Datasets

(on CD rom)

Appendix VI – IP-Resistivity Survey Data

(on CD rom)

Appendix VII – Gravity Survey Data

(on CD rom)

Appendix VIII – Passive seismic survey data

(on CD rom

Appendix IX – Figures

(on CD rom)