



More high-grade gold at Cygnus' Stanley Project

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Highlights

- Additional high-grade mineralisation in holes surrounding previously identified high-grade zone at Bottleneck including:
 - 7m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 42m in BNRC009
- Extending mineralisation to the north west of Bottleneck including:
 - 3m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 111m to end of hole in BNRD010
 - BNRD010 was extended with a diamond tail with assays from this drilling due in July.
- New targets emerging at Brays and Stanley Hill

Cygnus Gold (or the **Company**) (**ASX:CY5**), is pleased to announce that early-stage drilling continues to yield promising results from a recently completed reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) program on its wholly-owned Stanley Project in the south west of Western Australia.

The most recent assay results are from a 32-hole (2,975m) RC program which targeted the high-grade Bottleneck Prospect, as well as new targets at Brays and Stanley Hill (refer ASX announcement 12 April 2018).

New intersections at Bottleneck include:

- 7m @ 4.9 g/t Au in BNRC009 from 42m
- 3m @ 1.0 g/t Au in BNRD010 from 111-114m (end of RC hole)

The Company also intersected gold mineralisation at other targets on the Stanley Project including:

- **Brays** 8m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 80m in BRRC031
- **Stanley Hill** - 8m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 28m in SHRC032

These holes were the first drilled into fresh rock outside the Bottleneck Prospect on the ~20km long prospective greenstone geology at the Stanley Project and represent an exciting development for the Company.

Cygnus Gold's Managing Director James Merrillees said, "We are pleased by these results which confirm our view of the potential for more extensive gold mineralisation in fresh rock at Bottleneck and the highly prospective Stanley Project."

"The positive results obtained from both our initial and ongoing drill programs since listing in January, confirm the quality of the project, he said.

"We are still at an early stage in at Bottleneck with further RC and Diamond drilling planned to build on this positive start."



RC and RD Drilling Program

Cygnus has completed a 32-hole (2,975m) RC drilling program, targeting gold mineralisation surrounding the Bottleneck Prospect, as well as targets at the Brays and Stanley Hill Prospects, where previous explorers had intersected shallow, high grade mineralisation. However, these intercepts have never been followed up with deeper drilling (Figure 1).

As previously announced, six of the RC holes at Bottleneck were completed with diamond tails (holes designated "RD" in the tables and sections herein). In addition, one diamond hole tested a structural position at Brays (BNDD007). This seven-hole (612m) diamond program is now also complete, with results from these holes expected to be announced next month.

All collars from both programs as well as significant results from the RC component are tabulated in Appendix 1.

Bottleneck Prospect

Drilling at Bottleneck (Figure 2) targeted:

- The high-grade zone at Bottleneck
- Extensions of mineralisation into the basement as defined by Cygnus Gold drilling in BNDD006 and,
- New targets defined from aircore drilling in the broader Bottleneck area.

High-grade Zone

BNRC009 targeted extensions to high-grade mineralisation previously reported by Cygnus around BNDD001 where the Company intersected 4.75m @ 34.17 g/t Au from 24.7m (refer CY5 ASX announcement 22 February 2018)¹. BNRC009 intersected:

- 7m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 42m incl. 1m @ 33.0 g/t Au from 42m

BNRC009 confirmed the targeted high-grade horizon however did not materially extend mineralisation into the basement (Figure 3) with review of the potential of this high-grade zone ongoing.

Basement Extensions

Six holes (BNRD005, BNRD007, BNRC022 BNRD023 BNRD024 and BNRD025) targeted extensions to mineralisation previously reported in Cygnus hole BNDD006.

The mineralised zone at BNDD006 is considered a high priority target by the Company as it was the first Cygnus hole to intersect high-grade mineralisation in fresh basement rock, with 6m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 157.5m (refer to CY5 ASX announcement 7 March 2018)¹, approximately 250m along strike from the main Bottleneck Prospect.

Hole BNRC022 reached target depth with the RC rig whilst the five remaining "RD" holes had to be completed with diamond core 'tails' due to high water flows.

Holes BNRC006 and BNRD005 directly targeted BNDD006 (Figure 4). BNRC006 intersected several narrow zones of mineralisation coincident with BNDD006 including 1m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 83m. Hole BNRD005 was completed with diamond core through the target zone with assay results expected next month.

Holes BNRC022 and BNRD010 intersected what is interpreted as a narrow, mineralised zone which extends more than 80m between these two holes (Figure 5), with best intervals of:

- 4m @ 0.27g/t Au from 148m in BNRC022
- 3m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 111m to end of hole BNRD010

BNRD010 was commenced as an RC hole and finished in mineralisation at which point a diamond tail extended the hole to 156.5m with assays for the diamond component expected next month. These diamond core results provide scope for additional mineralisation as well as providing important structural data on controls to mineralisation in this zone.

BNRD024 was drilled on section with BNRD023 and BNRD007 (Figure 6) with assays from the diamond tails on these holes also pending. The geology in these holes included thick zones (up to 40m down hole width) of denser mafic, sulphide rich (pyrite>pyrrhotite) rocks.

Bottleneck 'Extended'

Several RC holes tested aircore Au anomalies drilled by Cygnus up to 5km from the Bottleneck Prospect (Figure 2). The best intersections from these holes included:

- BNRC012 with 2m @ 0.37 g/t Au from 41m
- BNRC013 with 1m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 34m
- BNRC015 with 6m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 46m

The results from these holes are being reviewed to understand their geological and structural context given their widespread distribution.

Other Prospects

The Company's RC program also targeted other zones on the Stanley Project where the Company's detailed gravity survey has identified several targets associated with shallow aircore gold anomalies reported by previous explorers (Figure 1).

At Brays - where drilling by previous explorers intersected up to 8m @ 2.97 g/t Au² - the Company drilled seven RC holes (BRRC025-BRRC031) with a best intersection of 8m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 80m in BRRC031.

One diamond hole (BNDD007) was also drilled at Brays with results expected with the RD holes discussed above.

The Company also drilled one RC hole (SHRC032) into the Stanley Hill Prospect and intersected 8m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 28m.

These are the first deeper holes into the basement ever drilled outside of Bottleneck on the ~20km strike extent of prospective greenstones on the Company's Stanley Project and follow up drilling is planned once all results from the current program are received.

For further information please visit www.cygnusgold.com or contact:

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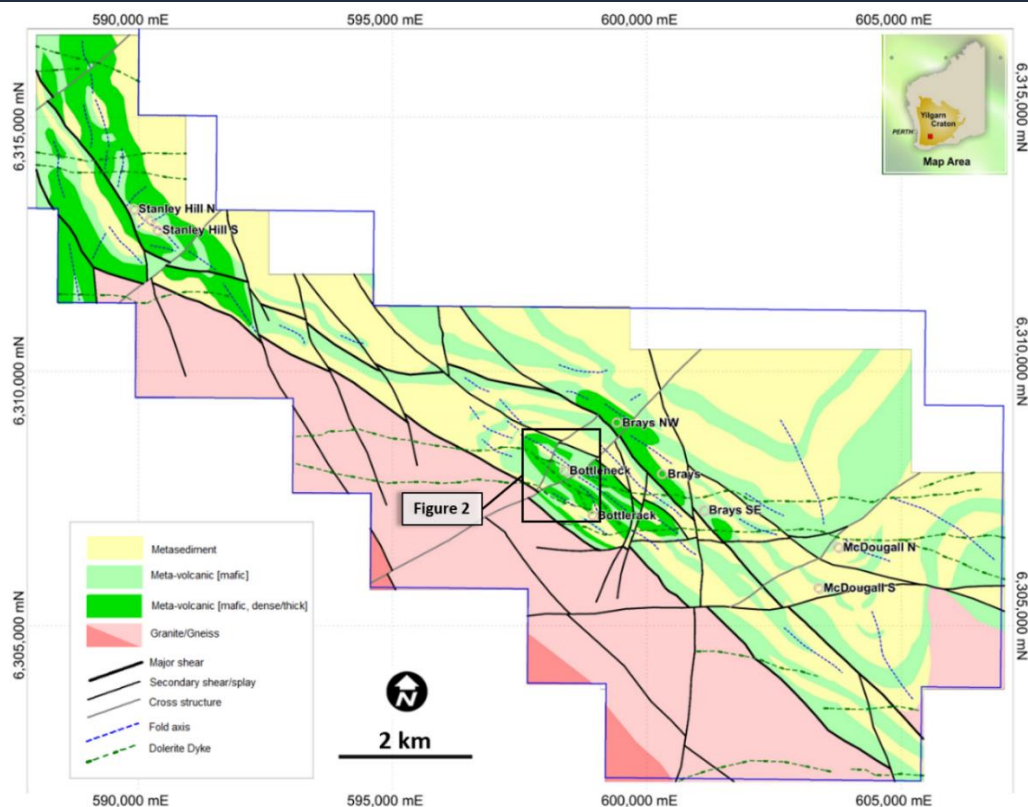


Figure 1: Cygnus' Stanley Project, interpreted geology with main prospects labelled

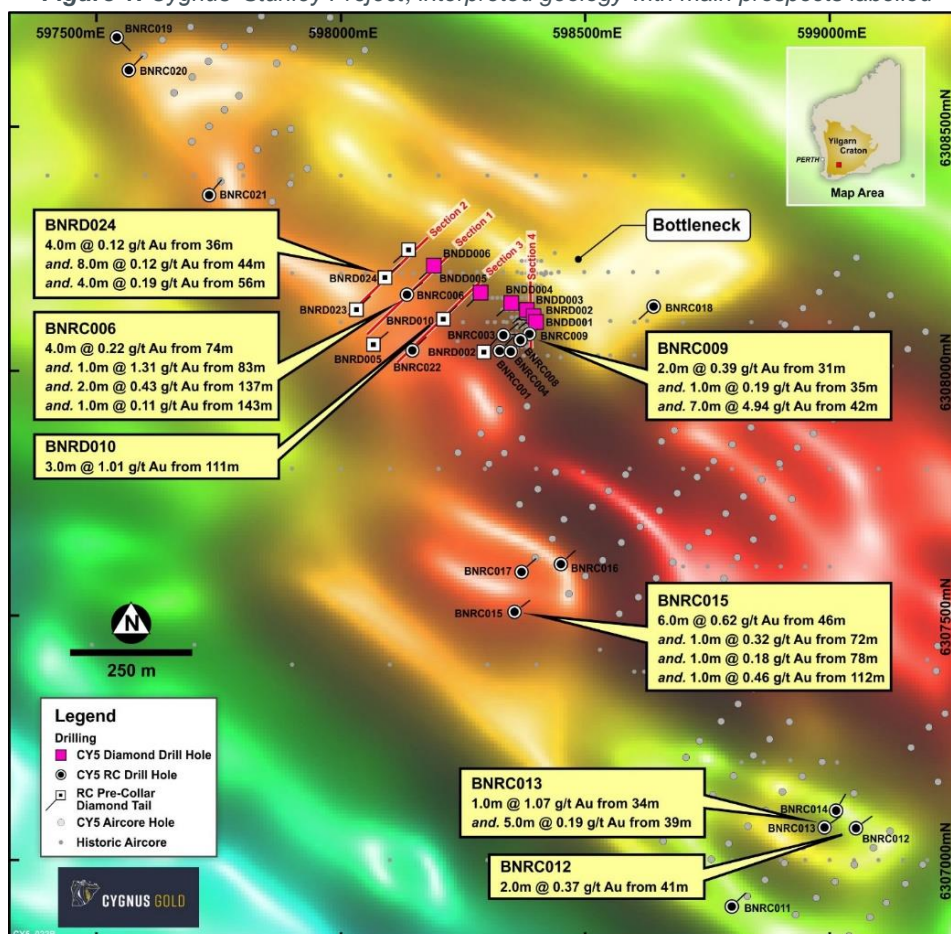


Figure 2: Plan view of Cygnus' drilling at Bottleneck over detailed ground gravity imagery

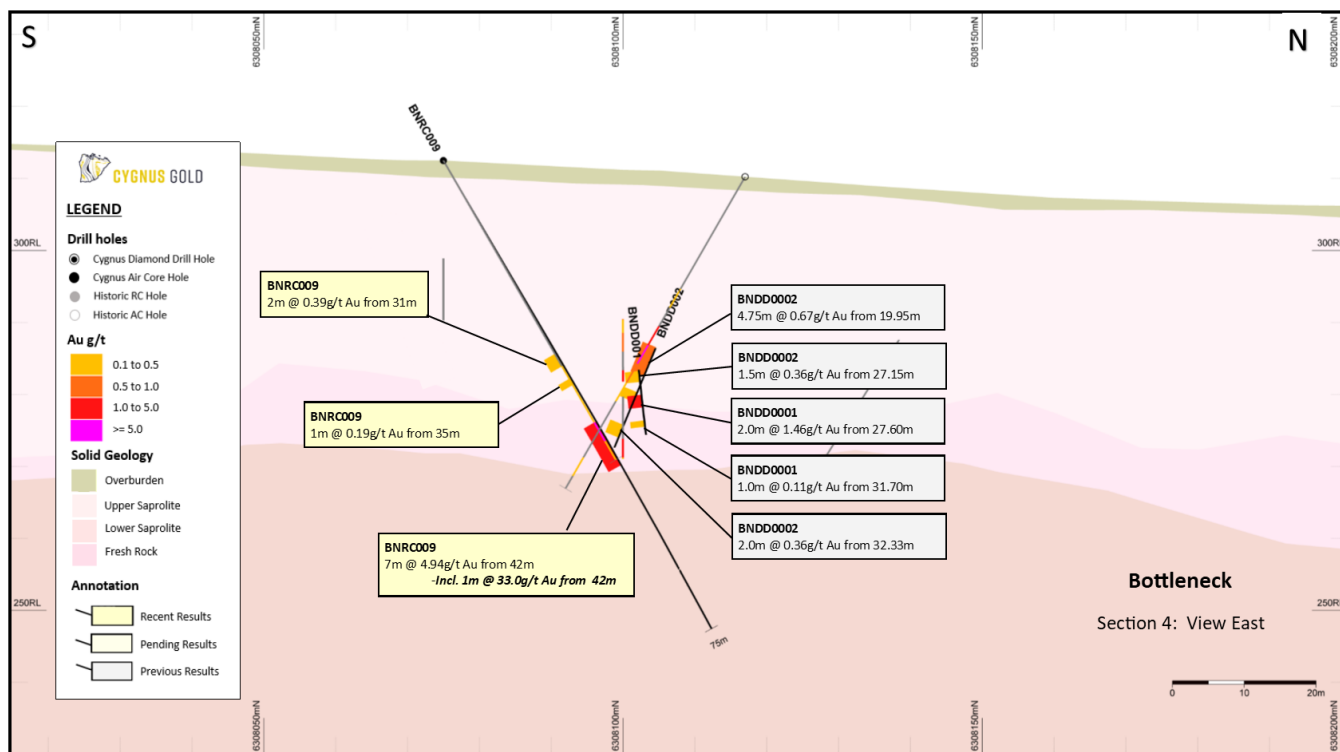


Figure 3: Section 4, BNRC009 looking east with intervals >0.1 g/t Au. Holes BNDD001 and BNDD002 are previously reported Cygnus holes (refer CY5 ASX announcement 22 February 2018)¹.

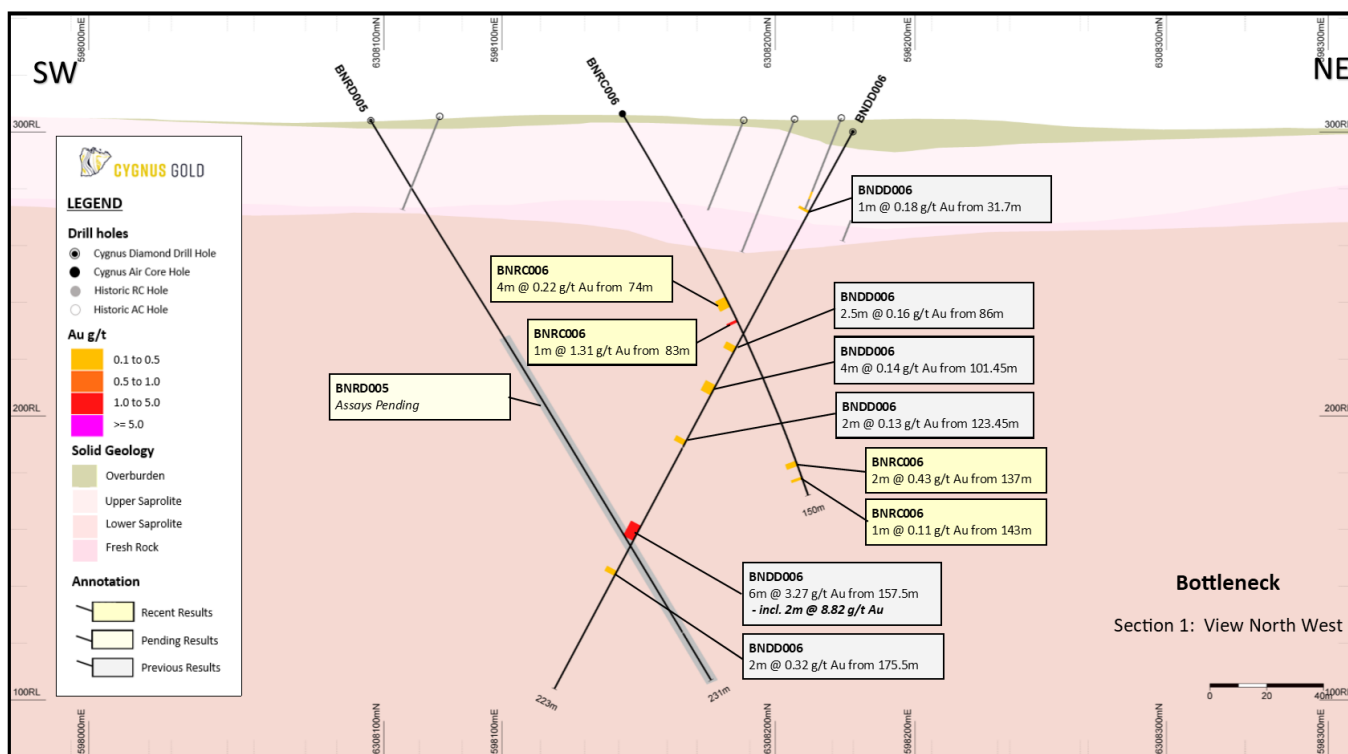


Figure 4: Section 1 view north west with intervals >0.1 g/t Au. Cygnus hole BNDD006 previously reported (refer CY5 ASX announcement 22 February 2018)¹.q

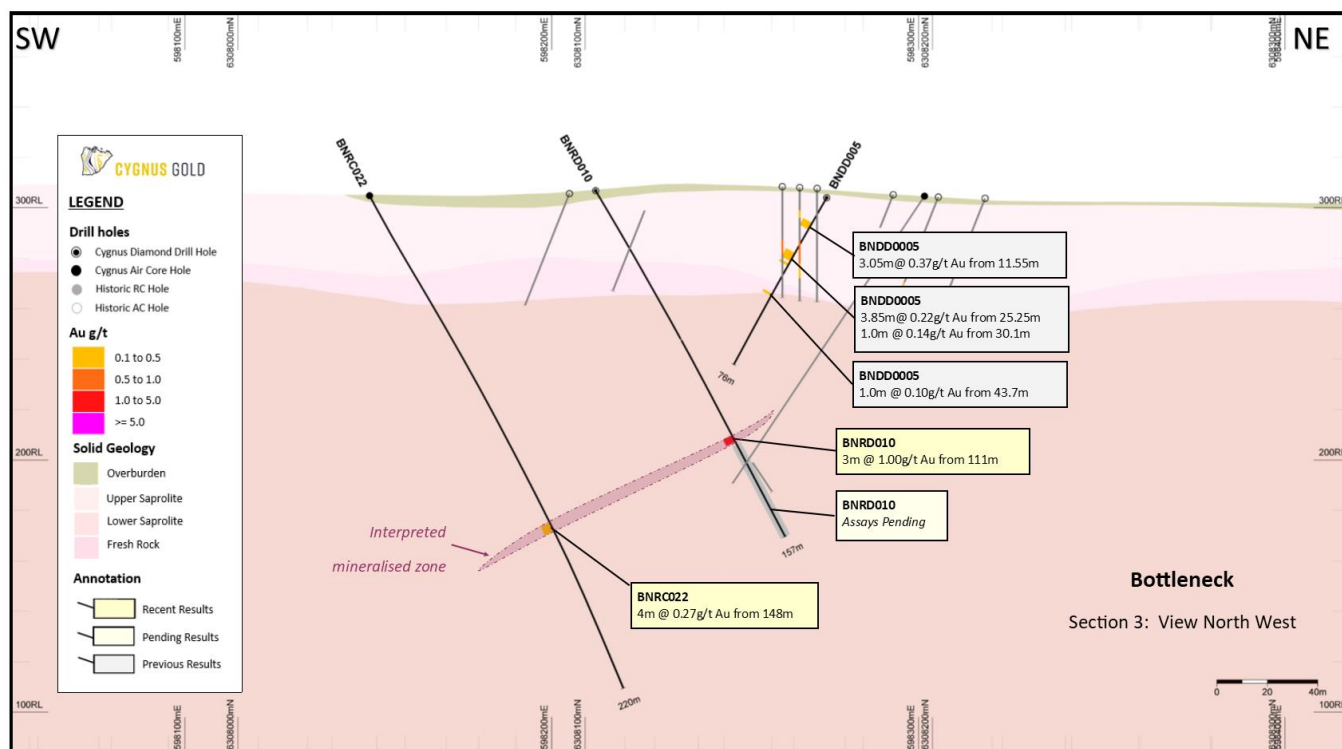


Figure 5: Section 3, view north west with intervals >0.1 g/t Au. Cygnus hole BNDD005 previously reported (refer CY5 ASX announcement 22 February 2018)¹.

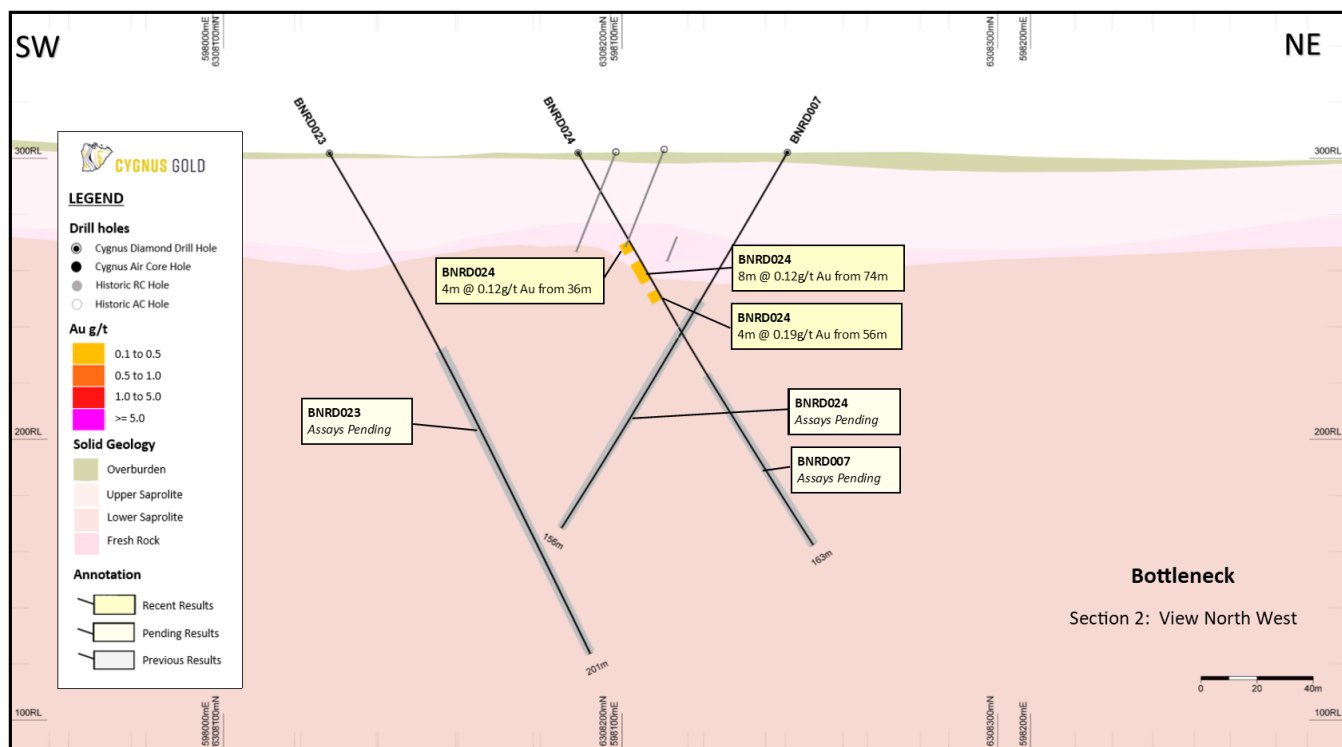


Figure 6: Section 2, view north west with intervals >0.1 g/t Au.

About Cygnus Gold

Cygnus is targeting the discovery of high-grade gold deposits within the Southwest Terrane, in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia. The Southwest Terrane is a package of high metamorphic grade rocks forming part of the well mineralised Yilgarn Craton.

Cygnus Gold's tenements include both early stage exploration areas through to advanced drill-ready targets, where high-grade gold results were achieved in drilling by previous explorers. In addition to the wholly- owned Projects, Cygnus is managing two significant earn-in agreements with ASX-listed Gold Road Resources, whereby Gold Road is earning into Cygnus' Lake Grace and Wadderin Projects. The Company is also managing exploration on the Yandina Project, in joint venture with Gold Road.

Cygnus' technical team has considerable knowledge and experience in targeting and evaluating gold mineralised systems world-wide, using a regional-scale, mineral systems approach to identifying areas prospective for economic mineral deposits.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr James Merrillees, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Merrillees is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Cygnus Gold and holds shares in the Company.

Mr Merrillees has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Merrillees consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

1: Refer ASX announcement on the said date for full details of these exploration results. Cygnus is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.

2 Information on historical results, including JORC Code Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Cygnus' Prospectus dated 22 November 2017. Cygnus is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.



APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

TABLE 1: Reverse circulation and diamond collar coordinate details – Bottleneck Prospect, Stanley Project (E70/4787). Drill hole coordinates MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). Collars located with handheld GPS (± 5 m accuracy), EOH= end of hole depth; RC= Reverse Circulation Hole, DD = Diamond core hole, RD Reverse circulation pre-collar, diamond core tail

Note that only the RC portion of the RD holes are reported in this announcement with diamond core sampling ongoing.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	EOH (m)	MGA East	MGA North	Nominal RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
Bottleneck	BNRC001	RC	120.0	598324	6308041	313	-66	44
Bottleneck	BNRD002	RD	144.2	598292	6308039	312	-59	43
Bottleneck	BNRC003	RC	100.0	598332	6308073	311	-60	51
Bottleneck	BNRC004	RC	100.0	598347	6308040	313	-70	47
Bottleneck	BNRD005	RD	231.0	598070	6308095	304	-59	50
Bottleneck	BNRC006	RC	150.0	598134	6308156	306	-59	52
Bottleneck	BNRD007	RD	156.2	598138	6308248	302	-60	222
Bottleneck	BNRC008	RC	75.0	598375	6308064	313	-61	51
Bottleneck	BNRC009	RC	75.0	598385	6308075	312	-60	0
Bottleneck	BNRD010	RD	156.5	598209	6308106	307	-59	46
Bottleneck	BNRC011	RC	65.0	598799	6306905	322	-61	47
Bottleneck	BNRC012	RC	80.0	599053	6307065	327	-60	54
Bottleneck	BNRC013	RC	80.0	598989	6307067	325	-61	56
Bottleneck	BNRC014	RC	70.0	599013	6307101	327	-90	0
Bottleneck	BNRC015	RC	120.0	598355	6307507	323	-61	53
Bottleneck	BNRC016	RC	48.0	598450	6307605	326	-60	48
Bottleneck	BNRC017	RC	78.0	598369	6307589	324	-60	49
Bottleneck	BNRC018	RC	87.0	598640	6308132	306	-61	223
Bottleneck	BNRC019	RC	79.0	597541	6308682	291	-60	134



Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	EOH (m)	MGA East	MGA North	Nominal RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)
Bottleneck	BNRC020	RC	50.0	597566	6308615	293	-60	43
Bottleneck	BNRC021	RC	50.0	597730	6308360	297	-60	40
Bottleneck	BNRC022	RC	220.0	598146	6308042	305	-62	46
Bottleneck	BNRD023	RD	201.1	598031	6308125	302	-59	46
Bottleneck	BNRD024	RD	162.8	598090	6308191	302	-60	49
Brays	BRR025	RC	78.0	601041	6307269	324	-60	47
Brays	BRR026	RC	102.0	601149	6307238	327	-63	43
Brays	BRR027	RC	120.0	600129	6308045	318	-61	52
Brays	BRR028	RC	120.0	600128	6307984	320	-60	47
Brays	BRR029	RC	78.0	600156	6308069	319	-60	46
Brays	BRR030	RC	80.0	600226	6308070	320	-61	55
Brays	BRR031	RC	100.0	600246	6307981	321	-60	51
Brays	BNDD007	DD	101.8	599842	6308356	315	-60	138
Stanley Hill	SHRC032	RC	108.0	591646	6312020	313	-60	218



TABLE 2: Significant drilling assay results. Intervals are calculated with a lower cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au with up to 1m of below cut-off internal dilution included. Higher grade intervals reported >1 g/t Au. No top-cut applied. All widths quoted are downhole widths, true widths are not known at this stage. * EOH End of Hole intersection

Note assays from diamond holes (diamond component of RD holes and the DD hole) are outstanding as at the date of this report.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
BNRC006	74	78	4	0.22
BNRC006	83	84	1	1.31
BNRC006	137	139	2	0.43
BNRC006	143	144	1	0.11
BNRC009	31	33	2	0.39
BNRC009	35	36	1	0.19
BNRC009	42	49	7	4.94
Incl.	43	44	1	33.0
BNRC012	41	43	2	0.37
BNRC013	34	35	1	1.07
BNRC013	39	44	5	0.19
BNRC015	46	52	6	0.62
BNRC015	72	73	1	0.32
BNRC015	78	79	1	0.18
BNRC015	112	113	1	0.46
BNRC018	51	52	1	0.16
BNRC022	148	152	4	0.27
BNRD010	111	114	3	1.01
BNRD024	36	40	4	0.12
BNRD024	44	52	8	0.12



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
BNRD024	56	60	4	0.19
BRR025	0	4	4	0.18
BRR025	40	48	8	0.21
BRR026	44	48	4	0.14
BRR026	96	100	4	0.22
BRR029	28	32	4	0.15
BRR029	56	60	4	0.14
BRR029	64	68	4	0.17
BRR031	60	64	4	0.10
BRR031	68	72	4	0.11
BRR031	80	88	8	0.53
SHR032	28	36	8	0.31

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Stanley Aircore Drilling and Ground Gravity Survey

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</u> The RC drilling program referred to in this announcement consisted of 32 RC holes for 2,975m.</p> <p>Samples from RC drilling were collected in one metre intervals at the rig with a cyclone-mounted cone splitter, bagged in pre-numbered calico bags with the remainder retained in large plastic bags. Four metre composites were collected by spear sampling individual RC sample bags.</p> <p>Where composite assays returned mineralised intervals (nominal >0.1g/t Au), the individual one metre samples were also analysed for Au.</p> <p>QAQC samples consisting of field duplicates (additional split from RC), with standards inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 in 10.</p> <p>Each RC sample (whether composite or individual splits) weighed approximately two to three kilograms.</p> <p>All RC samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for crushing and pulverising to produce a 50 gram sample charge for analysis by fire assay and flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS).</p> <p><u>Diamond (DD and RD) Drilling</u> Six RC holes were completed with diamond tails These holes are designated "RD". A total of six RD holes were drilled for 612m. In addition, one diamond hole (BNDD007 was drilled to test a structural target).</p> <p>As at the date of this announcement diamond core samples are at ALS Laboratories in Perth and will be cut in half, with half core submitted for analysis.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p>Sampling including QAQC was done under Cygnus Gold's standard procedures. The laboratory also applied their own internal QAQC protocols.</p> <p>See further details below.</p>
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<p>RC holes were sampled over 1m intervals by cone-splitting.</p> <p>Diamond core holes will be cut in half with half core sampled for analysis.</p> <p>All samples are pulverised at the lab to 85% passing -75µm to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an ICP-AES finish.</p> <p>Samples are analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <p>Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed by Swick Mining Services to target depth using a 5.5" face sampling bit. The drill bit size is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p> <p>RC holes are not oriented.</p> <p>A north seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m to monitor downhole trajectory.</p> <p><u>Diamond (DD, and RD) Drilling</u></p> <p>Diamond Drilling (DD and RD holes) were drilled by drill contractor Terra Drilling. Drilling from surface (BNDD007) was NQ2 (50.6mm) diameter to end of hole for sampling and analysis. RD holes were cased to the end of the RC pre-collars with steel HQ casing and then drilled with NQ2 diameter core to target EOH.</p> <p>The drill bit size is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.</p> <p>A north seeking gyro downhole survey system was used every ~30m to monitor downhole trajectory.</p> <p>Suitably competent core was oriented using a Reflex orientation tool, with core cleaned and pieced together on site.</p> <p>The program was supervised by experienced Cygnus Gold geologists.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <p>One metre samples were collected from individual plastic bags using a spear sampler, although scoops were used where the spear method was unsuitable (e.g. when the sample was wet).</p> <p>A four-metre composite was then made up from these individual one metre samples to obtain an approximately 2.5 - 3kg sample. An individual one metre 'end of hole' sample was also collected for submission.</p> <p><u>Diamond (DD, and RD) Drilling</u></p> <p>Diamond drill core is collected dry, and drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 6m and 3m barrels.</p> <p>Drill core recovery was determined after every run by measuring the length of core returned against the distance drilled by the drilling contractor. Core recovery was mostly 100% with minimal core loss in strongly weathered, near surface material.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		There is no apparent correlation between gold grades and ground conditions. There is no apparent sample bias.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<p>Geological logging of the entire holes was conducted by experienced geologists employed by Cygnus Gold using Cygnus Gold's logging scheme.</p> <p>The level of detail is considered sufficient for early stage exploration of the type being undertaken here.</p> <p>Diamond drill core is oriented where possible and structural data recorded. Magnetic susceptibilities were measured every metre in RC drilling.</p> <p>Magnetic susceptibilities and specific gravity (SG) was measured on diamond core samples at approximately 5m intervals in DD drilling.</p>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<p>Geological logging is qualitative whereas magnetic susceptibility readings and density readings are quantitative</p> <p>All chip trays and diamond core trays are photographed in the field.</p> <p>No geotechnical logging has been done as the program is early stage exploration.</p>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<p><u>RC, RD and DD Drilling</u></p> <p>All holes are logged over their entire length.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<p><u>RC Drilling</u></p> <p>Samples were composited over 4m intervals with individual 1m splits also collected. Only the 4m composites are analysed, and where mineralised individual 1m splits are analysed.</p> <p>Samples were generally dry and duplicate samples were taken at the frequency of 1 duplicate per 50 samples.</p> <p>All samples were prepared at ALS Laboratory in Perth. All samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm and a sub sample of approximately 200g retained. A nominal 50g charge was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample and analysis.</p> <p>Duplicates are collected at a rate of ~1:20 RC samples.</p> <p>Sample sizes are considered appropriate given the particle size and the need to keep 4m samples below a targeted 3kg weight which meet the targeted grind size using LMS the mills used in sample preparation by ALS.</p>
	<p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p><u>DD, and RD Drilling</u></p> <p>Core is being cut at ALS Laboratory in Perth using an industry standard automatic core saw. Half core samples will be pulverized for analysis. The remaining half core is stored in the core trays, and at the end of the program remaining core will be returned to the WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Safety (DMIRS) as a condition of a co-funding agreement with the Department under their Exploration Initiative Scheme (EIS).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p>Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratory, Perth. The analytical method used was a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an ICP-AES finish for gold only. This method gives a near total digest of the sample and is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation is 10 g/t Au and over limit samples were then analysed for Au using ALS method Au-AA26 with an upper detection of 100 g/t Au. One sample exceeded this limit and was reanalysed using ALS method Au-DIL26</p> <p>Representative samples are also analysed using the ALS method ME-MS61 which is a four-acid digest with an ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish depending on the element being reported with Cygnus requesting analyses for 48 elements. Four acid digestion is considered a 'near total' digest.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Magnetic susceptibilities were recorded in the field using a magROCK magnetic susceptibility metre with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-5} SI units.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>For diamond core and RC drilling Cygnus has submitted a mix of certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and blanks at a rate of five per 100 samples. Field duplicates are collected for RC drilling only.</p> <p>Umpire checks are not required for early stage exploration projects.</p>
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results are checked by the Project Geologist and Competent Person in addition to checks by the Database Manager.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been completed at this early stage of exploration
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging is carried out on a laptop using Ocris Mobile software. Logging data is submitted electronically to the Database Manager based in Perth. Assay files are received from the lab electronically and all data is stored in the Company's SQL database managed by Expedito Ltd in Perth.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data is adjusted.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results are checked by the Project Geologist and Competent Person in addition to checks by the Database Manager.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<p>RC, RD and DD collars were determined by handheld GPS, which are considered accurate to ± 5m in Northing and Easting.</p> <p>Angled holes are set up using a clinometer to set the angle of the drill rig's mast.</p> <p>All holes are surveyed using a north seeking gyroscope at approximately 30m intervals and at the end of hole.</p>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94).
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RLs are allocated to the hole collar using a DTM derived from detailed topography. The accuracy is estimated to be better than 2m in elevation.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill holes are approximately 10 to 10,000m spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>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.</i>	N/A as no resource estimation is made.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<u>RC Drilling</u> Samples were composited over 4m intervals. <u>RD and DD Drilling</u> No sample compositing was applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Orientation and dip of drill holes was determined from an interpretation of geophysics and modelling of geochemistry drilled by previous explorers and a detailed structural interpretation undertaken by Cygnus. In general drilling intersected structural fabrics perpendicular to the long core axis. Detailed structural analysis is ongoing to better understand orientation of structures controlling mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	The true width of mineralised intersections is not known at this stage.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<u>RC Drilling</u> Samples were placed in calico bags which were then placed in larger polyweave bags and sealed with cable ties before transport to the laboratory in Perth by B&J Bracknell Haulage (approximately 300km by road). The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting documentation, signed by the site project geologist, which outlined the submission number, number of samples and preparation/analysis instructions. Samples were logged prior to being sampled. ALS maintains the chain of custody once the samples are received at the preparation facility, with a full audit trail available via the ALS Webtrieve site. <u>Diamond Drilling</u> Core trays containing the entire core were packed in the field and stored on site prior to shipment, along with a pre-determined set of labelled calico bags for sampling. Pallets of securely strapped core were freighted directly from site to ALS in Perth by B&J Bracknell Haulage (approximately 300km by road). The sample dispatches were accompanied by supporting documentation, signed by the site project geologist, which outlined the submission number, number of samples and preparation/analysis instructions. Samples are logged prior to being cut and sampled. ALS maintains the chain of custody once the samples are received at the preparation facility, with a full audit trail available via the ALS Webtrieve site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling and assaying techniques are considered to be industry standard. At this stage of exploration, no external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Stanley Aircore Drilling and Ground Gravity Survey

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>The drill holes were all completed within E70/4787 (Stanley tenement) which is 100% owned by Cygnus Gold. The landownership within E70/4787 is mostly freehold, and Cygnus has a Land Access Agreement according to the Mining Act 1978 (WA) with the underlying landowners that own the ground (i.e. lots 9721, 9722 and 13192) at and around Cygnus's Bottleneck Prospect.</p> <p>Cygnus has signed a standard Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) for E70/4787.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The Stanley tenement (E70.4787) is in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Cygnus is unaware of any impediments for exploration on this licence.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Historical exploration within E70/4787 occurred in three distinct time periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1979 to 1988: Shell Company of Australia Ltd (Shell), Otter Exploration NL (Otter), and Associated Gold Fields NL (AGF) in joint venture with Golden Valley Mines NL. Work during this period was mainly undertaken in the northern part of E70/4787 and resulted in the discovery of several gold prospects. 1996 to 2002: Tiger Resources NL (Tiger) and Elward Nominees Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Tiger). Work during this period mainly focused on the northern portion of E70/4787 and was mostly directed towards follow-up of previously identified gold-in-regolith anomalies and gold prospects. 2006 to 2013: Dominion Mining Ltd (Dominion), Quadrio Resources Ltd (Quadrio; a wholly owned subsidiary of Dominion) and Kingsgate Consolidated Ltd (Kingsgate; which acquired Dominion in 2011). Work during this period was mainly undertaken in the southern and central parts of E70/4787 and resulted in the discovery in 2008 of the shallow, high-grade Bottleneck Prospect. Fieldwork and drilling ceased in early 2012 after the merger of Kingsgate and Dominion. In 2013, Kingsgate sold Quadrio and its extensive portfolio of Australian exploration projects to Caravel Minerals Ltd. The latter did not undertake any further work and relinquished the project in 2014. <p>Please refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Cygnus' Prospectus dated 22 November 2017 for details of and references to the previous work.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>Cygnus's projects are located in the Southwest Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. Project-scale geology consists of granite-greenstone lithologies that were metamorphosed to amphibolite to granulite facies grade. The Archaean lithologies are cut by Proterozoic dolerite dykes.</p> <p>Mineralisation observed to date is similar in style to that at the nearby Katanning, Tampia and Griffins Find gold deposits. These deposits, classified as metamorphosed orogenic lode deposits, are characterized by multiple stacked lodes up to 25 m thick and greater than 1,000 m long in quartz rich gneiss and felsic to intermediate granulite. Narrow high-grade ore shoots (>10 g/t Au) are commonly enclosed within broader low-grade envelopes (<2 g/t Au) hosting the bulk of the ore at these deposits.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Gold is commonly associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite \pm molybdenite. Quartz veins are rare. The mineralization is controlled by the schistosity of the metamorphosed host rocks and plunging folds preserved in these rocks.</p> <p>Please refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Cygnus' Prospectus dated 22 November 2017 for more detail.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> o <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All assay and collar information are tabulated in Appendix 1 of this report.</p> <p>All significant intercepts are reported at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off.</p> <p>Summaries of significant previous drill intersections at Bottleneck (including JORC Table 1 information) are provided in the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Cygnus' Prospectus dated 22 November 2017.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	<p>No top cuts have been applied to high grade results, and individual grades > 10g/t Au are reported as received from the lab.</p> <p>Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as a down-hole, length weighted average of grades above a cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Intersection lengths and grades for all holes are reported as a down-hole, length weighted average of grades above a cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au and may include up to 1m of 'internal waste' below that cut-off.</p> <p>Details of all intersections are included in Appendix 1 in the body of the announcement.</p>
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole, and true width is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to the figures in the body of this announcement for relevant plans and sections including a tabulation of intercepts.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Intersection lengths and grades are reported as down-hole, length weighted averages of grades above a cut-off (0.1 g/t Au). Higher grade intervals (>1 g/t Au) within these zones are reported separately. Individual grades >10 g/t Au are reported, and no top cut has been applied. Numbers of drill holes and metres are included in the body of the announcement.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other substantive exploration data is available for reporting.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further drilling is planned once a detailed structural interpretation is complete and all results from the diamond drilling program are assessed.