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EPM 16509

CORNER CREEK

SURRENDER AND FINAL REPORT

for period

13 March 2009 to 12 March 2011

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3. SUMMARY

Many of the granitic suites in the Mt Isa Inlier are anomalously high in uranium. Groundwater flowing out from the Mt Isa Inlier may carry oxidised uranium as a complex uranyl carbonate ion. Specific permeable units within the Mesozoic strata of the Great Australian Basin (formerly known as the Great Artesian Basin) carry most of the groundwater flowing to the south and east of the Mt Isa Inlier. Precipitation of uranium could occur if the migrating groundwater encountered reducing conditions such as the carbonaceous horizons found in the Mesozoic Toolebuc Formation.

EPM 16509 targeted Toolebuc Formation mapped east of Granada homestead, located 65km due north of Cloncurry.

Reconnaissance traversing of EPM 16509 was carried out in August 2009. The objective was to verify that outcropping Toolebuc Formation was present. A detailed compilation of water bore data and previous exploration was completed.

In November 2010 Southern Uranium Limited (ASX Code SNU) changed the name of the Company to Investigator Resources Limited (ASX Code IVR), reflecting a broader multi-commodity approach to its exploration strategy. This name change was then formalised by ASIC and Investigator Resources commenced trading on the ASX on 26 November 2010. Due to budget constraints and the low priority of EPM 16509 Investigator Resources Limited lodged an Application for Surrender of EPM 16509 tenure on 15 February 2011. The surrender coincides with the end of Year 2 and includes all 17 sub-blocks for EPM16509.

4. INTRODUCTION

4.1. Tenure

EPM 16509 was surrendered by Investigator Resources Limited on 15 February 2011 coinciding with the end of Year 2. The area surrendered comprised all 17 sub-blocks originally granted to Southern Uranium Limited (100%) on 13 March 2009.

EPM 16509 was originally granted to Southern Uranium Limited for a period of five (5) years. The tenement was due to expire on 12 March 2014. The expenditure commitment for Year 1 and Year 2 (combined) is \$65,000. At the end of Year 2, the tenement size was due to be reduced by 50%.

EPM 16509 comprises seventeen (17) sub-blocks and is described on the Block Identification Map Series B as follows:

BIM CLON	BLOCK 30	SUB-BLOCKS v, w, y
	BLOCK 102	SUB-BLOCKS a, b, d, e, f, k, p, z
	BLOCK 103	SUB-BLOCKS h, n, q, v
	BLOCK 174	SUB-BLOCKS e, k

Table 1. EPM 16509 Sub-blocks

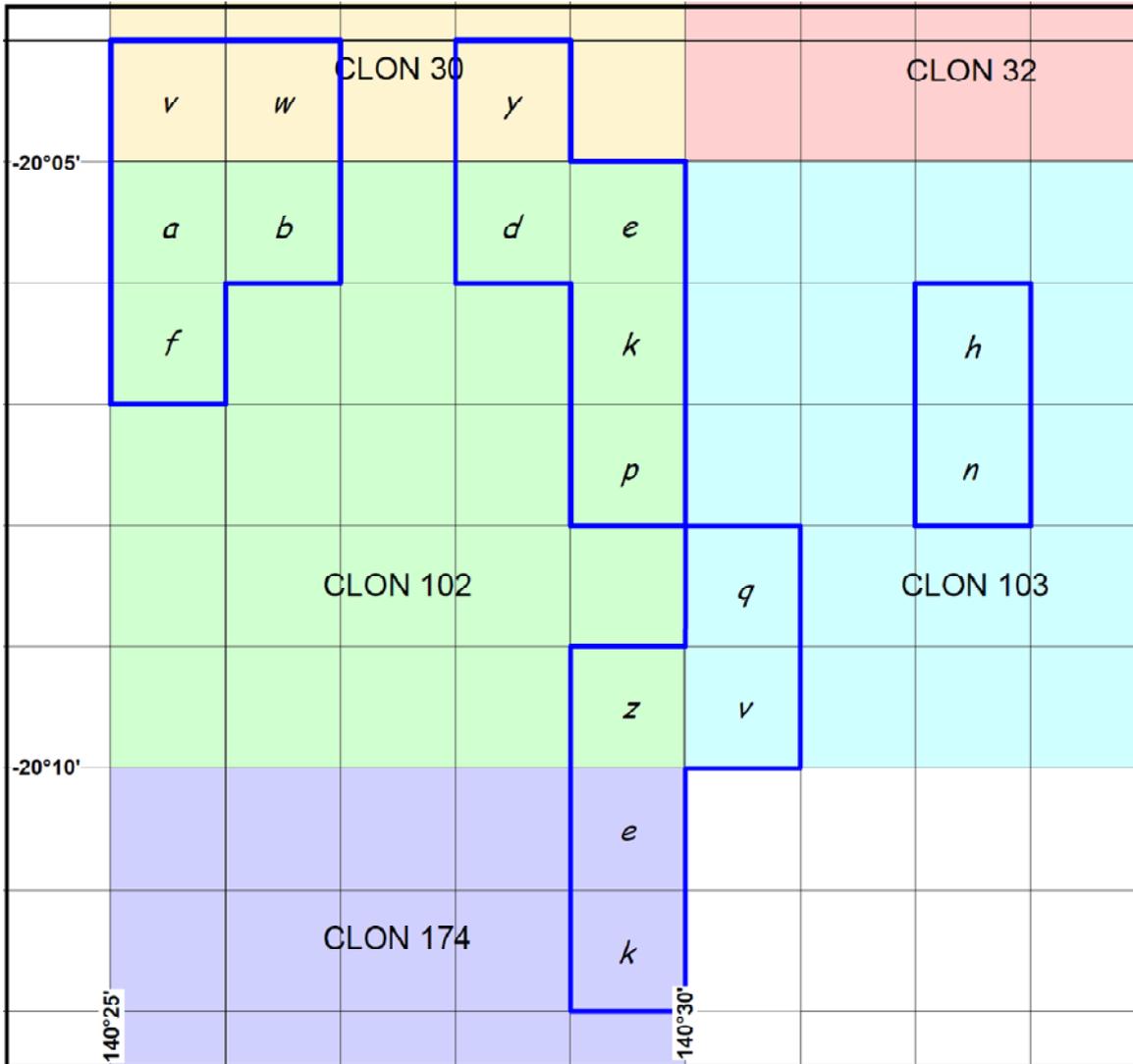


Figure 1. EPM 16509 Sub-blocks

4.2. Location

Corner Creek is centred 65km due north of Cloncurry. Bitumen highways link Cloncurry to the cities of Mt Isa to the west and Townsville to the east.

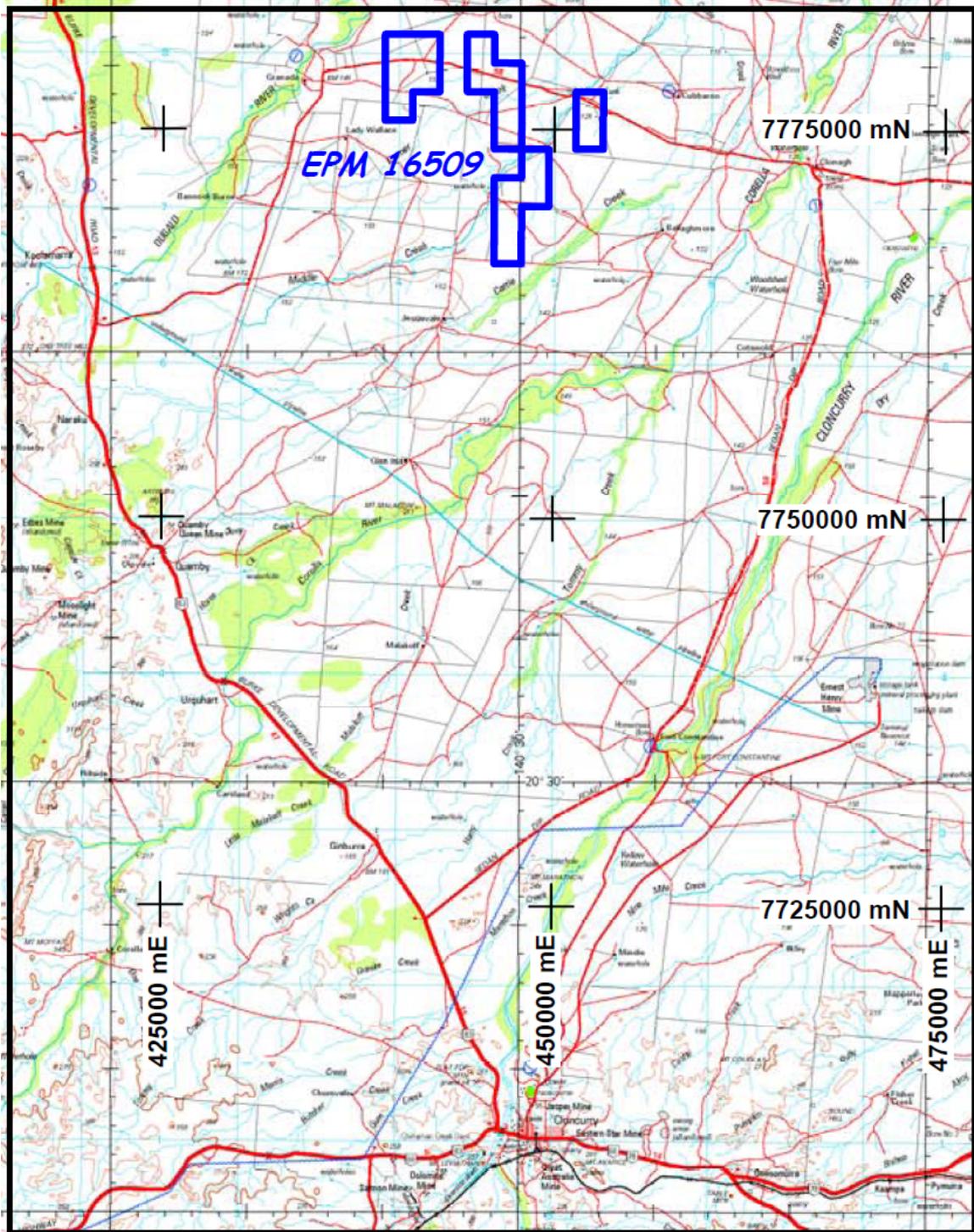


Figure 2. Regional topography and access to EPM 16509

From Cloncurry, the sealed Burke Developmental Road is followed north for 65km to the Granada turnoff. A formed dirt road leads 25km NE to Granada, and continues east to Clonagh and the Sedan Dip Road. EPM 16509 is centred 12km east of Granada. The tenement falls within the "Clonagh" 1:100,000 sheet 7057 and the local topographic features are illustrated below. The map grid is MGA94. Spot heights are shown in metres.

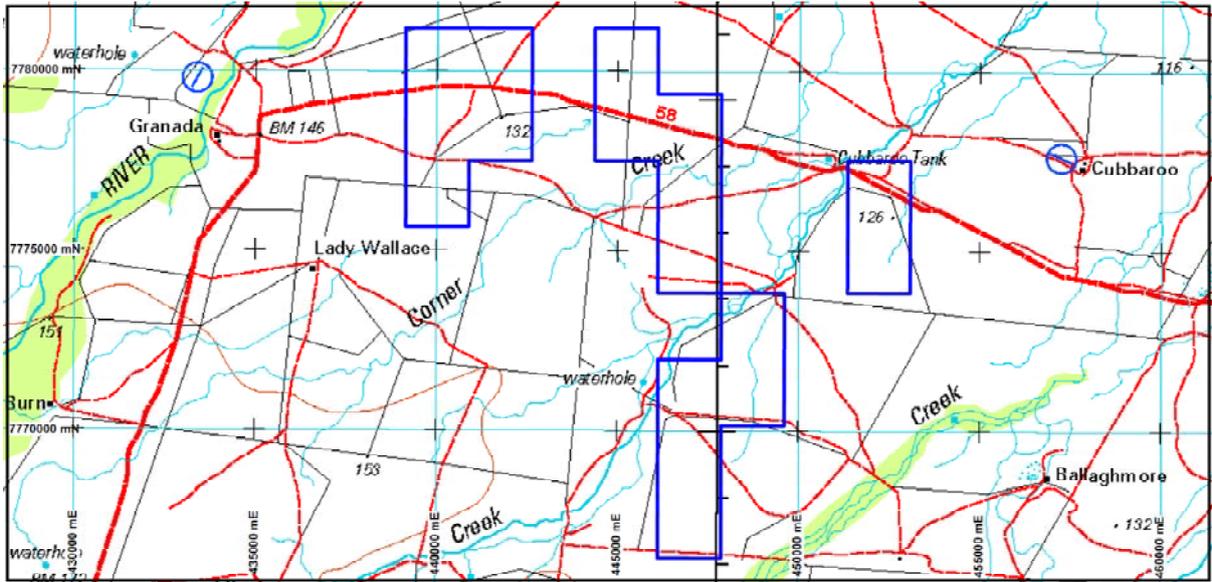


Figure 3. Local topography, EPM 16509

The area is drained by the north-easterly flowing Corner Creek and Middle Creek, which are tributaries of the Corella River. The tenement covers a plain ranging from 125m to 145m above sea level, covered mainly with Mitchell grass.

4.3. Local Access

Within the tenement, access is variable, with station tracks and fence lines the principal means for vehicular travel. The few station tracks on black soil are impassable after rain. The land use is cattle grazing. The figure below, compiled from aerial photography, illustrates the physiography. Accessible 4-wheel drive tracks are shown in red. Blue polygons are dams. Triangles are spot elevations.

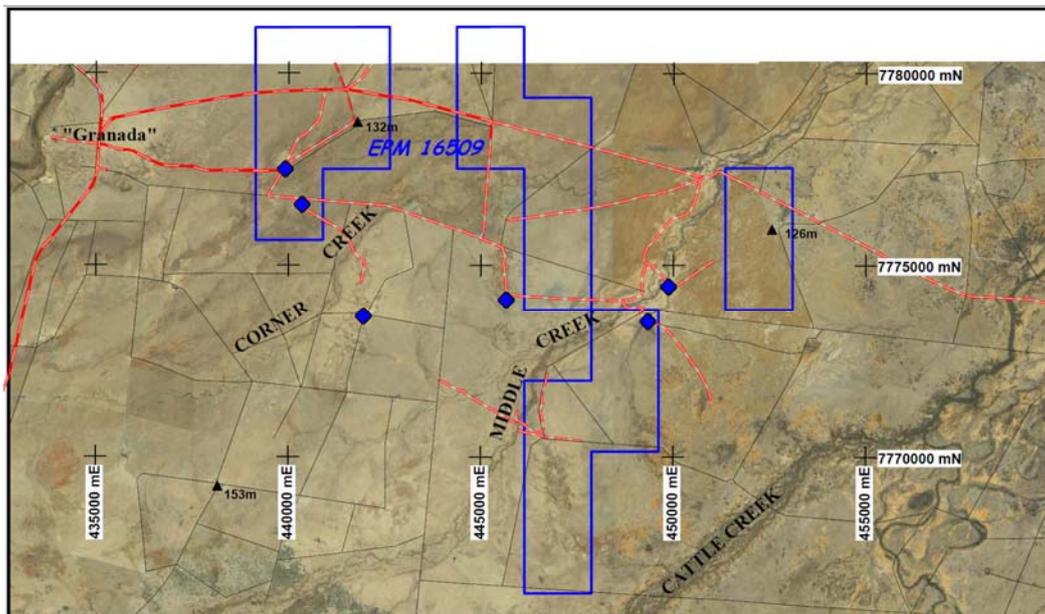


Figure 4. Accessible tracks and ground cover

4.4. Exploration Rationale

The Mt Isa Inlier contains some 178 recorded uranium occurrences. Some are of major significance, including the historic Mary Kathleen mine and the Skal and Valhalla deposits. Many of the granitic suites in the Mt Isa Inlier are anomalously high in uranium. Groundwater flowing out from the Mt Isa Inlier may carry oxidised uranium as a complex uranyl carbonate ion. Specific permeable units within the Mesozoic strata of the Great Australian Basin (formerly known as the Great Artesian Basin) carry most of the groundwater flowing to the south and east of the Mt Isa Inlier. Precipitation of uranium could occur if the migrating groundwater encountered reducing conditions such as the carbonaceous horizons found in the Mesozoic Toolebuc Formation.

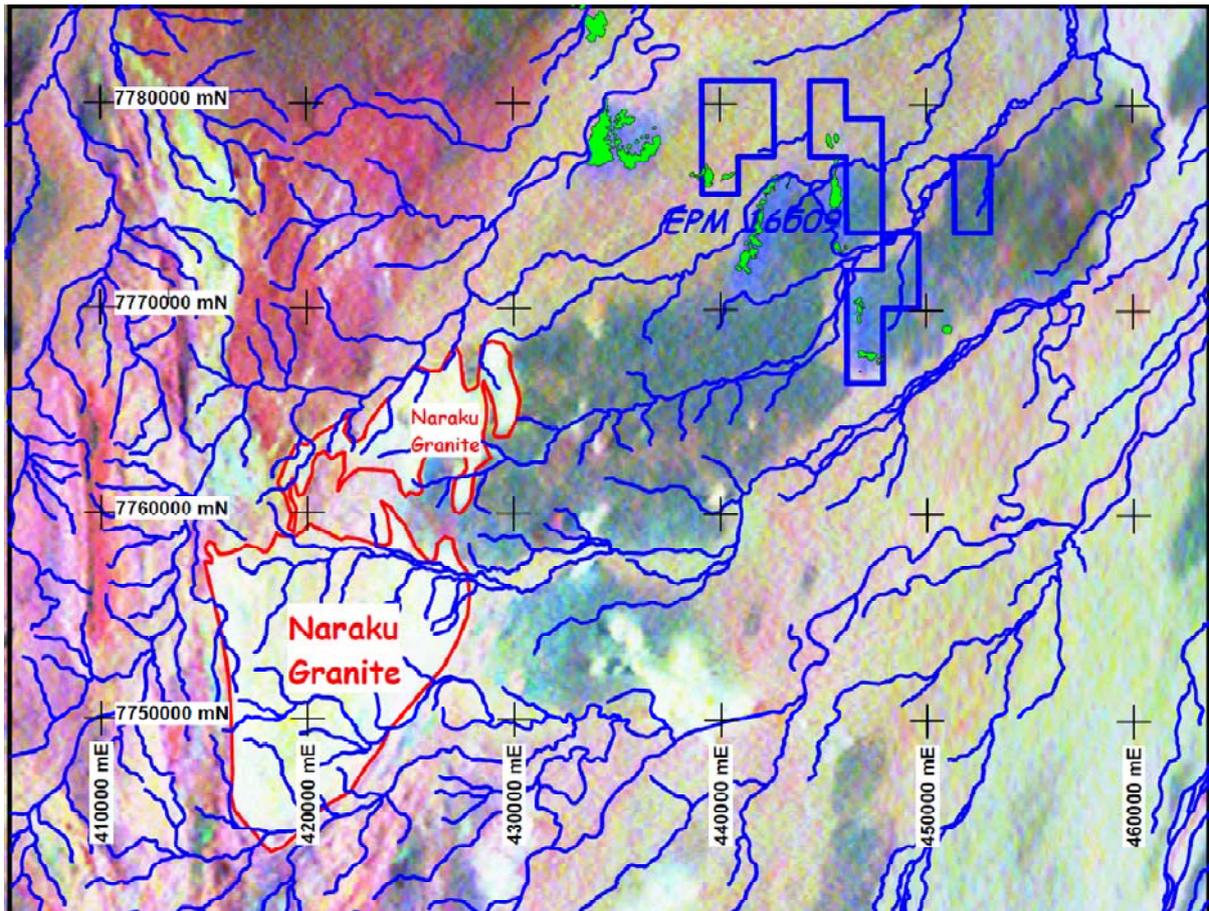


Figure 5. Regional total count radiometric image (white = strongest response)

Bright green shows Toolebuc Formation outcrops.

The regional total count radiometric image (Figure 5 above) shows drainage from the radiometrically "hot" Naraku Granite, outcropping 10-20km SW of EPM 16509, passing directly over outcrops of Toolebuc Formation beside EPM 16509. The Toolebuc Formation here comprises two main lithofacies each about 15-20m thick. The upper shelly limestone unit contains layers rich in pyritic black shale while the lower calcareous bituminous marine shale contains kerogen-rich pyritic oil shales with intercalated limestone. Individual facies vary in thickness over relatively short distances. The Toolebuc Formation is moderately permeable and confined above and below by impermeable siltstones and mudstones.

In the vicinity of EPM 16509, reconnaissance mapping by Kennecott in 1967 indicated that only the lower unit of the Toolebuc Formation is exposed at surface. This consists of a thin (<10cm) shaly coquinite underlain by a basal pinkish fossiliferous limestone containing fish scales and coprolite,

underlain by shales containing common round football-sized concretions of limestone. Information from water bores and previous drilling indicated that the Toolebuc Formation dipped gently to the east.

Uranium values in excess of 200ppm U_3O_8 were recorded by the Bureau of Mineral Resources in cuttings from water bores drilled into the Toolebuc Shale (Tucker, 1975). Additional contribution from uranium-bearing oxidised groundwater depositing uranium within the Toolebuc Formation could raise the uranium content to ore grade.

The proposed programme for Year 1 was as follows:

Activity	Time (weeks)	Cost A\$
Review of past exploration and available geophysical data	1	5,000
Outcrop prospecting/sampling to select target areas	1	10,000
Review and report	1	5,000
	3	20,000

4.5. Program Undertaken

Previous company exploration reports were reviewed, together with available geophysical data. Relevant published maps, reports and journal articles were also reviewed. A wide disparity in the interpretation of the structures and geological units in the vicinity of Corner Creek was evident in the literature. It would appear that many of those interpretations were not based on field evidence. Water bore logs from the registered bores located in the vicinity of EPM 16509 were obtained from the Department of Natural Resources and Water ("DNRW") and reviewed.

A one-day field reconnaissance visit was made to verify the presence of Toolebuc Formation. Outcrops were located near the western boundary of the tenement, with some sparse sub-crop within the tenement (see Figure 6).

4.6. Previous Exploration

Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd ("**Kennecott**") was granted A to P 391M in April 1967. The purpose was to explore for phosphate in the Toolebuc Formation, following the discovery in 1966 of the Duchess phosphate deposits. Reconnaissance geological mapping, an airborne radiometric survey, rock sampling and vertical rotary drilling was carried out. Three holes were collared in the vicinity of EPM 16509 (Williamson, 1967).

The thickness of Toolebuc Formation indicated in Kennecott's drill holes varied from 2-3m. Kennecott suggested that the basal contact of the Toolebuc Formation was irregular, possibly due to swelling of gypsum or montmorillonite clays in the underlying Ranmoor Formation. Unfortunately, the location and detailed logs of the Kennecott holes near EPM 16509 were not reported. The outcrops of Toolebuc Formation were considered by Kennecott to be low scarp-like erosional outliers sitting on the Ranmoor Member of the underlying Wallumbilla Formation.

Kennecott attempted to log the holes radiometrically but were unsuccessful as the drilling technique made it impossible to clear the holes sufficiently to insert the probe. Phosphate assays were uniformly low. The tenement was relinquished in July 1967.

From Jan 1967 to Mar 1969, Australian Aquitaine Petroleum Pty Ltd ("**AAP**") carried out radioactivity logging of 238 water bores in the Carpentaria Basin. The logging included 5 bores in the vicinity of EPM 16509. More than 100 control bores were drilled by AAP in an area 400km north-south by 160km east-west. No control holes were drilled near EPM 16509; the nearest was 50km east of the tenement. AAP used the data from the logging and drilling to construct isobath maps of the top of the Toolebuc Formation throughout the Carpentaria Basin, as well as isopach maps of the lower half of the Toolebuc Formation.

Chevron Exploration Corporation ("**Chevron**") was granted 3 Authorities to Prospect south of EPM 16509 in Jul 1974. A to P 1390M partially overlapped the southern boundary of the present EMP 16509. Chevron drilled 39 rotary holes for a total 3,224m in an attempt to locate a sedimentary roll-front uranium deposit hosted by the Gilbert River Formation at the base of the Mesozoic. Most holes reached Proterozoic basement. Twelve holes were collared near EPM 16509. Unfortunately, since the focus was on the Gilbert River Formation, the Toolebuc Formation was not identified in the drill logs, but the base of complete oxidation ("**BOCO**") was logged and provides useful information. Two of the 39 holes intersected 94cps and 225cps intervals respectively in the Gilbert River Formation; neither was located near EPM 16509.

Shell Development Australia Pty Ltd ("**Shell**") explored 7 Authorities to Prospect in the Carpentaria Basin from 1974-75. A total of 25 core holes were drilled to depths ranging from 45m to 457m, to explore the oil shale potential of the Toolebuc Formation. One hole, D4, was collared about 20km NE of EPM 16509. Shell considered that the oil shale yields indicated by their drilling were too low to justify further work, and relinquished the tenements in 1975.

Pacific Coal Pty Ltd ("**Pacific Coal**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CRA, was granted 11 Authorities to Prospect in Nov 1980 to investigate the oil shale potential of the Toolebuc Formation. Two of the tenements, AP 2681M and 2825M, overlapped the present boundaries of EPM 16509. Pacific Coal drilled 147 holes in their tenement group, 40 of them in the vicinity of Granada but only one within the boundaries of EPM 16509. Gamma and density logs were run on all holes and some had resistivity logs acquired.

The drilling showed that the Toolebuc Formation in the Granada area dips is almost flat-lying, with a shallow dip to the north and northeast towards. The total thickness of Toolebuc Formation intersected ranged from 8m to 28m and consisted of an upper coquinitic section and a lower oil shale section yielding 64 – 83 litres oil per dry tonne. This was insufficient to meet Pacific Coal's objectives and the tenements were all relinquished by June 1982.

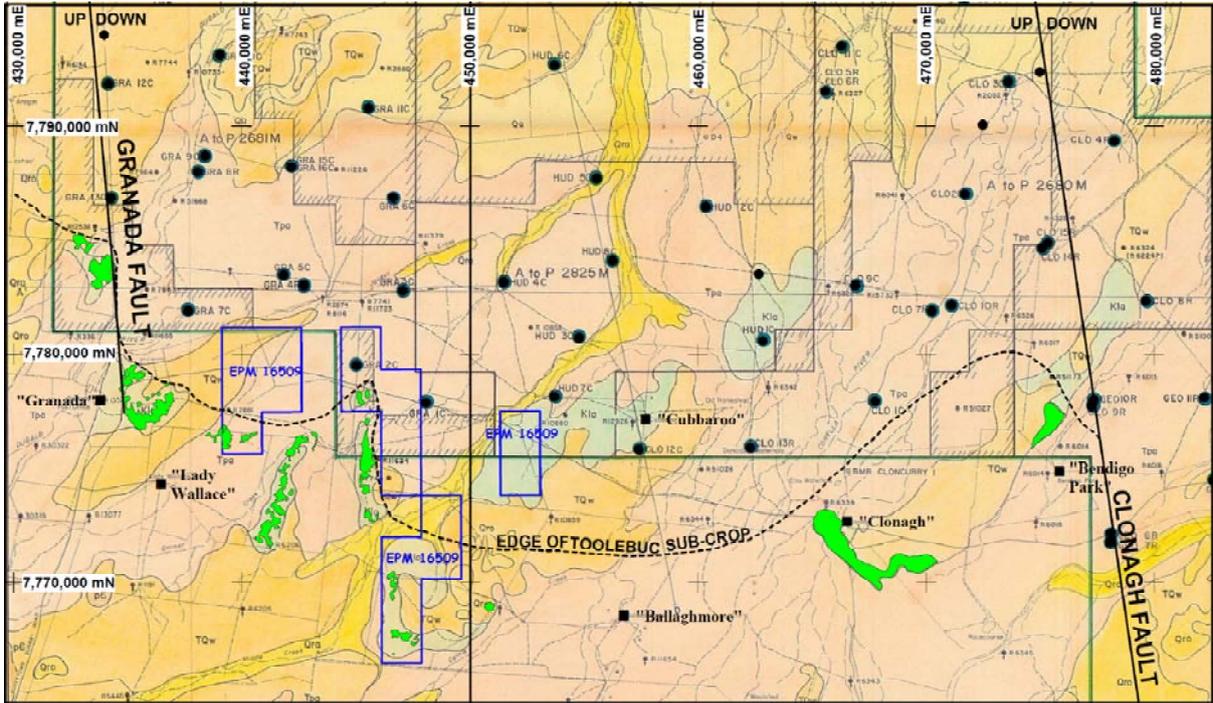


Figure 6. Pacific Coal's drill holes and water bores on EPM 16509

In late 1989, **BHP** commenced wide-ranging exploration for a variety of styles of base-metal mineralisation including stratiform/stratabound Pb-Zn associated with exhalites, banded iron formation ("BIF") or magnetites, and Starra-type Cu-Au, within the Proterozoic basement beneath Mesozoic cover flanking the southeastern part of the Mt Isa Inlier. Because of the cover, initial exploration relied on a range of geophysical techniques, followed up by drilling. At least 23 EPMS were taken out and explored over a 15-year period under the umbrella name of the Boomarra Project, including EPM 3693 "Mt Margaret" abutting the southern boundary of the present EPM 16509 and EPM 8282 "Granada" covering the area of present EPM 16509.

During 1993 BHP drilled 28 RC holes and one diamond core hole at the Corner Creek prospect in the vicinity of EPM 16509. The core hole and 13 of the RC holes were within the boundaries of present EPM 16509. Unfortunately, since the focus was on the basement, no record of the Mesozoic cover rocks was included in the drill logs.

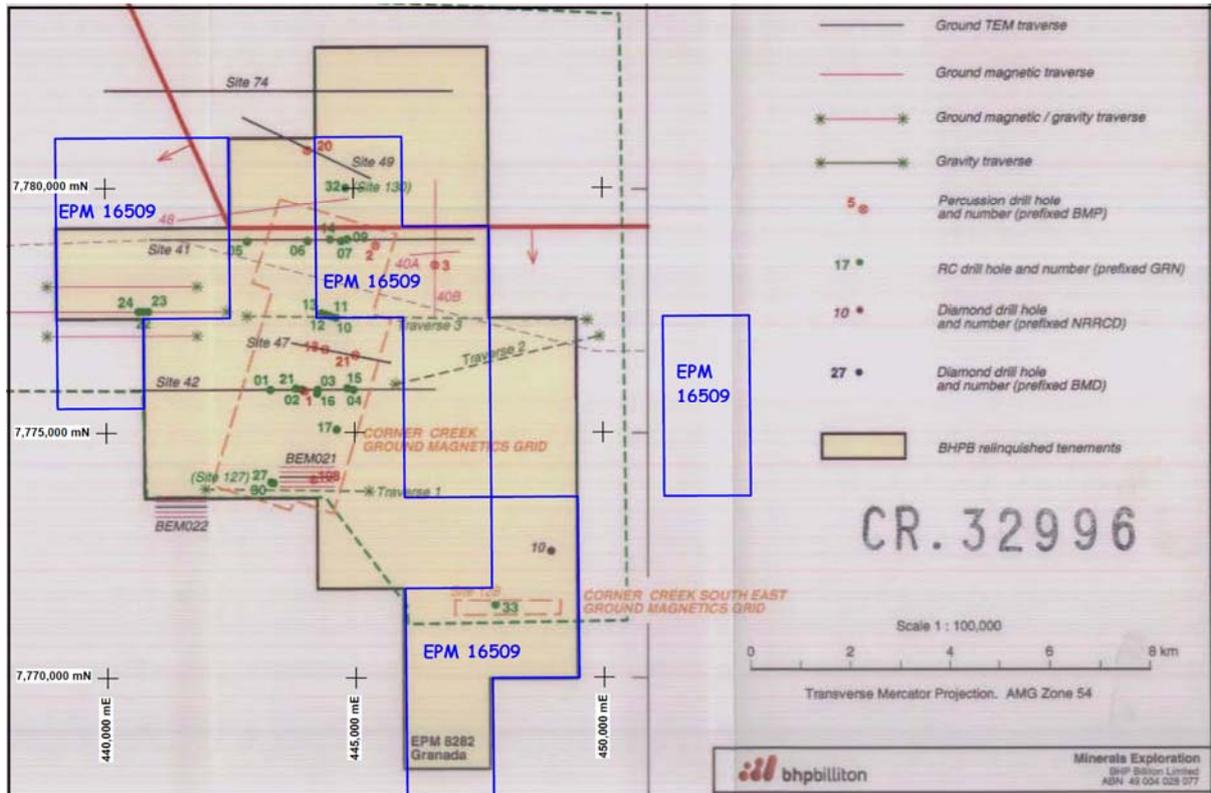


Figure 7. Holes drilled by BHP

In 1998 BHP formed a "strategic alliance" with Exco Resources covering the Boomarra Project tenements, including EPM 8282 Granada. Detailed magnetics, gravity and GEOTEM geophysics were followed up by 3 percussion drill holes west of the present EPM 16509. Unfortunately, the Mesozoic cover was not sampled or logged.

Geopeko was granted EPM 7667 "Jessievale" in Jan 1991 to follow up magnetic anomalies outlined in a BMR aeromagnetic survey of the Cloncurry 1:250,000 sheet area. A total of 49 open-hole RAB holes were drilled to basement. No significant mineralization was encountered and the tenement was relinquished in 1995.

EPM 8331 "Cubarroo" was granted to **MIM** in 1996. The objective was to search for buried iron-oxide copper-gold ("IOCG") deposits in the Proterozoic basement, similar to Ernest Henry. Work included gravity surveying and the drilling of 13 shallow (<120m) RC holes, all collared well south of EPM 16509. No mineralization was encountered and the licence lapsed in Aug 2005.

When EPM 8282 relinquished EPM 8282 in 2001, Phelps Dodge Australasia applied for the ground in Feb 2002. The licence was transferred to **Red Metal** Limited in Oct 2003, who carried out a ground gravity survey in Jun 2004.

EPM 12463 "Clonagh" was granted to **BHP** in Jul 2003, forming part of BHP's Narku Project, targeting IOCG deposits in the buried Proterozoic basement. Minotaur Resources had farmed into the project in May 2003, and undertook a review of past exploration in the area. Further gravity coverage was recommended, and the area included in a regional airborne *FALCON* gravity survey. No targets were identified and the final tenement blocks were relinquished in Oct 2007.

5. GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology

The tenement was anticipated to cover sub-outcropping Cretaceous Toolebuc Formation, surrounding the Mt Isa Inlier. The Mount Isa Inlier is subdivided by major north-striking faults into three broad tectonic belts: the Western Succession, the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt and the Eastern Succession. These are made up of Palaeoproterozoic metasediments, volcanics and intrusive rocks.

The Western Succession consists of the Lawn Hill Platform, Leichhardt River Fault Trough and the Myally Shelf. The Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Belt is bounded to the west and east, respectively, by the Quillalar and Pilgrim Fault zones. This belt is made up of the Ewen Block and the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt Block. The Eastern Succession is subdivided into the Wonga Belt in the west, the Quamby Malbon zone, and the Cloncurry-Selwyn zone in the east.

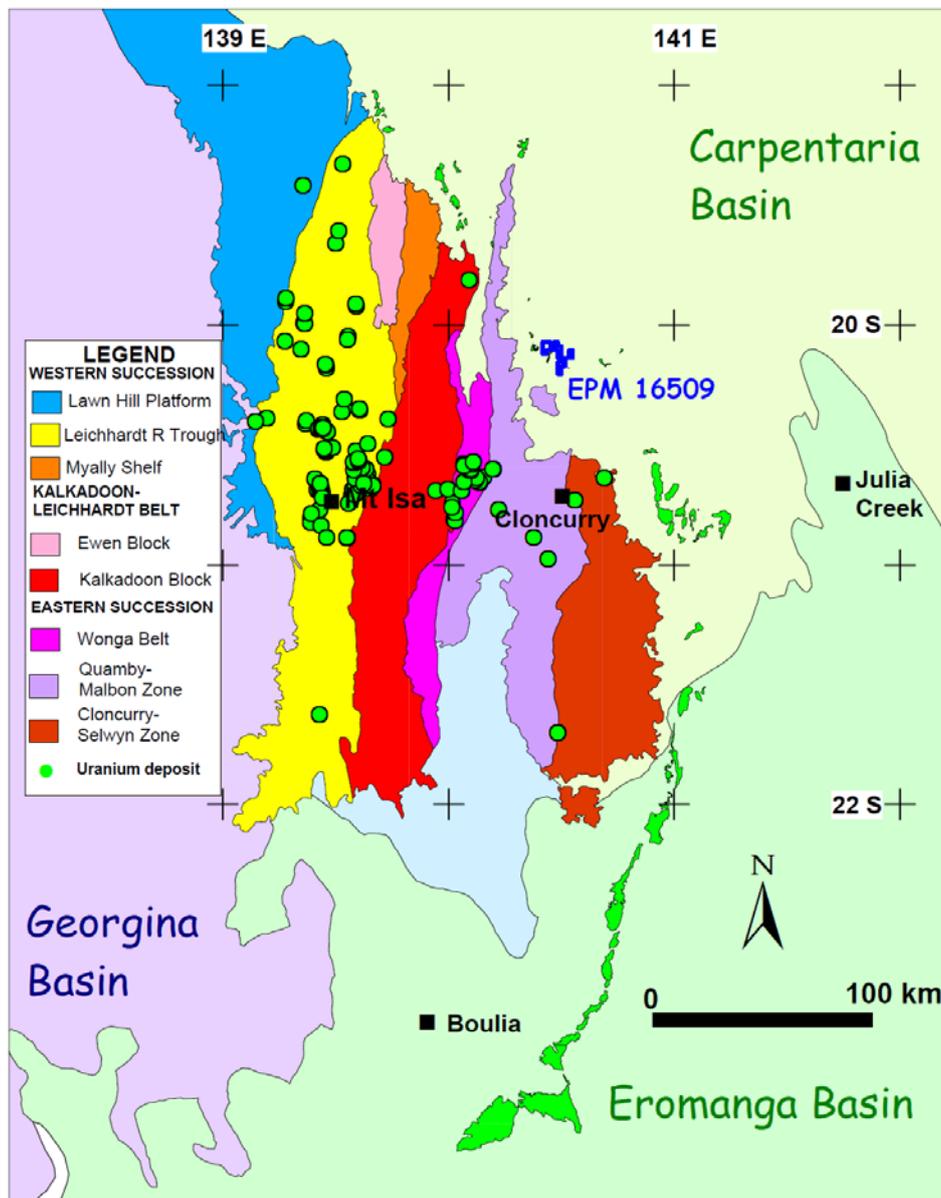


Figure 8. EPM 16509 in relation to Mt Isa Inlier
Toolebuc Formation outcrops in bright green.

The basement rocks are a sequence of sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks that were highly deformed during the 1900-1870 Ma Barramundi Orogeny. They are overlain by three cover sequences, which are Palaeoproterozoic volcano-sedimentary packages separated by regional unconformities. The cover sequences were deformed and regionally metamorphosed up to upper amphibolite facies during the 1620-1520 Ma Isan Orogeny.

The Mount Isa Inlier has been intruded by granitic batholiths of Palaeoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic age. The Leichhardt River Fault Trough is a palaeotectonic trough containing thick sequences of basalt and shallow-water sedimentary rocks now folded, faulted and regionally metamorphosed.

A total of 107 uranium occurrences have been recorded in Palaeoproterozoic metasediments of the Leichhardt River Fault Trough. Most of these occurrences are in the Eastern Creek Volcanics; a few minor prospects are in the underlying Leander Quartzite. Brooks (1960) has described the geology and mineralogy of these stratabound prospects, which typically form steeply dipping tabular to pipe-like bodies and are often associated with breccia zones within the host rocks.

In the Leichhardt River Fault Trough, the uranium deposits are metasomatite type deposits, whereas the uranium deposits in the Wonga Belt are metamorphic type deposits (skarn-hosted metamorphic hydrothermal deposits).

Some granite suites within the Mt Isa Inlier are highly anomalous in uranium, and potentially may provide the source for uranium transported out of the Inlier by groundwater, and re-precipitated in suitable reducing environments such as that provided by the Toolebuc Formation.

Commencing in the Mesozoic, transgression and regression of marine sedimentation occurred with consequent onlap and offlap over the Proterozoic basement on the margin of the intra-cratonic Jurassic-Cretaceous Eromanga Basin. The north-western margin of the Eromanga basin overlies parts of the Cambrian-Ordovician Georgina Basin. The regional dip is south-east towards a deeper south-plunging axis.

To the north the Euroka Arch divides the Eromanga Basin from the similarly aged Carpentaria Basin. The thinnest sequence of the Eromanga is across the Euroka Arch.

The Jurassic sequence is mainly terrestrial, with fluvial quartzose rocks interbedded with carbonaceous rocks. The Lower Cretaceous sequence is mainly marine and comprises quartz deficient labile sandstones and argillaceous sediments.

Parts of the northern Eromanga basin are covered occasionally by Tertiary sediments and more commonly by unconsolidated Quaternary sediments associated with regional river regimes.

5.2. Local Geology

Within EPM 16509, Proterozoic schists of the Soldiers Cap Group have been intruded by granite and unconformably overlain by Mesozoic sediments of the northern Eromanga Basin. The Cloncurry 1:250,000 geological sheet shows outcropping Toolebuc Formation covering a much larger area than was found to be the case during reconnaissance of EPM 16509 by Southern Uranium Limited.

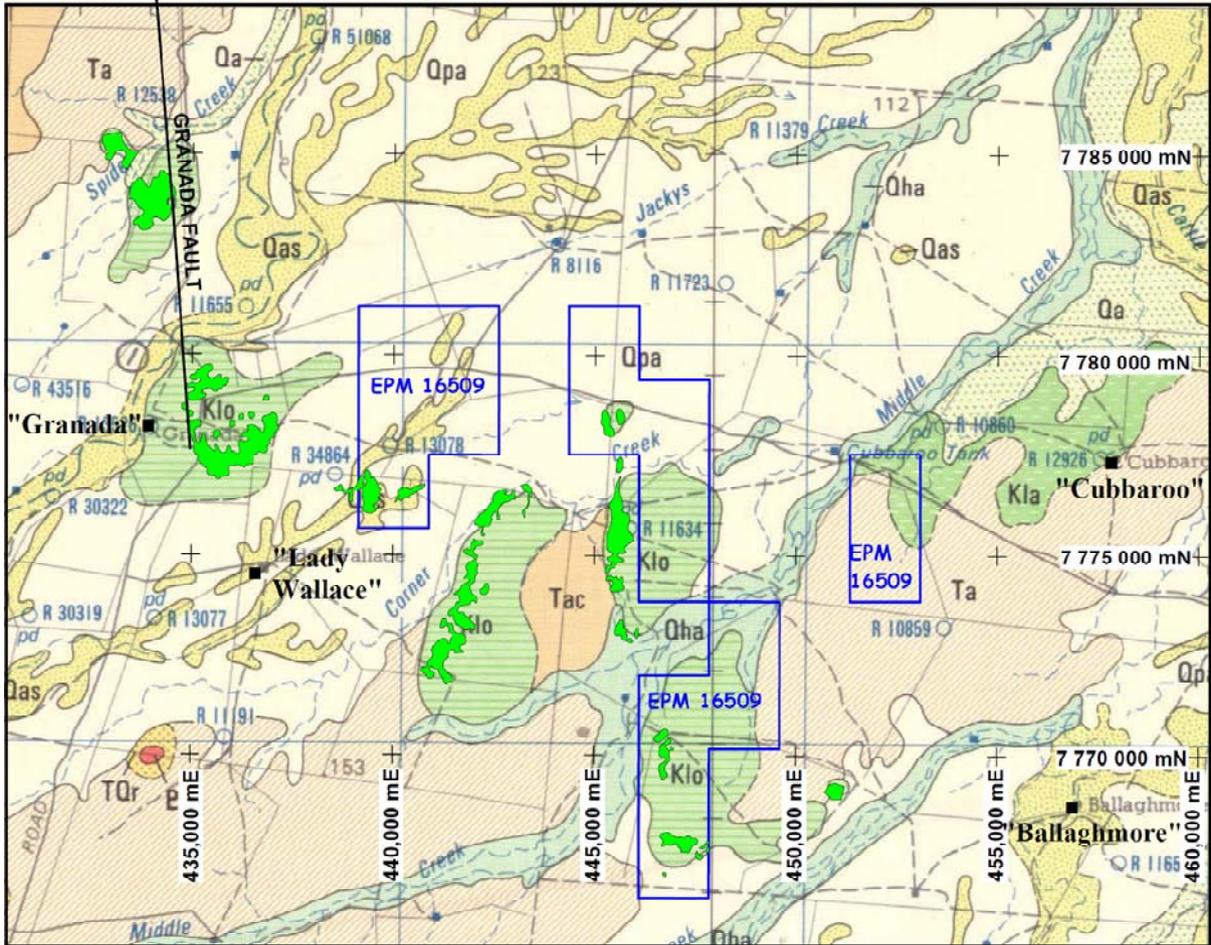


Figure 9. Portion of Cloncurry 1:250,000 geological sheet at Corner Creek
 Mapped outcrops of Toolebuc Formation ("Klo") shown in bright green.

5.2.1. Proterozoic

This is interpreted to be composed of the Soldiers Cap Group, believed to consist of upper amphibolite grade gneiss, schist and mafic volcanic units, intruded by several phases of granitoids ranging in age from 1700Ma to 1500 Ma.

5.2.2. Mesozoic (Rolling Downs Group)

5.2.2.1. Gilbert River Formation (JKg)

From water bore and drill hole information the Gilbert River Formation is interpreted to overlie the basement unconformably. Thickness ranges from 40m to 150m. The lithologies comprise quartzose sandstones, conglomerates and minor siltstones.

5.2.2.2. Wallumbilla Formation (Ranmoor Member) (Klu)

The Ranmoor Member is seen only as a thick chocolate-brown to black soil cover west of the Toolebuc Formation outcrops. In bores the Wallumbilla Formation is logged as blue to grey shale, siltstone and minor concretionary limestone.

5.2.2.3. Toolebuc Formation (Klo)

In the vicinity of EPM 16509, borehole data indicates that the Toolebuc Formation comprises 2 distinct units:

- a) An upper coquinitic limestone
- b) A lower bituminous oil shale with occasional limestone bands

The thickness of each unit varies considerably across the area, probably due to the original irregular surface on which it was laid down. The contact between the two units is usually fairly abrupt and is often marked by a band rich in fish scales.

The upper coquinitic limestone is a distinct bed consisting of recrystallised coquinite and crystalline limestone containing rows of vughs aligned parallel to each other and perpendicular to the bedding. The vughs were considered by previous explorers to be biohermal in origin, the organism once occupying the cavities having been a species of the calcareous hydrozoan *Hydractinia*. The cavities make the unit highly permeable. Thin bituminous shales are interbedded with the limestone.

Underlying the vuggy limestone is a sequence of calcareous shales. At the top is a 10cm bed of red, buff and purple recrystallised phosphatic limestone containing colophane pellets and fish scales. Underneath is a 10cm bed of grey crystallised limestone and thin interbedded shale with similar colophane pellets, passing down to 10-20cm of recrystallised shell fragments. Whole and fragmented pelecypod shells are common and in many cases have been replaced by pyrite. At the base is a 60cm thick bed of loose uncrystallised coquinite and interbedded shale. All the shale beds are bituminous and have been explored as an oil shale resource.

Beneath the coquinite unit is up to 8m of finely laminated, very fissile, very fine-grained chalky limestone. The lower boundary of the Toolebuc Formation with the Wallumbilla Formation is generally sharp and well defined.

Based on the presence of marine fossils, carbonaceous material and pyrite, a brackish-marine near-shore environment is indicated for the deposition of the Toolebuc Formation.

5.2.2.4. Allaru Mudstone (Kla)

The Allaru Mudstone occurs in the eastern half of the area (Figure 9). It is characterised by fossiliferous concretions of impure limestone, with occasional cone-in-cone structures, and interbedded yellow-brown mudstone. It is largely ferruginised and silicified by Tertiary lateritisation. The Allaru Mudstone provides an excellent seal for any hydrological flow in the underlying highly permeable Toolebuc Formation. The upper boundary of the Toolebuc Formation is gradational with the overlying Allaru Mudstone. The change to the Toolebuc Formation is visible in core and cuttings by a darkening in colour and/or an increase in calcite veins, fish scales, shelly fossils, and the commencement of coquinitic limestone bands.

5.2.2.5. Wondoola Beds (TQw)

The Pliocene to Pleistocene Wondoola Beds unconformably overlie the Allaru Mudstone. They blanket a large proportion of the area and comprise up to 24m thickness of gravel, sand, silt and clay.

5.2.3. Structure

The Toolebuc Formation dips to the northeast at 1-2°. Two parallel NNW-trending faults are inferred from water bore data within the vicinity of EPM 16509. Both are normal faults with a downthrow estimated at 60m to the east; in this report they have been named the Granada Fault and the Clonagh Fault (see Figure 6).

6. EXPLORATION UNDERTAKEN

A brief reconnaissance visit to EPM 16509 was carried out in August 2009 in conjunction with work undertaken on other EPMs held by Southern Uranium in the area. The objective was to verify that outcropping Toolebuc Formation was present. This was confirmed and planning for more comprehensive work commenced. A few character samples of outcropping Toolebuc Formation were taken and analysed for U_3O_8 by XRF. The results are shown in Figure 10 below.

A detailed compilation of previous exploration was undertaken. An analysis of previous drilling and water bore data was used to plot the intersection of the top and bottom of the Toolebuc Formation with the base of complete oxidation ("BOCO").

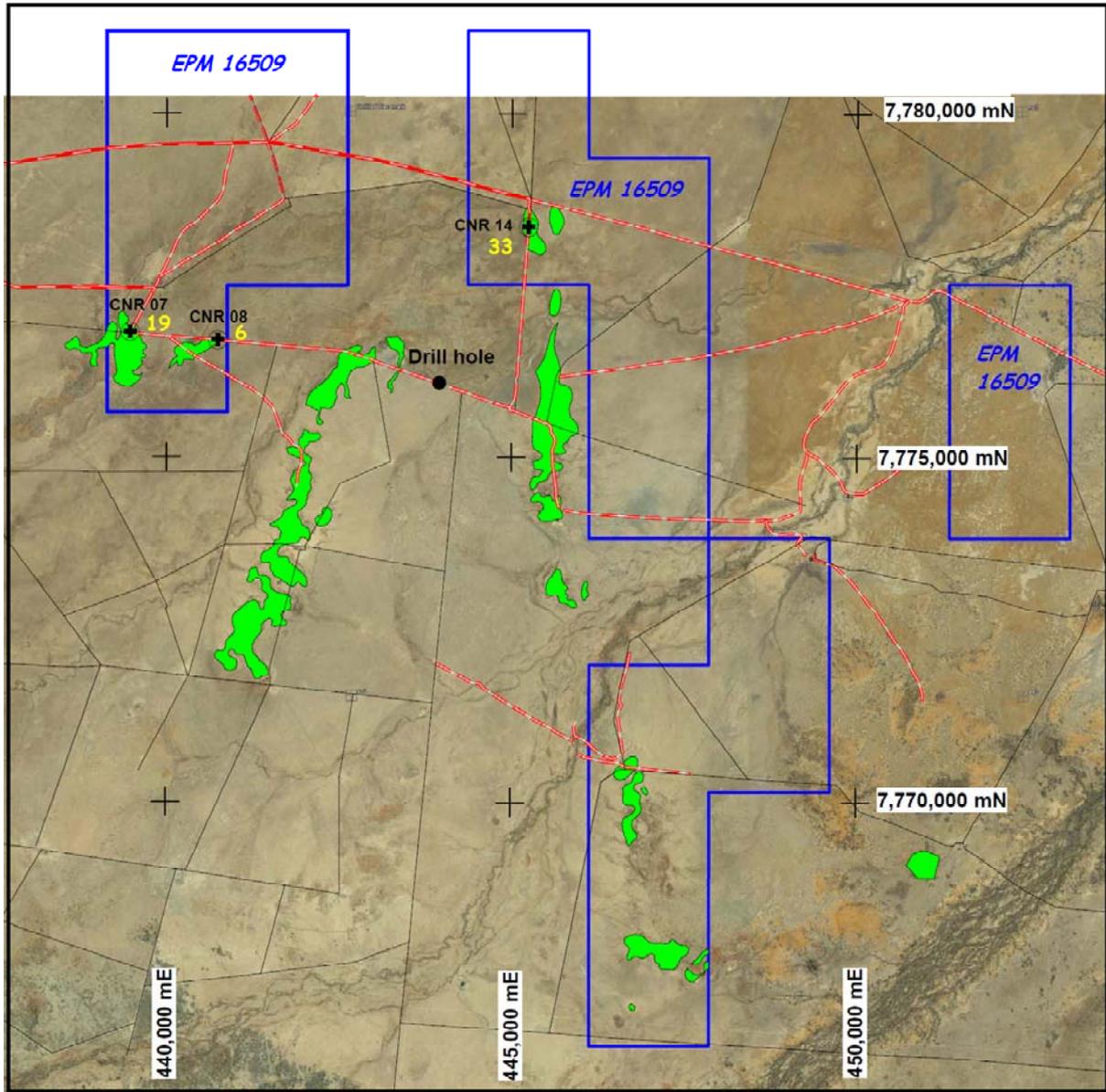


Figure 10. Character sampling, Toolebuc Formation\
 U_3O_8 assays in yellow

7. CONCLUSIONS

- Previous exploration and a current inspection by Southern Uranium has demonstrated that the Toolebuc Formation outcrops in the vicinity of EPM 16509 and dips at 1-2° gently to the north and east.
- Gamma logging of holes drilled by Pacific Coal returned between 600 and 1000cps total count within the Toolebuc Formation at shallow depths. This could represent up to 600ppm U₃O₈ over true widths > 1m.
- The BOCO averages about 24m below surface and represents a potential target zone for further concentration of uranium along the REDOX boundary.

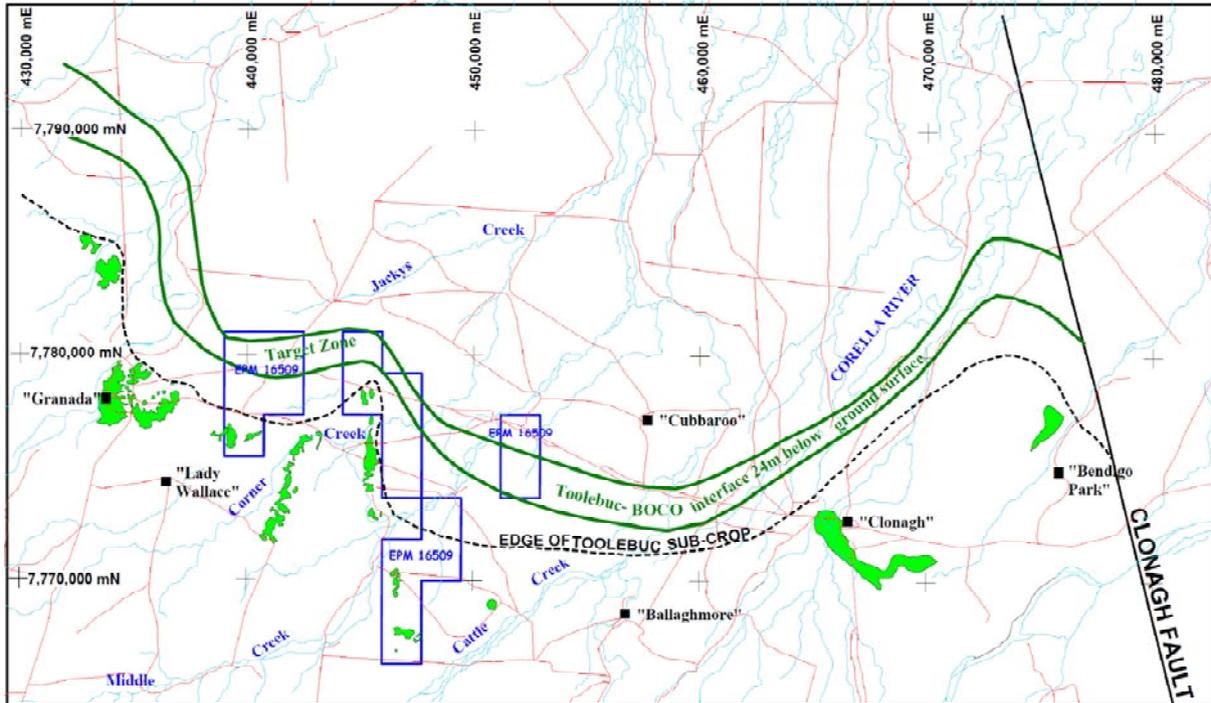


Figure 11. Target zone

EPM 16509 requires further field investigation of its geological structures and units in order to better define uranium targets. A series of shallow (<50m) air core holes could be drilled across the target zone highlighted above, on lines 2km apart with initial hole spacing 200m. However, Investigator Resources Limited has reprioritized projects in its portfolio, lowering the priority of EPM 16509. It was decided to apply to surrender the tenure of EPM 16509 to coincide with the end of Year 2. The Application for Surrender of Environmental Forms were lodged on 15 February 2011.

8. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

Southern Uranium
Toolebuc ProjectQDEX REPORTS
EPM 16509

Corner Creek

Report No.	EPMs	Tenure Holder	Submitter	Nature	Report Date	Period ended	Area	Project	Commodity	Drilling
50738	14328	BHP Billiton	BHP Billiton	Par rel	30-Jan-08	8-Oct-07	N of Cloncurry	Granada 2	Ag, Pb, Zn	
47619	12463	BHP Billiton	Minotaur Operations	Par rel	27-Sep-07	30-Jul-07	ENE of Mt Isa	Naraku	Au, Cu	
45690	12463	BHP Billiton	Minotaur Operations	Par rel	16-Mar-07	31-Jul-07	ENE of Mt Isa	Naraku	Cu	
45183	14328	BHP Billiton	BHP Billiton	Par rel	9-Jan-07	8-Oct-06	N of Cloncurry	Granada 2	Ag, Pb, Zn	
40037	12463	BHP Billiton	Minotaur Operations	Par rel	1-Nov-05	31-Jul-05	ENE of Mt Isa	Naraku	Au, Cu	
39550	8331	MIM	Xstrata Copper	Final	26-Aug-05	26-Aug-05	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	
38916	13868	Red Metal	Red Metal	Par rel	1-Jul-05	23-Jun-05	N of Cloncurry	Corner Ck	Au, Cu	
36511	8331	MIM	MIM	Par rel	22-Mar-04	26-Aug-03	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	RC, DD
36070	8282	BHP Billiton	BHP Billiton	Par rel	26-Feb-03	26-Aug-03	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	DD
32996	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	30-Sep-01	28-Aug-01	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Au, Cu	RC, DD
32633	9315	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Final	31 Jul 01	19 Apr 01	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
32138	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	31-Aug-00	28-Aug-00	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	
31059	8331	MIM	MIM	Par rel	7-Sep-99	26-Jul-99	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	
31000	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	29-Jun-99	2-Nov-98	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	RC
30459	9315	WMC	WMC	Annual	9-Nov-98	22-Apr-98	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	
30357	8331	MIM	MIM	Par rel	25-Sep-98	26-Jul-98	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Ag, Cu	
30216	8331	MIM/WMC	WMC	Par rel	30-Jun-98	26-Aug-95	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	
30140	8331	MIM/WMC	MIM	Par rel	30-Jun-98	26-Jul-97	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	
30142	9315	WMC	WMC	Par rel	2-Jul-98	22-Apr-98	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
29689	9315	WMC	WMC	Annual	31-Jan-98	22-Apr-97	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
29422	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	24-Nov-97	6-Oct-97	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	RC
28930	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	1-Jul-97	6-Oct-96	NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Au	RC
27990	9315	WMC	WMC	Par rel	4-Sep-96	22-Apr-96	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	
27997	9315	WMC	WMC	Annual	31-Jul-96	22-Apr-96	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	
27320	7667	Peko	North	Final	1-Sep-95		N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
26761	9315	WMC	WMC	Annual	1-Jun-95	22-Apr-95	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	
26447	7667	Peko	North	Annual	1-Feb-95	7-Jan-95	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
25998	9315	WMC	WMC	Annual	1-Jun-94	23-Apr-94	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Ag, Au, Co, Cu, Pb, U, Zn	
25803	7667	Peko	North	Annual	1-Jan-94	7-Jan-94	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Cu	RC
25175	8282	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Par rel	1-Jul-93		NE of Mt Isa	Granada	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	RC
25161	8331	WMC	WMC	Par rel	1-Dec-93	27-Aug-93	N of Cloncurry	Gabbaroo	Au, Cu	
24465	7667	Peko	North	Annual	1-Jan-93	7-Jan-93	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Au, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn	RC
23454	7667	Peko	North	Annual	1-Jan-92	1-Jan-92	N of Cloncurry	Jessivale	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	RC
15358	3693	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	Final	1-Feb-88		NNE of Cloncurry	Mt Margaret	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn	RC
14217	3693	BHP Minerals	BHP Minerals	6 mo	1-May-85		N of Cloncurry	Mt Margaret	Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, REE, Zn	
11072	2681	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	Final	1-Jun-82	21-Nov-81	NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
11072	2625	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	6 mo	1-Sep-82		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
11002	2681	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	6 mo	2-Sep-82		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
11002	2625	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	6 mo	3-Sep-82		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
10047	2681	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	6 mo	1-Mar-82	1-Dec-81	NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
10047	2625	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	6 mo	1-Mar-82	1-Dec-81	NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
9234	2625	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	Annual	1-Sep-81		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	Rotary
9158	2681	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	Annual	1-May-81		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	
9155	2081	Pacific Coal	Pacific Coal	Annual	1-Jul-81		NE of Cloncurry	Granada	Oil shale	
5392	1390	Chevron	Chevron	Final	1-Sep-75		Cloncurry		U	Rotary
5267	1390	Chevron	Chevron	Annual	1-Jun-75	31-Dec-74	Cloncurry		U	Rotary
2989	715	Petromin	Petro Energy	Par rel	1-Mar-70		NE of Cloncurry		Oil shale	RC

APPENDIX 2

Water Bores

APPENDIX 3

Company Drill Hole Data