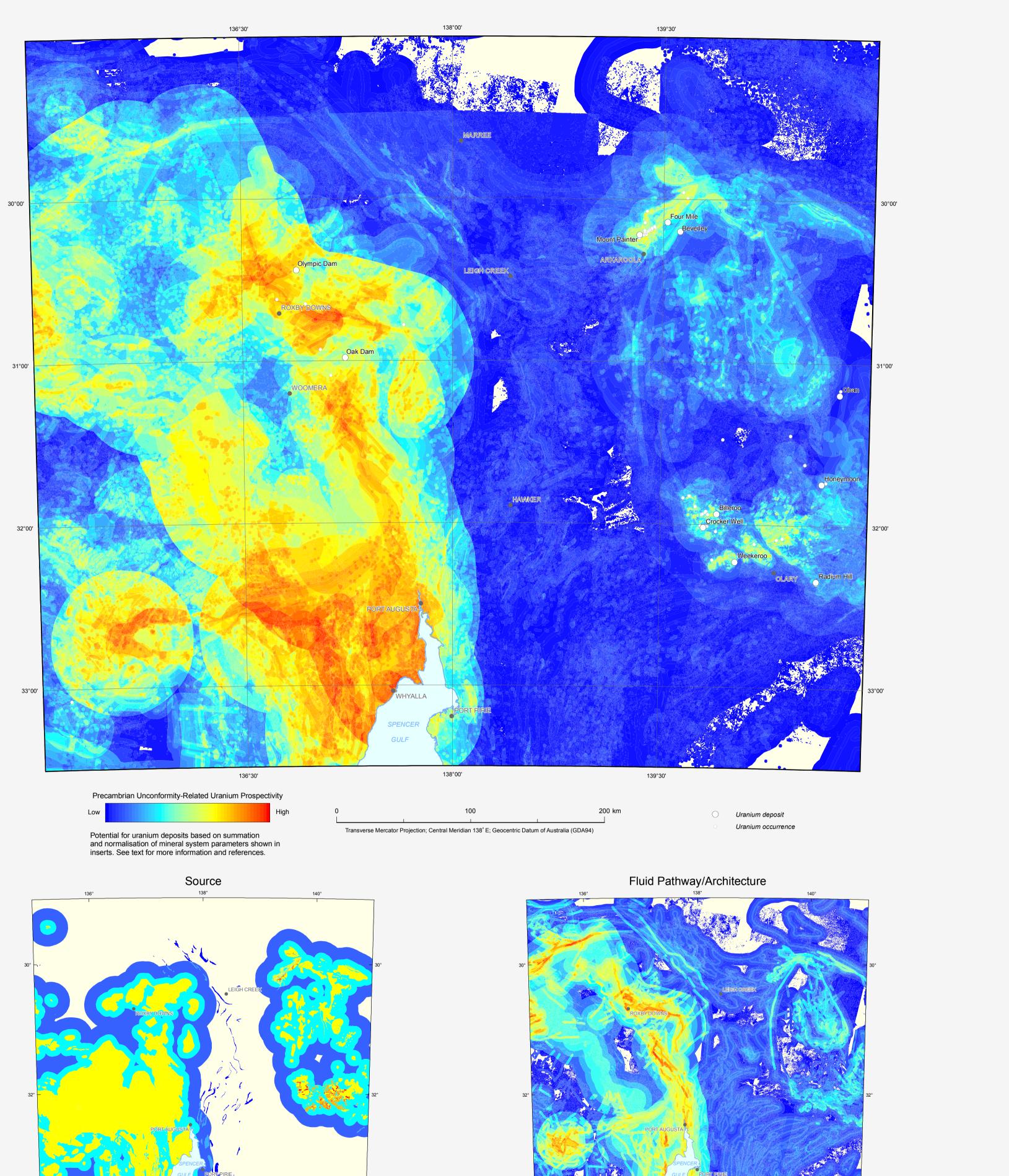
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ENERGY SYSTEMS ASSESSMENT

PRECAMBRIAN UNCONFORMITY-RELATED URANIUM PROSPECTIVITY

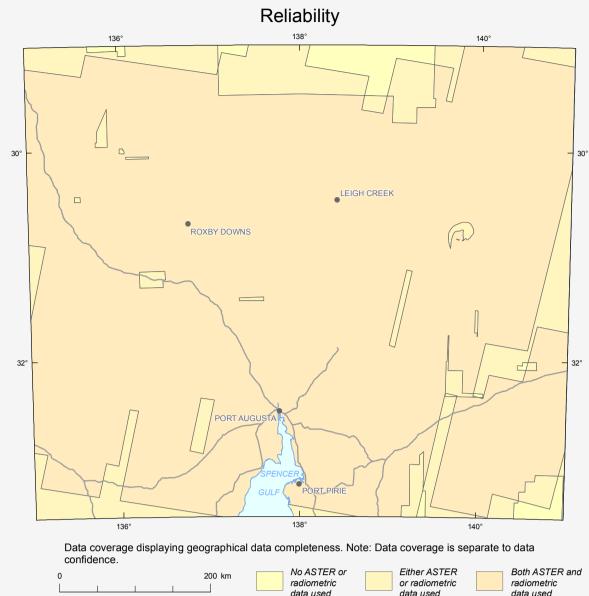


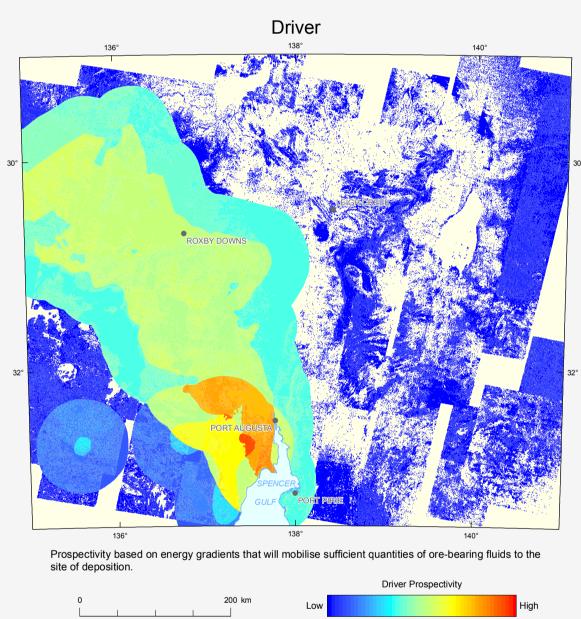
Prospectivity based on favourable lithologies and structures that will enable movement of fluids to the site

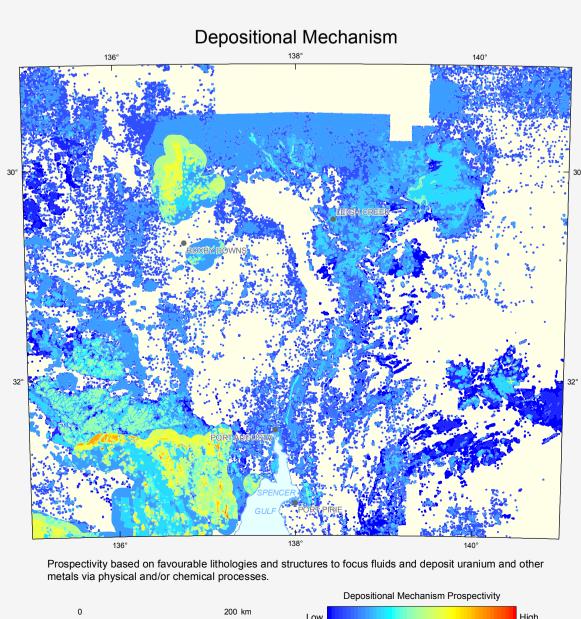
Fluid Pathway/Architecture Prospectivity

of ore deposition.

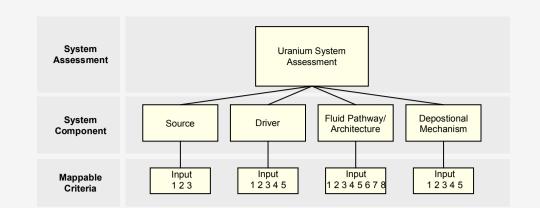
Prospectivity based on sources of uranium, mineralising fluids and other components needed for ore







Prospectivity Assessment Workflow



The uranium system assessment is a function of four key mineral system components a) source, b)

driver, c) fluid pathway/architecture and d) depositional mechanism. Each mineral system component is comprised of a varying number of inputs specific to the targeted mineral system assessment.

Potential for sources of uranium and other metals, mineralising fluids and other components needed for ore transport. The source weighting is calculated by combining the constituent mappable criteria listed below and normalised to the total number of mappable criteria. The input data are:

1) Presence of igneous rocks with U concentration above the 75th percentile (intrusive and volcanic). 2) Presence of sedimentary rocks with above average uranium concentration. 3) Presence of evaporite-bearing or shallow water units that may act as a source of basinal brines.

Prospectivity based on energy gradients that will mobilise sufficient quantities of ore-bearing fluids to the site of deposition. The driver weighting is calculated by combining the constituent mappable criteria listed below and normalised to the total number of mappable criteria. The input data are:

1) Distribution of the Cariewerloo basin.

2) Distribution of the Corunna Conglomerate.
3) Above average ferric oxide content in ASTER images.

4) Above average AIOH group content in ASTER images.
5) Above average advanced argillic group content in ASTER images.

Potential for favourable lithologies and structures that will enable movement of fluids to the site of ore deposition. The fluid pathway/architecture weighting is calculated by combining the constituent mappable criteria listed below and normalised to the total number of mappable criteria. The input

Presence of unconformities in sedimentary basins.
 Presence of unconformities in the solid geology.

3) Presence of Mid-Proterozoic extensional faults which may act as a fluid flow conduits.

4) Presence of Archean extensional faults which may act as a fluid flow conduits.

5) Presence of Archean extensional radius which may act as a hidd flow conduits.
5) Presence of demagnetised zones in the magnetics providing evidence for oxidised fluid flow.
6) Above average ferric oxide content in ASTER images.
7) Above average AIOH group content in ASTER images.
8) Above average advanced argillic group content in ASTER images.

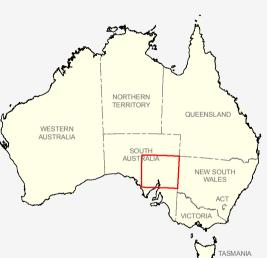
Potential for favourable lithologies and structures to focus fluids and deposit uranium and other metals via physical and/or chemical processes. The depositional mechanism weighting is calculated by combining the constituent mappable criteria listed below and normalised to the total number of mappable criteria. The input data are:

Above Average U²/Th indicating regions of uranium enrichment.
 Presence of carbonaceous rocks that provide redox gradients favourable for deposition.

3) Presence of Fe²⁺ -rich rocks that provide redox gradients favourable for deposition. 4) Above average Th concentration in the Th channel of the radiometric map of Australia.

Data coverage displaying geographical data completeness. Note: Data coverage is separate to

MAP LOCALITY



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA ENERGY SYSTEMS ASSESSMENT PRECAMBRIAN UNCONFORMITY-RELATED

URANIUM PROSPECTIVITY AUGUST 2011

PLATE 3.4