ASX RELEASE

Tuesday, 21 December 2010

2010 Uranium Exploration Summary Western Australia and the Northern Territory

Toro Energy Limited ("Toro" / ASX: TOE) is pleased to provide the following summary of the Company's technical success with its mainstream 2010 uranium exploration programs across its Western Australian and Northern Territory projects.

The Company also owns exploration interests in uranium projects in South Australia, and Namibia in Africa.

OVERVIEW

Toro conducted more than 20,000m of drilling across Western Australia and the Northern Territory during the 2010 calendar year, despite one of the most adverse Winter/Spring rain seasons in 25 years in Central Australia. Due to localised flooding, Toro was unable to access and undertake follow-up drilling at our flagship 2009 discovery, the Theseus prospect at the Lake Mackay Project in WA. However, Toro made important discoveries in several other "greenfield" areas while continuing to consolidate a ground position in the vicinity of the Company's most advanced asset, the Wiluna Uranium Project in WA. These gains included:

WA

- Discovery of uranium mineralisation in new areas of Lake Mackay, including within the older Carboniferous Amadeus Basin and Tertiary cover, thereby expanding the area of interest beyond the Theseus Prospect;
- Ground applications which contain uranium mineralised drill holes around the recently acquired Dawson-Hinkler Well project at Wiluna;
- Identification of an alteration "plume" within cover sandstones at the Birrindudu project that is consistent with the presence of a uranium mineral system at or near the underlying unconformity. This has confirmed the prospectivity of a major fault contained largely within the Cameco-Toro JV ground.

NT

- Identification of a major palaeochannel system with redox interfaces and gamma anomalies in the Tertiary outwash fan of the Reynolds Range Project in the NT. This Basin has similar attributes to the Kazakhstan basins in terms of tectonic setting, sedimentary fill and exploration upside and which now produce in the order of 10,000t U_3O_8 per year. Toro has first mover advantage at Reynolds Range and has assembled a significant ground position there.

Following on from these technical successes, the Toro exploration team is now prioritising several exciting Stage 2 exploration leads for follow-up work in 2011.

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ANTICIPATED 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

- Priority and major Q1 drill program on Theseus Prospect at Lake Mackay
- Q2 drill start on Pokali East Prospect IOCGU targets at Lake Mackay
- Q2 completion of aircore drilling program on Reynolds Range
- Q3 exploration of Ventura prospect at the Birrindudu JV
- Q3 regional airborne EM and further aircore drilling at Reynolds Range
- Q3 drill testing at Sandover EM target

A detailed drilling summary, including all anomalous intervals and a current tenement map of all Toro's tenement holdings, is presented in Appendix 1.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Wiluna Consolidation

Toro has applied for vacant ground surrounding the recently acquired U3O8 Ltd (ASX: 'UTO") Dawson-Hinkler Well Project near Wiluna *(refer Toro's ASX release dated 13 December 2010)*. This project lies only 15km to the west of the Centipede deposit, part of Toro's Wiluna project *(refer Figure 1 for details)*.

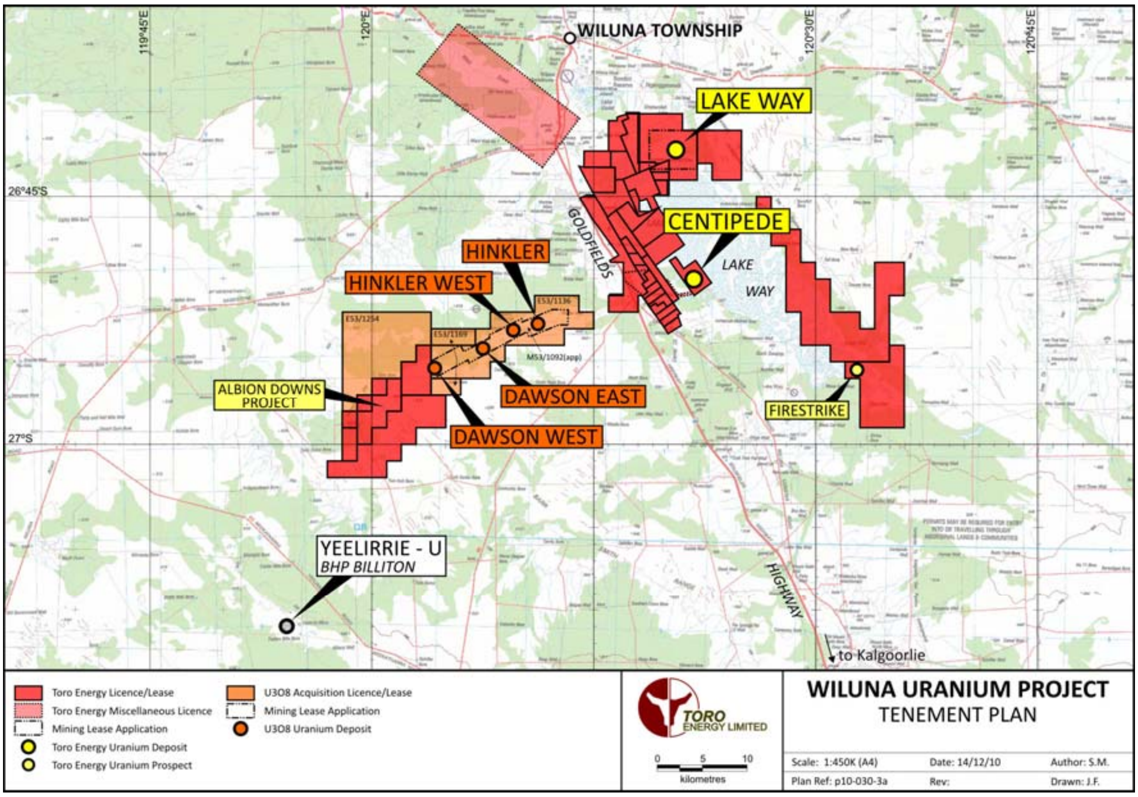

Figure 1: Toro's Wiluna area tenement position

Lake Mackay Project

The Lake Mackay Project, located 650 km west of Alice Springs but inside the WA border represents Toro's flagship exploration asset *(refer Figure 2)*. During 2010, Toro undertook a regional aircore drilling program, before widespread and persistent rain systems denied access to the priority Theseus Prospect that was discovered during the Company's 2009 drilling program *(refer Toro ASX release 28 October 2009)*.

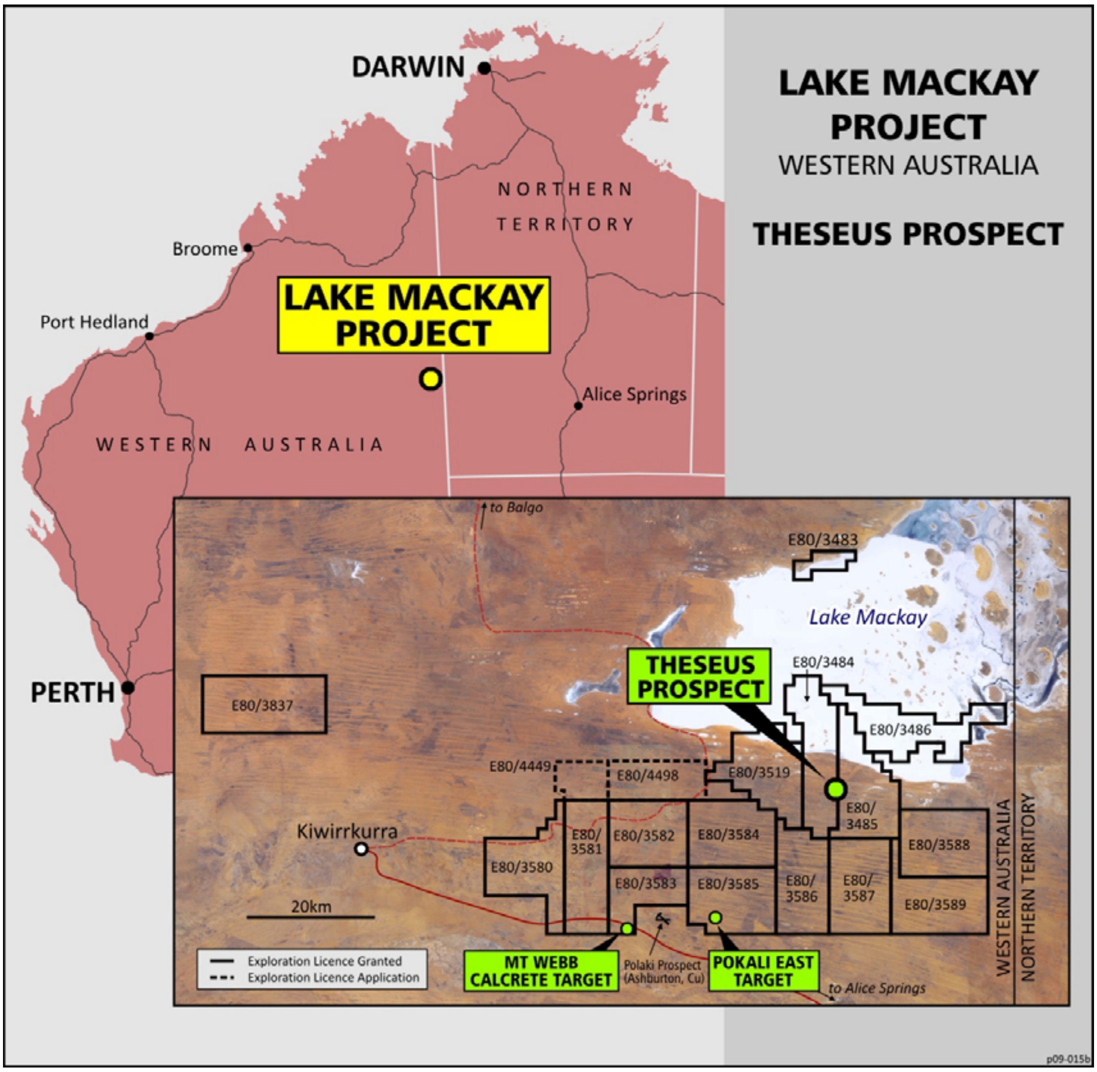

Figure 2 : Toro's Lake Mackay tenement position

Regional Drilling

An initial regional aircore program was undertaken at Lake Mackay in 2009 which resulted in the discovery of the Theseus uranium prospect within Tertiary palaeochannel sediments. Additional regional aircore drilling was undertaken in 2010 to expand exploration coverage of the palaeochannel system and any associated uranium mineralisation. This drilling resulted in a total of 120 holes for 10,637m. In addition, eight mud-rotary holes were also completed for 920m.

All drill holes were radiometrically probed and sampled for chemical assay. Radiometric anomalism was intersected in numerous holes, with two holes, LP0091 and LP0126, reporting results above 75ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off. Mud rotary hole LM0003, a twin of LP0091, recorded similar results. Significant gamma intersections at 75ppm eU_3O_8 cut-off are summarised in Table 1.

Hole Number	Anomalous interval thickness (m)	From (m)	Average grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Peak eU_3O_8 Result (ppm)
LM0003	0.58	80.04	159	281
LP0091	0.54	74.82	141	211
LP0091	0.38	80.54	211	312
LP0126	1.2	101.52	196	505

Table 1 : Summary of significant results for the Lake Mackay regional drilling in 2010, using a 75 ppm cut-off.

A palaeochannel map using depth-to-basement data from the 2009 and 2010 drilling programs is shown as Figure 3. This map depicts an extensive system of prospective north-south connected Tertiary palaeochannels. Significant radiometric drill-hole intersections from 2009 and 2010 are also plotted on the map to illustrate the distribution of anomalous uranium in the area. Most of these intersections occur in palaeochannel sediments, and are spatially associated with interpreted palaeochannel margins. In addition, LP00165 encountered 0.24m @ 86ppm eU_3O_8 in basement Amadeus Basin sandstone. The Tertiary palaeochannel system remains the main target for further drilling and the newly mapped palaeochannels will guide future drill programs, planned to commence in March 2011. Results from the calcrete and Amadeus Basin systems are also encouraging and mirror uranium occurrences in the Ngalia Basin that are being actively explored.

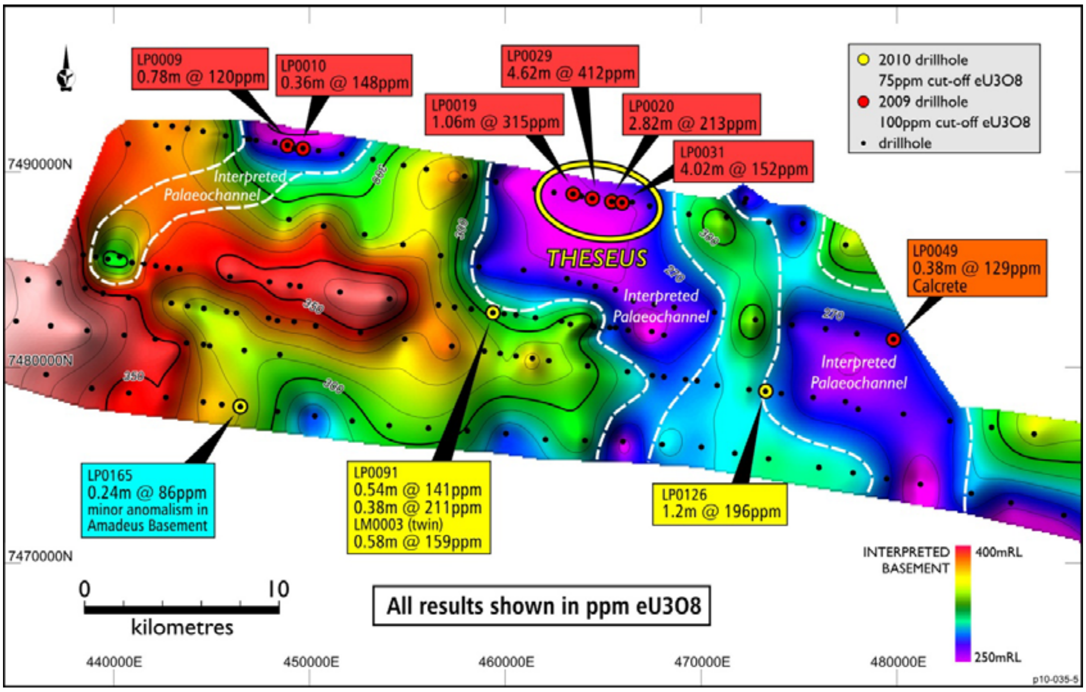

Figure 3 Grid of depth-to-basement for Lake Mackay Project

Theseus Prospect

During 2010, Toro contracted Haines Surveys to collect detailed gravity data over the Theseus Prospect area. Figure 4 depicts the gridded gravity data and significant radiometric intersections from the 2009 drilling. The distribution of radiometric intersections suggests there is a correlation between the edges of gravity highs (basement inliers in the palaeochannel) as a control on mineralisation, although this is based on limited data points. This concept will be tested in Q1 2011, with a major drill program planned in the Theseus area as a priority. Figure 4 also shows indicative drill-hole locations. All approvals, access and heritage clearances for this drilling are in place.

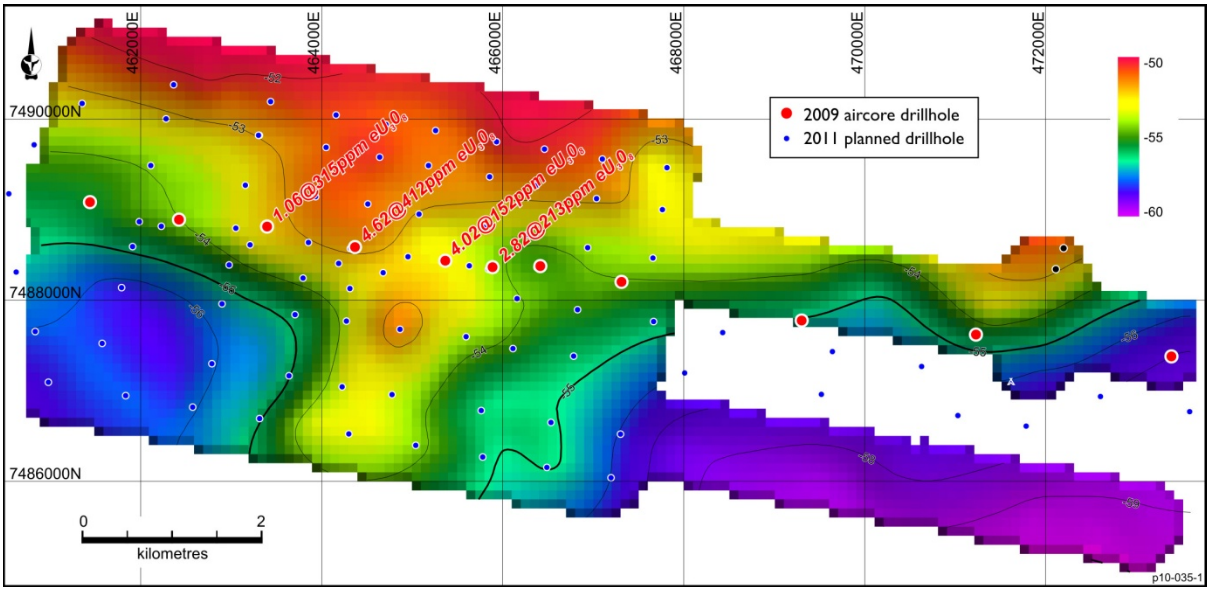

Figure 4: Bouguer gravity grid for Theseus prospect with indicative drillholes for 2011.

Pokali East Area

Detailed gravity data was also collected by Haines Surveys over the southern part of the Lake Mackay Project, covering areas interpreted to be Mount Webb Complex, analogous with South Australia's Gawler Craton that hosts world-class Iron Oxide Copper Gold Uranium ("IOCGU") style deposits including Olympic Dam. This dataset has been integrated with data collected during 2009, providing seamless coverage over the prospective geological domain, with the exception of sensitive heritage zones. Interpretation of the data indicates a number of discrete large gravity anomalies, related spatially to magnetic highs *(refer Figure 5)*.

Magnetic alteration overprints early structures, suggesting it relates to late magmatism associated with the Mount Webb Complex. These zones are favourable sites for magnetite-hematite alteration, and potentially, base metal and uranium deposition. The adjacent Pokali Cu prospect owned by Ashburton Minerals (ASX: "ATN") has thus far been shown to have extensive (<0.5%) copper mineralisation associated with chlorite and magnetite.

Toro believes that hematite-dominated end-members and structural upgraded zones exist in the area and these have been targeted for drilling by Toro in Q2 2011 *(refer Figure 5)*. Importantly, the basement in this area is covered by a thin 10-20m veneer of sediment and drill targets are relatively shallow compared to the Gawler Craton. Any deposit discovered is likely to be amenable to cheap open pit mining, overcoming the negative impact of the remote location and lack of infrastructure.

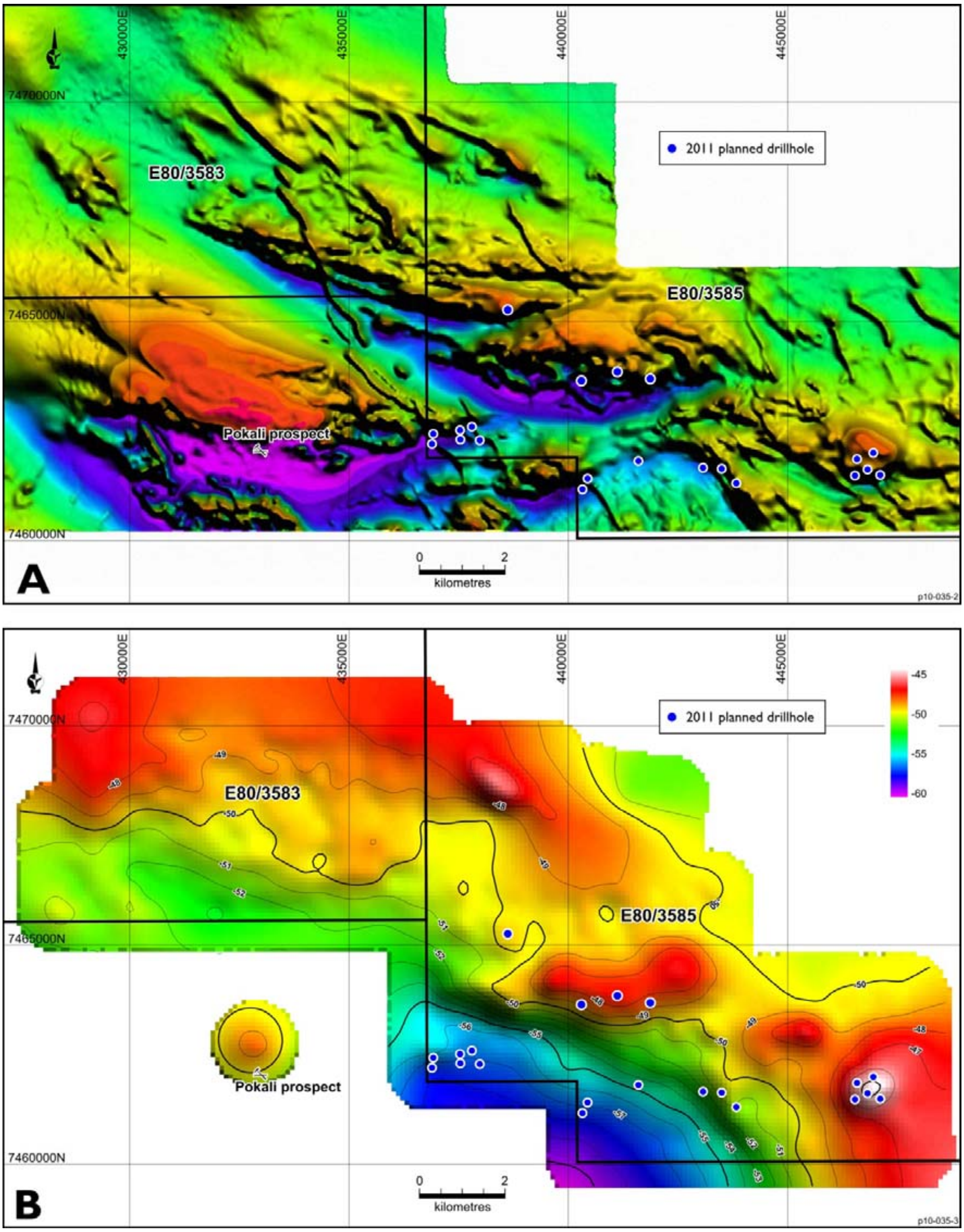

Figure 5: TMI magnetic (top) and Bouguer gravity (lower) grids for the Pokali East area, showing the location of first-pass drill targets.

Birrindudu Project

The Birrindudu Project is a joint venture between Toro and Cameco Australia, whereby Toro is currently earning a 51% interest. It encompasses the regional unconformity between the Tanami Domain and the Birrindudu Basin, analogous with the Alligator Rivers uranium field in the Northern Territory that hosts Ranger and Jabiluka. Toro is exploring for high grade uranium near the unconformity using a modified Athabasca Basin model, focussing exploration on conductive basement structures and alteration plumes evident in electromagnetic data. Of secondary interest are interpreted palaeochannels in the western part of the project area.

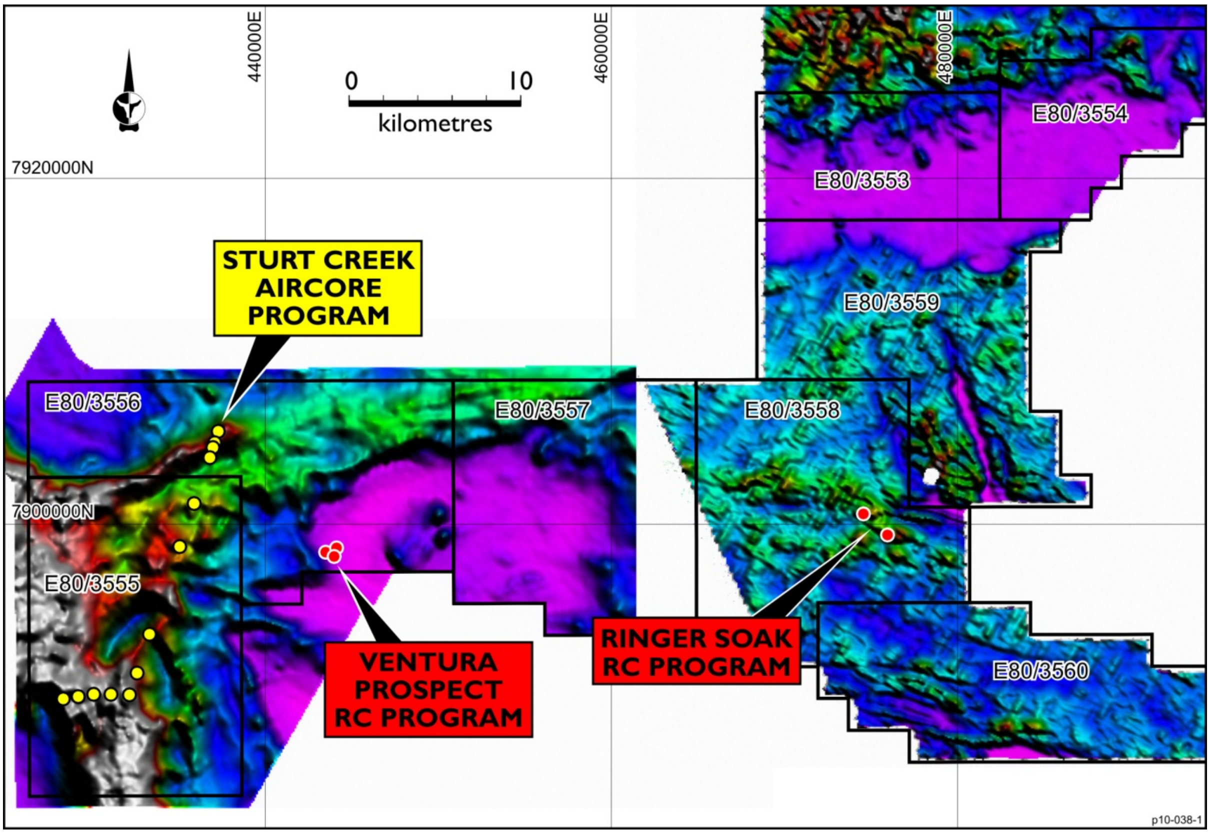

Figure 6 : Airborne EM image of the Birrindudu Project area with 2010 drill locations

Thirteen aircore holes for 950m were drilled in the western part of the project area *(refer Figure 6)*, designed to test airborne electromagnetic trends indicative of a large palaeochannel system. Drilling showed that there are no significant permeable sands and that the conductive character can be adequately explained by shallow saline (>10000ppm TDS) groundwater present in the Tertiary clays. This 100m thick cover sequence is underlain by ubiquitous grey siltstones of the Canning Basin.

During 2010, Toro also undertook Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling of unconformity targets in the eastern and central parts of the project area *(Ringer Soak and Ventura respectively; Figure 6)*. A total of five holes for 804m were drilled. The most encouraging results were from drill holes BR0001 and BR0003 at the Ventura prospect, coincident with a major WNW structure defined in magnetic data *(refer Figure 7)*.

Dark grey, sulphidic and possibly graphitic alteration was intersected in Gardiner Sandstone over a 30m interval at approximately 45m depth in both holes *(refer Figure 8)*. Various elements are elevated up to 10 times background in this zone including K, Al, U, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, As, Se and Tl. The mineralogy is currently being investigated. This zone is interpreted to be an alteration plume from a deeper source, perhaps at or near the unconformity.

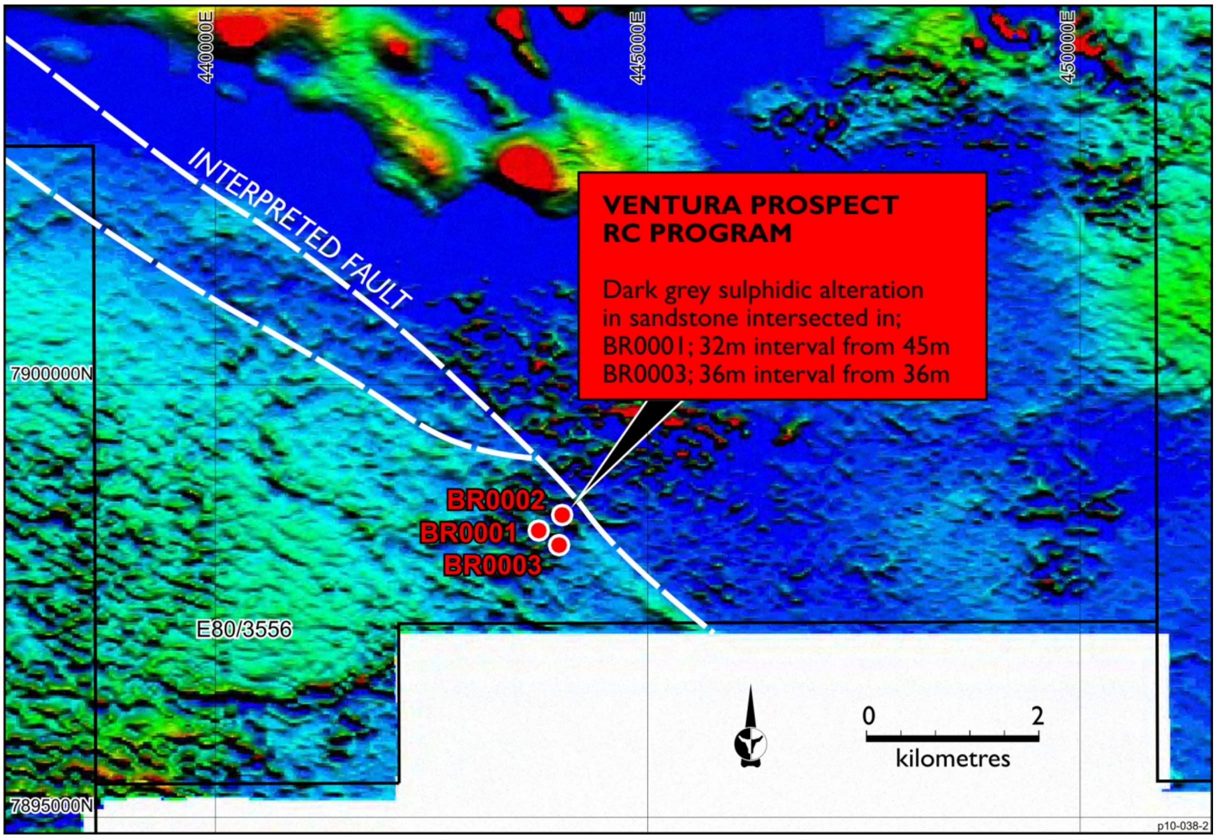

Figure 7 : Airborne magnetic image (first vertical derivative) of the Ventura prospect area showing the location of 2010 RC drill holes.

Hole BR0002, drilled only 200m to the north of this alteration zone, intersected silicified sandstone to 149.5m then felsic volcanics and quartzite of the Killi Killi Beds to the end of hole at 253m. Minor uranium anomalism to 22ppm U_3O_8 in chemical assays was encountered in the volcanics. The lateral distribution of the alteration zone is currently not constrained by drilling or electromagnetics and will be a focus of exploration in Q3 2011. RC drilling at Ringer Soak was only partially completed due to start of the wet season rains.

Figure 8 : RC sample pulps showing comparison of grey and graphitic altered, with adjacent unaltered Gardiner Sandstone.

During the year, Toro also collected soil samples from unconformity target areas throughout the Birrindudu Project, the results for which are expected in Q1 2011. These are expected to constrain the anomalism at Ventura and generate further targets for drill testing in 2011. Toro will complete the Earn-In expenditure requirement early in the New Year.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Reynolds Range Project

Since listing on the ASX in 2006, Toro has steadily built up an extensive land holding in the Tertiary alluvial outwash fan north of the Reynolds Range, 250km northwest of Alice Springs. This area is viewed as analogous with the Chu-Sarysu Basin of Kazakhstan and the Frome Embayment of South Australia, with central tectonic uplift zones of radiogenic crust and a widespread multi-phase sedimentary apron containing organic units and permeable sands. Both these analogous regions host significant resources of uranium and are potential burgeoning mining provinces.

In 2010, Toro undertook an aircore drilling program over granted parts of the Reynolds Range project area where there is existing electromagnetic coverage. During this program, Toro discovered distinctive redox interfaces and moderate uranium mineralisation in Tertiary unconsolidated sands and clays in the NE corner of Toro's Mt Denison tenements *(refer Table 2; Figure 9)*. A total of 39 aircore holes were completed for 3,501m. Similar interbedded reduced coarse sands and clays have been intersected 70km east on Anningie Station in two holes but at this stage, no oxidised facies have been encountered. Heavy rainfall disrupted the drilling program and completion of the program is planned for Q2 2011.

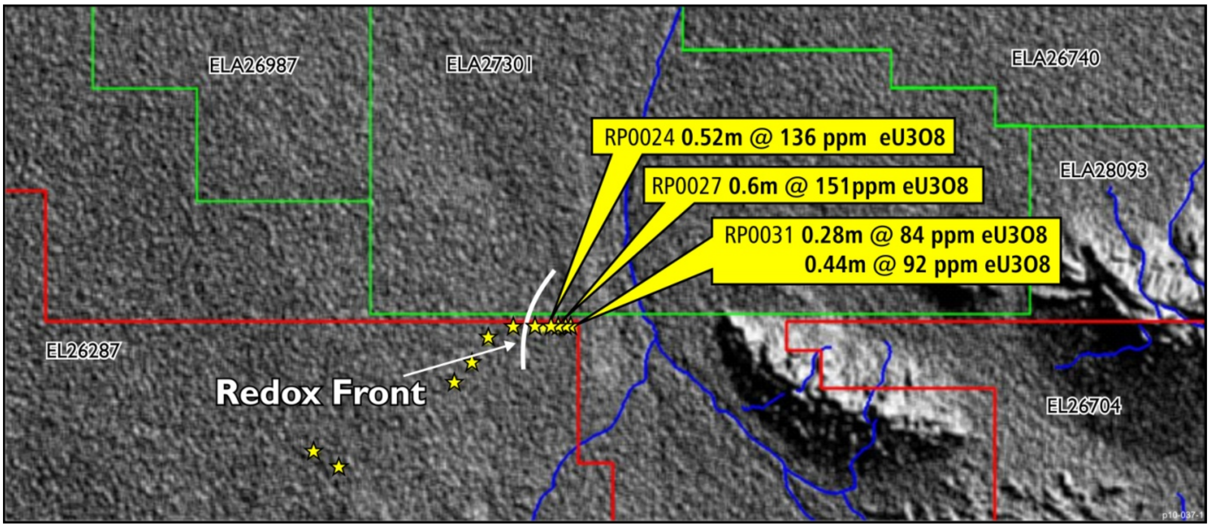

Figure 9 : Area of immediate interest situated in the NE corner of the Mt Denison tenements.

Hole Number	Anomalous interval thickness (m)	Start (m)	Average grade eU_3O_8 (ppm)	Peak eU_3O_8 Result (ppm)
RP00024	0.52	159.13	136	*194*
RP00026	0.26	150.56	79	*100*
RP00027	0.6	159.00	151	*350*
RP00031	0.28	139.03	84	*100*
And	0.44	141.31	92	*137*

Table 2 : Significant gamma-derived uranium intersections from aircore drilling in the Reynolds Range project (using a 75ppm eU3O8 cut off).

Figure 10 is a drill section from the uranium anomalous area of the Mt Denison tenement and illustrates the lateral change in redox conditions observed, grading over several kilometres from reduced interbedded sands and clays in the east, to an oxidised sequence in the west. This is typical of a sedimentary redox front where uranium is likely to be concentrated. The orientation and continuity of the redox front is unknown, but will be a focus of drilling in 2011. Based on the interpreted extent of Tertiary sands north of the Reynolds Range, Toro is hopeful that the front continues over hundreds of kilometres, presenting numerous exploration targets.

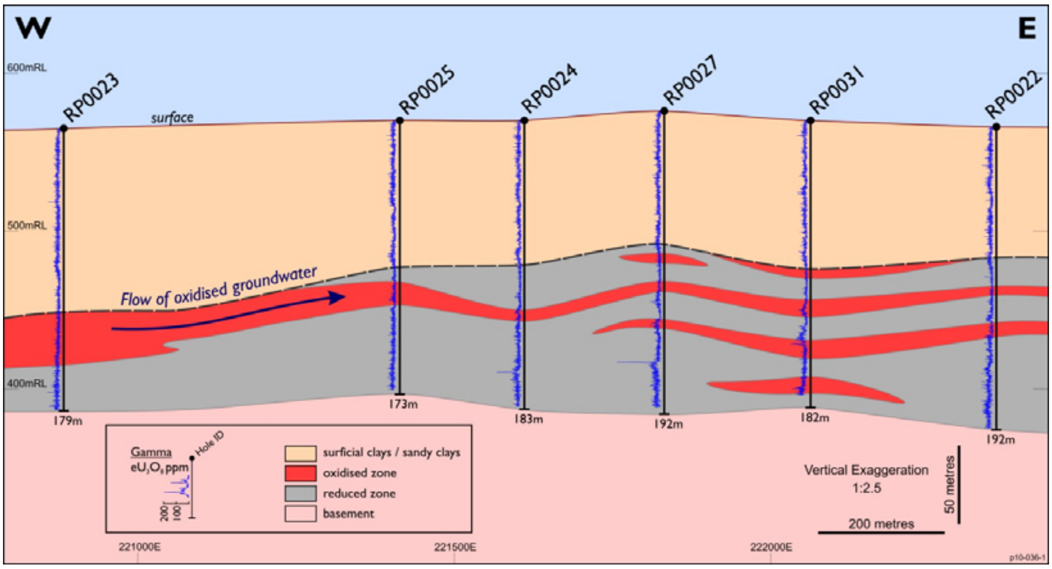

Figure 10: Significant gamma-derived uranium intersections from aircore drilling in the Reynolds Range project (using a 75ppm eU3O8 cut off).

As had been hoped, the sediments drilled at Reynolds Range exhibit similar geological-host and redox characteristics compared to the "Kazakhstan style" roll front deposits, vindicating Toro's exploration model and the acquisition of ground in this area. The Chu-Sarysu Basin in Kazakhstan is a world-class uranium province, with numerous operating ISR uranium mines scattered along regional redox fronts hundreds of kilometres long. Toro has an extensive ground position in the Reynolds Range region that equates in area to just one of the Kazak redox fronts *(refer Figure 11)*. On this basis, exploration upside in the poorly-explored Reynolds Range and surrounding Tertiary basins of central Australia is considered immense.

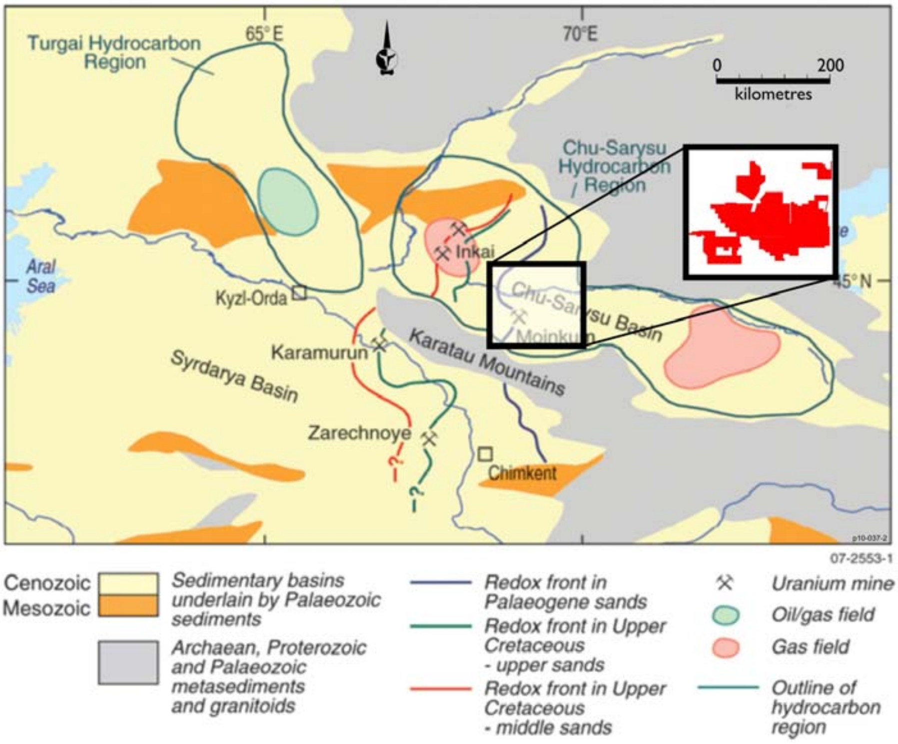

Figure 11 : Map of Kazakhstan interior basins showing the relative size of Toro's tenement holdings in the Reynolds Range in relation to the producing Chu-Sarysu Basin rollfront uranium province (map from Jaireth et al - Geoscience Australia).

Toro will also move to progress agreements with traditional owners for the tenements to the north, which are on Aboriginal Freehold Land and we are hopeful of a resolution by March next year. This would enable Toro to undertake regional airborne electromagnetics in Q3 of 2011 followed by aircore drilling.

Sandover Project

The Sandover Project lies 250km northeast of Alice Springs along the boundary between the Georgina Basin and Aileron Province, where Toro is exploring for sedimentary uranium within various cover sequences of Palaeozoic age and IOCGU mineralisation in the basement. Wide-spaced regional aircore drilling was undertaken in 2010, primarily focussed on palaeochannel targets in the northern part of the tenement package (ELs 27052 and 27531), where a thick sequence of Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments was interpreted.

In total, 47 holes for 3,314m were drilled, all of which were radiometrically probed and assayed. These proved to be unsuccessful in defining significant sand units in the cover sequence, and no significant uranium anomalies were identified. Most radiometric anomalies relate to thorium, possibly in the form of detrital monazite in the sediments. The best gamma intersection attributable to uranium was 1.9m @ 76ppm eU_3O_8 using a 75ppm cut-off, from a redox interface in clay at 96m in SP0034. A pronounced calcrete or travertine unit was intersected in the eastern part of EL27052, but this had no associated radiometric signature. Minor nickel (locally above 500ppm detection limit; currently subject to follow-up analysis) and copper were identified at redox interfaces in the clay cover sequence, but these are likely to have a supergene origin.

During the year, SkyTEM heliborne electromagnetics was acquired over the southern tenement, EL26542, as shown in Figure 12. This dataset has now been interpreted and a number of conductive anomalies have been identified for follow-up. These are thought to relate to pervasive alteration along a regional structure, the Delny-Sainthill Fault. The presence of hematite alteration and weak copper mineralisation along strike at the historic Perenti prospect, suggests that an IOCGU alteration system may exist within Toro's tenement. Drill testing is proposed for Q3 2011.

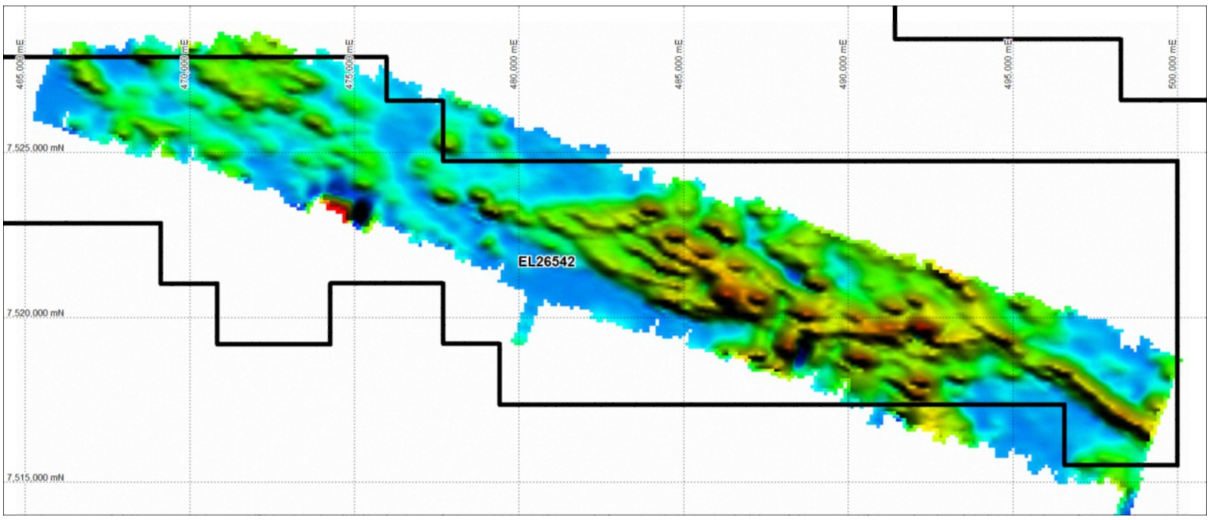

Figure 12 : SkyTEM heliborne electromagnetics grid for the Delny-Sainthill Fault within the Sandover Project. Data relates to 124 m depth slice.

YEAR IN REVIEW
COMMENT BY TORO MANAGING DIRECTOR, GREG HALL

"While weather events and conditions in the field have been extremely challenging this year, the Toro exploration team can be proud of its achievements. First pass results from several grassroots projects demonstrate a compelling technical success story and leave Toro with some very exciting exploration leads to follow up in 2011. We look forward to getting back out on the ground in WA and the NT early in the New Year."

Greg Hall
Managing Director

Information in this report is based on Exploration Results compiled by Mr Mark McGeough who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McGeough is a full-time employee of Toro, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr McGeough consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to Deconvolved Gamma Results composited to 0.5m, is based on information compiled by Mr David Wilson BSc MSc who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson is a full-time employee of 3D Exploration Ltd, a consultant to Toro and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Toro Energy is a modern Australian uranium company with progressive project development, acquisition and growth. The company is based in Adelaide, South Australia with a project office in Perth, Western Australia.

Toro's flagship and wholly-owned Wiluna uranium project (includes existing mining lease) is 30 kilometres southeast of Wiluna in Central Western Australia.

Wiluna contains two shallow calcrete deposits, Lake Way and Centipede, with prefeasibility and optimisation studies completed and a definitive feasibility study underway. Toro has commenced the Approvals process targeting the Company's first uranium production by late 2012/early 2013.

Toro has three other exploration and development projects in Western Australia, and owns uranium assets in Northern Territory, South Australia and in Namibia, Africa. Toro is well funded with a supportive major shareholder in OZ Minerals.

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APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
BIRRINDUDU									
BP00001	AC	431074	7890144	52	80	NSR			
BP00002	AC	430104	7890161	52	18	NSR			
BP00003	AC	429183	7890008	52	24	NSR			
BP00004	AC	428321	7889880	52	52	NSR			
BP00005	AC	432149	7890126	52	98	NSR			
BP00006	AC	432585	7891418	52	80	NSR			
BP00007	AC	437252	7905400	52	76	NSR			
BP00008	AC	437023	7904702	52	24	NSR			
BP00009	AC	436935	7904444	52	106	NSR			
BP00010	AC	436737	7903849	52	80	NSR			
BP00011	RC	433332	7893649	52	114	NSR			
BP00012	RC	435027	7898722	52	108	NSR			
BP00013	RC	435864	7901234	52	90	NSR			
BR00001	RC	443733	7898315	52	114	NSR			
BR00002	RC	444021	7898506	52	253	NSR			
BR00003	RC	443951	7898162	52	76.5	NSR			
BR00004	RC	475950	7899399	52	114	NSR			
BR00005	RC	474569	7900605	52	246	NSR			
SANDOVER									
SP0001	AC	506968	7528897	53	81	NSR			
SP0002	AC	505126	7529302	53	59	NSR			
SP0003	AC	503319	7529735	53	54	NSR			
SP0004	AC	501190	7530419	53	84	NSR			
SP0005	AC	498651	7531238	53	165	NSR			
SP0006	AC	498184	7531356	53	45	NSR			
SP0007	AC	497088	7531789	53	50	NSR			
SP0008	AC	495765	7531309	53	7	NSR			
SP0009	AC	495907	7532243	53	99	NSR			
SP0010	AC	499411	7530981	53	42	NSR			
SP0011	AC	496088	7533217	53	167	NSR			
SP0012	AC	496314	7534510	53	100	NSR			
SP0013	AC	496441	7535185	53	94	NSR			
SP0014	AC	496629	7536218	53	99	NSR			
SP0015	AC	496835	7537514	53	57.2	NSR			
SP0016	AC	496155	7539141	53	97	NSR			
SP0017	AC	497537	7541768	53	76	0.12	99	61.36	107
SP0018	AC	497933	7542209	53	64	NSR			
SP0019	AC	493965	7541057	53	109	NSR			
SP0020	AC	488121	7543690	53	35	NSR			

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
SP0021	AC	488095	7542385	53	101	NSR			
SP0022	AC	488105	7540580	53	86	NSR			
SP0023	AC	488100	7538382	53	83	NSR			
SP0024	AC	494086	7539644	53	49	NSR			
SP0025	AC	498667	7542521	53	49	NSR			
SP0026	AC	493070	7537886	53	96	NSR			
SP0027	AC	492997	7536993	53	49	NSR			
SP0028	AC	492914	7536370	53	100	NSR			
SP0029	AC	492328	7534931	53	39	NSR			
SP0030	AC	494238	7533038	53	106	NSR			
SP0031	AC	515462	7527696	53	88	NSR			
SP0032	AC	515477	7528423	53	50	NSR			
SP0033	AC	515434	7526305	53	44	NSR			
SP0034	AC	515406	7525293	53	130	1.9	76	95.76	108
						0.1	90	101.46	105
						0.38	97	110.82	153
SP0035	AC	515373	7524187	53	69	NSR			
SP0036	AC	515339	7523189	53	65	NSR			
SP0037	AC	515278	7521347	53	27	NSR			
SP0038	AC	508465	7527979	53	65	NSR			
SP0039	AC	508081	7526793	53	126	NSR			
SP0040	AC	508925	7529139	53	79	NSR			
SP0041	AC	497980	7537886	53	22	NSR			
SP0042	AC	499706	7536304	53	14	NSR			
SP0043	AC	501241	7534734	53	43	NSR			
SP0044	AC	502826	7533357	53	21	NSR			
SP0045	AC	504540	7532435	53	43	NSR			
SP0046	AC	509320	7531756	53	10	NSR			
SP0047	AC	508720	7530390	53	76	NSR			
REYNOLDS RANGE									
RP00001	AC	191421	7571204	53	54	NSR			
RP00002	AC	192147	7569953	53	60	NSR			
RP00003	AC	192239	7568088	53	48	NSR			
RP00004	AC	191749	7567875	53	62	NSR			
RP00005	AC	190833	7567518	53	54	NSR			
RP00006	AC	189263	7566930	53	36	NSR			
RP00007	AC	187949	7566431	53	36	NSR			
RP00008	AC	186917	7566036	53	84	NSR			
RP00009	AC	187056	7565204	53	66	NSR			
RP00010	AC	191485	7573065	53	54	NSR			

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
RP00011	AC	193542	7575267	53	60	NSR			
RP00012	AC	192348	7574732	53	60	NSR			
RP00013	AC	191727	7574965	53	54	NSR			
RP00014	AC	191291	7575369	53	54	NSR			
RP00015	AC	190731	7575872	53	66	NSR			
RP00016	AC	187317	7579109	53	48	NSR			
RP00017	AC	189181	7577384	53	30	NSR			
RP00018	AC	190043	7576397	53	42	NSR			
RP00019	AC	192840	7568023	53	48	NSR			
RP00020	AC	194318	7564662	53	6	NSR			
RP00021	AC	194784	7563205	53	66	NSR			
RP00022	AC	222357	7584355	53	192	NSR			
RP00023	AC	220883	7584307	53	179	NSR			
RP00024	AC	221611	7584327	53	183	0.52	136	159.13	194
RP00025	AC	221413	7584325	53	173	NSR			
RP00026	AC	219393	7584249	53	162	0.26	79	150.56	100
RP00027	AC	221832	7584352	53	192	0.6	151	159	350
RP00028	AC	218097	7583674	53	168	NSR			
RP00029	AC	217413	7582489	53	168	NSR			
RP00030	AC	216553	7581472	53	144	NSR			
RP00031	AC	222063	7584370	53	182	0.28	84	139.05	100
and	AC					0.44	92	141.31	137
RP00032	AC	210833	7577268	53	111	NSR			
RP00033	AC	209606	7577975	53	78	NSR			
RP00034	AC	186651	7582475	53	8	NSR			
RP00035	AC	189904	7584564	53	54	NSR			
RP00036	AC	190794	7585210	53	70	NSR			
RP00037	AC	191717	7585832	53	72	NSR			
RP00038	AC	283678	7585562	53	186	NSR			
RP00039	AC	285810	7585581	53	171	NSR			
LAKE MACKAY									
LD00004	DDH	454500	7483400	52	52	NSR			
LM0001	MR	440206	7485594	52	111	NSR			
LM0002	MR	440832	7485277	52	162	NSR			
LM0003	MR	459263	7482742	52	95.5	0.58	159	80.04	281
LM0004	MR	463227	7482152	52	68.5	NSR			
LM0005	MR	464431	7481998	52	126	NSR			
LM0006	MR	465539	7481980	52	141	NSR			
LM0007	MR	467382	7481765	52	134.5	NSR			
LP0053	AC	433592	7484698	52	40	NSR			
LP0054	AC	435515	7484404	52	48	NSR			

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
LP0055	AC	437101	7484254	52	43	NSR			
LP0056	AC	438425	7483979	52	39	NSR			
LP0057	AC	439345	7483733	52	58	NSR			
LP0058	AC	440670	7483517	52	36	NSR			
LP0059	AC	442836	7483218	52	81	NSR			
LP0060	AC	444494	7482949	52	80	NSR			
LP0061	AC	446163	7482711	52	73	NSR			
LP0062	AC	447809	7482450	52	60	NSR			
LP0063	AC	429836	7481445	52	51	NSR			
LP0064	AC	431083	7482228	52	90	NSR			
LP0065	AC	431082	7482835	52	39	NSR			
LP0066	AC	431083	7483477	52	19	NSR			
LP0067	AC	438344	7485702	52	36	NSR			
LP0068	AC	440626	7491364	52	89	NSR			
LP0069	AC	443661	7483080	52	75	NSR			
LP0070	AC	445665	7482795	52	75	NSR			
LP0071	AC	439603	7485480	52	120	NSR			
LP0072	AC	440823	7485308	52	120	NSR			
LP0073	AC	438982	7485574	52	120	NSR			
LP0074	AC	431708	7484925	52	79	NSR			
LP0075	AC	429672	7485189	52	64	NSR			
LP0076	AC	427887	7485448	52	55	NSR			
LP0077	AC	426102	7485707	52	49	NSR			
LP0078	AC	441431	7485216	52	80	NSR			
LP0079	AC	442050	7485129	52	62	NSR			
LP0080	AC	442661	7485039	52	77	NSR			
LP0081	AC	443278	7484947	52	89	NSR			
LP0082	AC	445829	7484581	52	33	NSR			
LP0083	AC	447856	7484298	52	73	NSR			
LP0084	AC	448889	7484145	52	25	NSR			
LP0085	AC	449413	7484085	52	41	NSR			
LP0086	AC	451449	7483793	52	25	NSR			
LP0087	AC	453979	7483454	52	13	NSR			
LP0088	AC	456479	7483120	52	57	NSR			
LP0089	AC	457313	7483015	52	61	NSR			
LP0090	AC	458162	7482914	52	87	NSR			
LP0091	AC	459266	7482736	52	107	0.54	141	74.82	211
LP0091	AC	459266	7482736	52	107	0.38	211	80.54	312
LP0092	AC	459834	7482668	52	96	NSR			

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
LP0093	AC	460442	7482627	52	111	NSR			
LP0094	AC	461440	7482473	52	111	NSR			
LP0095	AC	462765	7482295	52	114	NSR			
LP0096	AC	464320	7482089	52	47	NSR			
LP0097	AC	465236	7481970	52	117	NSR			
LP0098	AC	466164	7481846	52	120	NSR			
LP0099	AC	467998	7481586	52	120	NSR			
LP0100	AC	448382	7480586	52	87	NSR			
LP0101	AC	446568	7480812	52	80	NSR			
LP0102	AC	444789	7481040	52	78	NSR			
LP0103	AC	444487	7481099	52	117	NSR			
LP0104	AC	443611	7481187	52	66	NSR			
LP0105	AC	442018	7481390	52	86	NSR			
LP0106	AC	440427	7481590	52	46	NSR			
LP0107	AC	438547	7481828	52	19	NSR			
LP0108	AC	436684	7482069	52	39	NSR			
LP0109	AC	434913	7482305	52	5	NSR			
LP0110	AC	428403	7483353	52	80	NSR			
LP0111	AC	442684	7491146	52	102	NSR			
LP0112	AC	448260	7482327	52	57	NSR			
LP0113	AC	449114	7482261	52	49	NSR			
LP0114	AC	450220	7482074	52	55	NSR			
LP0115	AC	452498	7481722	52	43	NSR			
LP0116	AC	454757	7481384	52	92	NSR			
LP0117	AC	457162	7481023	52	81	NSR			
LP0118	AC	458829	7480779	52	90	NSR			
LP0119	AC	460446	7480536	52	103	NSR			
LP0120	AC	462113	7480288	52	108	NSR			
LP0121	AC	464106	7480022	52	96	NSR			
LP0122	AC	466140	7479728	52	118	NSR			
LP0123	AC	468005	7479460	52	118	NSR			
LP0124	AC	469696	7479256	52	120	NSR			
LP0125	AC	470726	7479029	52	120	NSR			
LP0126	AC	473183	7478722	52	120	1.2	196	101.52	505
LP0127	AC	475622	7478401	52	120	NSR			
LP0128	AC	477262	7478181	52	120	NSR			
LP0129	AC	477928	7477806	52	120	NSR			
LP0130	AC	480234	7477565	52	120	NSR			
LP0131	AC	482615	7477209	52	120	NSR			
LP0132	AC	484738	7476889	52	120	NSR			

Hole Number	Type	Easting	Northing	Zone MGA94	End of Hole (m)	Anomalous Interval Thickness (m)	Ave grade eU3O8 (ppm)	Start (m)	Peak grade eU3O8 (ppm)
LP0133	AC	486914	7476547	52	120	NSR			
LP0134	AC	492908	7475647	52	120	NSR			
LP0135	AC	489925	7476085	52	120	NSR			
LP0136	AC	473995	7478611	52	120	NSR			
LP0137	AC	472347	7478808	52	120	NSR			
LP0138	AC	469109	7479320	52	120	NSR			
LP0139	AC	467419	7479514	52	114	NSR			
LP0140	AC	461285	7480413	52	103	NSR			
LP0141	AC	459637	7480656	52	96	NSR			
LP0142	AC	457954	7476705	52	120	NSR			
LP0143	AC	459937	7476564	52	121	NSR			
LP0144	AC	461954	7476257	52	146	NSR			
LP0145	AC	463964	7476201	52	120	NSR			
LP0146	AC	465901	7476149	52	150	NSR			
LP0147	AC	467913	7476004	52	144	NSR			
LP0148	AC	469908	7475870	52	138	NSR			
LP0149	AC	471619	7475570	52	114	NSR			
LP0150	AC	473346	7475274	52	102	NSR			
LP0151	AC	475922	7474835	52	104	NSR			
LP0152	AC	477660	7474551	52	120	NSR			
LP0153	AC	479381	7474253	52	108	NSR			
LP0154	AC	481106	7473961	52	153	NSR			
LP0155	AC	483690	7473520	52	135	NSR			
LP0156	AC	485737	7473014	52	141	NSR			
LP0157	AC	488436	7472397	52	141	NSR			
LP0158	AC	490466	7471837	52	141	NSR			
LP0159	AC	492497	7471330	52	103	NSR			
LP0160	AC	455973	7476838	52	102	NSR			
LP0161	AC	453967	7476969	52	99	NSR			
LP0162	AC	452072	7477203	52	114	NSR			
LP0163	AC	450166	7477457	52	126	NSR			
LP0164	AC	448254	7477691	52	120	NSR			
LP0165	AC	446362	7477932	52	106	NSR			
LP0166	AC	444464	7478163	52	96	NSR			
LP0167	AC	442562	7478404	52	46	NSR			
LP0168	AC	440667	7478639	52	81	NSR			
LP0169	AC	445421	7478047	52	72	NSR			
LP0170	AC	438768	7478873	52	72	NSR			
LP0171	AC	436442	7479590	52	60	NSR			
LP0172	AC	432569	7480776	52	9	NSR			