PACIFICBAUXITELIMITED

15 November 2019 ASX Announcement

OPTION TO ACQUIRE INTEREST IN EBAGOOLA SOUTH GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- PBX to conditionally acquire 50% of the Ebagoola South Gold Project in Queensland
- 50-50 joint venture to be established over the project with the Aurum Pacific Group, with whom the Company jointly owns existing projects in the Solomon Islands
- Attractive opportunity to diversify into gold and expand Australian operations
- The Project is comprised of exploration permit for minerals (**EPM**) 26678 which covers a total area of 312.6 square kilometres in highly prospective gold region
- The tenement covers fourteen known historical gold mines on which production was from both hard rock and alluvial sources. These mines comprised part of the Hamilton Goldfield which historically produced about 1.35 tonnes of gold
- A review of previous exploration data and other relevant documents has revealed encouraging historical exploration results and a number of high priority exploration targets

Overview of proposed acquisition

Pacific Bauxite Limited (ASX: PBX) (**PBX** or **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has executed a binding option agreement pursuant to which it has been granted a 6 month option to acquire a 50% interest in the Ebagoola South Gold Project (**Ebagoola Project**) from Australian gold explorer, Australian Metals Corporation Pty Ltd (**AMC**).

The Ebagoola Project is located in Ebagoola, Queensland and comprises EPM 26678. The acquisition of a 50% interest in the Ebagoola Project (**Acquisition**) will result in the Company diversifying its project portfolio to include gold and expanding its Australian operations. PBX considers this to be an attractive investment opportunity in light of a rising gold price and increased investor interest in the sector. Further, PBX believes that the expansion of operations in Australia, with its stable political and regulatory environment, will improve the Company's overall risk profile by offsetting the political and regulatory uncertainties inherent in conducting operations in the Solomon Islands.

Subject to completion of the Acquisition, the Company and AMC will form a 50-50 unincorporated joint venture for the purpose of exploring, developing and mining the area of the Ebagoola Project. AMC is controlled by Mr Scott Dodd and Aurum Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd (**APH**), which is the Company's joint venture partner in its existing Solomon Islands projects. The introduction of PBX into the Ebagoola Project forms part of APH's capital allocation strategy, with its near-term focus on its bauxite interests in the Aurukun region of North Queensland.

PBX will convene a general meeting to seek shareholder approval for the transaction as soon as practicable. This will include approval pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 10.1 for the issue and exercise of the option as the transaction involves the acquisition of a substantial asset from an entity controlled by Mr Scott Dodd, a person of influence in relation to the Company. For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 10.1, the notice of meeting will include an independent expert report on whether the Acquisition is fair and reasonable to the non-associated shareholders of the Company.

Shareholder approval will also be sought pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 7.1 to enable the Company to issue shares to raise a minimum of $1.5 million at an indicative price of $0.05 per share, with a minimum price of 80% of the volume weighted average market price of shares calculated over the last 5 days on which sales in the shares are recorded before the date the capital raising shares are issued, or, if there is a prospectus relating to the capital raising, over the last 5 days on which sales in the shares are recorded before the date of the prospectus. The terms of the capital raising (including price) have not yet been finalised and will be confirmed the notice of meeting to be sent to shareholders as soon as practicable.

The Company's annual general meeting has also been convened and will be held in Perth on 29 November 2019.

About the Ebagoola Project

The Ebagoola Project is located 36 km south of Coen in the Cape York Peninsula, Northern Queensland. The project tenement, EPM 26678, is centred over the southern parts of the historic Hamilton Goldfield and covers fourteen known historical gold mines, as shown in Figure 1.

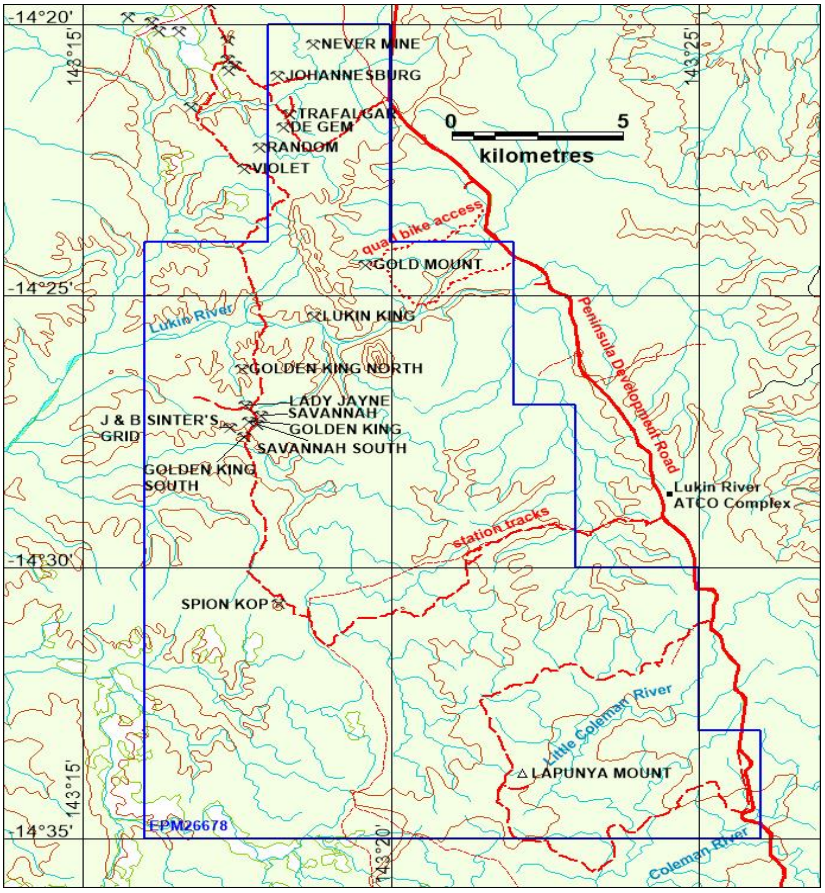

Figure 1 – Ebagoola Project tenement and historic prospect location

A summary of the tenement's exploration history, geological setting and proposed activities is provided below.

Historical gold production from the Ebagoola Project was small scale but high grade, from both hard rock and alluvial sources. Mining depth was previously limited due to a shallow water table and unsophisticated pumping technology.

Previous exploration has yet to be reviewed comprehensively. An excellent summary is provided in an open file report by Stirton, 1997. This indicates that previous exploration has been cursory, with many of the results being encouraging but with little follow-up work.

Some of the prospects have been drilled sporadically to very shallow depths (average about 25 metres depth within areas already mined) looking for shallow oxidized resources for mill feed. A review of previous exploration data & other relevant studies quickly reveals a number of target zones. Figure 1 shows the know gold occurrences over the regional geology of the project area.

Historical exploration results within the area of the tenement included:

- shallow (less than 25m deep) oxide zone sporadic drilling with results of 7m @ 2.9g/t Au, 3m @ 2.4g/t Au, 4m @ 4.4g/t Au, 2m @ 8.6g/t Au, 2.6m @ 3.0g/t Au; and
- some lower grade drill (& costean) intercepts of interest within the tenement area including:
    - 20m at 1.4 g/t Au in LKP/5 (Lukin King, Ross Mining)
    - 10m at 1.0 g/t Au in LKP/6 (Lukin King, Ross Mining)
    - 13m at 1.42 g/t Au in ARC1 costean (Random Prospect, Golden Era)
    - 32m at 1.5 g/t Au in RP1 (below ARC1, Random Prospect, Golden Era)
    - 10m at 2.4 g/t Au DDH3, (Golden King Reef, Consolidated Minerals).

A more comprehensive summary of historic exploration is included in section 6 of the report entitled "EPM 26678 Ebagoola Reconnaissance and Data Review" dated 9 November 2019 which is attached to this announcement as Appendix 1 (**Report**).

In relation to the results referred to above and in the Report, the Company advises that:

- the historic exploration results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historic exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- it is possible that following further evaluation work and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;
- nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results, but the Company has not independently validated AMC's exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results; and
- further information regarding the historic results is set out in Annexure B to this announcement.

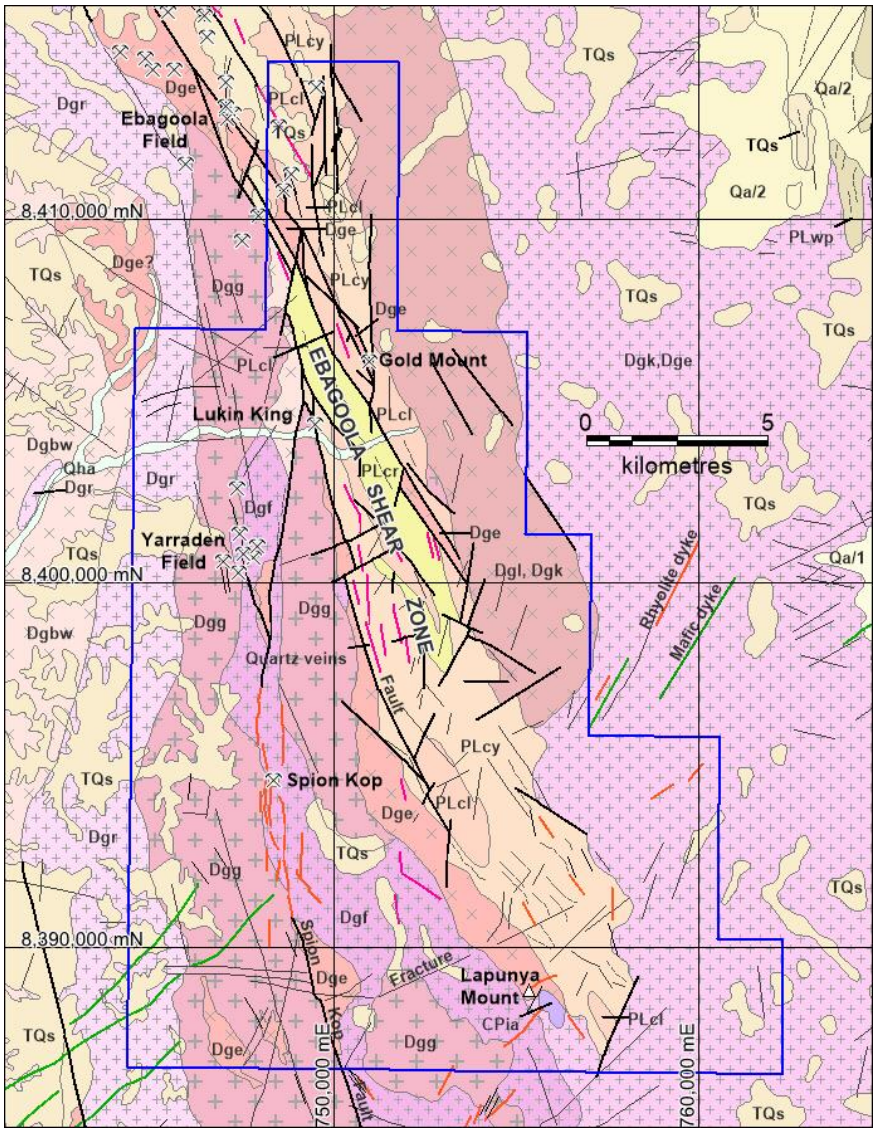

Figure 2. Regional Geology of the Ebagoola Project Showing the know gold occurrences

Reconnaissance work has shown that, at many of the mines, stockwork and breccia styles of mineralisation are common adjacent to the main quartz veins that were mined historically. This bodes well for the delineation of lower grade gold mineralisation possibly amenable to modern mining. All the mines exploited mesothermal quartz veins. Mesothermal systems usually exhibit significant depth extent and are mined commonly elsewhere to depths greater than 500 metres. This is not proven for the Ebagoola Project but offers further exploration opportunities.

Should the Company proceed with the Acquisition, exploration activities are likely to including short term drilling of a number of priority targets, and further exploration work to define additional drill targets. This would include a comprehensive review of historical exploration, detailed geological mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, soil sampling and costeaning to highlight high grade zones and zones of potentially greater mining widths.

Transaction Overview

- AMC grants PBX a 6-month exclusive option to acquire a 50% legal and beneficial interest in the Ebagoola Project (**Option**). The issue of the Option is conditional upon PBX shareholders approving the Option for the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 10.1. In consideration for the Option, PBX shall pay AMC a non-refundable cash

payment of $10,000, which represents a partial reimbursement of AMC's exploration expenditure incurred on the Ebagoola Project.

- On exercise of the Option, PBX and AMC will be deemed to have entered into a sale and joint venture agreement for the Acquisition pursuant to which PBX will acquire the 50% interest in the Ebagoola Project, subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by PBX) of the conditions precedent set out in Annexure A.

- At settlement of the Acquisition (**Settlement**), the Company will issue 70 million PBX shares to AMC (or its nominee) (the **Equity Consideration**) which shall be escrowed for the period required by ASX.

- AMC may, at its election, appoint a nominee to the Board of PBX at Settlement.

- With effect from Settlement, the 50-50 unincorporated joint venture between PBX and AMC will be established on terms to be agreed in the Definitive Agreements (defined below) and PBX will become the sole manager and is to fund all exploration expenditure and maintenance costs at the Ebagoola Project.

- From Settlement PBX will engage a highly experienced operations team to be made available by Aurum Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd, AMC's parent entity, to manage exploration operations on the Ebagoola Project.

- Upon the earlier of PBX spending $2,000,000 on exploration expenditure and 36 months from Settlement, PBX and AMC are to conduct a formal review of the Ebagoola Project, future funding requirements and obligations of the parties having regard to their joint venture interests.

- Subject to completion of the Acquisition, each party will have the first right of refusal to acquire any interest in the Ebagoola Project held by the other party at the relevant time.

Capital Raising

It is a condition of the Acquisition that the Company completes a capital raising to raise a minimum of $1,500,000 on terms to be determined by PBX.

Further details regarding this capital raising will be released to the market in the notice of general meeting relating to the Acquisition.

Entitlement Offer

The Company has further extended the closing date for the current non-renounceable entitlement offer being undertaken pursuant to the entitlement issue prospectus dated 11 September 2019 (**Entitlement Offer**) from 15 November 2019 to 29 November 2019.

The Entitlement Offer has been further extended to give shareholders time to consider the Acquisition before determining whether to invest additional funds into the Company under the Entitlement Offer.

Peter Lewis, Chairman of PBX commented:

"We are delighted to make this announcement today regarding another joint venture with the Aurum Pacific Group, our partner in the Solomon Islands. As PBX Shareholders you are well aware of the significant challenges we have faced in the Solomon Islands. Whilst we will continue to pursue a successful outcome of legal proceedings in the Solomon Islands, we welcome the opportunity to expand our operations in Australia with an investment in

the Ebagoola Gold Project. The attached Report prepared by two highly qualified and experienced geologists, Jim Cran and Adrian Thirtle, gives us a justified sense of optimism."

About Pacific Bauxite Limited (ASX: PBX)

Pacific Bauxite Limited is an Australian mineral explorer with a focus on bauxite exploration, mining and production. The Company has investments in bauxite projects in the Solomon Islands, as well as the Darling Range Bauxite Project located in Western Australia. The Company's board and management team complements its corporate skills with broad experience in project development, mining and environmental management.

About Australian Metals Corporation Pty Ltd

AMC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd (**APH**), is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of the Ebagoola South Gold Project located in Ebagoola, Queensland, comprising EPM 26678 (Ebagoola Project). The introduction of PBX into the Ebagoola Project forms part of APH's capital allocation strategy, with its near-term focus on its bauxite interests in the Aurukun region of North Queensland.

END

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ANNEXURE A – CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

Settlement of the Acquisition is conditional upon the satisfaction (or waiver by PBX) of the following conditions precedent:

(a) **Definitive Agreements:** execution of the definitive agreements to formalise and fully document the terms and conditions of the transaction (**Definitive Agreements**).

(b) **Due Diligence:** PBX confirming in writing to AMC that it is satisfied, in its sole discretion, with its due diligence on the Ebagoola Project.

(c) **Regulatory Approvals:** The parties obtaining all necessary corporate, governmental and regulatory approvals, consents or waivers required to complete the transaction.

(d) **PBX Shareholder Approvals:** PBX obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to complete the transaction.

(e) **AMC Shareholder Approvals:** AMC obtaining all necessary shareholder approvals required to complete the transaction.

(f) **Capital Raising:** PBX successfully conducting a capital raising to raise a minimum of $1,500,000 on terms to be determined by PBX at its absolute sole discretion.

(g) **Restriction Agreement:** AMC (and its controllers) executing a restriction agreement in relation to the Equity Consideration.

(h) **Material Adverse Change:** to PBX's reasonable satisfaction, there is no material adverse change affecting the Ebagoola Project.

(i) **Indigenous Partnership Program:** PBX adopting the Indigenous Partnership Program that AMC prepares in relation to addressing the development and implementation of indigenous participation, training, employment, business and contracting opportunities in connection with the Ebagoola Project.

ANNEXURE B – STATEMENT REGARDING HISTORIC EXPLORATION RESULTS

In accordance with ASX FAQ 36 (Announcements of Material Acquisitions), the Company provides the following information:

- the historic exploration results contained in this announcement and the Report have been reported by AMC and not the Company;

- the historic exploration results contained in this announcement and the Report were originally reported prior to the commencement of the JORC Code 2012, and accordingly these results may not conform to the requirements of the JORC Code 2012;

- the Company considers the historic exploration results to be reliable. There is detailed data relating to the methods used by the various previous tenement owners to obtain the results, and a number of the previous owners documented positive results and proceeded to conduct mining operations on the tenement area;

- a summary of the work programs on which the historic exploration results were based is included in section 6 of the Report;

- recent exploration work has been conducted by AMC in September 2019 on the tenement, and the results of this work are summarised in section 7 of the Report;

- subject to completing the Acquisition, the Company proposes to conduct short term drilling of a number of priority targets, and further exploration work to define additional drill targets. This would include a comprehensive review of historical exploration, detailed geological mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, soil sampling and costeaning to highlight high grade zones and zones of potentially greater mining widths;

- the historic production and exploration results contained in this announcement and the Report have been reviewed and compiled by Mr Jim Cran, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cran confirms that the historic production and exploration results contained in this announcement and the Report are an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project. Mr Cran is an employee of Geo Data Pty Ltd. Mr Cran has been a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for 26 years and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree with Honours in Geology and Mineralogy. Mr Cran has a personal interest in AMC by virtue of a 5% interest in the Ebagoola Project. Mr Cran has carried out exploration for gold and other metals for a period of 40 years. Mr Cran has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Production and exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cran consents to the inclusion in this announcement and the Report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears; and

- a cautionary statement regarding the historic exploration results is set out in the announcement.

EPM 26678 Ebagoola Reconnaissance and Data Review

By Jim Cran (BSc Geol. Hons. MAIG MSEG) and Adrian Thirtle

AUSTRALIAN METALS CORPORATION Pty Ltd

9th November 2019

SUMMARY

Exploration Permit for Minerals 26678 was granted to Australian Metals Corporation Pty Ltd on June 6th, 2019 for a period of 5 years. It consists of 94 sub-blocks (312.6 square kilometres) and is located on Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, 62 kilometres south of the town of Coen. The Peninsula Development Road, a formed but unpaved road, runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the EPM.

The tenement covers fourteen known historical gold mines. Production was from both hard rock and alluvial sources. The mines comprise part of the Hamilton Goldfield which is sub-divided into the northern Ebagoola Field and the southern Yarraden Field The tenement covers the south-eastern portion of the Ebagoola Field and all of the Yarraden Field. Gold mineralisation is associated with the large regional Ebagoola Shear and subsidiary structures. It is hosted in Proterozoic metamorphosed sediments and Early Devonian granites. Many of the mines are clearly associated with rhyolite intrusives of Permo-Carboniferous age. This setting is very similar to those hosting the large Kidston, Red Dome and Mount Leyshon gold mines in North Queensland.

Three gold exploration target types are evident. 1. The known historical gold mines exploited high-grade mesothermal quartz veins to only shallow depths. 2. Epithermal quartz veins carrying gold were discovered by Ross Mining while exploring the mesothermal vein systems. 3. Permo-Carboniferous stocks and intrusive breccias, one with old gold workings, provide targets for large scale intrusive related gold deposits (IRG e.g. Kidston).

The historical gold mines exploited mesothermal quartz veins containing gold. These were focussed on very high-grade shoots generally only above the water table (~ 25 m). Recent reconnaissance has shown that many of these exhibit wall rock sheeted and stockwork veins boding well for significant modern mining widths. Some of the prospects have been drilled sporadically to very shallow depths (average about 25m depth within areas already mined) looking for shallow oxidized resources for mill feed. The drilling, being open hole percussion, was susceptible to hole collapse, up hole contamination and poor sample return. The drilling also intersected voids where previous mining would have exploited high-grade ore. Despite this, very encouraging gold intersections were present. Intersections include 4 m @ 4.378 g/t Au at Lukin King and 2 m @ 8.559 g/t Au at Golden King. A single early diamond hole at Golden King returned gold assays including 2.6 m @ 3.0 g/t and 1.6 m @ 5.3 g/t from 52 m down hole depth.

Ross Mining discovered several epithermal quartz veins in the Golden King and Savannah area. During reconnaissance numerous epithermal quartz veins were mapped and sampled. Further work will likely locate more veins. The veins are narrow (generally less than 50 cm), have strike lengths up to 300 m and exhibit common epithermal minerals and textures. Previous rock chip sampling generated low order gold assays (< 1.0 g/t). Epithermal vein systems elsewhere exhibit strong vertical zonation of minerals, textures and gold grades. For example, the large, high-grade Vera Nancy gold deposit at Pajingo has only centimetre scale drusy epithermal quartz veins at surface with gold grades of less than 2 g/t. Planned diamond drilling by Ross Mining was never done.

Permo-Carboniferous intrusives at Spion Kop and Lapunya Mount offer exploration targets for large scale intrusive related gold deposits. Historical gold workings exist in intrusive breccia at Spion Kop where rock chip assays to 2.4 g/t Au were returned. The mineralisation trends north – south. A single diamond drill hole, drilled parallel to the structure, returned anomalous gold assays from surface to 200m down hole. The peak result was 2 m @ 1.24g/t Au from 162m downhole. A strong reverse magnetic dipole occurs adjacent to Lapunya Mount in an area of Permo-Carboniferous intrusives. Stream sediments and soils in the area exhibit anomalous metal contents but no drilling has been

done. Other targets for IRG deposits may be generated from aeromagnetic data, geological studies and reconnaissance.

Old alluvial gold mining leases existed along other parts of the Ebagoola Shear in areas of no recorded hard rock mining. Reconnaissance of these areas may generate further drill targets.

During the recent reconnaissance programme, fifty-three rock chip samples and one pan concentrate sample were collected and submitted to ALS in Townsville for gold and multi-element assay.

Recommendations for future work include historical data compilation into a GIS, further reconnaissance, geological mapping, systematic rock chip sampling, soil sampling, regional geophysics interpretation, ground based geophysics and drilling.

The mesothermal vein targets offer short term drill targets which require deeper drilling than previously completed.

The gold bearing epithermal veins have not been drilled. These are poorly outcropping and by analogy with the large epithermal gold deposit at Vera-Nancy present excellent drill targets.

The IRG targets require evaluation by ground-based geophysics, geochemistry and geological mapping. These are longer term, more conceptual drill targets and would involve deep diamond drilling. This would entail bold exploration of a high-risk nature but offer significant potential upside.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Preliminary work has been completed on Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 26678 – (Ebagoola Project) during September 2019. This report describes the work completed to date and presents the results. Work has included a preliminary review of open file reports on previous exploration in the area, land access requirements, field logistical preparations and field reconnaissance of areas highlighted by the open file reports and mineral occurrences noted in the Queensland MINOCC database. Rock chip and pan concentrate sampling was carried out. Regional geophysical data has been downloaded from the GADDS website. Local infrastructure and logistics have been investigated.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results (as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Production and exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'), historic production and historic exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Jim Cran, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cran has been a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists for twenty-six years and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree with Honours in Geology and Mineralogy.

Mr Cran is an employee of Geo Data Pty Ltd. Mr Cran declares that he has a personal interest in Australian Metals Corporation Pty Ltd by virtue of a 5% interest in the Ebagoola Project.

Mr Cran has carried out exploration for gold and other metals for a period of 40 years. Mr Cran has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Production and exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cran consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which is appears.

2 TENURE AND SETTING

EPM 26678 was granted on 6th June 2019 for a period of 5 years, expiring on 5th June 2024. It consists of 94 sub-blocks (312.6 km^2) and is located on Cape York Peninsula, 60 km south of Coen in Queensland (see Figures 1 and 2). It lies between 25 to 56 km north of Musgrave Telegraph Station and immediately south of Yarraden. The Peninsula Development Road, a formed but unpaved road, runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the EPM (Figure 2).

The permit area is primarily located within one property, Bamboo Station, owned by Mr S. Browning. The remainder falls within the Yarraden Station landholdings. Notices of Intention of Entry were issued to both property owners in early September 2019.

The country is primarily weathered granite sands and poor tropical soils supporting low savannah scrub of stringybark, boxwoods and other eucalypts with areas of native grasses. Upon the fresh granite uplands, sandy soils are supporting grass trees (Xanthorrhoea) and Melaleucas. There is little to no standing water due to the sandy watercourses except for some farm dams for grazing stock. The main economic activity in the area is open range beef cattle grazing. Due to the tropical monsoon season, poor creek crossings and boggy soils, the typical field season only extends from the end of May until mid-January. The water table is reportedly between 20 and 25 metres below surface in most places and this limited the depth of historical mining because of unsophisticated pumping technology. The intermittently flowing Lukin and Coleman Rivers transect the tenement (Figure 3).

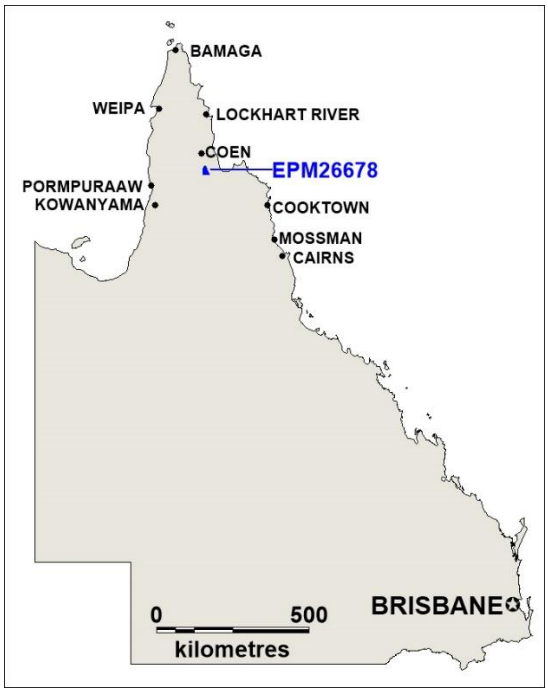

Figure 1. Tenement Location

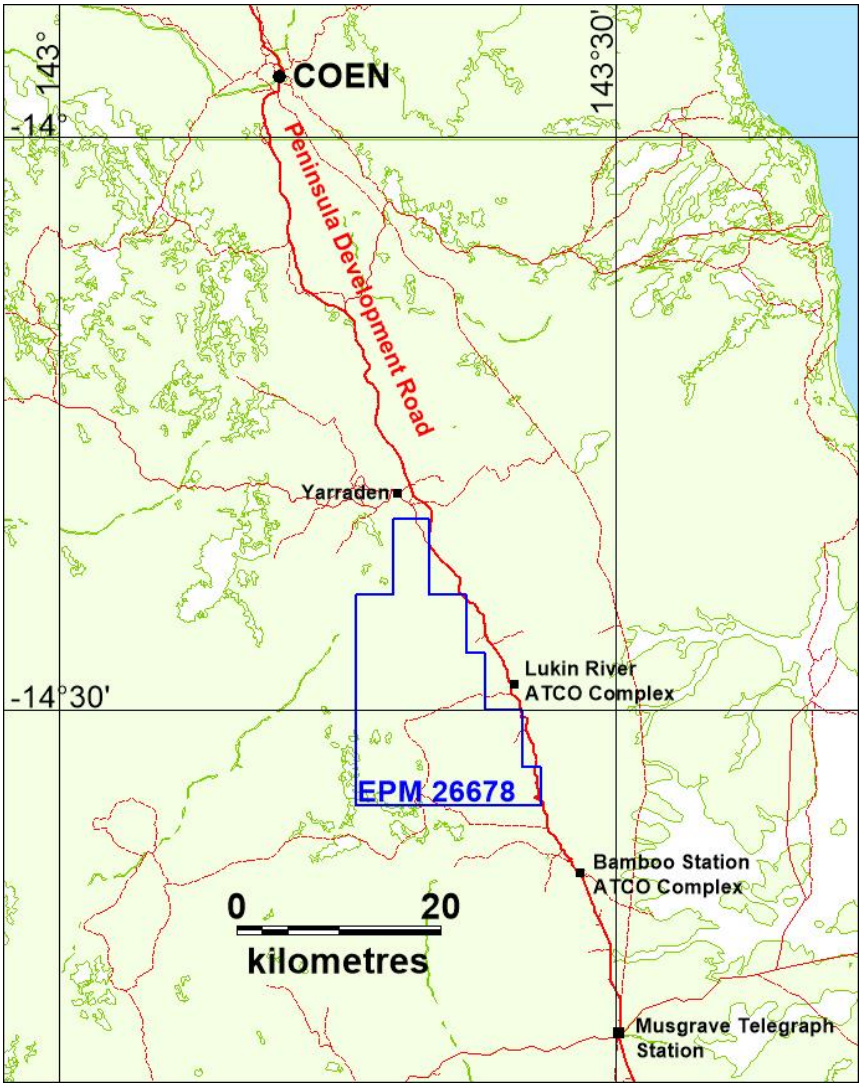

Figure 2. Tenement location and local infrastructure

3 LOGISTICS

3.1 Accommodation

At Bamboo Station Homestead, 17 km north of Musgrave Telegraph Station (Figure 2), the property owners, Mr Scott and Mrs Karen Browning offer accommodation for up to 10 people in self-contained air-conditioned ATCO units, all with ensuite bathrooms. Attached to this complex is a commercial kitchen and dining area. The complex operates off solar power and generator, and usually has a wireless connection to the owner's private satellite communications, however the remote server was down while we stayed there. The usual rental is $125 per night per person.

Additional accommodation can be provided by Mr Browning 25 km north of Bamboo Station Homestead, close to the entrance track into the project area from the Peninsula Development Road. The Lukin River ATCO complex (Figures 2 and 3) of 30 new self-contained ATCO units with ensuite bathrooms and an open plan office block, two executive offices, kitchen and a laundry. They were originally constructed for the Department of Transport during the upgrading of the Peninsula Development Road but are currently vacant. The site is powered by a 12 KVA diesel generator and has its own communication satellite dish which is connected but presently has no service connection. The site is supplied with water by truck, provided by the landowner. This complex is very convenient to the project site, but suitable only for groups of ten personnel or more because of the costs associated with the running of the generator. The cost of renting the complex is negotiable with the property owner.

Accommodation, in motel type units, is available at Musgrave Telegraph Station (Figure 2) for $125 per night. There are no cooking facilities or shop, but meals are available in-house. Diesel fuel is available at a premium cost of $1.81 per litre when similar fuel in Brisbane and Townsville retails for $1.45 per litre. There is also a limited supply of unleaded petrol available.

3.2 Freight

There are four regular freight delivery services per week from Cairns and via Cooktown. These can be contacted to obtain groceries, supplies or spare parts. In addition, there are three tanker deliveries of fuel per week going north. Arrangements can be made to refuel the support truck for drill rigs and the heavy machinery off the Development Road adjacent to the site. There would be a requirement to establish an account with the fuel provider prior to any deliveries.

3.3 Transport of personnel

There is a regular light aircraft service, carrying mail, once a week from Cairns to Musgrave Telegraph Station. This service also carries passengers. The inbound journey from Cairns is one stop, however the return journey to Cairns entails several stops at stations, missions and other small settlements.

A regular passenger air service from Cairns to Coen and return occurs several times per week.

It is possible to hire vehicles from Coen, but the type and suitability of those available and the hire costs and conditions are unknown.

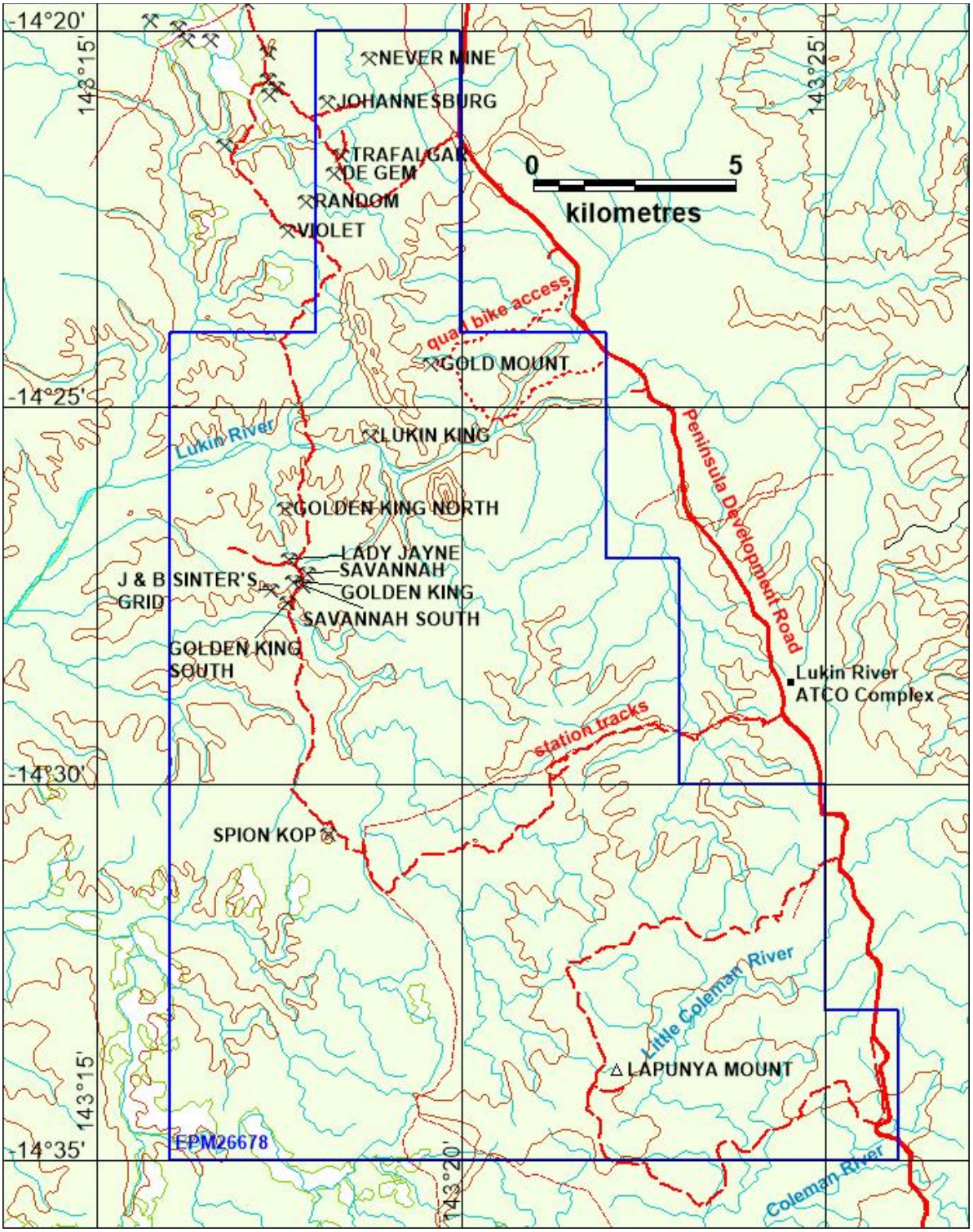

Figure 3. Main topographic features within EPM 26678 and location of historical gold mine workings

4 HISTORICAL MINING

The Geological Survey of Queensland Mineral Occurrence Database (MINOCC) contains records for fourteen historical gold mines within the EPM. Their locations are shown on Figure 3 and some MINOCC data are tabulated in Tables 1 and 2. The mines are part of the Hamilton Goldfield which has been sub-divided into the Ebagoola and the Yarraden Fields. The Ebagoola Field lies mainly to the north-west of the EPM and extends into its northern portion. The Yarraden Field lies in the central portion of the EPM.

Mine	UTM Zone	MGA East	MGA North	Extent Of Workings, Metres	Commodity
Never Mine	54	749520	8413666	~100 Long, ~5 Wide And >2 Deep	Au
Johannesburg	54	748470	8412616	~150 Long, ~5 Wide And ~6 Deep	Au
Trafalgar	54	748820	8411316	~150 Long, ~5 Wide And ~15 Deep	Au
De Gem	54	748620	8410866		Au
Gold Mount	54	750970	8406166	~200 Long, ~3 Wide And >20 Deep	Au
Lukin King	54	749470	8404416	~200 Long, ~20 Wide And ~21 Deep	Au
Golden King North	54	747320	8402666	~70 Long And ~2 Wide	Au
Lady Jayne	54	747420	8401416		Au
Savannah	54	747870	8401066	>200 Long, ~50 Wide And >50 Deep	Au
Golden King	54	747520	8400866	~700 Long, ~4 Wide And >55 Deep	Au
Savannah South	54	747770	8400766	~100 Long And ~5 Wide	Au
J & B Sinter's Grid	54	746970	8400666		Au
Golden King South	54	747370	8400366	~200 Long And ~2 Wide	Au
Spion Kop	54	748320	8394666	~150 Long, ~2 Wide And >10 Deep	Au

Table 1. Historical mines within EPM 26678 from MINOCC

All the mines are classified in the MINOCC as very small, with less than 0.5 tonnes (16,000 troy oz) of gold produced from each. Historical production was limited because only very high-grade portions were economically viable at the time and because of the shallow water table. Many of the mine areas, particularly those in the Ebagoola Field, have been subject to later alluvial mining.

Mine	Start Year	End Year	Ore Type	Tonnes	Au kg	Au oz	Au g/t	Period of Production
Johannesburg	1/01/1900	31/12/1900	Known Historic Production	9	0.5	16.08	55.56	
Trafalgar	1/01/1894	31/12/1996	Known Historic Production	1,041	75.1	2,414.52	72.14	Period of production is approximate only.
Trafalgar	1/07/1996	30/06/1997	Alluvium		0.43	13.82		
Trafalgar	1/07/1997	30/06/1998	Alluvium		0.43	13.82		
Trafalgar	1/07/1999	30/06/2000	Alluvium		0.2	6.43		
Gold Mount	1/01/1900	31/12/1923	Known Historic Production	1,102	36.4	1,170.29	33.03	1900-1904, 1906-1911, 1921, 1923
Lukin King	1/01/1904	31/12/1926	Known Historic Production	2,513	118.4	3,806.65	47.12	1904-1907, 1909, 1911, 1924-1926
Savannah	1/01/1901	31/12/1941	Known Historic Production	2,688	157.6	5,066.96	58.63	1901-1907, 1912-1913, 1915,1938-1941
Golden King	1/01/1901	31/12/1921	Known Historic Production	7,741	254.4	8,179.15	32.86	1901-1907, 1909-1917, 1921

Table 2. Historical production and grade from MINOCC

No production of silver or other commodities is recorded.

While production was small, the gold grades are exceptionally high and indicate very selective mining. This bodes well for the delineation of significant tonnes at the lower grades that are economically mineable today. All mining occurred only at shallow depth and potential depth extensions provide good drill targets.

5 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Proterozoic metamorphic units are the oldest rocks in the area, comprising gneiss and schist units. These were intruded by granitic plutons during the Devonian. Rhyolite, rhyodacite, andesite and diorite dykes and plugs were intruded during the Permo-Carboniferous and are genetically related to gold mineralisation in the district. The Ebagoola Shear Zone and subsidiary structures were fundamental in determining the distribution of the Permo-Carboniferous intrusions and gold mineralisation.

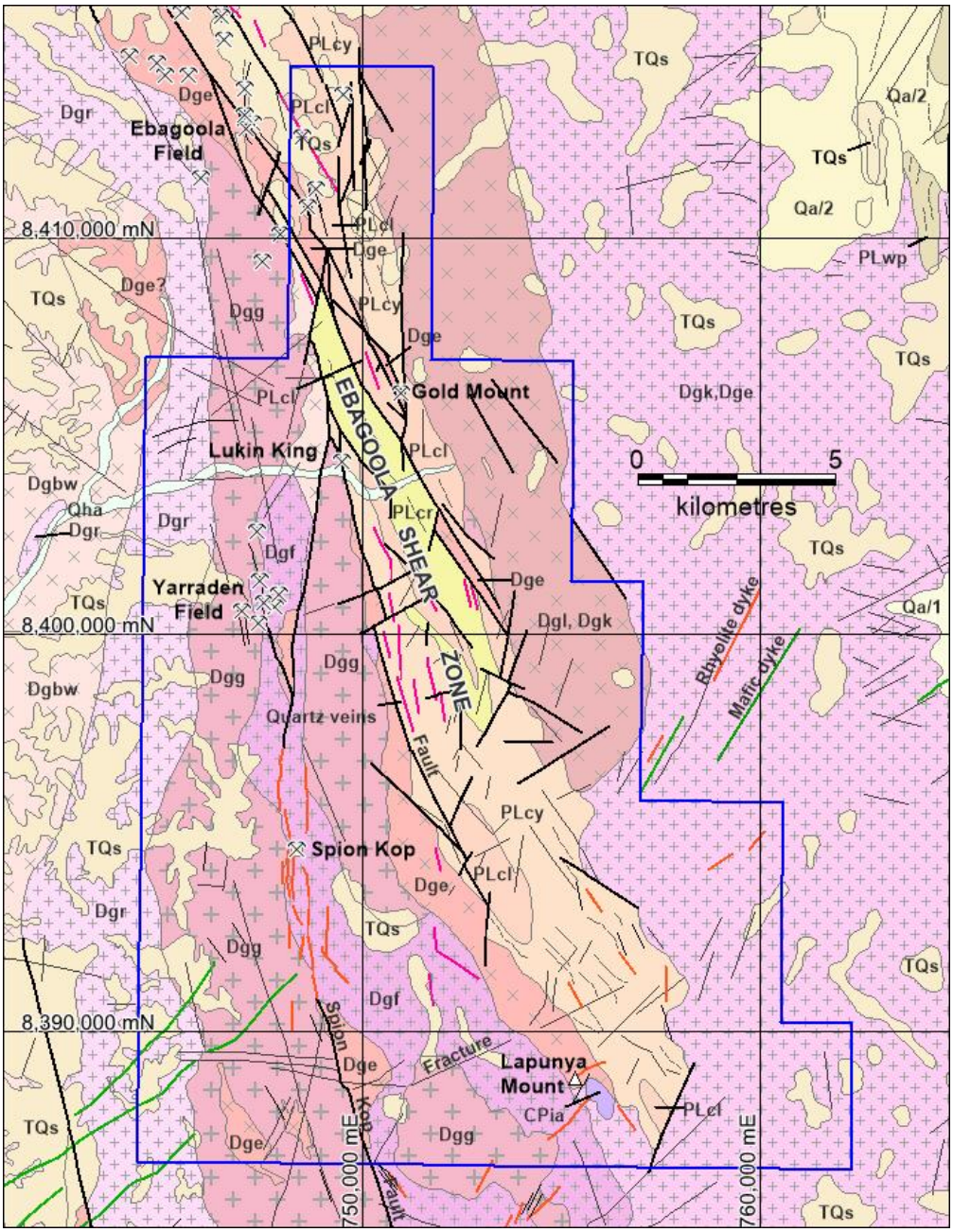

Figure 4. Regional Geology (after GSQ, BMR)

North-east trending structures, interpreted primarily from aeromagnetic data, control the emplacement of mafic and felsic dykes. They were likely also emplaced during the Permo-Carboniferous. These structures are considered important in the localisation of mineralisation.

Figure 4 shows the regional geology of the area (after GSQ and BMR). Appendix 4 contains the geological legend. (Whitaker et al. 1977)

6 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

An initial review of previous exploration has been completed. Relevant information found to date is summarised.

It is important to emphasise that results quoted here are taken from reports submitted to the Queensland Mines Department. The reports were not designed for public consumption or to be published. Not all data, just those pertinent to highlight areas for possible future exploration are included. If all data are required references are made to the source documents available through the Queensland Government online QDEX portal.

The results reported in this section have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose these exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012.

Locations of surface samples and drill collars in these reports use local grids and were not surveyed. These have not been transformed to real world coordinates. This could be accomplished by surveying of prominent features on the maps included in the reports but would still contain any errors and inaccuracies inherent in the original data.

6.1 Consolidated Mining Industries Ltd, 1968 - 1971

CMI drilled a single 66m diamond hole (DDH3 - 60º inclination) at Golden King. Their best downhole intersection was 5.7 m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 51.74 m depth (including 1.6 m @ 5.36 g/t Au and 12.86 g/t Ag). (Hughes, 1970, CR 3059). The wall rocks of the main intersections contain very significant gold content. Table 3 contains all assay results. Detection limits for Au and Ag were very high by today's standards.

Sample ID	From m	To m	DH Width m	Au g/t	Ag g/t
B856	20.73	22.25	1.52	3.06	1.07
B857	22.25	23.77	1.52	0.92	0
B858	23.77	25.3	1.53	<0.77	2.14
B859	31.01	32.54	1.53	0.92	2.14
B860	41.58	42.57	0.99	3.83	1.07
B861	47.17	48.69	1.52	<0.77	1.07
B862	48.69	50.22	1.53	<0.77	1.07
B863	50.22	51.74	1.52	<0.77	1.07
B864	51.74	53.26	1.52	3.06	1.07
B865	53.26	54.33	1.07	3.06	1.07
B866	54.33	55.85	1.52	1.53	<0.77
B867	55.85	57.45	1.6	5.36	12.86
B868	57.45	58.98	1.53	0.92	2.14
B869	58.98	60.25	1.27	0.92	-0.77
B870	60.25	61.77	1.52	1.22	2.14

Table 3. Assays for the Golden King diamond drill hole DDH3 (converted to metric units and rounded)

6.2 CRA Exploration Pty Ltd, 1978 - 1981

CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) completed an orientation soil sampling programme on parts of the Ebagoola Field and near Golden King. They concluded that gold mineralisation was associated with arsenic assays of greater than 250ppm.

A strong remnant magnetic anomaly was identified at Lapunya Mount from regional aeromagnetic data (BMR).

CRAE explored for large, low grade stratabound gold mineralisation by 25 m spaced RAB drilling to shallow depths, to obtain C horizon soil samples below sand cover. This was completed adjacent to the mine workings at Golden King, Savannah, and at Lapunya Mount. The soils were assayed for Pb, Zn, Cu and As. The assays defined a zone of coincident Zn, Cu and As anomalism at Lapunya Mount. No arsenic results greater than 250 ppm were returned from any of the areas and so no Au assays were done. This is very odd, as gold assays are the best indicator for gold mineralisation. The 250 ppm threshold was described as “arbitrary” in one report (Carville, 1980) and that this required review. A review was not reported.

Fourteen rock chip samples were collected from Spion Kop and assayed for Au, Ag, As, Mo, Cu, Pb and Zn. Gold assayed to 2.4g/t, Mo to 255 ppm and As to 1.25%. They concluded that the gold and molybdenum mineralisation is confined to a narrow zone of shearing and brecciation and did no more work (Carville, 1980 CR 7888, Buerger, 1980 CR 8122, Buerger, 1981 CR10609).

6.3 Austamax Resources Ltd, 1984

Austamax completed geological mapping, rock chip sampling, ground magnetics and drilled a single diamond hole (SKDH1) at Spion Kop. Rock chips returned assays to 0.298g/t Au and indicated widespread arsenic anomalism with results to 4,500 ppm. Ground magnetics produced a series of north-south trending lows. Despite the trend of the magnetics and that indicated by the mine workings

being north-south, their diamond hole was drilled with an azimuth due south. Sampling was done on 2m intervals. The hole was completed at 223.5 m depth. Arsenic values were high throughout and peaked at 2 m @ 7,400 ppm. Gold is anomalous from surface to 200m downhole, with most results being greater than 0.03g/t. The peak result was 2 m @ 0.124 g/t. from 162 m. (Duncan-Kemp, 1984, CR 14753).

The MLA was abandoned. It is inexplicable that the hole was drilled parallel to structure and no rationale was discussed in the Austamax report.

6.4 Billiton (Shell), 1985 – 1986

Billiton carried out rock chip sampling and trenching at Never Mine, Johannesburg, Trafalgar, Gold Mount, Lukin King, Golden King, Golden King North, Golden King South, Savannah and Spion Kop. They completed shallow percussion drilling at Johannesburg and Gold Mount.

6.4.1 Never Mine

Rock chip sampling at Never Mine averaged 0.62 g/t Au and peaked at 2.5 g/t Au in sericite silica altered wall rock schist.

6.4.2 Johannesburg

At Johannesburg, a white quartz "blow" trends 305^{O} and dips 60^{O} east. It strikes for 150 m. Discrete quartz veins up to 1 m wide occur in the meta-sediment wall rocks. The mica schist selvage contains limonitic and vein quartz stockworks. Two shafts exist, one in the quartz blow and the other 10 m to the east which intersects a second reef of at least 5 m true width.

A single rock channel sample was collected from a shallow trench and assayed 5 metres @ 3.48 g/t Au. Billiton drilled beneath that trench (hole JP 1). Their best intercept was 2m @ 0.43g/t Au at about 28m downhole in the hanging wall of the main blow.

6.4.3 Trafalgar

The Trafalgar main reef is 0.9 to 1.2 m wide and dips $80 – 90^{O}$ west. A 0.2 m wide reef occurs 3 m to the east in the footwall. Ball, 1901 quotes assays of 59.69 g/t Au and 87.35 g/t Au for these reefs. Two samples of mullock collected by Billiton averaged 1.85 g/t Au.

6.4.3 Gold Mount

Two adjacent veins are present. The eastern vein reaches 1.5 m thickness. Country rock between the veins to 3m thickness, carries gold in quartz stringers. The western vein reaches 1.2 m thickness. Country rock is schist and gneiss. Billiton samples of un-veined gneiss wall rock range in gold content from 1.4 to 1.9 g/t Au from seven samples. Samples with quartz stockwork assayed to 7.8 g/t Au. Average grade for all rock chip samples is 5.65 g/t Au over an area of 200 by 10 metres.

Four shallow percussion holes (total 202 m) were drilled at Gold Mount with a best intersection of 10 m @ 1.23 g/t Au including 2 m @ 4.72 g/t Au at about 20 m below surface (hole GMP4). The

other holes (GMP1 to GMP3) all contain gold intersections including 22 m @ 0.62 g/t from approximately 16 m downhole (GMP1) and 2 m @ 1.3 g/t from approximately 24 m downhole (GMP3). The shallow holes all intersected the lode position at about the water table level.

If the drilling was open hole percussion, which is likely (drill method not recorded), results may not be representative and would probably be an under-estimation. The drilling was clearly aimed at the definition of shallow open pittable resources and did not drill below depths where previous mining would have exploited high-grade zones.

6.4.4 Lukin King

Lodes occur as lenticular concordant quartz veins, striking north-south, hosted in graphitic schist. Lens widths are up to 1.5 m and average 12 m length over a strike length of workings of 177 m. Mullock samples assayed with results ranging from 0.02 to 1.42 g/t Au.

6.4.5 Golden King, Golden King South, Golden King North

Workings occur over a 900 m strike length. Fourteen rock chip samples in the southern part of the Golden King workings, of wall rock granitic gneiss, assayed from 0.01 to 0.11 g/t Au. The lode is up to 7 metres wide. Two mullock samples average 2.69 g/t Au. At Golden King South three mullock samples averaged 1.05 g/t Au. A pit face on a 10 cm wide quartz vein in sericite altered granite at Golden King North assayed 15.1 g/t Au.

6.4.5 Savannah

The Savannah reef is hosted in granite and minor rhyolite. Intense sericite alteration occurs on lode selvages. Sub-vertical quartz vein sheets occur in rhyolite, a sample of which assayed 1.49 g/t Au. Three samples of mullock and pit walls average 2.71 g/t Au.

6.4.6 Spion Kop

Spion Kop is a 300 m wide rhyolite pipe. At the northern main workings, mineralisation seen in shaft mullock occurs in a felsite breccia containing abundant arsenopyrite. Four rock chip samples averaged 0.48 g/t Au and peaked at 0.98 g/t Au. A strong north-south fracturing and pegmatite – quartz trend is developed. On the eastern pipe contact, pits are in a one metre wide zone of quartz vein sheets with intense brecciation. Three rock chip samples were collected. Duplicate samples assayed 2.42 and 0.18 g/t Au. Coarse grained biotite granite, thought to be barren, assayed 0.95 g/t Au. Rhyolite on the summit, with a weak net of quartz veins, assayed <0.01 g/t Au. Six rock chip samples of rhyolite on the north-eastern and north-western county rock contact also assayed <0.01 g/t Au.

Bulk cyanide leach assays of stream sediments from drainages on the southern side of Spion Kop were 3.55 and 6.8 ppb Au. Billiton considered these to be below anomaly threshold. Stream sediment sampling produced assays of arsenic to 400ppm (background 10ppm) and antimony to 12 ppm (background 4 ppm).

(Buchhorn, 1985 CR15610 and Truelove, 1986 CR15611).

6.5 Ross Mining, 1987 – 1988

Ross Mining completed regional BLEG and 180# stream geochemistry, mapping and rock chip sampling of known reefs and shallow open hole percussion drilling of some of the known reefs. Mapping rock chip sampling and petrology of the some of the epithermal veins that they had discovered were carried out. Costeaning was also completed on some of the epithermal veins.

Their stated objective was to locate open pittable quartz fissure lodes and stockworks above the water table. They also aimed to assess the epithermal veins and eluvial/alluvial areas.

Detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling were completed over the known reefs at Johannesburg, Golden King, Savannah, Gold Mount and Lukin King. Rock chip results are not discussed in their report text but are plotted on maps. Shallow open hole percussion drilling was undertaken at Golden King and Lukin King.

6.5.1 Johannesburg

Five rock samples at Johannesburg produced low order assays with a peak of 2 m @ 0.6 g/t Au from a channel sample.

6.5.2 Golden King

Sixteen rock chip samples were collected from Golden King. Their best results were channel samples of 12m @ 1.2g/t Au and 1m @ 2.4g/t Au. Grab samples from mullock produced two significant results being 2.3 and 17.8 g/t Au. Mapping indicates that the lode splits into three separate lodes at the north end. The northern part of the Golden King was mapped in a second phase of work. Apparently, this area is called “Star of Hope” in the historical literature. Four percussion holes totalling 113 metres were drilled at Golden King. These were open hole percussion. Poor return due to the intersection of workings was recorded in one interval (hole GKP4, 22 - 23 m) and contamination below 17 metres was suspected in GKP2. In hole GKP3, a down hole interval of 2 metres assayed 8.559g/t Au from 16 m down-hole (including 1 metre @ 15.56 g/t Au from 16 m). Hole GKP2 intersected 1 m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 16 m and GKP4 intersected 1 m @ 0.38 g/t Au from 6m.

6.5.3 Savannah and Savannah South

Seven rock samples were collected at Savannah and two at Savannah South. At Savannah results from a channel sample peaked at 1.5m @ 0.2g/t Au and 8.4g/t Au. The samples from Savannah South were barren.

6.5.4 Gold Mount

Eight rock chip samples were collected at Gold Mount. Significant assay results include 2 m @ 3.6 g/t Au and 2m @ 4.0 g/t Au.

6.5.5 Lukin King

Five Rock chips from Lukin King returned a peak assay of 4.69g/t Au from a mullock grab sample. Four channel samples resulted in a peak assay of 1.2m @ 0.28g/t Au. The width of the zone of main workings was recorded as about 60 metres. Seven shallow percussion drill holes were completed at Lukin King totalling 180.5 metres, including a collapsed hole that was re-drilled from a different collar position. A one-metre zone of no sample return was recorded in hole LKP1A and a two-metre zone in hole LKP1, probably due to the intersection of old workings. Three samples went missing and were not assayed. Hole LKP5 intersected a zone of 7 m @ 2.91 g/t Au from 16 m including 4 m @ 4.378 g/t Au from 19 m (down-hole widths). It also intersected 4 m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 5m. Hole LKP1A intersected 3m @ 2.397g/t Au from 1m down-hole. Hole LKP6 returned an intersection of 9 m @ 1.063 g/t Au from 5 m including 4 m @ 1.448 g/t Au from 5 m. All holes returned significant results with numerous other low-grade intersections in the range 0.1 to 0.312 g/t Au for down-hole intervals of one to nine metres. Ross Mining stated that "initial drilling at Lukin King indicates considerable potential requiring further testing". No further work was done.

6.5.6 Epithermal veins

Epithermal quartz veins were initially discovered at J' & B's Find and Sinter. A float search and grid-based mapping significantly increased the area of known epithermal veins to the north to the Lady Jane Mine area. Early rock chip sampling did not encounter economic grades with the maximum grade being 0.5 g/t Au. Detailed mapping, costeaning and rock chip sampling at J' & B's Find, Sinter and Lady Jayne showed that the veins are less than 0.5m wide. Rock sample assays are plotted on maps but not discussed in the text of Ross Mining's reports. Rock sample descriptions and assays are not tabulated. In some areas the mesothermal quartz is overprinted with epithermal vein. Unfortunately, on the maps it is not always clear if samples are collected from epithermal or mesothermal veins and interpretation is difficult. At the northern end of Lady Jayne, marked on the map as "Bulletin Claim", they plot an "open stope, mass lode qtz with prophlitic alt + comm carb replacement fab – on mullock pile". This description suggests that the quartz is epithermal. A nearby rock sample (3630), within an area of mapped epithermal quartz float, assayed 19.16 g/t Au. This, and two other similar examples on the map suggest the possibility of good gold grade in epithermal veins, but do not confirm it. The results are not discussed in their reports. Sampling is required.

Planned diamond drilling of selected epithermal veins "was postponed due to mechanical failure of the rig." The drilling was never done. Petrography done on epithermal quartz samples, by K.R.T.A of New Zealand, confirmed the epithermal origin of the veins.

6.5.7 Stream sediment sampling

Bulk cyanide leach (BCL) and -80# stream sediment sampling were completed across the ATPs 4661M, Lukin River and 3549M, Ebagoola at an approximate density of 4 km^2. BCL assays greater than 0.4 ppb Au were considered anomalous. All anomalies, except for one, were attributed to known lodes. The exception (sample 131) assayed 5.1 ppb Au. Ferruginous lode material with subtle epithermal overprints was seen in the vicinity of this sample site. Follow-up was recommended but never done.

Despite the encouragement at Lukin King with proposed further work, the postponed diamond drilling of epithermal veins and the BCL anomaly requiring follow-up, the next six-monthly report stated that results were not sufficiently encouraging, and the tenement was dropped. A resource was defined at the Queenslander Mine outside of EPM 26678. Six mining leases were applied for, but their locations are not described.

(Lawton, 1987 CR 17479, Vincent, 1988 CR18897 and Lawton et al.,1989 CR20859)

6.6 CRAE 1991 – 1994

CRAE previously identified a strong remnantly magnetized magnetic "bulls-eye" feature at Lapunya Mount in regional aeromagnetic data (see Section 6.2 of this report). CRAE were searching for porphyry style or structurally controlled gold deposits.

A ground magnetic survey was completed which confirmed a large amplitude (up to 1,400 nT) remnantly magnetized (reverse dipole) feature over an outcropping diorite/gabbro body.

Stream sediment sampling found one anomalous, 1 km^2, drainage carrying 75 ppm Cu and 50 ppm Zn and a coincident 12.8 ppb Au BCL result near Lapunya Mount. Two initial rock chip samples were collected in the area with one returning assays of 0.265 g/t Au and 500 ppm As. This, and the previously identified coincident Zn, Cu, and As soil anomaly defined previously (Section 6.2) prompted further work.

Infill and repeat stream sediment sampling of the Cu, Zn and Au anomalous drainage area returned background values.

Grid-based soil sampling was carried out over the area of coincident Cu, Zn and Au anomalous catchments, the anomalous rock chip gold and the magnetic feature. All soils sample returned assays less than 0.01g/t Au except for one which assayed 0.1g/t Au. Six rock chip samples were collected in the area returning a peak assay of 0.11 g/t Au.

The tenement was relinquished.

(Feld, 1992 CR23651, Clarke, 1993 CR25071, Clarke, 1994 CR25256)

6.7 Golden Era Mining Ltd. 1990 – 1996

Golden Era Mining, who were mining in the Ebagoola Field, explored the area for alluvial, eluvial and shallow hard rock resources.

Initially a joint venture with CRAE, carried out soil sampling and percussion drilling at Spion Kop. CRA carried out an initial soil sampling programme. They defined "a repeatable and coherent Au anomaly and therefore the potential for significant gold mineralisation at depth." (results to 150 ppb Au). The anomaly runs along the south-eastern slope of the hill.

A total of 6 shallow percussion holes (total 117 m) were drilled to test the down dip extension of the anomalous gold zone. Samples were collected over 2 m intervals. Hole SDK4 intersected a zone of 10 m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 20 m downhole, including 2 m @ 3.5 g/t and 2 m @ 2.5 g/t. Hole SDK5

intersected 75 m @ 1.24 g/t Au from surface to the end of the hole including the peak result of 2 m @ 1.29 g/t. (Broadbent 1991, CR 22690) CRA withdrew from the joint venture.

Golden Era Mining continued exploration of the tenement. Their work included digging of a costean, rock chip sampling and the drilling of four shallow percussion holes at Gold Mount (maximum depth 24 m down-hole). The holes were designated GMP 5 to GMP 8. The holes were sampled on one metre intervals. Two of the holes intersected open stopes (GMP 5 and GMP8).

GMP 5 intersected strongly anomalous gold over its whole length, with assays ranging from 0.14 to 1.17 g/t Au. Hole GMP 6 intersected 14 m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 4 m down-hole, including 1m @ 7.12 g/t from 13 m. All intervals assayed greater than 0.17 g/t Au. Hole GMP 7 returned 7m @ 2.21g/t Au from 6m down-hole, including individual one metre intervals of 4.59 from 6 m, 3.26 from 8 m, and 2.37 g/t Au from 9 m. The last interval of the hole (19 – 20m) assayed 3.34 g/t Au. All intervals assayed greater than 0.27 g/t Au. Hole GMP 8, again contained gold through its whole length, with all one metre intervals assaying in the range 0.14 to 1.99 g/t Au. The 7m interval at the bottom of the hole (17 to 24 m) averaged 1.41 g/t. (Evans, 1992 CR 24031)

Golden Era conducted costeaning and bulk sampling of known alluvial, eluvial and hard rock gold areas including Johannesburg and Ryan's Creek South within our EPM. Results at Johannesburg were negative with three bulk samples each returning 0.1 g/t Au. At Ryan's Creek South one 2 m costean sample in bedrock returned 8.25 g/t Au and another 2.25 g/t Au. One bulk sample (nominally 1 tonne), again from bedrock, returned 5.3g/t Au. Ryan's Creek South lies within our tenement west of Trafalgar. Numerous old pits in the area are sunk on quartz leaders hosted in graphitic schists. (Evans, 1993 CR 25937)

6.8 Stirton 1994 - 1997

Stirton Exploration Group, in joint venture with Gibson Gold and Resources NL and Golden Era Mining, held the ground from 1994 to 1997. No work was done on the ground, but a comprehensive review of previous work was carried out. Additionally, conceptual work, based on geological models of large Permo-Carboniferous felsic intrusive related gold deposits (IRGD) in North Queensland (Kidston, Red Dome and Mount Leyshon), was done. Structural corridors possibly focussing IRG deposits were interpreted from existing regional airborne geophysical data and government geological mapping.

Stirton also advocated for the deep drilling of the mesothermal vein systems that had previously only been subject to very shallow drilling looking for open pittable gold resources in the zones already exploited by historical miners. The epithermal vein systems of the district were also considered highly prospective. After unsuccessfully trying to finance the testing of their concepts the ground was dropped in 1997. (Stirton et al., 1998 CR30233)

6.9 Ebagoola Gold Mines 2004 - 2012

Ebagoola Gold Mines (EGM), a subsidiary of Gulf Mines Ltd, in joint venture with Yellow Gold Pty Ltd, explored a group of five contiguous EPMs in the region including EPM 12119 covering the Ebagoola Field and EPM 15369 covering the Yarraden Field.

They completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey and purchased Landsat 7 digital image data over the region.

Ground-based exploration was carried out over prospects within the Ebagoola Field, including Never Mine, Trafalgar and Johannesburg. Minimal work was also done at Lukin King in the Yarraden Field. Soil sampling, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, channel sampling of existing costeans, diamond drilling and IP surveys were done. The diamond drilling was all done on prospects in the Ebagoola Field outside of EPM 26678 and may provide useful information on mineralisation style and genesis applicable within EPM 26678 and regionally. The vast majority of the other ground-based exploration occurred there also.

Five rock chip grab samples from wall rock in pits at Never Mine gave a best result of 0.66 g/t Au. Rock chip channel sampling at Never Mine (53 samples), over generally two metre intervals and one metre intervals across lodes, produced gold results to 2.75 g/t. Thirty-four soil samples peaked at only 9 ppb Au. One thousand line metres of IP were surveyed. The resistivity data do not give a clear result which may be due to the dry surface layer producing high contact resistance with the electrodes. Multiple chargeable zones exist. A central chargeable zone on one survey line coincides with a resistivity high and the line of mineralisation. Chargeable features at each end of that line are of uncertain origin.

Two rock chip grab samples from Lukin King wall rock in pits gave a best result of 0.74 g/t Au.

Six soil samples were collected at Trafalgar with a maximum result of 44 ppb Au. Two lines of IP were completed at Trafalgar, but results are not discussed. During geological mapping rock chip samples were collected with a peak assay result of 2.87 g/t Au. Later soil sampling produced an assay result of 1000 ppb Au.

Johannesburg soil sampling (6 samples) produced a best result of only 3 ppb Au. During geological mapping rock chip samples were collected with a maximum assay result of 6.41 g/t Au.
(Winterbotham, 2007 CR45844, Remta, 2012 CR 70526)

7 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND SAMPLING

Field reconnaissance was completed, during September, at the fourteen known historical mine sites based on their MINOCC locations. Preliminary review of historical data was completed prior to the reconnaissance and areas of interest from the records also underwent reconnaissance. Further review of historical data, after the field reconnaissance programme highlighted other features and areas at some these prospects, not seen during the reconnaissance.

During the work fifty-three rock chip samples and one pan concentrate were collected. These were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Townsville for assay for gold (method code Au-AA25, 30g charge fire assay, AAS determination) and a multielement suite (ME-MS61, 0.25g charge, four acid digestion, ICP-MS determination). Sample locations are shown on Figures 5 to 9. Sample descriptions are given in Appendix 2 and assays in Appendix 3. Except for the pan concentrate sample, all samples are rock chip grab samples. Channel sampling was not done. Standards and blanks were not submitted.

Outcrop, mine workings, and sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS. Mineralisation style and size potential were assessed at each site based on available surface expression. An assessment of the priority for further work of each target is made. This takes into account previous exploration results. Accessibility for drilling was also noted.

7.1 Never Mine

Small hard rock workings occur over a strike length of one hundred and forty metres. These are all less than 2.5 metres deep and indicate that historical mining was limited. At the southern end a slot about 30 metres long, 2 metres wide and a metre deep was excavated along the eastern margin of a buck white quartz vein, to 1.5 m wide, which was left unmined. This vein resembles numerous buck quartz blows throughout the EPM which are unmineralised. A 2 x 2 x 2m pit and small trench occurs north of the slot and also sit on the eastern margin of a buck white quartz vein. Outcrop of a strong stockwork of ferruginous quartz stringers (Sample NMR01) occurs in the workings just east of the buck vein. It returned an assay of 1.965 g/t Au. The stockwork is hosted in quartz muscovite schist. Seventy-five metres north is a pit (3 x 3 x 1m). Mullock includes white to grey mesothermal vein quartz, some with bands of apparent fine-grained sulphide (Sample NMR02). Mica schist mullock also occurs. The sample returned grades of 12.0 g/t Au and 10.25 g/t Ag. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5. A further 45 metres north a round pit, 8m across and 2.5m deep, produced only mica schist mullock. Of the 140 m strike length of hard rock workings mining seems to have occurred intermittently over only about 80 m.

Just to the north of the hard rock workings are historical trenches, in soil, looking for northern extensions (unsuccessfully?). In this northern area numerous old alluvial workings and modern bulldozer scrapes in alluvium and eluvium exist. About 2,000 tonnes of stockpiled alluvial material remain on site.

No historical production has been recorded and evident tonnage potential is very small. The stockwork style does offer some width potential, if sufficiently mineralised, but strike extent is very limited. This is a low priority target but may provide mill-feed to an existing operation elsewhere. Drilling would require construction of an access track, about 2 km long, from an existing station track.

7.2 Johannesburg

No hard rock mine workings were seen at Johannesburg. The area was subject to substantial alluvial mining operations which may have obliterated any evidence of hard rock mining. A stacked pile of white mesothermal quartz, beside a creek disturbed by alluvial mining, was sampled (Sample JHR01). A quartz vein outcrops at the south end of the area and strikes 150 degrees magnetic for more than 300m. It is apparently a barren quartz “blow”. A composite rock chip sample was collected from the vein over a 280m interval (sample JHR02). Sample locations are shown on Figure 5. No evidence of hard rock mining activity was seen but it was subject of a small prospecting trench at one locality. The vein is hosted by mica schist. In some places the vein contains laminations of mica suggesting that it was emplaced along the foliation of the schist. Rare float of manganese oxide wad, with quartz and mica sand inclusions, was included in sample JHR02. Both samples returned gold assays below the detection limit (0.005 g/t)

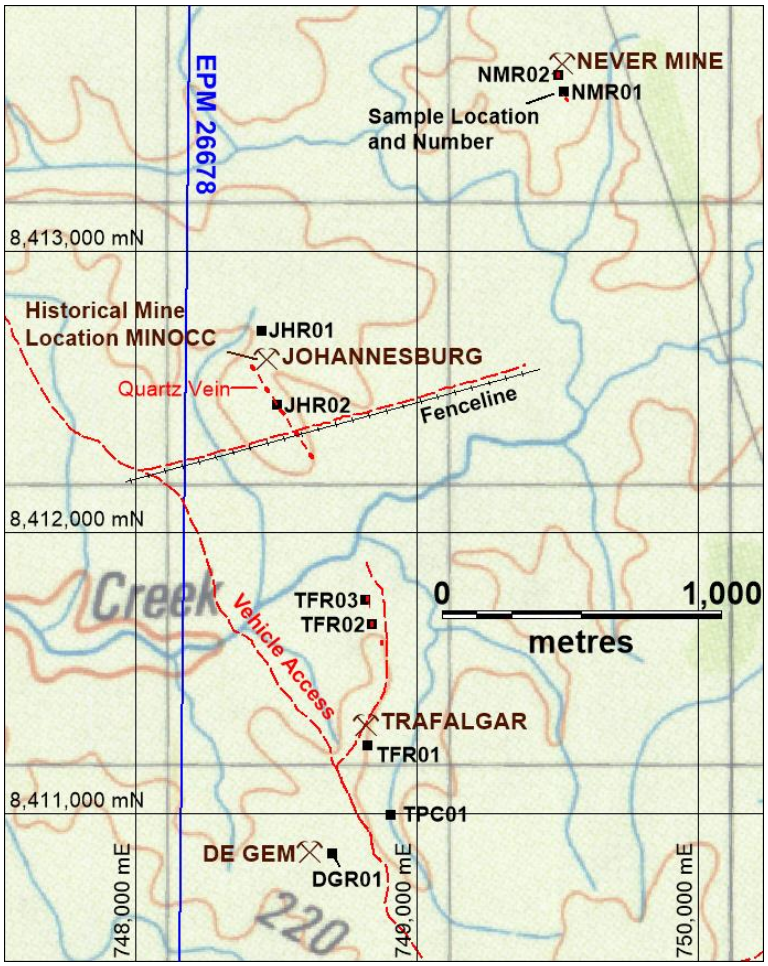

Figure 5. Northern mine group, MINOCC historical mine locations, sample locations

After the reconnaissance programme further review of historical data found that Billiton (Section 6.4.2) described a second phase of quartz veins to a metre wide and ferruginous quartz vein stockworking on the margins of the blow, which they costeaned at one point producing a gold assay of 5 m @ 3.48 g/t. A shallow drill hole was drilled under the costean producing an intersection of 2 m @ 0.43 g/t Au. They also describe two shafts in this vicinity.

Historical production of only 16 oz of gold from 9 tonnes of ore and the lack of evidence of significant mineralisation at surface downgrades this prospect. The Billiton data suggest further reconnaissance may upgrade its perceived potential, but it is considered low priority.

Drill access would require the construction of a one kilometre track from an existing station track.

7.3 Trafalgar

The Trafalgar Mine has large areas of historical and modern alluvial and eluvial gold mining. The modern eluvial mining has been done using a bulldozer. It is not clear if this has obscured some of the evidence of previous hard rock mining. Sub angular white and grey translucent vein quartz float was sampled from an area of bulldozed eluvium (sample TFR01). Gold content is below the detection limit. Hard rock mine workings are evidently limited to a zone 170 m long defined mainly by small pits with little vein quartz in the mullock. White vein quartz was sampled from one of the small pits (sample TFR02). Gold was again below detection. Only one of the workings is of substantial size: a

possible collapsed shaft 15 metres across and about 20 metres deep. Sample TFR03 of white to grey mesothermal vein quartz containing fine-grained disseminated sulphide was collected from mullock at this site. This assayed 1.95 g/t Au and 0.86 g/t Ag. Quartz mica schist, some with quartz veinlets running along the foliation and hornblende gabbro or dolerite were also observed in the mullock. Large areas of alluvial and eluvial mining lie both north and south of the line of pits. No outcrop was observed. A 14 kg sample of minus 7mm alluvium was taken from an adjacent creek bed (sample TPC01). This material was concentrated by panning before submission for assay. It returned a gold assay below detection. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

At Trafalgar it is recorded that hard rock production (75.1 kg gold from 1,041 tonnes) occurred from 1894 to 1996. The remainder was from alluvial production (1996 to 2000). The figures indicate small tonnage, but very high-grade gold production. The possible obscuring of evidence of hard rock mining in most of the area makes appraisal of size potential difficult. Very high-grade historical gold production is interesting but tonnage potential is apparently very small. Quartz stringers in the wall rock schist, if proved mineralised, may provide some width potential. These require systematic rock chip sampling. Trafalgar is of low priority for further work. Drill access would require only minor clean up of existing station tracks.

7.4 De Gem

A small prospecting pit (4 x 2 metres across, 0.5 m deep) is the only working found at De Gem. A sample of slightly ferruginous mesothermal vein quartz was collected from mullock (sample DGR01). Its location is shown on Figure 5. Gold content is at the limit of detection at 0.005 g/t Au. The area exhibits sparse vein quartz float but no outcrop. It is possible that the MINOCC mine location was wrongly located and that other workings exist nearby.

The MINOCC database records no historical production and does not detail the dimensions of the workings. De Gem is considered very low priority, but it is worth some further reconnaissance to determine if other workings exist in the area.

7.5 Gold Mount

Hard rock mine workings at Gold Mount extend along a north-south trend 130 metres long. A mesothermal quartz vein occurs as lenses along the line of workings, but mining was focussed on stringers, stockworks and breccias on the western and particularly the eastern margin of the vein. At the southern end a 6 x 4 x 8m pit (collapsed shaft?) is sunk in a buck white mesothermal quartz vein about 12 metres long and a metre wide. The vein strikes 170^{O} magnetic and dips 80^{O} to the east. Pits occur along both the hanging wall and footwall of the vein. Sample GMR01 was collected from the mullock of the main quartz vein. Assay results were 1.17 g/t Au and 1.7 g/t Ag. Further north, sample GMR02 was collected from the hanging wall of the vein. A 2.5 m deep pit and small adit exploit a two-metre-wide zone of quartz stringers in clay altered wall rock and breccia with vein quartz clasts in clay matrix on the east margin of the main vein. The wall rock is locally carbonaceous. Sample GMR02 assayed 5.41 g/t Au. A small pit also exploits the western margin of the vein. Slots and pits to the north also expose numerous white mesothermal quartz veins hosted by clay altered wall rock of unknown lithology. The positive assay for sample GMR02 and the observation of numerous small quartz veins are very significant because it indicates the potential for large mining widths. Mica schist is exposed as wall rock in the northern area. Rock chip sample locations are shown on Figure 6.

Billiton (Shell) drilled four percussion holes (GMP1 to GMP4) at Gold Mount as described in Section 6.4.3. During our reconnaissance two drill collars, labelled on the collars as GMP5 and GMP6, were located about 10 metres east of the line of workings. The drill holes are aligned toward 260^{O} magnetic and dip at approximately 45^{O}. These were drilled by Golden Era Mining in 1992 and are described in Section 6.7. They drilled four shallow percussion holes and results were positive.

A large area of alluvial diggings lies to the south of the hard rock mining.

Historical production was very small but high-grade. The presence of gold bearing quartz stringers and breccias suggests that significant modern mining widths might be achieved. Gold Mount is of high priority for follow up work. Future drilling would require the construction of a four kilometre access track from the Peninsula Development Road.

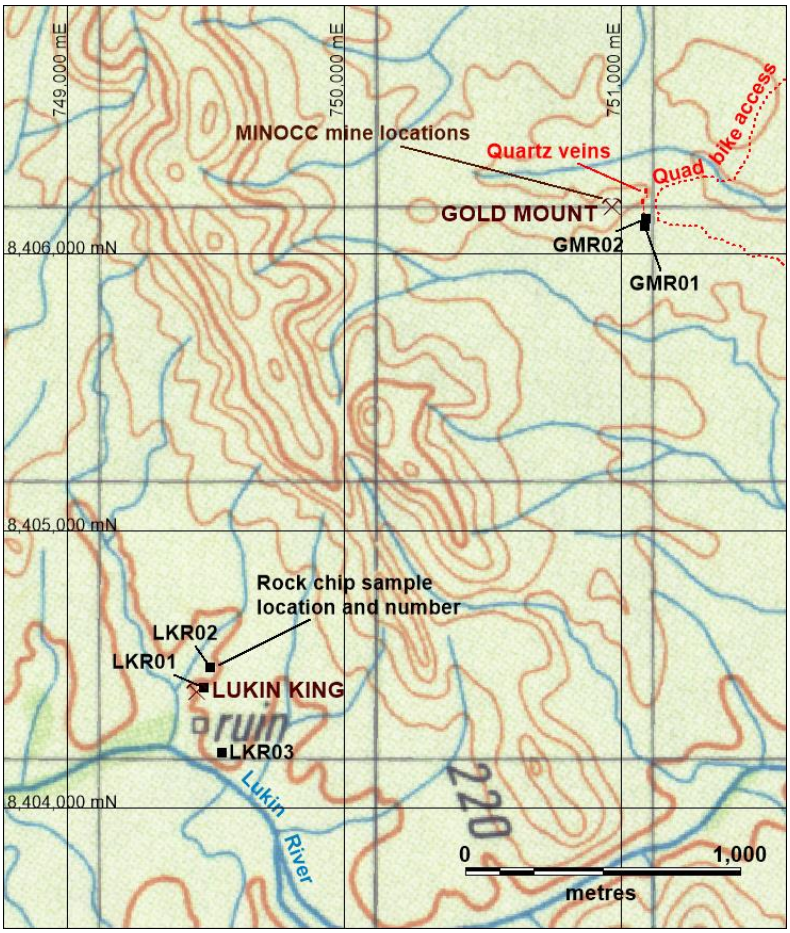

Figure 6. Eastern mine group, MINOCC historical mine locations, sample locations

7.6 Lukin King

Historical mine workings at Lukin King are spread over an area of 250 by 60 metres with a general north south trend. Two shafts and about 9 scattered shallow pits do not expose a single mined vein or clear structure and vein quartz is quite rare in mullock. Production seems to have come from small quartz veins and veinlets hosted in clay altered and locally carbonaceous wall rock. A bulldozer scrape, possibly an old drill pad exposes mica schist. Sample LKR01 was collected from a small outcrop in the wall of a shallow pit. It consists of a clayey shear with minor quartz veinlets and manganese oxide on shear faces. It assayed 0.425 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag. Sample LKR02 is of rare

quartz mullock from a small pit. The quartz contains carbonaceous and sericitic fractures. It assayed 0.037 g/t Au.

An old five head stamp battery and associated ore processing equipment occurs to the south of the workings. A small ore pile was sampled from close to the battery. Sample LKR03 consists of white mesothermal quartz with carbonaceous surfaces and sericite planes which are likely included screens of wall rock. The sample assayed 2.22 g/t Au, but because of its proximity to the battery it is considered that it may have originated from elsewhere. Rock chip sample locations are shown on Figure 6.

Historical data review, completed after the reconnaissance work, indicates further mine workings to the north-west extending the strike length a further 400 m for a total of 650m.

Production was small but high-grade. The style of gold mineralisation and distribution of mine workings suggest that significant mining widths might be achievable and strike length is large. The geometry of the mineralised zone is unclear from surface expression. Seven previous shallow percussion drill holes by Ross Mining are described in Section 6.5.5.

Lukin King is a moderate priority drill target, but systematic rock chip sampling might upgrade its perceived potential. Drilling would require the construction of an access track 1.7 kilometres long from an existing station track.

7.7 Golden King North

Mine workings at Golden King North extend over a strike length of 240 metres at a bearing of 155^{O} true. They are all shallow pits and trenches with no evidence of significant production. No historical production is recorded. Quartz veins and veinlets in mullock are associated with a rhyolite dyke, in some cases forming a vein quartz matrix breccia with rhyolite clasts. Sample GKSR08 is from mullock of grey mesothermal vein quartz. Its location is shown on Figure 7. Assay results are 0.777 g/t Au and 1.22 g/t Ag. At one location parallel trenches about 15 metres apart suggest the possibility of a secondary structure. A modern costean has been dug across the northern end of the line of workings, exposing rhyolite.

Golden King North constitutes a moderate priority target but, as part of the large Golden King – Savannah vein system, it warrants inclusion in high priority work on that system. The style of mineralisation suggests the potential for significant mining widths. Drill access would be from the existing track 300m to the east.

7.8 Lady Jayne

A rhyolite dyke, with associated mesothermal vein quartz, strikes at 170 degrees over about 250 metres. A 20 x 8 metre pit at the northern end is the only significant working. Sample GKSR03 of mullock from this pit consists of mesothermal vein quartz matrix breccia with rhyolite clasts, cut by a later generation of mesothermal quartz veins. It assayed 0.381g/t Au and 3.38g/t Ag. The sample location is shown on Figure 7. A parallel rhyolite dyke, at the north end and 25 metres to the west, contains common mesothermal quartz veins to 8 cm width and is sericite altered.

Historical production was evidently very limited, and no production figures are reported. The presence of breccias and sheeted veins and the parallel rhyolite dyke with quartz veining suggest the

possibility of significant mining width. The mineralized structure is apparently an extension of the Golden King structure to the south and as such presents a high priority drill target. Drill access would require construction of a 250 metre long track from the existing station track.

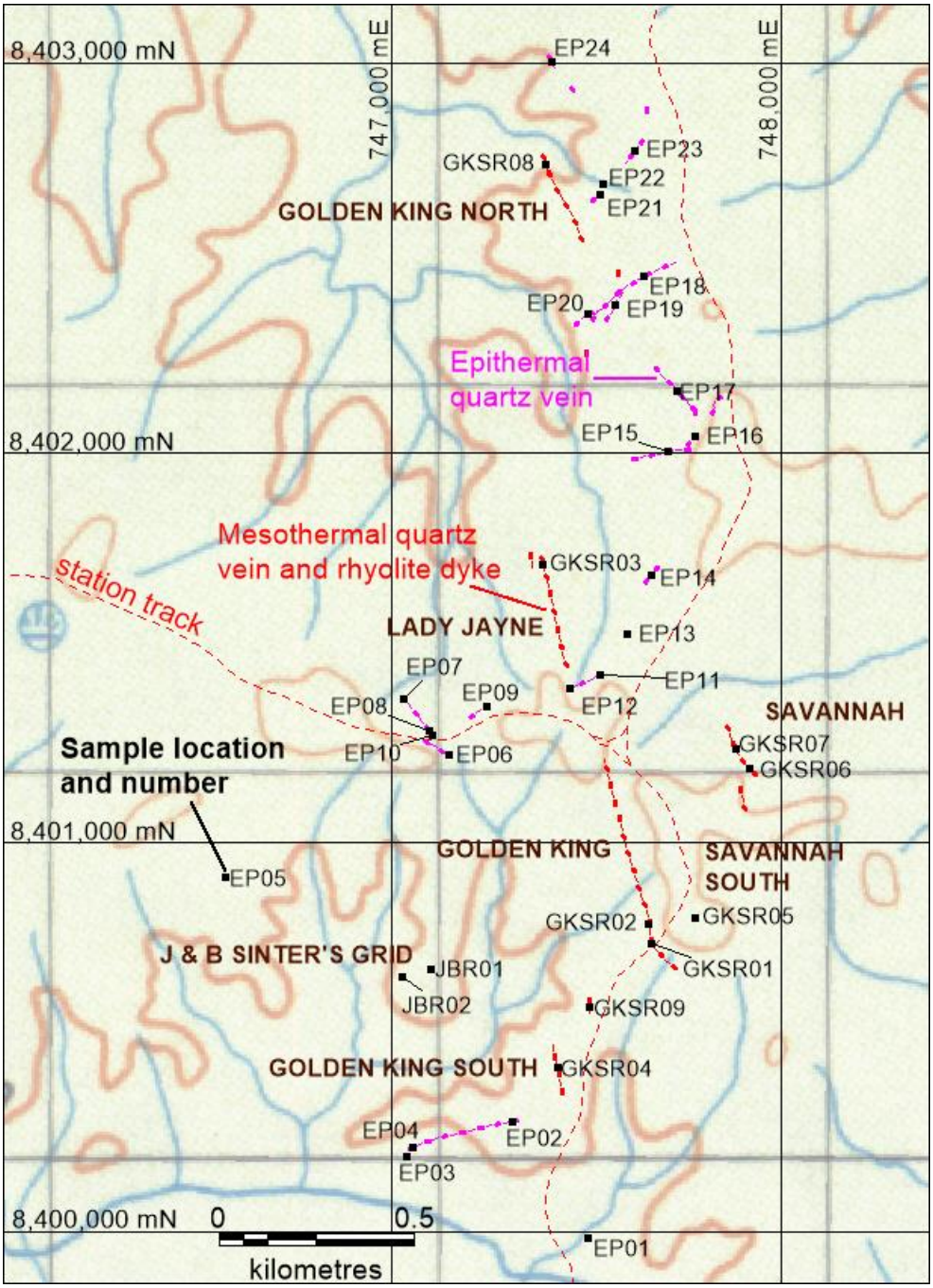

Figure 7. Central mine group, MINOCC historical mine locations, sample locations. Mesothermal veins shown in red, epithermal veins in magenta

7.9 Golden King

Substantial mine workings including several shafts extend over a strike length of 550 metres striking about 165 degrees. The workings exploit mesothermal quartz veins and veinlets in strongly silica, sericite, pyrite altered wall rock. Locally, wall rock can be identified as granite but may be rhyolite elsewhere. Commonly wall rock in mullock contains numerous quartz veinlets. Sample GKSR01 is of mesothermal vein quartz mullock containing pyrite and probable arsenopyrite. Assays include 0.09

g/t Au, 2.05 g/t Ag and 3,320 ppm As. Sample GKSR02 is of banded mesothermal quartz with pyrite and probable arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Assays include 1.62g/t Au, 16.45g/t Ag, 1,845ppm As, 696ppm Pb and 470ppm Zn. This sample is also anomalous in Pb (696ppm), Zn (470ppm) and Bi (14.05ppm). Sample locations are shown on Figure 7.

The Golden King was the largest historical gold producer within the EPM. Gold grades were high (32 g/t Au). The common veining in wall rock in the mullock dumps suggests that significant widths of lower grade mineralisation may exist. This provides a high priority drill target. The workings cross an existing station track, and this would provide drill access.

7.10 Savannah – Savannah South

The mineralisation at Savannah was exploited by three substantial shafts, a deep slot along the structure and numerous small pits over a strike length of 200 m striking 150 to 170 degrees. Mesothermal vein quartz in mullock suggests that numerous small veins were mined with the widest vein observed being only 10 cm across. The veins are associated with rhyolite dykes hosted by granite. Many small quartz veins and veinlets were observed in outcrop and appear to be related to sinistral shearing along the mineralized structure. The structure also appears to be displaced about 50 m by a dextral north-east trending fault. Sample GKSR06 was collected from mullock and consists of white mesothermal quartz with some rhyolite wall rock and breccia with quartz clasts and altered possible crushed rhyolite matrix. Assay results includes 9.86 g/t Au and 37.8 g/t Ag. Sample GKSR07 is of grey mesothermal vein quartz mullock containing a fine dusting of disseminated sulphide and locally to 2% small arsenopyrite crystals. Assays include 18.65 g/t Au, 173 g/t Ag and 3,980 ppm As. Anomalous antimony (175.5ppm) and tungsten (172.5ppm) have genetic implications. The tungsten result suggests a possible IRGD genetic connection that has important implications (Section 9). Sample locations are shown on Figure 7.

Shallow trenches were observed 40 m north of the recorded position (MINOCC) of the Savannah South Mine and were the only workings found in that area. A small pile of collected translucent grey mesothermal vein quartz was sampled (GKSR05). This assayed only 0.005 g/t Au and 0.01 g/t Ag.

Savannah was the second largest gold producer within the EPM after Golden King. Over 5,000 ounces was produced at an average grade of about 59 g/t. Surface expression suggests that mining of numerous small quartz veins and veinlets occurred over significant mining widths. Apparent strike length is limited but potential modern mining widths are large. This and its proximity to the Golden King Mine make it a high priority for drill testing. Drill access would be from the existing station track 200 m to the west.

7.11 J & B Sinters Grid

Little was seen on the ground in the vicinity of the J & B Sinters Grid mineral occurrence from the MINOCC database. Rare float of saccharoidal banded quartz with drusy vughs was sampled (sample JBR01). This returned an assay of only 0.007 g/t Au. The quartz is weakly ferruginous and contains manganese oxide. It is probably epithermal in origin. A small stacked pile of highly gossanous vein quartz breccia and rare float of quartz with boxwork textured grains (after pyrite?) were also sampled (sample JBR02). This sample returned assays of 0.119 g/t Au and 29. 6g/t Ag. The area visited contains no workings, no outcrop and only rare vein quartz float. A bulldozer scrape may have been a drill pad. There is no evidence of historical production and none is recorded in the MINOCC database. Review of previous work by Ross Mining (Section 6.5.6), completed after the

reconnaissance work, indicates that epithermal quartz veins were located and sampled at two separate locations they named J' & B's Find and Sinter. Their rock chip samples produced gold results to 0.5 g/t Au.

The area is moderate priority for further work and would be included in future work on the epithermal veins described in section 7.13.

7.12 Golden King South

In the vicinity of the Golden King South locality, recorded in the MINNOC database, a line of shallow pits was observed striking 170 degrees over a length of 130 metres. A composite rock chip sample of mesothermal quartz vein mullock and subcrop was collected from these (sample GKSR04). The quartz is white, locally laminated and ferruginous on fractures. The gold assay is 16.55 g/t. A rhyolite outcrop was found between here and Golden King. It contains mesothermal quartz veins to 5cm width. A grab sample (GSR09) assayed only 0.018 g/t Au. Sample locations are shown on Figure 7.

The pits were apparently for prospecting purposes and no gold production is evident. The MINOCC database contains no record of production from Golden King South. The gold assay for the composite grab sample is very encouraging. Tonnage potential is evidently limited unless extensions along strike and wall rock veining can be demonstrated. It presents a moderate priority drill target but would likely supply additional tonnage if an operation can be established at the nearby Golden King – Savannah area. Drill access would be from the existing station track 50 to 100 m to the east.

7.13 Epithermal Veins

Ross Mining previously discovered several epithermal quartz veins in the Golden King and Savannah area. During reconnaissance numerous epithermal quartz veins were mapped and sampled. These comprise lines of float and rare subcrop and are shown on Figure 7. The veins are narrow (generally less than 50 cm), have strike lengths up to 300 m and exhibit common epithermal minerals and textures. The veins vary from saccharoidal, chalcedonic to opaline (porcelaneous) silica and often contain drusy quartz vughs and bladed textures of silica replacing calcite. Locally, brecciation occurs with later silica forming the matrix to silica and kaolinized wall rock clasts. Rarely, the veins exhibit crack-seal banding with dark grey bands containing probable pyrite or marcasite. Sinter float was observed at one locality. Twenty-four rock chip samples, mainly composite grab samples from along the strike length of float and subcrop of individual veins, were collected. Sample locations are shown on Figure 7. Gold assay results are of low order with the maximum being 0.37g/t Au and the remainder being below 0.1g/t Au. Pathfinder element assays, arsenic (to 379 ppm) and antimony (to 16.35 ppm), are anomalous compared to average crustal abundances (As 1.8 ppm and Sb 0.2 ppm, Levinson, 1974) and are at similar levels to the mesothermal veins assayed.

Ross Mining's more comprehensive rock chip sampling (Section 6.5.6) produced more encouraging results. Vertical gold grade zonation is usual in epithermal gold veins and significant grade may exist only at depth. It is likely that further reconnaissance will locate more epithermal veins. The epithermal veins have not been drilled and provide an exciting target. They warrant systematic mapping and rock chip sampling. Scout drilling of the best zones is considered high priority and may intersect economic gold grades at depth. The epithermal quartz veins located to date are all within 400 m of existing station tracks.

7.14 Spion Kop

Small hard rock mine workings, including a 5-metre-deep shaft occur at Spion Kop on the north slope of Spion Kop hill. The hill consists of rhyolite and rhyolite breccia intruding granite. Small scale alluvial mining occurred on the north side of the hill down slope from the hard rock workings. Pegmatite veins are common. Sample SKR01 was collected from three pale grey quartz veins with large feldspar crystals to about 10 cm size (pegmatite). Assays are low level. Mullock from the hard rock workings including vein quartz matrix breccia which was also sampled (sample SKR02). The breccia contains clasts of rhyolite and the quartz matrix contains fine grained sulphides including pyrite, possible molybdenite and arsenopyrite. The breccia assayed 0.727 g/t Au, >10,000 ppm As and 116.5 ppm Mo. It also returned an assay of 24.5 ppm Sn. The mullock also contains rhyolite and foliated biotite granite. An old drill access track is cut into the eastern side of the hill. A small pit (4 x 1 x 1m) occurs just above the track. Mullock from this pit was sampled (Sample SKR03). The sample consists of breccia with vein quartz matrix and clasts of rhyolite and feldspar crystals. The quartz contains pyrite and possible molybdenite and arsenopyrite. The rhyolite clasts are commonly silicified and pyritic. It assayed 0.062 g/t Au and 1,845 ppm As. Molybdenum is anomalous at 4.75 ppm and Barium at 700 ppm. It also returned an anomalous tungsten assay of 104.5ppm which implies a possible IRGD genesis (see Section 9). Sample SKR04 was collected from mullock from a shallow trench further along the access track. It consists of silicified rhyolite. Interestingly it carries anomalous gold at 0.137 g/t, arsenic at 2,040 ppm and barium at 370 ppm. Sample locations are shown on Figure 8.

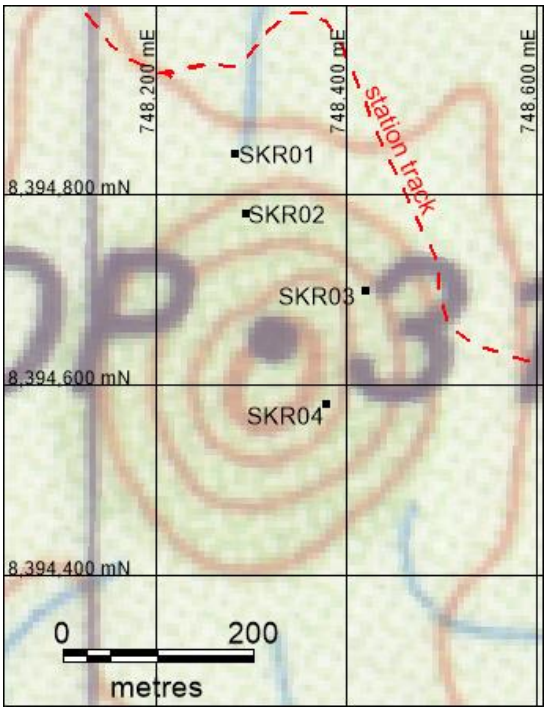

Figure 8. Spion Kop sample locations

The workings at Spion Kop are very small and production was minor. No production figures are recorded. The style of mineralisation and its geological setting are similar to the giant Kidston deposit where 4.5 million ounces of gold were hosted in a rhyolite and rhyolite breccia complex. Spion Kop provides a conceptual target for Kidston style intrusion related gold and after appropriate groundwork provides a high priority drill target. A station track adjacent to Spion Kop provides easy drill access, but the steep terrain means that drill access in some areas may require benching of the hill slopes.

7.15 Lapunya Mount

An intense reverse dipole magnetic anomaly at Lapunya Mount is associated with an area of Permo-Carboniferous rhyolite and gabbro intrusives. CRAE previously conducted ground magnetics and a shallow RAB programme in the area to sample bedrock beneath soil and alluvial cover. Assay results produced a coincident zinc, copper and arsenic anomaly. The samples were not assayed for gold. Previous stream sediment sampling found one anomalous, 1 km^2, drainage carrying 75 ppm Cu and 50 ppm Zn and a coincident 12.8ppb Au BCL result. CRAE collected two rock chip samples in the area with one returning assays of 0.265g/t Au and 500ppm As.

During reconnaissance, a single rock chip sample was collected from an area of rhyolite intrusions. Sample MLR01 (see Figure 9) consisted of a small vein of black cherty silica with white mesothermal vein quartz clasts. The rhyolites are locally weakly pyritic. The sample returned 0.016 g/t Au.

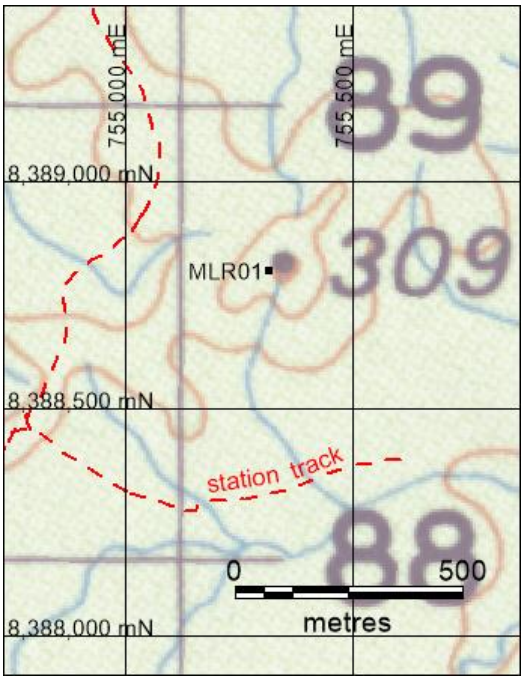

Figure 9. Lapunya Mount sample location

No historical mine production is evident. Lapunya Mount offers a conceptual target at depth for intrusive related gold mineralisation, such as at Kidston. Little work and no drilling have been completed at Lapunya Mount. It is a high priority target for further groundwork leading to drilling. Drill access would require construction of short tracks from the adjacent station tracks.

8 GEOPHYSICS

Airborne and some ground based geophysical data sets are compiled from government and open file company data by Geoscience Australia. These are available from their Geophysical Archive Data Delivery System (GADDS) (www.geoscience.gov.au). Aeromagnetic, radiometric, gravity and digital terrain model data, covering EPM 26678 and surrounds, have been downloaded and processed into images.

Figure 10 shows aeromagnetic data (total magnetic intensity, reduced to pole) which has been sun shaded and coloured using a histogram colour stretch. A north-north-west trending zone of linear magnetic highs run through most of the tenement corresponds with the Proterozoic metamorphic units (Figure 4). The low flat areas either side of the high correspond to Devonian granite intrusives. Linear features trending east-north-east and north east have been interpreted by government mappers as Permo-Carboniferous mafic to intermediate dykes.

The magnetic low, occurring immediately south-east of Lapunya Mount corresponds to Permo-Carboniferous andesite and diorite intrusives mapped by the government workers. To produce a low, these intrusives must exhibit reverse magnetic polarisation and were intruded during a magnetic pole reversal. This was confirmed by CRA who completed a ground magnetic survey which produced a reverse dipole anomaly (Section 6.6) over an outcropping altered diorite/gabbro body. Stream sediments, soils and rock chips produced Au, As, Cu and Zn anomalies. No drilling was completed.

Lapunya Mount itself consists of a large rhyolite intrusive, also of Permo-Carboniferous age. This and the adjacent mafic intrusives provide a good target for an intrusive related gold deposit and porphyry related Au and Cu.

The Spion Kop rhyolite intrusive and associated gold mineralisation lie on a north-south trending magnetic ridge (Figure 10). This corresponds with outcropping rhyolite dykes and the Spion Kop plug hosted in granite (Figure 4). It is likely that non-outcropping mafic to intermediate dykes, associated with the rhyolites, are the cause of the magnetic ridge. In the Ebagoola Field drilling has intersected mafic dykes associated with rhyolite dykes and gold mineralization. The rhyolite outcrops but the mafic dykes do not. The genetic relationship of gold mineralisation with mafic and felsic intrusives is not understood. There is, however, a close spatial relationship known at some of the gold deposits in the Ebagoola Field. Dolerite was observed in the mullock at Trafalgar during reconnaissance. The magnetic ridge passing through Spion Kop is parallel to the mineralized structures mapped there. This provides a conceptual target to the north and south of Spion Kop.

Other magnetic features within the tenement, and more regionally, require investigation. Investigation of linear highs not related to the metamorphic units, remnantly magnetized lows and circular features may lead to the discovery of Permo-Carboniferous intrusive centres and associated large intrusive related gold deposits.

Figure 11 shows ternary radiometric data draped on a digital terrain model. The metamorphic units generally produce a thorium response (green). The granites to the west of the metamorphic units are potassic (red) except for the Ebagoola Granite (Dge) which produces both a potassium and uranium response (purple/pink). A feature of interest, in the centre of the EPM within the metamorphic units, is a circular area of potassic response. This may represent a felsic intrusive or zone of potassic alteration associated with gold mineralisation. Other subtle features may be of interest.

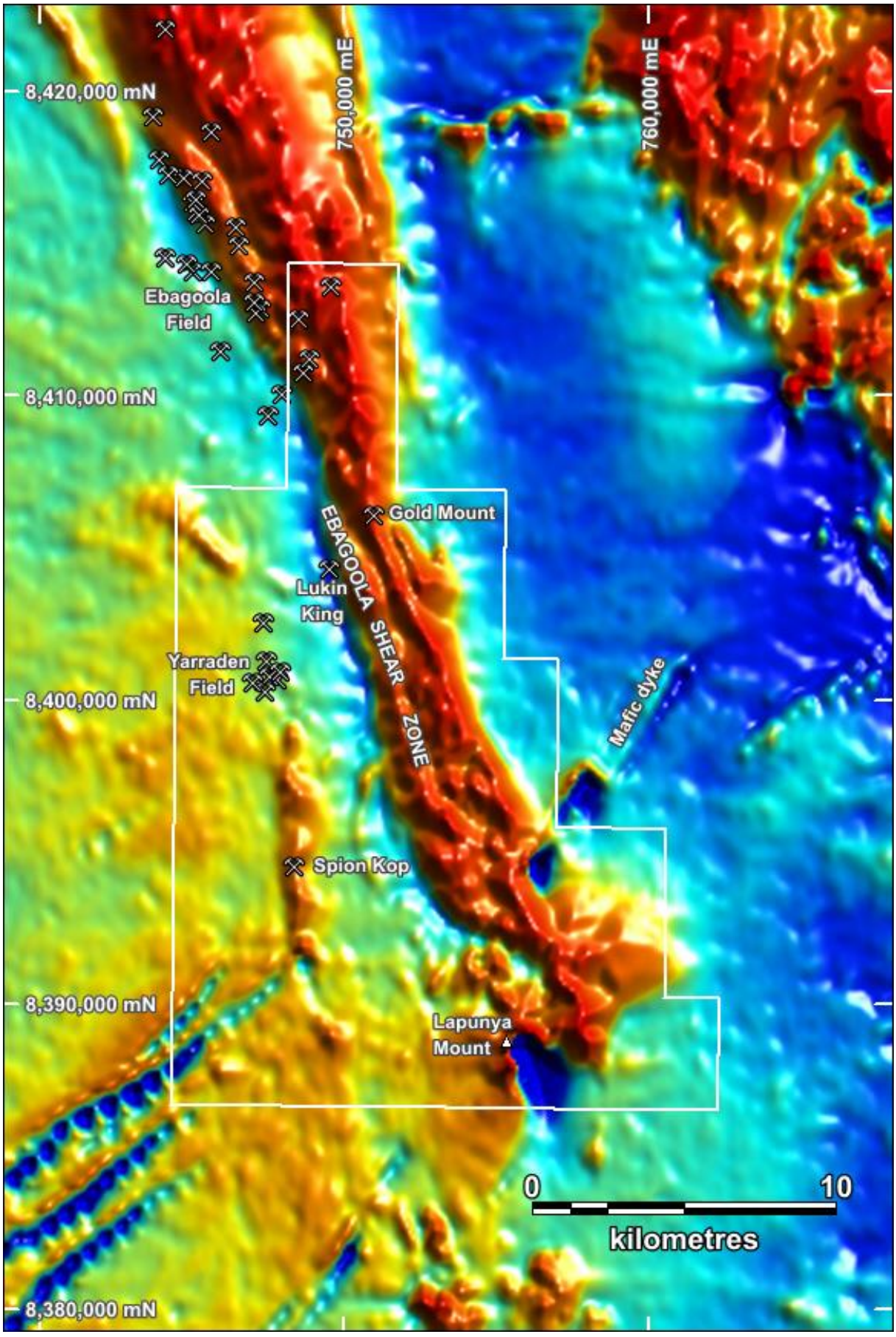

Figure 10. Airborne magnetics, Total magnetic intensity- reduced to pole - histogram equalised colour stretch, historical mine and Lapunya Mount locations

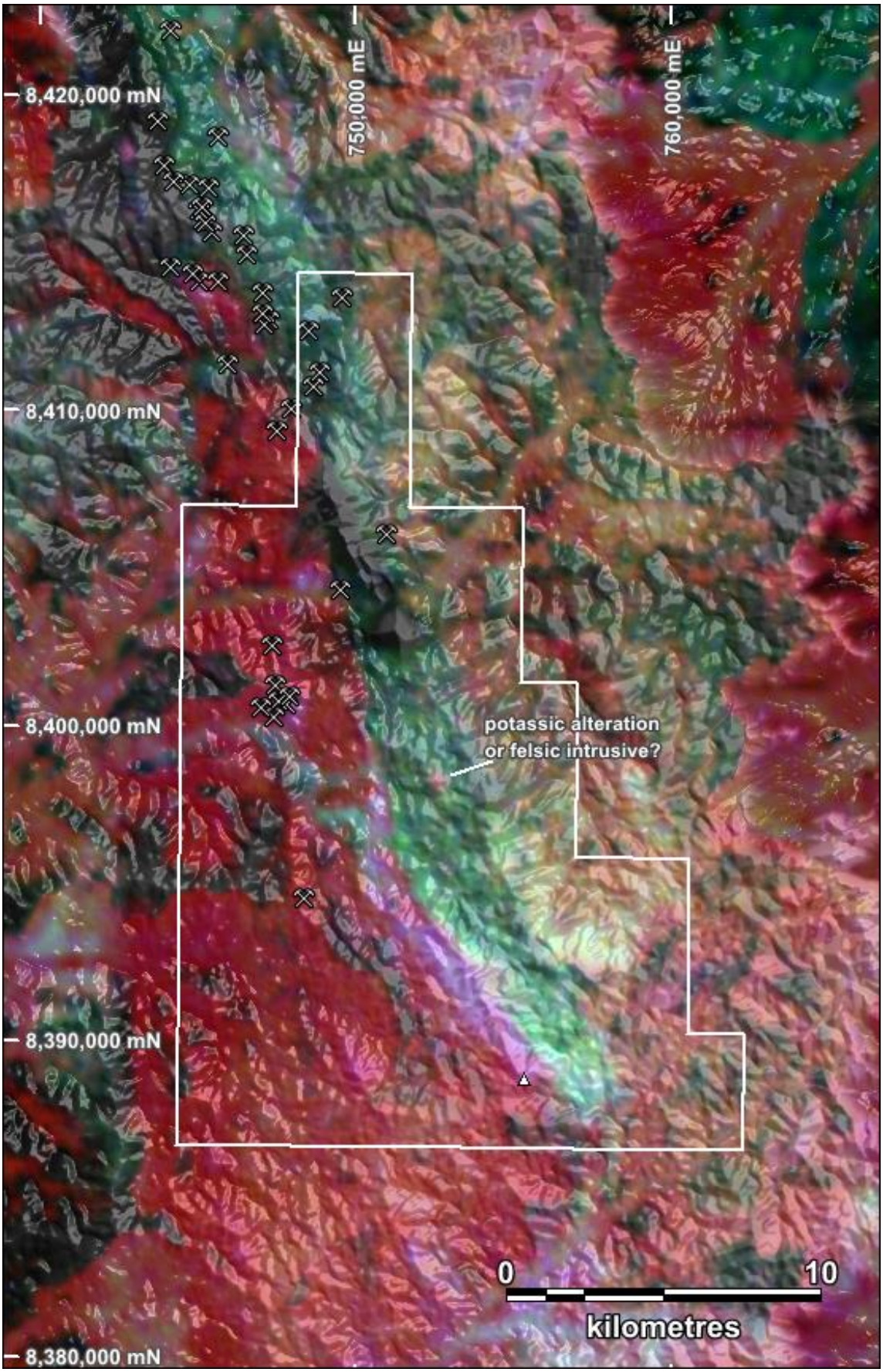

Figure 11. Ternary airborne radiometrics (potassium – red, thorium – green, uranium – blue) draped on a sun shaded digital terrain model, historical mine locations and Lapunya Mount location (white triangle)

9 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The exploration targets fall into three distinct groups - the gold bearing mesothermal quartz veins, the gold bearing epithermal quartz veins and the intrusion related gold style associated with Permo-Carboniferous intrusive stocks. Additionally, open file company exploration reports, expired historical mining lease locations, structural studies and regional geophysical data review are likely to lead to the generation of new targets and may require the acquisition of other tenements in the region.

The acquisition of all existing geological, geochemical and geophysical data is required. These need to be incorporated into a GIS so that interpretation can be done efficiently as concepts and models evolve.

9.1 Mesothermal Gold Veins

The gold bearing mesothermal quartz vein systems, that have been mined historically, offer short term drill targets. They have the potential for the discovery of small to medium resources, potentially mineable by both open pit and underground methods. Historical mining focussed on very high-grade portions of these systems at very shallow depth. Important information on the historical mining was collected by government mining registrars and should be acquired. Drilling to date, completed on some of these systems, has been by inadequate shallow open hole percussion methodology. Only one shallow diamond hole has been drilled. Most of the systems considered high priority have undergone detailed geological mapping and some rock chip sampling and shallow open hole percussion drilling.

The existing data are located using only local grid coordinates. To transform these into UTM coordinates and enable incorporation into a GIS, it is necessary to survey prominent geographic features on the maps and any locatable historic drill collars. For initial work, handheld GPS surveying is adequate. Gulf Mines have done this in some areas and, if possible, this information should be acquired. If any of the prospects reach resource definition stage surveying of drill collars by licenced surveyors would be necessary.

Gold Mount, Golden King, Golden King North and Savannah are high priority targets for drilling in the short term. Golden King South and Lukin King are moderate priority drill targets. Never Mine, Johannesburg, Trafalgar and De Gem are low priority and should only be drilled if they can be upgraded with new information. Initially drilling should be focussed on high-grade zones and those considered to have significant potential modern mining widths. Drilling by face sampling, reverse circulation percussion methods (RC), which are standard today, would overcome the problems associated with the old open hole percussion data. Drilling should be targeted at depths below that of historical mining and drilling.

Grid based, regular spaced drilling would follow, as a second phase, in zones defined by the first phase as being of potential economic interest. This would be designed to define resources. RC and deeper diamond drilling are likely options.

9.2 Epithermal Gold Veins

To date, surface sampling and mapping of the epithermal veins has produced low order gold and pathfinder element assay results and indicated very narrow vein widths. The veins are almost completely covered by sand and gravel. These veins are highly significant. The discovery of very

large epithermal gold deposits, such as Vera-Nancy, beneath similar surface expression highlights the potential importance of the Ebagoola epithermal veins. The declared resource at Vera-Nancy prior to mining in 1997 was 1.68 Mt @ 14.1 g/t Au, 10.8 g/t Ag at Vera plus 0.8 Mt @ 12.0 g/t Au, 15.6 g/t Ag at Nancy. Figure 12 illustrates the large, high-grade, gold deposit's lack of surface expression due to both surficial cover and vertical grade zonation. (Parks et al., 2003)

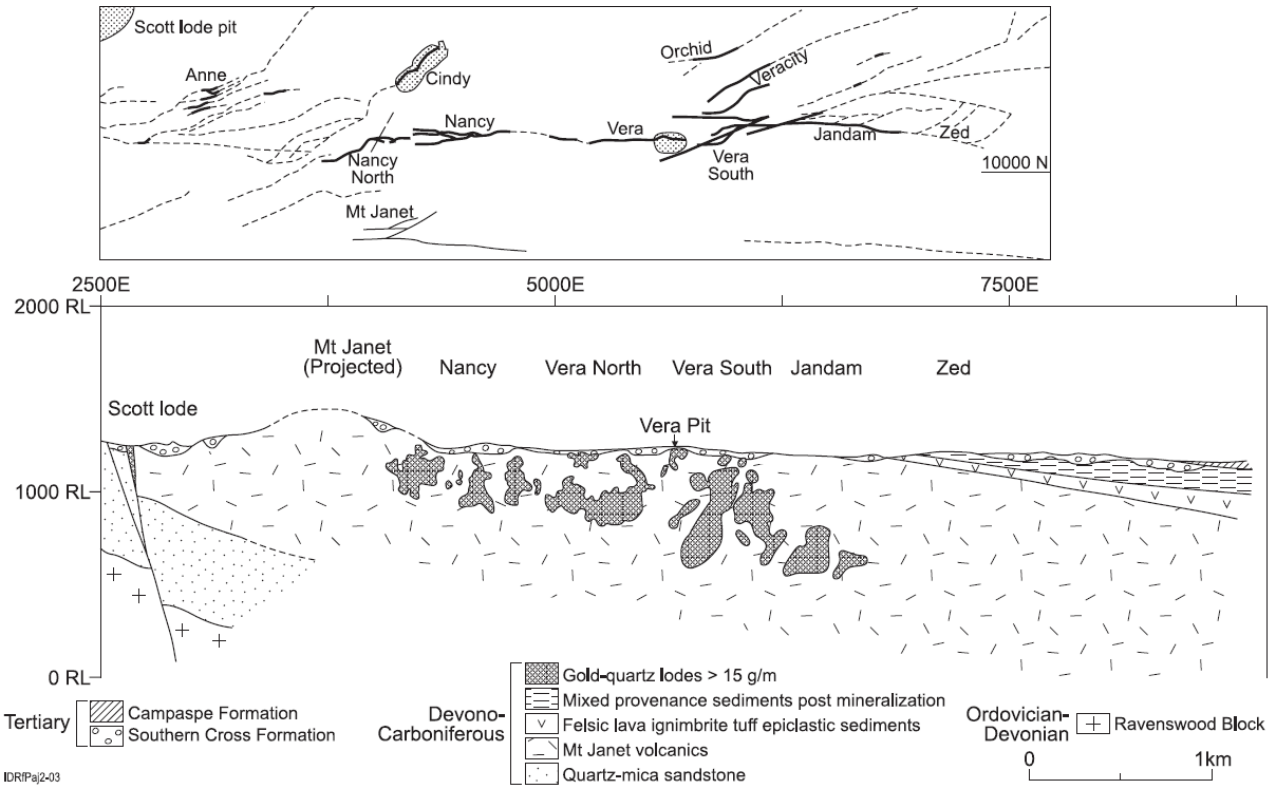

Figure 12. The Vera Nancy gold deposits in plan and section (Parks et al., 2003)

The epithermal veins, within EPM 22678, are largely covered by Quaternary sands and gravels and surface expression is predominantly in the form of float and minor rare subcrop. No drilling has been done. Drilling of these is considered a high priority and could be done in the short term. Compilation of Ross Mining's data and registration of their maps in UTM coordinates is required. Systematic mapping and rock chip sampling to define priority drill targets should be done. Scout RC drilling is recommended in areas defined by the above work and may produce significant gold intersections (and hopefully a significant discovery).

9.3 Intrusive Related Gold Deposits

Intrusive related gold deposits (IRGD) are a relatively recently recognised style of gold deposit (Blevin, 1995). These include some of the largest gold deposits in both Australia and the world including Kidston, Ravenswood, Mount Leyshon in Queensland, Cadia and Lake Cowal in New South Wales and Fort Knox and possibly Pogo in the US.

Gold mineralisation in EPM 22678 shows characteristics specific to the IRGD style, with anomalous Sn and W assay results from reconnaissance rock chip samples at Spion Kop and tungsten at Savannah (Sections 7.10 and 7.14).

The setting here, with mineralised Permo-Carboniferous stocks and dykes intruding Proterozoic metamorphics and Devonian granites is a close analogy to the setting of the IRGD at Kidston (Baker et al., 1991). The potential for the EPM and surrounding areas to host significant IRG deposits is the most important aspect of the project. Spion Kop and Lapunya Mount are immediate targets that require systematic exploration including geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and ground based geophysical surveys (probably IP). Targets generated may be deep and require diamond drilling. Other, longer term targets within the EPM, are evident in the regional airborne magnetic and radiometric data (Section 8).

9.4 Other Targets Within EPM 26678

The high-grade costean samples and bulk sample taken from Ryan's Creek South (Section 6.7) require assessment. Reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling, to determine potential, is required.

Historic alluvial mining leases with no known hard rock source, along the Ebagoola Shear Zone south of Lukin River require reconnaissance mapping and sampling.

Aeromagnetic features, such as the linear magnetic high ridge running through Spion Kop, bulls-eye magnetic highs, remnantly magnetized lows and circular features (Section 8) require follow-up reconnaissance and surface sampling to determine their significance. They may present exploration targets for large IRG deposits.

Data from previous stream sediment sample surveys may indicate target areas requiring further work. These need to be compiled into the GIS and un-explained anomalous drainages subject to reconnaissance mapping and sampling.

9.5 Regional Targets Outside EPM 26678

Other Permo-Carboniferous intrusive centres in the region are good targets for potential large IRG deposits. Review of previous exploration and interpretation of regional geophysics data sets should be done. This may lead to tenement acquisition and longer-term exploration targets.

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Appendix 1. JORC Statements

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• During reconnaissance on EPM 2667 rock chip samples were collected. These were all grab samples and not representative of sample lengths or volumes of rock. Samples ranged from1 to 2 Kg estimated in the field. • The best mineralized rocks were sampled in order ascertain prospects of interest. These are not representative of mineral content of the whole mineralized bodies. • Assays of samples from previous exploration, by other companies, are reported. The best results are emphasized to highlight areas that warrant follow up work. These assays are not representative of volumes of mineralization. No warranty can be made concerning the veracity of historical assay results but are reported faithfully from historical exploration reports provided by companies to the Queensland Mines Department.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No drilling was done or is reported. • Historical drilling discussed in the report was mostly open hole percussion. Minor diamond drilling was done. The limitations of open hole percussion drilling are discussed in the report. Core size and drilling methodology are not disclosed in the historical reports

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• No drilling was done or is reported. • Historical drilling discussed was mostly open hole percussion. Minor diamond drilling was done. The limitations of open hole percussion drilling, relating to potential contamination and sample loss are discussed in the report. Core size is not reported in the historical reports. • The historical reports do not discuss sample recovery or sample bias issues.
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling was done or is reported. • Historical drilling discussed in the report had rudimentary geological logging done. This was qualitative and no photography is presented or discussed in the historical exploration reports. • Logs presented in the historical reports were over the entire length of holes. In some reports no logs are reported.
Sub-sampling techniques preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material*	• No drilling was done or is reported. • Historical reports do not disclose any sub-sampling methodology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Samples were assayed by the fully accredited ALS laboratories in Townsville and Brisbane' • Fire assay for gold was done to ensure complete digestion. Multi-element assays used 4 acid digestion, the best available digestion technique, with ICP-MS determination to obtain low detection limits suitable for exploration geochemistry • Field standards and blanks were not used for this reconnaissance stage work and no duplicates were submitted. • The laboratory procedure included the use of standards, blanks and duplicates to maintain assay integrity and results provided in their quality control certificate indicate acceptable variability. • Assays quoted from historical company reports
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling was done or reported. • Historical drilling and surface geochemical sampling discussed in the report does not have documented verification or data entry procedures and no twinned holes were drilled. • Primary assay data for samples collected for this report were received as CSV files from the laboratory. These were directly imported into MapInfo and Excel so no manual data entry was required. No adjustment of assay data was done. The data were forwarded to several company personnel by the laboratory. It is stored on a number of personal computers and is backed up to an external hard drive
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Surveying of sample locations collected during this programme was done using a handheld GPS unit (Garmin GPSmap 60csx) and is of sufficient accuracy for reconnaissance sampling. Locations were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	recorded using the GDA datum and WGS84 coordinate system. • Historical sampling was done on local grids which have not been transformed into real world coordinates. The accuracy and method of collection are not documented.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reconnaissance sampling was done. Systematic sampling on regular spacing has not been undertaken. • Historical sample spacing is insufficient for the definition of resources and reserves. • No sample compositing has been done.
Orientation of data in relat geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Reconnaissance samples collected were biased toward mineralized material in order to define areas worthy of systematic sampling. • Historical sampling included costean results from trenches perpendicular to the strike of lodes. Drilling was done with azimuths perpendicular to known lode strike directions, except for a diamond hole at Spion Kop which was apparently drilled parallel to the mineralized zone. This is discussed in the report.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from this programme were delivered to the lab by the personnel who collected them. • Security measures for the historical samples are un-documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been done.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Permit for Minerals 26678 is held 100% by Australian Metals Corporation Pty Ltd. This has been confirmed by reference to the QSpatial dataset downloaded from the government website. It is located 60 km south of Coen in Queensland. • Potential joint venture possibilities are being investigated. • The tenement lies on two leasehold cattle stations. Standard Native Title negotiations are required with the Native Title Claimants. QUD67322014 (QC2014/008) • The Yarraden Nature Refuge affects part of the tenement. It sets up a framework for voluntary involvement by the landowner. Recently granted mining leases and the continued grazing of cattle within it indicate no impediment to future exploration and mining. https://wetlandinfo.des.qld.gov.au/wetlands/facts-maps/nature-refuge-yarraden-nature-refuge • There are no known issues concerning security of tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A large part of the report describes previous exploration
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mesothermal gold, epithermal gold and intrusive related gold deposits (IRGD)

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
		• No drilling has been done.
		• Historical drilling is based on local grids and has not been transformed into UTM coordinates, RLs are unknown. Assay results are discussed so that areas for follow-up work can be defined, but not used for resource calculation purposes. All historical results are given as down hole lengths and no true widths are implied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation has been done and metal equivalent values are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• Historical drill results are all quoted as down hole lengths and true widths are not implied.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Historical drill results are used for indicating areas requiring further work and are not used to indicate any resources or reserves.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All assay results for samples collected during the programme are presented. • Reporting of historical assays emphasizes better grade areas that warrant further exploration.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• No other data has been collected. • All meaningful data from historical exploration are discussed in the report
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Proposals are made to drill test areas highlighted by historical data. Specific drill locations have not been defined. • Proposed exploration includes compilation of historical data and registration in UTM coordinates and first stage mapping, surface sampling and geophysics to define drill targets.

Appendix 2. Sample Descriptions

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	DESCRIPTION
DGR01	748,699.21	8,410,859.81	Mullock from 4 x 2 x 0.5 m pit white mesothermal quartz and light grey translucent quartz, minor muscovite (from wall rocks?), ferruginous fractures
EP01	747,506.41	8,399,982.55	Float in creek, very rare reddish haematite stained bladed chalcedonic vein quartz, epithermal
EP02	747,311.60	8,400,282.36	10 x 10 m area of bulldozed angular float, chalcedonic quartz with drusy vughs and bladed silica after calcite, locally banded, slightly limonitic rare yellow jasper, epithermal
EP03	747,037.83	8,400,192.18	Float and low outcrop of epithermal vein quartz, chalcedonic and opaline with drusy quartz lined vughs, locally bladed textures after calcite, locally strongly ferruginous, some brecciated with chalcedonic quartz clasts with saccharoidal quartz vein matrix
EP04	747,053.14	8,400,215.46	Composite from 20 m long rubbly outcrop of epithermal vein quartz with blocks to 30 cm vein width trending 45 degrees magnetic, chalcedonic to opaline and drusy quartz, locally very ferruginous and with kaolin altered wallrock, local minor very fine-grained pyrite or marcasite
EP05	746,576.02	8,400,908.90	Composite from two small adjacent areas of epithermal vein quartz angular float, drusy quartz and chalcedony, locally saccharoidal with bladed textures after calcite
EP06	747,149.38	8,401,224.51	Composite from two areas (possibly joined) of minor sub-angular float 60 m apart, epithermal vein quartz, drusy, ferruginous and bladed texture after calcite
EP07	747,032.88	8,401,368.54	Common sub-angular float, low temperature quartz, drusy, bladed texture after calcite, locally with common limonite and haematite
EP08	747,097.81	8,401,285.33	Angular float of epithermal vein quartz, saccharoidal, bladed textures, common haematite boxworks and amorphous clots after sulphides
EP09	747,245.01	8,401,348.28	Rare float, epithermal vein quartz, commonly ferruginous, bladed, drusy and saccharoidal
EP10	747,106.68	8,401,275.01	Rare float, yellow brown sinter, slightly brecciated, cut by minor drusy quartz veinlets
EP11	747,534.52	8,401,427.62	Float to 20 cm blocks, epithermal vein quartz, bladed, drusy and saccharoidal, trending approximately 80 degrees magnetic
EP12	747,459.50	8,401,393.00	Float to 10 cm size, drusy, bladed, saccharoidal to chalcedonic epithermal vein quartz, in area of rhyolite outcrop and float along the Lady Jayne trend

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	DESCRIPTION
EP13	747,605.12	8,401,534.51	Rare float, epithermal vein quartz, commonly ferruginous, bladed, drusy and saccharoidal, commonly ferruginous, local brecciation with later saccharoidal vein quartz matrix
EP14	747,667.59	8,401,685.03	Composite sample along of epithermal vein quartz subcrop and float, trending 45 degrees magnetic, 50 m strike length, to 50 cm wide, quartz is saccharoidal, locally chalcedonic, bladed, ferruginous. Banded crack-seal texture locally, rarely brecciated with quartz matrix and quartz clasts, agate like locally and with drusy quartz lines vughs
EP15	747,711.05	8,402,004.11	Composite sample along 50 m of strike of epithermal vein quartz, striking approximately 80 degrees magnetic, vein is drusy, locally banded, locally chalcedonic, rare fine-grained disseminated sulphide - possibly marcasite, rare fine-grained green mineral - unidentified
EP16	747,781.06	8,402,042.43	Composite sample along 40 m of subcrop and float of epithermal vein quartz, blocks to 80 cm vein width,
EP17	747,731.93	8,402,157.80	Composite rock chip sample along 150 m strike length of epithermal vein quartz, common to sparse float and subcrop, vein to 30 cm wide, trend approximately 145 degrees magnetic
EP18	747,647.90	8,402,451.58	Composite sample along 270 m strike length, striking 15 degrees magnetic on south-western end and curving to 60 degree trend along strike to north-east, sparse to locally common float, epithermal vein quartz, vein to about 20cm width, opaline and with drusy quartz filled vughs, locally ferruginous, trace unidentified green mineral, trace fine-grained iridescent sulphide, minor manganese oxide wad included in sample
EP19	747,575.06	8,402,379.17	Composite sample along 90 m strike length of minor epithermal vein quartz float to 10cm size,, opaline to chalcedonic, local bladed quartz after calcite, slightly ferruginous, trace localised grass green mineral as fine-grained needles and coating fractures - unidentified, trace fine-grained soft pale brown mineral with basal cleavage (possibly pyrophyllite), this vein splays from the vein sampled in EP18
EP20	747,504.85	8,402,354.16	Composite sample along 80 m of strike of minor epithermal vein quartz, quartz is white opaline, locally banded, locally botryoidal, local drusy quartz vughs, kaolinized wall rock clasts locally, rare evidence of brecciation with later silica vein matrix, vein splays of the vein sampled in EP18
EP21	747,534.36	8,402,661.43	Composite sample along 45 m strike of epithermal vein quartz, sparse float trending 45 degrees magnetic, white opaline silica, slightly ferruginous, rare negative calcite crystals and blades
EP22	747,542.20	8,402,689.71	Composite sample of two adjacent sites of sparse epithermal vein quartz float, opaline white silica, locally banded, some drusy quartz vughs, slightly ferruginous locally

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	DESCRIPTION
EP23	747,625.19	8,402,774.65	Composite sample along 75 metres of strike of epithermal vein quartz float to 10 cm width of vein, opaline to chalcedonic, iron oxide along central suture locally, fine-grained crystalline bands locally, rarely brecciated with later slightly ferruginous silica vein matrix, trace unidentified green mineral
EP24	747,411.96	8,403,002.88	Composite sample along sparse epithermal vein quartz float, 35 m strike length, trending approximately 140 degrees magnetic
GKSR01	747,666.50	8,400,741.26	Mullock from 15 x 10 m collapsed shaft or pit, mesothermal vein quartz, trace pyrite and probable arsenopyrite, common small quartz veins to 1cm width in granite host, local brecciation with rounded quartz clasts, 160 degree trend
GKSR02	747,657.95	8,400,791.58	Mullock from mined trench, mesothermal vein quartz, probable arsenopyrite bands, trace possible iron rich sphalerite
GKSR03	747,389.49	8,401,712.82	Mullock from 20 x 8 m pit, fault breccia, mesothermal quartz and rhyolite clasts in crushed rhyolite matrix, later mesothermal quartz veinlets, 160 degree trend
GKSR04	747,425.74	8,400,420.96	Composite rock chip sample of mullock and outcrop from eight small prospecting pits, 175 degrees magnetic trend, white mesothermal quartz, locally laminated and weakly ferruginous
GKSR05	747,778.49	8,400,805.53	Small pile of collected vein quartz mullock from 0.5 m deep trenches in soil, translucent grey mesothermal vein quartz, locally weakly banded, very rare vein quartz float in the area, possible weathered rhyolite mullock not sampled
GKSR06	747,919.14	8,401,190.95	Composite rock chip from a 10 x 10 x 1 m pit, a 20 x 10 x 15m slot and a 1 0 x 10 x 0.5 m pit, white mesothermal quartz, no sulphides, minor quartz clast breccia with possible altered rhyolite matrix, minor sericite altered granite mullock not sampled
GKSR07	747,883.69	8,401,239.97	Mullock from 10 x 10 x ?15m collapsed shaft and adjacent tramway, grey white mesothermal quartz, some with very fine-grained sulphide (to 0.5 mm diameter) - arsenopyrite
GKSR08	747,394.83	8,402,738.65	Mullock from a small peel-off slot, white mesothermal vein quartz with rare grey fine-grained sulphide locally
GKSR09	747,508.73	8,400,575.19	Rhyolite dyke outcrop and float, 40 x 6 m, striking 360 degrees magnetic and apparent vertical dip, white mesothermal quartz veins to 5cm width, locally ferruginous,
GM01	751,087.22	8,406,101.34	Mullock from 6 x4 x 8 m collapsed shaft, mesothermal white vein quartz, quartz vein lens apparently 12 x 1 m, strike 170 degrees magnetic, dipping 80 degrees east, pits along hanging wau9ll and footwall of vein
GM02	751,088.80	8,406,126.17	Outcrop in slot and small adit on east side of main white quartz vein, mesothermal quartz veinlets and breccia clasts in clay altered and weathered wall-rock of unknown rock type, local carbonaceous patches and with trace pyrite

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	DESCRIPTION
JBR01	747,103.13	8,400,674.31	Saccharoidal, locally banded vein quartz float, minor drusy vughs, slightly ferruginous fractures and manganese oxide on edge faces, from 1980s? bulldozer scrape, possible drill pad
JBR02	747,027.50	8,400,652.66	Small stacked pile (possibly from elsewhere, very gossanous mesothermal vein quartz, vein quartz stockwork to quartz vein matrix breccia, clasts of boxworked iron oxides, one grain of a possible molybdate mineral, 5 mm in diameter, bright yellow
JHR01	748,449.77	8,412,717.65	Small pile of white mesothermal vein quartz beside a dug out creek, alluvial workings, quartz is weakly laminated, no outcrop or hard rock workings in the area or upslope of alluvial workings
JHR02	748,504.68	8,412,452.02	Composite rock chip sample of outcropping white mesothermal quartz vein, common muscovite on undulose planes within the quartz possibly mimicking shistose host rock, rare manganese oxide float containing quartz and mica sand
LKR01	749,492.07	8,404,435.90	1 x 1 m outcrop in wall of 3 x 2 x1 m pit, clay shear with minor vein quartz and manganese oxide on shear planes and white clay
LKR02	749,515.83	8,404,508.99	Rare mullock from small pit, vein quartz with sericite and manganese oxide on fractures, trace purple mineral (looks like erythrite but unlikely in this setting), host rocks replaced by clay - unidentifiable
LKR03	749,558.06	8,404,200.17	Possible ore pile near battery, white mesothermal vein quartz with carbonaceous surfaces - fractures or wall rock screen inclusions, sericite and minor jarosite
MLR01	755,315.22	8,388,802.88	Angular insitu talus, rhyolite with small vein (1 cm wide) of black cherty silica and white mesothermal vein quartz clasts, minor sub-angular grey translucent vein quartz float, area of rhyolite dykes
NMR01	749,523.26	8,413,565.34	Outcrop in small trench just east of collapsed shaft, strong stockwork of mesothermal quartz stringers and veins to 5cm width in mica schist, slightly ferruginous
NMR02	749,502.84	8,413,625.84	Mullock from 3 x 3 x 1 m pit, white mesothermal vein quartz, some with banded margins of grey - black fine-grained sulphides and some with dark grey clots of possible fine grained sulphide, muscovite along margins and "sutures" within the veins, limonitic fractures, mica schist mullock not included in sample
SKR01	748,283.00	8,394,843.00	3 pegmatite veins, grey mauve quartz with white feldspar crystals to 10 cm, in area of granite and rhyolite dykes in outcrop, head of creek with alluvial workings
SKR02	748,294.00	8,394,780.00	8 m deep pit or inclined shaft, mullock of vein quartz matrix breccia with rhyolite clasts, quartz has common very fine-grained sulphide (probably arsenopyrite), rhyolite and foliated biotite granite mullock not sampled

SAMPLE ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	DESCRIPTION
SKR03	748,420.00	8,394,700.00	Drill track, mullock from 4 x 1x 1 m pit, common mullock of vein quartz matrix breccia with rounded rhyolite clasts, 3% pyrite and possible arsenopyrite in the quartz, rhyolite clasts sometimes silicified and with trace disseminated pyrite
SKR04	748,378.00	8,394,581.00	Mullock from old trench, silicified rhyolite, no veins or sulphide
TFR01	748,824.73	8,411,240.78	Float from large area of bulldozed eluvium - eluvial gold workings and mounds, sub-angular white and rarely grey translucent mesothermal vein quartz float with ferruginous fractures
TFR02	748,839.72	8,411,673.92	Mullock from small pit, white mesothermal quartz with minor wall rock muscovite inclusions, unsampled mullock includes hornblende gabbro or diorite, and quartz feldspar muscovite schist to gneiss
TFR03	748,818.35	8,411,758.60	Mullock from 15 x 15 x 20 m collapsed shaft, white to grey mesothermal vein quartz with fine-grained dusting of sulphide (pyrite? arsenopyrite?), and minor quartz matrix breccia with muscovite gneiss clasts
TPC01	748,907.57	8,410,996.00	14.5 kg minus 7 mm alluvial sand from creek, trap site near pegmatite outcrop, pan concentrate

Appendix 3. Assays

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CERTIFICATE TV19243902

Project: EBAGOOLA
P.O. No.: Adrian Thirtle
This report is for 54 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Townsville, QLD, Australia on 30-SEP-2019.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JIM CRAN	SCOTT DODD	ADRIAN THIRTLE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LEV-01	Waste Disposal Levy
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-21	Crush entire sample
PUL-23	Pulv Sample - Split/Retain
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

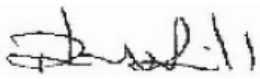
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-GRA21	Au 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:



Peter Neville, Laboratory Manager

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Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1
SKR-01		1.33		0.038		0.12	0.26	56.2	20	0.10	2.11	0.01	0.21	0.76	0.4	11
SKR-02		1.66		0.727		0.84	6.31	>10000	210	2.47	3.21	1.83	3.39	80.6	3.6	10
SKR-03		1.45		0.062		0.19	6.12	1825	700	2.15	0.41	0.70	1.73	35.0	3.1	10
SKR-04		1.32	99.0	0.137		0.07	5.56	2040	370	1.29	0.72	0.05	1.02	19.65	0.4	6
JBR-01		1.26		0.007		0.02	0.41	64.4	50	2.15	0.08	0.05	0.03	1.11	0.7	10
JBR-02		1.38		0.119		29.6	0.65	205	80	1.03	0.47	0.03	0.02	1.29	0.9	14
GKSR-01		2.05		0.090		2.05	4.57	3320	140	1.32	3.57	0.58	0.08	17.50	1.8	9
GKSR-02		1.55		1.620		16.45	1.29	1845	40	0.48	14.05	0.02	1.26	13.90	1.3	13
GKSR-03		1.73		0.381		3.38	6.94	812	250	2.24	0.16	0.06	0.04	67.4	2.4	11
GKSR-04		1.81		>10.0	16.55	4.43	1.72	165.5	50	0.74	0.25	0.02	<0.02	5.90	0.5	11
GKSR-05		1.09		0.005		0.01	0.13	2.6	<10	<0.05	0.70	<0.01	<0.02	0.32	0.5	8
GKSR-06		1.71		9.86		37.8	3.33	1100	330	1.19	0.63	0.04	0.02	12.15	0.5	7
GKSR-07		1.30		>10.0	18.65	>100	0.84	3890	20	0.59	0.70	0.04	0.03	3.33	0.5	8
GKSR-08		1.37		0.777		1.22	0.62	119.0	20	0.42	0.14	0.03	<0.02	2.75	0.5	7
GKSR-09		1.21		0.018		0.14	3.33	9.5	110	0.66	0.39	0.04	<0.02	5.73	0.5	5
LKR-01		1.70		0.425		2.40	9.42	333	780	1.84	0.55	0.12	<0.02	140.5	0.8	66
LKR-02		0.99		0.037		0.07	1.57	31.2	160	0.24	0.16	0.02	<0.02	17.35	0.8	9
LKR-03		1.07		2.22		0.90	0.78	467	50	0.22	0.07	0.02	0.02	6.68	0.8	11
TFR-01		1.17		<0.005		0.06	0.15	4.4	10	0.08	0.01	<0.01	<0.02	2.14	0.6	7
TFR-02		1.19		<0.005		0.01	3.63	1.2	70	1.78	0.02	1.57	0.02	6.30	2.7	13
TFR-03		1.22		1.950		0.86	2.07	404	90	0.45	0.14	0.04	0.02	6.00	2.4	14
JHR-01		1.19		<0.005		0.02	0.13	2.3	10	0.06	0.01	0.01	<0.02	0.93	0.4	9
JHR-02		1.61		<0.005		<0.01	0.19	1.1	20	0.07	0.02	<0.01	<0.02	8.94	0.7	8
DGR-01		1.03		0.005		0.02	0.10	4.3	10	<0.05	0.01	<0.01	<0.02	3.83	0.4	11
MLR-01		0.85		0.016		0.04	3.77	10.8	150	1.53	0.79	0.02	<0.02	7.79	0.5	6
TPC-01		0.03		<0.005		0.07	2.63	45.1	60	2.83	1.45	0.59	0.23	>500	28.4	562
EP-01		1.70		0.045		0.05	0.62	21.1	80	3.08	1.02	0.05	<0.02	15.50	1.4	7
EP-02		1.67		<0.005		0.03	0.92	30.9	120	3.46	0.14	0.07	<0.02	2.69	5.1	8
EP-03		1.30		<0.005		0.14	0.67	22.7	160	5.28	0.07	0.13	<0.02	3.67	0.7	9
EP-04		1.62	99.0	<0.005		0.32	0.93	117.5	270	3.57	0.03	0.14	<0.02	7.35	1.6	7
EP-05		0.95		<0.005		0.05	0.73	10.2	220	1.83	0.08	0.04	<0.02	17.90	0.5	11
EP-06		1.41		<0.005		0.01	0.76	20.9	190	2.81	0.23	0.04	<0.02	15.80	1.7	14
EP-07		1.29		<0.005		0.01	0.78	12.4	150	1.74	0.65	0.04	<0.02	37.5	1.6	12
EP-08		1.13		0.040		0.43	0.54	52.4	70	1.79	0.17	0.03	<0.02	10.25	1.2	14
EP-09		1.28		0.020		0.28	0.83	82.8	120	2.57	0.53	0.05	<0.02	16.25	0.6	12
EP-10		1.27		<0.005		<0.01	0.73	13.7	70	1.39	0.36	0.03	<0.02	16.50	1.7	13
EP-11		1.43		0.028		0.05	0.68	3.1	80	1.85	0.27	0.07	<0.02	15.15	0.8	11
EP-12		1.10		0.029		0.41	0.87	37.3	160	2.15	0.33	0.06	<0.02	75.7	0.8	7
EP-13		1.28		0.370		0.49	1.34	379	130	0.99	0.50	0.06	<0.02	30.6	3.2	6
EP-14		1.57		0.024		0.14	1.58	13.3	230	2.31	0.59	0.06	<0.02	10.35	1.0	9

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ca	Ce	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1
SKR-01		0.38	1.7	0.93	0.79	0.07	0.6	0.013	0.22	<0.5	1.8	<0.01	104	0.42	0.02	0.9
SKR-02		6.00	10.5	1.89	18.00	0.33	1.9	0.083	3.35	36.1	12.8	0.23	273	116.5	1.96	13.1
SKR-03		5.60	7.4	1.40	16.30	0.28	1.9	0.020	4.19	16.8	14.8	0.23	228	4.75	1.15	4.8
SKR-04		6.51	2.0	0.77	14.25	0.26	1.9	0.008	4.38	7.9	10.9	0.08	73	3.20	0.54	5.6
JBR-01		1.60	4.0	0.68	10.60	0.13	0.1	<0.005	0.06	<0.5	129.0	<0.01	111	2.06	0.03	0.2
JBR-02		0.83	3.6	5.59	7.55	0.11	0.6	<0.005	0.10	0.5	128.0	0.01	130	7.38	0.01	1.8
GKSR-01		8.54	5.3	1.15	9.82	0.18	1.4	0.031	2.68	7.7	38.5	0.19	171	0.37	0.56	5.4
GKSR-02		3.23	17.9	1.29	3.46	0.09	0.6	0.195	0.60	6.4	52.6	0.07	107	27.7	0.01	4.6
GKSR-03		13.30	8.8	1.58	18.65	0.20	2.6	0.028	3.23	34.1	28.8	0.35	120	0.64	0.12	5.4
GKSR-04		4.02	2.5	1.20	4.71	0.09	0.4	0.010	0.72	3.8	176.5	0.07	117	0.54	0.01	1.4
GKSR-05		0.19	2.4	1.01	0.57	0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.06	<0.5	0.6	<0.01	134	0.58	0.01	2.5
GKSR-06		4.66	5.8	0.89	8.36	0.12	0.9	0.017	1.89	5.3	104.5	0.09	117	0.31	0.16	3.5
GKSR-07		2.59	26.5	1.06	2.28	0.08	0.2	0.015	0.29	1.5	163.5	0.03	102	0.43	0.01	0.6
GKSR-08		0.88	3.2	1.13	1.38	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.37	1.2	53.4	0.01	144	0.57	0.07	0.6
GKSR-09		3.11	3.6	0.66	6.73	0.12	1.8	0.007	1.29	1.8	12.4	0.04	99	0.32	1.41	6.5
LKR-01		9.17	21.6	1.13	30.7	0.22	3.6	0.049	3.80	68.9	13.3	0.25	127	1.77	0.37	18.8
LKR-02		1.40	4.6	1.44	4.11	0.09	0.9	0.009	0.58	7.9	6.9	0.12	249	0.61	0.02	1.6
LKR-03		0.70	5.0	1.31	1.90	0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.25	3.4	5.2	0.03	106	0.57	0.02	0.3
TFR-01		0.11	1.7	0.60	0.51	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.05	0.9	0.3	<0.01	91	0.31	0.01	0.2
TFR-02		0.76	4.1	1.27	5.64	0.14	0.3	0.005	0.28	3.2	5.6	0.18	191	0.38	0.84	2.6
TFR-03		2.55	6.5	1.38	4.89	0.08	0.3	0.010	0.72	3.0	118.0	0.26	142	0.41	0.13	1.3
JHR-01		0.08	1.5	0.82	0.44	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.02	0.5	0.4	<0.01	85	0.37	0.01	0.2
JHR-02		0.06	1.9	0.81	0.66	<0.05	0.3	<0.005	0.04	4.4	0.2	<0.01	106	0.42	0.01	0.2
DGR-01		0.07	1.6	0.98	0.46	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.02	2.0	0.9	<0.01	105	0.44	<0.01	0.1
MLR-01		3.08	1.4	0.81	8.55	0.08	1.4	0.014	1.66	3.6	6.7	0.06	120	0.27	0.04	4.1
TPC-01		1.57	96.9	28.4	38.9	4.23	21.3	0.095	0.15	1530	1.8	0.21	4800	4.02	0.03	285
EP-01		2.31	2.2	1.39	5.44	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.08	7.0	160.0	0.01	180	0.66	0.02	0.6
EP-02		3.54	1.4	1.00	5.14	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.19	1.1	150.5	0.01	585	0.53	0.03	0.4
EP-03		2.50	1.1	1.24	13.40	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.14	3.0	39.8	0.01	104	0.40	0.02	0.3
EP-04		2.45	2.4	2.23	6.40	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.29	4.2	104.0	0.03	174	0.92	0.03	0.3
EP-05		2.62	1.4	1.11	8.27	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.16	8.7	156.0	0.01	148	0.56	0.04	0.5
EP-06		1.99	1.3	1.56	5.19	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.07	7.8	143.5	0.01	303	0.36	0.02	0.4
EP-07		1.79	2.1	1.64	3.87	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.09	33.4	217	0.01	329	0.49	0.02	0.6
EP-08		1.68	1.3	1.93	6.26	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.05	7.0	153.5	0.01	202	1.26	0.02	0.3
EP-09		2.03	2.0	1.82	6.25	<0.05	0.3	<0.005	0.09	10.8	135.0	0.01	109	1.13	0.02	0.6
EP-10		1.54	2.2	1.92	3.40	<0.05	0.1	0.006	0.07	12.7	207	0.01	203	0.48	0.02	0.6
EP-11		2.18	1.3	0.95	4.50	<0.05	0.4	<0.005	0.18	4.3	131.0	0.01	192	0.43	0.05	1.1
EP-12		3.46	2.0	1.05	3.84	0.08	0.3	<0.005	0.21	41.9	161.0	0.02	106	0.38	0.04	0.6
EP-13		3.26	2.5	1.97	4.56	<0.05	0.3	0.087	0.35	4.0	72.8	0.07	806	0.48	0.01	1.1
EP-14		4.20	1.9	0.98	4.55	<0.05	0.2	0.005	1.02	4.9	146.5	0.03	181	0.42	0.02	0.8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.2	10	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.005
SKR-01		1.2	10	19.8	10.8	<0.002	<0.01	0.24	0.2	<1	0.4	1.7	0.29	0.08	0.49	<0.005
SKR-02		3.3	680	105.5	154.0	<0.002	0.86	13.55	6.6	1	24.5	80.8	1.41	0.92	10.10	0.105
SKR-03		2.3	210	22.4	211	<0.002	0.19	2.40	3.8	<1	3.7	112.5	0.60	0.13	6.78	0.088
SKR-04		0.8	150	32.5	207	<0.002	0.06	6.18	3.2	<1	4.0	56.6	0.68	0.20	5.99	0.024
JBR-01		1.5	10	4.6	5.7	<0.002	0.01	5.90	0.2	<1	0.3	17.5	<0.05	<0.05	0.47	<0.005
JBR-02		1.1	40	27.1	8.2	<0.002	0.07	23.7	0.3	<1	1.7	9.3	0.32	<0.05	3.55	0.014
GKSR-01		1.3	90	157.0	214	<0.002	0.30	6.99	2.9	<1	2.4	22.0	0.87	0.06	6.08	0.070
GKSR-02		1.5	30	696	64.3	<0.002	0.40	15.35	1.6	1	1.2	2.0	0.57	0.11	2.08	0.053
GKSR-03		2.3	190	27.2	295	<0.002	0.13	16.75	5.4	1	1.2	51.1	0.34	<0.05	15.45	0.202
GKSR-04		1.3	20	35.2	71.3	<0.002	0.01	26.0	1.1	<1	0.7	7.9	0.31	<0.05	2.20	0.022
GKSR-05		1.8	<10	1.4	5.0	<0.002	<0.01	0.20	0.1	<1	0.2	0.3	0.36	<0.05	0.45	<0.005
GKSR-06		1.1	50	23.2	116.0	<0.002	0.02	23.8	1.8	<1	1.1	25.8	0.41	<0.05	2.89	0.036
GKSR-07		1.4	10	40.2	28.8	0.002	0.33	175.5	0.6	<1	0.3	2.5	0.08	<0.05	0.77	0.012
GKSR-08		1.4	10	10.7	19.9	<0.002	0.01	4.52	0.3	<1	0.2	4.5	0.13	<0.05	0.68	0.005
GKSR-09		0.5	10	21.5	91.8	<0.002	<0.01	0.73	0.7	<1	0.6	22.4	1.73	<0.05	5.95	0.011
LKR-01		2.0	700	38.8	280	<0.002	0.06	6.00	18.3	1	0.9	134.5	1.80	0.17	31.8	0.498
LKR-02		2.3	90	6.1	44.3	<0.002	0.01	0.51	1.3	<1	0.3	7.7	0.17	<0.05	6.23	0.035
LKR-03		2.5	90	8.8	21.2	<0.002	0.02	2.39	0.4	<1	0.2	9.2	<0.05	<0.05	0.55	0.008
TFR-01		1.2	10	1.2	3.4	<0.002	<0.01	0.12	0.2	<1	<0.2	1.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.61	0.007
TFR-02		5.8	40	4.0	16.5	<0.002	<0.01	0.06	2.3	<1	0.3	95.6	0.18	<0.05	1.25	0.068
TFR-03		3.2	50	3.3	57.3	<0.002	0.06	8.45	3.1	1	0.2	5.9	0.08	<0.05	0.73	0.074
JHR-01		1.4	<10	1.1	1.1	<0.002	<0.01	0.05	0.2	<1	<0.2	1.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.30	0.008
JHR-02		1.7	10	0.8	2.8	<0.002	<0.01	0.07	0.3	<1	<0.2	1.3	<0.05	<0.05	1.87	0.015
DGR-01		1.2	10	1.5	1.0	<0.002	<0.01	0.10	0.1	<1	<0.2	1.3	<0.05	<0.05	2.63	<0.005
MLR-01		1.1	20	9.8	95.8	<0.002	<0.01	2.15	1.3	<1	2.4	20.2	0.51	<0.05	2.65	0.030
TPC-01		60.3	2190	100.5	14.5	0.007	0.01	6.17	27.2	4	1.8	12.5	53.5	0.58	800	9.07
EP-01		1.1	20	8.7	9.0	<0.002	<0.01	8.80	0.3	<1	0.2	24.3	0.08	<0.05	1.44	0.006
EP-02		1.2	20	30.5	19.5	<0.002	0.01	6.07	0.3	<1	0.2	29.9	0.11	<0.05	2.18	<0.005
EP-03		1.4	120	12.0	13.3	<0.002	0.02	7.14	0.4	<1	<0.2	25.6	<0.05	<0.05	1.33	0.006
EP-04		2.2	30	12.6	26.3	<0.002	0.11	10.15	0.4	<1	0.2	30.4	<0.05	<0.05	0.71	0.006
EP-05		1.2	20	9.7	15.8	<0.002	0.01	5.52	0.4	<1	0.2	22.2	0.06	<0.05	1.80	0.009
EP-06		2.1	50	27.4	7.8	<0.002	0.01	8.71	0.8	<1	0.2	27.9	0.07	<0.05	3.02	0.010
EP-07		1.3	150	71.5	9.1	<0.002	<0.01	6.67	0.7	<1	0.2	44.0	0.11	<0.05	3.97	0.009
EP-08		1.1	30	15.6	6.4	<0.002	<0.01	8.77	0.5	<1	<0.2	17.7	<0.05	<0.05	1.30	0.008
EP-09		1.5	70	21.0	10.1	<0.002	0.02	16.35	0.5	<1	0.3	27.8	0.13	<0.05	3.00	0.009
EP-10		1.1	70	36.4	7.1	<0.002	<0.01	7.00	1.0	1	0.2	22.1	0.12	<0.05	2.40	0.010
EP-11		1.1	10	3.9	16.7	<0.002	<0.01	5.21	0.5	<1	0.2	23.6	0.17	<0.05	0.87	0.010
EP-12		1.3	70	5.8	20.4	<0.002	0.30	5.65	0.5	<1	<0.2	30.5	0.06	<0.05	1.73	0.019
EP-13		1.6	40	23.3	45.2	<0.002	<0.01	12.95	2.3	<1	1.0	5.5	0.20	<0.05	1.94	0.023
EP-14		1.4	30	7.4	91.6	<0.002	<0.01	9.32	0.6	<1	0.3	22.9	0.14	<0.05	0.97	0.010

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OC62
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1
SKR-01		0.05	0.4	2	1.3	1.9	5	5.2	
SKR-02		1.00	3.5	17	4.2	23.1	280	41.6	
SKR-03		1.59	3.0	15	104.5	15.5	74	37.5	
SKR-04		1.54	3.0	4	1.2	13.6	16	28.8	
JBR-01		0.05	0.2	3	0.1	0.7	3	1.0	
JBR-02		0.50	2.9	18	0.6	7.5	2	43.3	
GKSR-01		1.24	9.9	16	2.7	7.1	28	27.0	
GKSR-02		0.38	0.6	10	5.0	5.4	470	13.6	
GKSR-03		1.59	4.3	31	1.7	9.8	22	76.0	
GKSR-04		0.38	1.6	9	0.6	1.7	3	7.2	
GKSR-05		0.04	0.6	1	0.1	2.0	<2	2.5	
GKSR-06		0.63	1.6	6	0.7	4.4	9	14.0	
GKSR-07		0.29	1.3	3	172.5	1.7	10	5.7	173
GKSR-08		0.13	0.9	3	0.4	4.6	2	2.7	
GKSR-09		0.48	3.3	3	0.6	13.0	9	21.3	
LKR-01		1.76	3.2	101	6.3	11.5	7	118.0	
LKR-02		0.24	1.3	7	0.5	5.2	10	19.5	
LKR-03		0.12	0.5	3	0.2	2.3	16	3.9	
TFR-01		0.03	0.1	2	0.1	0.2	<2	3.6	
TFR-02		0.10	0.1	15	0.3	5.2	10	10.0	
TFR-03		0.44	1.1	23	1.3	2.6	14	8.0	
JHR-01		<0.02	0.1	2	0.1	0.2	<2	1.4	
JHR-02		<0.02	0.2	3	0.1	0.5	<2	10.5	
DGR-01		<0.02	0.1	2	0.1	0.5	<2	0.8	
MLR-01		0.51	1.5	5	2.2	6.1	17	31.8	
TPC-01		0.11	78.3	491	11.0	210	164	285	
EP-01		0.09	3.6	10	0.2	3.0	2	4.0	
EP-02		0.27	2.0	10	0.1	2.5	<2	3.6	
EP-03		0.14	6.3	13	0.1	4.7	2	2.9	
EP-04		0.33	8.0	23	0.4	5.0	6	2.8	
EP-05		0.14	2.0	10	0.2	3.6	2	4.7	
EP-06		0.13	1.5	24	0.2	2.6	2	3.2	
EP-07		0.15	1.2	23	0.1	7.8	<2	4.1	
EP-08		0.09	0.7	15	0.1	1.5	<2	2.0	
EP-09		0.14	1.4	20	0.2	3.2	2	5.2	
EP-10		0.09	1.1	29	0.1	4.0	<2	2.2	
EP-11		0.11	0.4	3	0.1	4.5	2	6.8	
EP-12		0.59	0.9	4	0.3	13.9	2	6.9	
EP-13		0.34	1.2	31	1.1	4.2	8	6.5	
EP-14		0.90	3.7	9	0.2	4.3	3	5.3	

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA21 Au ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Al % 0.01	ME-MS61 As ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS61 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS61 Cd ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 Ce ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Cr ppm 1
EP-15		1.58		0.028		0.07	0.74	29.9	70	1.93	0.75	0.07	<0.02	10.80	0.3	7
EP-16		1.53		0.074		0.05	0.82	12.4	90	2.11	0.85	0.04	<0.02	9.33	2.1	7
EP-17		1.67		<0.005		0.21	1.09	66.5	130	2.07	1.26	0.05	<0.02	11.65	0.7	9
EP-18		2.27		0.022		0.03	1.86	87.6	130	3.25	0.57	0.19	<0.02	3.86	3.0	7
EP-19		1.44		0.024		0.01	1.54	72.2	110	3.42	0.44	0.24	<0.02	2.93	1.3	7
EP-20		1.67		0.043		0.17	1.32	48.0	100	2.77	0.69	0.12	<0.02	3.44	3.0	9
EP-21		1.45		0.036		0.01	1.22	70.4	100	3.26	0.53	0.09	<0.02	2.20	2.1	8
EP-22		1.56		0.009		0.02	0.93	26.0	80	2.46	0.39	0.07	<0.02	2.24	0.6	8
EP-23		2.02		0.021		0.05	0.62	6.8	70	2.36	0.18	0.07	<0.02	1.46	0.4	10
EP-24		0.53		0.087		0.04	0.58	39.5	40	0.37	0.14	0.01	<0.02	6.85	1.1	7
NMR-01		0.87		1.965		0.19	0.93	309	110	0.21	0.03	<0.01	<0.02	35.6	0.7	10
NMR-02		1.04		>10.0	12.00	10.25	0.75	591	120	0.18	0.13	<0.01	0.05	15.25	0.5	16
GMR-01		1.07		1.170		1.70	0.68	114.5	40	0.26	0.02	<0.01	<0.02	3.68	0.5	9
GMR-02		1.38		5.41		0.77	3.13	248	110	0.82	0.05	0.01	<0.02	30.8	0.6	21

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1
EP-15		2.16	1.1	0.81	5.34	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.22	9.0	144.0	0.01	97	0.30	0.07	0.9
EP-16		2.25	1.9	0.73	4.52	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.32	11.3	153.5	0.01	421	0.62	0.02	0.4
EP-17		2.68	1.3	1.28	3.49	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.46	6.0	158.0	0.01	225	0.51	0.02	1.5
EP-18		3.31	1.5	1.41	5.55	<0.05	0.3	0.008	0.23	1.4	90.1	0.02	258	0.43	0.05	1.1
EP-19		2.95	2.3	1.43	5.08	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.13	0.6	93.0	0.02	203	0.47	0.04	0.4
EP-20		2.75	1.2	1.15	5.74	<0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.21	0.7	102.5	0.02	279	0.44	0.04	0.5
EP-21		2.89	1.1	1.47	3.69	<0.05	0.1	0.006	0.13	0.5	129.5	0.01	200	0.37	0.04	0.5
EP-22		2.42	2.5	1.55	2.80	<0.05	0.2	0.007	0.12	0.7	140.5	0.01	157	0.65	0.03	0.8
EP-23		2.13	1.8	0.93	6.26	<0.05	0.1	<0.005	0.08	0.5	165.0	0.01	168	0.71	0.03	0.4
EP-24		0.87	1.0	0.92	1.33	0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.23	1.0	51.0	0.01	191	0.38	0.01	0.6
NMR-01		0.71	5.7	1.26	2.58	0.07	0.2	0.009	0.37	18.2	2.2	0.04	75	0.66	0.01	1.0
NMR-02		0.83	42.0	1.10	2.24	0.07	0.3	0.026	0.33	7.3	3.4	0.04	107	0.69	0.01	1.2
GMR-01		0.35	6.1	0.65	1.74	0.05	0.2	<0.005	0.32	1.9	10.7	0.04	83	0.36	0.01	0.7
GMR-02		6.26	15.0	1.50	7.71	0.12	1.5	0.021	1.05	15.6	10.6	0.24	78	0.65	0.01	4.8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 P ppm 10	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005
EP-15		0.9	190	59.4	18.8	<0.002	0.01	8.53	0.3	<1	<0.2	26.6	0.20	<0.05	1.71	<0.005
EP-16		1.1	60	66.1	27.7	<0.002	<0.01	11.20	0.2	<1	<0.2	23.4	0.09	<0.05	1.79	<0.005
EP-17		0.8	40	50.8	41.0	<0.002	<0.01	8.91	0.3	<1	0.2	26.4	0.46	<0.05	2.09	0.005
EP-18		1.8	40	31.6	23.3	<0.002	<0.01	2.43	0.7	<1	0.4	42.7	0.19	0.17	2.81	0.017
EP-19		1.8	30	18.8	15.5	<0.002	<0.01	2.24	0.4	<1	0.2	42.4	0.07	0.09	2.51	0.006
EP-20		1.2	20	17.7	19.6	<0.002	<0.01	4.09	0.4	<1	0.2	32.5	0.48	0.07	1.56	0.007
EP-21		1.4	30	19.7	14.3	<0.002	<0.01	2.45	0.4	<1	<0.2	36.9	0.08	<0.05	2.20	0.008
EP-22		1.4	30	7.3	12.2	<0.002	<0.01	2.76	0.4	<1	0.2	28.7	0.31	<0.05	1.60	0.008
EP-23		1.1	10	4.1	9.4	<0.002	<0.01	3.58	0.3	<1	<0.2	24.8	0.05	<0.05	0.70	0.005
EP-24		1.0	10	10.5	17.3	<0.002	<0.01	6.43	0.3	<1	0.2	1.9	0.15	<0.05	0.91	0.006
NMR-01		2.2	50	3.3	26.0	<0.002	0.01	1.99	1.7	<1	0.2	11.4	0.07	<0.05	4.23	0.029
NMR-02		1.6	30	11.2	24.0	<0.002	0.05	4.46	1.7	1	0.2	6.9	0.11	0.12	3.37	0.036
GMR-01		1.4	10	3.7	22.8	<0.002	<0.01	5.89	0.7	<1	0.2	5.5	0.05	0.07	0.77	0.023
GMR-02		4.1	80	23.0	105.0	<0.002	<0.01	3.01	4.1	<1	0.7	36.9	0.33	0.18	4.49	0.117

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Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 5-NOV-2019
Account: AURPAC

Project: EBAGOOLA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OC62
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1
EP-15		0.17	7.4	5	0.3	28.7	<2	2.8	
EP-16		0.30	2.2	4	0.2	4.1	<2	2.6	
EP-17		0.43	6.6	11	0.3	7.3	2	2.5	
EP-18		0.21	1.0	19	1.1	1.8	3	5.2	
EP-19		0.14	0.4	13	1.2	1.5	2	3.7	
EP-20		0.18	0.6	9	0.5	2.5	2	3.6	
EP-21		0.15	0.7	16	0.1	1.6	<2	3.1	
EP-22		0.11	0.6	13	0.1	2.2	3	4.0	
EP-23		0.07	0.3	5	0.1	1.2	<2	2.1	
EP-24		0.12	0.4	7	0.1	1.0	2	2.5	
NMR-01		0.18	0.4	8	1.0	1.3	4	12.4	
NMR-02		0.16	0.3	7	1.3	1.5	39	9.8	
GMR-01		0.13	0.3	7	1.1	0.5	2	6.9	
GMR-02		0.60	1.0	50	6.4	7.9	11	49.9	

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TV19243902

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.
Applies to Method: ME-MS61

ACCREDITATION COMMENTS

NATA Accreditation covers the performance of this service but does not cover the performance of ALS Brisbane Sample Preparation. Corporate Accreditation No: 825, Corporate Site No: 818. The Technical Signatory is David Jones,ICPMS Supervising Chemist
Applies to Method: ME-MS61

NATA Accreditation covers the performance of this service but does not cover the performance of ALS Brisbane Sample Preparation. Corporate Accreditation No:825, Corporate Site No:818. Technical Signatory is Samantha Profke,ICPAES Supervising Chemist
Applies to Method: Ag-OG62 ME-OG62

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Townsville located at 14-15 Desma Court, Bohle, Townsville, QLD, Australia.

Applies to Method:	Au-AA23	Au-GRA21	CRU-21	LEV-01
	LOG-22	PUL-23	PUL-QC	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Brisbane located at 32 Shand Street, Stafford, Brisbane, QLD, Australia. Processed at ALS Brisbane Sample Preparation at 116 Delta Street, Geebung, QLD 4034, Australia

Applies to Method:	Ag-OG62	ME-MS61	ME-OG62

Appendix 4. Regional Geology Legend

MAP SYMBOL	RU_NAME	LITHOLOGY SUMMARY	AGE
Qha	Qha-QLD	Sand, gravel, silt and clay; active stream channels and low terraces	Holocene
Qa/1	Qa/1-SD54	Clay, silt, sand and gravel; flood-plain alluvium from a granitic source	Quaternary
Qa/2	Qa/2-SD54	Clay, silt, sand and gravel; flood-plain alluvium from a mixed source	Quaternary
Qap	Qap-QLD	Clay, silt and minor sand; flood plain deposits	Quaternary
TQs	TQs-QLD	Clayey sand, gravel, silt and mud passing into semi-consolidated clayey sandstone, conglomerate and claystone; local ironstone nodules, siltstone	Late Tertiary - Quaternary
Ta	Ta-QLD	Sand, silt, gravel and clay, commonly ferruginised or mottled: dissected high-level alluvial sheets (includes reworked and lag gravels derived from this unit and forming a veneer over other units)	Tertiary
Pr	Pr-SD54-12	Rhyolite	Early Permian
dl	dl-YAMBO	Dark grey, fine to medium-grained andesite to labradorite-clinopyroxene-orthopyroxene dolerite and minor hornblende, biotite and chlorite. May include ?Proterozoic amphibolite	Late Carboniferous? - Early Permian?
CPia	CPia-SD54-12	Altered andesite to diorite	Late Carboniferous - Early Permian
Dgbw	Barwon Granite	Pale grey to cream or brown, fine to medium, muscovite-biotite granite, weakly porphyritic in part	Early Devonian
Dge	Ebagoola Granite	White to pale cream or pink garnet+/-biotite-muscovite leucogranite, pegmatite, and aplite	Early Devonian
Dge?	Ebagoola Granite?	White to pale cream or pink garnet+/-biotite-muscovite leucogranite, pegmatite, and aplite	Early Devonian
Dgf	Flyspeck Granodiorite	Dark grey, sparsely megacrystic allanite+/-hornblende-biotite granodiorite; K-feldspar megacrysts typically 4-5 x 3 cm	Early Devonian
Dgg	Glen Garland Granite	Mid-grey, weakly porphyritic allanite-hornblende-biotite and biotite-hornblende granodiorite; prismatic hornblende typically 1cm x 3cm	Early Devonian
Dgk	Kintore Granite	Pale grey to cream or brown, even-grained to slightly porphyritic biotite-muscovite granite; locally garnet-bearing; K-feldspar phenocrysts typically 2-4cm long; moderately deformed	Early Devonian
Dgk,Dge	Kintore Granite, Ebagoola Granite	Pale grey to cream or brown, biotite-muscovite granite, porphyritic in part, and garnet-bearing in part; K-feldspar phenocrysts typically 2-4 x1 cm	Early Devonian

MAP SYMBOL	RU_NAME	LITHOLOGY SUMMARY	AGE
Dgl, Dgk	Lankelly Granite, Kintore Granite	Pale to mid grey, abundantly porphyritic muscovite-biotite granite; K-feldspar phenocrysts typically 3 cm x 1 cm, strongly aligned	Early Devonian
Dgn	Kendle River Granite	Pale grey, variably porphyritic to megacrystic muscovite-biotite granite	Early Devonian
Dgo	Kirkwood Monzogranite	Pale grey, sparsely porphyritic, biotite monzogranite with K-feldspar phenocrysts typically 2 cm x 1 cm	Early Devonian
Dgr	Two Rail Monzogranite	Pale grey, sparsely and weakly porphyritic, allanite-biotite monzogranite grading to granite and granodiorite, porphyritic in part	Early Devonian
PLcl	Lochs Gneiss	Biotite-muscovite-feldspar gneiss; with sillimanite, garnet, chlorite, epidote and rare chiastolite, kyanite; in places gradational into Yarraden Schist and Goolha-Goolha Schist	Paleoproterozoic? - Mesoproterozoic
PLcr	Mount Ryan Quartzite	White medium to coarse-grained, foliated quartzite, minor muscovite, biotite	Paleoproterozoic? - Mesoproterozoic
PLcy	Yarraden Schist	Sillimanite-biotite-muscovite-quartz schist; with hematite, chlorite, garnet in places	Paleoproterozoic? - Mesoproterozoic
PLnk	Kitja Gneiss	Thick layers coarse massive quartzite; minor muscovite, hematite; some mafic plagioclase-orthopyroxene-hornblende granulite in deeply weathered garnet-biotite-sillimanite-kyanite-plagioclase-K-feldspar-quartz gneiss	Paleoproterozoic? - Mesoproterozoic
PLwp	Penny Gneiss	Banded muscovite-biotite-sillimanite-plagioclase-Kfeldspar-quartz gneiss; chlorite common; interlayered with muscovite(-biotite) granite and pegmatite; boudins,pods and dykes of garnet amphibolite and quartz	Paleoproterozoic? - Mesoproterozoic