HIGH-GRADE ZONE AT BENNET WELL EAST TARGETED FOR IN-SITU LEACH FIELD TRIALS

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45,900,000 unlisted options

Board of Directors

Tony Sage
Executive Chairman

Brett Smith
Executive Director

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Non-executive Director

Anson Huang
Non-executive Director

Catherine Grant
Company Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Delineated a zone of high-grade mineralisation in Bennet Well East**
- **Mineralisation in the high-grade zone peaks at a grade of 2500ppm eU_3O_8, for example;**
  - **BW0035 returned 2.95m @ 2050ppm eU_3O_8 from 57.6m**
  - **BW0010 returned 1.25m @ 2500ppm eU_3O_8 from 42.1m**
  - **BW0021 returned 0.9m @ 2060ppm eU_3O_8 from 56.7m**
- **The greater than 500ppm eU_3O_8 contour covers an area 500m by 175m**
- **The success of this program has prompted the additional mobilisation of a core rig to facilitate and fast-track field leach trials**
- **Cauldron will investigate the economic potential of this zone of high-grade mineralisation in Bennet Well East**
- **The Company has developed a predictive mineralisation model that will aid in the speedy and efficient recognition of drill targets in the extensive exploration holdings in the Yanery region**
- **Bennet Well Central and South resource areas remain to be drilled in this program**

Australian resources company, Cauldron Energy Limited (**ASX: CXU**) ("Cauldron" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the Company has identified and drilled out a zone of high-grade mineralisation with the potential to sustain an in-situ recovery (ISR) operation at its wholly-owned Bennet Well uranium deposit in Western Australia.

Cauldron is currently conducting a 10,000m exploration drilling program at Bennet Well, originally designed to explore for pods of uranium mineralisation having high-grades and economic metalurgically recoverable potential. Early success in the drilling program allowed the focus of the drilling to shift from exploration to the delineation of one such zone at Bennet Well East.

Commenting on the results, Cauldron Head of Operations Simon Youds said:

"These latest results from the drilling program have exceeded expectations in identifying a high-grade zone in Bennet Well East for a field leach trial," he said.

"Once we have completed the current drill program, Cauldron will investigate the economic potential of this high-grade zone."

The Yanrey – Bennet Well Project is 100%-owned and operated by Cauldron. The Company possesses exploration title in full across a contiguous package of 13 exploration tenements covering 2,388km^2 around the Bennet Well deposit.

Since acquiring the project Cauldron has conducted:

- one rotary mud drill program;
- aircore drilling campaigns;
- two diamond drilling campaigns;
- several geological mapping programs and geochemical sampling programs;
- flown airborne electromagnetic surveys;
- commissioned heritage surveys; and
- a detailed mud rotary drilling program in Bennet Well East that forms the basis for this announcement.

The mineralisation at Bennet Well is a shallow accumulation of uranium hosted in unconsolidated sands close to surface (less than 100m downhole depth) in Cretaceous sedimentary units of the Ashburton Embayment (Hocking 1990).

The Bennet Well deposit is comprised of three spatially separate deposits; namely Bennet Well East, Bennet Well Central, and Bennet Well South.

Independent mining consultant, Ravensgate, recently completed a revised Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) estimate of Bennet Well, summarised as follows:

- Indicated Resource: 6.21Mlb eU_3O_8 (9.4 Mt) at 300ppm eU_3O_8 (DisEq); using a 150ppm eU_3O_8 cutoff
- Inferred Resource: 12.2Mlb eU_3O_8 (23.0 Mt) at 240ppm eU_3O_8 (DisEq); using a 150ppm eU_3O_8cutoff
- Total Resource: 18.6 Mlb eU_3O_8 (32.4 Mt) at 260ppm eU_3O_8 (DisEq); using a 150ppm eU_3O_8cutoff

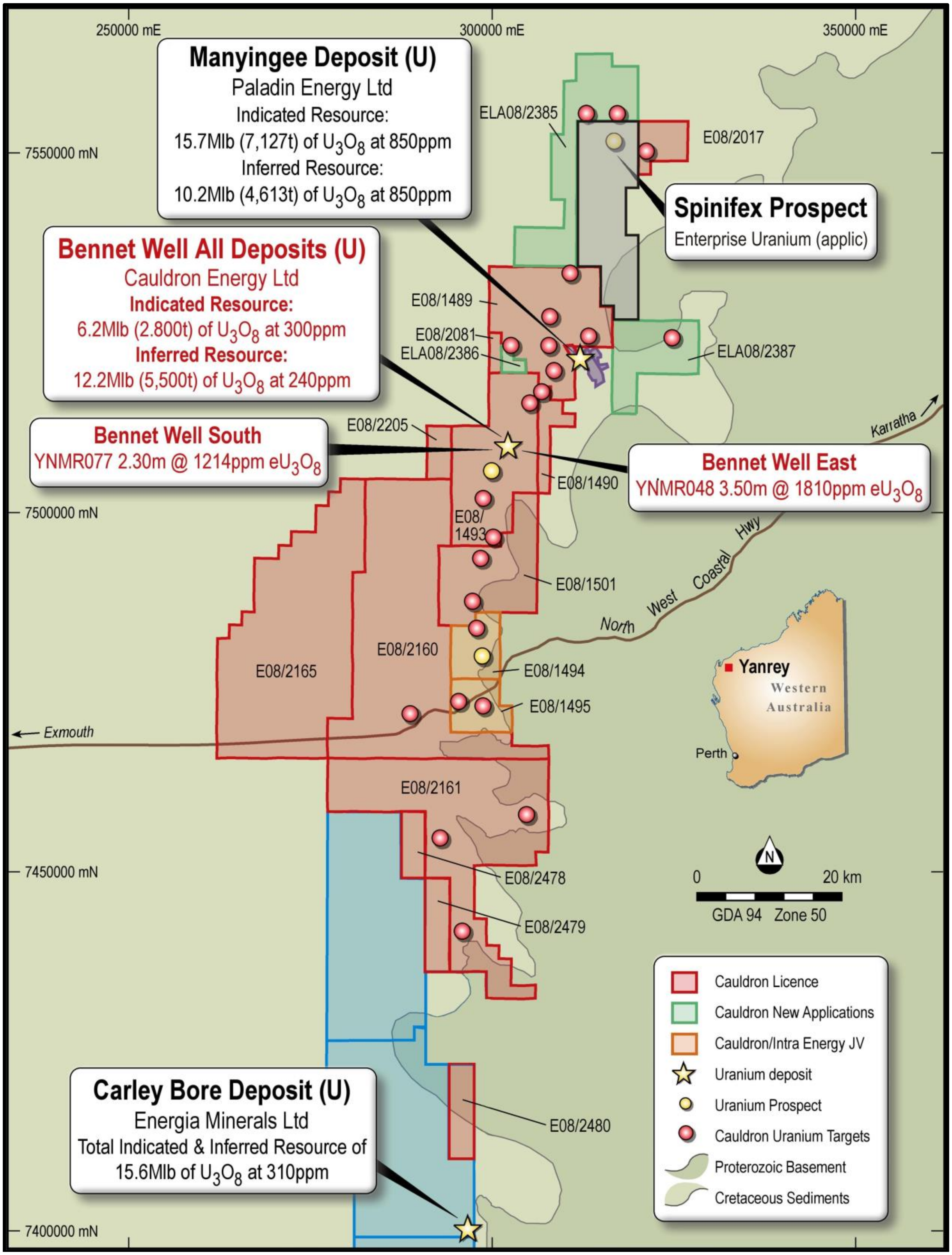

Figure 1: Summary tenement and resource plan

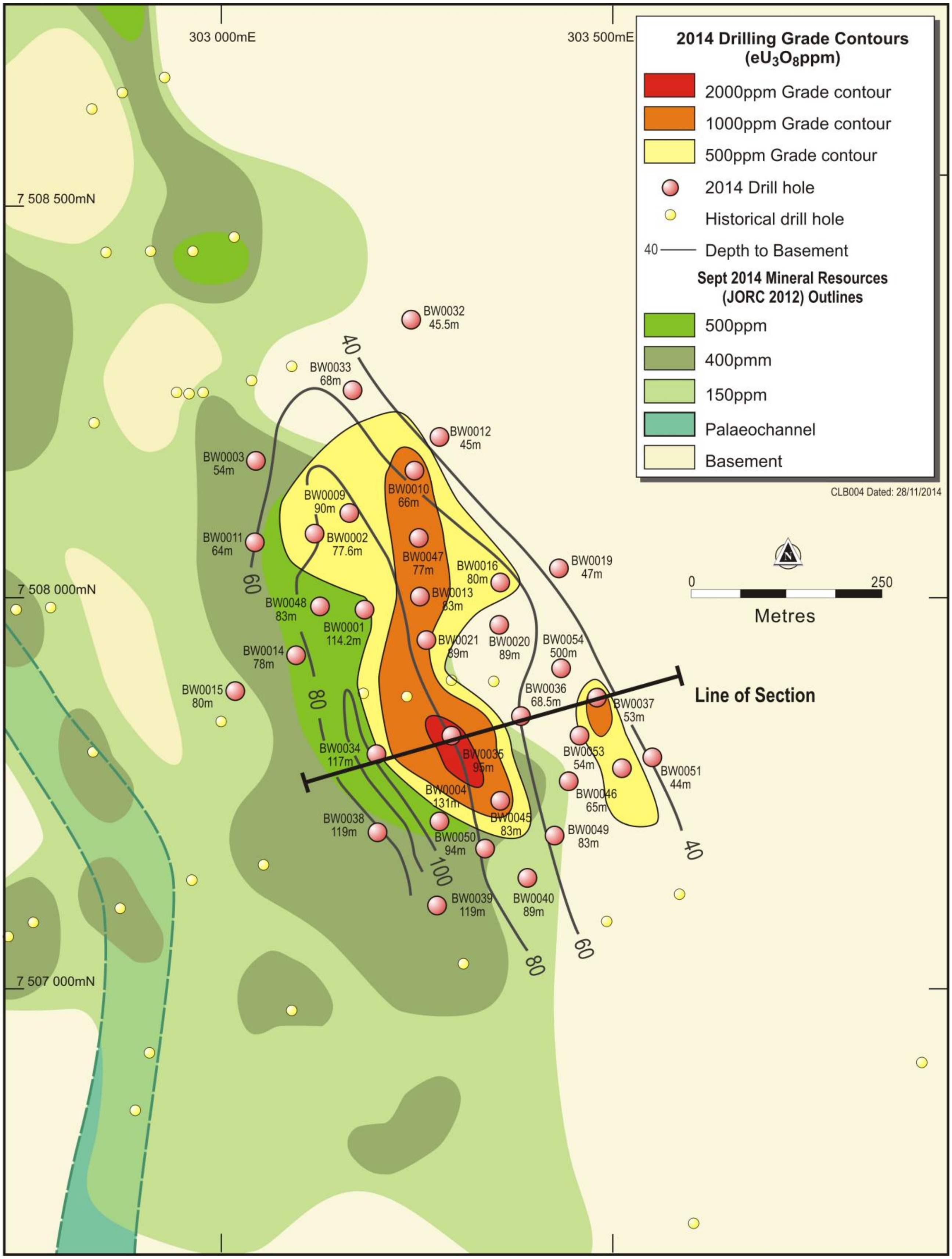

Figure 2: Bennet Well East 2014 Drilling Grade Contours

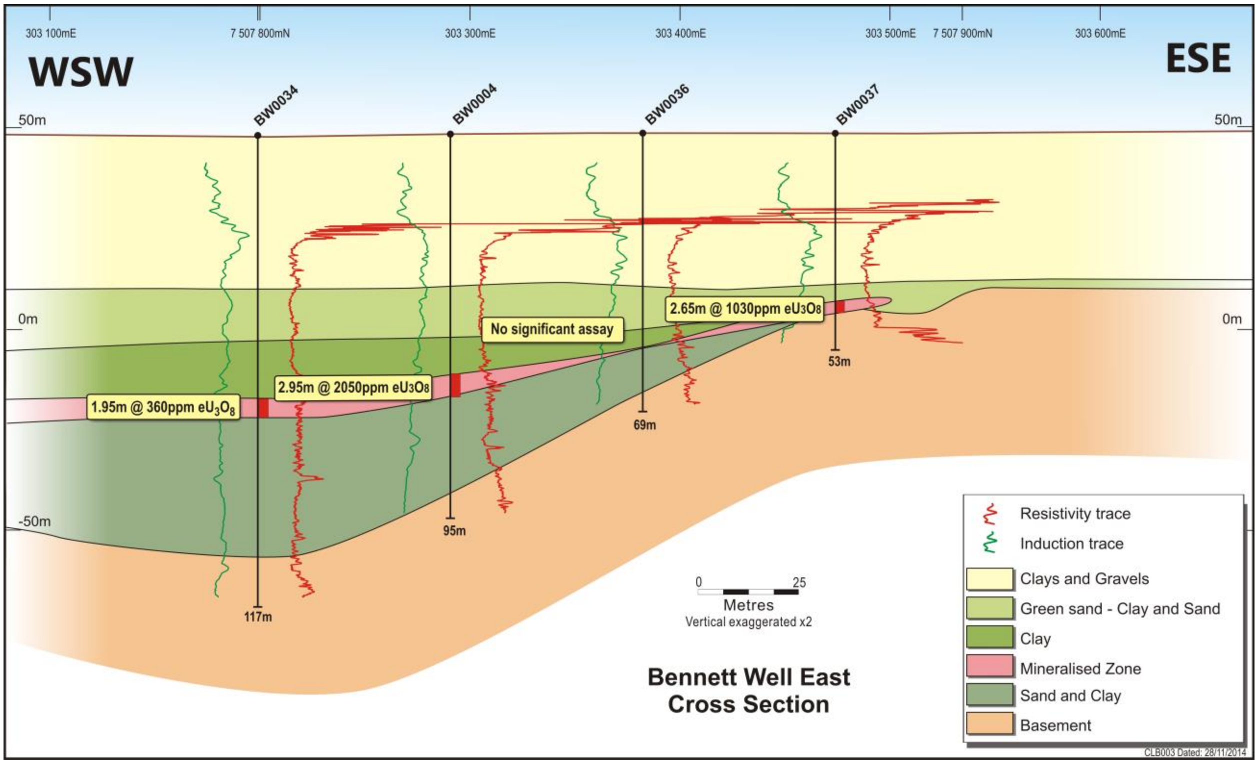

Figure 3: Bennet Well East – cross section

End

For further information, visit **www.cauldronenergy.com.au** or contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the drilling and mineralisation of the Bennet Well Uranium Project is based on information compiled by Mr Jess Oram, Exploration Manager of Cauldron Energy. Mr Oram is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration, Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Oram consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 –

Bennet Well East Project – Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
1-1	**Sampling Techniques**	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or 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.*	The current Bennet Well mud rotary drilling program is collecting downhole geophysical data to determine uranium assay. Data collected at 1 cm sample rate comprises gamma ray (two calibrated sondes on two separate runs), caliper, dual lateral resistivity, dual induction, triple density. Downhole geophysical log data is collected by contractors, Borehole Wireline Logging Services of Adelaide. All uranium assay grade estimated from de-convolved gamma logs; using dead-time corrected calibrated gamma sondes. No geochemical assays taken in this program to date.
		Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The gamma sondes were calibrated in the PIRSA calibration facility in Adelaide in the month prior to the commencement of logging.
		Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Past diamond drilling with physical assay from selected from some holes analysed by the Australian Nuclear Science and Testing Organisation (ANSTO) in Sydney has shown that gamma is reliably sampling uranium grade.
	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).*	The drilling of these holes is completed by mud rotary technique having diameter of 5¼” with bore wall stabilised by bentonite muds and chemical polymers.
1-2	**Drill Sample Recovery**	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core and chip sample recovery is not required, as no physical sample is collected.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recovery is not required; no physical sample is taken for assay.
		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.	Sample loss does not affect uranium assay from deconvolved gamma ray data. Variations in uranium grade for changing hole size is determined through an accurate measure of hole diameter using the caliper tool. Hole size correction models have been determined by Borehole Wireline, at the PIRSA calibration facility in Adelaide; with a correction factor derived as a function of hole diameter.
1-3	**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.*	All mud rotary chips are geologically logged which is used to assist in the interpretation of the resistivity, induction and density profiles. Uranium assay for a potential in-situ leach project requires the grade to be in a sedimentary sequence that is readily leachable, and is determined for the former geophysical data and the mud rotary chips.
		Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The geological logging completed was both qualitative (sediment/rock type, colour, degree of oxidation, etc) and quantitative (recording of specific depths and various geophysical data).
		The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All mud rotary chip samples and core samples were geologically logged; the entire drilhole was logged with the downhole geophysical probes.
1-4	**Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation**	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No physical sample taken.
		If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No mud rotary chip samples were collected for geochemical assay.
		For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The unconsolidated sediments which host mineralisation are very difficult to successfully core and achieve total recovery; mud rotary technique does not provide the ideal sample to assay, but it does allow for the use of geophysical probes which can derive assay for uranium mineralisation
		Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Two calibrated gamma probes collect assay data from each every hole. Assay from only one probe (the grade probe) is used in grade determination; the alternate probe is used to check the result derived from the grade probe.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		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.	No physical sample is taken, but each hole is assayed with two different calibrated gamma probes.
		Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The gamma probe used for uranium determination is retracted past in-situ material accessed by the drillhole. No sorting of sample by grain size will occur under these conditions.
1-5	**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.*	Borehole Wireline Logging Services have strict QA procedures to ensure tool reliability and tool calibration. Borehole Wireline has collected recent data to calibrate the gamma, density and caliper probes, and has supplied these data to Cauldron. Provided appropriate correction factors and assay control, deconvolved downhole gamma assay provide the best assay for uranium hosted in unconsolidated sedimentary material. This is because sample quality is low and extremely variable by using core or RC type drilling techniques.
		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.	Deconvolved uranium grade from gamma logging comprises the following: • each gamma tool is calibrated for tool count (gamma scintillations) against uranium response in the PIRSA calibration pits, Adelaide; using the revised pit grades of Dickson 2012 • hole size correction factor is applied; which is generated from the PIRSA calibration pits, Adelaide; applied to every hole based on the nominal hole diameter of the drillhole • casing attenuation factor is applied to air core holes as all these holes where gamma logged inside rods • applies a moisture correction factor of 1.11; because of the difference in dry weight uranium grade between the relatively dry calibration pits compared to the saturated unconsolidated sediments that are host to the deposit • disequilibrium factor of 1.06 is applied to all holes based on minimal data that needs further analysis and quantification
		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.	A past core drilling (2012) program completed in an area of resource derived dominantly from deconvolved gamma assay has established that there is mostly a positive upgrade in assay from gamma assay as compared to core assay. In every hole, duplicate deconvolved gamma assay data is derived from two distinct probes and used to check for potential inaccuracy caused by electronic malfunction of any probe at any possible time.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
1-6	**Verification of Sampling and Assaying**	*The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.*	All drill results are checked by senior Cauldron employees or consultants who have experience with uranium deposits; no independent checks were completed on these data.
		The use of twinned holes.	None of the holes in this report twinned any previously existing drillhole.
		Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary assay data is stored electronically as either '.csv' or '.pdf' or Wellcad files on the Cauldron server. Assay data has been verified by senior Cauldron personnel and entered into an in-house SQL database by a database consultant. The database and server is backed up regularly.
		Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The laboratory values for uranium assays in parts per million were multiplied by 1.179 to obtain the oxide U_30_8 grade. A disequilibrium factor of 1.06 is applied to the gamma deconvolved grade to account for secular disequilibrium as measured by ANSTO on limited samples in 2007; and by the difference between wet chemical assay derived from core and deconvolved assay derived from gamma logging as seen in the core drilling completed in 2013. Spatial variations in secular disequilibrium in any orebody is common; and can range from a value both greater and less than 1. More work is required to map the variations in secular disequilibrium, however, 1.06 is considered conservative.
1-7	**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.*	The method to locate collars is by hand-held GPS system having an accuracy of plus or minus 10 m in the X-Y plane. The relative level is determined from levelling to a grid derived from Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) data having 90 m sample spacing. No down-hole surveys were completed since all holes were drilled vertically and the shallow hole depths relative to wide drill spacing would have minimal affect to down-hole deviation and would not significantly malposition any mineralised intercepts.
		Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used at the Bennet Well is MGA_GDA94, Zone 50. All data is recorded using Easting and Northing and AHD.
		Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The primary topographic control is from SRTM. This technique is adequate given the generally flat-lying nature of the sediments.
1-8	**Data Spacing and Distribution**	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The spacing of the core holes is between 100 m and 800 m within individual prospects.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		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.	Drill spacing is still wide and requires further and significant infill drilling.
		Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Downhole geophysical data is collected on 1 cm spacing.
1-9	**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.*	All drill holes were drilled vertically since the sediments are mostly unconsolidated and generally flat-lying. All holes are therefore considered to be representing true width of the uranium mineralisation.
		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.	Cauldron cannot identify any apparent sampling bias created from the orientation of the drill holes.
1-10	**Sample Security**	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No physical sample taken; therefore no chain-of-custody procedure is required.
1-11	**Audits or Reviews**	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit of sampling technique is required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2-1	**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 drilling program was completed on exploration tenement E08/1493 which is 100% owned by Cauldron. Cauldron has a Native Title Agreement with the Thalanyji Traditional Owners which cover 100% of the tenement.
		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.	This tenement is in good standing and Cauldron is unaware of any impediments for exploration on this tenement.
2-2	**Exploration Done by Other Parties**	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	A 70 km long regional redox front and several palaeochannels were identified by open hole drilling by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) during the 1970s and early 1980s. CRAE drilled over 200 holes in the greater Yanrey Project area, resulting in the discovery of the Manyingee Deposit and the identification of uranium mineralisation in the Bennet Well channel and the Spinifex channel. Uranium mineralisation was also identified in the Ballards and Barradale Prospects.
2-3	**Geology**	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	At least 15 major palaeochannels have been identified in the greater Yanrey project area at the contact between the Cretaceous aged marine sediments of the Carnarvon Basin and the Proterozoic Yilgarn Block which lies along the granitic and metamorphic ancient coastline. The bases of these channels are eroded into the underlying Proterozoic-aged granite and metamorphic basement. The channels sourced from the east enter into a deep north to south trending depression that was probably caused by regional faulting and may represent an ancient coastline depression. The uranium mineralisation is sourced from uranium rich granites that, due to erosion, shed detrital uranium locally into palaeochannels. The uranium mineralisation at the Yanrey Project is a mix of roll-front style deposits to more tabular-style uranium orebodies.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2-4	**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 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 for the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to table 2, below.
2-5	**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.*	A cut-off grade of 150 ppm U_3O_8 was used at a minimum distance of 0.4 m for reporting of assay.
		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 length of assay sample intervals varies so for all results, a weighted average has been applied when calculating assay grades to take into account the size of each interval.
		The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been used.
2-6	**Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths**	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The uranium mineralisation at Bennet Well is sub-horizontal and all drilling is near-vertical, so all mineralisation values reported can be considered as true widths.
		If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The uranium mineralisation at Bennet Well is sub-horizontal and all drilling is near-vertical, so all mineralisation values reported can be considered as true widths.
		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').	The uranium mineralisation at Bennet Well is sub-horizontal and all drilling is near-vertical, so all mineralisation values reported can be considered as true widths.
2-7	**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.*	Included in this report
2-8	**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.*	All drill locations are shown in Table 2; intercepts that are greater than 150 ppm for at least 0.4 m in width.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
2-9	**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.*	A metallurgical sighter testing program developed by Cauldron and ANSTO has been completed with the aim of determining the leach response of the samples under typical conditions considering both the acid leaching route and the carbonate/bicarbonate leaching route. The test work scope included investigations into 138 x drill core interval samples using DNA, uranium mineralisation analysis using QEMSCAN, site water chemical composition and determining the degree of secular equilibrium in two high grade samples using gamma spectrometry to facilitate an audit and upgrade of the existing drill data base. Preliminary leaching tests were performed in small agitated tanks at low solids loading to allow leaching performance to be examined under ideal conditions without the interference of solution matrix effects and to ensure maximum exposure of the uranium minerals to the leach solution. Three tests on each composite were carried including moderate acid leach conditions (duration 1 day), strong acid leach conditions (duration 1 day) and typical carbonate/bicarbonate leach conditions (duration 7 days).
2-10	**Further Work**	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Cauldron plans to incorporate the positive metallurgical testwork results and geological data into a Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) upgrade. A Scoping Study will be planned following this round of exploration drilling. Cauldron plans more core and mud rotary drilling to assist in resource estimation, provide samples for further leaching testwork, improve geological understanding and provide data for future planned scoping studies. The scoping study will commence the economic feasibility of the project in terms of finding the extent of the Bennet Well East and Bennet Well South deposits which are open along strike in both north and south directions, optimising the processing flowsheet, selecting equipment and determining the capital and operating cost of the Project.

Part	Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The location of potential extensions is the subject of the current drilling campaign to be completed before the end of 2014.

Table 2 – Drill hole locations and results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	Intersection		Width	Grade
	MGA94 Zone 50S		*m*	*m*	*Degrees*		*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*m*	*eU_3O_8 ppm*
BW0001	303181	7507984	49	114.2	-90	0	53.45	54.45	1.00	408.05
							57.10	57.95	0.85	690.22
							58.70	59.40	0.70	355.02
BW0002	303118	7508078	47	77.6	-90	0	47.70	49.25	1.55	672.73
					including		48.15	48.7	0.55	1261.74
BW0003	303043	7508174	49	54	-90	0	50.50	52.25	1.75	274.81
BW0004	303282	7507715	51	131	-90	0	62.25	63.00	0.75	220.12
							97.25	98.05	0.80	195.26
BW0005	302635	7507534	47	69	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0006	302570	7507610	48	59	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0007	302621	7507678	48	64	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0008	302128	7506884	48	144	-90	0	92.00	92.50	0.50	228.73
BW0009	303163	7508105	49	90	-90	0	51.25	52.65	1.40	627.97
					including		51.85	52.25	0.40	1362.19
							85.90	87.50	1.60	165.04
BW0010	303245	7508159	48	66	-90	0	41.35	44.05	2.70	1344.36
					including		42.05	43.30	1.25	2504.86
							44.50	45.85	1.35	290.47
BW0011	303045	7508068	48	64	-90	0	54.95	55.85	0.90	419.57
BW0012	303277	7508201	48	45	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0013	303254	7507998	49	83	-90	0	49.20	50.45	1.25	528.65
							54.70	56.10	1.40	1519.82
					including		55.05	55.85	0.80	2389.68
BW0014	303095	7507925	49	78	-90	0	58.15	59.85	1.70	261.22
BW0015	303017	7507880	48	80	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0016	303352	7508018	48	80	-90	0	47.25	50.60	3.35	674.74
					including		49.20	50.10	0.90	1524.67
BW0017	303096	7508700	48	66	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0018	303198	7508699	48	84	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0019	303429	7508037	48	47	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0020	303353	7507965	48	89	-90	0	49.65	53.55	3.90	306.47
BW0021	303260	7507946	48	89	-90	0	51.90	52.75	0.85	404.03
							55.95	58.10	2.15	1081.92
					including		56.70	57.60	0.90	2064.21
							58.55	61.05	2.50	371.02
							81.65	82.60	0.95	358.58
BW0022	302722	7508695	48	21	-90	0	*No downhole logging*			
BW0023	302671	7508675	48	86	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0024	302569	7508640	48	95	-90	0	68.25	69.50	1.25	441.12
BW0025	302621	7508658	48	91	-90	0	*No significant assays*			

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi	Intersection		Width	Grade
	MGA94 Zone 50S		*m*	*m*	*Degrees*		*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*m*	*eU_3O_8 ppm*
BW0026	302530	7509639	48	74.5	-90	0	55.85	57.00	1.15	478.67
BW0027	302455	7509599	48	86	-90	0	62.80	63.60	0.80	350.49
BW0028	303158	7508506	48	37	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0029	303091	7508484	48	41	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0030	303298	7508702	48	43	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0031	303398	7508702	48	25.5	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0032	303238	7508352	48	45.5	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0033	303165	7508263	48	68	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0034	303199	7507801	48	117	-90	0	61.55	63.50	1.95	361.65
BW0035	303292	7507823	48	95	-90	0	57.60	60.55	2.95	2050.97
					including		58.40	59.50	1.10	5060.08
BW0036	303384	7507849	48	68.5	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0037	303476	7507875	48	53	-90	0	40.05	42.70	2.65	1028.26
					including		40.55	41.75	1.20	1853.08
BW0038	303199	7507701	48	119	-90	0	65.60	66.30	0.70	371.28
							90.20	91.10	0.90	219.81
BW0039	303289	7507615	48	119	-90	0	63.70	64.40	0.70	328.43
BW0040	303390	7507646	48	89	-90	0	53.35	53.90	0.55	198.30
							54.90	55.35	0.45	330.94
							58.50	59.30	0.80	204.94
BW0041	303308	7507431	48	107	-90	0	61.95	62.60	0.65	351.23
							86.50	89.50	3.00	188.56
BW0042	303339	7507462	49	91	-90	0	58.25	59.6	1.35	266.86
BW0043	303214	7507406	49	107	-90	0	63.75	64.60	0.85	345.53
BW0044	303120	7507384	49	100	-90	0	61.70	62.35	0.65	280.57
BW0045	303354	7507742	49	83	-90	0	55.85	57.95	2.10	664.82
					including		57.05	57.50	0.45	1090.01
							58.40	59.45	1.05	194.59
BW0046	303441	7507767	49	65	-90	0	44.05	44.90	0.85	411.92
							57.50	58.20	0.70	173.48
BW0047	303251	7508074	49	77	-90	0	47.90	49.15	1.25	620.37
					including		48.30	48.70	0.40	1253.14
							63.60	64.65	1.05	273.55
BW0048	303126	7507985	49	83	-90	0	54.85	55.85	1.00	458.14
							57.45	58.90	1.45	619.60
BW0049	303425	7507700	49	83	-90	0	52.40	52.95	0.55	280.42
BW0050	303340	7507680	49	94	-90	0	58.20	59.20	1.00	215.19
							61.10	61.85	0.75	362.68
BW0051	303550	7507795	49	44	-90	0	*No significant assays*			
BW0052	303510	7507785	49	51	-90	0	39.95	41.05	1.10	587.90
BW0053	303460	7507825	49	54	-90	0	40.55	42.05	1.50	454.80
BW0054	303435	7507910	49	50	-90	0	*Results pending*			

A cut-off grade of 150 ppm U_3O_8 was used at a minimum distance of 0.4 m for reporting of assays