ARUNTA RESOURCES LIMITED

a Level 14, 31 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria 3000
t +61 3 8610 8633 **f** +61 3 8610 8666 **e** info@aruntaresources.com
www.aruntaresources.com
ABN 73 089 224 402

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

HATCHES CREEK: TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES SUCCESSFULLY PRODUCED IN FIRST-PASS METALLURGICAL TEST WORK

Results from test work on historical waste dumps show that saleable tungsten concentrates can be produced using a simple gravity circuit: follow-up sampling and dump surveys underway

Highlights:

- **Excellent first-pass results received from metallurgical test work undertaken on 10 composite samples from Hatches Creek Tungsten Project, with high tungsten recoveries of up to 78% achieved.**
- **Four prospect areas produced tungsten concentrate grades ranging from 29% to 47% WO_3, with up to 78% recovery achieved using a simple gravity recovery circuit.**
- **The results highlight the potential for substantial volumes of previously mined material at surface which could be processed to deliver saleable tungsten concentrates.**
- **Follow-up work currently underway at the historical Hit or Miss, Treasure, Green and Black Diamond mine areas which produced the best concentrates from Mullock Dump material with an average grade of 0.96% WO_3.**

Arunta Resources Limited (**ASX: AJR**) is pleased to advise that it has received excellent metallurgical test work results from its 100%-owned **Hatches Creek Tungsten Project**, located 450km north-east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, demonstrating the ability to produce saleable tungsten concentrates from existing waste dumps from historical mining operations.

The results highlight the potential to process the significant volumes of previously mined material available at surface, providing an immediate pathway to progress commercial development of the Hatches Creek Project.

The Company has received the results from 10 composite samples that were submitted to metallurgical process specialists Nagrom Pty Ltd for simple wet gravity test work. The 10kg samples were crushed and wet tabled with further concentration by magnetic separation and panning.

The results were from six historical prospect areas – Pioneer, Black Diamond, Green Diamond, Treasure Group, Copper Show and Hit or Miss. Four of these areas have returned excellent grade and recovery results, with concentrate grades ranging from 20% to 47% WO_3 from Green Diamond, Treasure Group, and Hit or Miss with recoveries ranging from 70 to 75%.

Arunta's Executive Chairman, Mr Neil Biddle, said: "This ticks another very important box in our ongoing evaluation of the Hatches Creek Project, with our preliminary metallurgical test work returning extremely positive results and providing a clear green light to move to the next stage.

"The work completed so far confirms the potential to extract saleable tungsten concentrates from the extensive material remaining on site, with excellent recoveries achieved using low-cost gravity recovery methods. The next steps are to confirm the volume of material remaining at some of the better prospect areas and to commence detailed economic assessment of the project with a view to moving it towards commercial development as quickly as possible."

Hatches Creek Testwork

A total of 41 samples were initially crushed to P100 -2mm and assayed with the remainder crushed to create 10 composites (of approximately 10kg each). These have been reported previously in the ASX Announcement dated 5 February 2014. The composites were created to represent either mullock or eluvial/alluvial samples from each location.

Metallurgical processing specialist Nagrom Pty Ltd completed the test work as summarized in the table below:

Table 1: Metallurgical test work

Composite	Sample No	Northing GDA	Easting GDA	Location	Sample Type	Weight (Kg)	%WO3	Estimated %WO3
A	HCB004	7685333	516953	COPPER SHOW	ALLUVIAL	17.79	0.24	**0.24**
						17.79		
B	HCB006	7685370	516993	COPPER SHOW	MULLOCK DUMP	23.20	1.15	**0.92**
	HCB005	7685343	516970			23.20	0.68	
						46.40		
C	HCB007	7685756	519481	HIT OR MISS	MULLOCK DUMP	13.56	1.06	**1.15**
	HCB009	7685736	519493			11.29	1.78	
	HCB010	7685718	519510			11.51	0.63	
						36.36		
D	HCB017	7692225	518763	PIONEER	MULLOCK DUMP	12.06	0.54	**0.78**
	HCB018	7692227	518735			14.38	1.39	
	HCB019	7692044	518647			14.01	0.09	
	HCB020	7692094	518512			14.25	1.03	
						54.71		
E	HCB015	7692253	518813	PIONEER	BATTERY SANDS	13.63	0.84	**0.57**
	HCB016	7692266	518782			15.18	0.79	
	HCB021	7692066	518522			13.87	0.28	
	HCB022	7692041	518570			13.93	0.35	
						56.61		
F	HCB023	7690574	519549	BLACK DIAMOND	MULLOCK DUMP	12.61	0.33	**0.59**
	HCB024	7690622	519526			14.57	0.81	
						27.18		
G	HCB025	7690482	519495	BLACK DIAMOND	ALLUVIAL	9.64	0.15	**0.32**
	HCB026	7690551	519694			11.97	0.45	
						21.61		
H	HCB031	7690343	519608	GREEN DIAMOND	MULLOCK DUMP	10.97	0.84	**1.11**
	HCB032	7690357	519598			10.98	1.38	
						21.95		
I	HCB033	7686892	519892	TREASURE	ALLUVIAL	9.01	0.47	**0.33**
	HCB034	7686925	519921			9.52	0.20	
						18.53		
J	HCB039	7687080	519930	TREASURE	MULLOCK DUMP	12.65	0.28	**0.96**
	HCB040	7687009	519885			11.90	1.69	
						24.55		

Samples were crushed using a laboratory jaw crusher and screened at 2mm. The +2mm fraction was stage crushed to produce overall sample sizing of P_{100} 2mm. Ten composite samples were produced from the P_{100} 2mm samples for a preliminary flow sheet investigation.

Each composite sample was wet screened (~10kg) and separated into a coarse + 0.5mm and fines -0.5mm fraction, dried and riffle split with small 0.1kg taken from each sized fraction for analysis.

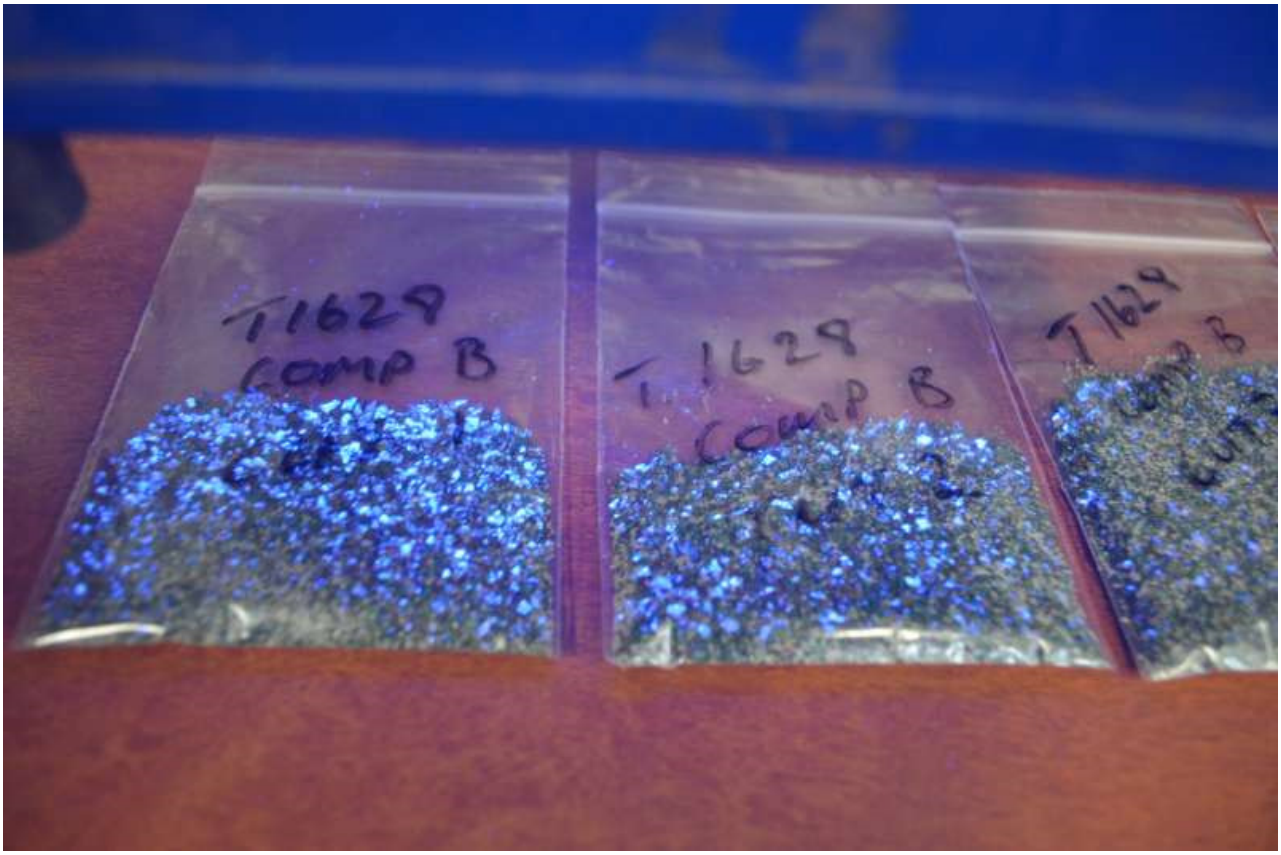
Each +0.5mm and -0.5mm sized fraction from each of the ten (10) composites were then subject to wet gravity separation on a Wilfley Table to produce individual concentrate and tails samples.

Photograph 1: Using UV light to check for Scheelite in the tabling process

Each concentrate and tails sample from gravity separation stage of both +0.5mm and -0.5mm fractions were again dried, split and analysed. The coarse and fine wet table concentrates from all composites were individually assessed with a Rapid Disc Magnet for Magnetic characterisation, conducted at 3,500 gauss and 10,000 gauss settings respectively.

Three products were produced from magnetic separation, namely two magnetic fractions and one non-magnetic fraction. Non-magnetic fractions were further upgraded by panning of coarse fractions and wet tabling of fines for Scheelite recovery. Products from the upgrading of non-magnetics included concentrates and tails for coarse fraction and concentrate and tails for the fines fraction. Riffle Splits were taken from each of these products for analysis.

All samples were analysed for WO_3, Sn, Fe_2O_3, MnO, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, CaO, MgO, As, P, S, Mo, Cu, Au, Ag, Bi and LOI1000



Photograph 2: Final concentrate samples from Composite B under UV light showing scheelite in the sample

Summary Results

The results indicate that there is potential for saleable tungsten concentrates to be produced from waste or mullock dumps from the Hatches Creek Mineral field. Concentrates produced from Hit or Miss, Green Diamond and the Treasure Group returned the highest concentrate grades and recoveries (See Table 2). Some concentrates returned appreciable amounts of Cu, Bi and Au, especially from the Pioneer composite D.

The most promising result came from the Hit or Miss Area with test work on the composite sample C (generated from the mullock sampling) producing a concentrate **of 45.5% WO_3 recovering 74% of the contained WO_3**. The Hit or Miss Group are part of the southern group of workings and are located approximately 5km due south of the Pioneer Mine.

The Black and Green Diamond workings lie on a north-west trending hill known as Wolfram Hill. Test work on the composite sample H (generated from the mullock sampling) produced a concentrate grade of **38% WO_3 recovering 78% of the contained WO_3** and composite F produced a concentrate grade of 20% WO_3 with a 65% recovery of the contained WO_3.

At the Green and Black Diamond Group's workings, all veins at old prospects and exploration pits inspected during the recent field program contained significant visible wolframite mineralisation.

The results from the Teasure Group indicated that WO_3 could be recovered from both alluvial and mullock material. Process optimisation should be investigated in the next stage of testing with an aim to increase WO_3 recovery and grade and understand liberation characteristics.

A significant tonnage of waste and mullock, previously mined material is located in the prospect areas. The remaining volumes of mined material will be estimated in the next work program.

The average grade of the Hit or Miss, Green Diamond and the Treasure Group mullock samples is at around 1% WO_3 which is the equivalent of 1mtu, or metric tonne unit.

Tungsten prices are quoted per metric tonne unit (mtu) of contained tungstic oxide (WO_3). One mtu is 10 kilograms of WO_3 and is the standard weight measure of the tungsten trade. Prices for individual shipments of mine tungsten concentrates are based under long-term supply agreements for Ammonium Paratungstate (APT), i.e. tungsten concentrate sales are typically calculated according to a set percentage of the APT price, which can typically be around 80% of the APT price.

The current quoted prices for APT sales from various sources are around US $360-370 per mtu of WO_3.

Table2 – Circuit Summary Results

	PRODUCT	Yield	WO3		Cu		Bi		Au	
	Fraction	**%**	**%**	**dist.**	**%**	**dist.**	**ppm**	**dist.**	**ppm**	**dist.**
Composite A Copper Show- Alluvial	Concentrate	2.07%	**4.891**	**40.31%**	0.191	15.83%	88	17.86%	0.02	17.48%
	Middling	1.05%	1.712	7.13%	0.053	2.20%	100	10.24%	0.01	7.43%
	Tailing	96.88%	0.136	52.56%	0.021	81.96%	8	71.91%	0.00	75.09%
	Calculated Head		0.25		0.02		10.23		0.00	
Composite B Copper Show - Mullock	Concentrate	6.26%	**10.253**	**62.47%**	17.845	28.26%	90	25.06%	0.20	12.01%
	Middling	0.80%	5.435	4.22%	11.679	2.36%	47	1.66%	0.41	3.13%
	Tailing	92.94%	0.369	33.31%	2.954	69.39%	18	73.28%	0.10	84.86%
	Calculated Head		1.03		3.96		22.61		0.10	
Composite C Hit or Miss Mullock	Concentrate	1.89%	**47.534**	**73.91%**	0.784	11.06%	3124	6.35%	0.05	3.76%
	Middling	0.13%	3.029	0.33%	4.538	4.51%	77327	11.07%	<0.01	0.00%
	Tailing	97.97%	0.320	25.76%	0.116	84.44%	786	82.58%	0.03	96.24%
	Calculated Head		1.22		0.13		932.06		0.03	
Composite D Pioneer Mullock	Concentrate	0.63%	**29.178**	**29.49%**	2.771	9.82%	32988	20.08%	6.35	8.72%
	Middling	5.69%	4.926	44.81%	0.831	26.52%	3327	18.23%	0.61	7.56%
	Tailing	93.68%	0.172	25.70%	0.121	63.66%	683	61.68%	0.41	83.72%
	Calculated Head		0.63		0.18		1037.76		0.46	
Composite E Pioneer Battery sand	Concentrate	1.54%	**18.932**	**36.63%**	1.437	15.92%	8563	17.03%	2.15	9.55%
	Middling	3.56%	4.653	20.84%	0.333	8.54%	2170	10.00%	0.55	5.66%
	Tailing	94.91%	0.356	42.53%	0.110	75.54%	594	72.97%	0.31	84.79%
	Calculated Head		0.79		0.14		772.41		0.35	
	Fraction	%	%	dist.	%	dist.	ppm	dist.	ppm	dist.
Composite F	Concentrate	1.94%	**20.098**	**64.92%**	2.155	36.16%	2910	28.88%	0.07	62.00%

Black Diamond Mullock	Middling	1.77%	1.078	3.19%	0.283	4.35%	530	4.82%	0.05	38.00%
	Tailing	96.29%	0.199	31.89%	0.071	59.49%	135	66.31%	<0.01	0.00%
	Calculated Head		0.60		0.12		195.31		0.00	
Composite G Black Diamond Alluvial	Concentrate	2.79%	**6.569**	**57.36%**	0.242	17.11%	3569	46.37%	0.00	8.10%
	Middling	0.27%	2.997	2.53%	0.145	0.99%	412	0.52%	<0.01	0.00%
	Tailing	96.94%	0.132	40.11%	0.033	81.90%	118	53.11%	0.00	91.90%
	Calculated Head		0.32		0.04		214.70		0.00	
Composite H Green Diamond Mullock	Concentrate	2.06%	**38.353**	**78.15%**	4.904	17.59%	11789	4.24%	0.19	2.69%
	Middling	0.79%	2.550	1.99%	8.703	11.94%	229967	31.61%	0.53	2.88%
	Tailing	97.15%	0.207	19.86%	0.417	70.47%	3794	64.16%	0.14	94.43%
	Calculated Head		1.01		0.58		5745.13		0.15	
Composite I Treasure Alluvial	Concentrate	1.14%	**19.716**	**66.43%**	0.542	14.90%	1652	11.66%	0.01	3.98%
	Tailing	98.86%	0.115	33.57%	0.036	85.10%	144	88.34%	0.00	96.02%
	Calculated Head		0.34		0.04		161.65		0.00	
Composite J Treasure Mullock	Concentrate	2.36%	**29.966**	**70.25%**	0.199	13.60%	1442	11.43%	0.01	1.31%
	Tailing	97.64%	0.306	29.75%	0.031	86.40%	270	88.57%	0.02	98.69%
	Calculated Head		1.01		0.03		297.40		0.02	

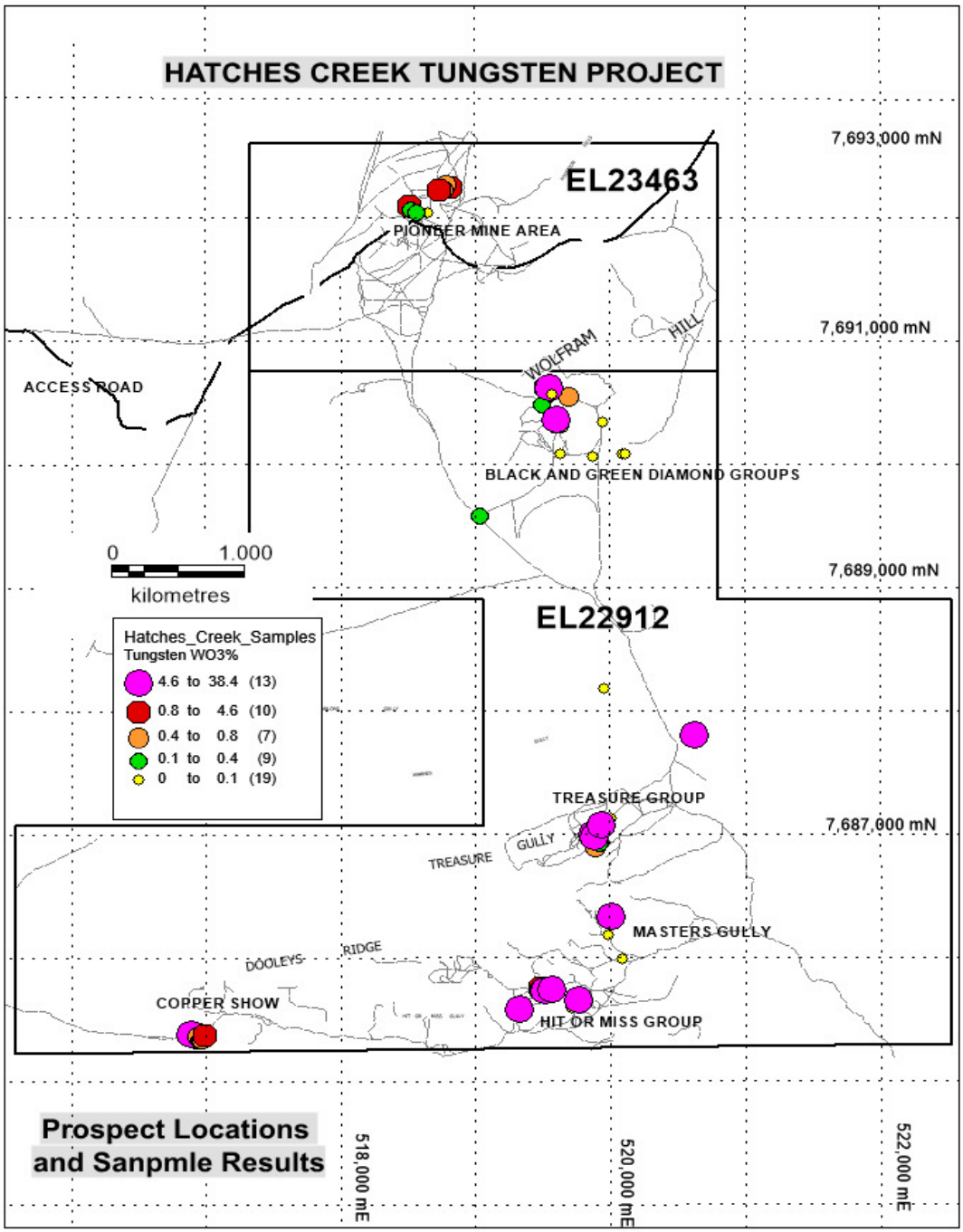


Figure 1 – Location Plan – Hatches Creek Mineral Field prospects

Project Background

The Hatches Creek Project encompasses a number of historically mined areas within the Hatches Creek Mineral Field. The former tungsten mines are all contained within ELs 22912 and 23462 (see Figure 1), both of which are 100%-owned by Arunta.

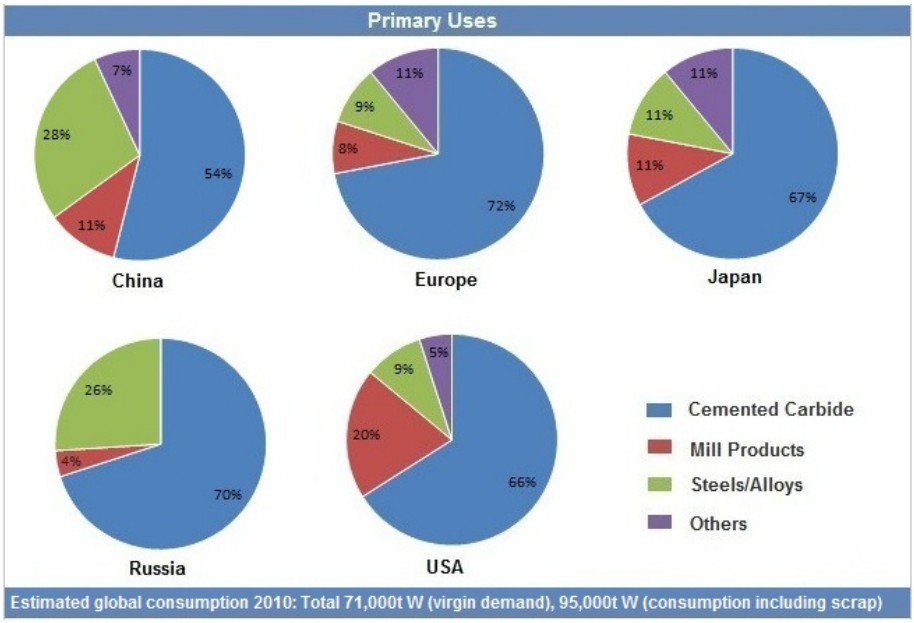
Historical production from the field was approximately **3,000 tonnes of 65% WO_3 concentrates**, worth approximately $100 million at today's prices. The potential of Hatches Creek as a near-term development opportunity has recently been reassessed by Arunta in light of the exceptionally strong market fundamentals of tungsten.

About Tungsten

Tungsten (wolfram, W) has an atomic number of 74 and sits within Group 6 of the periodic table. The metal has a very high density of 19.3g/cm^3 (same as gold), the lowest coefficient of expansion of any pure metal and at 3410°C has the highest melting point of any of the metallic elements. Tungsten occurs in nature only in the form of minerals. Although more than 30 tungsten-bearing minerals are known, only two of them are important for economic use, namely wolframite and scheelite.

Tungsten is used mainly for production of Tungsten Carbides (56%) for use in cutting and drilling tools. These hard metals are also used in the military for armour-piercing rounds, while light bulb manufacturers use the tungsten metal for filaments within incandescent light bulbs due to its resistance to heat (based on CRU analysis).

The airline industry also uses tungsten in super-alloys for turbine blades due to their high heat tolerance, high thermal fatigue resistance, good oxidation resistance, excellent heat corrosion resistance, good welding properties and ease of casting. Other applications include a widespread variety of chemical uses.



(Source ITIA, www.itia.info)

About Arunta Resources Limited

Arunta Resources Limited (ASX: AJR) is a focused explorer operating in the Arunta and Davenport Provinces of the Northern Territory. The Arunta has been identified by Geoscience Australia as the country's fifth IOCG region, and the Company holds a commanding position of over 650 square kilometres in this emerging province.

The Company's assets include the advanced Southern Cross Bore Project and Hatches Creek Tungsten Project. Both are the 100%-owned.

Southern Cross Bore is located 100 kilometres north-east of Alice Springs and includes the advanced Johnnie's Reward prospect and the recently identified Black Angus-Wagyu prospect. The Project area is extensively mineralised with significant identified high grade gold and copper mineralisation in both IOCG and VMS settings

The Hatches Creek Project, located 360km north-east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, is a former prominent mining centre that has produced approximately 3000 tonnes of 65% Tungsten concentrates from very high grade vein systems. Recent exploration by Arunta has confirmed the presence of significant high-grade material located within and adjacent to areas that were mined historically. An aggressive program has commenced at Hatches Creek to rapidly develop the mining potential.

Neil Biddle, Executive Chairman

Arunta Resources Limited

Tel: +61 (0)418 915 752

Angus Edgar, Director

Arunta Resources Limited

Tel: +61 (03) 8610 8633

***Competent Person Statement**: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr John Young (Exploration Manager of Arunta Resources Limited). Mr Young is a shareholder of Arunta Resources Limited. Mr Young is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Young consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear*

ARUNTA RESOURCES LIMITED

a Level 14, 31 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria 3000
t +61 3 8610 8633 **f** +61 3 8610 8666 **e** info@aruntaresources.com
www.aruntaresources.com
ABN 73 089 224 402

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific 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.*	• Bulk Samples were taken as cut channels on Mullock dumps. Rockchips and grab samples were selected samples of visibly mineralized material, and weighed between 0.5kg and 1.7kg. All sample material is derived locally within 5m of sample location. • Composite Samples created in the laboratory Samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and screened at 2mm. The +2mm fraction was stage crushed to produce overall sample sizing of P_{100} 2mm. 10 kg was split of the total sample. • Bulk samples were between 5kg and 24kg in weight • Composite samples were 10kg • All samples were individually labelled and documented
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Mullock samples were taken perpendicular across general trend of the dump over distance of 1 to 3m.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Composite samples were generated in the laboratory by combining previously collected samples 5 kg to 24kg material. • Samples was wet screened (~10kg) and separated into a coarse + 0.5mm and fines -0.5mm fraction, dried and riffle split with small 0.1kg taken from each sized fraction for analysis. Each +0.5mm and -0.5mm sized fraction from each of the ten (10) composites were then subject to wet gravity separation on a Wilfley Table to produce individual concentrate and tails samples . • All samples were be analysed for WO3, Sn, Fe2O3, MnO, SiO2,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Al2O3, TiO2, CaO, MgO, As, P, S, Mo, Cu, Bi, Au, Ag and LOI1000, using XRF.
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).*	• No Drilling was used to collect these samples
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No Drilling was used to collect these samples
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No Drilling was used to collect these samples
	• *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.*	• No Drilling was used to collect these samples
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.*	• Geology was logged by geologist and located by using a hand held GPS • Descriptions exist for all samples in the database
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Sample descriptions are has primarily been quantitative and contain some components of semi-quantitative analysis • Photographs of sample sites are available.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Estimated
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• No Drilling was used to collect these samples. • Sub samples were taken, and riffle split there was no preparation of sample on site.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• At each stage of the metallurgical process, sub samples were taken and assayed.
	• *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 duplicates were taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were a minimum of 10kg. These are appropriate for early stage assessment.
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.*	• No Assays completed at this stage.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	• *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.*	• Assaying was completed by Nagrom Pty Ltd an established ISO verified laboratory, with quality control procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• No field duplicates were submitted in this sample program • Sample information is recorded at the time in hard copy format
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• An electronic database containing collars, surveys, assays and geology will be complied into the company's database. • Data verification was undertaken by checking assays and collars against hard copy logs.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustment has been required
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.*	• Sample locations have been surveyed by handheld GPS only.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The GPS locations were recorded MGA (GDA94, Zone 53) coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No topographic control
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Grab or bulk samples representivity cannot be assessed as they are localized samples.
	• *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.*	• Sample space is not sufficient, material sampled is local in nature, and not continuous with regard to geology.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing at this stage.
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.*	• The sample orientations are deemed appropriate.
	• *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.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody for samples were managed by Arunta personnel. Samples were delivered to Nagrom laboratory by freight company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• Exploration Licences 22912 and 23462 are 100% are held by Davenport Resources Limited a 100% owned subsidiary of Arunta Resources Limited.
	• *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.*	• All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct exploration. • No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Thor Mining PLC, were the last company to explore the area in 2008.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Hatches Creek tenements are underlain by Palaeoproterozoic sequence of weakly metamorphosed clastic sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks. The sequence is intruded by igneous sills. Sandstone is the dominant sedimentary lithology. The sequence has been subjected to folding and faulting and has been cut by numerous narrow quartz reefs which follow lines of shearing. The quartz reefs are mineralised, the main mineral of economic interest being wolframite, although bismuth, gold and copper mineralisation is also present within them. The average tungsten grade of the mined reefs was between 1% and 5% WO3. • The mineralised reefs are present in groups. The average reef width is 30cm, with the maximum width being 1.5m. The maximum strike length of any one reef is around 170m however en echelon lines of reefs are up to 1.5km in length. The reefs strike in two main directions, just east of north, parallel to the main fault direction, and east-northeast. The north-striking reefs dip at moderate to steep angles either to the west or the east; those striking easterly dip at moderate to steep angles to the south. The majority of the reefs are within volcanic or intrusive rocks, rather than in the sandstone units. The more mafic host rocks (gabbro, diorite) appear to have been important host rocks for some of the significant mineralisation in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 hole 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 from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No Drilling conducted

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.* • *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 assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighting techniques have been used all results have been reported • Where results have been discussed, a simple arithmetic average has been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Results are from bulk samples or rock chips, no geometry or width are able to be reported.
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.*	• See Figures 1
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 results have been reported
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,*	• Description of sample type and size has been reported, bulk samples were 5-24kg. Rock chips were 0.5 to 1.7kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further metallurgical testing of samples are required.