

ASX Release – 13 June 2012

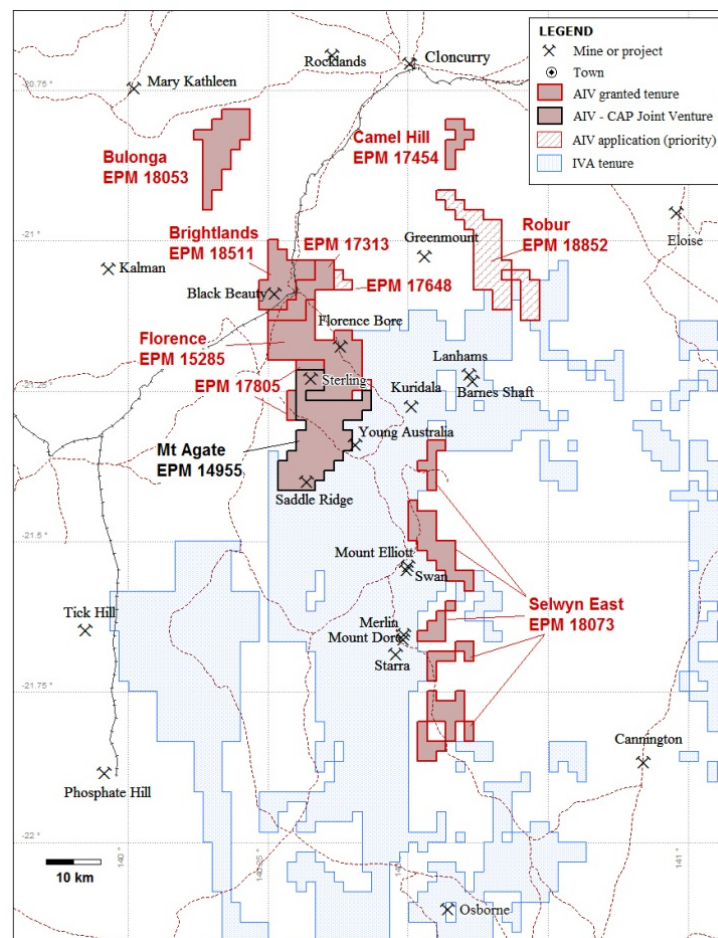
## MAGNETIC AND CONDUCTIVE TARGETS IDENTIFIED

### SELWYN EAST AREA – CLONCURRY DISTRICT

- Selwyn East area SAM survey defines magnetic and conductivity targets
  - Magnetic targets associated with gossans discovered in late 2011
  - Conductive targets not outcropping

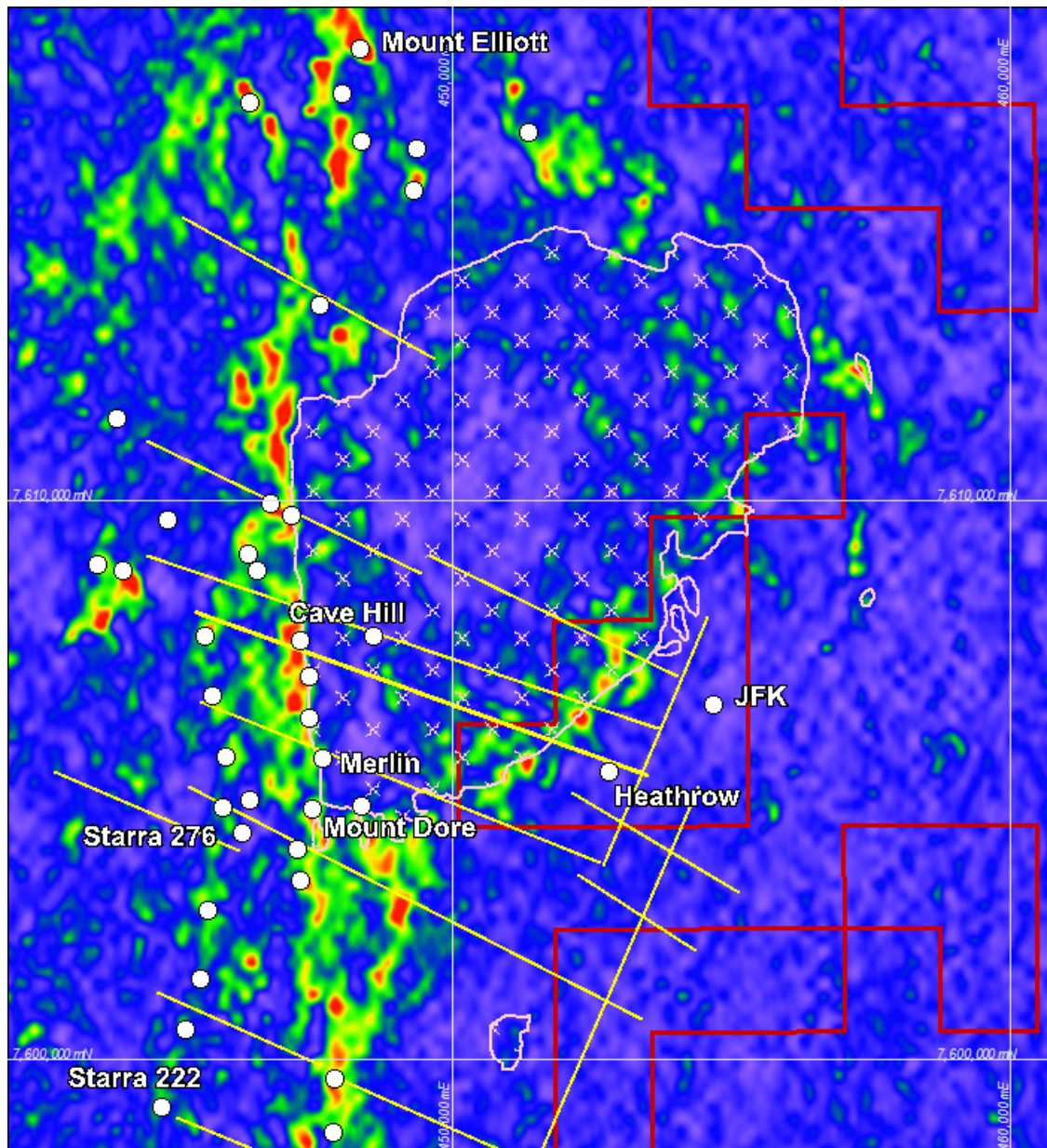
ActivEX Limited (ASX: AIV) is pleased to announce results of its recent ground based sub-audio magnetic (SAM) survey in the Selwyn East area (see Figure 1), Cloncurry district.

The SAM survey was commenced in April and completed in May 2012 and initial field checking of the data has been completed. The survey was designed to cover areas of recent gossan discoveries with associated magnetic anomalies identified in aeromagnetic data in the area immediately east of the Mt Dore Granite contact.



**Figure 1:** ActivEX Cloncurry district holdings (showing Ivanhoe Australia holdings in blue)

Figure 2 shows the Mt Dore Granite with a background of radiometric anomalies (uranium over thorium) highlighting major structures – the Mt Dore-Mt Elliott structure and structures extending into EPM 18073, Selwyn East. The structures pass through mineral occurrences being investigated by Ivanhoe Australia, including the site of the Merlin molybdenum development. Figure 2 also shows well developed north-west trending brittle fractures which are late stage fractures developed within and adjacent to the Mt Dore Granite and represent possible pathways for mineralising solutions. These structures are highlighted in work done by the Queensland Department of Mines and Energy and CSIRO utilising hyper-spectral data (see <http://www.scribd.com/doc/37458778/15arspc-Submission-25>).



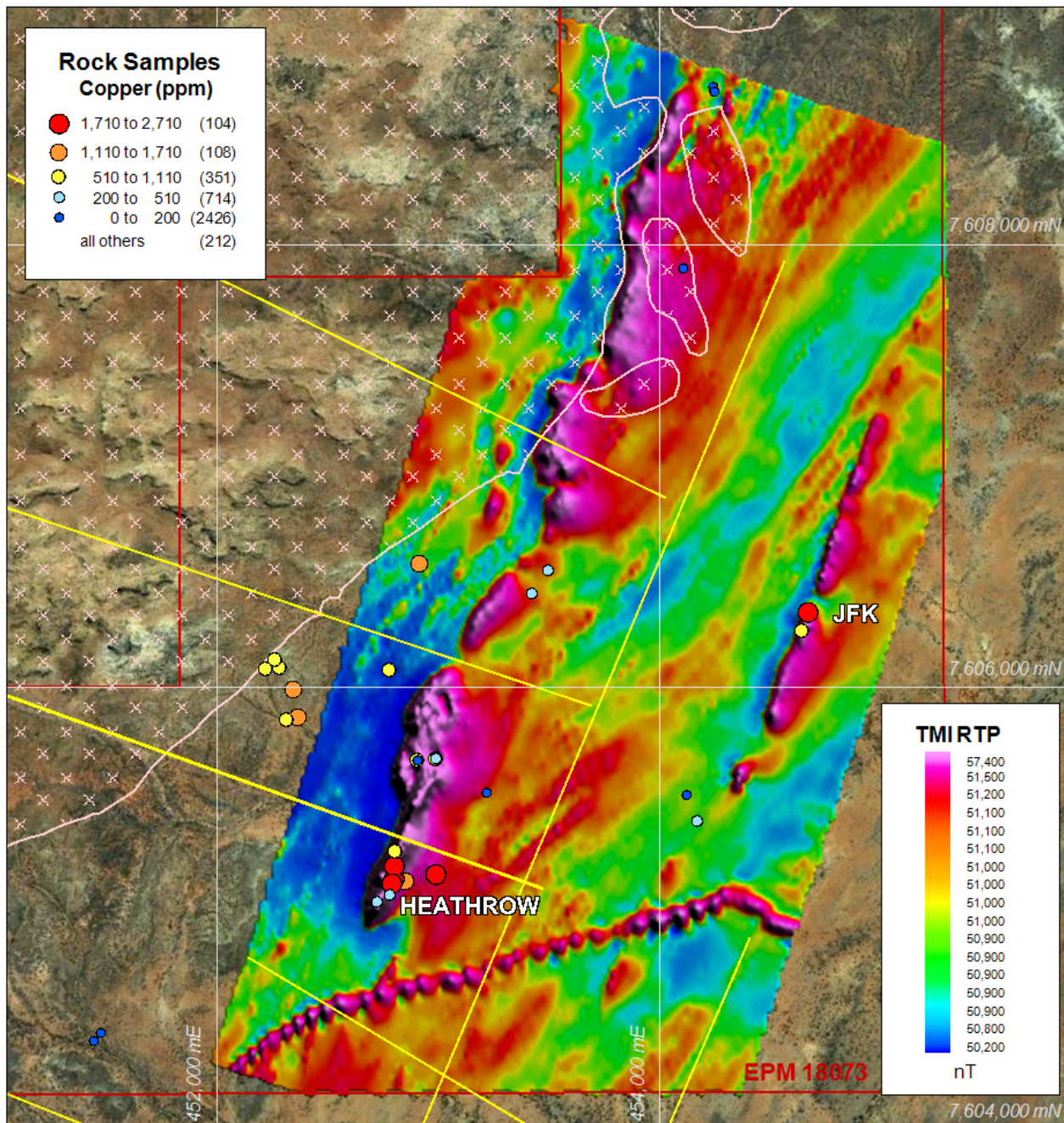
**Figure 2:** *Selwyn East Project area – showing mineral occurrences and related brittle cross fractures against a background of radiometric anomalies*

The cross structures are particularly well developed between Mt Dore/Merlin and the Cave Hill occurrences where molybdenum mineralisation is concentrated on the Mt Dore structure. These cross structures pass into ActivEX' EPM 18073 Selwyn East, in the area of the Heathrow prospect, marked at the surface by gossans which are anomalous in copper and molybdenum.



The radiometric image shows anomalous uranium zones in this area, thought to be related to alteration, introduced by hydrothermal activity related to the intrusion of the Mt Dore Granite – an attractive location to search for copper and molybdenum mineralisation either in the contact zone of the granite or located in favourable rocks nearby. The host rocks in this area are shales and sediments of the Kuridala Formation which are the host rocks for mineralisation at Mt Dore, Merlin and Mt Elliott.

The SAM survey collects magnetic data (see Figure 3) and conductivity data (see Figure 4).



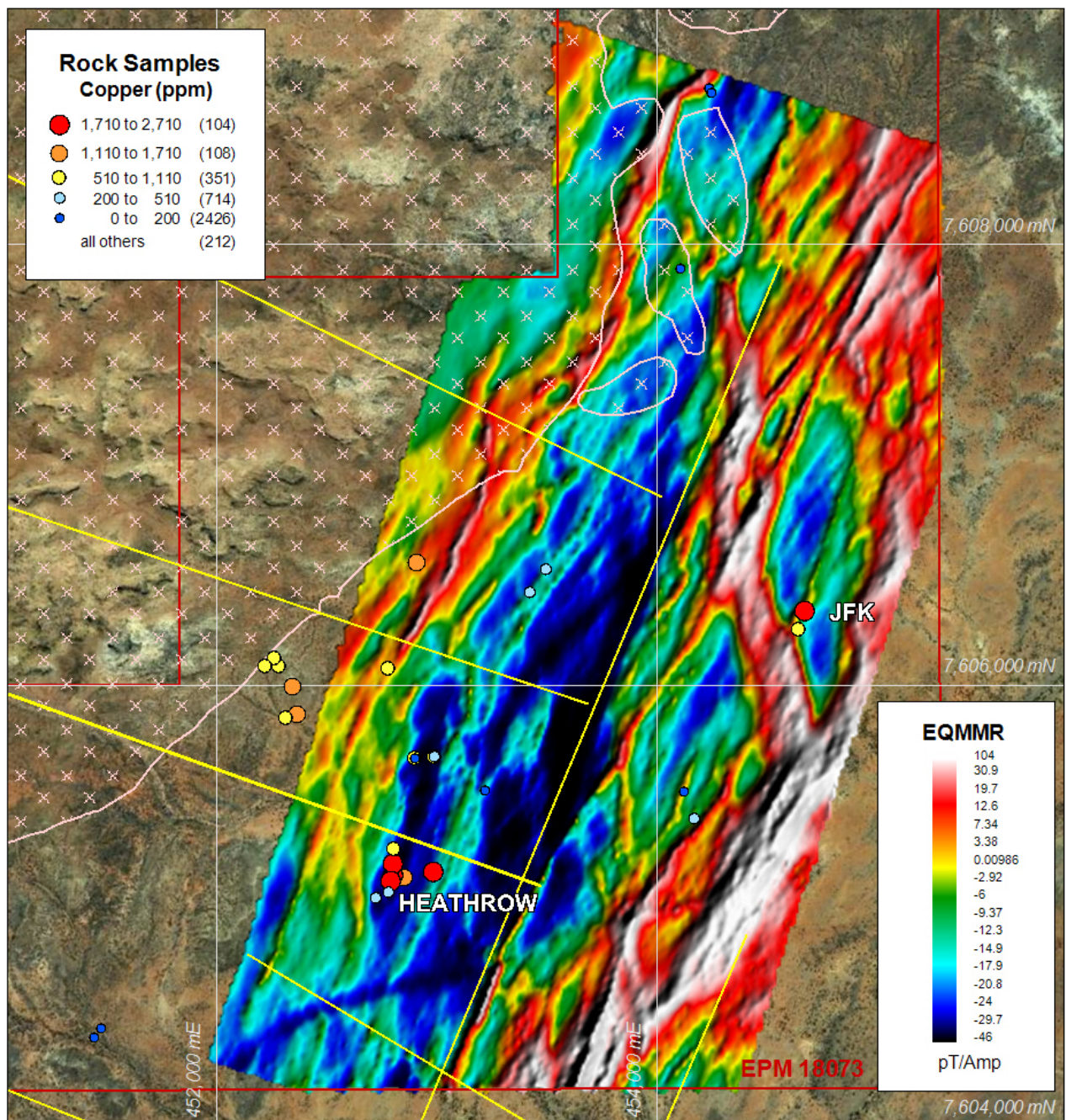
**Figure 3: Heathrow prospect** – showing ground magnetic (RTP) data collected during SAM survey, rock chip sample results and cross structures shown in yellow. Granite contact outlined in pink

Figure 3 shows the ground magnetic data over the Heathrow prospect and extensions to the north and east including the JFK magnetic anomaly. It highlights the significant, complex



magnetic anomalies associated with dolerite intrusions. Also significant to note are breaks in the magnetic anomalies shown where north-west trending brittle fractures extend out from the Mt Dore Granite. One of the strongest of these fractures intersects the Heathrow magnetic anomaly in the vicinity of the newly discovered Heathrow gossans (see Figure 3) and also passes through the Mt Dore-Mt Elliott structure in the vicinity of Cave Hill (see Figure 2). Rock chip samples from the Heathrow gossans returned anomalous copper (up to 0.27% Cu), cobalt (up to 536ppm Co), gold (up to 0.17ppm Au), molybdenum (up to 652ppm Mo) and uranium (up to 300ppm U).

Anomalous rock samples (up to 0.21% Cu) have also been collected from a parallel dolerite intrusive, known as the JFK anomaly, located 1200m east of the Heathrow dolerite. Further sampling is required to delineate the extents of both gossan occurrences.



**Figure 4:** Heathrow prospect – showing conductivity data, cross structures in yellow and granite contact outlined in pink

Figure 4 shows the conductivity data from the Heathrow SAM survey. Highlights of the conductivity data are 1) a significant resistive zone (blue colours) associated with the Heathrow gossans and dolerite intrusives and 2) a strongly conductive zone (red and white colours) located 1500m east of the Heathrow prospect. This conductive zone has been inspected in the field and does not outcrop, being covered by sands of an unknown thickness. The main section of the conductive zone is 1400m long and 250m wide within a conductive structure which is up to 3km long. The conductive zone also shows evidence of linking between parallel conductive structures which may indicate potential for dilation zones where linking occurs.

Further geochemical sampling is proposed to define the extent of the gossan/mineralised zones at Heathrow and JFK.

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*The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr D. I. Young, who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (FAIG). Mr Young is a full-time employee of ActivEX Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the most recent Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Young consents to the inclusion of his name in this report and to the issue of this report in the form and context in which it appears.*