



Thalanga Gold Drilling Program Underway

Highlights:

- Red River ramps up exploration activity at its Thalanga Operations following QLD wet season
- Thalanga gold RC drilling program underway at New Homestead, Toomba and Don targets - 33 reverse circulation (RC) holes planned
- Program aims to build RVR's gold inventory within trucking distance of Thalanga Operations
- New Homestead (10 holes for 958m) and Don (10 holes for 910m) completed
- Initial assays from this program expected by end March 2021.

Red River Resources Limited (ASX: RVR) is pleased to announce it has commenced a drilling program targeting gold in areas proximal to its Thalanga Operations in northern Queensland.

Red River produces zinc, copper and lead with gold and silver credits at its Thalanga Operations, where it is currently mining the Far West deposit. In addition, the Company is seeking to build its exposure to gold at Thalanga, applying for the Toomba and Don projects near Thalanga last year.

Red River's reverse circulation (RC) drill program aims to identify high-grade bulk tonnage shoots of gold-bearing quartz veins that can be trucked to and processed at Thalanga. RVR designed 33 RC holes to be drilled at the New Homestead, the Don and Toomba prospects to quickly assess the most prospective portions of lodes. To date, 10 RC drill holes (958 metres drilled) at the New Homestead prospect and 10 RC holes (910 metres drilled) at the Don prospect have been completed. Initial assay results are expected in 3-4 weeks.

Figure 1 Thalanga Gold RC drilling program



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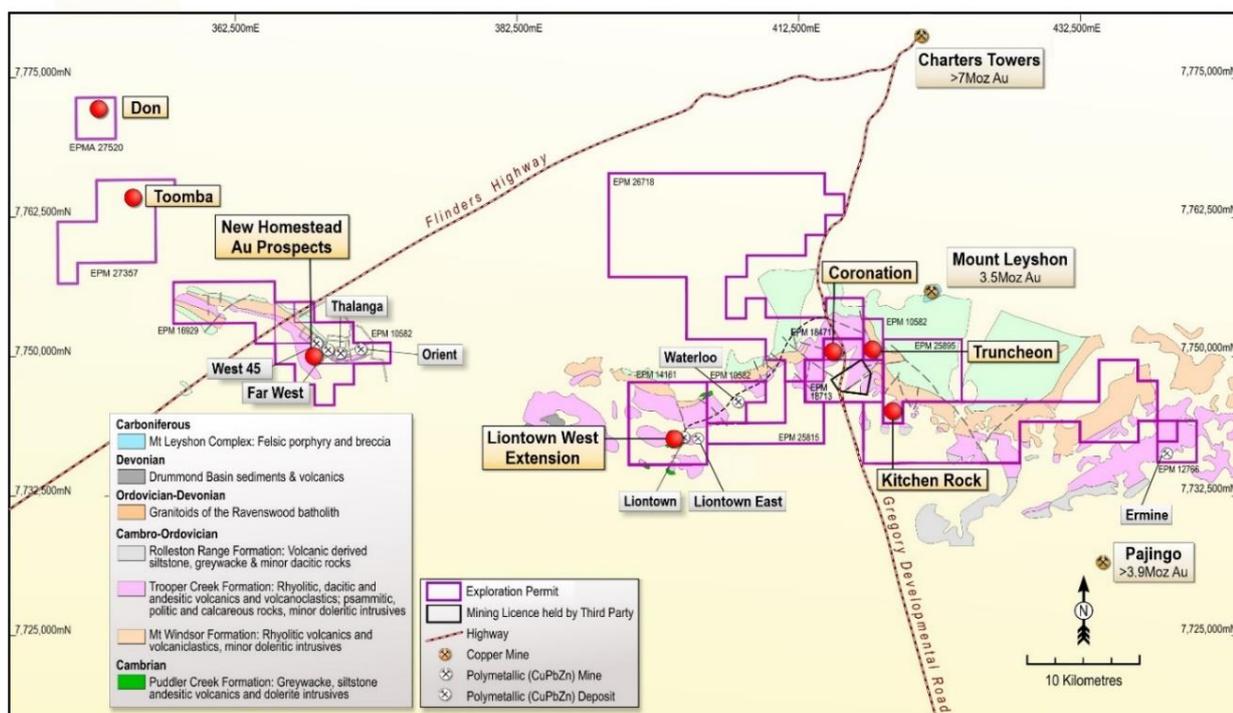
Thalanga Gold RC Drilling Program

Previous exploration activity has identified multiple gold-bearing mesothermal quartz-sulphide vein systems primarily hosted in meta sediments at a number of prospects on ground held by RVR in close proximity to Thalanga (refer to Figure 2). Red River designed a RC drilling program (Table 1) to test a number of these vein systems with the objective of identifying gold mineralisation which could be processed through RVR's Thalanga Operations.

Table 1 2021 Thalanga Gold RC Drilling Program

Project	Prospect	Target	Holes	Metres	Status
New Homestead	New Homestead North	Extend previous drill intercepts. Test under workings with outcropping, high-grade gold quartz veins/breccias.	10	958	Completed
Don	Don Main	Test beneath old workings for depth and strike extensions to ore shoots	6	493	Completed
	Don South West	Test beneath old workings for depth and strike extensions to ore shoots	4	417	Completed
Toomba	Toomba Main Lode	Test the size of a high-grade shoot intersected in previous drilling which included 1m @ 50.6 g/t Au from 43m downhole.	3	309	To Be Drilled
	Toomba East	Test the size of a sulphide rich high-grade shoot intersected in previous drilling beneath old workings. Mullock grades include 12.0g/t Au, 0.1% Cu, 8.0% Pb and 0.6% Zn.	3	297	To Be Drilled
	Barrington	Test for continuation of mineralisation beneath outcropping gold bearing quartz-lodes. Mullock grades of up to 18.0 g/t Au	4	380	To Be Drilled
	Toomba Magnetic Low	A circular magnetic low 700m east of the Toomba East line of workings. The magnetic low is a topographic high with a single working. Mullock grades up to 54.8 g/t Au	3	393	To Be Drilled
Total			33	3,247	

Figure 2 Thalanga Gold Targets



New Homestead Prospect RC Drilling

Red River has completed drill testing at the New Homestead prospect, approximately 2km west of Thalanga, with 10 RC holes completed for 958 metres. The drilling intercepted quartz sulphide veining in a number of holes (refer to Table 2). Assay results are expected within 3 to 4 weeks, and, subject to assay results, Red River will plan follow-up drilling.

Figure 3 New Homestead RC Drill Plan

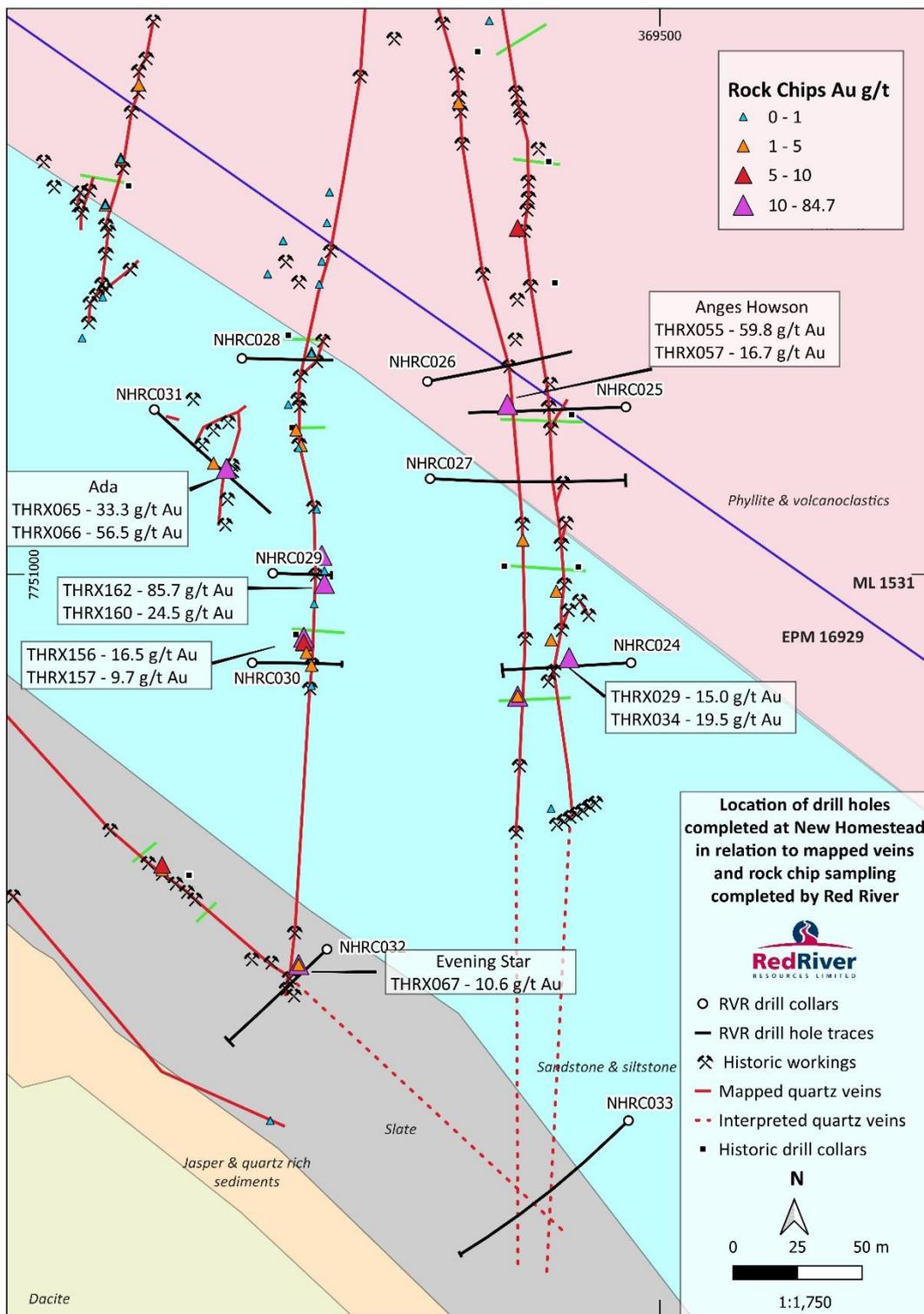


Table 2 Drill hole geological information summary, New Homestead Prospect Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Mineralised Intercept Description
NHRC025	83	94	11	Narrow brecciated quartz veinlets with moderate pyrite in volcanic derived sandstone
NHRC026	83	89	6	Narrow brecciated quartz veinlets with minor pyrite in volcanic derived sandstone
NHRC027	49	52	3	Buck quartz vein with mod pyrite on vein selvedge
NHRC027	76	77	1	Brecciated quartz vein with minor cubic pyrite and trace galena
NHRC027	90	91	1	Brecciated quartz vein with sericite alteration + minor cubic pyrite and trace galena
NHRC027	109	111	2	Brecciated quartz vein with minor blebby pyrite
NHRC027	113	116	3	Brecciated quartz vein with minor blebby pyrite
NHRC028	42	44	2	Buck quartz and minor quartz veinlets
NHRC030	52	62	10	Minor quartz veinlets with chlorite alteration and trace pyrite
NHRC031	51	52	1	Minor quartz vein with trace pyrite
NHRC031	86	92	6	Buck and brecciated quartz veinlets with chlorite-sericite alteration with minor pyrite
NHRC032	37	39	2	Quartz vein with bucky to weakly smoky and limonite staining
NHRC032	54	63	9	Brecciated to bucky to grey smoky quartz vein with chlorite alteration and disseminated stringer pyrite
NHRC032	65	68	3	Minor quartz filled breccia with trace pyrite
NHRC032	75	77	2	Buck to smoky quartz with trace pyrite
NHRC033	93	94	1	Brecciated quartz veinlets and chlorite altered within volcanic sand unit
NHRC033	103	104	1	Buck quartz veinlet with arsenopyrite
NHRC033	120	121	1	Buck quartz veinlet with pyrite

(1) Downhole width

The Don Prospect RC

Red River has drill tested The Don prospect, approximately 20km NW of Thalanga, with 10 RC holes completed for 910 metres. The drilling intercepted extensive quartz sulphide veining and associated alteration in multiple holes (refer to Table 3). Assay results are expected within 4 to 6 weeks, and, subject to assay results, Red River will plan follow-up drilling.

Figure 4 The Don RC Drill Plan

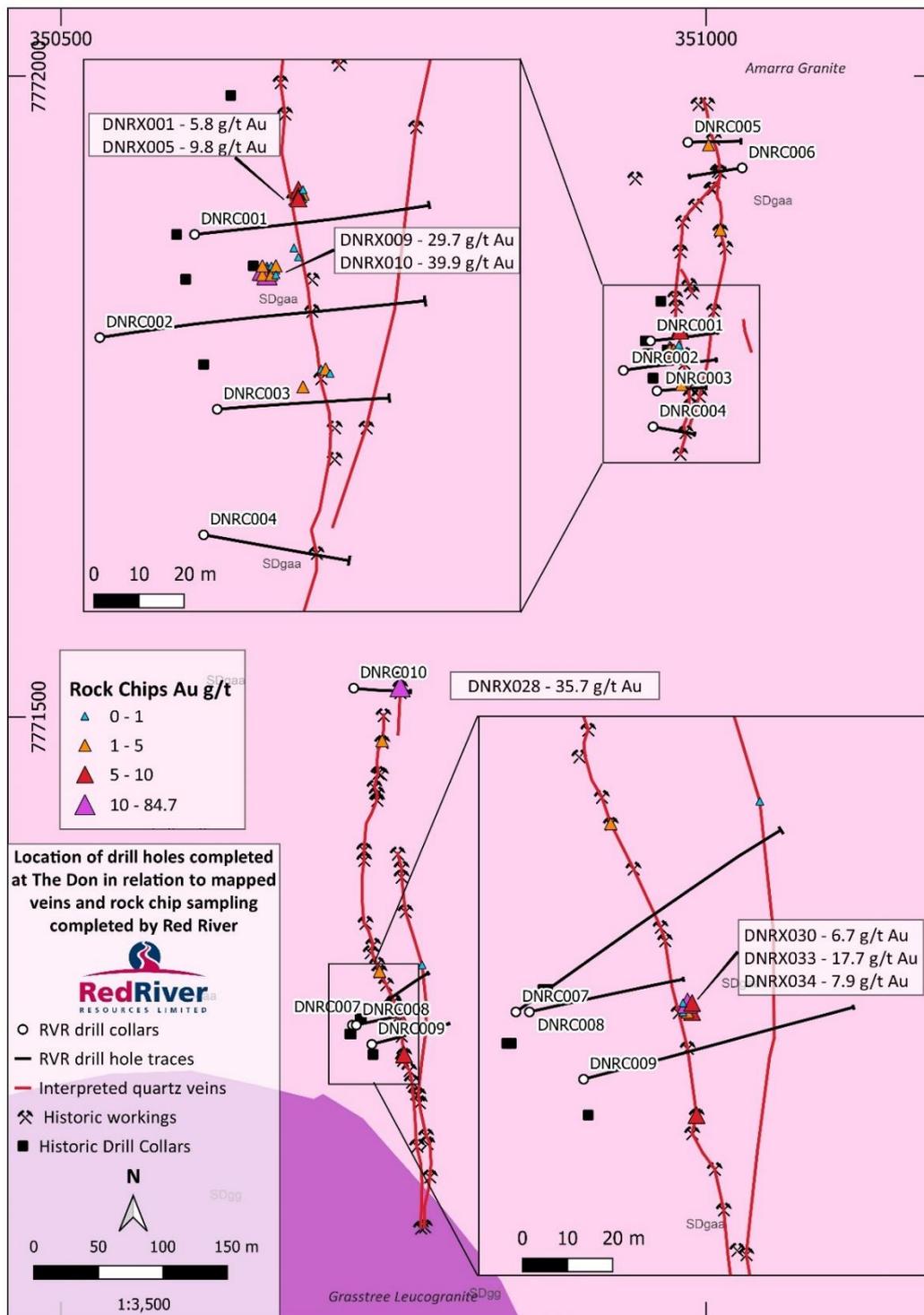


Table 3 Drill hole geological information summary, New Homestead Prospect Drilling

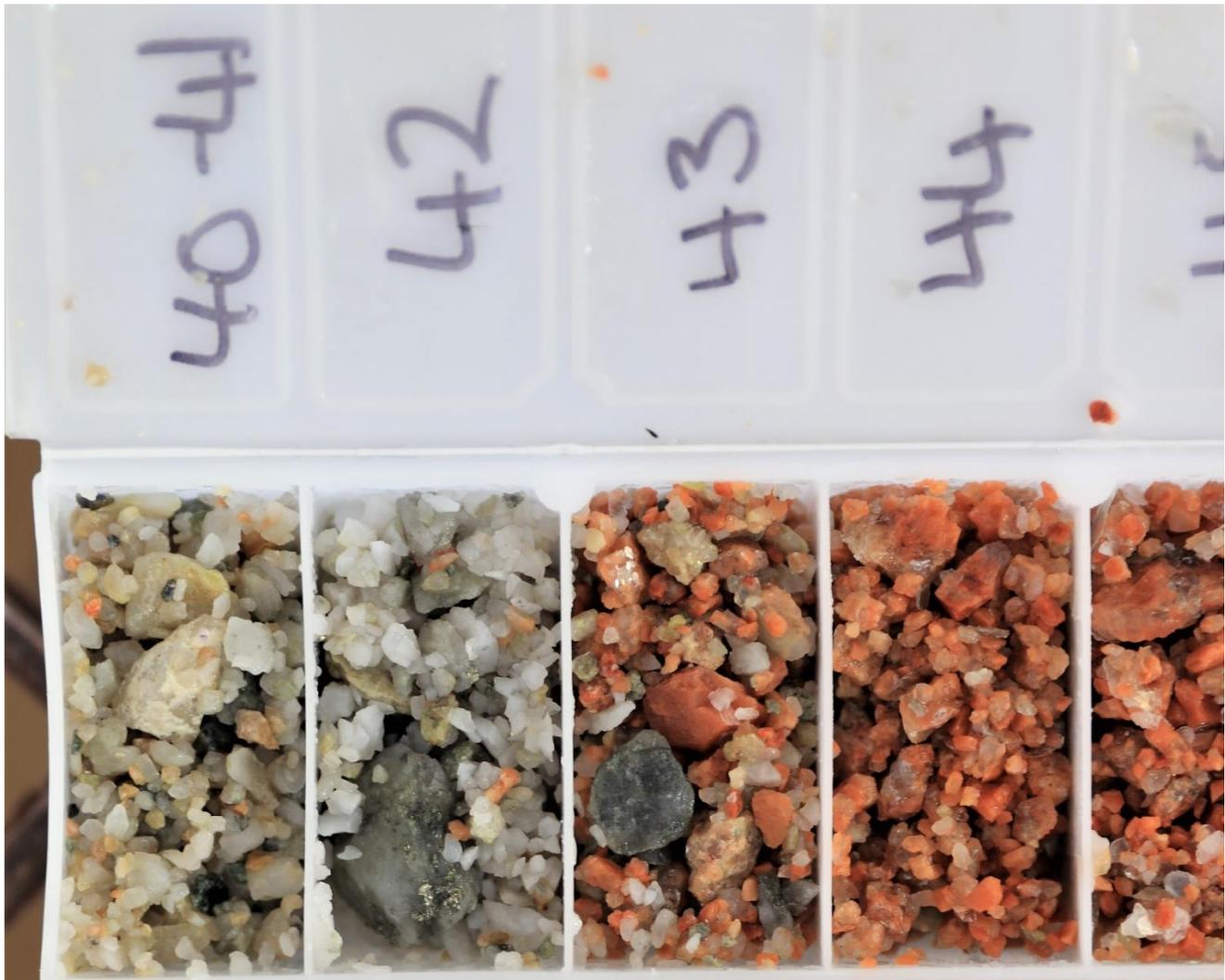
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m) ⁽¹⁾	Mineralised Intercept Description
DNRC001	34	37	3	Smoky quartz vein with sericite alteration and containing pyrite and galena
DNRC001	47	49	2	Smoky quartz vein with sericite and containing cubic pyrite and trace galena
DNRC001	52	53	1	Smokey quartz vein with minor sericite alteration
DNRC001	57	58	1	Buck quartz vein with sericite alteration
DNRC001	66	76	10	Quartz veinlets
DNRC001	79	84	5	Quartz vein with sericite alteration
DNRC002	0	1	1	Quartz vein with Limonite alteration
DNRC002	65	66	1	Smoky quartz veinlet with abundant cubic pyrite
DNRC002	70	71	1	Smoky quartz vein containing pyrite
DNRC002	77	80	3	Smoky quartz vein containing pyrite and galena
DNRC002	80	83	3	Smoky quartz vein containing abundant cubic pyrite
DNRC002	92	103	11	Variable quartz veinlets with chlorite and sericite alteration
DNRC002	114	115	1	Smoky grey quartz vein with pyrite
DNRC003	38	42	4	Smoky quartz vein containing pyrite and galena with sericite and minor carbonate alteration
DNRC003	58	59	1	Quartz veinlet with sericite alteration
DNRC004	47	48	1	Smoky quartz veinlet containing pyrite and galena
DNRC004	52	54	2	Smoky quartz veinlet containing pyrite and galena
DNRC004	57	58	1	Quartz vein containing pyrite and galena
DNRC005	6	17	11	Smoky quartz vein with strong sericite and carbonate alteration with Fe after sulphides
DNRC005	27	32	5	Smoky quartz vein with strong sericite alteration in last metre
DNRC005	59	62	3	Cloudy quartz vein with sericite alteration containing minor pyrite
DNRC005	62	66	4	Cloudy quartz veinlets with sericite alteration
DNRC006	34	35	1	Quartz vein with sericite alteration
DNRC006	36	38	2	Smoky quartz veinlet containing pyrite and chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite
DNRC006	51	52	1	Brecciated QV with abundant pyrite and minor arsenopyrite
DNRC006	67	68	1	Granite with strong sericite alteration
DNRC007	33	38	5	Quartz vein with sericite and minor ankerite alteration containing minor pyrite and arsenopyrite
DNRC007	65	68	3	Strong sericite alteration in granite
DNRC008	33	36	3	Variable buck to smoky quartz vein
DNRC008	83	86	3	Smoky quartz vein containing pyrite
DNRC009	27	31	4	Variable smoky to buck quartz with moderate sericite alteration containing minor pyrite
DNRC009	50	52	2	Smoky quartz vein with minor sericite alteration and pyrite
DNRC009	108	111	3	Smoky quartz vein with minor sericite alteration
DNRC010	32	33	1	Smoky quartz vein with abundant pyrite
DNRC010	34	35	1	Smoky quartz vein with abundant pyrite
DNRC010	71	80	9	Minor smoky quartz veinlets within granite

(1) Downhole width

Figure 5 The Don (DNRC001 47-51m)



Figure 6 The Don (DNRC003 40-44m)



Next Steps

Red River expects to receive assay results from its initial drilling at New Homestead and the Don in 3-6 weeks time. The assay results will be reviewed and, if required, Red River will plan follow up drilling.

Red River expects to complete the remaining part of the initial RC drill program (13 holes) at Toomba, located approximately 30km NW of Thalanga, in May.

RVR is seeking to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals with the objective of delivering prosperity through lean and clever resource development.

RVR's foundation asset is the Thalanga Base Metal Operation in Northern Queensland, which was acquired in 2014 and where RVR commenced copper, lead and zinc concentrate production in September 2017.

RVR has commenced production at the high-grade Hillgrove Gold Operation in New South Wales which was acquired in 2019. The Hillgrove Operation is a key part of RVR's strategy to build a multi-asset operating business focused on base and precious metals.

On behalf of the Board,

Mel Palancian

Managing Director

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Steven Harper who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Red River Resources Ltd., and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code).

Mr Harper consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 4 Thalanga Gold RC Drilling Program (Completed)

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Status
New Homestead	NHRC024	369491	7750963	267	-55	94	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC025	369490	7751062	268	-55	114	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC026	369409	7751072	79	-55	103	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC027	369411	7751038	93	-55	124	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC028	369338	7751083	91	-55	65	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC029	369350	7750999	92	-60	65	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC030	369345	7750964	90	-55	65	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC031	369299	7751065	133	-55	107	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC032	369370	7750853	226	-55	83	Assays Pending
New Homestead	NHRC033	369491	7750792	226	-55	138	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC001	350956	7771792	83	-55	89	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC002	350935	7771769	81	-55	125	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC003	350961	7771753	85	-55	65	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC004	350958	7771725	100	-60	68	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC005	350985	7771947	88	-55	73	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC006	351027	7771927	262	-55	73	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC007	350725	7771258	55	-55	119	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC008	350728	7771258	77	-65	86	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC009	350740	7771243	75	-60	121	Assays Pending
The Don	DNRC010	350726	7771521	108	-62	91	Assays Pending

Table 5 Thalanga Gold RC Drilling Program (To Be Drilled)

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Status
Toomba	TORC001	353449	7763420	295	-55	101	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC002	353411	7763376	288	-62	83	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC003	353445	7763393	288	-58	125	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC004	353783	7763226	75	-60	113	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC005	353765	7763194	110	-62	101	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC006	353854	7763196	292	-55	83	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC007	353220	7763642	60	-57	113	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC008	353220	7763642	90	-55	83	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC009	353220	7763642	140	-67	107	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC010	353183	7763705	110	-50	77	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC011	354371	7762815	98	-55	107	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC012	354371	7762815	128	-60	149	To be drilled
Toomba	TORC013	354365	7762830	80	-55	137	To be drilled

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling (RC) was used to obtain samples RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter on 1m intervals to obtain a 4 to 8kg sample for assay Duplicate 3 to 6kg sampling was used through predetermined target zones All samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis laboratories Townsville Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis Analysis consisted of a four acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements; Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, Sb, Ti, Zn, & Zr. A selection of samples was also assayed for Au using a 25g Fire Assay technique
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation drilling techniques were completed using a 5.5" RC hammer drill bit
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery Sample recoveries were not recorded
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are logged to a level of detail that will support mineral resource estimation Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration, and textures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages • All RC chips were photographed • All drill holes have been logged in full
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory • Samples were crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 20 • Duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25 • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style • All RC samples are split using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a 1m sample 3-6kg in size. All samples were intended and assumed to be dry, moisture content was recorded for every sample
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assay results are reported.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampling and logging has been reviewed by Company geologists.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collars surveyed with handheld GPS • Down hole surveys conducted with magnetic multi-shot digital camera • Coordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 • Topographic control is based on regional 10m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	contours with drill hole elevations obtained using a handheld GPS
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling has been designed to adequately test for the style of mineralisation • No sample compositing has been applied
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host structures and veins • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of structures/veins to be tested • The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples have been overseen by company geologists during transport from site to Intertek Genalysis laboratories, Townsville
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted on Mining Lease ML1531 and exploration permits EPM 16292 and EPM 27520 All tenements are held by Cromarty Pty Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Red River Resources) and form part of Red River's Thalanga Zinc Operation The Leases are in good standing Native Title Claimants over ML 1531 and EPM 16929 are the Jannga #2 People administered by the Bulganunna Aboriginal Corporation Cultural Heritage claimants over EPM 27520 and EPM27357 are the Gudjala People administered by the Ngrragoonda Aboriginal Corporation
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration activities have been carried out (mapping, sampling) by Pennaroya over the New Homestead area in ~1985 The historic Toomba workings have been explored by numerous exploration tenements since the 1970's, however only 4 companies have reported work on Toomba. Ravenswood Resources Limited, AtoP 4764, 1987-1988. Completed air photo interpretation, rock chip samples, Bulk cyanide leach stream sediment sampling. Rock chips of selected quartz vein mullock returned Au results between 0.6 and 27g/t Au 130 stream sediment samples analysed by bulk cyanide leach method. Identified 8 anomalies Interpretation: Examination of the Toomba workings indicate significant strike length, with mineralised samples returning up to 27g/t Au from relatively narrow vein system. Sampling of altered wall rocks returned Au values up to 0.65g/t indicating potential for a wider zone of gold mineralisation. The shear zone hosting the mineralisation trends north south. MPI Gold, EPM 9637, 1994. MPI Gold. 1994. Target was breccia pipe hosted gold mineralisation similar to that occurring in the Lolworth Goldfield to the northwest or gold bearing quartz veins associated with intrusive rocks. Completed a BLEG stream sediment survey over selected parts of the EPM and reconnaissance over known deposits. 153 stream samples analysed for gold by Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) method. 33 samples returned results greater than 1ppb, most associated with minor known mineralisation. 17 rock chip samples. Highest results up to 34g/t Au from selected dump material at Toomba. QLD Gold Pty Ltd, EPM 10625, 1996-1998. Conducted review of previous exploration, helicopter reconnaissance, target selection. No field

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>work was completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China Yunnan Copper Australia Limited (CYC), EPM 12900, Aug 2007 – Aug 2010. During these years CYC completed reconnaissance mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, 4 lines of dipole-dipole IP surveying, 15 reverse circulation drill holes, ground magnetic survey. • Reconnaissance mapping of historic workings and mineralised structures. • Soil sampling. Samples collected at 25m intervals on 250 m spaced lines. 7 x 1.5km long lines sampled. Identified several zones of anomalous gold. Anomalous Au results generally corresponded with known vein structures. Maximum gold value was 567ppb which is located to the southeast of the Toomba East veins. Other anomalous zones occur to the northwest and west of the known reefs. • Rock chip sampling. Selective sampling of outcrop and mineralised waste piles around old workings and vein outcrops. 65 samples collected. Results up to 9g/t Au, 128 g/t Ag, 6570ppm Cu, 3.41% Pb and 4.8% Zn from Toomba workings. Other veins returned gold values up to 9.65g/t. • IP survey. Four lines of IP were surveyed across Toomba. Lines were 250m apart with 100m spaced dipoles. The interpretation of the IP sections identified 4 IP anomaly trends. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. 15 holes for 1784m with holes ranging in depth from 91 to 247m. six holes targeted the Toomba workings, 2 tested the southern portion of the central vein, 3 tested the Toomba East structure and 1 tested the area of sub-cropping veinlets and stockwork with coincident IP and soil anomaly at Toomba East. Two holes were drilled as pre-collars for diamond tails but these failed to reach planned depth due to drilling issues and diamond drilling to test the deep IP anomalies was not completed. The best assay results were in hole PC005 with 2m @ 2m @ 27.5g/t Au, 42.5 ppm Ag, 0.3% Cu, 0.9% Pb and 1.7% Zn in a quartz vein array. Hole PC005 was targeting the structure beneath the northern Toomba workings. The other hole to return an intersection greater than 1g/t Au was PC014 which contained 1m @ 1.64g/t Au with anomalous base metals from 82m down hole. The hole was drilled beneath small pit on the Toomba East vein. The other holes testing beneath the old workings and veins did not return any significant Au values. The drill holes testing the IP targets did not return any significant Au results. • Ground magnetic survey. Conducted by Terra Search Pty Ltd for CYC. Survey consisted of 50m spaced lines with lengths of 2.5km for 120 line km of surveying. Line guidance was provided by the inbuilt GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CYC relinquished the EPM in 2010.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit type is quartz vein hosted gold of Charters Towers style hosted within the granite of the Lolworth batholith which is part of the Lolworth-Ravenswood Province for The Don prospect • The deposit type is quartz vein hosted gold of the Charters Towers style hosted within the Trooper Creek Formation for the New Homestead prospect
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip and azimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 4 – Drill Hole Details
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No results reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host structures and veins • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of structure/vein to be tested
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to plans and sections within report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plans and sections.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material data is reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further drilling will be based on the results of the reported drilling.