ASX Announcement

14 July 2014

RE-RELEASE OF COMPANY PRESENTATION

Cauldron Energy Limited (ASX: CXU) ("Cauldron" or "the Company") wishes to notify shareholders of the re-release of the "Company Presentation" announcement initially released to the market on 19 June 2014. The announcement is being re-released with additional information to comply with exploration target disclosure as required by the JORC Code 2012.

Yours faithfully
Cauldron Energy Limited

Tony Sage
Executive Chairman

ABN 22 102 912 783

32 Harrogate Street, West Leederville WA 6007

PO Box 1385, West Leederville WA 6901

ASX code: CXU

196,438,713 shares
9,500,000 unlisted options

CAULDRON ENERGY LTD

Guangzhou Joseph Roadshow

June, 2014



Disclosure Statements

Forward Looking Statements

This presentation may include forward-looking statements with respect to achieving corporate objectives, developing additional project opportunities, the Company's analysis of opportunities and the development of these and certain other matters. These statements involve risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ from those contained herein. Given these uncertainties, reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

Analytical Method

All holes were gamma logged by Borehole Wireline P/L with an Geovista 38mm total count gamma tool. The gamma tool was calibrated in Adelaide at the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation in calibration pits constructed under the supervision of CSIRO. The gamma tool measures the total gamma ray flux in the drill hole. Readings are taken over 1 centimetre intervals and the reading and depth recorded on a portable computer. The gamma ray readings are converted to equivalent U_3O_8 readings by using the calibration factors derived in the Adelaide calibration pits. These factors also take into account differences in hole size and water content. The grade and calibration was calculated by Duncan Cogswell BSc(hon) MSc MAusIMM from Borehole Wireline based in South Australia. Deconvolved uranium grade values and grade thickness intervals were calculated by David Wilson BSc MSc MAusIMM from 3D Exploration Ltd based in Western Australia.

The gamma radiation used to calculate the equivalent U_3O_8 is predominately from the daughter products in the uranium decay chain. When a deposit is in equilibrium, the measurement of the gamma radiation from the daughter products is representative of the uranium present. It takes approximately 2.4M years for the uranium decay series to reach equilibrium. Thus, it is possible that these daughter products, such as radium, may have moved away from the uranium or not yet have achieved equilibrium if the deposit is younger than 2.4M years. In these cases the measured gamma radiation will over or under estimate the amount of uranium present. Sandstone hosted roll front mineralisation may not be in equilibrium due to one of the above factors.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement to which this statement is attached that relates to Cauldron Energy Limited's exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Couzens who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Couzens is a full-time employee at Cauldron Energy Limited in the role of Exploration Manager and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken 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 Couzens consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this resource memorandum that relates to mineral resources is based on information evaluated by Mr Craig Harvey who is a Member of the Geological Society of Southern Africa. Mr Harvey is full time employee of Ravensgate, an independent consultancy group specialising in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Mr Harvey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Report of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The calculation of the uranium grades used in the resource estimate are based on information compiled by Mr David Wilson BSc MSc MAusIMM from 3D Exploration Ltd based in Western Australia. These uranium grades form the basis of the resource estimate and have been calculated from the gamma results and from the disequilibrium testing. Mr Wilson is a consultant to Cauldron and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Corporate Overview

UNDERVALUED COMPANY | PROJECTS POISED FOR GROWTH

Capital Structure*

Ordinary shares	178.56M
Unlisted options	11.8M
Market cap. (AUD$0.31)	A$55.18M
Cash @ 31/03/14**	A$1.18M
Convertible Note proceeds	$1M

- Figures as at 31/03/2014

** Inclusive of A$1M convertible loan facility

Board & Management

Tony Sage	Chairman
Brett Smith	Exec. Director
Qiu Derong	Non-Exec. Director
Amy Wang	Non-Exec Director
Simon Youds	Head of Operations
Mark Couzens	Head of Exploration
Catherine Grant	CFO & Company Secretary

Major Shareholders*

Cape Lambert Resources Ltd	23.11%
Mr D.Qiu	16.20%
Joseph Investments Int. Ltd	14.21%

* As at 18/06//2014

ASSET RICH COMPANY
MAJOR STOCK PRICE IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL

CXU Key Uranium Assets

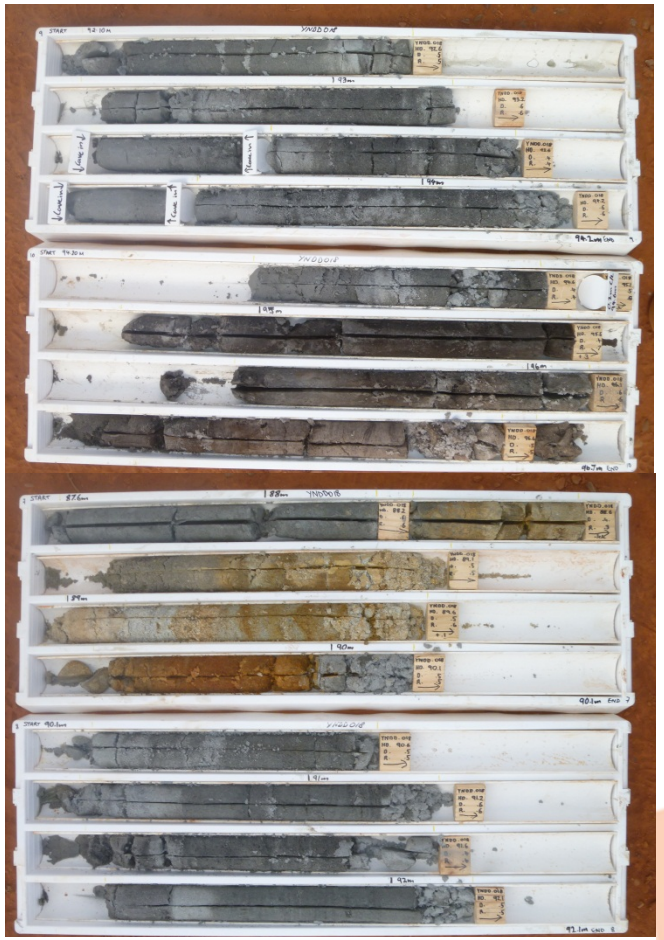
TOP-SHELF URANIUM AND BASE METAL ASSETS

Australia

- **Yanrey Project, WA (U)**
  - **Bennet Well**: Potential growing ISR opportunity
  - Leach Testing paves path to ISR (96%)
- **Marree Project, SA (Pb-Ag-Cu-Au)**
  - Large target area with high grade mineralisation
  - Geophysical surveys have generated multiple drill targets

Argentina

- **Rio Colorado (Cu, Ag)**
  - Potential world-class base metals project
  - **Uranium by-product in 16km strike can supply 100% of Argentina's domestic nuclear energy demands**



Core from Yanrey Project's Bennet Well South: trays show the sedimentary contrasts and are coincident with the gamma spikes

Undervalued company with Globally significant resource assets

Recent CXU News

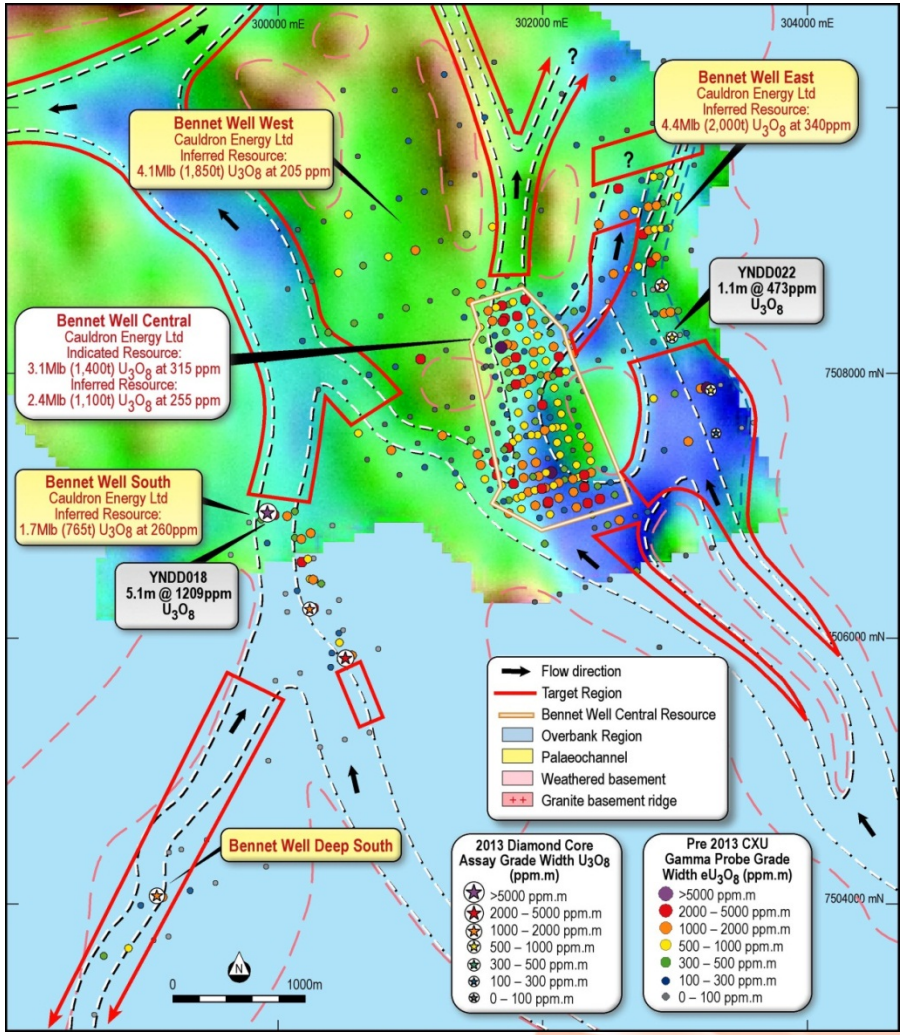
CXU Secures AU$11 Million funding from China	**Jun 2014**
Funding and new director secured from supportive shareholders and new Chinese investors	
CXU congratulates RNI and FEL on discovery	**May 2014**
Cauldron major shareholder in FEL, a 20% free carry on RNI's new discovery	
Takeover Offer for Energia Minerals (EMX) Closes	**May 2014**
Unsuccessful attempt to amalgamate the uranium resources in WA's Yanrey region	
Bennet Well Surpasses Expectations	**Jan. 2014**
Outstanding uranium extraction at Bennet Well indicates high recovery at low operating cost	
Further testwork confirms Bennet Well's recovery potential	**Mar 2014**
96% average extraction establishes Bennet Well's ISR credentials	
Resource Improvement forecast at Bennet Well	**Mar 2014**
Core analysis indicates improved grade across whole Bennet Well resource	
Bennet Well Surpasses Expectations	**Jan. 2014**
Outstanding uranium extraction at Bennet Well indicates high recovery at low operating cost	

CXU funded and Bennet Well on ISR development path

Bennet Well, Yanrey Region

ISR SUITABILITY VALIDATED BY LEACH TESTS

- **Resource[1] upgrade required**
  - Core testing indicates significant Bennet Well uranium grade increase 122%-147%
  - Change to JORC 2012
  - **Drilling from Sept 2013 to be included**
- Leach tests have put Bennet Well on path towards potential production
  - **Bottle Roll Test simulating ISR conditions give 94%-98% extraction**
- **Outstanding growth potential**
- Identification of uranium minerals provides Redox-front road map to aid locating additional uranium Resources locally and regionally



The Target Prospects show the growth potential for the Resource at Bennet Well

1.Bennet Well JORC 2004 Resource (E08/1493) of 15.7 million lb U_3O_8 at 267ppm U_3O_8 **inclusive Indicated Resource** 3.1 Mlb (1,400t) at 315ppm U_3O_8 and Inferred resource:12.7 Mlbs (5,700t) U_3O_8 @ 255ppm

BENNET WELL ON THE WAY TOWARDS ISR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

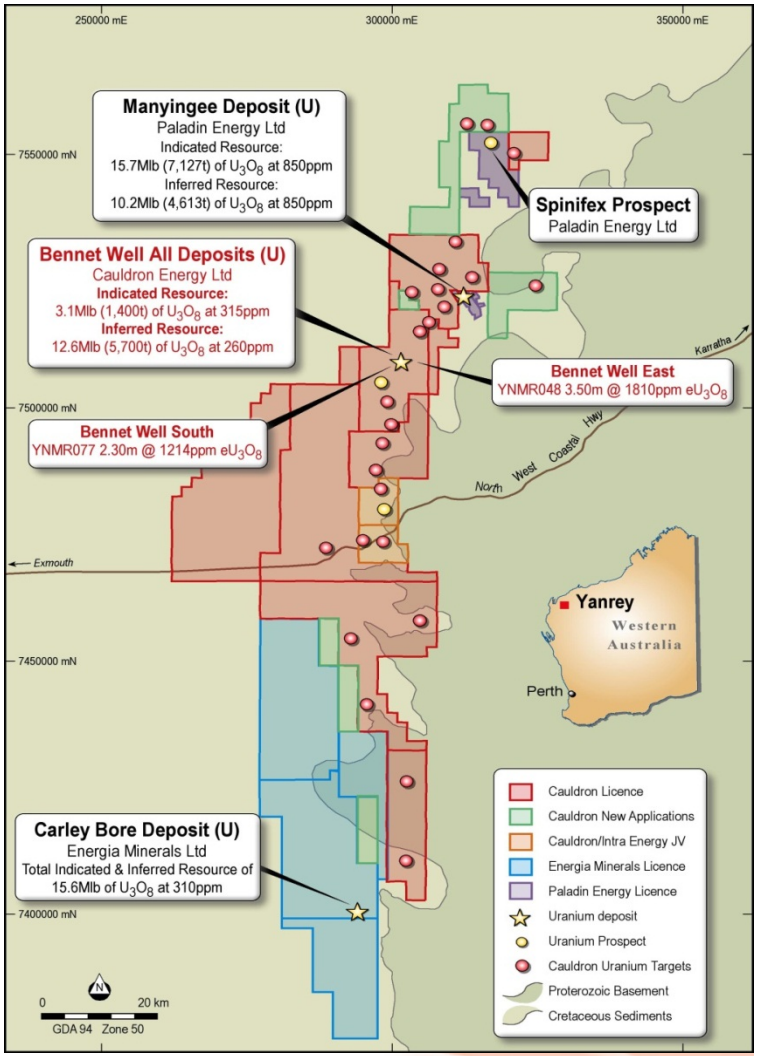
Yanrey Regional Potential

WIDESPREAD URANIUM ALONG PALAEO COASTLINE SIMILAR TO BENNET WELL

Exploration Target(1) 30-115 Mlb @ 250-900 ppm eU_3O_8 to be reviewed following resource upgrade (please also refer to Annexure Slides 30-34).

(1) Exploration Target: The estimates of Exploration Target sizes should not be misunderstood as estimates of Mineral Resources. The estimates of Exploration Target sizes are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient results received from exploration to date to estimate a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

- Studies show grades above 250ppm eU_3O_8 (over 1m) are potentially economic for a ISR mining operation
- **11 major channel systems similar to Bennet Well identified by CXU**, most with evidence of uranium mineralisation
- **Regional uranium competition:** Paladin Energy Manyingee 25.9Mlb deposit; Energia Minerals Carley Bore 15.6 Mlb deposit
- Mineralogy from Bennet Well shows different uranium minerals from different deposition environments - gives a road map for the redox deposition

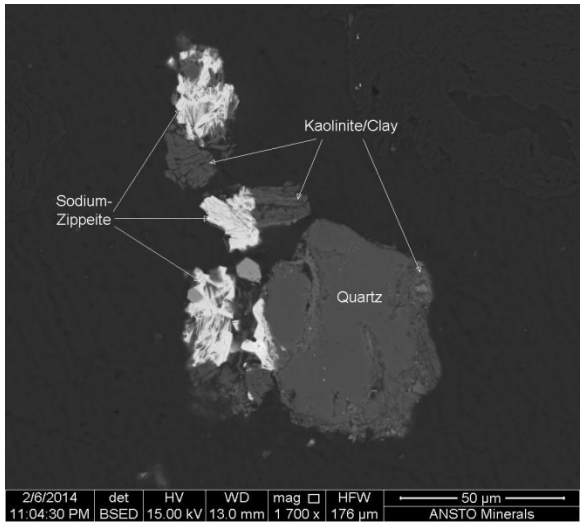


FUNDING IS SOLE IMPEDIMENT TO EXPANDING YANREY RESOURCE INTO EMERGING URANIUM CAMP

Uranium Extraction Results

BOTTLE ROLL TESTS CONFIRM HIGH URANIUM EXTRACTION

- **High levels of Uranium extraction achieved and Low Cost extraction anticipated**
  - Bottle roll tests in acidic media without oxidant
  - Low acid consumption demonstrated
  - Uranium appears to exist in soluble +6 oxidation state
- **Low levels of impurities unlikely to impact leach solution processing**
- Mineralogy showed variety of uranium minerals present including Sodium Zippeite



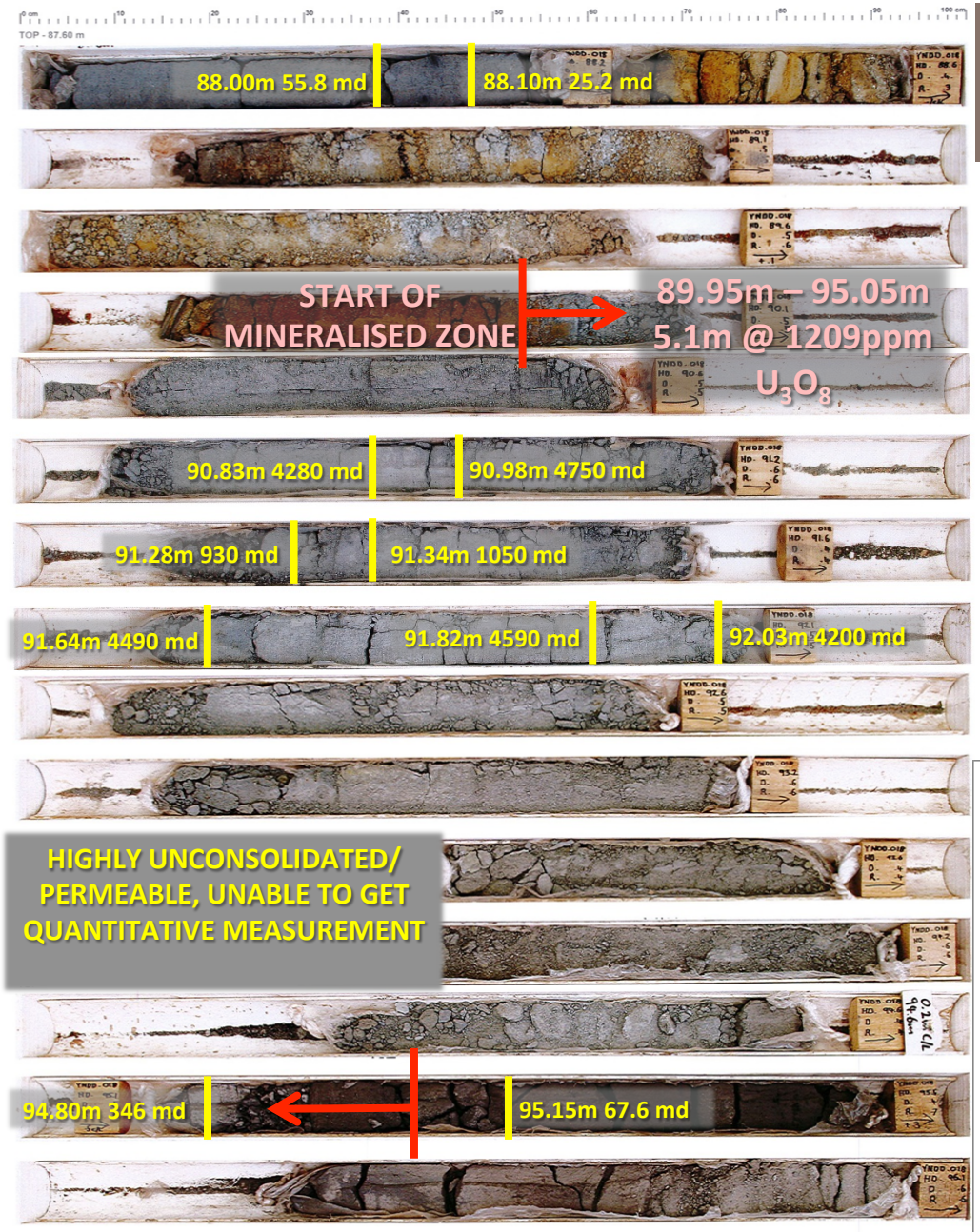
SEM image from Hole YNDD018 at Bennet Well showing lighter uranium mineral and depicting accessible location of Uranium

Leach Results

Leach No.	Composite	pH	ORP (mV, Ag/AgCl)	Temp (C)	Estimated Acid Consumption (kg/t)	Feed U_3O_8 (ppm)	Residue U_3O_8 (ppm)	U Extraction (%)
CAULD 7	YNDD018	2.0	450	30	TBA	1,186	17	**98.6**
CAULD 8		1.8	450	21	0.4		47	**96.0**
CAULD 9	YNDD022	1.8	450	21	1.2	500	23	**95.4**

HIGH LEVEL OF URANIUM EXTRACTION ACHIEVED
LOW COST ANTICIPATED

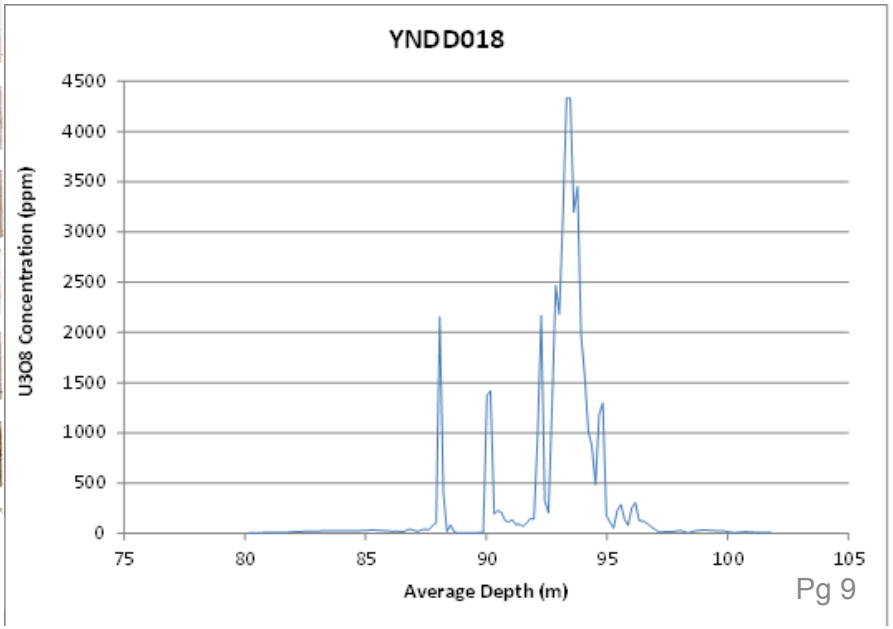
Permeability vs Assays vs Leach Results – YNDD018



Core from YNDD018 from 87.6m to 96.7m: uranium grade of 5.1m @ 1209 ppm U_3O_8

URANIUM DISTRIBUTION WITH DEPTH HOLE YNDD018

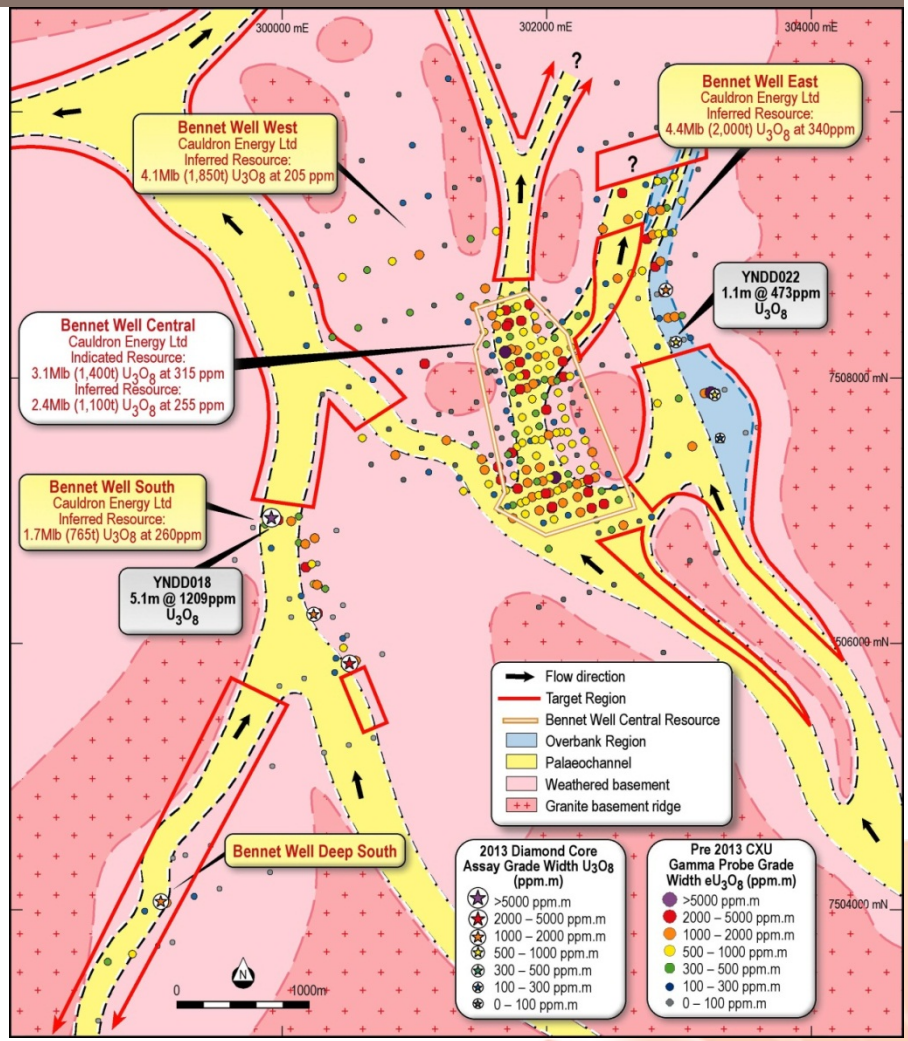
- Image: mineralised zone in hole YNDD018 (red) and permeability data (yellow)
  - Highly permeable nature evident in the sands hosting uranium at Bennet Well South Prospect
- **Data supports leach testwork results:**
  - **98.6% U extraction acid leach**
    95.3% U extraction alkaline leach



Yanrey Uranium Suited to ISR

MINERALOGY PROVIDES REDOX ROADMAP

- QEMSCAN and manual SEM testing strongly indicate several provenance areas for uranium mineralisation, **all soluble = amenable to ISR**
- Uranium mineralisation forms in reducing environments
  - Reducing agents (zones of fossilised wood, abundant pyrites) found at Bennet Well
  - **COFFINITE** - primary uranium silicate mineral not yet exposed to oxidising agents or environments.
  - **URANIFEROUS ZIRCONS** - typically detrital in origin, having shed off a granitic source proximal to source
  - **SODIUM-ZIPPEITE** - secondary uranium-bearing mineral – ie re-deposited in paleo river sands



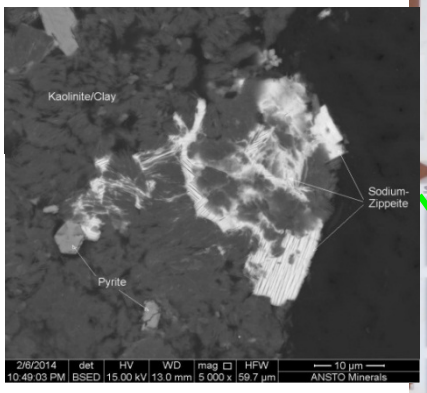
Current geological interpretation of Bennet Well Resource Area

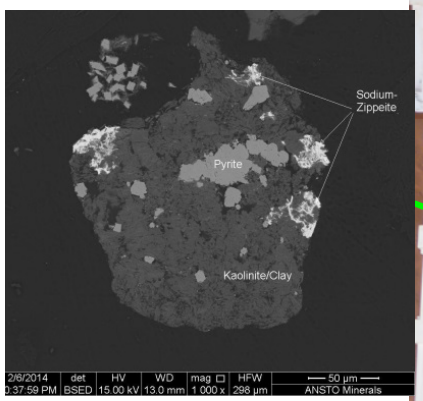
MINERALS IDENTIFIED PROVIDE TOOLS FOR REGIONAL EXPLORATION

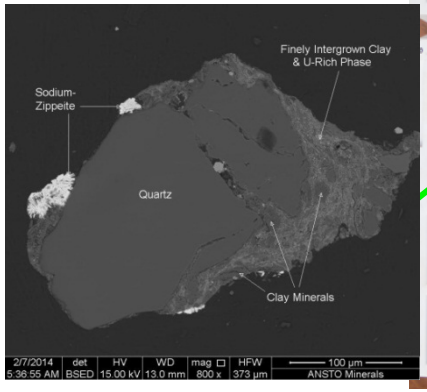
QEMSCAN/SEM Results

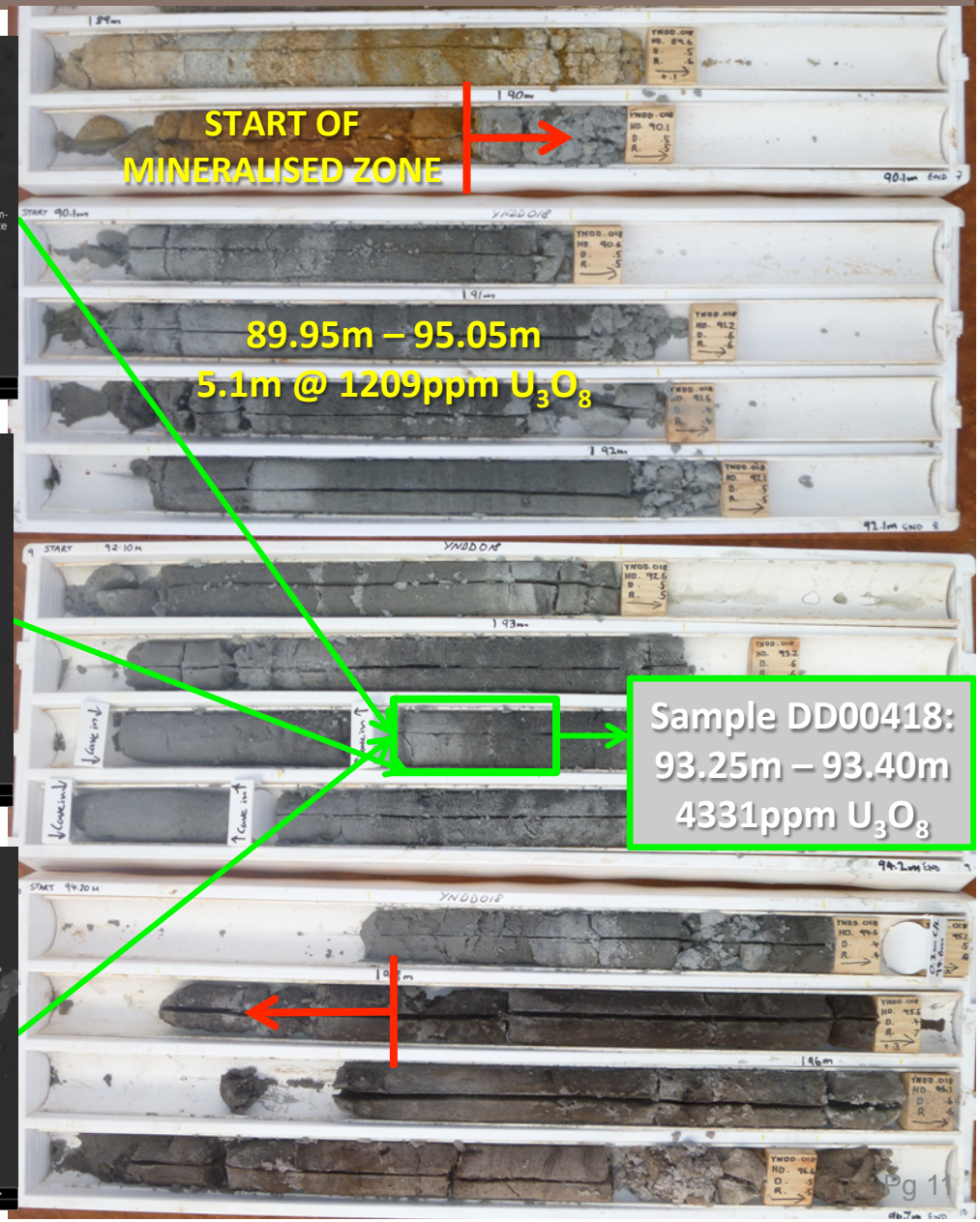
YNDD018 BENNET WELL SOUTH

- **Dominant uranium-containing phase** with a chemical composition corresponding to the mineral **SODIUM-ZIPPEITE**
- **High recovery rates** suggest this uranium species is easily soluble and hence highly recoverable





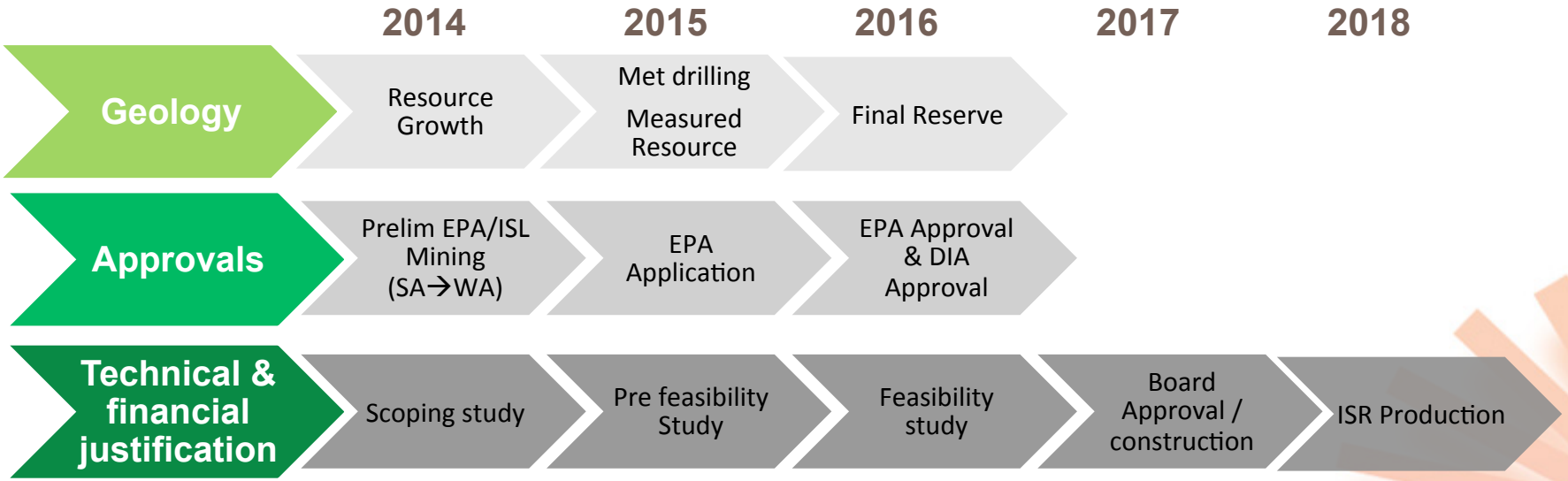




Yanrey 5yr Production Plan

LOW CAPEX ISR PROJECTS PROVIDE GROWTH PLATFORM

- Sandstone roll-front ISR operations production price : $8/lb - $16/lb globally
- **Revenue at $50/lb is 4-5 times C1 cash cost**
- **Realistic production timeframe** following first WA uranium mine to receive final approvals
- Core data shows majority of uranium located in permeable sand zones amenable to ISR
- **ISR style mining: quick to establish, cheap to run**
  - **Fast track production to fill market demand shortfall**



ISR: HIGH MARGIN PRODUCTION AT LOW COMMODITY PRICE

Potential World Class Deposits

MARREE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- **Large poly-metallic alteration area,** numerous historical mining sites
- Geophysical anomalies undercover and adjacent to old mine
- **Potential for large poly-metallic system (multiple deposits)**
- Currently 2 main deep drill targets

2014 ACTIONS

- **Structural geophysical survey** required over whole area to achieve improved definition
- Resolve Traditional Owners dispute (currently being resolved)
- **Drill priority targets** subject to funding

RIO COLORADO, ARGENTINA

- **16km outcrop, 11m wide, open at depth**
  - multiple samples taken average grades >150g/t Ag, 2-3% Cu and 300ppm Uranium
  - Access restrictions starting to ease
- Early metallurgical work completed
- **Nuclear power identified by government as key for Argentina's energy mix**

2014 ACTIONS

- **Map region** to establish local presence & engage with local community
- Subject to access, **conduct reconnaissance drill program to establish consistency at depth potential for inferred resource**

Marree: Exciting potential for large deep mineralisation
Rio Colorado: potential for high value subject to access

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World Uranium News

GLOBAL PROBLEM: GROWING DEMAND AND INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY

China on Track to Beat 2020 Nuclear Power Targets	**Mar. 2014**
China on track to meet nuclear power targets with new plant construction expected to resume shortly	
Japan to Restart 48 Nuclear Reactors	**Feb. 2014**
After 2yrs offline, Japanese govt. has announced its intention to restart the country's 48 nuclear reactors	
Pakistan to Build 32 Nuclear Plants to Generate 40,000 MW Electricity	**Feb. 2014**
Pakistan in process of selecting 8 sites for 32 nuclear plants to combat domestic energy crisis	
US Uranium Concentration Production Rises, Russian Warhead Fuel Runs Out	**Feb. 2014**
US 2013 uranium concentrate production up 21% following end of Megatons to Megawatts program	
India, Japan Seek Early Deal on Nuclear Cooperation	**Jan. 2014**
India and Japan agree to fast-track negotiations for possible deal on nuclear energy	
Pakistan , China Discuss 3-Plant Nuclear Energy Deal	**Jan. 2014**
Pakistan and China in talks over a deal where China sells Pakistan 3 large nuclear plants for ~$13B	
Argentina Competitive Bidding Process for 4 Nuclear Power Plants	**Jun. 2013**
Govt. will tender before end of 2013 to build four new nuclear plants, worth US$16M	
1st Uranium Project to be Approved in WA	**Apr. 2013**
Wiluna Uranium Project (Toro Energy), capable of production from 2015, receives final Federal approval	

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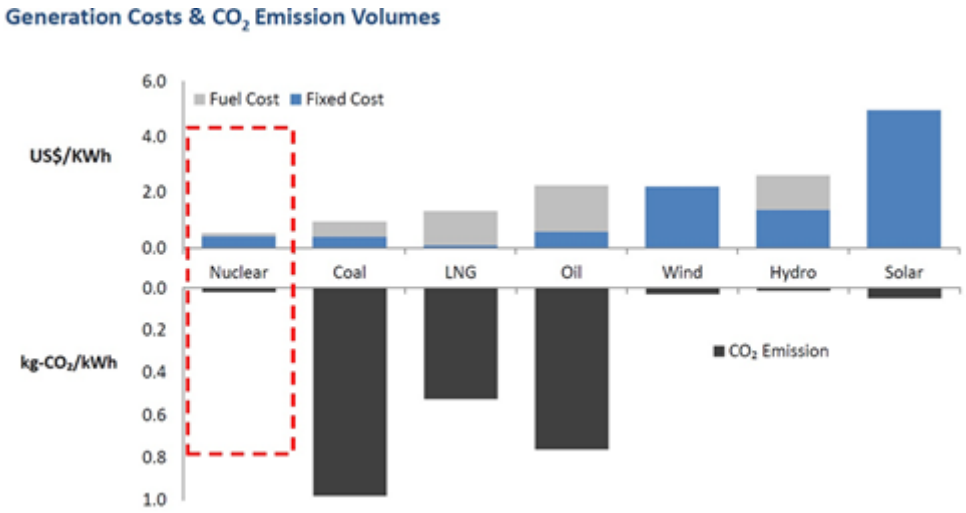
World Nuclear Energy Market

EMERGING ECONOMIES BANKING ON NUCLEAR POWER TO MEET ELECTRICITY DEMANDS

- **IAEA forecasts that if policies remain unchanged, world energy demand is projected to increase by over 50% by 2030***
- Nuclear power is the lowest social and economic cost power option for developing nations



- **China's electricity demands are growing at an average annual rate of 10%**
  - **Will surpass US as largest global uranium consumer within the next 10-15 years**

GLOBAL DEMAND FOR URANIUM & NUCLEAR ENERGY HIGHER NOW THAN PRE-FUKUSHIMA 2011

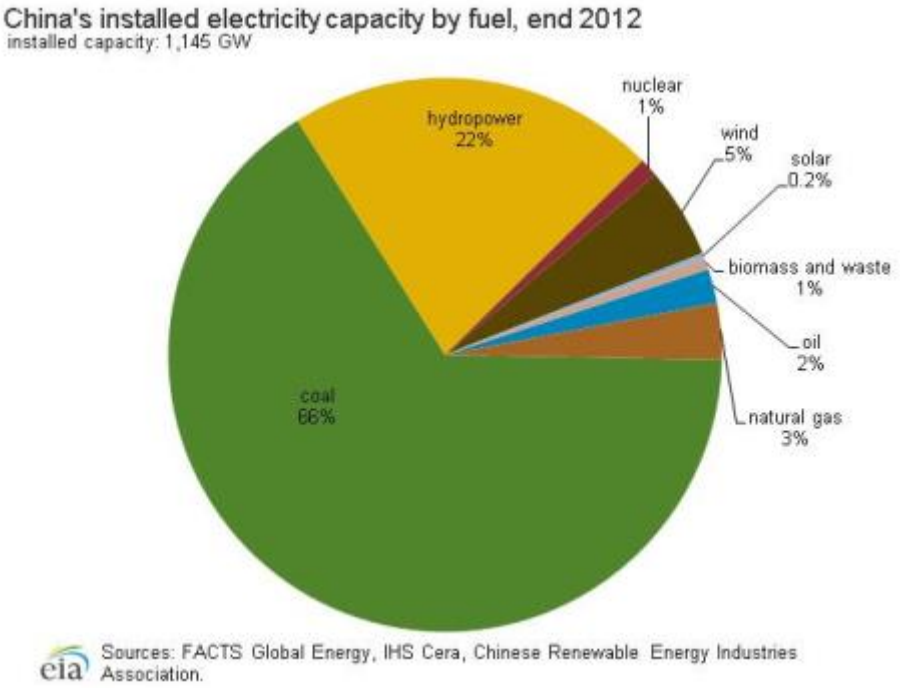
Graph source: METI, WNA
*www.naturaledgeproject.net, The Great Sustainability Debate

China's Energy Market

REFORMING ENERGY OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION PATTERS

Electricity demands growing at average annual rate of 10%

- **In 2013, installed power capacity rose by 94M kw, including 2.21M kw from nuclear**
- 6 new nuclear power facilities approved since end of 2012
  - Construction may commence on new facilities during 2014
  - Astonishing progress in nuclear technology in recent years
- **Electricity demands growing at average annual rate of 10%**



China National Nuclear Corp. raising $3B for expansion plans*

- Back on track with projects halted following 2011 Fukushima disaster
- **China could build 20 nuclear plants in the next 6 years**

CHINA TO BEAT 2020 NUCLEAR TARGETS

Graph source: oilprice.com
China Moves Forward with Nuclear Reactors.
*Reuters: China to beat 202 Nuclear targets (Mar 2014)

Uranium Market Analysis

UNDERSUPPLY TO FUEL URANIUM RESTART

+50% price growth by 2018*

- **2018 spot price to reach US$72/lb U_3O_8**

Higher uranium prices essential

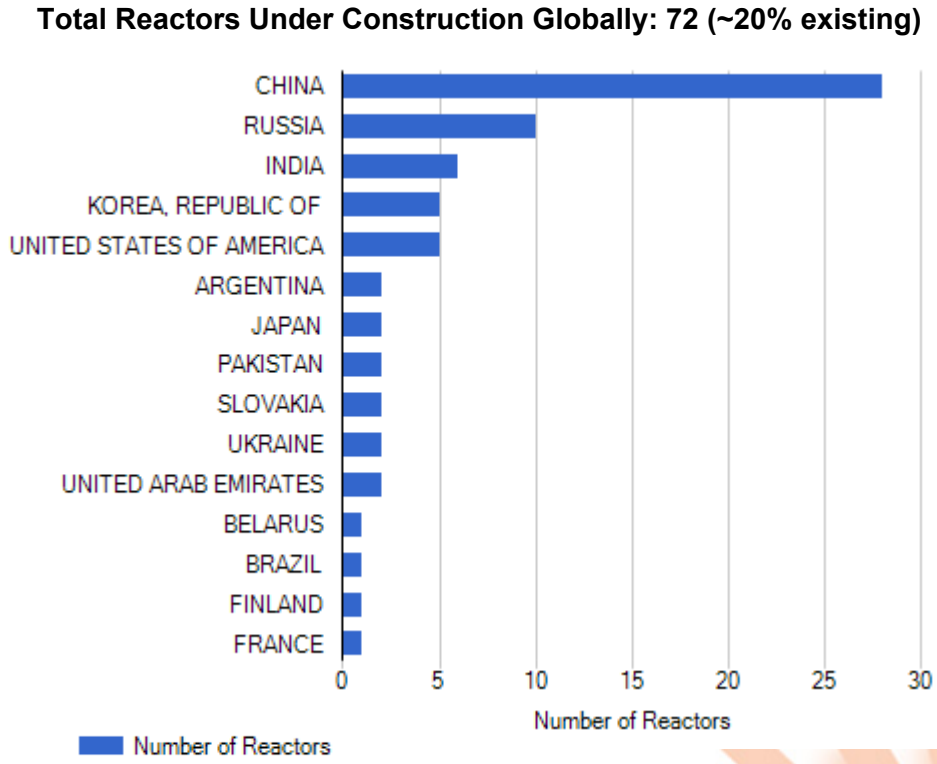
- Non ISR incentive price +$70/lb U_3O_8
- Stagnated demand and low prices unsustainable for uranium industry
  - **Paladin & Cameco announce significant output scale-backs**

2030 uranium demand estimated to be 100kt

- **~48% increase on current demand***
- ~80kt to come from new mines and mine extensions (60% current global supply)

Reactor growth is main price trigger

- **Japan**: govt. has announces intention to restart 48 nuclear reactors
- **Pakistan**: location scouting for 32 new nuclear power plants to produce 40,000 MW energy



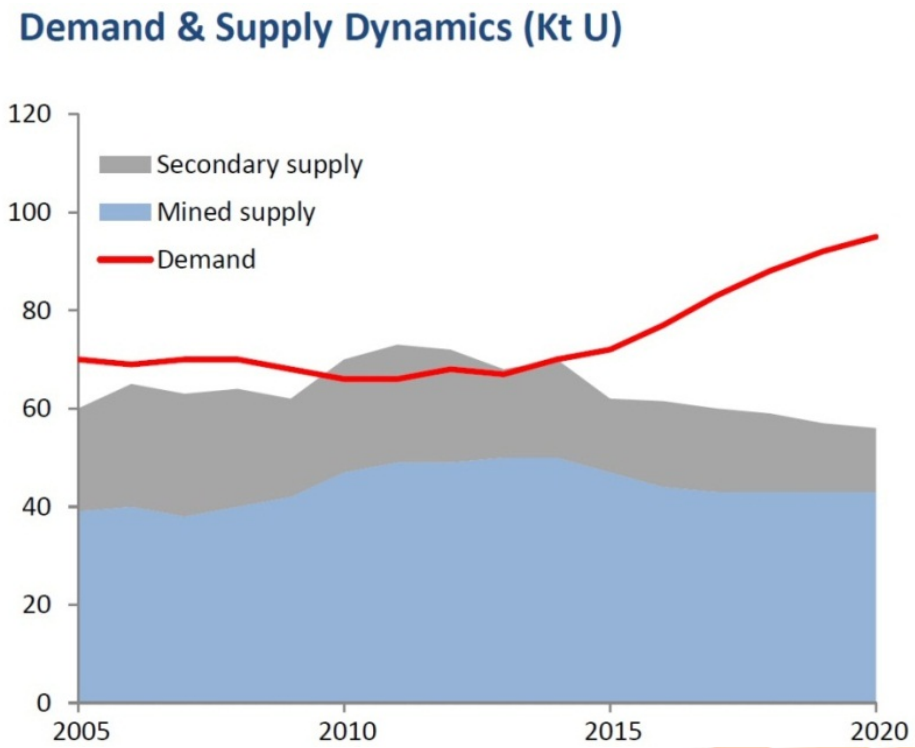
CHRONIC URANIUM SHORTAGE WITHOUT NEW FLOW IN NEXT 2-3YRS

*Morgan Stanley: Metal Sparks, Feb 2014 **Bell Potter: Uranium Powering Up, Feb 2013
Graph source: iaea.org "Under construction reactors"

Demand Increase/Supply Decrease

COMMODITY PRICE IS BIGGEST IMPEDIMENT TO SUPPLY GROWTH

- **Current uranium spot price $34.85/lb**
  - **production trigger price $85/lb**
- Secondary supply reducing
  - Less high enriched warheads
  - Tails retreatment not cost effective at current prices
- End users unconcerned on supply
  - Large inventories at low prices
  - Supply small cost component
  - New supply time lag not understood
  - New demand growth recovery since 2011



LONG-TERM SUPPLY & DEMAND APPEARING TO INDICATE EXTENDED PERIOD OF UNDER SUPPLY

Graph source: Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry; WNA; Bloomberg: Market Update

Socially Responsible Power

NUCLEAR ENERGY ESSENTIAL MAJOR POWER GENERATION SOURCE

By 2020, China & India will need additional >40Mlb uranium: equivalent to ~40% of 2011 global mine supply

- **Low emission power: nuclear is the only carbon-free baseload source of electricity**
  - Modern plants will combat smog issues experienced by major cities inc. Beijing and Hong Kong
  - Renewable energies (wind, solar) as a baseload option are realistically 50-100 years away

Power growth potential in Asia evident from Japan China India comparison

ISR: Most Cost Effective + Safe Uranium Mining Method

- Land reverts easily to its previous use after decommissioning
- Water quality quickly reverts to original condition once leaching is discontinued
- **Only ISR uranium extraction method is economic at current prices**

ISR: LOW COST, LOW ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Image source: www.sciencephoto.com

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Climate Change

NUCLEAR POWER ESSENTIAL TO THE GLOBAL RESPONSE

- **Climate change requires +60% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions**
  - China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Argentina embrace nuclear power as essential to new domestic and global energy mix

Conservative estimates of the positive impacts of existing nuclear plants*

- **~64 gigatons of CO_2 saved: 1.8 million premature deaths prevented** by reducing toxic pollution from coal fired power plants

Negative Impacts of the Anti-Nuclear Movement

- **Had the nuclear rollout continued in 1970s, 18 million premature fossil fuel related deaths and ~640 gigatons of CO_2 would have been saved***
- Consequence of ~640 gigatons CO_2 is elevated risk of atmospheric temperature increase
- Responsibility for rise in gas-fracking and exploitation of tar sands and other oil technologies

WITHOUT NUCLEAR ENERGY - INCREASED HEALTH RISKS FROM SMOG, RISING GLOBAL TEMPERATURE

* www.businessspectator.com "Jim Green's distractions and James Hansen's analysis"

Image Source: www.serc.carleton.edu

Investment Highlights

PREDICTED UPSURGE IN URANIUM PRICE
POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT RETURNS ON INVESTMENT

- Outstanding cash margin at low commodity prices
- Commodity prices expected to more than double to meet world demand
- **Undervaluation of quality uranium miners creates credible buying opportunity**
- New generation of nuclear energy essential to energy mix over next 30 years
- ISR C1 cost multiplies at low market price
- ISR low cost production and low environmental impact
- **Yanrey – the new uranium camp?**
  - Exploration target size now indicates world class uranium region
  - High grades & shallow horizon indicate lowest ISR production cost
- **Argentina – huge potential not reflected in share price**
- Supportive shareholders and revitalised Board & Management Team

CXU: ASSET RICH
WITH PROJECTS POISED FOR GROWTH

CAULDRON ENERGY LTD

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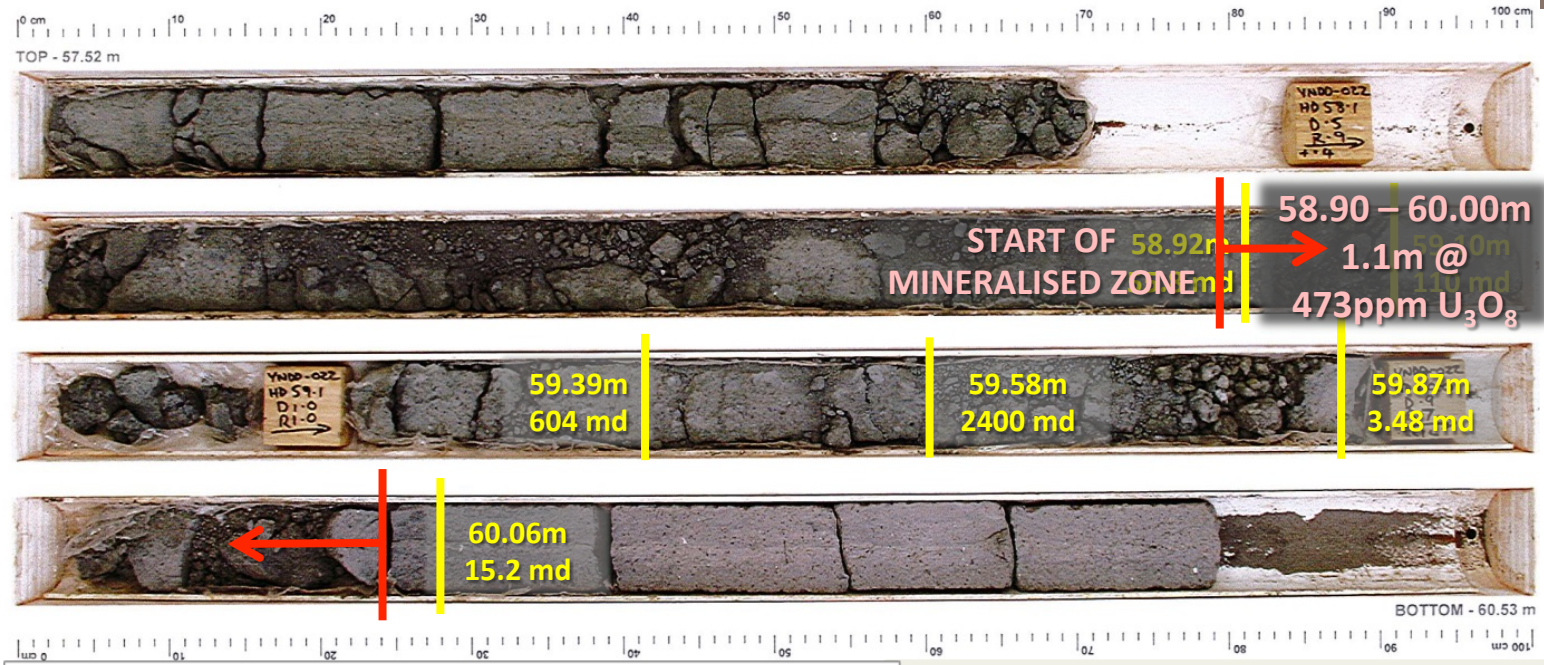
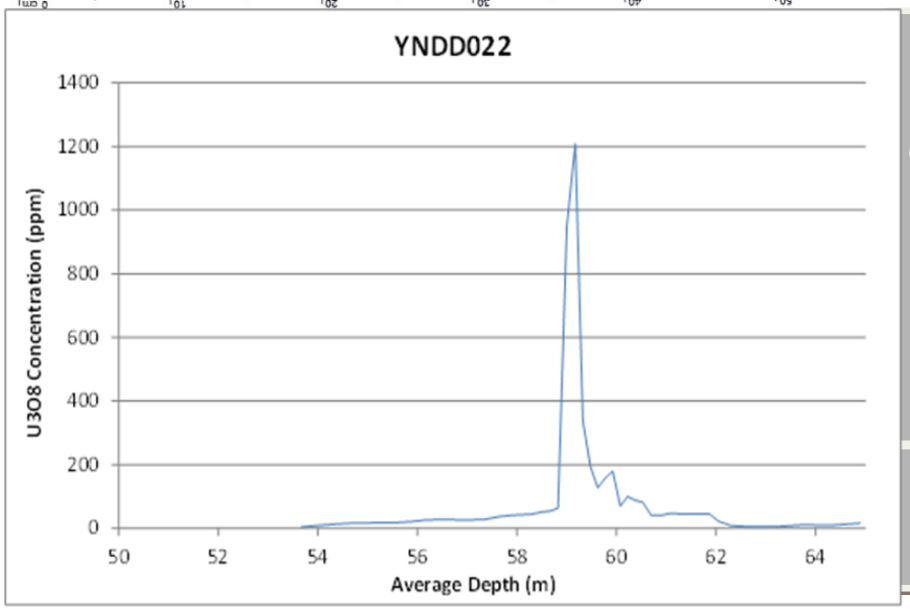
APPENDIX

PERMEABILITY VS ASSAYS VS LEACH RESULTS – YNDD022



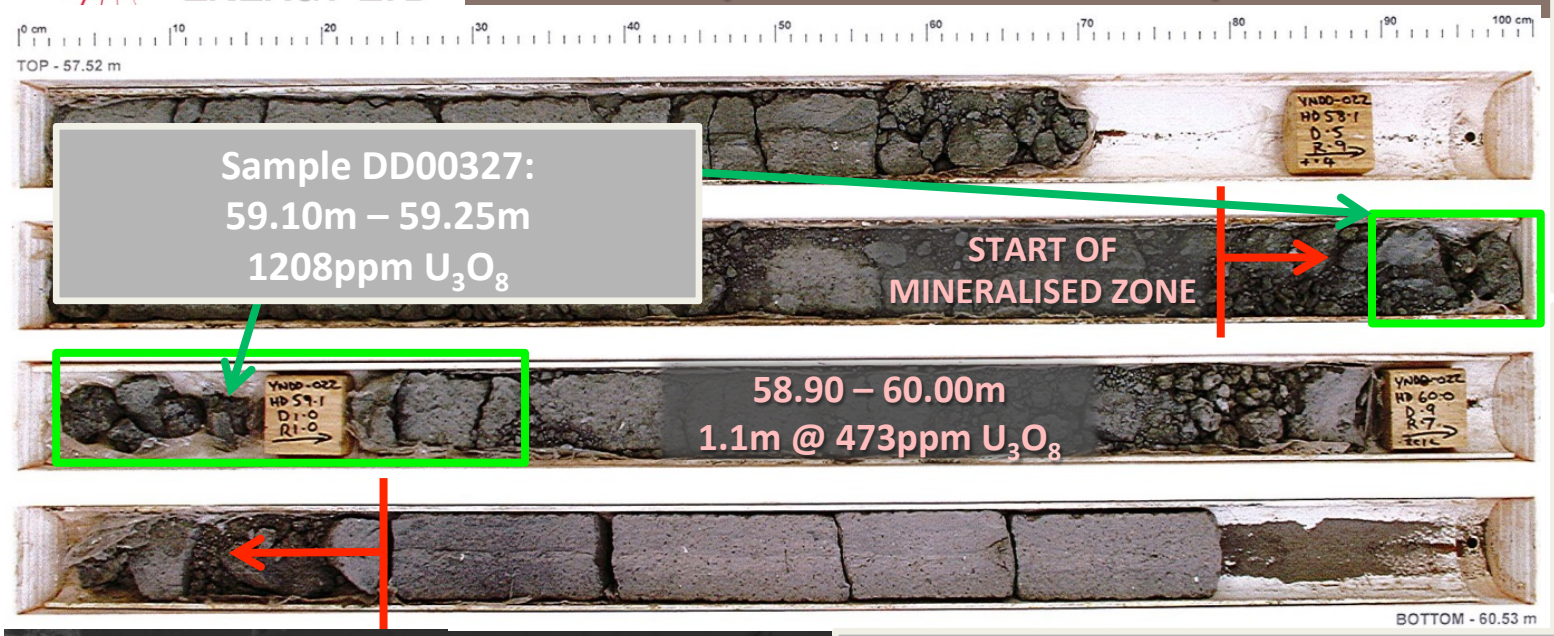
The image shown on the left illustrates the mineralised zone in hole YNDD022 (red) and permeability data (yellow).



Permeability data returned from the mineralised intervals in YNDD022 correspond to the zones of increased clay concentration, HOWEVER this has clearly had NEGLIGBLE impact on the extraction rates of the uranium, as shown by the results of the leach testwork by ANSTO: 98.4% U extraction by acid reagent and 93.5% U extraction by alkaline leach liquor.

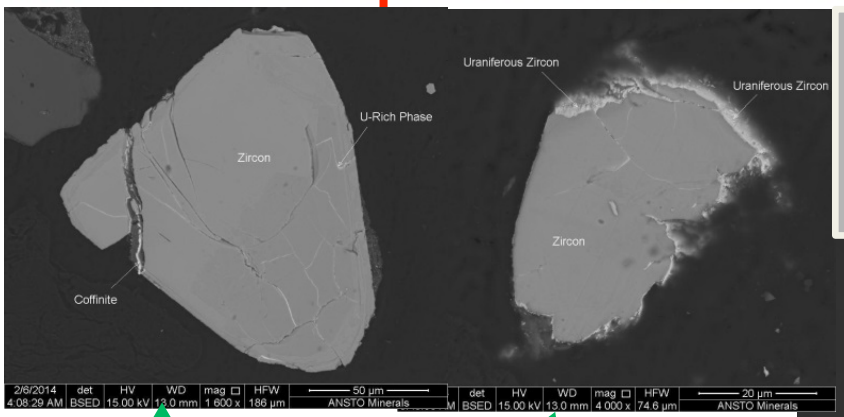
Uranium Distribution with Depth, Hole YNDD022

QEMSCAN/SEM RESULTS: YNDD022 (BENNET WELL EAST)



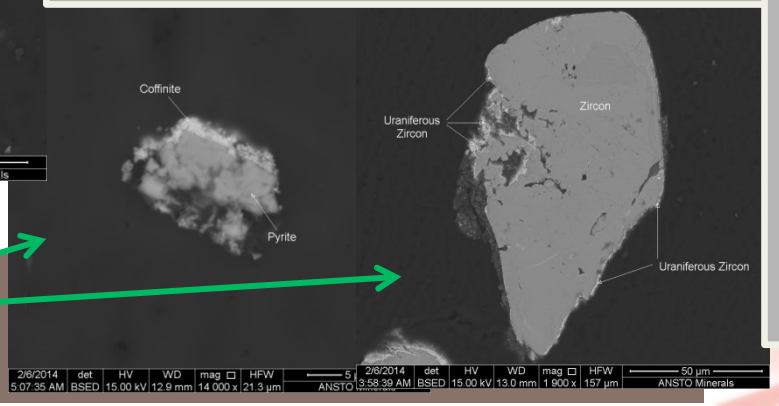
Sample DD00327:
59.10m – 59.25m
1208ppm U_3O_8

58.90 – 60.00m
1.1m @ 473ppm U_3O_8



All images from sample DD00327

The coffinite is typically present as tiny grains, finely intergrown with biotite, muscovite, kaolinite/clay, quartz and pyrite



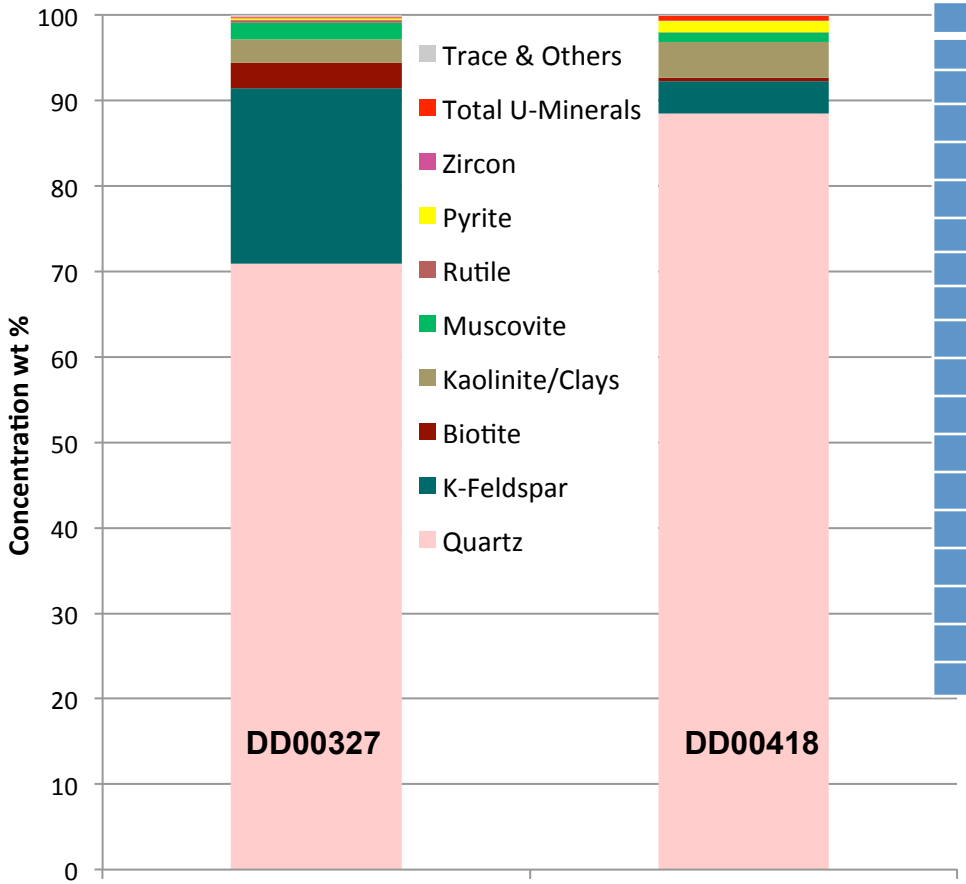
QEMSCAN analysis identified URANIFEROUS ZIRCONS and COFFINITE within the YNDD022 mineralised zone.

Manual SEM examination clearly revealed coffinite as the most prolific uranium species.

The high recovery rates returned from YNDD022 also suggest that these 2 uranium species are easily soluble and therefore extractable by leaching

MODAL MINERALOGY FOR SAMPLES DD00327 (YNDD022) AND DD00418 (YNDD018)

MODAL ABUNDANCES IDENTIFIED BY QEMSCAN



Uranium Bearing Minerals in Higher Grade Intervals			
Mineral	Chemical Formula	YNDD022	YNDD018
Uranium Phase	U, S, Si, Zr, O, Na	0.020	0.36
U-Zircon	$(Zr,U)SiO_4$	0.010	0.022
Coffinite	$U(SiO_4)_{1-x}(OH)_{4x}$	0.0002	0.013
Sodium-Zippeite	$Na_4(UO_2)_6(SO_4)_3(OH)_{10} \bullet 4H_2O$	<0.001	0.038

Gangue Minerals in Higher Grade Intervals			
Mineral	Chemical Formula	YNDD022	YNDD018
Quartz	SiO_2	70.9	88.5
K-Feldspar	$KAlSi_3O_8$	20.6	3.80
Biotite	$K(Mg,Fe)_3[AlSi_3O_{10}(OH,F)_2]$	2.95	0.35
Kaolinite/Clays	$Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$	2.82	4.16
Muscovite	$KAl_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH,F)_2$	1.87	1.14
Rutile	TiO_2	0.37	0.06
Pyrite	FeS_2	0.20	1.27
Zircon	$ZrSiO_4$	0.12	0.14
Carbonates	$(Ca,Mg,Fe)CO_3$	0.001	0.005
Trace & Others		0.20	0.11

Uranium mineral occurrence at the grain boundaries supports ISL extraction method

Elemental Analysis (wt%)

	Al	As	Ba	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Na
DD00327	3.5	<0.001	0.062	1.24	2.59	0.17	<0.001	0.093
DD00418	3.0	0.002	0.019	1.85	1.25	0.057	0.019	0.064
	P	Si	Th	Ti	U	V	Zn	Zr
DD00327	0.016	38.1	0.002	0.19	0.10	0.004	0.003	0.038
DD00418	0.011	38.2	0.002	0.26	0.37	0.003	0.008	0.032

CAULDRON ENERGY LTD

ICP-MS AND DNA ASSAYS VS DOWNHOLE GAMMA RESULTS

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	TD (m)	RL (m)	Resource Name	Assay Depth From (m)	Assay Depth To (m)	Assay Width (m)	ME-MS61 U308 (ppm)	DNA U308 (ppm)	Max Grade U308 (ppm)	Assay Grade Width (ppm.m)	Probe Grade Width (ppm.m)	Grade Width Change (%)
YNDD015	302878	7508657	52.5	47	Bennet Well East	41.45	43.60	2.15	612	NA	2641	1316	979	+35%
YNDD016	303305	7507544	68	47	Bennet Well East	62.90	63.5	0.6	443	NA	778	266	294	-9.5%
YNDD017	303240	7507886	64.1	48	Bennet Well East	58.35	59.25	0.9	538	NA	1533	484	948	-49%
						60.6	61.2	0.6	496		613	298	182	+64%
YNDD018	**299975**	**7506937**	**102.1**	**45**	**Bennet Well South**	**87.85**	**88.30**	**0.45**	**NA**	**887**	**2157**	**399**	**349**	**+14.3%**
						89.95	**95.05**	**5.1**		**1209**	**4331**	**6166**	**3901**	**+58%**
						95.35	**96.25**	**0.9**		**219**	**309**	**197**	**155**	**+27%**
YNDD019	300271	7506221	99.6	46	Bennet Well South	83.70	85.8	2.1	635	NA	1674	1335	1781	-25.1%
						92.25	93	0.75	797		2016	598	NA	NA
YNDD020	300538	7505854	90.6	46	Bennet Well South	73.35	73.95	0.6	1066	NA	2511	639	608	+5.1%
						82.20	83.70	1.5	1237		5506	1855	1541	+20.4%
YNDD021	299124	7504044	68.7	45	Bennet Well Deep South	53.90	55.40	Core Loss					602	NA
						61.15	61.75	0.6	1453	NA	3278	872	689	+26.5%
YNDD022	**302970**	**7508268**	**67.6**	**49**	**Bennet Well East**	**58.9**	**60**	**1.1**	**NA**	**473**	**1208**	**520**	**1349**	**-61%**

Note: All U308 grades are calculated by multiplying the uranium assay grade by 1.179
Note: The U308 cut off used for reporting is 100ppm U308 over a depth of 0.5m
Note: YNDD015 includes 0.5m core loss in the mineralised zone from 42.5m
Note: YNDD021 has complete core loss of the 1.5m upper mineralised zone from 53.90m
Note: The lower uranium zone in YNDD019 was not gamma probed due to hole blockage
Note: ME-MS61 assay testing was completed by ALS in WA. NA indicates not applicable
Note: DNA assay testing was completed by ANSTO in NSW. NA indicates not applicable
Note: Ore grade Ag assay was completed on 2 samples in YNDD017. 57.5 to 57.6m had 121 g/t silver and 58.12 to 58.20m had 135 g/t silver.
Note: The datum for all drillholes is GDA94_Zone50
Note: All holes were drilled vertical with a dip of -90 and an Azimuth of 0.

Diamond core assays returned an overall 12.3% increase in the total amount of uranium when compared to down-hole gamma probe data for the equivalent intervals. Highlighted are holes YNDD018 (Bennet Well South) and YNDD022 (Bennet Well East) chosen for analysis at ANSTO, NSW.

XRF ASSAYS VS ICP AND DOWNHOLE GAMMA RESULTS

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	TD (m)	RL (m)	Resource Name	Assay Depth From (m)	Assay Depth To (m)	Assay Width (m)	ICP U308 (ppm)	XRF U308 (ppm)	ICP Assay Grade Width (ppm.m)	XRF Assay Grade Width (ppm.m)	Gamma Probe Grade Width (ppm.m)	ICP to XRF Change (%)	XRF to Gamma Probe Change (%)
YNDD015	302878	7508657	52.5	47	Bennet Well East	41.45	43.60	2.15	612	658	1316	1415	917	+7.5%	+54.3%
YNDD016	303305	7507544	68	47	Bennet Well East	62.90	63.5	0.6	443	442	266	265	275	-0.4%	-3.6%
YNDD017	303240	7507886	64.1	48	Bennet Well East	58.35	59.25	0.9	538	538	484	485	887	+0.2%	-45.3%
						60.6	61.2	0.6	496	507	298	304	169	+2%	+80%
YNDD019	300271	7506221	99.6	46	Bennet Well South	83.70	85.8	2.1	635	667	1335	1401	1654	+4.9%	-15.3%
						92.25	93	0.75	797	837	598	628	NA	+5%	NA
YNDD020	300538	7505854	90.6	46	Bennet Well South	73.35	73.95	0.6	1066	1144	639	686	569	+7.4%	+20.6%
						82.20	83.70	1.5	1237	NA	1855	NA	1444	NA	NA
YNDD021	299124	7504044	68.7	45	Bennet Well Deep South	53.90	55.40	Core Loss					559	NA	NA
						61.15	61.75	0.6	1453	1562	872	937	646	+7.5%	+45%

Note: All U308 grades are calculated by multiplying the uranium assay grade by 1.179
Note: The U308 cut off used for reporting is 100ppm U308 over a depth of 0.5m
Note: YNDD015 includes 0.5m core loss in the mineralised zone from 42.5m
Note: YNDD021 has complete core loss of the 1.5m upper mineralised zone from 53.90m
Note: The lower uranium zone in YNDD019 was not gamma probed due to hole blockage
Note: ICP is ME-MS61 assay testing that was completed by ALS in WA. NA indicates not applicable
Note: XRF is ME-XRF15b assay testing that was completed by ALS in WA.
Note: In YNDD020 the lower zone has XRF values shown as NA since 4 of the 10 assay samples had non sufficient sample to complete testing. NA indicates not applicable
Note: No XRF analysis was completed on YNDD018 and YNDD022. The XRF was used to check whether there has been a complete uranium digest in the ICP assays
Note: The datum for all drillholes is GDA94_Zone50
Note: All holes were drilled vertical with a dip of -90 and an Azimuth of 0.

XRF results show an increase in core assay grade of approximately 6% from the original ICP assay results.

Deconvolved gamma probe grade and assay grade differences have increased from 20% to approximately 25% with the latest XRF results suggesting an increase in the gamma results used to calculate the existing JORC resource.

URANIUM EXTRACTION TESTWORK

FINAL LEACH TESTS UNDERTAKEN AT ANSTO, NSW

Leach Results

Leach tests undertaken in Sydney tap water in small agitated vessels to minimise matrix effects

Leach No.	Composite	Test Type	pH	ORP (mV, Ag/AgCl)	Temp (C)	Estimated Acid Consumption (kg/t)	Oxidant Addition Fe(III), g/L	Feed U_3O_8 (ppm)	Residue U_3O_8 (ppm)	Uranium Extraction (%)
CAULD 3	YNDD018	Agitated	1.2	600	50	13.6	2.0	1,186	17	98.6
CAULD 7		Agitated	1.8	~450	30	tba	0.0	1,186	32	97.3
CAULD 1		Agitated	2.0	500	30	7.9	0.5	1,186	34	97.1
CAULD 8		Bottle roll	1.8	~450	21	0.4	0.0	1,186	47	96.0
CAULD 5		Agitated	Alkaline Leach		30	N/A	N/A	1,186	71	94.0
CAULD 4	YNDD022	Agitated	1.2	600	50	16.3	2.0	500	9	98.2
CAULD 2		Agitated	2.0	500	30	10.1	0.5	500	19	96.2
CAULD 9		Bottle roll	1.8	~450	21	1.4	0.0	500	23	95.4
CAULD 6		Agitated	Alkaline Leach		30	N/A	N/A	500	35	93.0

Low acid consumption at < 16 kg/t

Site Water Analysis (ppm)

Sample	Al	As	Ba	Ca	Cl	Fe	K	Mg	Na	P	S	Si	Sr
Average	1.4	1.3	14.6	134.2	2,144	6.8	63.1	175.9	1,524	1.7	330	25.6	2.6
Maximum	6	2	77	333	13,500	35	208	518	8,960	6	1,490	34	9
Minimum	1	1	1	48	209	3	15	26	148	1	20	8	1

Low levels of impurities are unlikely to impact leach solution processing

HIGH LEVEL OF URANIUM EXTRACTION ACHIEVED USING ACID OR ALKALINE LEACH SOLUTIONS

Exploration Target Area Derivation

- ***Basis of Statement and Description of Previous Exploration Activity:*** The exploration target size has been calculated using a mix of drill results from recent drilling and historical drilling, airbourne magnetic survey, understanding of uranium deposition models that exist in the project area and geological understanding of the distribution of target units and passageway of uranium into these areas.
- ***Proposed Exploration Activities to Test Targets:*** A large drilling program is currently being planned for the last quarter of 2014. This program will include drilling in the current resource areas as well as drill in the identified prospects shown on the Exploration target size table. Some of the exploration targets are in tenements that are not yet granted so no drilling will be done on these until they are granted.
- ***Process used to determine the grade and tonnage ranges*** The minimum and maximum target numbers for each resource and prospect have been calculated using uranium grade data from recent and historical drilling where available. Where no drilling has been completed the exploration targets have been generated using a combination of geophysical interpretation, understanding of uranium passageways, understanding of the regional geology and an understanding of the likely tenor and overall size of any uranium occurrences based on knowledge of the overall project area.

Exploration Target Summary

Resource Name	Tenement	(Million Pounds)	(Million Pounds)	Channel Name	Uranium Identified	Highest Grades To Date	(Million Pounds)	Comments
Bennet Well Central	E08/1493	6	8	Bennet Well Main	Yes	3.8m @ 1392ppm	5.5	Original Bennet Well Resource Area. Possible resource extension on southern edge and the western edge. Strategic infill drilling likely to increase resource size
Bennet Well East	E08/1493	7	12	Bennet Well East	Yes	3.5m @ 1810ppm	4.4	Likely high grade extension at southern end. Also open to north
Bennet Well West	E08/1493	4	6	Bennet Well West	Yes	2.34m @ 1007ppm	4.1	Broad spaced drilling. Requires infill drilling. Main Bennet Well Channel is located here and is carrying uranium.
Bennet Well South	E08/1493	4	8	Bennet Well South	Yes	2.3m @ 1214ppm	1.4	Likely broad high grade zone to the north. Also open to south. Further drilling is needed along lines so a proper resource can be calculated. Current resource is underestimating amount of uranium
Bennet Well Deep South	E08/1493	2	8	Yanrey	Yes	1m @ 699ppm	0.3	Over six kilometre long channel with good geology. There are very few holes drilled in this channel both recent and historical
Total		**23**	**42**				**15.7**	

Prospect Name	Tenement	Minimum Target (Million Pounds)	Maximum Target (Million Pounds)	Channel Name	Uranium Identified	Highest Grades To Date	Target Size Category	Comments
Bennet Well North	E08/1493	0.5	2	Bennet Well Main	Yes	3.88m @ 216ppm	small	Likely northern extension to Bennet Well Central
Bennet Well Far North	E08/1493	0	5	Bennet Well Deep North	No		medium	Northern channel comes off main branch of Bennet Well main channel and extends for about 10km northwards. Ideal geology seen in one drillhole at northern end of channel. Possible broad high grade zone
Manyingee West	E08/1489	0.5	6	Koordarrie Main	Yes	Unknown	medium	Likely western extension to Manyingee. Koordarrie main channel continues this way. Historical drilling has uranium present. Grades unknown
Manyingee Northeast	E08/1489	2	4	Koordarrie North	Yes	up to 3000 cps	small - medium	Grades up to 3000cps seen in historical drilling. Deep channel with uranium at the base in arkosic unit. Detrital uranium model
Manyingee Northwest	E08/1489	0	3	Koodarrie Northeast	Yes	Unknown	small	Possible channel according to historical maps. Unknown uranium potential
Manyingee Southwest	E08/1489	0	2	Manyingee Southwest	No		small	Possible channel seen on AEM image. Parallel to Manyingee
Peepingee	ELA08/2387	0	2	Peepingee and Manyingee	No		small	Possible channel seen on magneitic image which could be the Peepingee Channel. Also likely extension of Manyingee Channel. No drilling completed. Drilling by Energy Metals in 2012 intersected high uranium grades close to this tenement.
Spinifex East	E08/2017	1	4	Spinifex and Dunns	Yes	3.0m @ 303ppm	small - medium	Likely eastern extension from the historical spinifex deposit and Dunns Channels
Spinifex North	ELA08/2385	0	4	Spinifex	No		small - medium	Likely uranium zone in the likely northern extension of the Spinifex Channel
New Palaeochannel	E08/1501	0.5	2	New Palaeochannel	Yes	0.8m @ 420ppm	small	Uranium has been identified from small wildcat drilling program. Further drilling required to define the size of the resource and uranium grades
Main Road Channel	E08/1501	1	3	Main Road	Yes	1.05 @ 570ppm	small	Historical drilling intersected uranium. Further drilling required
North Ballards	E08/1494	0.5	1	North Ballards	Yes	3.7m @ 107ppm	small	Likely to be only a small sized low grade uranium deposit
South Ballards	E08/1494	1	4	South Ballards	Yes	2m @ 700ppm	small - medium	Good grades but appears to be just a small pod of uranium mineralisation. Further drilling required to determine size of resource
Barradale	E08/1495	0	20	Barradale	No	1.7m @ 290ppm nearby	large	Numerous hard bands and two failed drilling attempts. Low grade uranium identified in the region. Exploration to focus on palaeochannel and unconformity style uranium deposits
Overall Tenement	E08/1490	0	1	Bennet Well Main	No		small	Possible channel / depression to north. Likely low grades along Bennet Well Main channel
Overall Tenement	E08/2161	0	5	Not Reviewed Yet	No		medium	New tenement. No review completed yet. Looks highly prospective. Geophysical images suggest similar depositional settings to other uranium deposits in overall project area
Overall Tenement	E08/2244	0	2	Not Reviewed Yet	No		small	Close Proximity to Nyang. Possible Channel coming from Barradale moving southwards through this tenement
Overall Tenement	E08/2160	0	3	Not Reviewed Yet	No		small	Possibly one of the Barradale channels moves through this tenement. Good geological setting along southern edge.
Total		**7**	**73**					

Overall Total	**30**	**115**

Exploration Target Detail Page 2

- **The revised exploration target of 30 to 115 million pounds of eU_3O_8 at a grade of 250 to 900 ppm is based upon the following information:**
- The recently discovered Bennet Well South and Bennet Well East resources were drilled on 200 to 400 metres spacing between drill lines and are both open at either end suggesting likely increases in the current resources. Bennet Well South in particular had but both an increase in grade and width on the most northern drill line, suggesting that a large resource extension could exist to the north of where drilling ended.
- Bennet Well South is a narrow but long uranium zone and drilling completed here had inadequate numbers of drillholes across strike resulting in a lower resource size than expected. Further drilling across strike is needed to define the extents of the narrow but high grade uranium zone.
- Bennet Well East had high grade intersections including drillhole YNMR048 where 3.5m @ 1810ppm eU3O8 including a maximum value of 1.3% eU3O8 was identified. The drill line spacing on both sides of this drillhole was 400 metres. There is a potential very high grade zone of uranium mineralisation within this area which has been underestimated in the current resource calculations.

Exploration Target Detail Page 3

- Bennet Well Deep South is currently a very small uranium resource based on a limited amount of drilling. The palaeochannel defined by drillhole reviews and geophysics appears to be over five kilometres long and has prospective sediments for uranium precipitation.
- There are likely extensions to the immediate Bennet Well Central resource based on geophysical interpretation, especially to the north and west of the current resource area.
- Geophysical interpretations have identified a likely side channel from the Bennet Well Channel that heads northwards to a zone of prospective sediments for uranium precipitation between the Bennet Well Deposits and the Manyingee Deposit.
- The Barradale channel was drilled in 2010 and in 2012 by Cauldron but all drillholes failed to penetrate the hard cemented bands at the top of the palaeochannel. The hard bands consisted of carbonate cements, silcrete and pyrite cement. Such hard bands are known to be important markers seen in large uranium deposits including Paladins' Manyingee Deposit and the Beverley Four-Mile Deposit in South Australia. Cauldron believes that potential high grade uranium deposits could occur at the base of this channel. Historical drilling by CRAE on the side of the channel included 1.7 m at 290ppm eU_3O_8.

Exploration Target Detail Page 4

- Cauldron owns the tenement that surrounds Paladin Energy's Manyingee Deposit. Historical drilling has shown extensions to the Manyingee Deposit that exists on Cauldrons' tenement. There are three historically identified palaeochannels with numerous historical holes drilled with grades up to 3000 cps identified. Further drilling is required to define potential extensions to the current Manyingee Deposit.
- Cauldron owns the tenements that surround Paladin Energy's Spinifex Deposit. Historical interpretations indicate likely palaeochannel extensions to the Spinifex Deposit to the north and an additional palaeochannel to the east of the deposit through Cauldron's tenement. Cauldron has not completed any drilling on these prospects yet.
- The South and North Ballard's have previous drill results of 1.3m at 580ppm and 3.7m at 107ppm eU3O8, respectively. Chemical analyses from the south Ballard channel produced a result of 2m at 700 ppm U3O8. Drilling by Cauldron in 2010 identified additional palaeochannels in this region and had a highest grade of 1.9m at 430 ppm eU3O8.

Exploration Target Detail Page 5

- The Main Road Channel produced a result of 1.05m at 566 ppm eU3O8 in historical drilling. Cauldron has not yet completed any additional drilling. A close spaced gravity survey completed in 2006 and the reprocessed Airborne EM survey completed in 2011 have more accurately defined the extents of the palaeochannel.
- The New Palaeochannel prospect was identified by Cauldron drilling in 2008 and included grades of 0.8m @ 420 ppm eU3O8. Further drilling is required to define the extents and uranium grades for this prospect.
- Cauldron has also identified additional uranium exploration targets on recently granted tenements where no drilling is yet to be completed by Cauldron or historically. These targets have been generated by geological modelling, geophysical interpretation and other methods. Cauldron is expecting that drilling of these targets will lead to the identification of further uranium targets as our geological understanding of new exploration regions increases.