



ABN 48 1 16 296 541

## ASX RELEASE

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### CLARIFICATION

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8 July 2010

Rock salt is not an everyday exploration target in Australia, and the Company is pleased to clarify its release of 7 July 2010 with respect to an exploration target at the interpreted Port Keats salt dome in the Northern Territory as follows.

1. The Company's geophysical consultancy for the Port Keats aeromagnetics has advised that the apex of the interpreted salt dome is about one kilometre in diameter. The exploration target could then be approximately 1.5 million tonnes per vertical metre of rock salt.
2. It further advises that its estimate of the width of the general intrusive feature is 2.0 to 2.5 km. On this basis it may contain 6.2 to 9.7 million tonnes per vertical metre of rock salt.
3. The seismic section evidences something in excess of 5 km for the feature, which would include an impermeable sheath, although it seems on the basis of the recent airborne magnetic survey that the seismic profile may not be positioned diametrically across the target. Nonetheless at, say 5 km diameter, the target is about 38.1 million tonnes per vertical metre. We note an important typographic error in yesterday's report in that the dome and sheath was stated as 5m in diameter and it should have been 5 km.
4. Hence the range for the exploration target is 1.5 to 38.1 tonnes per vertical metre. Yesterday the Company selected a conservative 6 million tonnes per vertical metre. In comparison with Australia's annual export of 11 million tonnes, Minemakers considers the estimate range of relatively low importance.
5. To derive a tonnage estimate, one must multiply by the vertical dimension. The geophysical interpretation of the Port Keats feature is that it begins at 150 to 250 m depth, and the centre of the anomaly is at 800 m depth. Accordingly, the best - and obviously very preliminary - estimate of the depth extent is about 1,200 m. This estimate is supported by the independent observation in the completion report of the Kinmore Number One oil well, as discussed in yesterday's release, where there was an estimate in excess of 1,200 m for the vertical extent of the salt column therein.

6. Concerning grade, and with respect, salt recovery by solution mining is not easily equated to, say, gold content in a rock. As the Company contemplates solution mining then the dissolved salt content will, by definition, be 100%. The only variable would be the proportion of sodium chloride in the total dissolved salts. Worldwide, salt domes items tend to be relatively pure sodium chloride so that the grade could reasonably be considered to be 100%. If one needs to proffer a downside estimate, then choose an arbitrary 70%. Obviously, the drill tests will advance knowledge in this area, as it usually does.
7. There does remain the possibility that the geophysical feature is not caused by salt at all. An alternative that would account for it would be the intrusion of a kimberlite. The Argyle diamond pipe is of similar dimensions and occurs to the south west along the same geophysical and structural corridor. Minemakers considers that in view of the relative proximity of the proven salt dome tested in Kinmore Number One, salt is more likely than kimberlite but, again, the drill tests will be critical. The geophysical consultant is in agreement with this interpretation.

Further, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

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Managing Director

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Andrew Drummond, a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Drummond has sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Drummond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*