

## Cygnus intersects high-grade gold at Kepler

### ASX ANNOUNCEMENT:

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### Highlights

- **2m @ 5.49g/t Au** within an intersection of 6m @ 1.95g/t Au from 81m in hole STRC0020
- Result extends Kepler zone approximately **220m along strike**
- Follow-up drill program scheduled for 2H2019

**Cygnus Gold (ASX:CY5, 'Cygnus' or the 'Company')** is pleased to announce drilling at the Kepler Zone on its Stanley Project in WA's Wheatbelt has returned a significant high-grade gold intersection 220m along strike from previous high-grade results.

Cygnus identified the Kepler Zone after reviewing drilling surrounding the high-grade Bottleneck Prospect, including hole STRC0002 which ended in mineralisation (see ASX announcement 4 February 2019)<sup>1</sup>, and which returned 5m @ 1.8g/t Au from 137m to EOH (end of hole) including **1m @ 6.29g/t Au from 139m**.

Mineralisation at Kepler is controlled by a geochemically distinctive metadacitic rock unit only lightly tested by deeper drilling.

Drilling in the new hole STRC0020 has now extended the mineralisation 220m northwest of STRC0002. The high-grade mineralisation intersected in the basement returned:

- 6m @ 1.95 g/t Au from 81m including **2m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 81m**.

In addition to the Kepler Zone, Cygnus also tested the widespread, low-grade mineralisation at McDougall South with a further six RC holes (616m) which intersected more low-grade gold including STRC0023: 9m @ 0.40g/t Au from 42m

Cygnus Gold's Managing Director James Merrillees said the Company was pleased with the early success at Kepler: *"We're excited that the conceptual target at Kepler has now extended mineralisation 220m along strike from STRC0002. The intersection in STRC0020 confirmed our interpretation that this mineralised system has potential to deliver high gold grades. With this zone only lightly drill tested, we believe there is plenty of scope to deliver a meaningful discovery at Kepler."*



## Stanley Drilling Program

Cygnus has now received analytical results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs designed to test the Kepler and McDougalls prospects on the more than 20km-long Stanley greenstone belt.

The Company drilled 11 holes for 1,224m, with five holes at Kepler (608m) and six holes (616m) testing the McDougalls prospect.

### Kepler Zone

RC drilling at the 'Kepler Zone' targeted a mineralised metadacite identified by the Company from drilling on the adjacent high-grade Bottleneck Prospect, with a focus on Cygnus hole STRC0002, which ended in mineralisation with (refer to CY5 ASX announcement 2 April 2019)<sup>1</sup>.

- 5m @ 1.8g/t Au from 137m to EOH, which included
  - **1m @ 6.29g/t Au from 139m.**

Cygnus drilled five holes (608m) designed to test the 'up-dip' component at STRC0002, as well as two holes each on sections 50m and 220m along strike of STRC0002 (Figure 1).

The best drilling results included a zone of mineralisation in a section 220m along strike from STRC0002 with hole STRC0020 intersecting:

- 6m @ 1.95 g/t Au from 81m including
  - **2m @ 5.49 g/t Au from 81m.**

This basement intersection (Figure 2) was in the modelled position of the Kepler target.

A large extent of the metadacite unit remains untested, and Cygnus will complete a structural interpretation to guide further drilling of this zone.

As well as confirming the Company's geological model, Cygnus is planning further follow-up drilling to test the central Kepler zone.

### McDougalls

RC drilling at McDougalls extended the Company's interpretation of a broad mineralised zone, however it did not intersect any high-grade mineralisation, one of the aims of this program.

The McDougalls prospect is ~5km southeast of the Kepler Zone and includes McDougall South, where Cygnus previously reported RC holes intersected anomalous gold over wide intervals including (see ASX announcement 2 April 2019)<sup>1</sup>:

- STRC0007: 4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 32m,
- STRC0008: 16m @ 0.19g/t Au from 32m and
- STRC0016: 10m @ 0.37g/t Au from 50m.

Follow-up AC drilling by Cygnus at McDougall South demonstrated these mineralised zones are associated with a shallow, 1,000m x 500m zone of anomalous gold within a NW-trending structural zone along the central Stanley fold structure with mineralisation hosted in a felsic granulite after a granitic precursor.

The Company has now drilled a further six RC holes (STRC0022-0027) for 616m to test this zone (Figure 3).

Drilling did not intersect a higher-grade component to the mineralisation at McDougall South, with further widespread gold mineralisation of >0.1 g/t Au confirming the Company's interpretation of the mineralised zone.

Best intersections from this program included:

- STRC0022: 3m @ 0.24g/t Au from 24m
- STRC0023: 9m @ 0.40g/t Au from 42m
- STRC0024: 5m @ 0.34g/t Au from 32m
- STRC0025: 3m @ 0.31g/t Au from 90m and
- STRC0027: 11m @ 0.14g/t Au from 64m.

Full details of all mineralised intervals are included in Table 2 in Appendix 1 below.

Interpretation of results from McDougalls is ongoing including multi-element geochemistry still to be received, and this will guide follow-up drilling, to target higher grades in this large zone of gold mineralisation.

For further information, please visit [www.cygnusgold.com](http://www.cygnusgold.com) or contact:

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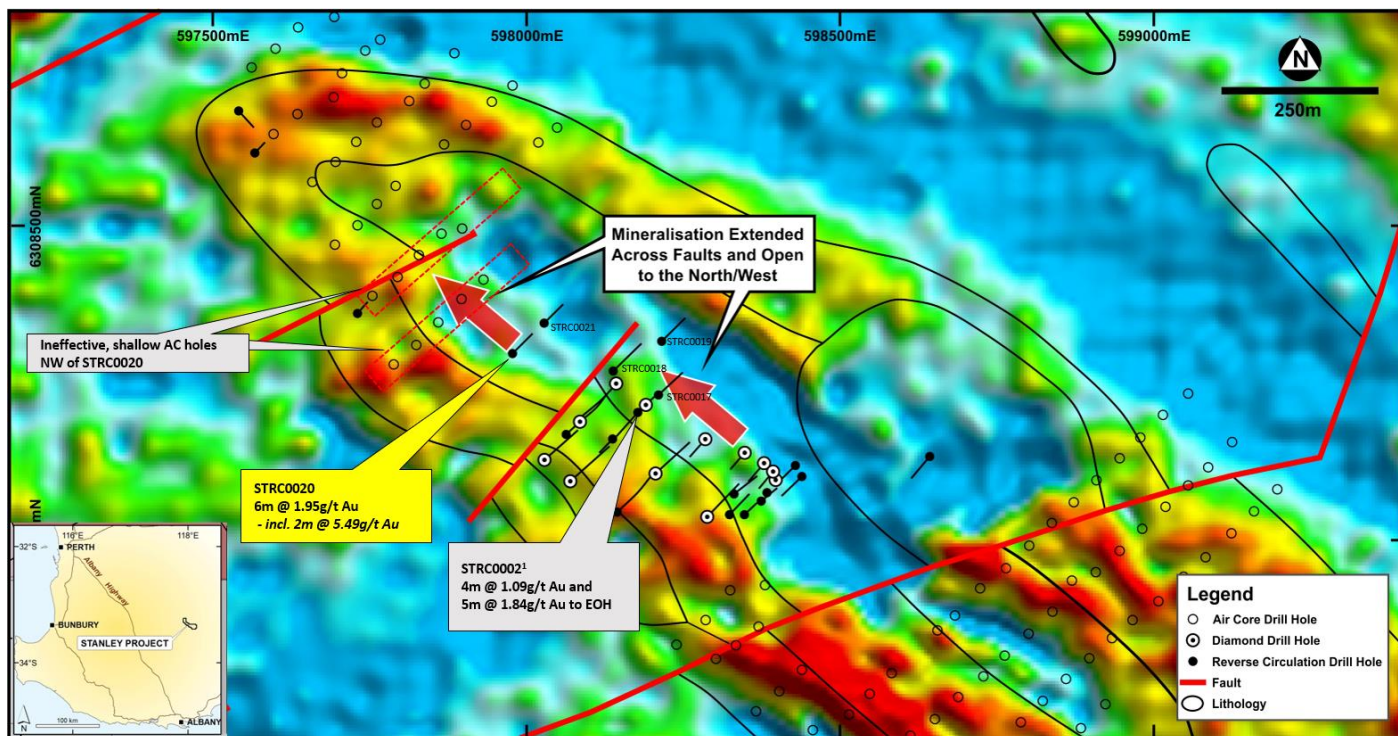


Figure 1: Cygnus Gold's Kepler Zone in the Stanley Project. on image of 1VD of the Bouguer gravity where Red (and Blue) indicates more (and less) dense rock units.

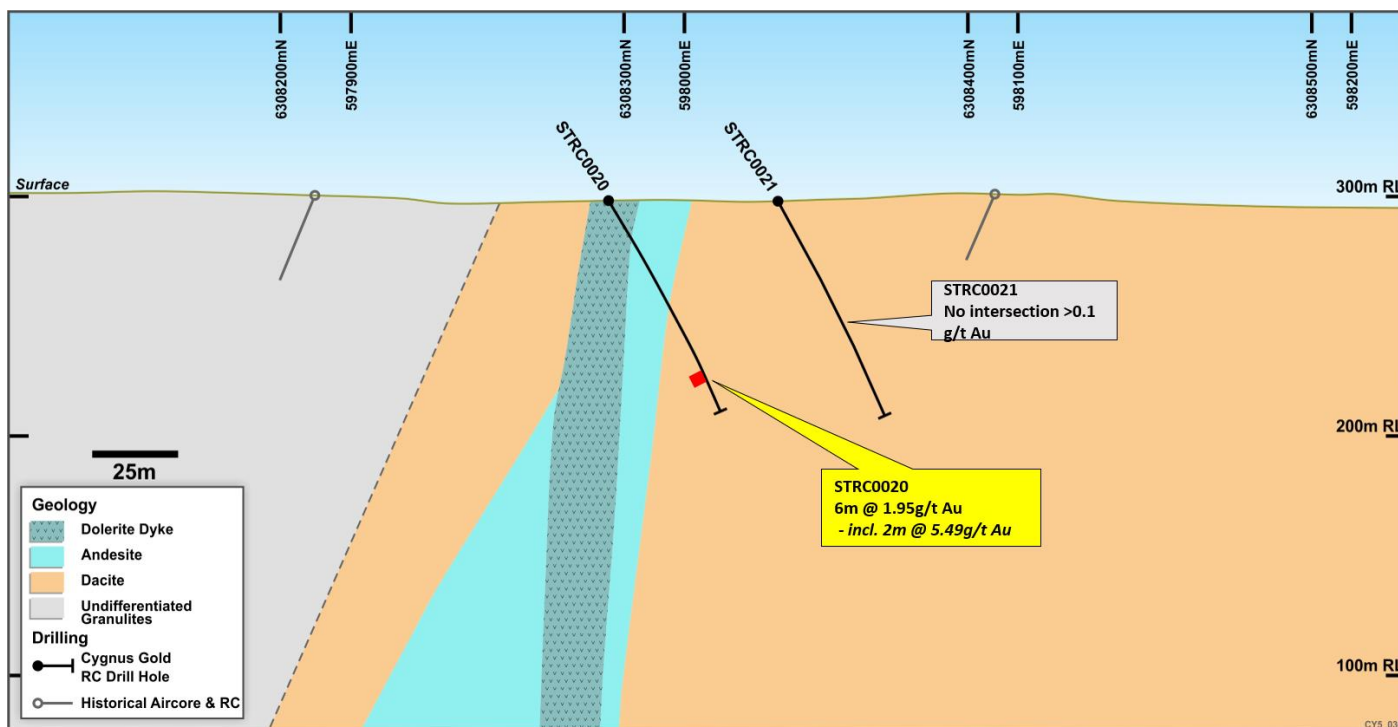
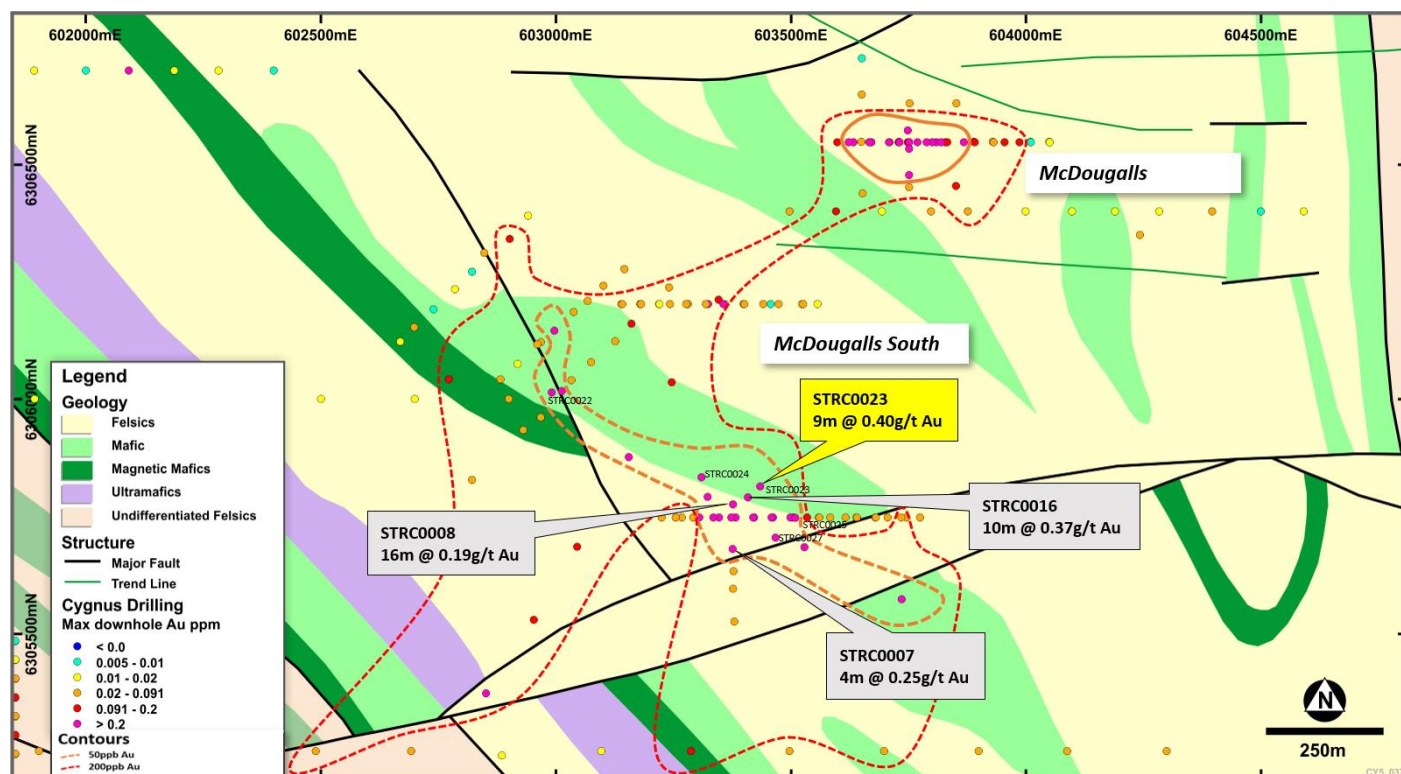


Figure 2: Cross section through hole STRC0020 showing high grade mineralisation associated with metadacite unit. Hole STRC0021 was drilled too far northeast (right of figure) to intersect mineralised zone





**Figure 3:** Cygnus drilling at McDougalls prospect (Stanley Project) with gold anomalous zones defined by +50ppb and 200ppb maximum downhole gold contours.

## About Cygnus Gold

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

Cygnus' 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' team has considerable technical expertise 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.

## Notes:

1: Refer ASX announcement on 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.



## APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

**TABLE 1:** Reverse circulation coordinate details – Stanley Project (E70/4787). Drill hole coordinates MGA94 Zone 50 (GDA94). Collars located with handheld GPS ( $\pm 5$  m accuracy), EOH= end of hole depth; RC= Reverse Circulation Hole.

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	EOH (m)	East MGA	North MGA	RL MGA	Dip	Azimuth MGA
Kepler	STRC0017	RC	128	598210	6308230	305	-61	45
Kepler	STRC0018	RC	150	598138	6308268	301	-61	45
Kepler	STRC0019	RC	130	598215	6308316	300	-62	45
Kepler	STRC0020	RC	100	597977	6308296	298	-60	45
Kepler	STRC0021	RC	100	598028	6308345	298	-61	45
McDougall South	STRC0022	RC	92	602981	6306005	318	-61	45
McDougall South	STRC0023	RC	100	603418	6305798	322	-60	45
McDougall South	STRC0024	RC	100	603296	6305820	322	-60	45
McDougall South	STRC0025	RC	108	603485	6305723	323	-60	45
Jimmy's Find	STRC0026	RC	120	602314	6304503	314	-60	45
McDougall South	STRC0027	RC	96	603433	6305671	318	-59	45



**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 intersection. \*\* Note STRC0002 results in this announcement relate to 1m resampling of previously reported mineralised intercepts (refer to CY5 ASX announcement 4 February 2019)<sup>1</sup>

Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
STRC0017	RC	128	65	71	6	0.55
			73	74	1	0.22
			77	78	1	0.14
			84	89	5	0.30
			90	91	1	0.12
STRC0018	RC	150	69	70	1	0.88
	And		72	74	2	1.00
	<b>Including</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.81</b>
	And		77	79	2	0.12
STRC0020	RC	100	81	87	6	1.95
	<b>Including</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.49</b>
STRC0022	RC	92	24	27	3	0.24
STRC0023	RC	100	30	36	6	0.25
	And		37	39	2	0.15
	And		42	51	9	0.40
	And		60	61	1	0.14
			64	66	2	0.17
STRC0024	RC	100	32	37	5	0.34
STRC0025	RC	108	56	57	1	0.16
				71	2	0.31
				93	3	0.31
				96	1	0.13
STRC0027	RC	96	0	2	2	0.17
			7	12	5	0.12
			38	42	4	0.17
			50	51	1	0.34
			64	75	11	0.14
			81	82	1	0.22
			93	96	3	0.41

## APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Cygnus Gold Reverse Circulation Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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>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 &gt;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>
	<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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>RC holes were sampled over 1m intervals by cone-splitting.</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>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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>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>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The program was supervised by experienced Cygnus Gold geologists.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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>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>Sample recovery was estimated visually and was generally around 80-90% but was as low as 30-40% in some near surface samples.</p> <p>There is no apparent correlation between gold grades and ground conditions. There is no apparent sample bias.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p><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>	<p>Samples were wet sieved and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, major lithology (where possible) along with any visible alteration, sulphides or other mineralisation</p> <p>The entire hole is logged by experienced geologists employed by Cygnus Gold using the Company's logging scheme.</p> <p>The level of detail is considered sufficient for early stage exploration of the type being undertaken.</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 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>	All holes are geologically logged over their entire length.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></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>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 the 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>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>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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
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.</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 $1 \times 10^{-5}$ SI units.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p>For 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 also collected.</p> <p>Umpire checks are not considered necessary for early stage exploration.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are checked by the Project Geologist and Competent Person in addition to checks by the Database Manager.
	<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.
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 collars were located by handheld GPS, which are considered accurate to <math>\pm 5</math>m 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drill holes are reconnaissance holes with distances between holes varying between approximately 200 to 10,000m spacing.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity</i>	N/A as no resource estimation is made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Samples were composited into 4m intervals from individual 1m samples.
<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.
	<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>	<p>RC samples were collected in individual calico bags which were then placed in larger polyweave bags which were sealed with cable ties before transport to the laboratory in Perth by B&amp;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.</p> <p>Samples were logged prior to being sampled.</p> <p>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.</p>
<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 Land Access Agreements according to the Mining Act 1978 (WA) with the underlying landowners.</p> <p>Cygnus has signed a standard Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) covering 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 ( <b>DMIRS</b> ). 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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 (&gt;10 g/t Au) are commonly enclosed within broader low-grade envelopes (&lt;2 g/t Au) hosting the bulk of the ore at these deposits.</p> <p>Gold is commonly associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite ± 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>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Please refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report within the Cygnus Gold Prospectus dated 22 November 2017 for more detail.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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"> <li><i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>o down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>o hole length.</i></li> </ul> <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 historical drill intersections at Stanley (including JORC Table 1 information) are provided in the Independent Technical Assessment Report within Cygnus' Prospectus dated 22 November 2017.</p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 &gt; 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	Drill hole intersections are reported down hole, and true width is unknown.
<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,</i>	Refer to the figures in the body of this announcement for relevant plans and sections including a tabulation of intercepts.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<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.  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 (e.g. 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>	Follow up RC drilling is planned with the quantum of the program to be determined based on detailed review of results to date.