



CYGNUS (JV PROJECTS) PTY LTD GOLD ROAD (SOUTH YAMARNA) PTY LTD CO-FUNDED DRILLING REPORT

For the Period

1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021

Hammerhead Gold Project, R22

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REPORT DATE:	29 April 2022
DISTRIBUTION:	DMIRS
	Gold Road Resources
	Cygnus Gold

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Attachment 1

Drilling Attachments

DMP Extract Yandina.zip

LithCodes20180323.pdf

Yandina EIS DMP Extract.7z

ATTACHMENTS SUBMITTED SEPARATELY

- Drilling

1. Bibliographic Data Sheet

Project Name: Yandina JV Project
Combined Reporting Number: C150/2018,C50/2018
Tenement Numbers: E70/05101,E70/04853,E70/04991
Tenement Operator(s): CYGNUS (JV PROJECTS) PTY LTD, GOLD ROAD (SOUTH YAMARNA) PTY LTD
Report Type: Co-Funded Drilling
Report Title: Hammerhead Gold Project, R22

Report Period: 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021
Author: Wayne CARTER
Submitted By: Wayne CARTER
Report Date: 30 March 2022

Map Sheets: *1:250,000 Map Sheet* *1:100,000 Map Sheet*
SI50-08 (NEWDEGATE) 2631 (BURNUP)
SI50-08 (NEWDEGATE) 2630 (JERRAMUNGUP)

Target Commodity: GOLD
Prospects Drilled: Gunsmoke, Hammerhead, HR3, UMA
PoW Number: 87098, 84692, 95981, 87085
Geophysical Survey Reg No:
Assays: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Be, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn, Zr

Abstract

Location: The Yandina Project is centred around the southern wheatbelt towns of Lake Grace, Kulin and Pingrup, and ~300km east-southeast of Perth. Access to the project area from Perth is via sealed major roads and highways, with a combination of good quality sealed and unsealed local roads providing access to the tenements. The primary land use in the region is agriculture including grain crop and sheep production.

Geology: The Yandina JV project is located within the Southwest Terrane, which forms the southwestern most tectonostratigraphic element of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The geology of the region is not well documented as the area has not been extensively explored. The region is dominated by highly metamorphosed rocks comprising undifferentiated granite gneiss and mafic dominated paragneiss.

Work Done: In total four diamond drill holes were completed across four areas targeting the Yandina shear zone. The drilling deviated from the original proposal which focussed on drilling only within the Hammerhead target area. This was expanded out to test a greater strike length of the Yandina shear zone after permission was granted to make the amendment by DMIRS. Drilling was completed in two phases, the first occurring in early to mid-December 2020 and the second in April and May 2021.

Results: No significant gold results were intercepted. Minor gold anomalism was intercepted in hole YDDD00011 of 1m @ 0.37ppm between 105.6m - 106.m depth. The results were regarded as poor, and whilst it demonstrates the Yandina Shear Zone is gold bearing structure, the tenor of the anomalism is not regarded as significant enough to yield economic concentrations of gold mineralisation.

Conclusion: In summary, results for the four DD holes were disappointing and failed to intercept significant gold mineralisation associated with the Yandina shear zone. The innovative and proprietary geophysical processing tools together with the regional scale mineral systems modelling employed by Gold Road and Cygnus Gold failed to demonstrate the presence of significant mineralisation along the interpreted major structures in the region.

Drilling Summary:	Hole Type	No. of Holes	Total Drilled (m)
	DD	4	797

2. Introduction

The South West Terrane (SWT) and the adjacent Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrane are under-explored relative to the rest of the Yilgarn Craton, mainly due to the predominance of freehold land, scarcity of outcrop, and lack of regional geochemical and high-resolution geophysical datasets. Archaean greenstone belts in the region are generally metamorphosed to upper-amphibolite -granulite facies. The targeting approach builds on a regional-scale mineral systems model to identify key elements of gold and base metal mineral systems. Geophysical processing, filtering and modelling methods have been used to target mafic granulite belts under cover, and highlight key structures related to mineralisation.

The Yandina Project (formerly known as the Yandina - Lake Grace JV's) straddles around 100 km of the Yandina Shear, a largely unexplored N-NW trending regional structure that extends approximately 250 km from Burracoppin to Calyerup Creek. It is a prospective geological structure controlling the location of gold mineralisation such as Lady Janet, Tampia, Gunsmoke, HR3, Lake Magenta and Calyerup.

In 2019 the "Cygnus-Gold Road JV" discovered gold mineralisation by drilling at the Gunsmoke and HR3 prospects along the Yandina Shear. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with felsic and mafic gneiss in granulite metamorphic setting, respectively.

Upper amphibolite - granulite terranes can host significant orogenic gold deposits (e.g. Eleonore, Canada: 8.0 Moz @ 6.5 g/t Au; Tropicana, Australia: 8.0 Moz @ 2.1 g/t Au; Big Bell, Australia: 6.0 Moz @ 1.7 g/t Au; Renco, Zimbabwe: 2.0 Moz @ 6.0 g/t Au) formed during pre to syn-peak metamorphism.

Since 1910, only four orogenic gold deposits have been discovered in the SWT (e.g. Edna May: > 3.0 Moz @ 2.1 g/t Au, Griffins Find: 1.0 Moz @ 1.3 g/t Au, and Tampia: > 1.0 Moz @ 1.3 g/t Au) with sporadic exploration between 1970 and 2015.

The challenge in exploring for gold in granulite terrane is to:

- Establishing the role of lithospheric crustal structure to gold mineralisation;
- Differentiating between gold related alteration assemblages and those in un-mineralised rock because of their resemblance under similar metamorphic conditions, and
- Understanding the terrane structural complexity.

Originally, two 500m long diamond drill holes were proposed to assist in defining the nature of the poorly understood Yandina Shear Structure, its geometry, stratigraphy, precursor lithology and mineral assemblages, along with targeting favourable structural setting for gold mineralisation on the Yandina Shear. However, just prior to drilling these holes, a request was made to DMIRS to substitute the two 500m planned holes for four 200m holes with the aim of testing more of the Yandina shear zones' strike length.

3. Location and Access Details

The Yandina Project is centred around the southern wheatbelt towns of Lake Grace, Kulin and Pingrup, and ~300km east-southeast of Perth. Access to the project area from Perth is via sealed major roads and highways, with a combination of good quality sealed and unsealed local roads providing access to the tenements. The primary land use in the region is agriculture including grain crop and sheep production.

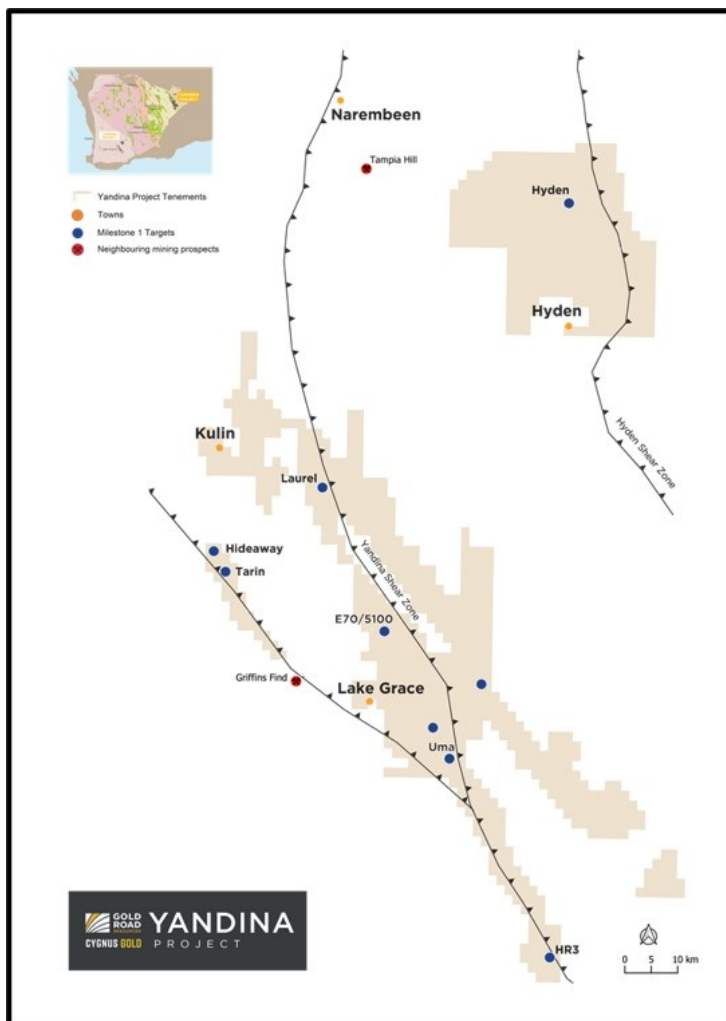


Fig.1. Yandina Project location of prospects and tenements in relation to local towns

4. Tenement Details

Tenement Information

Tenement	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Holder	Expenditure (\$)	Area Size (KM2)	Area Size (BLK)
E 70/4853	29/11/2016	28/11/2021	CYGNUS (JV PROJECTS) PTY LTD		117.6	42
E 70/4991	31/01/2018	30/01/2023	CYGNUS (JV PROJECTS) PTY LTD		187.6	67
E 70/5101	20/08/2018	19/08/2023	GOLD ROAD (PROJECTS) PTY LTD,CYGNUS (JV PROJECTS) PTY LTD		316.4	113

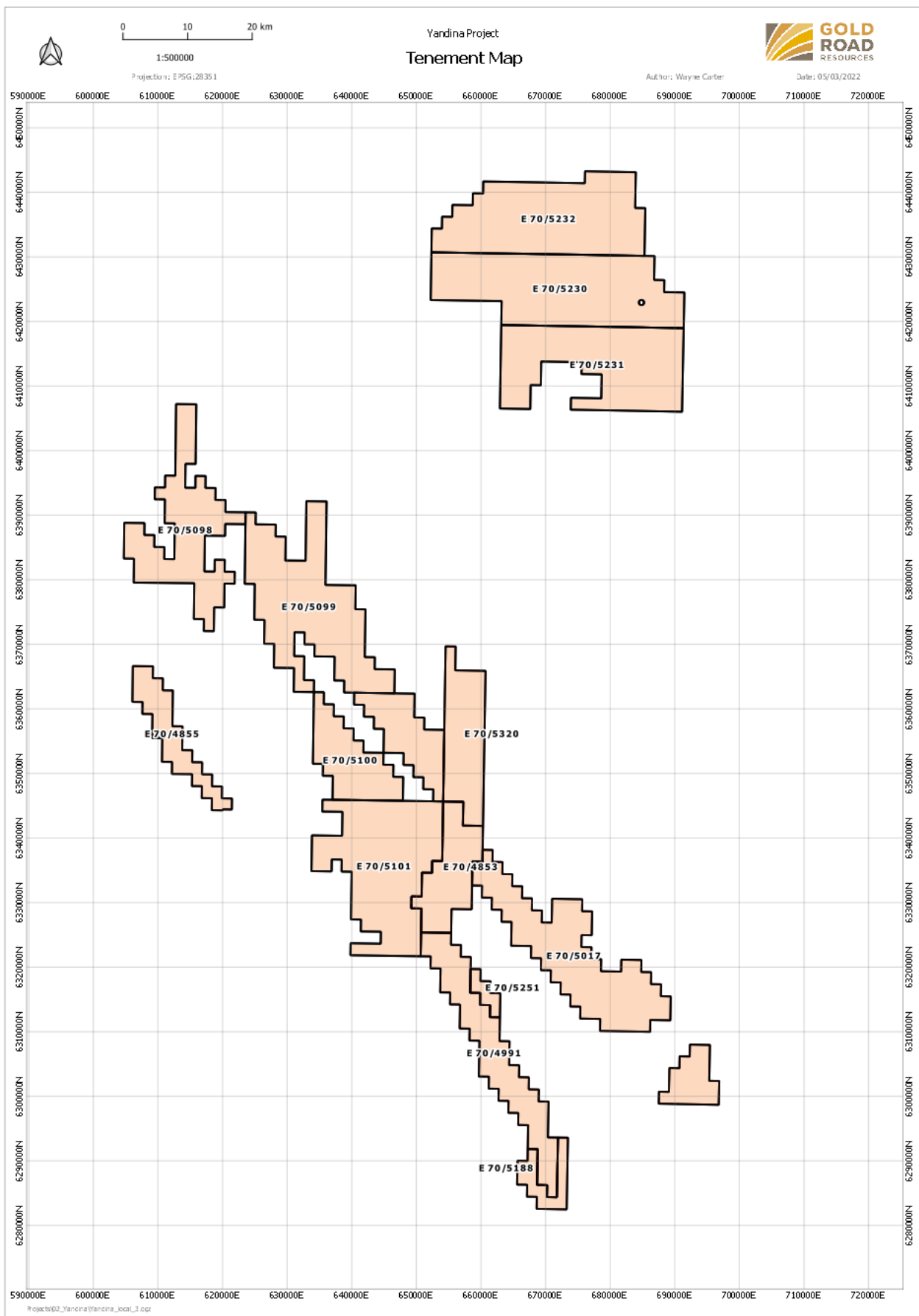


Fig.2 Tenement Map of the Yandina Project

5. Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

In contrast to the younger, and mostly lower grade metamorphic, terranes of the eastern Yilgarn Craton, the Southwest Terrane is a high-grade metamorphic terrane dominated by poly-deformed granitoid and gneiss with interspersed belts of metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous supracrustal rocks. Migmatites are common along the margins of these belts. Most granitoids were emplaced between approximately 2750 Ma to 2620 Ma; intrusive activity having peaked between approximately 2690 Ma and 2620 Ma coinciding with widespread upper amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism between approximately 2640 Ma and 2620 Ma (Wilde et al., 1996; Tomkins and Grundy, 2009; Mole et al., 2012).

Three distinct domains defined by geological, geophysical and geochronological data have been recognised in the Southwest Terrane that may represent accreted crustal blocks. From west to east, these are the Balingup, Boddington and Lake Grace Terranes (Wilde et al., 1996). However, recent work by Mole et al. (2012) indicates that the Southwest Terrane may comprise of only two distinct domains; a southwestern entity (the Balingup Domain) consisting of the Balingup and Boddington Terranes of Wilde et al. (1996); and a north-eastern entity comprising the Lake Grace Terrane. The boundaries of these entities are still poorly constrained, as is the boundary between the Southwest Terrane to the west and the Youanmi Terrane to the east. The Lake Grace tenement group sits within the inferred boundaries of the Lake Grace Terrane. Greenstone belts in the Lake Grace Terrane are typically strongly deformed with steep, upright and commonly north plunging, but also variably orientated folds. They have been metamorphosed to granulite facies and occur as narrow belts and enclaves, surrounded by 2640 Ma charnockitic granitoids and older gneisses that span a wide range of ages.

5.2 Local Geology

There is little in the way of information available regarding the local geological setting of the Lake Grace Group tenements. Descriptions from previous exploration companies range from scattered outcrop/subcrop of felsic to mafic granulite and gneiss and foliated granitoids. A geological interpretation of the Lake Grace project area bedrock geology compiled by Cygnus Gold is presented in **Figure 3**.

The majority of the tenements are covered by a dissected Tertiary laterite profile with soils ranging from quartz-rich sands to humic clays. Surface expression of solid geology is limited to occasional granite outcrop and surface float. Shallow drilling by Dominion Mining Ltd on the Hollands Rock tenement intercepted a variety of lithologies, including felsic (quartz-feldspar \pm biotite) and mafic (hornblende-biotite \pm pyroxene, magnetite) granulite, pegmatite and (Proterozoic?) dolerite. The main geophysical features within the area are:

- The Yandina shear zone, a regional-scale (>450km-long), NNW-SSE-striking structure that may represent the boundary between two different litho-structural domains; and
- a narrow NNW-SSE-striking gravity high interpreted here as a belt of mafic granulite.

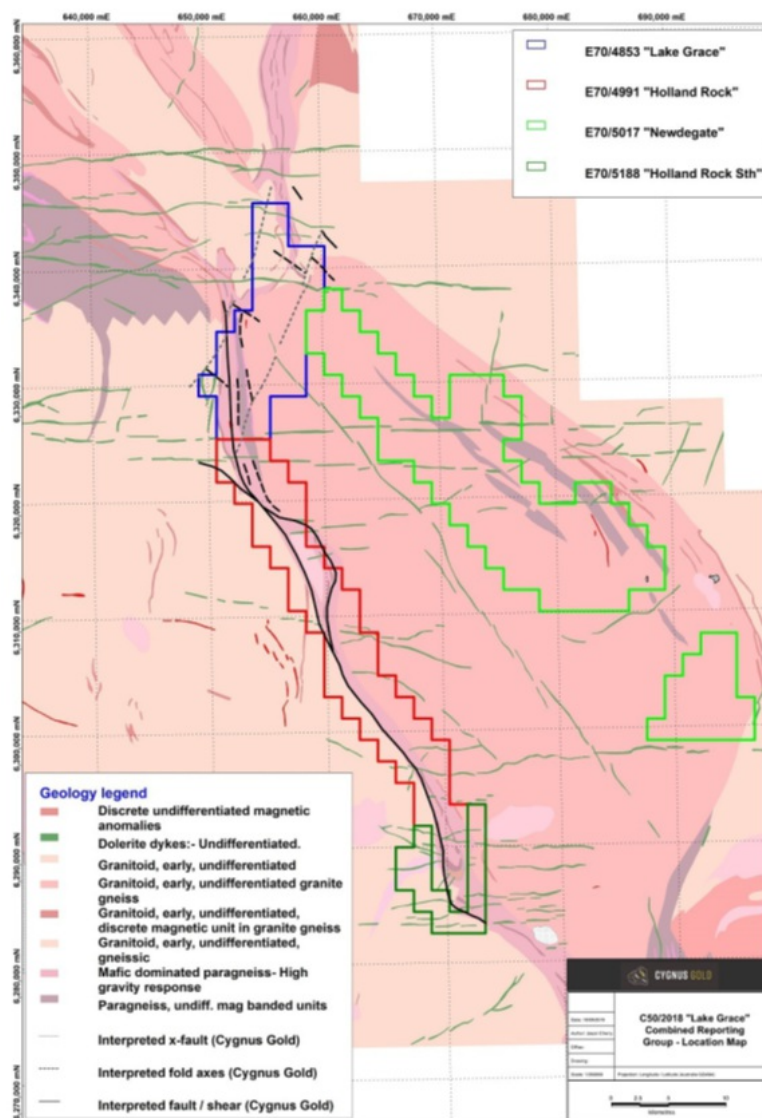


Fig.3. Local Geology Map - Cygnus Gold Interpreted

6. Previous Exploration

Historic exploration by previous explorers in the region where the EIS DD holes were planned is detailed below:

The southern part of E70/4991 was held by Conex Australia NL ("Conex") as part of their Newdegate Project (WAMEX Report a36029). Conex explored for paleo-drainage hosted lignite deposits in a drainage channel immediately to the east of Cygnus/Gold Road's ground but no work was undertaken within the area of the current E70/4991. North Limited explored the Lake Grace area as part of their larger 400km² Southwest Yilgarn Gold Project (WAMEX Report a45266). The Panhandle Prospect, located within the northern corner of the current E70/4853, was discovered during a program of airborne geophysics and soil sampling (412 samples total). The Panhandle gold anomaly was interpreted as being spatially coincident with sub-cropping mafic granulite (**Figure 4**). The anomaly was subsequently tested with a 53-hole aircore program which failed to further delineate the anomaly.

The Lake Grace area was explored during this period by Dominion as part of their larger Newdegate gold super-project, which spanned ~2,000km². Most of the exploration work carried out by Dominion during this time took place outside the boundary of the current Lake Grace Group, with the exception of 86 roadside samples which returned a peak gold value of 8.5ppb Au taken in the Lake Grace Tenement. The Holland Rock (E70/4991) and Holland Rock South (E70/5188) tenements included extensive soil (>1,750 samples) and auger (>2,072 samples) geochemical surveys that defined two distinct gold anomalies, spatially coincident with the Yandina shear zone (**Figure 5**). Dominion carried out reconnaissance bedrock drilling within E70/4991 (33 AC holes for a total of 1,383m and average hole depth of ca. 42m; and 91 RAB holes for a total of 2,815m and average hole depth of ca. 31m) confirmed the surface gold geochemical anomalism with a best result of 6m @ 0.12g/t Au from 39m to EOH (04YVR011), including 3m @ 0.26g/t Au from 39m. A total of 5,456 surface geochemical samples were collected and analysed by Dominion over the current Newdegate tenement (Figure 6), including 1,057 soil samples, 178 rock chip samples, 2,626 laterite samples, 4 lag samples, 206 clay samples, 821 calcrete samples and 564 auger samples. Two lines of drilling were also conducted over the northern areas (E70/5017) of geochemical anomalies, totalling 50 drill holes for 1,582 m of drilling. Fifteen of these holes were AC and 35 holes were RAB. A total of 349 samples were collected. Magnetic Resources NL ("Magnetic") (WAMEX Reports a87509, a091116, a098020, a098021), which referred to it as the Holland Rocks and Greenshield Soak tenements. Initial reconnaissance roadside soil sampling (44 soil, 42 pisolite and 18 laterite samples) by Magnetic confirmed the earlier work by Dominion with a best result of 21ppb Au. They later carried out a 37-sample auger program with best results of 8.8ppb Au.

The Lake Grace Group area was explored by Auzex Exploration Ltd as part of a joint venture with Panoramic Resources Ltd. During this time, exploration work on the current Lake Grace Group tenement area comprised desktop-based gold prospectivity modelling and geophysical interpretation.

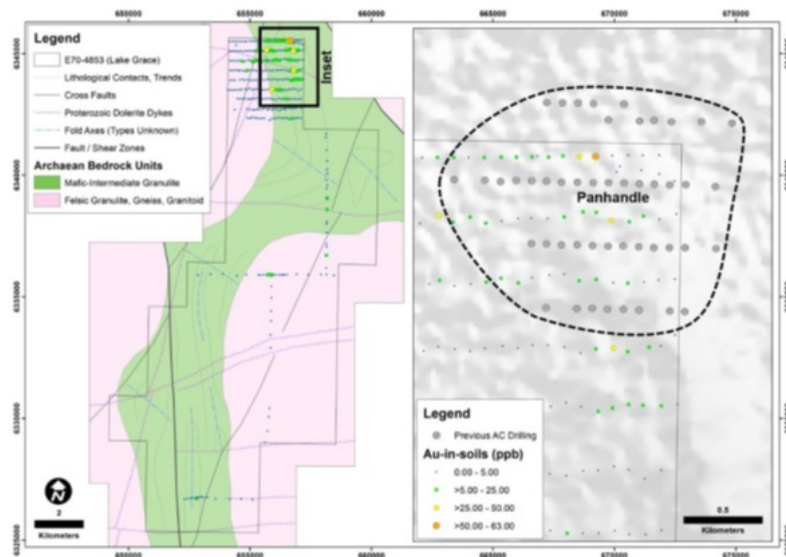


Fig.4. Panhandle prospect identified by Au in soil samples

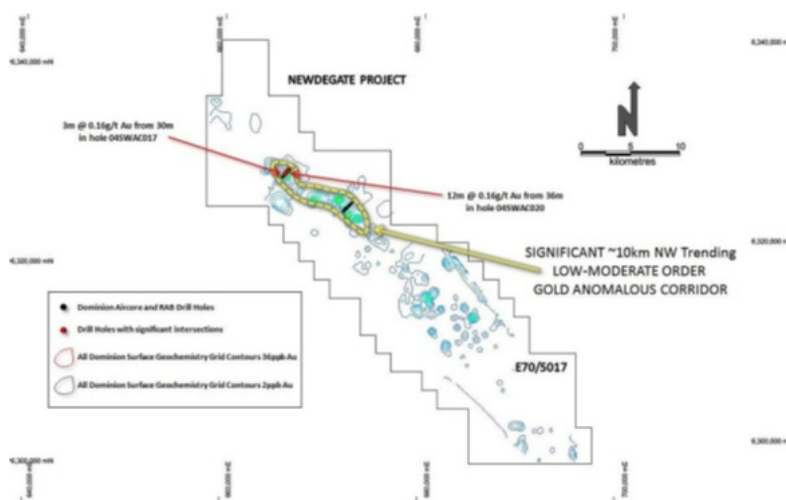


Fig.5. Historic gold anomalism along the Yandina Shear Zone

7. Current Exploration

In total four diamond drill holes were drilled for 797.1m at four prospects listed below:

Hole ID	Project	Target Area	Tenement	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	Grid	POW_ID	Rehabbed?
20GSDD0001	Yandina	Gunsmoke	E70/5101	649,000	6,331,600	225	-60	200	MGA94 Zone 50	87098	Yes
20HHDD0001	Yandina	Hammerhead	E70/4853	658,402	6,339,767	225	-60	202.7	MGA94 Zone 50	84692	Yes
20H3DD0001	Yandina	HR3	E70/4991	671,250	6,285,760	270	-60	192.7	MGA94 Zone 50	76734	Yes
YDDD00011	Yandina	UMA	E70/4853	652,565	6,325,900	270	-60	201.7	MGA94 Zone 50	95981	Yes

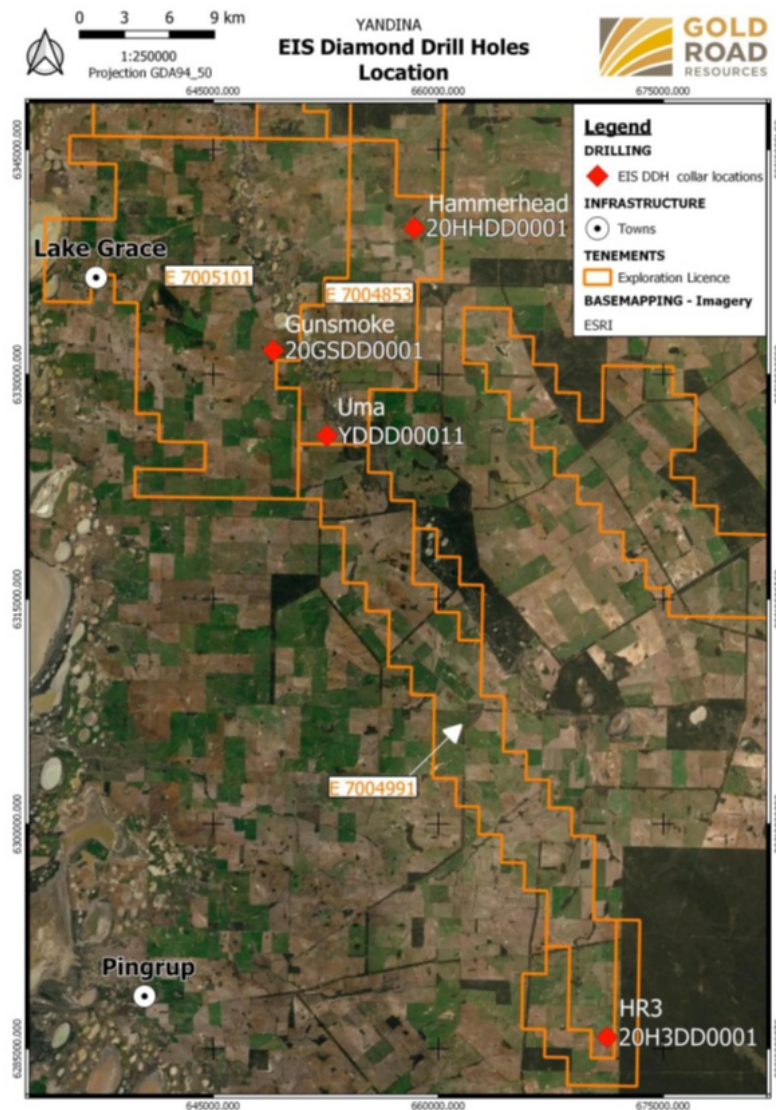


Fig.6. EIS co-funded DD collar Map

8. Current Exploration Summary

8.1 Drilling

Hammerhead

Hole ID	Project	Target Area	Tenement	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	Grid
20HHDD0001	Yandina	Hammerhead	E70/4853	658,402	6,339,767	225	-60	202.7	MGA94 Zone 50

- Designed to test a gravity high feature which was interpreted to represent a folded shear structure of predominantly mafic geology. Historic RC drilling intercepted 11m @ 0.17g/t Au in hole LGRC004.

Significant results in table below:

HOLE ID	SAMPLEID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	AU_PPM
20HHDD0001	C020505	34.8	35.8	0.16
20HHDD0001	C020527	52.5	53.3	0.143
20HHDD0001	C020551	73.5	74	0.283
20HHDD0001	C020556	78	79.1	0.197
20HHDD0001	C020557	79.1	80.3	0.103

Geology

- 0 – 7.50 m: Minor soil followed by rubbly laterite with oxidized, and occasionally mottled, clay.
- 50 – 31.00 m: Variably oxidized clay/quartz wacke.
- 00 – 73.00 m: Felsic granulite (?), equi-granular texture.
- 00 – 202.70 m (EOH): Mafic gneiss unit, possibly metamorphosed high-Mg basalt(?) containing numerous pegmatitic and quartz veins throughout. Sulphides are typically trace to 1% and comprising largely of pyrrhotite and minor fine chalcopyrite (often associated with the pyrrhotite). The sulphide concentration increases in places, for example at ~111.00 m where coarse fracture fill pyrrhotite was noted to concentrations up to 5%. Banding becomes more prominent from ~109.00 m at variable intensities, with a small increase in pyrrhotite between ~106.00 m and 107.00 m. Garnets were observed from ~146.00 m, with noticeable dull red colour and persist at varying concentrations through the remainder of the hole.

Weathering profile:

- 0 – 7.50m: Transported.
- 50 – 45.00m: Upper saprolite.
- 00 – 51.30m: Lower saprolite.
- 30 – 60.40m: Saprock.
- 40 – 202.70m: Fresh rock.

Two zones of apparent silica “flooding” and brecciation are present – the first zone between 152.18 – 152.65 m, with garnets appearing more “bleached” and minor pyrrhotite. The second and more prominent zone is between 197.85 to 202.70 m with noticeable fine pyrrhotite associated with the silica, and the garnets altered/bleached. These breccia zones could be related to a secondary structure related to the Yandina Shear.

Gunsmoke

Hole ID	Project	Target Area	Tenement	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	Grid
20GSDD0001	Yandina	Gunsmoke	E70/5101	649,000	6,331,600	225	-60	200	MGA94 Zone 50

Significant results in table below:

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	AU_PPM
20GSDD0001	C019857	38	39	0.172
20GSDD0001	C019918	90	91	0.212
20GSDD0001	C019921	92.5	93.5	0.194

Geology

Dominant lithology comprised a felsic to intermediate gneiss with an ultramafic gneiss logged between 68-86.8m. A NNE trending moderate strained zone intersected between 93.00 m and 99.00 m with noticeable increase in biotite and magnetite, with no

evidence of a shear structure between the intermediate gneiss and the banded granite gneiss putting the position of the Yandina Shear further east

- 0 - 11.50 m: Nodular to fragmental laterite.
- 50 - 68.0 m: Foliated to locally folded mafic gneiss interleaved with 20 cm to 2 m thick pyroxene mafic units.
- 00 - 86.80 m: Ultramafic (?) gneiss (pyroxene; garnet; biotite; magnetite).
- 80 - 91.60 m: Felsic gneiss (sediment protolith? - quartz; kspars; biotite) with trace pyrite in fractures.
- 60 - 106.00 m: Intermediate gneiss (biotite; quartz, k-spar (?), garnet, magnetite).
- 00 - 200.00 m (EOH): Banded Granite gneiss.

Weathering profile:

- 0 - 11.50m: Transported.
- 50 - 31.30m: Lower saprolite.
- 30 - 42.50m: Saprock.
- 50 - 200.00m: Fresh rock

HR3 Target

Hole ID	Project	Target Area	Tenement	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	Grid
20H3DD0001	Yandina	HR3	E70/4991	671,250	6,285,760	270	-60	192.7	MGA94 Zone 50

Significant results in table below:

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	AU_PPM
20H3DD0001	C020850	142.1	142.5	0.141

Geology:

Pre-dominantly banded mafic and granite/felsic gneiss with a pyrrhotite rich zone of >15% pyrrhotite between 155.8 to 156.2m depth. This zone is not associated with any significant increase in gold and base metals with the exception of copper which is slightly elevated at ~1000ppm.

- 0 - 16.30 m: Minor soil at top followed by clay/quartz wacke, moderately oxidized over first couple of metres.
- 30 - 48.3 m: Mafic gneiss, weathered. Weak textural preservation at top, becoming more prominent with depth.
- 30 - 62.90 m: Granite, med-grained, sharp contacts often parallel to host mafic banding. Some minor zones of mafic gneiss within.
- 90 - 77.45 m: Mafic gneiss, more prominent banding, minor narrow granite intrusions.
- 45 - 78.20 m: Fine grained dolerite intruding granite. Oxidation of granite around dolerite margins.
- 60 - 94.10 m: Mostly med-grained granite, minor zones of mafic gneiss within.
- 10 - 97.70 m: Banded mafic gneiss, minor pyrite.
- 70 - 98.30 m: Dolerite intruding mafic gneiss with irregular cross-cutting contacts.
- 30 - 104.90 m: Mafic gneiss, banded, trace pyrite and minor discrete felsic intrusives.
- 90 - 116.35 m: Fine grained dolerites (weakly-moderately magnetic) intruding mafic gneiss, contacts are often concordant to banding in mafic gneiss.
- 35 - 155.10 m: Banded mafic gneiss variably intruded by med-grained granite dykes - further examples of contacts being concordant with banding in the gneiss.
- 10 - 159.60 m: Mafic gneiss with significant increase in magnetic pyrrhotite. Significant net textured pyrrhotite rich layer (~15-20% po) seemingly "replacing" banding in folded mafic gneiss between 155.80 - 156.20 m.
- 60 - 192.70 m (EOH): Mafic gneiss, variably banded with occasional granitic dykes. Some evidence of folding in the mafic gneiss ~167.00 - 180.00 m. Minor pyrite & occasional trace pyrrhotite.

Weathering profile:

- 0 - 16.30m: Transported.
- 30 - 33.40m: Upper saprolite.
- 40 - 38.00m: Lower saprolite.
- 00 - 51.35m: Saprock.
- 35m - 192.7m: Fresh rock.

UMA Target

Hole ID	Project	Target Area	Tenement	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth m	Grid
YDDD00011	Yandina	UMA	E70/4853	652,565	6,325,900	270	-60	201.7	MGA94 Zone 50

Significant results in table below:

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	AU_PPM
YDDD00011	W004584	105.6	106.1	0.388
YDDD00011	W004585	106.1	106.6	0.356

Geology:

Shear related silica alteration between 75.85 and 117.30 m with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite present with shear related fracture fill and veinlet sulphide between 124.75 – 126.55 m. The structural zone observed between 75.85 and 126.55 m is likely to be related to the Yandina Shear Structure. Results from the multi-element data suggest arsenopyrite is present at the same interval as the significant gold result in the table above, this interval contains arsenic values of >1000-5000ppm compared to generally <100ppm for the rest of the hole. This demonstrates an association of gold and arsenopyrite hosted within a broad deformed structural zone with associated hydrothermal alteration. YDDD00011 shows the best evidence for the presence of a major structure likely to be the Yandina shear zone, however whilst this structure is present, gold mineralisation is confined to a narrow zone of ~1m wide within the shear and is of a low tenor.

- 0 – 35.40 m: Minor soils at top followed by clay and quartz wacke, variably oxidized.
- 40 – 201.80 m (EOH): Variably foliated to banded intermediate gneiss with areas of folding between ~99.50 and ~108.70 m. Within the intermediate gneiss unit, other intervals include:
 - 60 – 166.0 m: Garnetiferous with garnet abundance appearing to increase between 73.0 and 117.30 m
 - 50 – 129.20 m: Shear zones at ~96.50 – 97.30 m; ~114.00 – 115.5 m; ~117.00 – 117.40 m and 124.75 – 129.20 m.
 - 85 – 129.20 m: Zones of low to moderate intensity silica alteration between 75.85 – 77.60 m; 79.80 – 80.10 m and 116.95 – 117.30 m with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite present in areas of silica alteration, and as shear related fracture fill and veinlets between 124.75 – 126.55 m.
 - 00 – 201.80 m (EOH): Pyrrhotite present in trace amount in intermediate gneiss but can be up to 40% in small patchy and narrow fracture zones comprising of pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and trace arsenopyrite.
 - Narrow felsic intrusive units, mostly coming in after ~134.00 m and between 193.40 and 196.40 m.

Weathering profile:

- 0 – 35.40m: Transported.
- 40 – 43.15m: Upper saprolite.
- 15 – 46.55m: Lower saprolite.
- 55 – 52.70m: Saprock.
- 70m – 201.8m: Fresh rock.

Detailed geological plan maps were made for the UMA and HR3 target areas as these areas were also drilled more extensively with AC during the same drilling campaign as the EIS diamond holes and as such are included in **Figure 11** and **Figure 12** below.

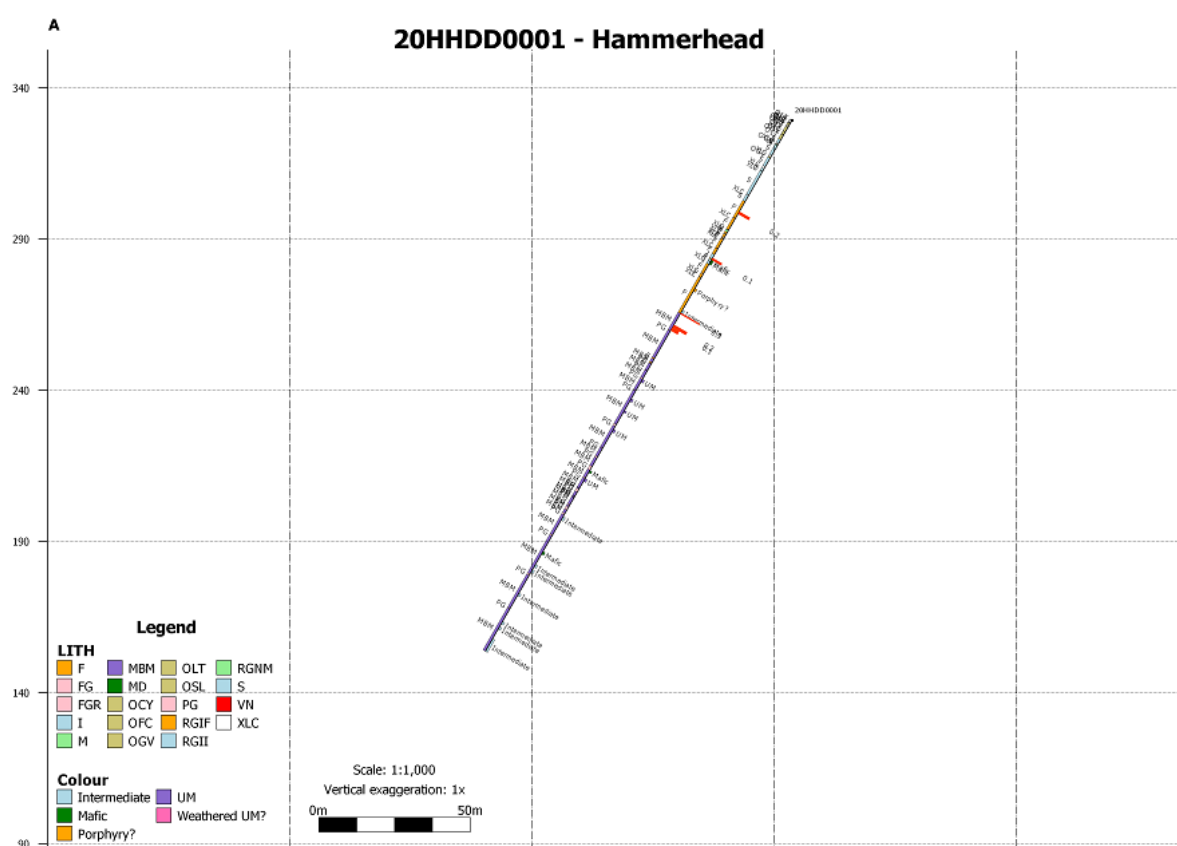


Fig.7 20HHDD0001 Hammerhead DD cross section - Logged geology, ME geology classification and Au plot

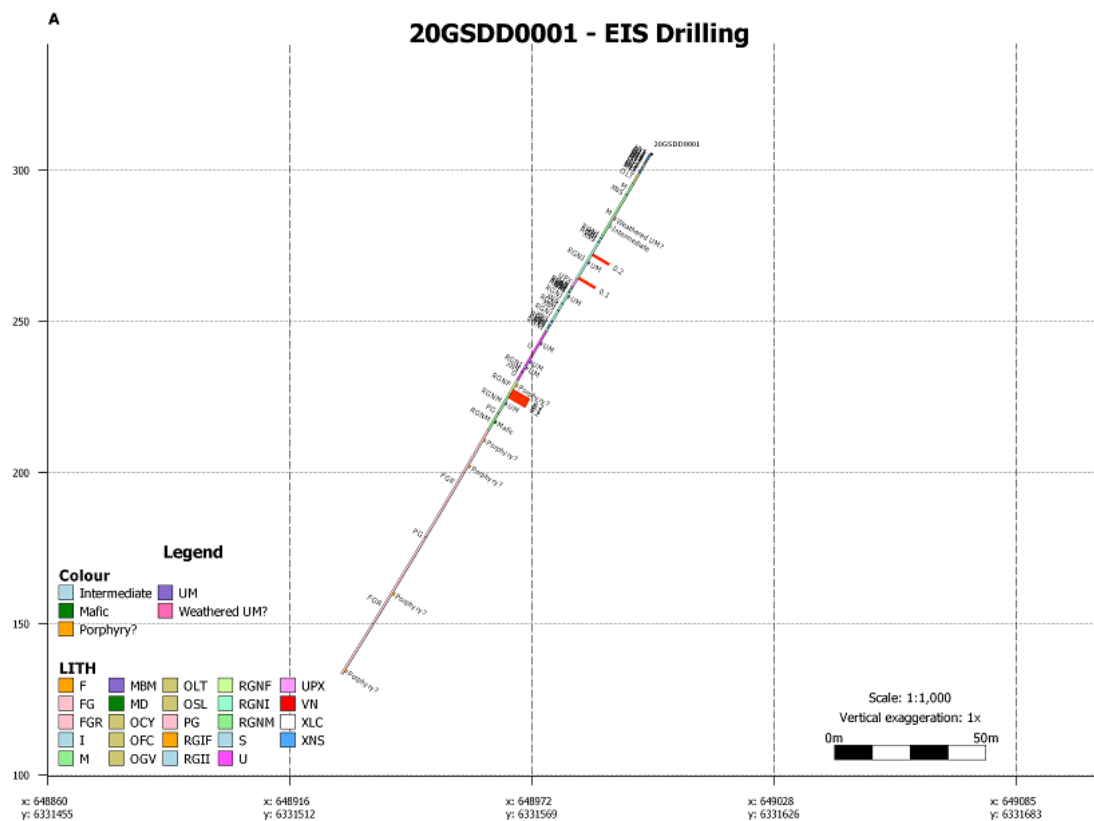


Fig. 8. 20GSDD0001 Gunsmoke DD cross section - Logged geology, ME geology classification and Au plot

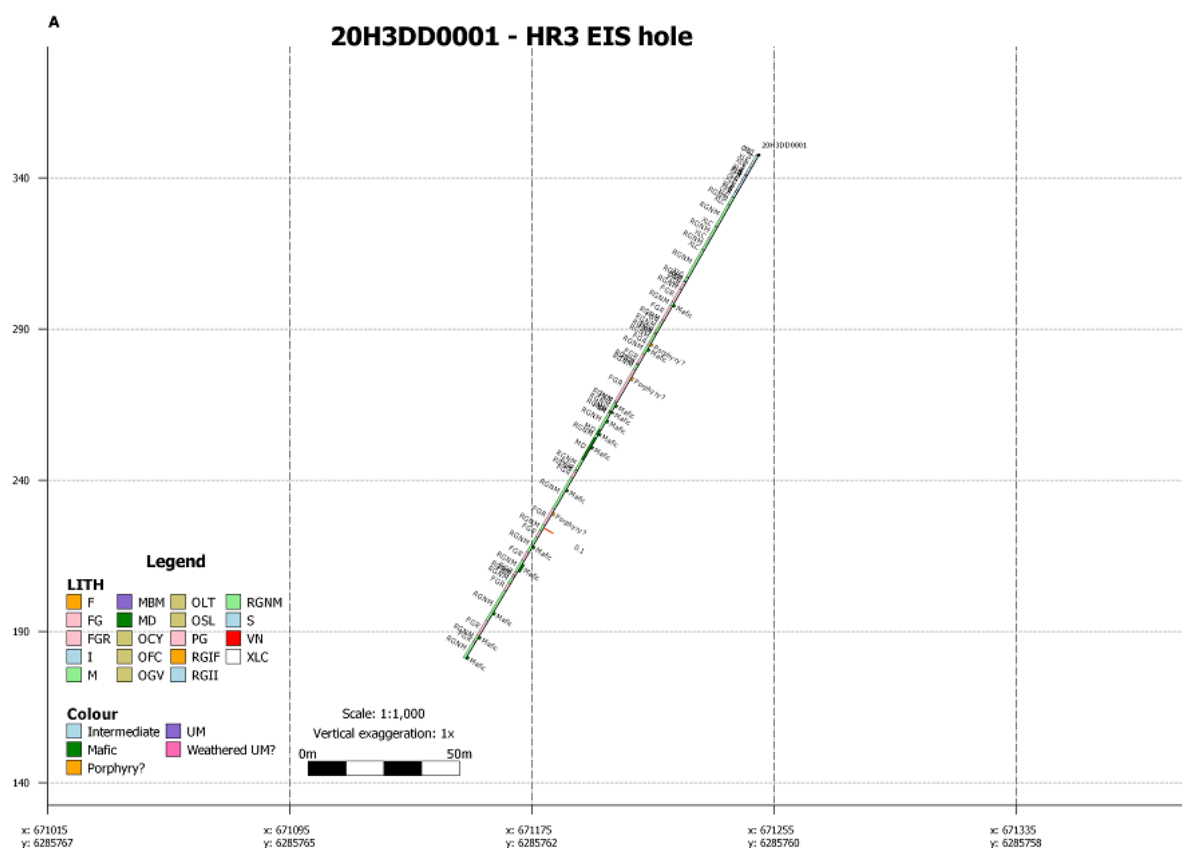


Fig. 9. HR3 DD cross section - Logged geology, ME geology classification and Au plot

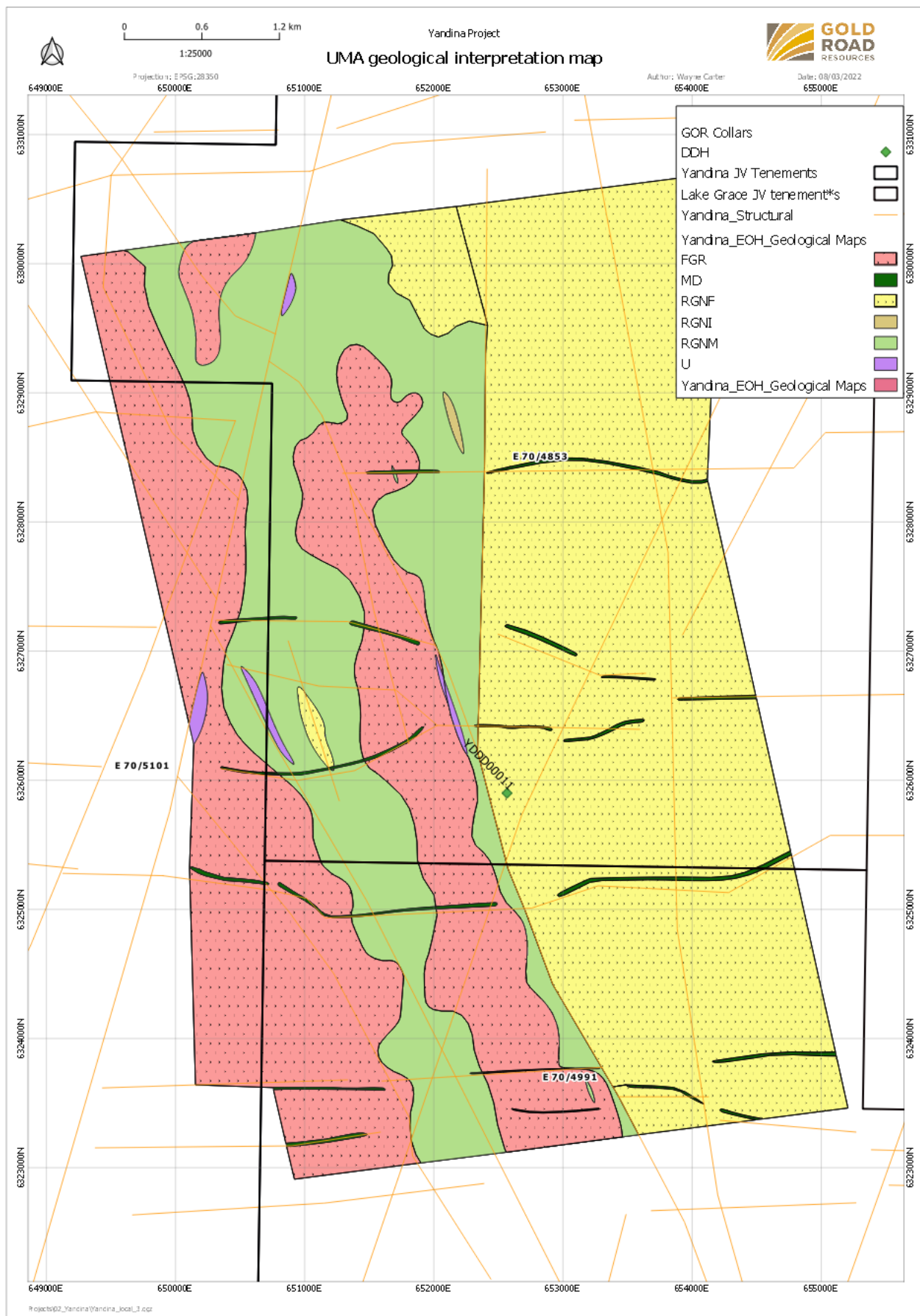


Fig. 11. UMA interpreted geological map

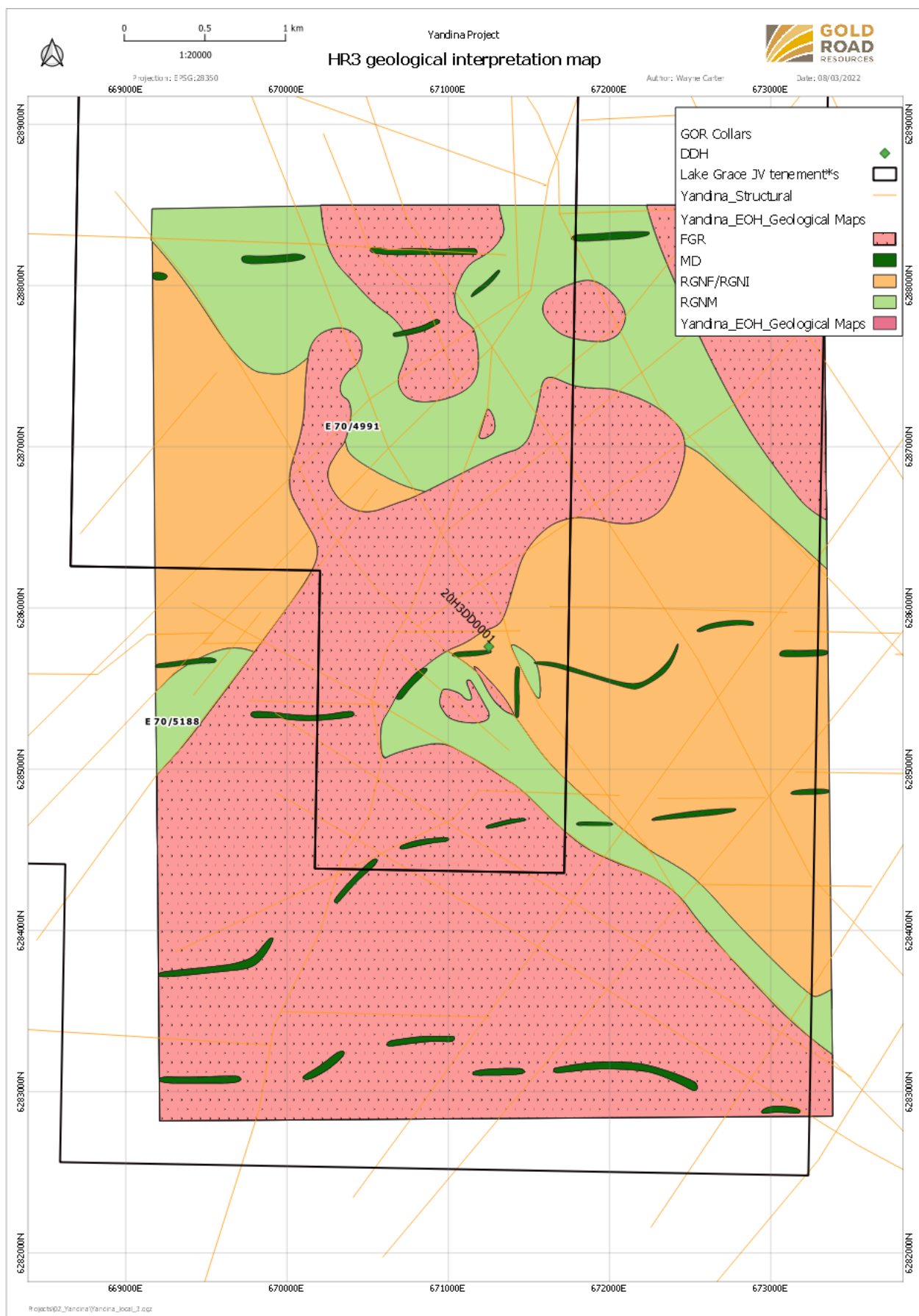


Fig. 12. HR3 interpreted geological map

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

The diamond drilling completed at the four prospects along the Yandina shear zone failed to intercept significant gold mineralisation, however anomalous gold was intercepted associated with sulphides and weak hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages within mafic gneiss. The tenor of gold mineralisation in the region is low however this does not preclude the opportunity for a gold discovery to be made. The results from this drilling demonstrate the Yandina shear zone is anomalous in gold however endowment is likely low. The degree to which metamorphism has affected the rocks is high and the timing of the gold mineralisation in the drilling was not determined from this work.

Drilling confirmed the presence of mafic to ultramafic protolith lithologies which were interpreted from gravity and magnetic geophysical imagery, however, the thickness of these mafic units were generally quite narrow with the dominant lithology in the region comprising granite or felsic gneiss. This potentially limits the expected size potential of any orogenic gold deposit which is interpreted to be pre-post peak metamorphism.

Local geological interpretation maps were generated from the EIS drilling and AC drilling conducted by Gold Road in the region, however this was never analysed in the context of the broader stratigraphic framework of the region, purely because a business decision was made, shortly after drilling the EIS holes, to exit the Yandina project and the joint venture with Cygnus Gold. The four EIS holes as well as three more diamond drill holes have been donated to the GSWA library for more detailed work to be conducted on this.

10. References

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11. Appendices

No Appendices as text are available