

QUARTERLY REPORT ASX Announcement 08/01/2014

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MAJOR PROJECTS Ammaroo Rock Phosphate Karinga Lakes Brine Potash Ross River: IOCGU

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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2013

Rum Jungle Resources Ltd's strategic intent is to find, develop and operate fertiliser mineral projects, and pursue base metals and gold prospects, located in close proximity to existing Central Australian transport infrastructure.

Rum Jungle Resources Ltd has significant resources of both phosphate and potash. It has significant cash reserves on deposit to ensure a timely delivery of its objectives.

HIGHLIGHTS

• The company raised \$9.88M by a placement to Australian institutions thereby increasing the total institutional backing of the company to over 35% of the issued capital

• A Share Purchase Plan (SPP) is also current allowing shareholders the opportunity to invest in the company under the same terms as its institutional investors. The SPP closes on January 15

• The largest and most influential Chinese government owned chemical consulting corporation (CICCC) has undertaken to do a prefeasibility study (PFS) on the brine lakes potash project at Karinga in the NT

• A report recently released by Geoscience Australia has highlighted the possibility of substantial potash resources within some of the major salt lakes in arid parts of Central Australia. The company has moved quickly to apply for large areas over Lake Amadeus in the NT and Lake Torrens in SA, which could become part of a long-term development plan if resources can be established

• Following a marked downturn in exploration activity by other parties in the NT, substantial amounts of prospective acreage in the Georgina and Wiso Basins have become available. This allowed the company to make a number of significant new applications for exploration licences where indicated phosphate beds occur. These applications have also been motivated by infrastructure advantages as outlined below

SUMMARY

HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY

• The 2013 field season has finished. During the Quarter, 9,230 man-hours were worked in the field with no reportable injuries or accidents and, in total, 26,530 man-hours were worked during calendar 2013

Project	Field Hours Worked			
Froject	Final Quarter 2013	Calender 2013		
Ammaroo	5,960	16,340		
Karinga	2,820	9,450		
Ross River	140	230		
Mount Bundey / Mount Goyder	310	510		
Total	9,230	26,530		

Field hours worked for the December Quarter and calendar 2013.



- NT Worksafe reviewed Rum Jungles Resources' Risk Management Plan and made a site visit to the Karinga Lakes project. NT Department of Mines and Energy (DME) also visited the Karinga Lakes project
- Local Indigenous workers from Ampilatwatja community and prison inmates in a Government work scheme were employed sporadically during the Quarter
- There were no reportable environmental incidents

CORPORATE

- The takeover of Central Australian Phosphate moved to compulsory acquisition after Rum Jungle Resources secured more than 90% of the shares during November 2013. At the date of this report the compulsory acquisition process has been completed and Central Australian Phosphate Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rum Jungle Resources
- Rum Jungle Resources' Annual General Meeting was held in Melbourne on 28 November 2013
- Rum Jungle Resources successfully completed an institutional placement of 70,549,882 shares at \$0.14 per share to raise \$9.88M (before costs) to fund the advancement of the development of the Ammaroo Phosphate project and the Karinga Lakes Potash project. The placement was strongly supported and oversubscribed by RUM's existing institutional shareholders and new investors
- In addition to the share placement, RUM activated a share purchase plan whereby exiting shareholders can purchase up to \$15,000 in new shares at an issue price of \$0.14. This share purchase plan closes on Wednesday 15 January 2014
- An agreement was signed with the Chinese International Chemical Consulting Corporation (CICCC), a Chinese Government owned engineering consultancy, to conduct a pre-feasibility study on the Karinga Lakes potash project. This enables specific technical expertise regarding the conversion of salt lake brines into saleable potash products to be bought to bear, as a number of these operations currently exist in China
- Rum Jungle Resources attended a Northern Territory trade delegation visit to Japan and China in October and November enabling the opportunity to introduce Rum Jungle Resources projects to Japanese Trading Houses and Chinese industry investors. A follow-up Chinese Investment Forum held in Darwin in December also included delegates from the Chinese Development Bank

AMMAROO PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

- Diamond core drilling was completed during the Quarter. In total for 2013, 55 holes were completed for 1,726.4 m. Metallurgical tests and assays are underway
- RC drilling was completed on November 22. In total for the program, 332 holes were completed for 14,181 m. Assay results are being received with the final batch expected in February 2014
- Production bore pump testing was undertaken at the Ammaroo waterbore with impressive flow rate, drawdown and recharge rates
- Progressive rehabilitation of drill sites and tracks was completed in early December
- It is anticipated to release a major JORC Resource upgrade, combining and extending Barrow Creek 1 and Arganara, in Q1 2014 or shortly thereafter

NEW PHOSPHATE PROJECTS

As part of strategic planning to bolster Rum Jungle Resources' portfolio as prospective ground becomes available, three new phosphate project areas have been applied for very close to transport infrastructure in the NT. Each of the new applications contain existing phosphate leads, some with assays in excess of 10% P. All the new applications will be assessed and rated against each other and against existing greenfields Rum Jungle Resources' and Central Australian Phosphate projects. Some areas may be dropped.



TENNANT EAST PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

 Three contiguous applications cover 1,640 km² in the Georgina Basin east of Tennant Creek and directly south of Barkly Highway. They are targeting phosphate in the Gum Ridge Formation of the Georgina Basin. This formation hosts the Wonarah phosphate deposit and a waterbore in the application area contains known phosphate. The only previous phosphate exploration drillholes average over 7 km apart

BRUNCHILLY PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

Three contiguous phosphate applications cover an area of 2,439 km² in the Georgina Basin. Parts of the area have been previously held by a Minemakers-Geotech JV and by Vale. Some encouraging leads remain untested. The only previous drillholes average over 5 km apart and much of the Rum Jungle Resources' applications have never been explored

BURGE BORE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

• A single application of 532.6 km² which straddles the Central Australian Railway. It covers two waterbores rated as moderately and highly prospective. The only previous drillholes are over 3 km apart

AREA THIRTEEN PHOSPHATE, NT

• EL application of 470.1 km² that straddles the Central Australian Railway. It covers two waterbores rated as moderately prospective and is immediately south of bores on moratorium ALRA land with even better phosphate intercepts. There is no previous exploration drilling

KARINGA LAKES POTASH PROJECT, NT

- Eleven sonic drill holes were completed this Quarter for at total of 17 holes for 259 m. Core samples were sent for porosity and drainable porosity testing
- Extended duration, large volume pump tests were conducted at Curtin Boundary and Miningere Trenches and from a borehole at Island Lake 5. Flow rate at all trenches declined over time at a log linear rate. This is indicative of radial groundwater flow to a well or trench
- There was little or no change in brine composition during pumping
- Evaporation trials continued with predictably encouraging results
- All testwork to date has increased confidence in the project

ANGAS DOWNS POTASH PROJECT, NT

• An agreement with the TOs to enable exploration is expected to be completed early in 2014

LAKE HOPKINS POTASH PROJECT, WA

• E69/3144 has been granted and an exemption from expenditure on E69/2814 was approved by DMP

LAKE MACKAY POTASH, WA

• A JV agreement with Toro Energy is still waiting to be formally signed

NEW POTASH PROJECTS

Two new potash project areas have been applied for. The areas were chosen largely based on an Australia-wide Geoscience Australia (GA) report into salt lake geochemistry



LAKE AMADEUS POTASH PROJECT, NT

• Four contiguous ELs, covering 1,920 km² have been applied for. They cover all vacant ground over Lake Amadeus in the NT as a strategic long-term plan. This lake is part of the Central Australian Groundwater Discharge Zone, as are the Karinga Lakes. The most prospective parts of Lake Amadeus, as highlighted in a recent Geoscience Australia study into the potential mineral resources of Australia's salt lakes, are included in the application area

LAKE TORRENS POTASH, SA

• The remaining vacant 947 km² portion of eastern Lake Torrens which was highlighted in the above mentioned Geoscience Australia study has been applied for. It is close to major transport infrastructure and southern Australian fertiliser markets

ALICE SPRINGS/ROSS RIVER PROJECT, NT

• All Ross River Project rehabilitation has been completed

TOP END GOLD - MOUNT GOYDER, NT

- RC drilling was completed on Uranex JV EL 25165 and EL 24468 (RUM). No economic grades were intersected
- EL 24468 and EL 23921 were surrendered and EL 23791 is in the process of surrender





Rum Jungle Resources, Central Australian Phosphate and Territory Phosphate Projects for phosphate (red) and potash (blue).



AMMAROO PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

The Ammaroo Phosphate Project is located 240 km southeast of Tennant Creek. The project covers over 250 km strike of the northwestern neck of the highly prospective southern Georgina Basin. The project area contains the Barrow Creek 1 and Arganara deposits which have JORC Resources, the Ammaroo South prospect, and significant greenfields potential.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 25183	431	137	19/04/2007	18/04/2015	Territory Phosphate
EL 25184	356	112	19/04/2007	18/04/2015	Territory Phosphate
EL 25185	775	243	19/04/2007	18/04/2015	Territory Phosphate
EL 28116	118	37	18/01/2011	17/01/2017	RUM
EL 28402	99	31	20/06/2011	19/06/2017	RUM
EL 28403	409	128	20/06/2011	19/06/2017	RUM
EL 28978	224	70	11/04/2012	10/04/2018	RUM
EL 28979	128	40	06/03/2012	05/03/2018	RUM
EL 28980	173	54	11/04/2012	10/04/2018	RUM
EL 29266	96	30	03/08/2012	02/08/2018	RUM
EL 29267	38	12	03/08/2012	02/08/2018	RUM
EL 26196	528	165	22/07/2008	21/07/2015	RUM
EL 29773	115	36	01/08/2013	31/07/2019	RUM
EL 29826	89	28	22/08/2013	21/08/2019	RUM
MLA 29463	6,375 hectares	na	application 30/03/2012	30 years from grant	RUM

RUM and Territory Phosphate Ammaroo phosphate titles.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 24726	939.57	294	01/04/2008	31/03/2014	CEN
EL 25664	54.36	17	23/08/2007	22/08/2015	CEN
EL 27987	111.91	35	27/10/2010	26/10/2016	CEN
EL 28648	19.21	6	25/10/2011	24/10/2017	CEN
EL 29373	575.90	180	14/09/2012	13/09/2018	CEN
EL 29374	618.70	193	14/09/2012	13/09/2018	CEN
EL 26915	743.87	236	08/04/2009	07/04/2015	Fertoz
ELA 26225	444.40	161	ALRA veto ends 30/04/2013	-	CEN
EL 26226	203.80	66	19/02/2008	18/02/2014*	CEN
EL 26227	347.03	114	19/02/2008	18/02/2014*	CEN
EL 26228	1,076.85	354	19/02/2008	18/02/2014*	CEN
MLA 29854	9,074 hectares	na	Application 14/02/2013	25 years from grant	CEN

CEN Ammaroo phosphate titles and JV. * being renewed





Ammaroo phosphate titles as of the 01/12/2013. ML applications in pink. RUM ELs and drilling shown in dark blue, existing CEN holes in black, CEN titles and Fertoz JV and Phase 1 drilling on CEN EL 24726 in light blue. Red polygons are RUM areas most recently relinquished or surrendered.

RC Drilling

RC drilling was completed on November 22. In total for the program, 332 holes were completed for 14,181 m.

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling at Arganara re-commenced on September 29 and was stopped on October 4, with four holes for the Quarter. During the 2013 program, 51 holes were drilled for 1601.3 m at Barrow Creek 1 and four holes for 125.6 m at CEN Arganara for a total of 1726.4 m. These holes provided samples for comprehensive testing, quality control on the RC drilling and the best possible geological information.

Diamond Core Sampling and Metallurgical Sampling

Diamond core samples have been dispatched to several labs for metallurgical and engineering testing. The remaining diamond assays were received in the first week of January. Worley Parsons engineers have requested an extra 800 kg of diamond core sample for metallurgical testwork. These additional samples will be selected and collected after all routine assays have been received in mid January.

Resource Samples and Assays

Some of the better results are shown below.



Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Average P ₂ O ₅ (%)
CARC130	530798	7620391	4	7	3	19.8
CARC043	528404	7620397	8	19	11	14.6
CARC045	528401	7619598	11	32	21	12.2
CARC044	528405	7619994	13	33	20	11.4
CARC100	530010	7620413	11	20	9	13.6
CARC141	531202	7620803	13	16	3	20.8
CARC299	537185	7616518	13	19	6	15.1
CARC118	530397	7619997	13	23	10	13.6
CARC096	530000	7621996	14	19	5	15.0
CARC096	"	"	18	19	1	30.4
CARC144	531201	7619613	18	25	7	18.3
CARC144	"	"	29	31	2	12.6

Selected phosphate intercepts from Phase 1 RC drilling assays received to 31/12/2013. Locations are GDA94, Zone 53.

Results received up to the 31/12/2013 are shown on the figure below. Intervals are calculated at $10\% P_2O_5$ cut-off with up to 2 m internal dilution. In some cases, there are two phosphatic intervals in one hole. Coloured squares indicate holes where assays were received during the Quarter, with the colour legend as follows:

- >25% P_2O_5 red square
- $17\% 25\% P_2O_5$ orange square
- 10% 17% P₂O₅ yellow square
- 3% 10% P₂O₅ blue square
- <3% P₂O₅ grey cross



Better phosphatic intervals of Phase 1 RC drilling from assays received to date. Highlighted squares indicate highest 1 m phosphate assay. See text for colour codes.

Additional routine assays will be received in the New Year and it is anticipated to have the final results by mid February. The laboratory is limited by having only 200 platinum crucibles available at one time for phosphate work.



An additional 250 sample pulps from previous drilling on EL 24726 (CEN) were collected and submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals for determination of lead and other deleterious elements. After all assays are received in Q1 2014 or shortly thereafter, a major JORC Resource upgrade, combining and extending Barrow Creek 1 and Arganara, will be undertaken.

Surveying

A surveyor from Ausurv Pty Ltd arrived on site on the November 26 to survey all 2013 diamond drillhole collars, RC collars in Phase 1 RC on EL 24726 and the Barrow Creek 1 resource extension drilling. However, due to equipment failure, only Phase 1 and two thirds of the diamond holes were completed. He will complete the work in mid January. Accurate survey of the collars is a requirement of the JORC resource statement.

Water Bore Testing

Production bore testing was successfully completed with three 100 minute steps tests at 20, 25 and 27 l/s. A 24 hour Constant Rate Test at 26 l/s was then completed with drawdown and recharge monitored. Only 3 m of drawdown was recorded over 24 hours with 2.2 million litres of water pumped.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of RC bags from 2012 drilling on CEN tenement EL 24726 was undertaken during the Quarter. Rehabilitation of Rum Jungle Resources' drill samples at Barrow Creek 1 and Ammaroo South was also completed during December.

CEN LUCY CREEK PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

This is a CEN project on the southern margin of the Georgina Basin, 380 km southeast of Tennant Creek. It contains the Patanella Prospect in which steeply dipping phosphate is hosted in a different formation to Rum Jungle Resources' other Georgina Basin prospects and appears to be associated with a growth fault. There is as yet untested, but probably lesser, potential along strike away from the fault.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder		
EL 24716	234.62	74	01/12/2005	30/11/2013*	CEN		
EL 24724	50.74	16	02/12/2005	01/12/2013*	CEN		



CEN Lucy Creek ELs. *Both renewals pending.

CEN Lucy Creek phosphate titles, showing Patanella Prospect and the prospective interval in pink.



TENNANT EAST PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

Three contiguous phosphate ELs, covering 1,640 km², were applied for 40-100 km east of Tennant Creek and directly south of the Barkly Highway. One waterbore (RN010258) on ELA 30209 was highlighted as prospective for phosphate in a 2007 NT Geological Survey (NTGS) study, with best grades by assay of 2.04% P_2O_5 from 140 m. Since the area was not included in the CSIRO/Vale waterbore study, Rum Jungle Resources attempted to XRF the waterbore cuttings from this area, but these could not be located by the Alice Springs DME facility.

The area has only been explored once previously for phosphate; by Vale. They became side-tracked and drilled IOCG targets in basement. The Vale exploration holes were on average over 7 km apart. The south and east of their tenement package was entirely untested. Vale then surrendered the titles as part of a corporate withdrawal to focus on South America.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Application Date	Holder			
ELA 30209	777.77	250	11/12/2013	RUM			
ELA 30210	140.41	49	11/12/2013	RUM			
ELA 30211 721.86 225 11/12/2013 RUM							
Tennant East phosphate titles.							



Tennant East phosphate project showing waterbores (RN series) in the 2007 NTGS study and previous drilling by Vale (VG series). The area to the south and southeast remains untested. Note the proximity to existing infrastructure

BRUNCHILLY PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

The Brunchilly Project consists of three contiguous phosphate applications covering a total area of 2,439 km² east of Bootu Creek Manganese Mine near Tennant Creek. Part of the area was previously held by Minemakers and a Minemakers-Geotech JV. They mapped out a 35 km long by 10 km wide northwest-trending embayment which they planned to drill but the joint venture was dissolved in early 2013 as Minemakers focused on the development of its Wonarah deposit. The Brunchilly target zone remains untested.





Minemakers' soil sampling for P showing relative dot proportional results. The largest reading was from cuttings next to a waterbore with the depth unknown. Minemakers' target zone remains untested. Note the proximity to the highway, Central Australian railway and gas pipeline (purple) to the west.

Of the 12 waterbores within the Brunchilly Project area tested during the CSIRO/Vale study, three were rated as highly prospective and five as moderately prospective. Vale held seven contiguous ELs over part of this area. Twenty four of the Vale holes were in the southeast of Rum Jungle Resources applications. The closest of these holes are 2.1 km apart and the average spacing is 5.18 km. Only two holes, 16 km apart, were drilled in the north.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Application Date	Holder
ELA 30222	813.8	250	13/12/2013	RUM
ELA 30223	812.7	250	13/12/2013	RUM
ELA 30224	812.7	250	13/12/2013	RUM



Brunchilly phosphate titles.

Brunchilly Project area showing waterbores highlighted as prospective for phosphate by NTGS (in blue) and as highly prospective in the CSIRO/Vale (red) and moderately prospective (orange). Previous wide-spaced drilling by Vale is shown as black dots.



BURGE BORE PHOSPHATE PROJECT, NT

This is a single EL application that straddles the Central Australian Railway, 210 km northwest of Tennant Creek. It covers two waterbores considered prospective. RN033265, right on the railway, reportedly had significant P below 51 m and a major interval from 63 m to 78 m. Vale held the ground previously but drilled only six holes on ELA 30225 and these holes are over 3 km apart. Exploration will be directed to locating economic grades of phosphate at shallower depths.

Tenement	enement Area km ² Sub-Blocks		Application Date	Holder		
ELA 30225	532.6	163	13/12/2013	RUM		
Burge Bore phosphate title.						



Burge Bore ELA 30225 showing waterbores considered prospective as red and orange dots. The previous widelyspaced Vale holes are labelled. Note the proximity to both the railway and gas pipeline (purple).

AREA THIRTEEN PHOSPHATE, NT

This is a single application of 470 km² which straddles the Central Australian Railway. It is midway between Tennant Creek and Katherine and covers the northwestern edge of the Wiso Basin. The application covers two waterbores considered moderately prospective for phosphate as shown in orange below. Even higher phosphate was recorded in two bores further north but they are on ALRA moratorium land. However, the intercepts in the waterbores themselves are prohibitively deep (>100 m). Vale held the ground previously but did not drill any holes. Exploration will be focussed on locating shallow phosphate closer to depositional edge of the basin.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Application Date	Holder		
ELA 30221	470.1	150	13/12/2013	RUM		

Area Thirteen phosphate title.





Area 13 ELA 30221 which straddles the railway showing the waterbores thought to be prospective in red and orange.

KARINGA POTASH PROJECT, NT

RUM & Reward Minerals JV. RUM is operator, sole risk funding and increasing equity

The Karinga Lakes Potash project is located along the Lasseter Highway between Alice Springs and Uluru. The Central Australian Karinga Creek drainage system contains a chain of dozens of dry salt lakes. It has a maximum inferred JORC resource of 5,500,000 tonnes of sulfate of potash at an average aquifer thickness of 15 m and an average depth to the water table of 1 m. This equates to a maximum schoenite (potassium magnesium sulfate) resource of 13,000,000 tonnes.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 24987	410	132	10/10/2006	09/10/2014	RUM
EL 25080	699	225	09/10/2006	08/10/2014	Tyson
EL 28272	230	74	14/04/2011	13/04/2017	RUM/RWD
EL 28273	174	56	14/04/2011	13/04/2017	RUM/RWD
EL 28205	121	39	09/03/2011	08/03/2017	RUM/RWD
EL 28872	245	79	06/03/2012	05/03/2018	RUM
EL 29890	165	53	29/11/2013	28/11/2019	RUM
AA 30119	-	-	application	25 years from grant	RUM

Karinga Lakes JV potash titles.

Sonic Drilling

Sonic Drilling was completed on November 9. In total for 2013, 17 holes were drilled for 259 m. 71 core intervals were sampled and sent for porosity, density and moisture content testing at E-Precision laboratory in Perth. 71 samples were also sent to the British Geological Survey for drainable porosity testing.



Hole	Easting	Northing	Lake	Zone	Depth	Date
KLS01	777001	7209933	Curtin West	52	20	28/09/2013
KLS02	787322	7204493	Curtin North	52	20.1	18/10/2013
KLS03	789709	7202771	Mallee Well East	52	12	20/10/2013
KLS05	800582	7200481	Swansons	52	20	21/10/2013
KLS06	206079	7200882	Swansons North	53	15	23/10/2013
KLS07	205798	7199144	Island 5	53	15	24/10/2013
KLS08	207422	7200546	Island 4	53	15	28/10/2013
KLS09	210072	7202256	Skinny Lake	53	15	29/10/2013
KLS10	211944	7197703	Curtin Boundary	53	14	01/11/2013
KLS11	210157	7197586	Island 2	53	13	31/10/2013
KLS12	212296	7196746	Island 1	53	12	01/11/2013
KLS13	227298	7196244	Miningere West	53	20	03/10/2013
KLS14	226806	7195229	Miningere West	53	20	05/10/2013
KLS15	233228	7198416	Miningere	53	20	06/11/2013
KLS16	247540	7192398	Murphys	53	3	08/11/2013
KLS17	250182	7194214	Murphys	53	5	09/11/2013
KLS18	261494	7191554	Pulcura	53	20	07/11/2013

Collar table of sonic drillholes in the Karinga Lakes Project. Note there is no number 4.

Porosity Testing

71 sonic core samples were sent to E-Precision Lab in Perth for geotechnical and porosity testing. The average moisture content of the samples was 21.9%. The average void ratio was 0.561 and the average porosity was 33.93%. Specific Gravity of the sediments averaged 2.67.

There is little variation in porosity between stratigraphic units:

- Siltstone Porosity 34.70%
- Sandstone Porosity 31.54%
- Lake Sediment Porosity –34.57%

Results from drainable porosity samples are yet to be received.

Pump Testing

Extended duration, large volume pump testing was completed at the Curtin Boundary Trench on September 11. Over 26 days, approximately 4.5 million litres of brine were pumped at 2.2 litres/sec (I/s) on average. If the first days assays are discounted then the brine geochemistry remained relatively unchanged over 26 days which is very encouraging.

	K ppm	Mg ppm	SO₄ ppm	Na ppm	CI ppm
Day 1	5000	6600	54,000	84,000	120,000
Day 2	4600	5900	53,000	73,000	110,000
Average(26 days)	4418	5922	52,666	76,111	109,259

Table of brine assays from pump testing of Curtin Boundary Trench.

Pumping testing commenced at the Miningere Trench on September 15. The trench is 1.5m wide, 80m long and 3m deep and is dug into weathered and fractured siltstone of the Horseshoe Bend Shale. The Miningere Trench Pump test was stopped on September 28 due to pump failure, restarted on the September 29 and continued into October. By the end of October, over 16 million litres of brine had been pumped from the Miningere Trench with extremely high potassium levels averaging 8,740 ppm K.

A constant rate pump test of 25 day duration was completed at Island 5 on December 9. Brine was pumped at 4 l/s for 25 days from a bore hole with 8.4 million litres pumped during the 25 days.



Evaporation Tests

The evaporation trials are proceeding as planned with encouragingly predictable results.



Evaporation trial progress showing predictable progress towards the target zone highlighted in red.



Date	Sample	К	Mg	SO ₄	Na	CI	Density	Volume
30/05/2013	T1	5400	5400	40000	80000	120000	1.165	4000
30/05/2013	T2	5300	5300	39000	79000	120000	1.165	4000
30/05/2013	T3	5400	5300	40000	80000	120000	1.165	4000
02/07/2013	T1	5500	5300	42000	83000	120000	1.176	3685
02/07/2013	T2	5300	5100	42000	78000	130000	1.177	3717
02/07/2013	T3	5300	5200	43000	76000	120000	1.177	3682
30/07/2013	T1	6700	6200	45000	93000	140000	1.193	3416
30/07/2013	T2	6600	6200	45000	93000	140000	1.193	3360
30/07/2013	T3	6600	6200	46000	92000	140000	1.193	3364
20/08/2013	T1	7400	6900	52000	100000	160000	1.213	3011
20/08/2013	T2	7300	6900	53000	100000	160000	1.215	3017
20/08/2013	T3	7300	7000	53000	100000	160000	1.213	3009
10/09/2013	T1	8300	8000	63000	120000	180000	1.2414	2584
10/09/2013	T2	7900	7600	63000	110000	180000	1.2411	2560
10/09/2013	T3	8200	8000	64000	120000	180000	1.2416	2523
04/10/2013	T1	12000	11000	95000	120000	170000	1.2557	2022
04/10/2013	T2	12000	11000	92000	120000	170000	1.2545	1966
04/10/2013	T3	12000	12000	94000	120000	170000	1.2565	1955
10/10/2013	T1	14000	13000	100000	120000	170000	1.2632	1784
10/10/2013	T2	13000	12000	98000	110000	170000	1.2612	1792
10/10/2013	T3	13000	13000	99000	110000	170000	1.2626	1750
17/10/2013	T1	17000	15000	130000	110000	160000	1.273	1416
17/10/2013	T2	16000	14000	120000	110000	160000	1.27	1394
17/10/2013	T3	16000	15000	130000	110000	160000	1.272	1364
31/10/2011	T1	22000	22000	170000	100000	150000	1.302	1281
31/10/2011	T2	22000	22000	170000	110000	150000	1.3003	1234
31/10/2011	T3	23000	22000	170000	110000	150000	1.3017	1182
08/11/2013	T1	26000	23000	140000	110000	170000	1.285	1236
08/11/2013	T2	26000	24000	140000	110000	170000	1.285	1057
08/11/2013	T3	25000	23000	140000	110000	170000	1.285	1114
13/11/2013	T1	30000	28000	170000	110000	170000	1.2989	1146
13/11/2013	T2	28000	25000	170000	100000	160000	1.3021	1051
13/11/2013	T3	29000	27000	170000	96000	150000	1.3011	1077
16/11/2013	T1	31000	27000	150000	110000	160000	1.2967	1101
16/11/2013	T2	32000	27000	150000	110000	160000	1.2969	1006
16/11/2013	T3	33000	28000	150000	110000	160000	1.2966	1023

Changes in brine chemistry during evaporation trials. Units are ppm.

Stage 2 tanks were drained, removed from site to Alice Springs and re-filled on December 13 to allow easier monitoring and sampling. Approximately 300 kg of potash salts (approx. 50%) had crystallised at this stage. Salt produced from Stage 1 evaporation tanks was sampled and sent for XRD analysis. Analysis confirmed high purity halite (NaCl) of 100%, 99% and 96% from the three tanks and that no product was being lost during Stage 1 evaporation.



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Tank 1 being drained. The amount of mixed potash salts produced by evaporation is visible.

Rehabilitation

The Pulcura Trench was rehabbed October 29-31. Rehabilitation was done using a 3 tonne excavator utilising supamats to prevent the excavator from becoming bogged. Rehabilitation was undertaken to demonstrate that trenches can be quickly and professionally rehabbed to an acceptable level. All fencing material, star pickets, bore casing and piezometers were also removed from the lake.

ANGAS DOWNS POTASH PROJECT, NT

These ELs total 635 km², 190 km southwest of Alice Springs and north of the Karinga Lakes Project. Although a drilling MMP has been approved for EL 27933, CLC clearances are yet to be obtained for any of the Angas (also spelt Angus) Downs project. A confidentiality agreement was signed in November and Rum Jungle Resources has been advised that an agreement with the TOs is to be forthcoming shortly.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 27933	243	78	27/10/2010	26/10/2016	RUM
EL 28885	392	126	06/03/2012	05/03/2018	RUM

Angas Downs potash titles.





Angas Downs granted EL 27933 and EL 28885 with interpreted palaeo-lakes outlined on SPOT5 imagery.

LAKE HOPKINS POTASH, WA

Lake Hopkins is situated near the NT/WA border, 520 km west of Alice Springs. The WA Department of Mines and Petroleum granted an exemption from expenditure on E69/2814 on December 5. DMP also advised that E69/3144 has been granted for all minerals effective November 11. DMP formally granted consent to explore on "Use and Benefit of Aboriginal Inhabitant Reserve 17614" backdated to November 22. The project is still awaiting approval of an access permit from the Federal Minister to enter and work on Aboriginal Land. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs has forwarded the paperwork to the Commonwealth Government and that approval should be forthcoming shortly. The work program then needs to be submitted to WA Department of Mines and Petroleum, and possibly the Department of Water, for their approval.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
E69/2814	153	49	06/07/2011	05/07/2016	RUM
E69/3144	256.8	82	11/11/2013	10/11/2018	RUM

WA potas	h titles	and	commitments.
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Granted E69/2814 (in blue) and the newly granted EP69/3144 (in red) around it.

LAKE MACKAY POTASH, WA

A JV agreement with Toro Energy, which is still waiting to be signed, covers the southern half of Lake Mackay, 550 km west northwest of Alice Springs . The JV includes all of E80/3486 and parts of E80/3484, 3485 and 3519.



Tenement	Sub-Blocks in JV	Grant	Expiry	Holder/Operator
E80/3484	35	16/05/2008	15/05/2015	Toro Energy Ltd
E80/3485	17	16/05/2008	15/05/2015	Toro Energy Ltd
E80/3486	69	16/05/2008	15/05/2015	Toro Energy Ltd
E80/3519	12	16/05/2008	15/05/2015	Toro Energy Ltd

Lake Mackay JV titles. Renewals were finally granted by DMP this month.



JV area over southern Lake Mackay. The red catchments are rated as most prospective for potassium, followed by yellow and green.

The potash potential of northern Lake Mackay has already been demonstrated. Reward Minerals Ltd has delineated a JORC Inferred Resource at Lake Mackay of 4,780,400,000 Bulk Cubic Metres (BCM) at 4.3 kg of SOP per BCM for a total of 20.56 million tonnes of SOP. The resource estimate was calculated on the basis of lakebed sediment volume (BCM) from surface to a depth of two metres and the water soluble potassium sulfate content of these sediments located within that Company's tenement holdings at Lake Mackay.

The evaporitic Proterozoic Bitter Springs Formation of the Amadeus Basin crops out to the immediate southwest of Lake Mackay and may occur at shallow depth beneath the lake. This formation may have contributed to the lake brines within the Rum Jungle Resources' JV. Indeed, it has been suggested that Lake Mackay may be the surface expression of an emergent Amadeus Basin salt diapir or a cluster of diapirs which could have provided a major contribution to lake brines. The 2013 GA (Geoscience Australia) study shown above rated the southern part of the lake as more highly prospective for potassium than the north.

LAKE AMADEUS POTASH PROJECT, NT

Four contiguous ELs have been applied for covering 1,920.5 km², over almost all of Lake Amadeus in the NT, 320 km southwest of Alice Springs and midway between the Angas Downs and Lake Hopkins Projects. The Cenozoic sequence in the Lake Amadeus basin contains two major units. The basal Uluru Clay is at least 60 m thick, overlies Proterozoic basement and consists of uniform clay horizons with minor intercalated gypsum deposited in shallow lacustrine and fluviatile environments, which were periodically saline and often dry. The Winmatti Beds comprise the top few metres of the sequence and consist of aeolian sand, gypsum-clay laminae and gypsum sands, which represent deposition in a saline groundwater discharge playa system. The lake is ringed by an older gypsum dune system that may have formed soon after Uluru Clay deposition and contains a younger inner gypsum dune system

This lake is part of the Central Australian Groundwater Discharge Zone; as are the Karinga Lakes. Lake Amadeus was included in Salt Lakes Evaporites and Aeolian Deposits (SLEADS) Project (Chivas and Bowler, 1986) and work by Jacobson et al. (1989) and Chen (1989 et seq). These studies were used by GA in their 2013 compilation. Either ends of this lake were highlighted as prospective for potassium and are covered by the Rum Jungle Resources' applications. The potash brine potential is untested.



Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Application Date	Holder
ELA 30194	218.00	70	05/12/2013-	RUM
ELA 30195	622.88	200	05/12/2013	RUM
ELA 30196	446.18	143	05/12/2013	RUM
ELA 30197	633.44	203	05/12/2013	RUM

Lake Amadeus potash titles.



Four contiguous potash applications over Lake Amadeus. The red catchments are rated by GA as most prospective for potassium, followed by yellow and green.

LAKE TORRENS POTASH, SA

Two large applications have been lodged over all the available ground on Lake Torrens, 180 km north of Port Augusta in South Australia. It is close to major infrastructure and this lake is the largest single area highlighted as prospective for potash of all the lakes studied by GA. GA's interpretation was almost entirely based on >4.6 weight percent K_2O in each of three large contiguous drainage catchments. GA also rated the area of the Rum Jungle Resources' applications as moderately prospective for lithium. It is believed that Tychean Resources Ltd (TKO - formerly ERO Mining Ltd) intended to explore part of Lake Torrens for lithium but the company has publically stated (23/08/2013) that it is moving away from lithium and is now focused on gold elsewhere.

There is a dearth of actual brine chemistry for the lake itself and it is not known to what extent, if any, groundwater discharge could contribute to the lake brine chemistry. However, the GA study cited a 1986 study by Bowler to say that, "Lake Torrens is dominantly fed by groundwaters with little surface water influence". This suggests a similar situation to the Karinga Lakes.

The only publically available work previous on evaporites and brines in and near 2013/00215 appears to have been by Comalco who briefly held a title over part of 2013/00215 in the late 1970s as part of a search for alkaline evaporites. Previous relevant work on 2013/00216 includes four stratigraphic holes drilled by the South Australian Geological Survey and exploration for gypsum around the lake edge by Delhi Australia Petroleum Ltd.

These Rum Jungle Resources' applications are over National Park. This means that Ministerial approval may need to be obtained by the appropriate Minister. This is generally not a problem and obviously other explorers have valid licences in SA National Parks. There may be additional conditions on the offer/approval. The potash prospectivity should be relatively easy to test once granted.

Tenement	Area km ²	Application Date	Holder		
2013/00215	897	17/12/2013	RUM		
2013/00216	50	17/12/2013	RUM		

Lake To	orrens	appl	lica	tions
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Satellite image showing the Lake Torrens applications. The catchments shown with a red tint are rated by GA as most prospective for potassium. Historic drillholes are shown as black dots. Note that there has been almost no drilling on the lake itself.

TOP END PROJECT - MT BUNDEY / MT GOYDER, NT

The Top End Project is in an established polymetallic province within 20 km of the Toms Gully gold mine. Rum Jungle Resources operated four tenements east of the Mary River which made up the Mount Goyder project within the Top End Project. Rum Jungle Resources is in JV with Uranex on EL 25165. This agreement allows Rum Jungle Resources to earn up to 70% interest in all metals other than uranium.

During this Quarter, RC drilling was undertaken test targets at the historical Donkey Hill gold prospect and geophysical targets peripheral to the Annaburro Dome. In all, nine holes were completed for 1,041 m, including six on the Uranex Joint Venture Tenement (EL 25165) and three on EL 24468 (RUM 100%).

Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Tenement
DHRC001	794713	8579769	60	270	85	25165
DHRC002	794713	8579731	60	270	133	25165
DHRC003	794740	8579745	60	270	133	25165
DHRC004	794707	8579724	60	270	115	24468
DHRC005	794732	8579767	60	270	91	24468
DHRC006	794778	8579704	60	270	169	24468
MGRC049	795002	8584246	90	0	61	25165
MGRC050	796442	8585545	90	0	133	25165
MGRC051	794326	8585692	90	0	121	25165

RC drilling at Annaburro Dome and surrounds. Locations are GDA94, Zone 52.

Only anomalous to low grade mineralisation was intersected.



Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb%
DHRC001	55	60	5	0.26	-	-	-
	79	82	3	-	2.3	0.21	-
DHRC002	88	90	2	-	-	0.18	0.18
	109	111	2	0.13	-	-	-
	116	117	1	-	-	1.24	-
	130	132	2	1.80	-	-	-
DHRC003	86	91	5	0.35	-	-	-
	106	107	1	0.28	-	-	-
	112	113	1	0.21		-	
DHRC004	80	82	2	0.44		0.43	
	85	87	2	-	-	0.16	0.42
	92	93	1	0.20	-	0.21	-
	97	98	1	0.14	-	0.10	0.14
	110	111	1	0.84	-	1.00	-
DHRC005	68	69	1	0.18	-	-	-
	75	77	2	0.17	-	-	-
DHRC006	76	77	1	-	8.0	0.13	0.53

Assay results for Donkey Hill RC drilling.

Rum Jungle Resources intends to drop the Top End project. ELs 24468, 23791 and 23921 have been, or are being, surrendered.

ROSS RIVER / ALICE SPRINGS PROJECT, NT

These ELs are located 72 km to 140 km east of Alice Springs. The ELs are prospective for Cu-Ni-Cr-PGE and IOCG. In particular, EL 28156 is part of a newly recognised IOCG terrain and has anomalous surface Cu coincident with structural and magnetic targets. The central portion of EL 224917 was relinquished during the Quarter.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 24917	176.24	56	11/07/2006	10/07/2014	RUM
EL 28156	278	89	15/02/2011	14/02/2017	RUM

Letter C		
		EL 28156
	EL 24917	A Alteria
EL 24917	010,00 kilometes	

Ross River titles and expenditure commitments.

Ross River ELs. The eastern-most portion is the most prospective for IOCG.

Exploration

No exploration work was conducted during the month.



Rehabilitation

Drill pad and track rehabilitation was completed at Tommys Gap and Mulga Dam prospects in early December. All outstanding rehabilitation has now been completed.



Drill pads being rehabbed with a 5 tonne excavator.

CEN WESTMORELAND PROJECT, NT

This is a CEN project targeting U/Au located near the NT/Qld border, 400 km northwest of Mount Isa.

MLN 585 Eva

- Old mine produced 25.8t U₃O₈
- Lease expires 2021
- 50 holes drilled during 2009
- JORC resource 535,800t @ 0.12% U₃O₈ with 12,300 oz Au
- On-going environmental monitoring required, checking of sediment traps, removal of shipping containers from site

MLN 578 Cobar II and Old Parr

- Old mines produced 0.33t U₃O₈
- 2009 lease purchased by NUP
- Lease expires 2017
- 2010 seven DDHs, best result 10.7m @ 448ppm U₃O₈
- ?Little potential for a viable resource, RUM needs to check
- Needs MMP close out and possible on-going environmental monitoring

A review of the desirability of target commodities and prospectivity by RUM is yet to be undertaken and no corporate decision has been made as yet.

EL 23573 is a CEN JV with Lagoon Creek Resources which is a subsidiary of Laramide.

Tenement	Area km ²	Sub-Blocks	Grant	Expiry	Holder
EL 23573	189.8	65	23/12/2003	22/12/2013*	CEN/Lagoon Ck
ML 585	12.14 hectares	na	01/01/2001	31/12/2021	CEN
ML 578	6.47 hectares	na	21/12/1955	31/12/2017	CEN

CEN and JV titles in the Westmoreland Project. *EL 23573 is being renewed.





CEN Westmoreland Project adjacent to the Queensland border showing MODAT mineral occurrences.

CEN EL 24741 WOODFORDE

This 358 km² uranium EL is northeast of Nolans Bore REE in NT and was part of CEN's Aileron Project. EL 24741 is still showing as belonging to CEN in the NT Government system as of 31/12/2013. It will be transferred to Arafura Resources.

HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY

Inspections and Audits

DME visited the Karinga Lakes project during October. Worksafe NT also visited the Karinga Camp in December and reviewed some of Rum Jungle Resources' high-level documents including the Risk Management Plan.

Environment

There were no reportable environmental incidents.

CORPORATE

The Company has circa \$10.5M on deposit at 31st December 2013 and has an SPP in place to raise additional funds. The SPP is at an issue price of \$0.14 and offer closes January 15 2014.



TENEMENT ACTIVITIES

Rum Jungle Resources Ltd and Territory Phosphate Pty Ltd				
October - December 2013 Actions				
Date	Tenement	Action		
03/10/2013	EL24917	Voluntary Partial Surrender from 91 to 56 blocks		
01/11/2013	EL28116	Voluntary Partial Surrender from 185 to 37 blocks		
24/10/2013	EL28117	Surrender of title area in full (250 blocks)		
09/08/2013	EL25183	Renewal granted for 2 years 18/4/2015 137 Blocks- Territory Phosphate		
09/08/2013	EL25184	Renewal granted for 2 years 18/4/2015 112 Blocks Territory Phosphate		
09/08/2013	EL25185	Renewal granted for 2 years 18/4/2015 243 Blocks - Territory Phosphate		
17/12/2013	EL23921	Surrendered in whole 16 Blocks		
28/11/2013	EL24468	Surrendered in whole 9 Blocks		
29/11/2013	EL29890	Granted for 6 years 53 blocks		
05/12/2013	ELA30194	Application for 70 Blocks		
05/12/2013	ELA30195	Application for 200 Blocks		
05/12/2013	ELA30196	Application for 143 Blocks		
05/12/2013	ELA30197	Application for 203 Blocks		
11/12/2013	ELA30209	Application for 250 Blocks		
11/12/2013	ELA30210	Application for 49 Blocks		
11/12/2013	ELA30211	Application for 225 Blocks		
13/12/2013	ELA30221	Application for 150 Blocks		
13/12/2013	ELA30222	Application for 250 Blocks		
13/12/2013	ELA30223	Application for 250 Blocks		
13/12/2013	ELA30224	Application for 250 Blocks		
13/12/2013	ELA30225	Application for 163 Blocks		
17/12/2013	SA 2013/00215	Application Area 880 km ² Lake Torrens SA		
17/12/2013	SA 2013/00216	Application Area 505 km ² Lake Torrens SA		

Central Australian Phosphate Limited October - December 2013 Actions

Tenement	Action
EL28610	Surrender of whole area (36 Blocks)
EL28543	Surrender of whole area (58 Blocks)
EL24716	Surrender of 33 blocks upon renewal
EL24724	Surrender of 17 blocks upon renewal
EL25664	Renewed granted for 2 Years Expiry 22/8/2015
	Tenement EL28610 EL28543 EL24716 EL24724 EL25664



Mul

DW Muller BSc, MSc, MBA, FAusIMM Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and economic potential is based on information compiled by Mr David Muller, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Muller is Managing Director of Rum Jungle Resources Ltd and an employee of the Company. Mr Muller has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

Mr Muller consents to the inclusion in this report on the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

This document may contain forward-looking statements. Certain material factors or assumptions were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection as reflected in the forward-looking information. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied.



Ammaroo Project - JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 and 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 Reverse circulation (RC) holes were sampled at one metre intervals with an approximately 10% portion split into calico bags through a cone splitter attached to the drill rig. All samples were tested by handheld XRF in the field using a machine calibrated against appropriate known phosphate standards. Samples selected on the basis of geological description and field XRF measurements were sent to AMDEL for laboratory assay by ICPMS. Sampling of diamond drilling used various combinations of quarter and three quarter core and either one metre or larger composite intervals as appropriate to the assay, measurement or testing to be undertaken. All sampling was undertaken, or supervised, by a qualified geologist.
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed on a 400 x 400 metre grid. RC drilling by Bullion Drilling Pty Ltd used a hammer with an average bit diameter of 117.8 mm. All drilling was vertical. Diamond drilling completed in this quarter twinned existing RC holes, 1m from the original hole, on an established drilling grid. The continuously cored diamond holes, drilled by Winmax Drillers Pty Ltd, provided PQ sized core from a triple tube assembly. All holes were vertical. Core was not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 RC sample intervals selected for lab analysis had each RC bag and calico bag weighed and recorded for the purposes of QA/QC. 2013 results are yet to be assessed. The relationship between sample recovery, sample interval and grade has been described in previous JORC Resource statements. Core is reconstructed into continuous runs by end-matching by the site geologist. Core recoveries recorded by the driller were checked by the site geologist and averaged between 80-100% which is considered good for this style of mineralisation. Depths are double checked by rod count



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		against driller's depth and core recovered.
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 All RC samples and diamond cores were qualitatively geologically logged in the field at the time of drilling, from 0m to EOH. Geological description was supported by handheld XRF. Core samples have been sent for quantitative check multi-element geochemistry, metallurgical, density and other engineering testing.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 RC field duplicates were generally collected from every second hole from within the field geologist's interpretation of mineralised intervals. Small subsamples of all RC chips were retained in chip trays for the future reference. Weight and assays results for field duplicate samples provide an indication of the representatively and repeatability of field sub-sampling. Duplicate samples were also taken from the core. All samples were dried in the laboratory before preparation. Laboratory sample preparation included jaw crushing to a nominal 2 mm the riffle spiting to 100 g. This was followed by pulverizing in a chrome free tungsten carbide mill to a nominal 90% passing 75 micron. This is appropriate to the grainsize the material being sampled. Sampling of diamond drilling used various combinations of quarter and three quarter core and either one metre or larger composite intervals as appropriate to the assay, measurement or testing to be undertaken. All laboratory pulps from mineralised intervals are retained. The sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation for the project have been described in previous JORC Resource statements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 The field XRF is regarded as semi- quantitative and its results are not reported. It is checked and recalibrated by the manufacturer at least annually. When in use, check readings are routinely undertaken of known phosphate standards and blanks. The laboratory geochemical assay method used for analysis of phosphate is appropriate and has been used for four years now. Duplicates and field standards are checked and any unusual results are double checked by the laboratory. Certified blind standards covering an appropriate range of phosphate grades are randomly added to the sample stream.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 The laboratory also supply and use internal reference standards. The quality of assay data and laboratory tests for the project have been described in previous JORC Resource statements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Drilling verification of significant intersections is done by duplicating RC holes with another RC hole or with diamond core and, in some cases, by trenching. Field data entry and logging is done into excel spreadsheets and forwarded to Maxwell Geoscience for data verification and storage. Laboratory assay files are sent directly to the database custodians to avoid relay errors. The database is hosted in a secure, remote location and regularly backed-up by a specialist company who also undertake data entry and QA/QC. All data entry is double checked internally and by the database custodians. An independent geologist made a site visit during the preparation of previous JORC Resource statements. If any adjustment is to be made to data, it will be reported as such.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 All drill hole locations and RLs will be surveyed using differential GPS by a licenced surveyor form Ausurv Pty Ltd. Rum Jungle Resources is still awaiting data. Holes co-ordinates used in this quarterly report are from hand held GPS with an estimated accuracy of several metres or less. RL is unreliable and is not recorded. Drill hole co-ordinates are reported in Easting and Northing using the GDA94 datum and the MGA grid system in Zone 53.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Infill RC drilling was spaced on a 400 x 400m grid and is considered appropriate for mineral resource estimate. Closer spaced drilling is used for higher degrees of confidence and higher categories of JORC Resource, please refer to previous JORC Resource statements. Issues of sample compositing and allowances for internal dilution are specified here and have been discussed in detail in previous JORC statements.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	 The deposit is considered to be an essentially continuous and flat lying stratigraphic sedimentary deposit with only a slight to negligible dip to the south. All holes are vertical and considered sufficient for true deposit thickness.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 All core cutting and compositing was undertaken onsite under the supervision of Rum Jungle Resources geological staff. All sample collection, bagging and labelling was undertaken under the supervision of Rum Jungle Resources geological staff. All RC and core samples were transported by road directly from site to the laboratories sample preparation facility in Alice Springs usually in batches of several calico bags sealed in polyweave bags then batched in a bulka bag. The prepared samples were then sent to Adelaide for assay. Pulps were returned to Rum Jungle Resources and are securely stored in Alice Springs. Chip tray samples are stored in Alice Springs. The unused core is stored under cover onsite at Barrow Creek 1.
Audits or reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	 Refer to previous JORC Resource statements.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the	he preceding section also apply to this section.)	
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 The ownership and nature of the tenement package is described in detail in the text of the Quarterly report. All work in this quarter was completed on EL 24726 owned by Central Australian Phosphate Limited. Work was approved by the NT Department of Mines and Energy and the Central Land Council before commencement.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Previous work on EL 24726 was undertaken and reported by Central Australian Phosphate. All other work on this project has been by Rum Jungle Resources.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	• This is a stratabound, sedimentary phosphate deposit located on Cambrian shoreline of the Georgina Basin. It is a similar style of mineralisation to other phosphate deposits in the Georgina Basin.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	 Refer to text of the quarterly report for details of drillhole information relevant to that time period, noting that this is infill and step-out from an existing drilling grid. A full drillhole database will be included in the next JORC Resource update.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 Drill hole results are reported as average phosphate grade over a single interval greater than 10% P₂O₅ with 2 m internal dilution. In accordance with usual industry practice, only better intervals are reported in progress reports.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 It is assumed that downhole length is a true representation of mineralisation width due to the flat lying nature of the deposit.
Diagrams	 Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Please see report.
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	Please see report.
Other substantive exploration data	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	 See report for other substantive data eg waterbore testing
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 A new JORC Resource statement is anticipated in Q1 2014 or shortly thereafter.



Karinga Lakes Project - JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 and 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this s	ection apply to all succeeding sections.)	
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	 Brine samples from trenches are taken daily from the trench near the suction hose inlet in 500ml or 1 litre bottles Brine samples from air core drilling are taken from the cyclone generally every 3m down hole in 500ml or 1 litre bottles Sonic core samples for porosity and drainable porosity testing were selected from probable fracture zones or water flow zones and sampled in 15cm lengths. Samples were wrapped in plastic to ensure no moisture loss during transport.
Drilling • techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	 Drilling on the salt lakes is by air core and sonic techniques. All holes are vertical. Core and/or chips are not oriented Sonic core is wrapped in plastic tubing to preserve moisture and contained brine Trenches are dug by an excavator Air core bit size is 75mm Sonic drill rod outer diameter is 86mm and inner diameter of inner tube is 75mm
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	 For air core drilling, samples collected are brine (water), not sediment or rock. If no water is intersected, then brine will not flow through the cyclone and a sample cannot be taken. Where sufficient water is intersected, air pressure forces water up the drill rods and sample hose into the cyclone. Water is allowed to run for a few minutes to "clean up" and allow for a representative sample to be taken either in a 500ml or 1 litre bottle. For sonic drilling, no samples were collected during the quarter for geochemical analysis, only geotechnical or hydrogeotechnical analysis. Recovery is generally 100% but due to the nature of the drilling technique and sediment type (swelling clays), a 1m drill run can either be smaller or larger than 1m in length.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 All drill holes are geologically logged, noting in particular moisture content of sediments, lithology, colour, structural observations and flow rates of brine from each 3m interval. Log sheets were developed specifically for this project. Qualified geologists logged all samples
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the 	 Air core sediment samples are generally discarded and not sampled. Brine is sampled from the rig cyclone, with duplicates taken periodically immediately following the previous sample. Sample bottles are rinsed with brine and discarded prior to sampling. Labelling is done on the shoulder of the sample bottle as well as the cap in a permanent marker or paint marker. Sonic core samples were cut into 15cm long lengths using a spatula or knife and then double wrapped in plastic lay flat tube, labelled and stored in a core tray for transport Laboratories requested 15cm lengths of core which is twice the diameter of the core The geochemical assay method used for analysis of brine is appropriate. The technique used is ICP AES. Duplicates are submitted to the laboratory from the field and laboratory duplicates are routinely done at 1 in each 20 samples.
	 parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 Duplicate samples are also sent to a second laboratory for comparison. No standards are used. The laboratory is asked to check on any unusual results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Brine geochemistry has been consistent over the last four years and the brine generally displays little variation over large areas. Air core holes are generally not twinned but Sonic holes were twinned against air core holes. Data entry and logging is done into excel spreadsheets and forwarded to Maxwell Geoscience for data verification and storage. Laboratory assay files are sent directly to the database custodians to avoid relay errors. The database is hosted in a secure, remote location and regularly backed-up by a specialist company who also undertake data entry and QA/QC. All data entry is double checked internally



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and by the database custodians.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Drill hole co-ordinates are captured using hand held GPS with an estimated accuracy of several metres or less. RL is unreliable and is not recorded. The datum and grid system used is GDA 94 MGA. The project is located in both Zone 52 and 53. Topographic control is not considered critical as the salt lakes are general flat lying and the watertable is taken to be a level plane within the confines of each lake.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Drill hole spacing is roughly at 1km spacing on each side of salt lakes but generally restricted to within 100m of lake edges due to soft surface conditions. Drill holes spacing is sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation Samples are composited each 3m down hole whereby brine from up hole is mixed with brine from down hole ie a sample taken from 3m represents 0-3m whilst a sample taken at 12m represents 0-12m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	 All drill holes are vertical. Stratigraphy is generally flat lying. Structures such as fractures are present and control brine flow in the sub-surface but their orientations are unknown.
Sample security	 The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	 Samples are labelled and kept onsite before transport to Alice Springs where they are securely packaged and freighted with TNT Freight or Australia Post.
Audits or reviews	 The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	None conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the	preceding section also apply to this section.)	
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral • tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	 Exploration activities have taken place on EL25080 and EL24987 which are part of a joint venture between Rum Jungle Resources (85%) and Reward Minerals Ltd (15%). The exploration tenements are granted and in good standing. The tenements are located on pastoral lease and have no current native title claims over them. Work was approved by the NT Department of Mines and Energy before commencement. Full details of the tenure are given in the



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		body of the report.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 The Karinga Creek salt lakes were explored for evaporites and other salts by NT Evaporites in the late 1980s to mid 1990s.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	• The deposit type is salt lake brine potash.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	 Information has been included in drill collar tables in the report. All holes are vertical.
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 No cut-off grades have been applied to results reported during this period.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 In this case the mineralisation is salt lake brine. Generally the salt lake boundary is the limit of higher grade brine but not always. There are also dry holes within salt lakes with brine flow restricted to near surface lake sediments and deeper fractured rock aquifers.
Diagrams	 Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	 No diagrams have been provided at this stage.
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	 Average geotechnical parameters have been reported for moisture content, porosity and density for sonic drill samples. Average daily geochemical values have



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been reported from trench pumping tests.
Other substantive exploration data	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	 Drainable porosity results will be reported once they have been received.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 A potash brine resource upgrade will be estimated in coming months once all geotechnical, geochemical and hydrogeological data has been received and collated.



Top End Project – Mount Bundey / Mount Goyder - JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 and 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)				
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	During RC drilling, 1m samples of approximately 3kg were collected in calico bags via a scoop from the larger 1m sample.		
Drilling techniques	 Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	 Drilling was conducted by a Schramm 450 Reverse Circulation drill rig, with holes oriented either vertical or at 60 degrees from vertical. 		
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 1m drill samples were captured in plastic RC bags via the rig cyclone. Because the drill program was a first pass drill campaign, samples were not weighed to analyse recovery. 		
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	 All drill holes are geologically logged by an experienced geologist. Chip samples are sieved, washed then qualitatively logged. The entire drill hole is logged and then intervals selected for sampling. 		
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or 	 Samples are captured in plastic bags from the rig cyclone. For this program due to high water flows, a riffle splitter was not used for sub-sampling. 		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	 dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	Instead a scoop was used to collect a 3kg sample in a calico bag.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld 	 Samples are analysed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by ICPMS. Samples are analysed for gold by Fire Assay. No standards or blanks were used during.
	 Yor geophysical tools, spectrometers, manufed XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 No standards of blanks were used during this drill program. Laboratory standards are inserted at a frequency of one in twenty. The laboratory is asked to check on any unusual results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	 Data entry and logging is done into excel spreadsheets and forwarded to Maxwell Geoscience for data verification and storage. Geochemical results are forwarded from the lab to Maxwell for addition to the database.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	 Drill hole co-ordinates are captured using hand held GPS. The datum and grid system used is GDA 94 MGA. The project is located in Zone 52.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	 Drill spacing was not critical for this first pass exploration drill program. Both 1 metre samples and 4 metre composites were used depending on the perceived prospectivity
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	 Drill holes at Donkey Hill were oriented at 60 degrees to intersect a near vertical quartz vein structure. The structure changed to a 70 degree easterly dip in the southern part of the prospect.
Sample	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were kept onsite before direct



Criteria		JORC Code explanation		Commentary
security				delivery to the laboratory for sample preparation.
Audits or reviews	•	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	•	No reviews or audits were completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	ommentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	 Exploration was conducted on EL25165 and EL24468. Tenements are owned by Uranex Ltd and Rum Jungle Resources Ltd. The tenements are located on Annaburroo Pastoral Lease The tenements are granted and in good standing. Full details of the tenements are given in the body of the report. Work was approved by the NT Department of Mines and Energy before commencement.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Newmont explored the Donkey Hill prospect with soil sampling, costeaning and RC drilling circa 1990.
Geology	 Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	 The Donkey Hill prospect consists of a mineralised quartz vein/breccia system composed of a sheeted vein system on an anticline typical of other Pine Creek Geosyncline gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	A collar table is included in the report.
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should 	 No cut-off grades have been applied.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	ommentary
	 be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	 Intersections reported are down hole lengths and not true widths. Drill holes were not surveyed down hole.
Diagrams	 Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	 No diagrams have been provided as no significant discovery is being reported.
Balanced reporting	 Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	 Only the better results have been reported. The company states these are not economic grades of mineralisation.
Other substantive exploration data	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	• No other information is relevant.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	 No further work is planned for this project.