

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Star Creek EL 31027

Titleholder : Central Australian Gemstones Pty Ltd

EXPLORATION LICENCE EL31027

FOR THE PERIOD 02/06/2018 to 01/06/2019

by

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&

Red Dingo Corp Pty Ltd

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Contact	milson@reddingocorp.com.au
Datum/Zone	GDA 94 – MGA zone 53
1:250000	Alice Springs SF 53-14
1:100000	Riddoch 5851
Target	Gold, Base Metals, REE
Keywords	Exploration, Arunta Block, REE, Allanite, Bluey's Folly

Copies to:	1. Red Dingo Corp Pty Ltd
	2. Northern Territory Geological Survey
	3. Australian Mining and Exploration Title Services Pty Ltd (Darwin)

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ABSTRACT

The Star Creek project comprises exploration licence EL 31027 of 110km² located 120 kilometres ENE of Alice Springs. It was granted on 2nd June 2016 for a period of six years.

The primary target is allanite in pegmatitic rocks as a source of REE's. Secondary targets include gold and copper.

The area is geologically complex, comprising mostly schists and gneisses of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex and other un-named units in the Early Proterozoic Division One of the Arunta Block.

In the first year of tenure to 1st June 2017, exploration activity on EL31027 comprised historical data compilation and review, reconnaissance mapping and investigation of old workings and field checking of previously reported anomalism and mineralisation.

Activities in the second year of tenure which generated new information or valued-added to existing information included conversion of published geology maps and historical exploration data to digital format, synthesis of airborne geophysical data with results from previous exploration, and acquisition of pXRF readings near Star Creek.

Activities in the third year of tenure which generated new information or valued-added to existing information included:

- Further assessment of anomalous values in stream sediment and rock chip samples from previous explorers using updated public domain airborne geophysical data.
- 14 rock chip samples collected adjacent public access tracks and submitted for chemical assay.
- Definition of six prospect areas from anomalies in historical data:

Recommendations for work in Year 4 comprise detailed investigation of six prospect areas, listed below by target type, by ground traversing collecting geological, geochemical and geophysical information. Success in ongoing attempts to conclude an Exploration Agreement with the current landowner will allow work to proceed.

1. 2,000 nT aeromagnetic anomaly.
2. Coincident 132 ppm Cu in soil and 0.83% Cu in rock chip sample.
3. 0.13 ppm gold assay in stream sediment sampling east of McLeish Yard.
4. 110 ppm La and 90 ppm La anomalies in stream sediment samples on Star Creek.
5. 70 ppm Th anomaly from airborne survey at White Flower prospect.
6. 80 ppm Y anomaly from stream sediment sample.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Star Creek Project area is located in the Arltunga-Harts Range region 120 kilometres east-north-east of Alice Springs. Refer Figures 1 and 2. The tenement area is un-inhabited. The nearest settlements are Claraville and Ambalindum stations to the west.

Access is via the Ross Highway to Ross River, thence unsealed road to Arltunga Tourist camp. From there unsealed roads skirt the northern and southern boundaries of the tenement area. Station tracks provide very limited vehicular access within the tenement area.

The dominant watercourse is the Hale River, which flows through the northern part of the tenement area. There are many creeks and tributaries including Star Creek and Pig Hole Creek. Typically, these watercourses flow after rains but may be dry for most of the year.

Topographically it is hilly. Elevation varies from 520 to 720 metres. Outcrop of gneiss, schist, calc-silicates and granitic rocks form hills and ridges throughout much of the tenement area. Locally the terrain is rugged, making access difficult.

The climate is arid. Summers are hot, winters mild, and rainfall sporadic.

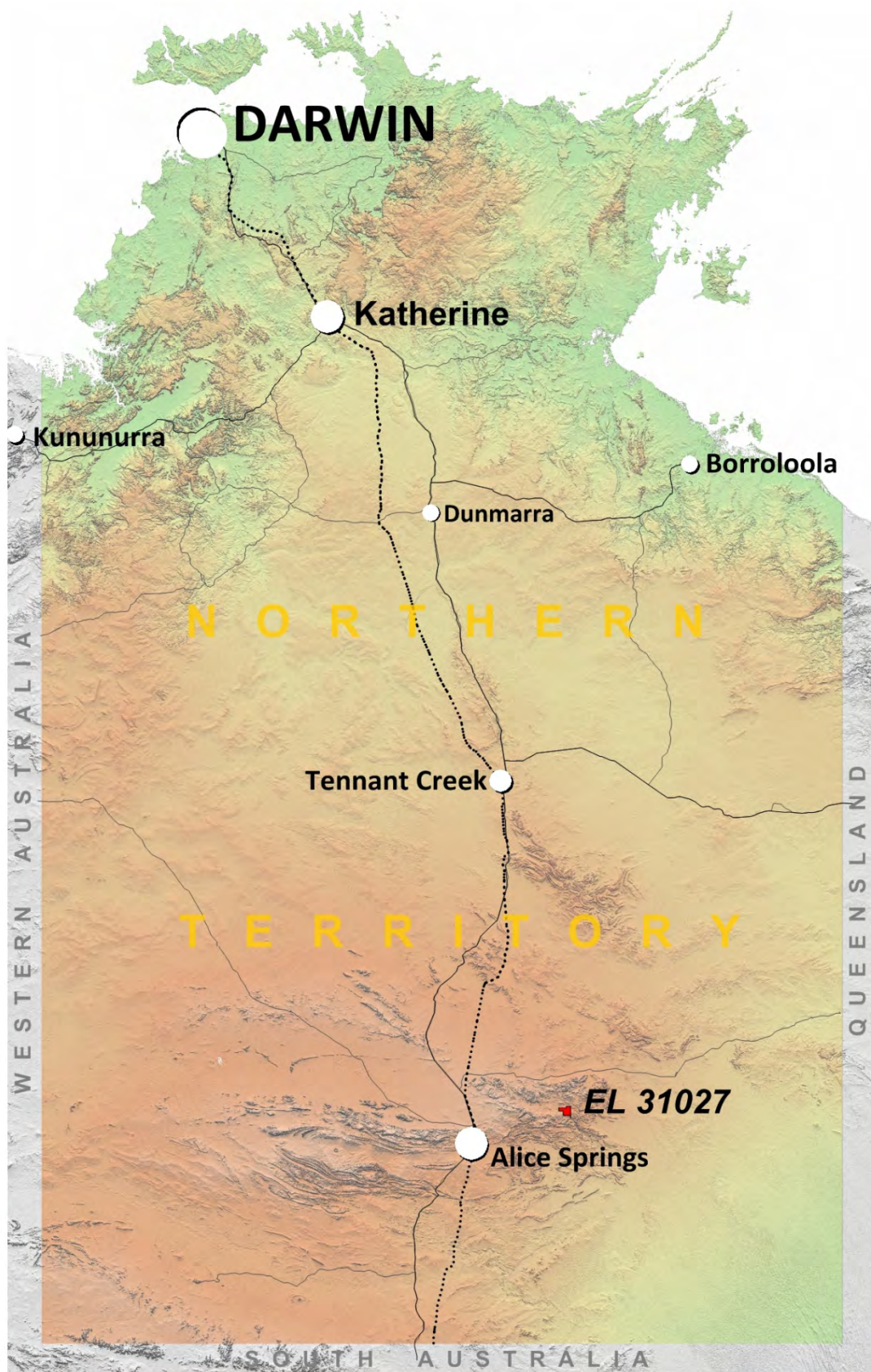


Figure 1: Regional location Map of Star Creek EL 31027.

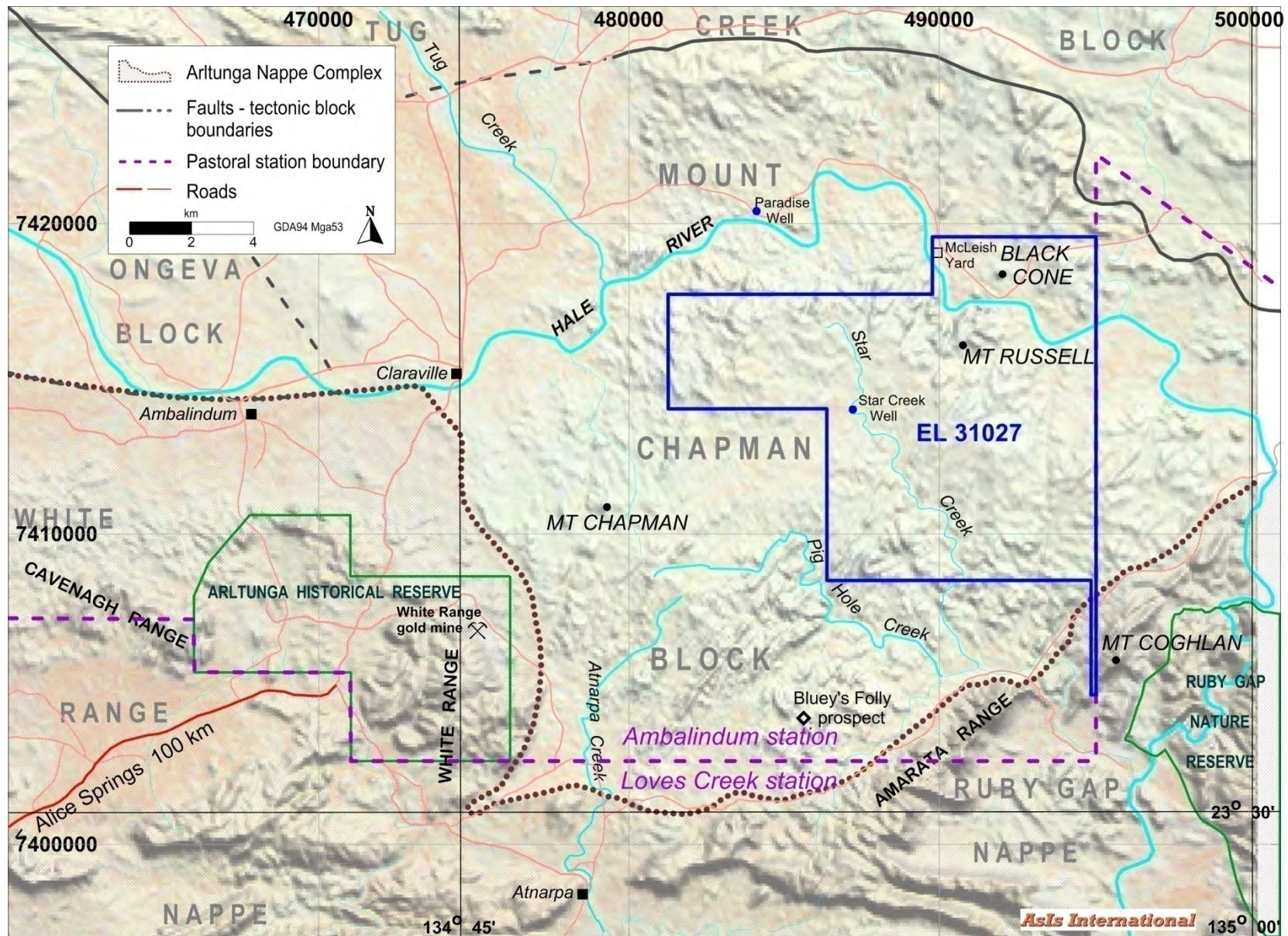


Figure 2: Location map of Star Creek EL 31027 showing tectonic blocks, physiographic and topographic features.

2. TENURE

2.1. MINERAL TITLE

EL31027 was granted for a period of six years on 2nd June 2016 to Central Australian Gemstones Pty Ltd.

Table 1: Exploration tenure

EL	Name	Area (Sq km)	Blocks	Date of grant
EL31027	Star Creek	110	42	02-Jun-16

In May 2018 an Application to Vary Reduction Requirement (Waiver of Reduction) was lodged and granted.

2.2. LAND TITLE

The Star Creek tenement area is located entirely within Ambalindum station, a Pastoral Lease owned by Hewitt Cattle Australia (HCA). An Exploration Agreement had previously been concluded with T. Edmunds, who owned the station when the tenement was granted. In the first half of 2017 the station was purchased by HCA. Efforts to negotiate a new Exploration Agreement with HCA continue to be frustrated by failure to respond to communications from the titleholder. For this reason the titleholder has chosen to limit on-ground exploration to a minimum.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The source material for a geological description of the tenement area is that compiled over the period 1949-1982 and published as 1:100 000 Geological Map Commentary and Geology Map of the Arltunga-Harts Range Region, Northern Territory, by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology & Geophysics in 1984 (NTGS, 2007 and BMRGG, 1984).

To assist integration of the geology with other datasets, the Geological map covering the region from EL31027 through to the White Range area was digitised. The digitised map and legend are shown at Figures 3 and 4. The Geology map and legend specific to the tenement area is shown at Figures 5 and 6.

The geology of the area is well described in the published documents, and in numerous open file reports of previous explorers. A brief geological synopsis derived from the BMRGG Geological Map Commentary is given below.

EL 31027 is located in the Mount Chapman Block, which contains Palaeoproterozoic age rocks in Division One of the Arunta Block. These comprise mafic and felsic granulites, quartzofeldspathic gneiss, granitic gneiss and amphibolite. The northern part of the tenement area is mapped as Bungitina metamorphics and Cadney metamorphics of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex. These were originally metamorphosed to granulite facies, and then retrogressively metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. The southern part of the tenement area around Star Creek is an unnamed unit, which has been metamorphosed to amphibolite or granulite facies, and then largely retrogressively metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The area has been subject to intense structural deformation. The Mount Chapman Block is characterised by northeast-plunging open folds.

AMADEUS BASIN

Pug	Bitter Springs Formation - dolomite, silts, shales, sands
Pug2	Sandstone
Puh	
Puh2	Heavitree Quartzite - quartzite
Puh1	
c	Heavitree Quartzite - conglomerate

ARUNTA BLOCK

a	Amphibolite	ma	Marble
b	Biotite gneiss	mn	Mafic granulite
cs	Calc-silicate rock	p	Porphyroblastic-feldspar gneiss
f	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss	pa	Thinly layered amphibolite
fn	Felsic granulite	r	Retrogressively metamorphosed rock
g	Granite, adamellite	s	Muscovite-biotite schist or gneiss
gb	Gabbro or norite	sf	Quartzofeldspathic schist
gd	Granodiorite	to	Tonalite
gg	Granitic gneiss	un	Meta-ultramafic rock, serpentinite
h	Hornblende gneiss	v	Garnet-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneiss
j	Quartz-rich metasediment	z	Sillimanite-bearing biotite gneiss

Figure 4. Legend to accompany geology map over the Mount Chapman-White Range area, NT, shown at Figure 3. Adapted from BMRGG (1984).

EL 31027. GEOLOGY MAP 1:100,000 SCALE

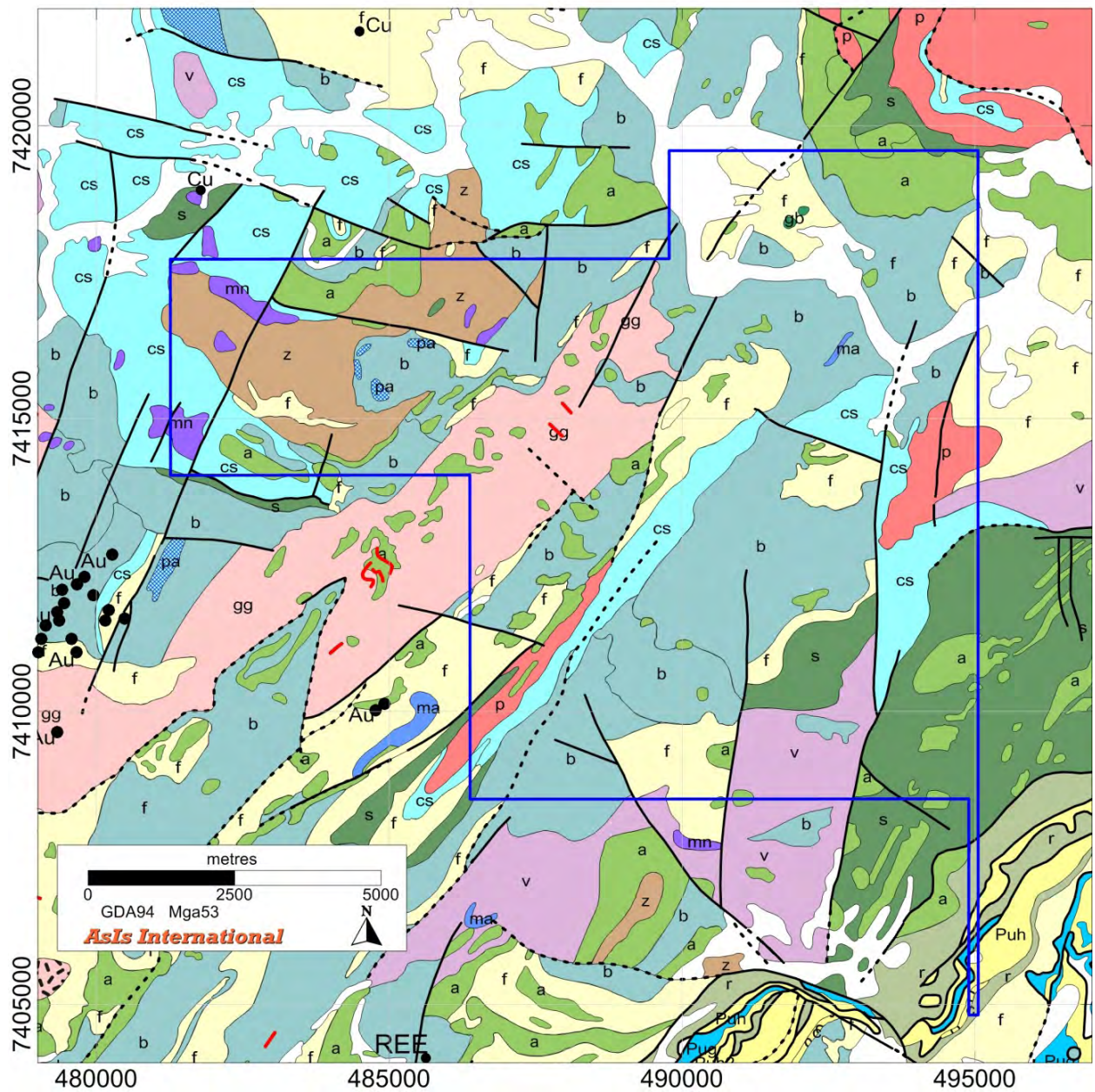


Figure 5. Geology map and mineral occurrences of EL31027 area. Adapted from BMRGG (1984). Legend shown at Figure 6.

AMADEUS BASIN

Pug	Bitter Springs Formation - dolomite, silts, shales, sands
Puh	
Puh2	Heavitree Quartzite - quartzite
Puh1	
c	Heavitree Quartzite - conglomerate

ARUNTA BLOCK

a	Amphibolite	p	Porphyroblastic-feldspar gneiss
b	Biotite gneiss	pa	Thinly layered amphibolite
cs	Calc-silicate rock	r	Retrogressively metamorphosed rock
f	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss	s	Muscovite-biotite schist or gneiss
gb	Gabbro or norite	to	Tonalite
gg	Granitic gneiss	v	Garnet-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneiss
ma	Marble	z	Sillimanite-bearing biotite gneiss
mn	Mafic granulite	—	Fault
		- - - -	Fault - inferred, concealed
	Quartz vein		Abandoned mine or prospect; little or no production

Figure 6. Legend to accompany geology map shown at Figure 5. Adapted from BMRGG (1984).

3.2. ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

References to minerals of economic value are derived from the BMRGG mapping, and the NTGS Mineral Occurrence Database 2018. These are dominantly gold, with rare minor copper and silver showings.

To the west of the tenement area gold, mostly associated with quartz veins, is hosted within:

- a. Biotite gneiss in the Cadney metamorphics of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex at the base of Division One of the Arunta Block.
- b. Granitic gneiss in unnamed unit (pCx) in Division One of the Arunta Block.
- c. Tonalite of the Proterozoic Atnarpa Igneous Complex.
- d. Heavitree Quartzite of the Amadeus Basin cover sequence.

The gold occurs in a range of lithologies. There may have been multiple phases of mineralizing events, with the distribution controlled by favourable structures.

Non-auriferous minerals generally occur as surficial enrichment. Copper and silver is found as patchy surficial enrichment in tonalite and Bitter Springs Formation sediments at Blueys Prospect, south of the White Range gold deposit.

A reference to REE's is at Blueys Folly prospect, which is located five kilometres to the southwest of the tenement boundary. In this area allanite (a rare earth bearing epidote) is associated with thorium in pegmatites in biotite gneiss of the Cadney Metamorphics. Elevated concentrations of monazite and zircon have also been reported. (CR1990-0005)

Within the tenement area of EL31027, there are no references in the public domain databases to any mineral deposits, prospects or occurrences.

In respect of economic mineral deposits, the area contains many small prospects and abandoned mines, mostly gold and mostly with minimal production. The best producer in the area has been the White Range gold mine, where gold in small quartz veins occurs in quartzites of the Heavitree Quartzite. Historical production is recorded as nearly 8,000 oz. Mining of the oxide zone by White Rock Gold NL in 1989-91 produced another 32,650 oz. Heap leaching of the low-grade dumps by Intermet in 2002-2008 recovered a further 16,700 oz. Other gold workings in the area comprise mostly abandoned prospects or small mines, mostly vein but including some alluvial operations.

3.3. ECONOMIC MINERAL POTENTIAL

The Arunta Block shows marked geological resemblances to The Granites-Tanami, Tennant Creek, and Willyama Blocks, which are well endowed with gold, copper-gold, and base metal mineralisation. Although mineral occurrences as presently known are small and in general uneconomic, the Arunta Block holds potential for economic deposits. The primary types of mineralisation which might be sought are:

- a. Stratabound: copper-lead-zinc in metasediments in the lower and middle parts of the sequence.
- b. Pegmatitic: mainly copper, tin, tungsten, lithium and tantalum derived from granite.
- c. Metasomatic: tungsten, molybdenum, and minor copper in calc-silicate rocks adjacent to granite.
- d. Hydrothermal: gold in a zone of late Palaeozoic deformation and retrogressive metamorphism, and fluorite-barite veins in zones of late Palaeozoic warping;
- e. Magmatic: very minor copper, nickel, and chromium, in mafic and ultramafic rocks;

Deposits in these categories include Johnnies Reward, located in the Strangways Range 70 kilometres to the northwest, and Molyhil Mine, 100 kilometres to the northeast. The former presents as a magnetite-copper-lead-zinc-gold metamorphic skarn in Cadney metamorphics of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex. The latter is an iron-rich skarn in Strangways Metamorphic Complex rocks. Molybdenum and tungsten mineralisation at Molyhil occurs as a magnetite / sulphide-rich hornfels unit. Within the tenement area there is substantial outcrop of Strangways Metamorphic Complex rocks, with potential for discovery of similar deposits.

Closer to the tenement area the White Range gold deposit occurs in Late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic Amadeus Basin quartzites. To the southeast of the tenement area, sub-economic occurrences of unconformity type uranium mineralisation occur in Early Proterozoic metamorphics in the Limbla and Albarta areas.

Specifically, historical exploration has identified the presence of allanite-bearing pegmatites in the general area of EL31027, which presents opportunities for REE's, and also lithium, thorium, uranium, and zirconium.

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Numerous historical tenements have encompassed the area of EL31027. NTGS databases “Historical Mineral Titles” and “GEMIS” were interrogated to capture past exploration titles, and all relevant reports were reviewed. Two previous exploration entities engaged in acquisition of substantial new data; the remainder mostly documented data reviews and re-processing/imaging of existing airborne geophysical data. Table 2 is a summary of historical titles and results reported. Previous exploration efforts involving collection of new data are summarised thereafter.

It is interesting to note the outcomes of the two more dedicated exploration efforts, both of which involved collection of airborne geophysical data and a material number of surface samples. The Mules-Bruce/ Pancontinental Resources Joint Venture carried out intensive exploration on the area under tenure as EL4865 in 1988-1990, but the JV was terminated before any prospects were advanced to the costeaning or drilling stage. A. Mackie and Bralich Holdings, later in Joint Venture with Core exploration Ltd, completed airborne geophysics and some sampling on EL28546. However areas of interest were not advanced to costeaning or drilling as the tenement was relinquished due to negative economic conditions.

In consequence NO drilling or subsurface sampling e.g. trenching or costeaning, has ever been carried out within the current tenement area.

4.1. Bruce, R. J.

Prospector R. J. Bruce recognized allanite- bearing pegmatites in Proterozoic rocks north of the Amarata Range in 1973. The main area of interest is a prospect called Bluey’s Folly, located five kilometres southwest of the current tenement area. This prospect might be called the signature locality for REE’s in the area, and has been a reference point for detailed investigations by subsequent explorers including CSIRO studies and a Ph.D. thesis.

4.2. EL49 – 1974. McIntyre, S. J.

Explored by Centamin Ltd on behalf of tenement holder S. McIntyre, who analysed surface samples and drainage samples for gold, scheelite and base metals (McIntyre, 1974). Mostly no encouraging results but possible further exploration warranted in the White Range and the head of the Star Creek and Pig Hole Creek stream systems. No sample coordinates provided; locations shown on un-georeferenced air photo overlays.

Table 2. Historical Mineral Titles Overlapping EL31027 & Exploration work summary

Title & Final Year	Reporting entity, (Report reference) & exploration work
EL49 1974	McIntyre, S.J. (CR1974-0168) Surface sampling for Au, W and base metals.
EL2217 1984	Amoco Minerals Australia Company (CR1984-0094) No work on area of EL31027
EL2648 1984	White Industries-BHP Minerals Ltd JV (CR1984-0102) Small number of stream sediment sampling for diamonds
EL2656 1983	Park, W.M.D., Mackie, D. & Athanasiou, V. (CR1983-0331) No work on area of EL31027
EL4739 1988	Conapaira Metals (CR1988-0258) Minor rock chip sampling for Au, Ag, As, Cu
EL4865 1991	Pancontinental resources (Exploration) Pty Ltd (CR1991-0400) Substantial stream sediment sampling & airborne geophysics
EL6900 1996	Central Rare Earths Corporation NL. No reports in GEMIS
EL8315 1994	Shandona Pty Ltd. No reports in GEMIS
EL8785 1998	Shandona Pty Ltd. (CR1998-0674) No relevant work
EL10302 2005	Tanami Exploration (CR2005-0652) No work on area of EL31027
EL23185 2006	Tanami Exploration. (CR2006-0380) No work on area of EL31027
EL25526 2006	Marindi Metals Ltd. No reports in GEMIS
EL25906 2010	Bluekebble / Gold Mines of WA (CR2010-1051) No new data acquired
EL27369 2011	Riding Resources P/L & Bralich Holdings P/L (CR2011-1247) Small number of soil samples
EL28228 2011	Iron Mountain Mining (CR2011-0677) No new data acquired
EL28546 2015	Core Exploration Ltd (CR2015-0666) Rock chip and soil sampling; small airborne geophysical survey

4.3. EL2648 – 1984. White Industries & BHP Minerals Ltd JV

BHP collected stream sediment samples and geochemical silt samples along Star Creek and the Hale River and tributaries (BHP Minerals-White Industries, 1983). Analysis for diamond indicator minerals returned negative results, and there were no anomalous values in the geochemical assays. Refer Figure 7.

4.4. EL4739 – 1988. Conapaira Metals

Collected rock chip samples & analysed for Au, Ag, As, Cu (Conapaira Metals, 1988). Assays returned values up to 40 ppm Au but were most likely from small old workings. Refer Figure 7.

4.5 EL4865 – 1991. Pancontinental Resources (Exploration) Pty Ltd

J. H. Mules and J. R. Bruce commenced a substantial exploration effort over ten exploration licences collectively called the Arltunga Project. A Joint Venture was formed with Pancontinental, who, as operators, continued detailed investigations. The area of EL4865 encompassed most of EL31027 and extended to the southwest over the Bluey's Folly REE prospect. The main targets of commercial value were REE's and zircon, with gold and PGE's as secondary targets. In the project area REE's occur primarily as a constituent of allanite; also monazite and to a lesser degree xenotime. Thorium may be present in these minerals and hence was the initial pathfinder element using radiometric methods.

The exploration activities over the period 1987-1991 included (refer Figure 7):

- Acquisition of detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric data and ground surveys.
- Collection and assay of stream sediment samples with detailed statistical analysis.
- Collaborative research by the CSIRO on samples from Blueys Folly area.
- Support of a mapping exercise around Blueys Folly prospect area by a Ph. D. student.

4.5.1 Airborne geophysical survey and ground follow-up

Austirex International Ltd in 1988 flew an airborne survey over a large area which encompassed nearly all of EL31027 (Graham and Edser, 1990). It was commissioned by Mules and Bruce under the banner of Endras Trust No.2 ("Endras" survey). Magnetic and radiometric data were acquired on traverses spaced 250 metres apart and oriented 050-230 degrees at a height of 60 metres. The digital data are of better utility than the 1997 Alcoota-Alice Springs survey, due to the closer line spacing and lower flying height. During the current reporting period these data were retrieved from the NTGS.

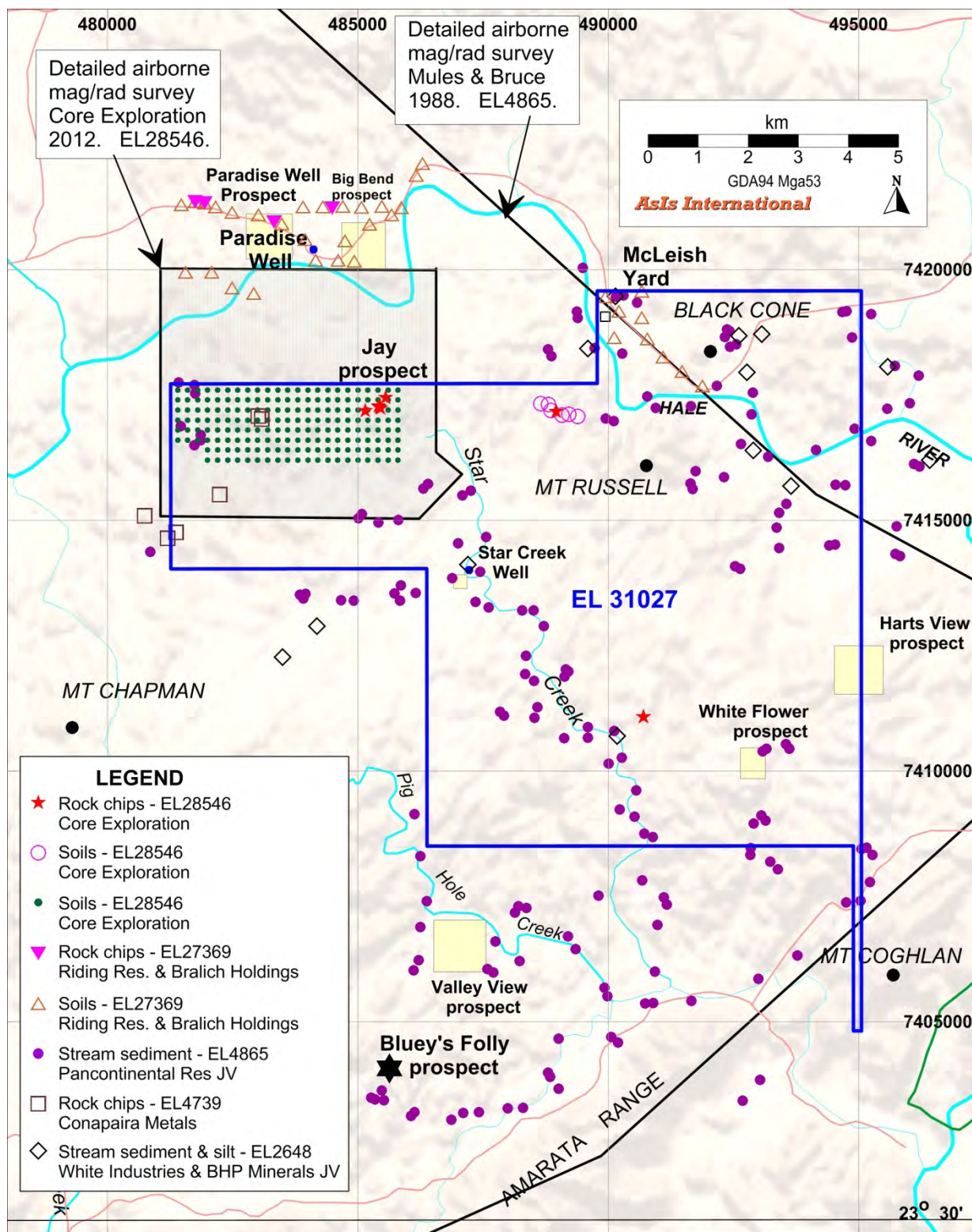


Figure 7. Location of surface sample sites and airborne surveys by previous explorers, and prospect locations.

Elevated thorium responses in the airborne data delineated a small number of new areas of interest in addition to known prospects (Murrell, 1988). Ground radiometric surveys and geological mapping were completed at Paradise Well, Valley View, Harts View and Blueys Folly, all just outside EL31027, and at White Flower and Star Well, which are within EL31027. Twenty-six rock chip samples from these sites were collected and assayed, but not “analysed”. Assay results were presented but no sample location information is evident (Edser, 1991). Prospect locations are shown at Figure 8.

4.5.2 Collection and assay of stream sediment samples

Many hundreds of stream sediment samples were collected, comprising the overbank clay fraction accumulated from silt deposited on flood plains adjacent to the watercourses. Ninety such samples are located within EL31027. Assays were determined for Au, As, Ba, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, P, Mo, Sb, Sn, W, La, Nb, Ta, Y and Zr using AAS and ICP methods (Au by Fire Assay/AAS). This constitutes perhaps the most comprehensive dataset over the tenement area, and during the previous reporting period sample locations were digitised and assay sheets converted to digital format. Sample locations are plotted in Figure 7.

Intensive geostatistical procedures and univariate analysis were applied to quantify the data integrity (stored in two different databases) and establish relationships between element distributions (Graham and Edser, 1990). The distribution of anomalous assays defined 87 catchments of interest, of which 22 occur within EL4865. The dominant anomalous element is La, followed by Cu, Au, and Nb. The catchments are listed in Table 3, and plotted in Figure 9. The anomaly numbers are a ranking assigned to all anomalies for the entire Mules-Bruce/Pancontinental Resources JV project area, from number 1 to number 87. Significantly, a number of the most highly ranked areas of the entire project area are in EL4865, including a number in EL31027. Unfortunately in 1990 the JV was abruptly terminated and work ceased before the information was applied to advance the on-ground exploration effort.

Some preliminary observations can be made by reference to the anomalous catchment areas plotted against geology:

- There is no particular correlation with rock type. The higher order anomalies occur in biotite gneiss, granitic gneiss, muscovite-biotite schist or gneiss, and garnet-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneiss.
- The higher order anomalies plot on mapped structures. This includes number 2 (Bluey’s Folly), number 3 (Star Creek Well), number 5 (White Flower) and numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are many structures in the area due to the complex geological

history, however these anomalies all plot on structures oriented between north and NNE.

- Sample 10214 to the east of McLeish Yard at 492420mE 718770mN reports 0.13 ppm gold.
- Sample 10143 at 493560mE 7415330 reports Y of 80 ppm compared with a background of 20 ppm

4.5.3 Collaborative CSIRO Research Project

A collaborative project with the CSIRO was mostly completed, titled “A Description of a Rare-earth prospect Near White Range in the Northern Territory” (CSIRO, 1988). It describes petrological and mineralogical studies of surface and drill chip samples from the area around the Blueys Folly prospect. Substantive knowledge relevant to the area of interest was gleaned, but the JV was terminated before the benefit of this research could be fully applied.

4.5.4 Mapping of Blueys Folly prospect area – Ph.D. Thesis.

The Joint Venture partners supported a James Cook University Ph.D. student, Mr. Yuan Pu, to map in detail an area near Bluey’s Folly prospect (Pu, 1992). Specifically, he studied the occurrence and genesis of allanite. This work was not completed until after termination of the JV. However, one of Pu’s conclusions from field observations is “The allanite has apparently a close relationship with granite pegmatite though it can be seen in nearly all kinds of rocks”

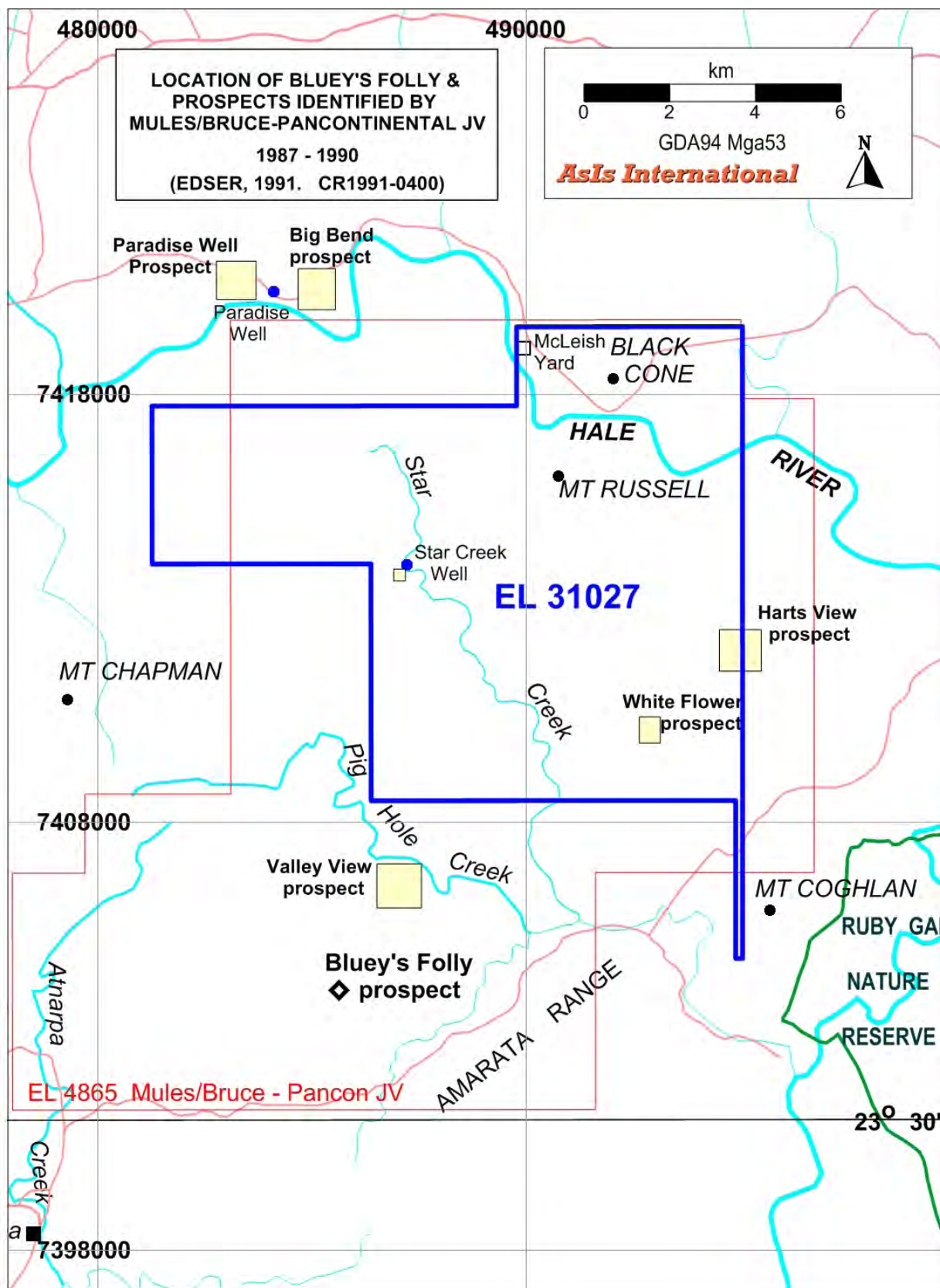


Figure 8. Location of prospects identified by Mules-Bruce/Pancontinental Resources JV exploration 1988-1990.

Table 3. Anomalous catchment areas defined from Stream sediment sampling (Graham and Edser, 1990)

EAST	NORTH	ANOMALY	RANK	ELEMENT	SIZE (Km)	CLASS	GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION	OTHER ELEMENTS	LOCATION
485017	7403744	GCH 002	2	La	2	Y1	Biotite gneiss & amphibolite	No	Bluey's Folly
487239	7413988	GCH 003	3	La	2	Y1	None specifically	No	Star Creek Well
492875	7410199	GCH 005	5	La	2-5	Y1	Various	No	White Flower
492899	7408211	GCH 006	6	La	2-5	Y1	Muscovite schist	No	2km sth of White Flower
492899	7407088	GCH 007	7	La	2-5	Y1	Muscovite schist	No	3km sth of White Flower
492922	7406176	GCH 008	8	La	2-5	Y1	Biotite gneiss	No	4km sth of White Flower
488713	7412631	GCH 009	9	La	2-5	Y1	Biotite gneiss	No	2km SE of Star Creek Well
480667	7400984	GCH 016	16	La	1	Y1	Qtzo-Fsp gneiss	Ni, Au	8km SE of White Range Gold Mine
489882	7406667	GCH 033	33	Cu	2 spot highs	N	Gamet-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneiss	Spotty gold	15km E of White Range Gold Mine
495004	7420396	GCH 035	35	La,Y	2 x 1	Y2	Porphyryoblastic fsp gneiss	None	6km NE of Mt Russell
489030	7417760	GCH 036	36	La	1 x 1	Y2	Biotite gneiss	Minor spotty gold	Hale River 2.5km NW of Mt Russell
489929	7403604	GCH 041	41	La	<1	N	Heavitree Qtzite / Sillimanite-bearing biotite gneiss	Au, Nb	4kn SE of Valley View
484035	7414830	GCH 047	47	Au	<1	N	Biotite gneiss	Zn	6km S of Paradise Well
492197	7417519	GCH 049	49	Au	<1	N	Qtz-fsp gneiss	None	2km NE of Mt Russell N of Hale River
487754	7405802	GCH 050	50	Au	<1	N	Gamet-biotite-plag qtz gneiss	Minor Cu	1 km SE of Valley View
483900	7410200	GCH 060	60	Ni	<1	Y2	Granite gneiss/biotite gneiss	Co, Cr	9km ENE of White Range gold camp
486959	7402458	GCH 066	66	Cu,Ni	<1	N	Qtz-fsp gneiss/biotite gneiss	Cr, Co	4km S of Valley View
486421	7411836	GCH 069	69	Sb,Ba	<1	N	Granite gneiss	None	6km SW of Mt Russell
487029	7406480	GCH 073	73	Nb	<1	N	Gamet-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneiss	None	Valley View prospect
486701	7399605	GCH 074	74	Nb	<1	N	a.a.	None	5 km SSE of the Allanite area
488034	7404352	GCH 075	75	Nb	<1	N	Qtz-fsp gneiss	None	3km E of the Allanite area
479147	7406714	GCH 080	80	Pb	<1	N	Qtz-fsp gneiss	None	4km E of White Range Gold Mine
494629	7406480	GCH 083	83	Pb	<1	N	Retrogressively metamorphosed rock	None	7.5km E of Valley View
489227	7404329	GCH 086	86	Cu	<1	N	a.a.	None	3km SE of Valley View

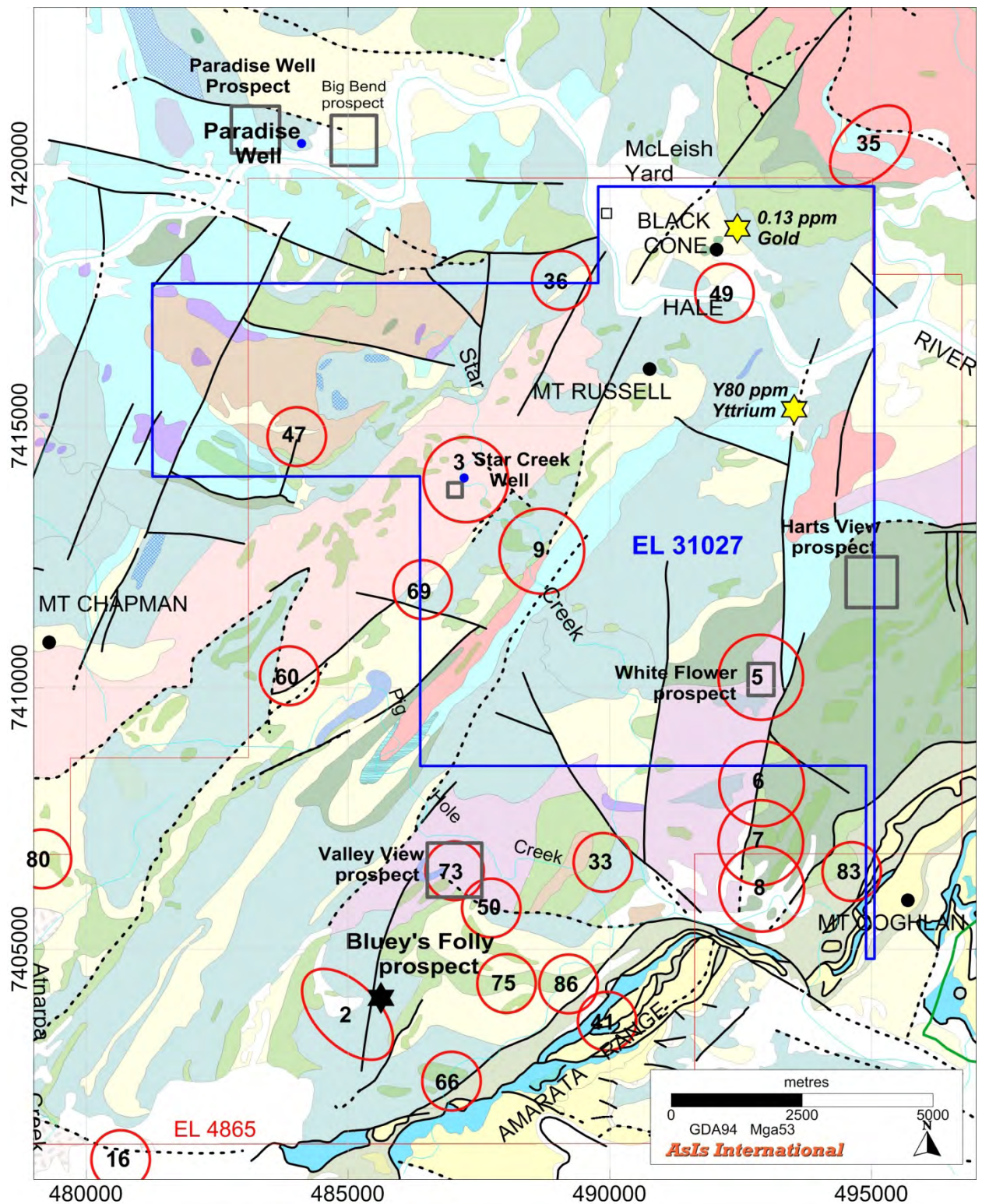


Figure 9. Location of anomalous catchment areas defined from stream sediment sampling by Mules-Bruce/Pancontinental Resources JV exploration 1988-1990 on geology derived from published 1:100,000 scale mapping. (Graham and Edser, 1990). Geology legend at Figure 6.

4.6 EL25906. Gold Mines of WA

Various parties including Bluekebble Pty Ltd, Latrobe Magnesium Ltd and Gold Mines of WA held an interest in EL25906 from 2008 to 2010. The EL boundary very nearly coincides with that of EL31027. No new data were acquired. However in the 1st Annual report (Kastellorizos, 2008) it is stated “During 1986, Cesium International Pty Ltd conducted gold exploration activities by helicopter and ground traverse in which 24 rock chip samples were taken. Reconnaissance rock chip sampling of the pyritic quartz veins yield high grade assays results included, 2.62 g/t, 4.91 g/t and 40.8 g/t Au. The samples were taken along the extensive fault lines which hosted quartz veins that were last mined for gold during the late 1890’s and early 1900’s.” No reference or title number is cited, and no further information could be gleaned on Cesium International. The samples may be from old workings, or the numbers may be misquoted or anecdotal.

4.7 EL27369 – 2012. Ridging Resources P/L & Bralich Holdings P/L

The tenement holders investigated a coincident aeromagnetic-thorium anomaly, and followed up on previous investigations for REE’s (O’Farrell, 2011). They collected a number of rock chip and minus 80mesh soil samples in the Paradise Well area just north of the current tenement boundary, and minus 80mesh soil samples in the McLeish Yard within the current tenement area. Results of multi-element assays from the Paradise Well area showed maximum Cu of 198 ppm, which is elevated but not overly anomalous for this area. There were no encouraging results in the assays from the aeromagnetic-thorium anomaly or the McLeish Yard area. Refer Figure 7.

4.8 EL28546 – 2015. Core Exploration Ltd

Core exploration, initially in Joint Venture with A. Mackie and Bralich Holdings, explored an area encompassing EL31027 for REE’s, gold and base metals. Investigations over three years realised interesting leads, but the tenement was relinquished in 2015 due to depressed market conditions (Skidmore, C., 2015).

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown at 100 metre line spacing over a small area around Paradise Well. The survey delineated anomalies and structures for ground follow-up. A small number of rock chip and soil samples were collected in the vicinity of Star Creek prospect and Mount Russell. Assays from a quartz vein at Star Creek returned elevated Mo, As, Ag and Au. Results from the Mount Russell area were disappointing. Refer Figure 7.

Soil samples were collected on a 200 metre grid in the Paradise Well area targeting IOCG mineralisation. Assays reported Cu values over 100 ppm at two isolated sites. Five rock chip samples were collected at one of these sites, the Jay Prospect. Best assay was 0.83% Cu from a malachite-stained granitic unit with quartz+garnet+iron oxides with muscovite staining. The soil sampling did not reveal any significant values in Pb, Zn, Ag and Au assays.

The Harts View and White Flower prospects were not investigated. Although previous explorers reported high P levels (>1000 ppm) in stream sediment samples, it was surmised that the thorium anomaly recorded in airborne data may be exaggerated by topographic effects.

5. EXPLORATION COMPLETED DURING CURRENT YEAR

5.1. EXPLORATION RATIONALE

The project area is considered prospective primarily for REE's. The main mineral of potential economic value is allanite, however monazite and xenotime may also be present. Gold, copper, lithium and molybdenum/tungsten are secondary targets. The rationale for securing EL31027 includes:

- The titleholder, a long time resident of Alice Springs, has for many years carried out exploration in the Harts Range and surrounding areas, targeting gemstones, gold and other commodities.
- As described in section 4.1, a significant amount of data have been acquired by previous explorers, but data interpretation, prospect generation and evaluation not completed due to early termination of project activities, usually on the basis of economic conditions.
- The demand for REE's and lithium is expected to remain strong as they are a key component of materials in the industry sectors of energy, communications and aerospace.

Procedures to investigate the tenement area include:

- Geological mapping and collection of samples by conventional methods i.e. stream sediments, soils and rock chips and chemical analysis for the target elements and also pathfinder elements such as La, P, Th and Y.
- Collection of ground geophysical data to vector the source of magnetic anomalies, or concentrations of thorium and uranium, at tenement and prospect scale.
- Advance the exploration to costeaning or drilling stage.

5.2. WORK CARRIED OUT

Activities which generated new information or valued-added to existing information included:

- Synthesis of public domain airborne magnetic and radiometric data with results from previous explorers, using survey data of better quality than that used in the previous Annual Report.
- Rock chip sampling.
- Definition of specific prospect areas and proposed traverses for detailed exploration.

5.2.1 Review of airborne magnetic and radiometrics

Airborne magnetic and radiometric data is available in the public domain from the “Alcoota-Alice Springs” survey flown for the NTGS in 1997 (NTGS, 1997). Information was recorded on north-south traverses spaced 400 metres at a stated nominal terrain clearance of 60 metres. No altimeter recordings accompany the digital data, and the terrain clearance is more likely 80 or 100 metres, typical for a survey of these specifications. Also the metadata summary for this survey, no. 1003, in the GA "Index of Airborne Geophysical Surveys" states line direction as "90". This is incorrect; the traverses are "180", or north-south. In respect of the complex geology and potential size of a commercial deposit, the airborne data is very coarse.

The data acquired in 1988 from the Endras survey (refer section 4.5.1) are of better utility than the Alcoota-Alice Springs survey, due to the closer line spacing and lower flying height. Magnetic and radiometric data were acquired on traverses spaced 250 metres apart and oriented 050-230 degrees at a height of 60 metres. During the current reporting period these data were retrieved from the NTGS.

Contours of RTP aeromagnetics from the Endras survey overlaid on geology is shown in Figure 10. Figure 11 is an image of the RTP 1VD. Note that Figure 13 in the 2nd Annual Report shows contours of RTP aeromagnetics using the coarser data from the Alcoota-Alice Springs survey. The area is quite magnetic; total variation over the area is about 5,000 nT.

A few observations to emerge are:

- There are no distinct magnetic anomalies associated with any of the REE prospect areas.
- In the western part of the tenement area, Cadney Metamorphics of the Strangways Metamorphic Complex are distinctly more magnetic than other stratigraphic units. The Cadney Metamorphics here are mapped as predominantly sillimanite-bearing biotite gneiss, with some biotite gneiss, and amphibolites. The significant difference in this area is the occurrence of minor thinly layered amphibolites and mafic granulite. It is likely the latter are the source of the enhanced magnetic relief, and it is probable that there is more mafic granulite than appears in surface expression.
- A linear zone of disrupted magnetic anomalies extends in a northeast direction through the tenement area, aligned with the geological trend. Within this zone a distinct anomaly of 2,000 nT magnitude recorded at a sensor height of 60 metres occurs at 489500mE 7411400mN in an area of biotite gneiss. The source of this response is unknown, and may represent a magnetite skarn with potential for Cu-Au or Mo-W mineralization.

EL 31027. RTP AEROMAGNETICS (ENDRAS SURVEY) on 1:100,000 SCALE GEOLOGY

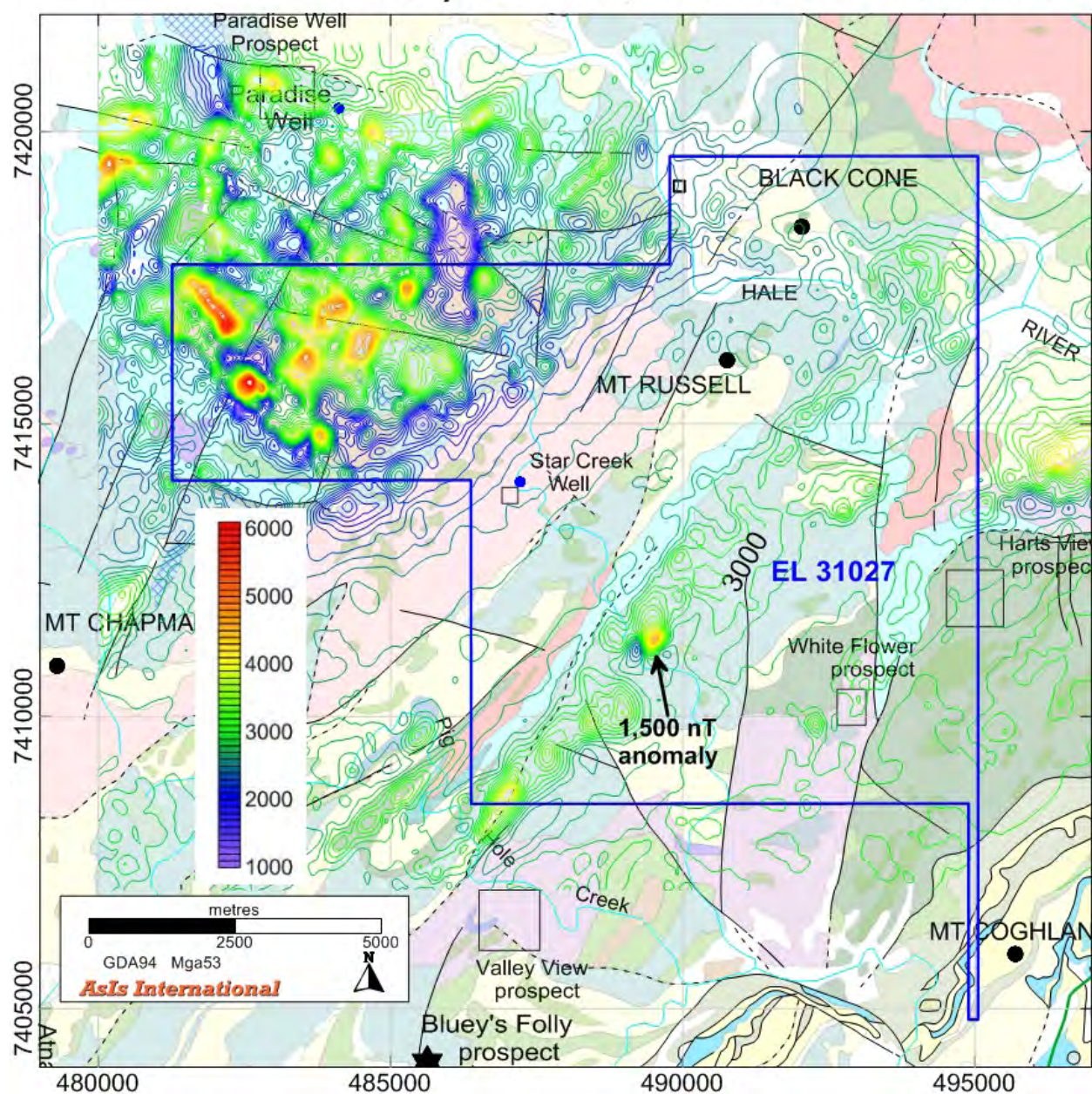


Figure 10. Contours of RTP airborne magnetics on geology. Contour interval = 100 nT. Derived from 1988 Endras survey flown on 250 metre NE-SW lines (Graham and Edser, 1990). Geology legend at Figure 6.

EL 31027. RTP-1VD AEROMAGNETICS (ENDRAS SURVEY) on 1:100,000 SCALE GEOLOGY

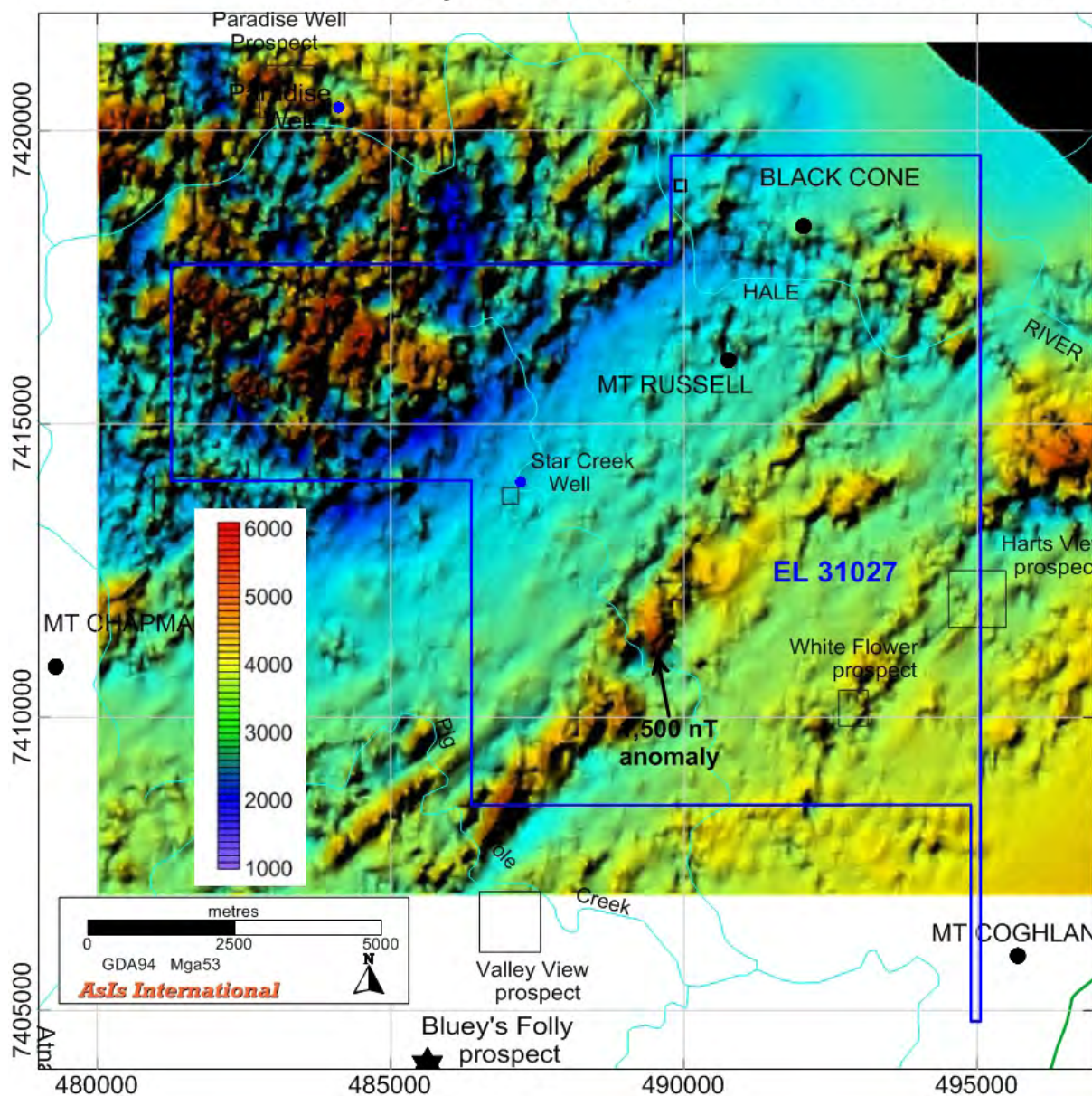


Figure 11. Image of RTP-1VD airborne magnetics. Derived from 1988 Endras survey flown on 250 metre NE-SW lines (Graham and Edser, 1990).

Contours of airborne response in the thorium channel from the Endras survey, expressed as equivalent ppm, and overlaid on geology, is shown in Figure 12. The radiometric patterns are far more definitive than those from the Alcoota-Alice springs survey, which are plotted in Figure 14 of the 2nd Annual Report.

EL 31027. CONTOURS OF eppm THORIUM (ENDRAS SURVEY) ON 1:100,000 SCALE GEOLOGY

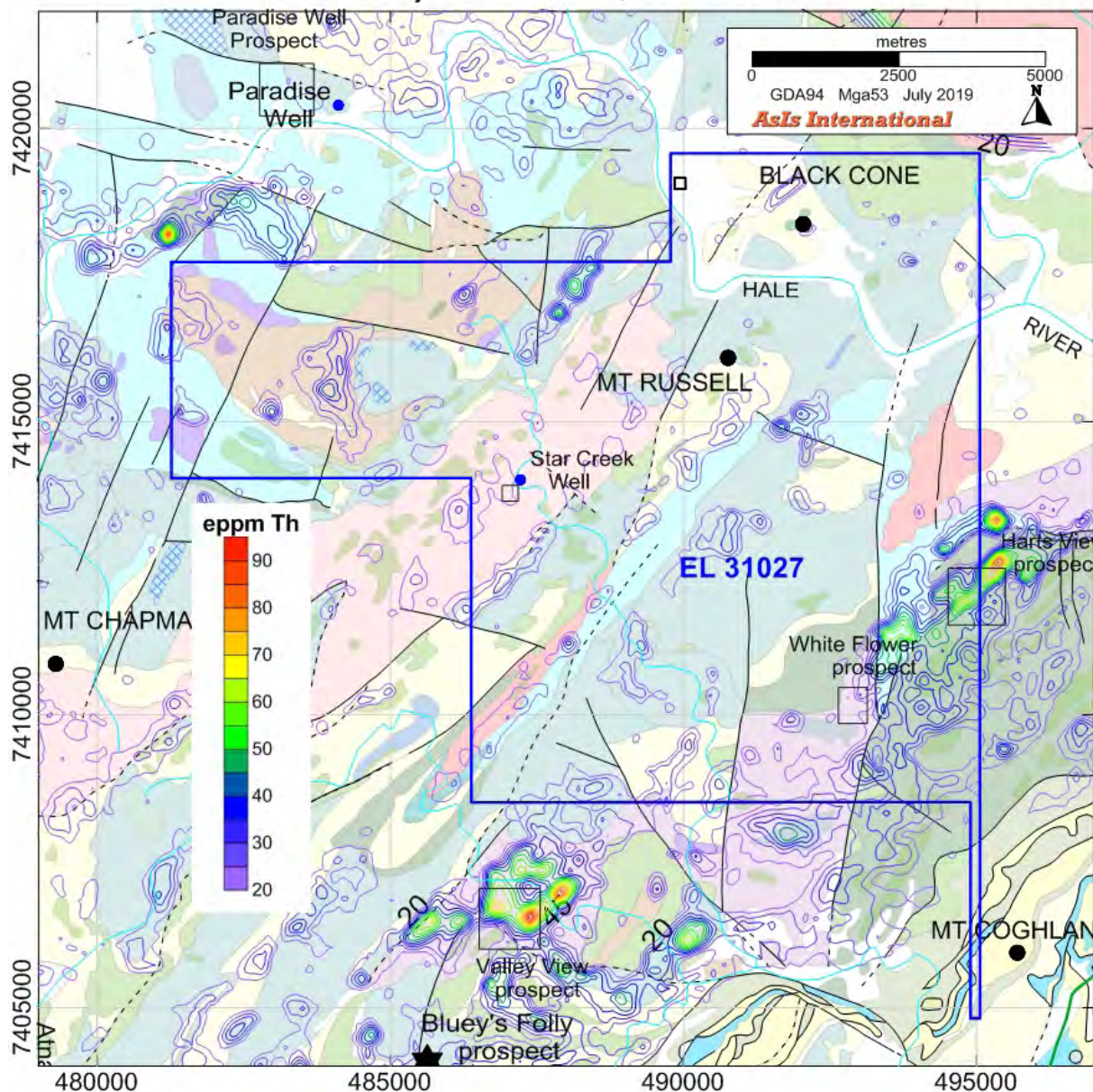


Figure 12. Contours of eppm thorium on geology. Contour interval = 5 eppm. Derived from 1988 Endras survey flown on 250 metre NE-SW lines (Graham and Edser, 1990). Geology legend at Figure 6.

Observations to emerge are:

- The Valley View and Harts View prospect areas are clearly identified in the thorium data as anomalies of magnitude up to 95 eppm. The White Flower prospect area has a thorium anomaly of magnitude 65 eppm.

- A low-order northeast oriented response of 55 eppm Th coincides with an area of biotite gneiss 3 kilometres northwest of Mount Russell. Stream sediment sample anomaly number 36 with elevated La is adjacent.

5.2.2 Rock chip sampling

The titleholder has been circumspect in conducting field investigations as an Exploration Agreement with the current owners of Ambulindum station, on which EL31027 is located, has still not yet been concluded.

Rock chip samples from quartz veins were collected adjacent public access tracks at 14 sites along Star creek and in the Black Cone vicinity; locations are tabulated in Table 4 and plotted in Figure 13. Elemental concentration readings using a relatively new Olympus portable XRF device were acquired on crushed material prepared from the rock chip samples. Analysis of the readings indicated poor data integrity, and readings on a standard revealed significant discrepancies between the pXRF numbers and the stated assay values. The pXRF data have been excluded from further consideration, and are not reported here.

Table 4. Location and mapped lithology of rock chip samples.

East	North	Sample ID	Sample Type	Mapped lithology
490483	7418910	BC-1	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss or biotite gneiss
490483	7418910	BC-1A	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss or biotite gneiss
490507	7418728	BC-2	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss or biotite gneiss
490918	7418505	BC-3	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss or biotite gneiss
491974	7417686	BC-4	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss
492354	7417937	BC-5	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss
492896	7417738	BC-6	Chip	Biotite gneiss
490710	7411016	SC- 13A	Chip	Biotite gneiss
490267	7411227	SC- 15	Chip	Biotite gneiss
489063	7411951	SC- 16	Chip	Calc-silicate rock
489155	7413094	SC- 17	Chip	Quartzofeldspathic gneiss
488253	7413728	SC- 18	Chip	Granitic gneiss
487768	7414292	SC- 19	Chip	Granitic gneiss
486337	7413538	SC- 20	Chip	Granitic gneiss
486522	7413638	SC- 21	Chip	Granitic gneiss

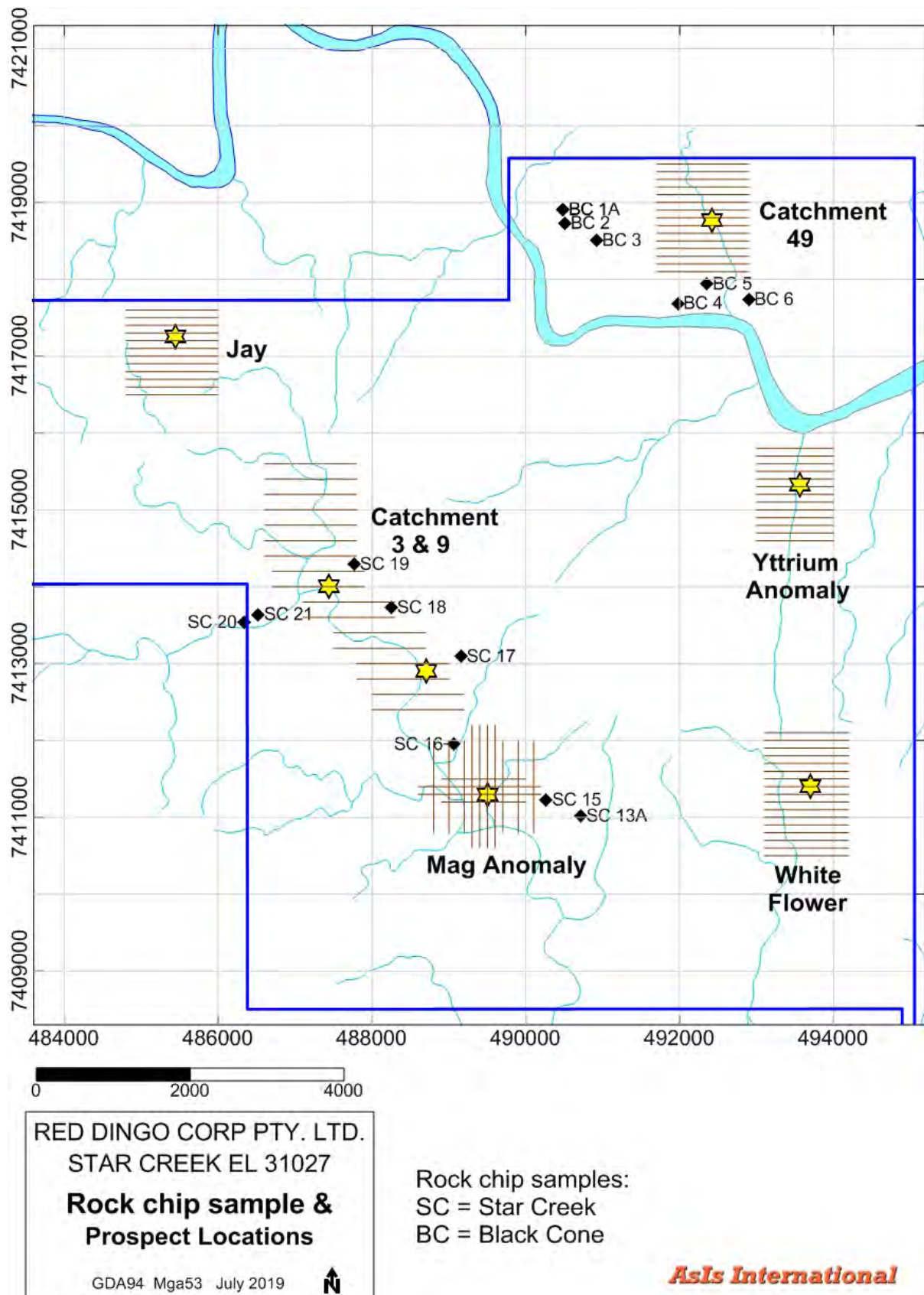


Figure 13. Location of rock chip sample locations and proposed traverses over selected prospect areas.

Mineralogical descriptions have been completed of hand specimens of samples BC-1, BC-1A, BC-3 and SC-18, and photographs of same included at Figure 14. All samples have been submitted for chemical assay. Results are awaited.

Sample BC- 1

Major Colour : Dominantly Milky White, with some black and redish xenolith.

Texture : Crystalline Aphanitic some Phaneritic.

Alteration: Hematite from surface weathering.

Rock Type : Igneous.

Rock Name : Quartz.

Description : The hand specimen, main phase is quartz with vitreous lustre and conchoidal fracture. Pelitic xenolith attached to the main phase is from the rock hosting the quartz vein.

Mineral Assemblage : Hematite, Goethite, Quartz, Alurgite.

Sample BC- 1A

Major Colour : Black and Redish-black.

Texture : Crystalline Aphanitic (some Phaneritic secondary phase)

Alteration: Hematite, Muscovite.

Rock Type : Metamorphic.

Rock Name : Meta-Ironstone

Description : This dense hand sample has an ironstone appearance, with quartz vein in between and gossan on the face. Fine, flaky and reflective crystals on the edges of the samples are Alurgite, the manganese rich type of mica.

Mineral Assemblage : Hematite, Goethite, Quartz, Alurgite.

Sample BC- 3

Major Colour : Milky White

Texture : Crystalline Aphanitic (some Phaneritic secondary phase e.g Mica)

Alteration: None

Rock Type : Igneous

Rock Name : Quartz

Description : This hand sample is a milky white quartz vein with vitreous lustre and conchoidal fracture. Platy and reflective coarse mica crystals observed in the fracture and on the faces of the sample. The coarse mica crystals and remnant of host rock fill in the minor cavities on the faces of the sample.

Mineral Assemblage : Quartz, Mica

Sample SC- 18

Major Colour : Milky White

Texture : Aphanitic (Phaneritic in cavities)

Alteration: None

Rock Type : Igneous

Rock Name : Quartz

Description : The specimen is an amygdaloidal piece of quartz. Even though the main texture is aphanitic, but phaneritic crystals observed in the cavities on both faces of the sample.

Mineral Assemblage : Quartz.



Figure 14. Photographs of samples collected from Black Cone and Star Creek areas.
(BC-XRF 1 = BC 1, etc).

5.2.3 Prospect area selection

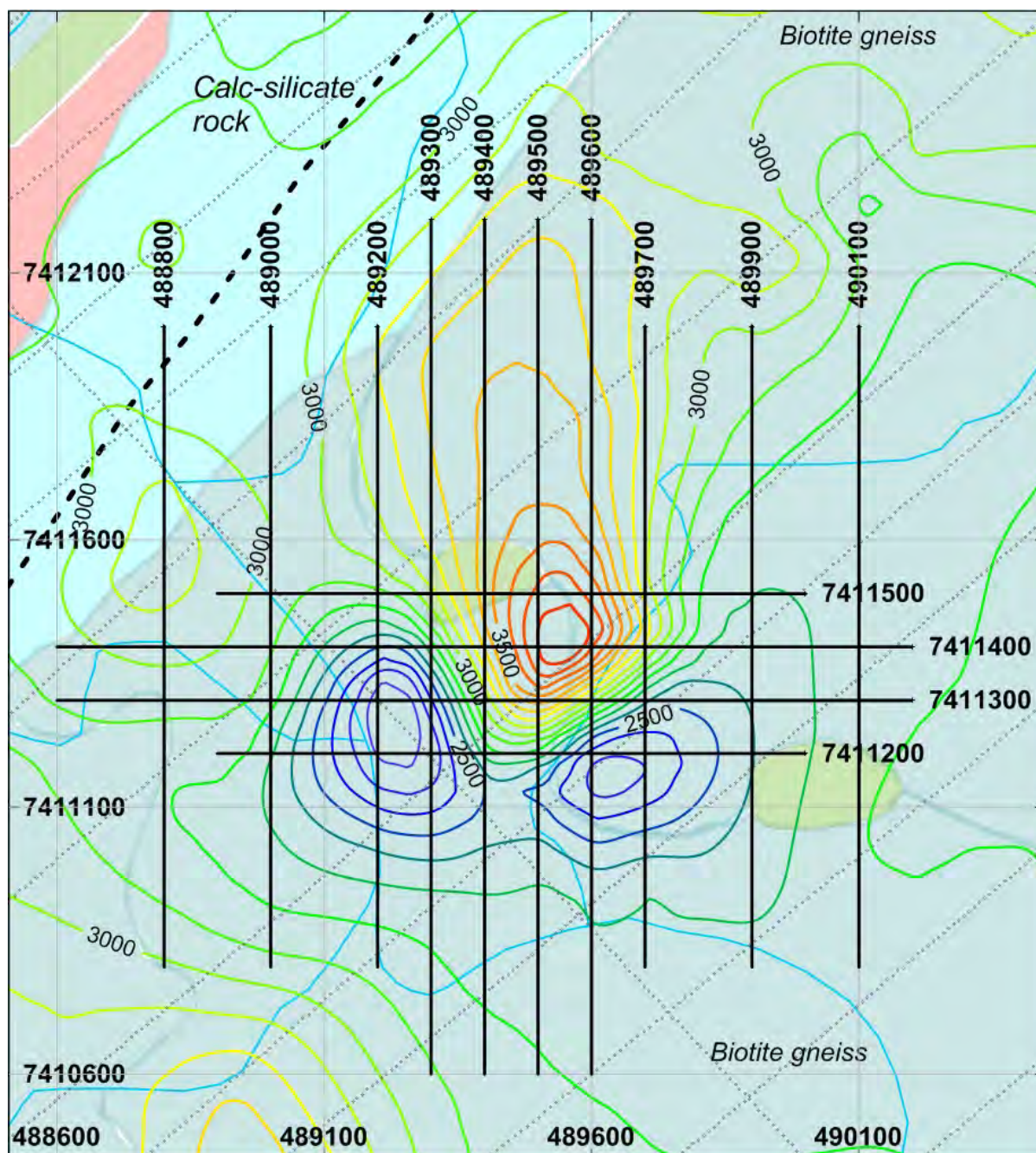
Re-evaluation of areas of interest identified from previous explorers, in conjunction with analysis of recently-sourced and more detailed airborne geophysical data, has resulted in identification of six specific areas requiring detailed investigation. Proposed field follow-up comprises a combination, as appropriate, of geological mapping, rock chip sampling for chemical assay, pXRF readings, ground radiometric readings and magnetometer readings. Synthesis of the combined datasets may vector areas of interest to costeaning or drilling stage.

The six prospect areas are plotted at Figure 13. Ground traverses have been planned at each prospect area, as summarised in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of prospect areas - location, primary target and planned traverses.

EAST	NORTH	PROSPECT NAME	OBJECT	Proposed traverses (km)
489500	7411300	Magnetic anomaly	Centre of mag anomaly from aeromagnetic survey	19
485440	7417250	Jay	0.83% Cu in rock chip sample	14.4
492420	7418770	Catchment Location 49	0.13 ppm gold anomaly in stream sediment sample	18
487440	7414000	Catchment Location 3 & 9	90 ppm La anomaly in stream sediment sample	20.4
488710	7412900		110 ppm La anomaly in stream sediment sample	
493700	7411400	White Flower	60 eppm Th anomaly from airborne survey data and 110 ppm La anomaly from stream sediment sample	18.7
493560	7415330	Yttrium Anomaly	80 ppm Y anomaly in stream sediment sample	13

Plans have been prepared for each prospect area showing geological units from published 1:100,000 scale mapping, geochemical/geophysical anomalies identified by previous explorers, and proposed traverses. These plans are included at Figures 15-20.



0 250 500 750

RED DINGO CORP PTY. LTD.
 STAR CREEK EL 31027
Mag Anomaly Prospect
 Proposed traverses on
 1:100K Geology base
 GDA94 Mga53 July 2019



Contours of TMI data from the
 1988 Endras survey flown at 250
 metre line spacing (flight lines
 shown in plan).

Contour interval = 100 nT.

AsIs International

Figure 15. Mag Anomaly prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

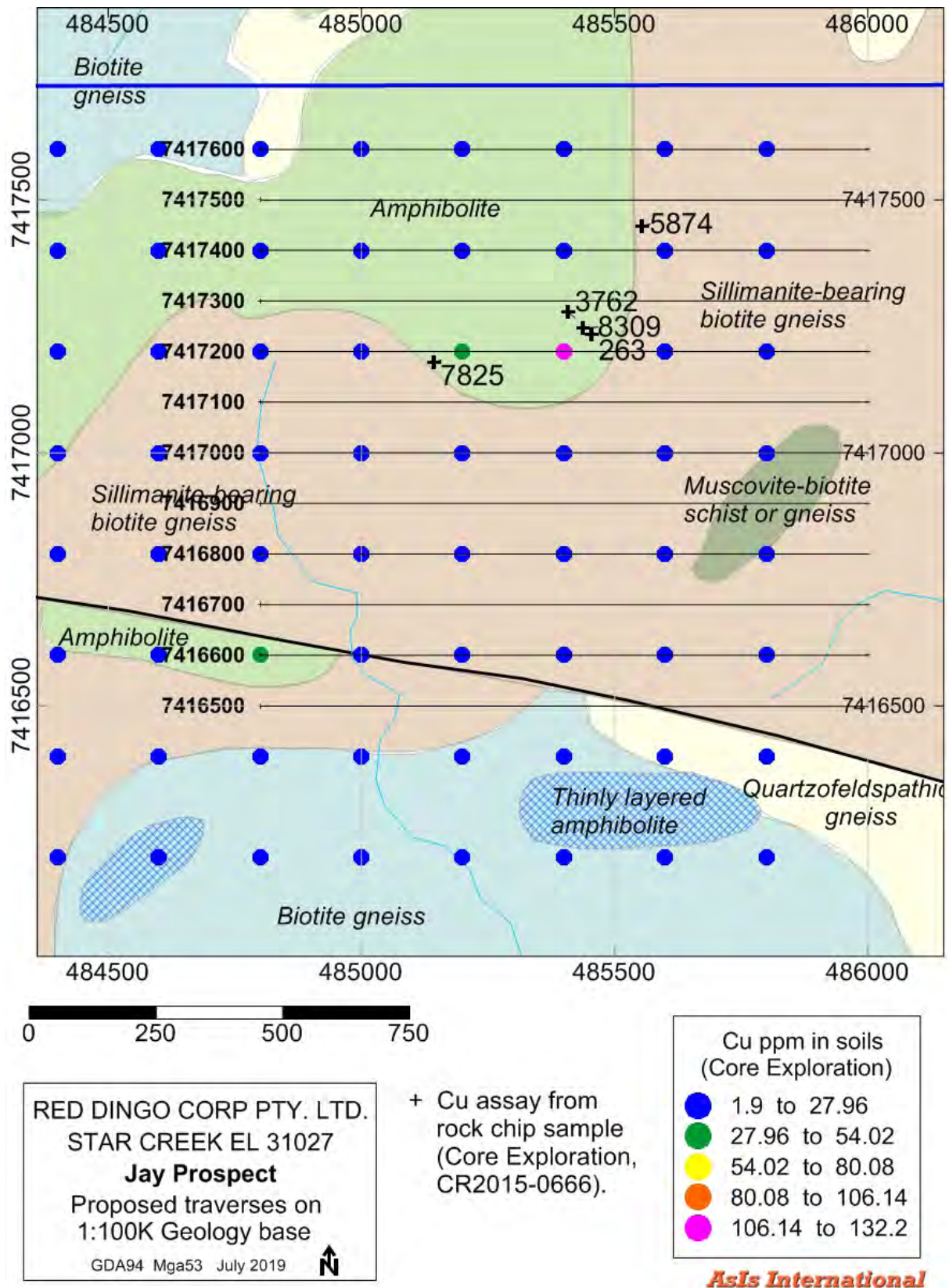


Figure 16. Jay prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

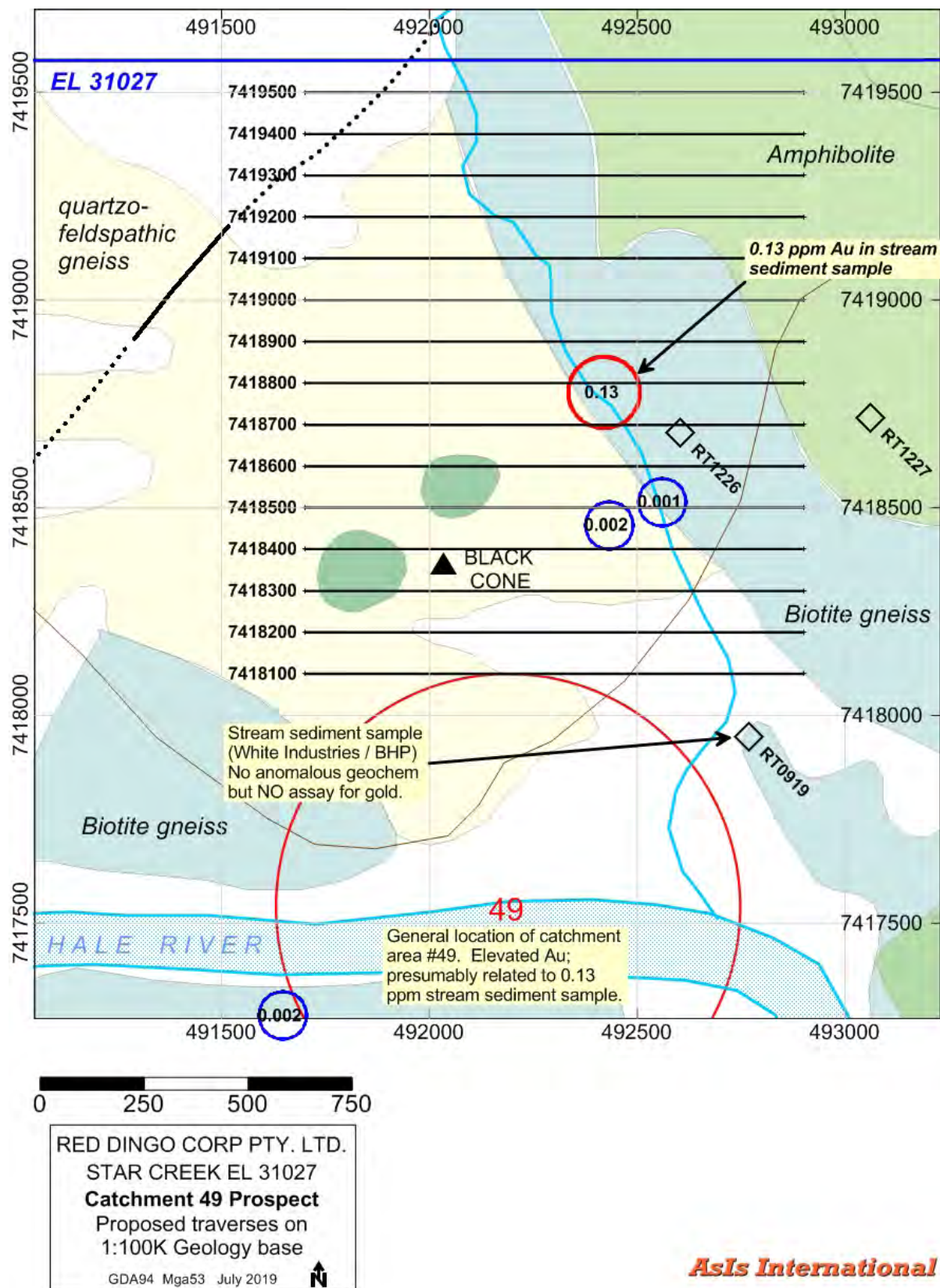


Figure 17. Catchment 49 prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

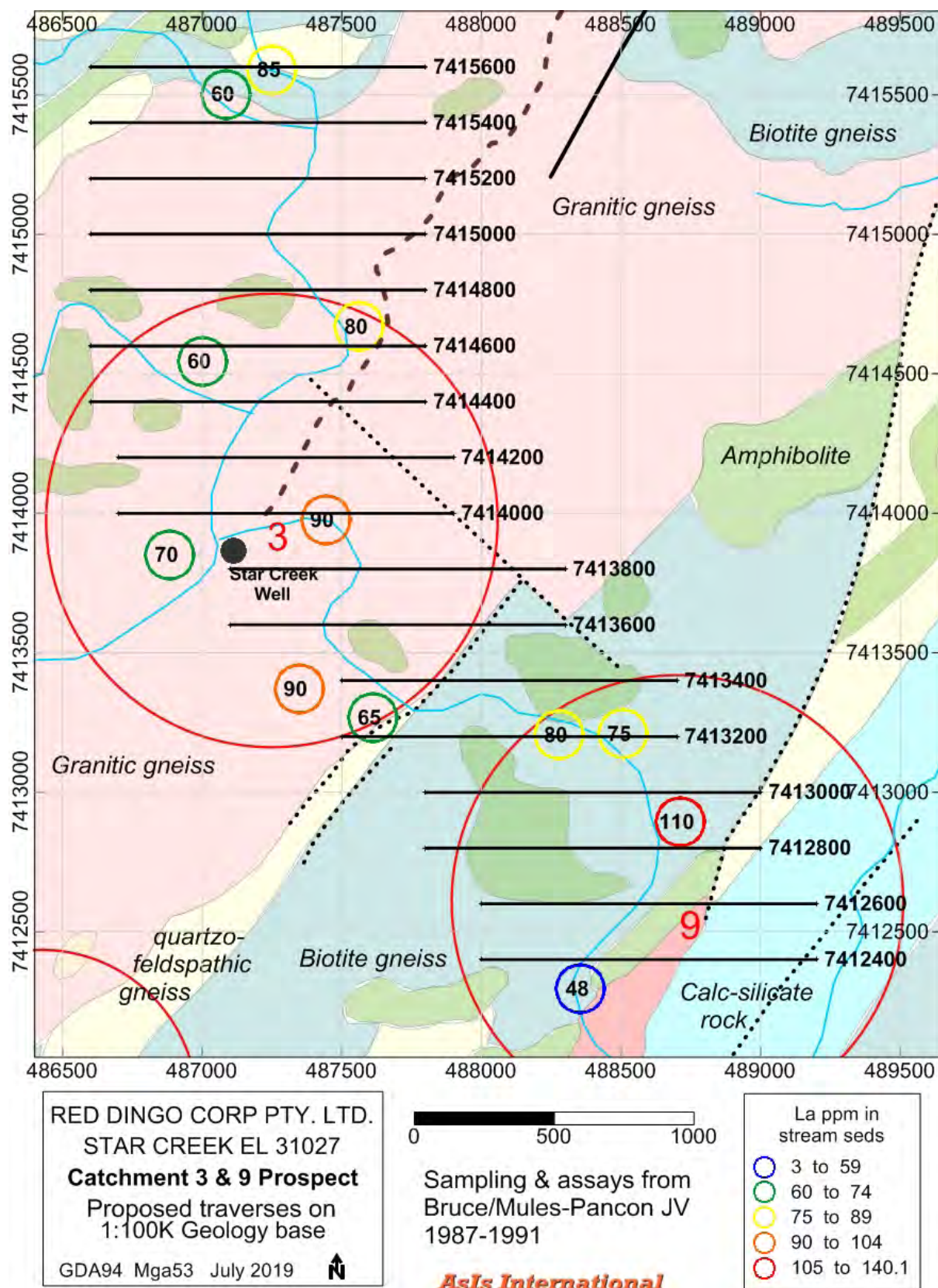


Figure 18. Catchment 3 & 9 prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

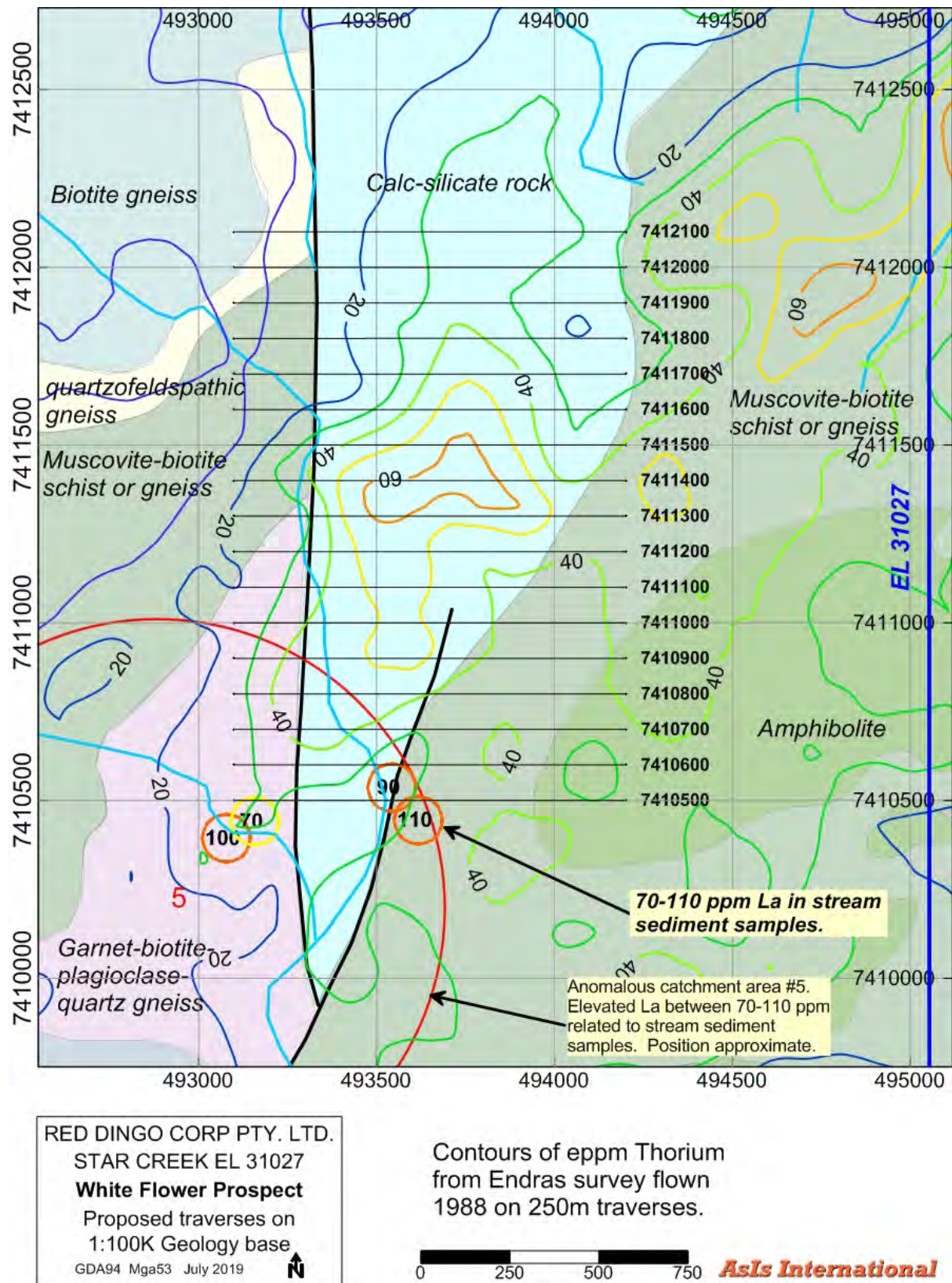


Figure 19. White Flower prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

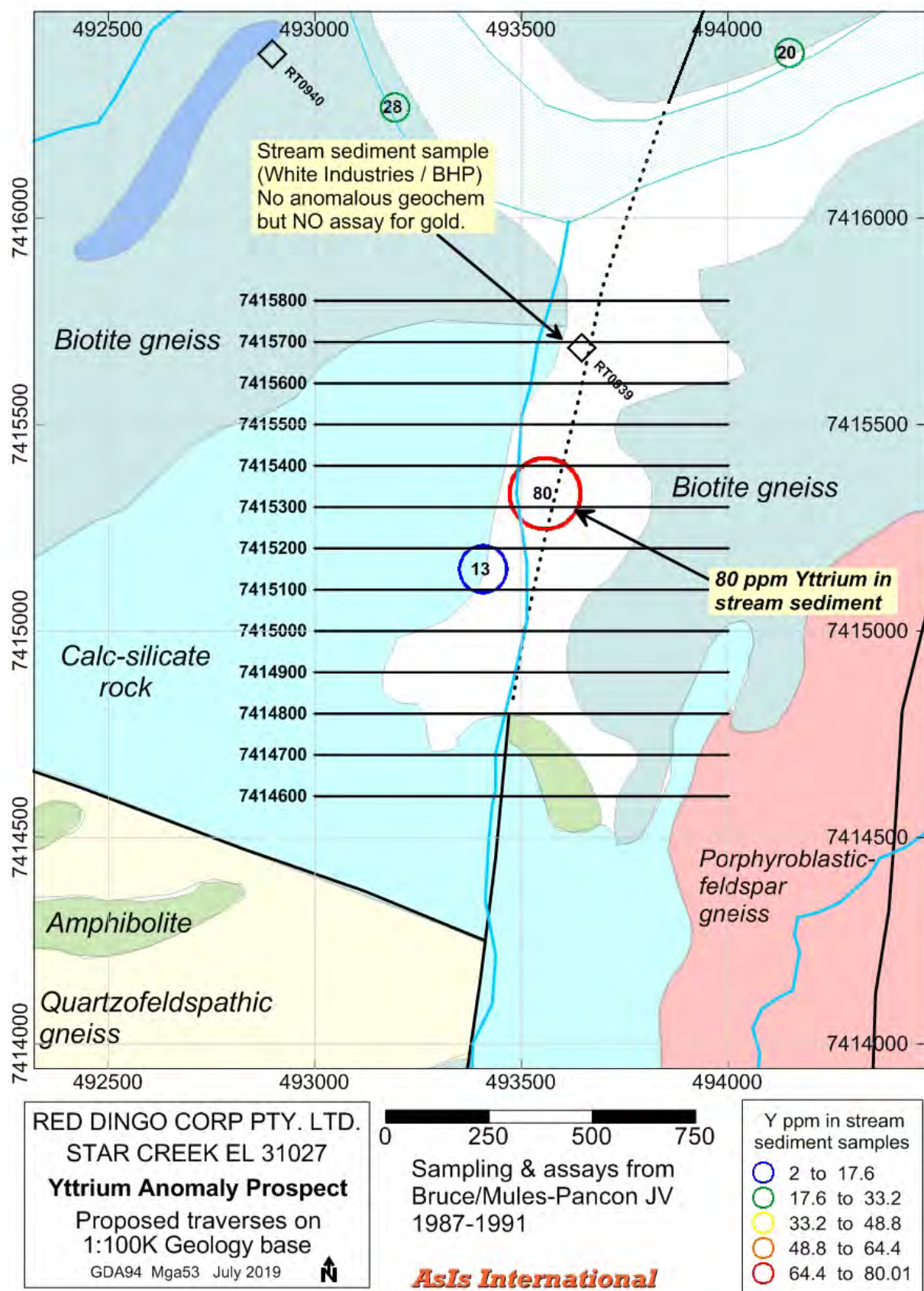


Figure 20. Yttrium Anomaly prospect - Location map and proposed traverses on geology.

6. EXPENDITURE

Table 6: Exploration expenditure

ACTIVITY DETAILS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD		
Admissible Expenditure	Detail work done including number of samples taken / stations / line km surveyed /metres drilled etc.	AU\$ Claimed
A. Geological Activities and Prospecting	Re-sample previous rock chip sites. Obtain further rock chip samples and assay with XRF. Continue search and recording of previously worked sites.	8,746
B. Geochemical Activities		
C. Geophysical and Remote Sensing Activities		
D. Drilling		
E. Bulk Sampling and Earthworks	Significant rainfall necessitated the repair and upgrading of access tracks.	9,878
F. Rehabilitation		
G. Pre-feasibility inc. Metallurgical and Environmental		
H. Office Studies	Graham Bubner is continuing to assemble historical data and is preparing a proposed drill program.	4,983
I. Land Access	Post-grant heritage surveys.	
J. Overheads	Not to exceed 15% of the sum of A to I above. Description not required.	3,503
K. Preliminary Exploration		
L. Total Expenditure Claimed		27,110
M. Covenant for this reporting period	\$25,000	Number of blocks: 42

7. FURTHER WORK

It is important to continue attempts to conclude an Exploration Agreement with the landowners of Ambalindum station, so that serious on-ground exploration can proceed within the regulatory framework.

Once this has been accomplished, detailed investigations on the six prospect areas as described in section 5.2.3 'Prospect Area Selection' can commence.

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