

BCD Resources NL
Lefroy Joint Exploration Licence Project
Annual Exploration Report October 2010

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14 October 2010

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CD1: Report + Appendices A and B

SUMMARY

Field exploration in the year ending October 2010 consisted of an RC percussion drilling program at Pinafore and reconnaissance prospecting at Back Creek and Golconda.

A 13 hole RC percussion drilling program for 996 metres at Pinafore provided increased pierce point density, particularly up-dip from previous relatively low grade intersections, following recommendations arising from the resource modeling conducted on Pinafore the previous year. The highest grade intersection achieved was 3m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 79m down hole in PFRC003. The results essentially confirmed the resource model average grade of approximately 1.5 g/t gold but slightly down graded the tonnage potential on the eastern side of the deposit, due to a wedge of basalt overburden which thickens towards the east. The economics of the resource may not be penalized by a tonnage reduction on the eastern side as the potential now exists to mine most of the resource without requiring Beechford Road to be shifted. The Pinafore resource (810,000t @ 1.46 g/t gold containing 37,900 oz) remains marginal in size and grade and no further exploration work is required in the short term.

Exploration priorities for the following year are to generate drill targets on the Back Creek and Golconda goldfields. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling at Back Creek suggests that the Red Lead and White Lead trends of abandoned placer workings may be on fault structures related to Tertiary volcanism, potentially cutting across mineralised quartz veins masked beneath shallow depths of Tertiary sediment cover. Further mapping and sampling is needed to support the concept. At Golconda, a program of soil sampling is planned to test for both granodiorite hosted and sandstone hosted, disseminated near surface gold mineralization. Potential prospects exist on Lefroy Project ELs 30/2006 and 13/2007, and on the adjoining EL 55/2008 which will be explored in conjunction with the Lefroy Project ELs.

INTRODUCTION

On 29 February 2008 a Tenement Acquisition Agreement between Beaconsfield Gold NL (BGNL) and Lefroy Resources Ltd (LEF) commenced the process of transferring title to the ten exploration licences and one mining lease, held by Lefroy Resources Ltd in the Lefroy-Golconda region at that time, across to BGNL. Subsequently the BGNL company name was changed to BCD Resources NL (BCD), which will be the name used for the remainder of this report.

The Lefroy group of tenements had been assigned Project status by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) for the purpose of work programs and annual reporting, and had been explored continuously over the previous three years (Lefroy Resources, 2005, Canaris et al, 2006, Lloyd, 2007). Ratification of title transfer, installment of performance bonds, environmental clean up of some sites and exploration planning was completed by mid 2008 and exploration commenced in July 2008. BCD is maintaining the October reporting anniversary for the project, based on the anniversary of the most active tenement, EL 35/2001. This report covers the second year of exploration under the arrangements outlined above.

TENEMENT DETAILS

The current tenement map is shown on Figures 1 & 2. Since July 2008 several ELs and part ELs considered by BCD to have low prospectivity have been voluntarily relinquished or have expired with no applications for Extension of Term being made. The current ground holding is listed in Table 1.

Table 1 BCD Lefroy Project Tenements – 10 October 2010

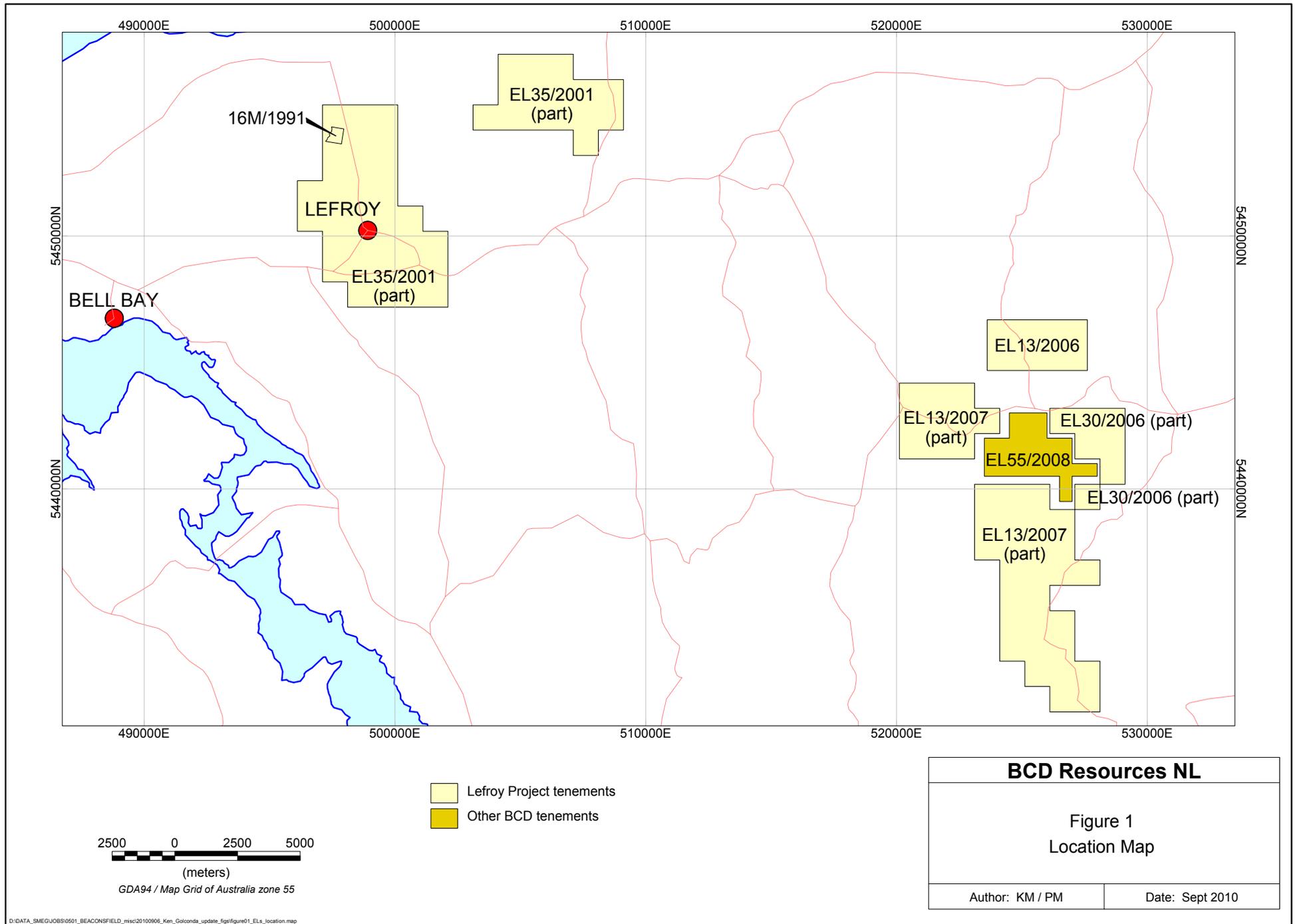
Tenement	Location	Area (km ²)
ML 16M/91	Lefroy	0.31
EL 35/2001	Lefroy/Back Creek	42
EL 13/2006	Denison	8
EL 30/2006	Golconda	7
EL 13/2007	Lisle	37

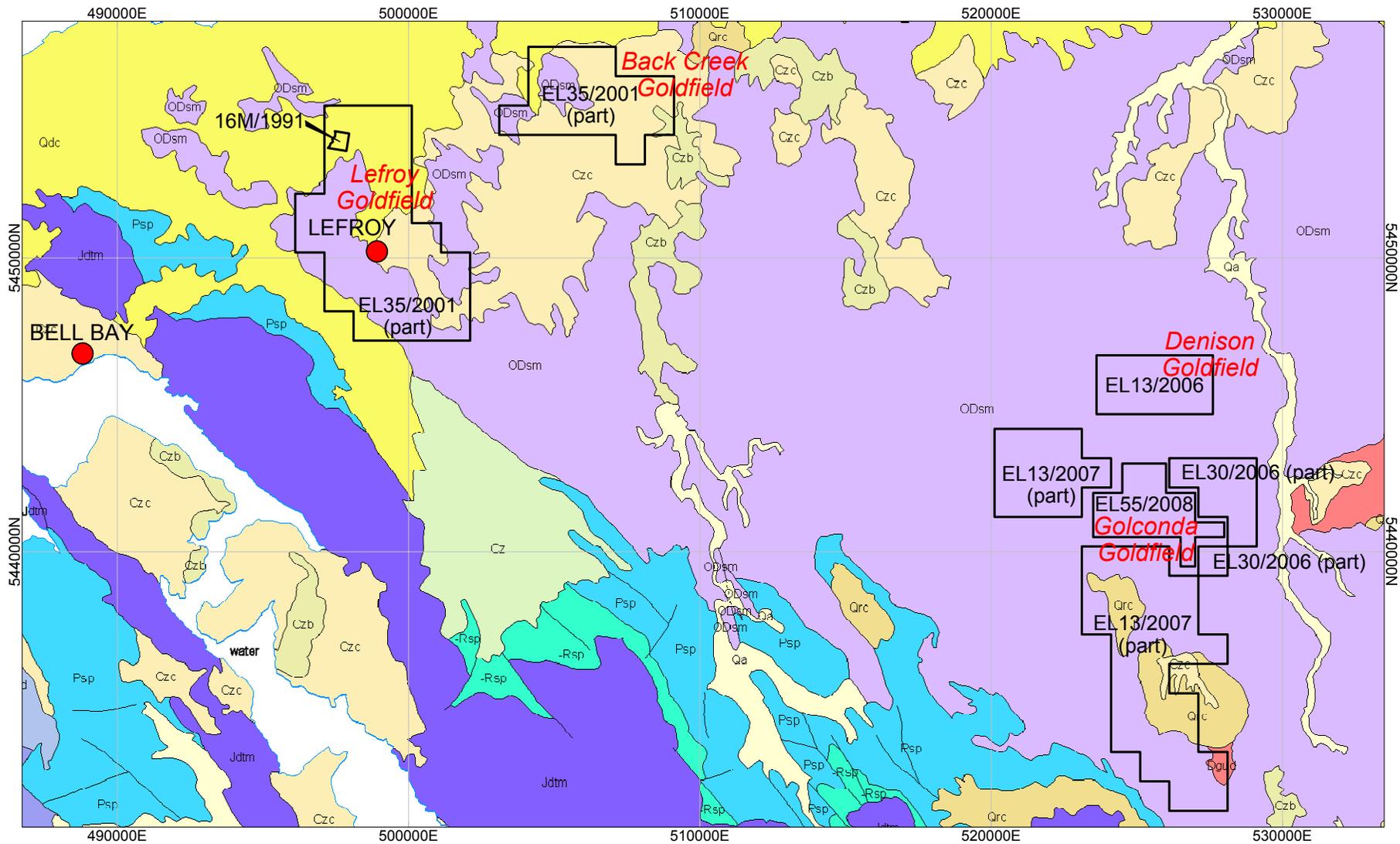
EXPLORATION AIMS AND PHILOSOPHY

The existence of an operating mill and tailings dam with spare capacity at Beaconsfield, within 100 km of any Lefroy Project prospect, is an important factor in evaluating the economics of a gold resource discovered in the project area. The evidence from both historic mining and modern exploration is that either small high grade, fault hosted quartz vein reefs or lower grade, near surface disseminated deposits and are the most likely styles of new discovery in the northeast Tasmanian gold fields. The economics of and environmental issues associated with mining and trucking ore from such deposits to the Beaconsfield mill will in most cases be more favourable than developing a new stand alone operation.

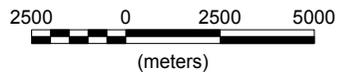
BCD has gained considerable experience exploring for fault controlled reefs in brittle host rocks at Beaconsfield, using a combination of aeromagnetic lineament interpretation, soil geochemistry, prospect scale mapping and fences of RC percussion drilling. This strategy is active at Lefroy (Figure 3) and the philosophy is that every target showing structural and/or geochemical prospectivity must be drill tested. Percussion drilling is the most cost-and time effective tool to either generate a new prospect or down grade it and move on to the next target. It is recognized that the availability of high quality aeromagnetics and regional geological mapping is an essential asset in allowing a major portion of the exploration budget to be spent on drilling.

An additional exploration aim involves testing the potential for large tonnage granodiorite intrusion-related gold mineralization in the Golconda-Lisle area. This is a higher risk “greenfields” exploration play but BGNL consider the early, more mafic facies of the Devonian granites represent the best essentially untested conceptual targets for large gold deposits in northeast Tasmania.





geology :
 Raymond, O.L., Liu, S.F., Kilgour, P., 2007
 Surface geology of Australia 1:1,000,000 scale, Tasmania - 3rd edition [Digital Dataset]
 Canberra: Geoscience Australia.



GDA94 / Map Grid of Australia zone 55

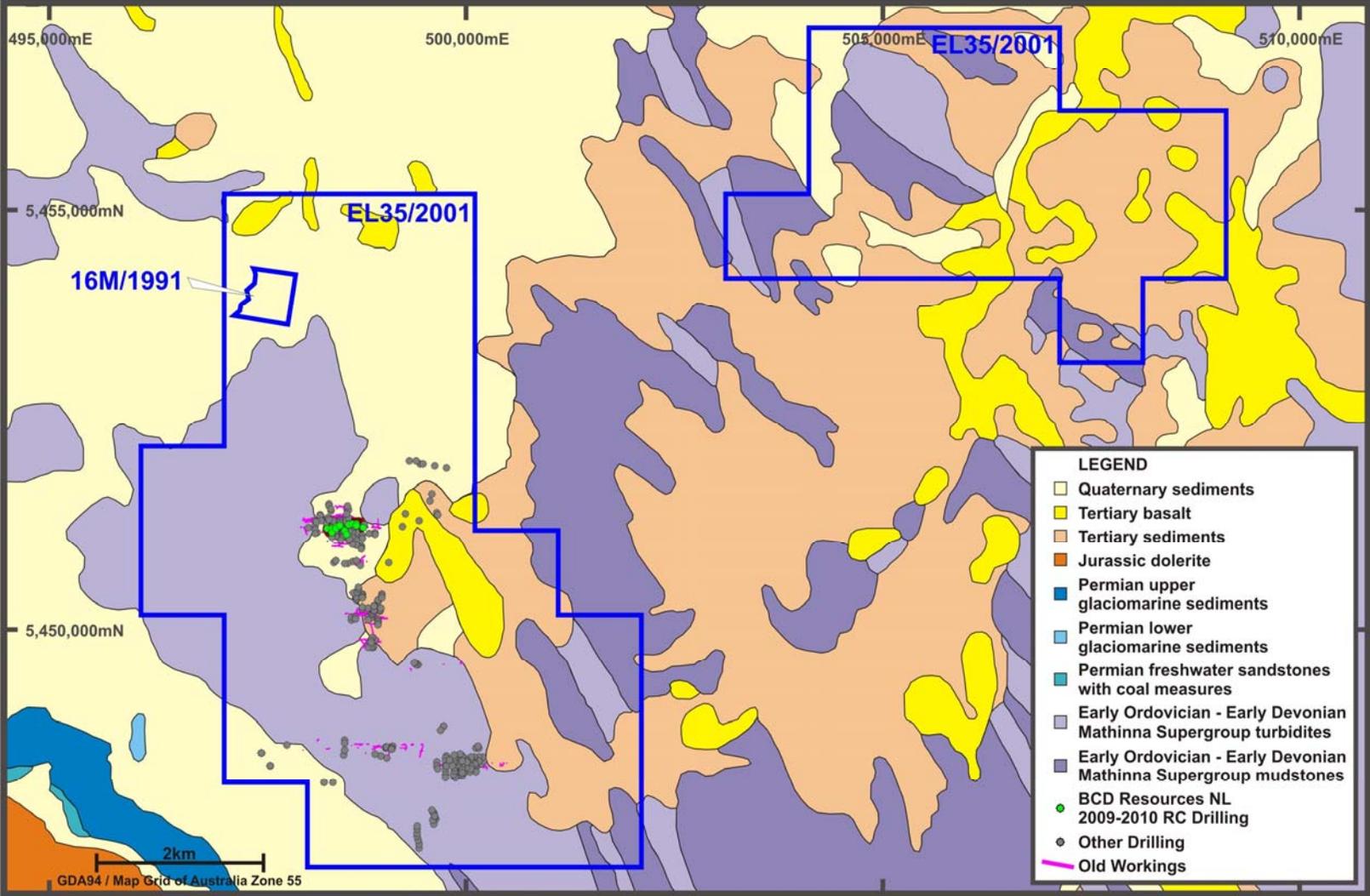
BCD Resources NL

Figure 2
 Geology Map

Author: KM / PM

Date: Sept 2010

Figure 3. EL35/2001 Geology Map



SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Pre 2004 exploration is summarized in the last Lefroy Project Annual Technical Report (Lloyd, 2007), with the main items being as follows:

- 1966-1985 Intermittent exploration of the deep lead, partly sub Tertiary basalt, alluvial gold potential at Lefroy, predominantly by CRA Exploration in the later half of the period. CRA and BP Minerals also conducted regional drainage geochemistry and aeromagnetics across much of the project area.
- 1986-1987 Trenching, rock chip sampling and shallow drilling at the Denison gold field by Argyle Minerals.
- 1990-1991 Regional drainage geochemistry by Billiton Australia.
- 1997-1998 Mapping and drilling at Lefroy by Allstate Explorations, predominantly under the Volunteer workings.
- 1995-2003 Soil and bedrock geochemistry, trenching and drilling on the Denison gold field, particularly the East Denison prospect, by Anglo Australian Resources.

Lefroy Resources commenced work in November 2004 and by October 2007 had spent approximately \$4.4 million, with over 21,000 metres of drilling plus substantial soil surveys, aeromagnetics, structural studies and compilation of historic production data. In September 2006 they announced an Inferred Resource of 616,00 tonnes @ 2.5 g/t for 49,345 oz contained gold in a low grade shallow depth halo to the Pinafore reef (Lloyd et al, 2006).

In the year ending October 2007 LEF drilled 48 holes (43 RC plus 5 DDHs) for 5,282 metres at Lefroy, conducted an aeromagnetic survey over the Back Creek and Denison gold fields and excavated and sampled 7 trenches at East Denison (Lloyd, 2007). They also conducted a metallurgical study on a drill sample composite bulk sample from the Pinafore Reef and constructed a structural model intended to target high grade shoots and evaluate the potential for discovering a high grade resource. This work resulted in a downgrade of the Company's aim to achieve a large scale high grade underground mine but they recognized potential to delineate a series of smaller, shallow, lower grade resources by exploring the disseminated halo style mineralization intersected around some of the main reefs in the Lefroy mineral field. The East Denison trenching program produced best results of 42 metres @ 2.1 g/t Au in DTR004 and 46 metres @ 1.36 g/t Au in DTR006, highlighting the potential for an outcropping low grade resource. The potential at East Denison however was negated by the negative results from Lefroy and no further work was undertaken until BCD commenced in July 2008.

In the period up to October 2008, the first stage of an infill/extension soil survey was completed at Lefroy and a program of trench mapping and sampling followed by 6 RC percussion drill holes for 626 metres was completed at East Denison. The East Denison work indicated that the gold mineralization is controlled by a shear zone expressed as an en echelon arrangement of linear structures trending NNW. Mineralisation occurs in localized zones of silicified and heavily quartz veined sandstone along these structures. Significant intersections were confined to the near surface oxide zone and no evidence of ore grades or substantial tonnage potential was encountered. The best drill intersection was 20m @ 0.51 ppm Au from surface in

EDRC-55 (Morrison, 2008).

During the year to October 2009, a soil survey and 18 RC percussion drill holes were conducted within EL 35/2001 (Morrison, 2009). The drilling tested the California, Digney, Orlando and Londonderry prospects at the southern end of EL 35/2001. Encouraging but economically marginal intersections were achieved on all targets, with best results being 4m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 56m down hole in LRC3 and 20m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 60m down hole in DRC3.

A review of all existing drilling on the Pinafore shallow deposit by Coffey Mining Pty Ltd reinterpreted the sectional geology and mineralised domains and generated a JORC compliant Inferred Resource of 810 000 tonnes @ 1.46 g/t Au for 37,900 oz contained in the top 100 vertical metres of the deposit. The study also highlighted a number of quality control issues which limit the validity of previous resource estimations and made recommendations for increasing the drill hole density and acquiring more drill core bulk density data as key requirements to enable a future estimate with higher than Inferred Resource confidence classification.

EXPLORATION RESULTS: YEAR TO OCTOBER 2010

With the rising gold price in 2010, infill drilling at Pinafore, particularly to test the up-dip projections of established shoots, was prioritized. A 13 hole, 996 metre RC percussion drilling program was completed in February 2010 (Figures 4 and 5). The drilling was done by Spaulding Drillers, Devonport, Tasmania, using a track mounted SD800 rig supported by a track mounted compressor/booster compressor vehicle and operated by a three man crew. Access and drill pad earthworks were constructed by local contractor, Bob Smith, with a 12 tonne excavator. The same operator completed the rehabilitation several months later, after the results had been fully evaluated.

PFRC001-PFRC013 (Table 2) were drilled with a Premier PR4 hammer and a nominal bit diameter of 120 mm. Cyclone samples were split on site through a three tier riffle splitter for dry samples and with a manual PVC spear when drilling below the water table. Target zones for expected mineralized intersections in each hole were pre-determined from sections based on previous drilling and a split from each metre of drilling through the target zones was sampled. Above and below the target zones splits were combined into three metre composites for the initial round of assaying. Calico bag samples containing approximately 2 kg splits were assayed at Aminya OnSite Laboratory Services, Bendigo. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay/ICPOE (0.01ppm L/D) and arsenic by two acid aqua regia digest/ICPOE (5ppm L/D). Geological logging was conducted at the drill sites and all cyclone bags were left in rows on site, folded to prevent rain water entry, until the initial assay results were obtained and additional splits could be taken if needed. Site rehabilitation including the removal of all plastic bags was completed in June 2010.

Figure 4. EL35/2001 2009-2010 Activities

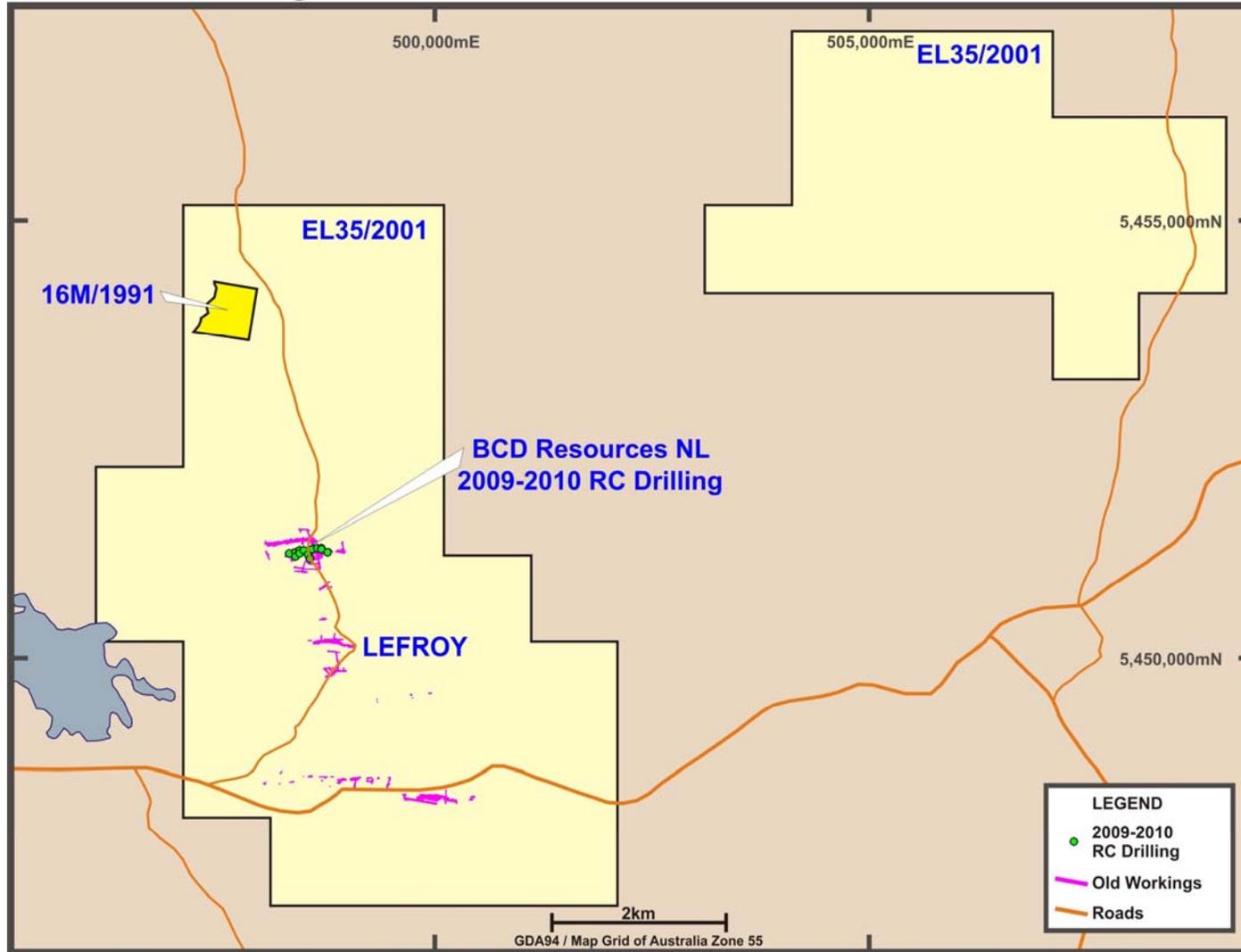


Figure 5. 2009-2010 Drill Hole Locations

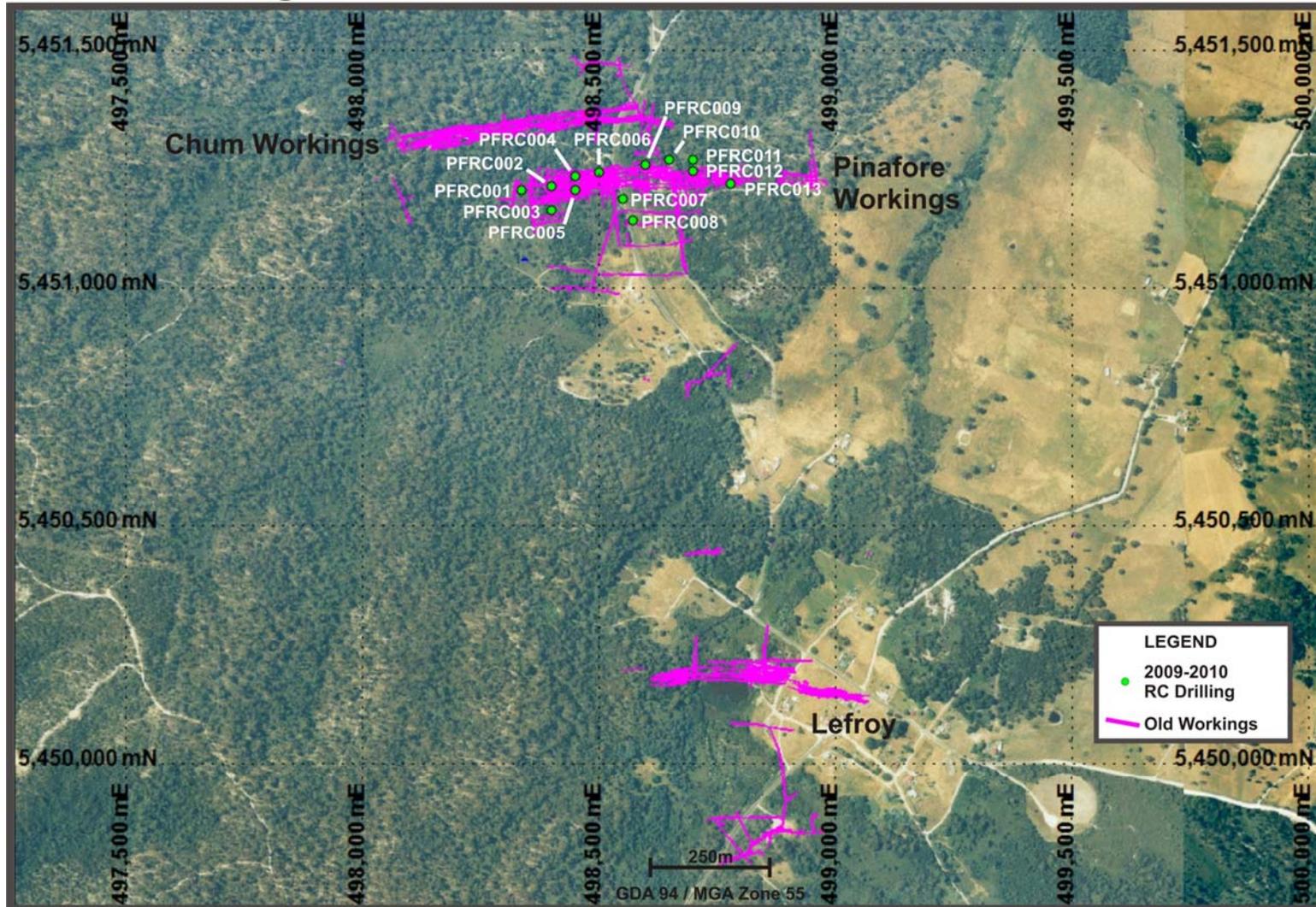


Table 2 Pinafore 2010 Drilling Summary

Hole ID	MGA East metres	MGA North metres	RL metres	Depth metres	Dip degrees decimal	Azimuth MGA degrees decimal
PFRC001	498338	5451206	83.6	70	-55	358
PFRC002	498400	5451212	81	80	-55	358
PFRC003	498400	5451163	81	112	-55	358
PFRC004	498450	5451234	83	60	-55	358
PFRC005	498450	5451206	82.9	106	-55	358
PFRC006	498500	5451243	84	40	-55	338
PFRC007	498550	5451187	84.6	118	-55	345
PFRC008	498572	5451143	85.1	142	-55	348
PFRC009	498600	5451257	85.2	40	-55	358
PFRC010	498650	5451268	86	52	-55	358
PFRC011	498700	5451269	87	34	-55	358
PFRC012	498700	5451246	87	60	-55	358
PFRC013	498778	5451218	90.5	82	-60	358

Cross sections through the Pinafore Resource are enclosed in Appendix A and geological logs, survey and assay data files are enclosed in Appendix B. Table 3 shows a summary of the best intersections and Figures 6 and 7 show long sections through the resource, updated with the 2010 drilling results.

Table 3 Pinafore 2010 Drilling -Best Intercepts

Hole ID	MGA East metres	MGA North metres	From metres	To metres	Significant Intercepts
PFRC001	498338	5451206	53	55	2m @ 2.3g/t Au
			62	65	3m @ 2.1g/t Au
PFRC002	498400	5451212	39	57	18m @ 1.3g/t Au
PFRC003	498400	5451163	79	82	3m @ 3.4g/t Au
			97	101	4m @ 2.0g/t Au
			109	111	2m @ 1.0g/t Au
PFRC004	498450	5451234	21	29	8m @ 0.7g/t Au
PFRC005	498450	5451206	56	58	2m @ 2.1g/t Au
			61	69	8m @ 0.9g/t Au
PFRC006	498500	5451243	17	29	12m @ 1.1g/t Au
PFRC007	498550	5451187	93	94	1m @ 1.4g/t Au
			101	113	12m @ 0.5g/t Au
PFRC008	498572	5451143	119	127	8m @ 0.9g/t Au
PFRC009	498600	5451257	9	14	5m @ 2.7g/t Au
PFRC010	498650	5451268			No significant intercepts
PFRC011	498700	5451269			No significant intercepts
PFRC012	498700	5451246			No significant intercepts
PFRC013	498778	5451218	72	75	3m @ 0.6g/t Au

Figure 6. Pinafore Resource Long Section

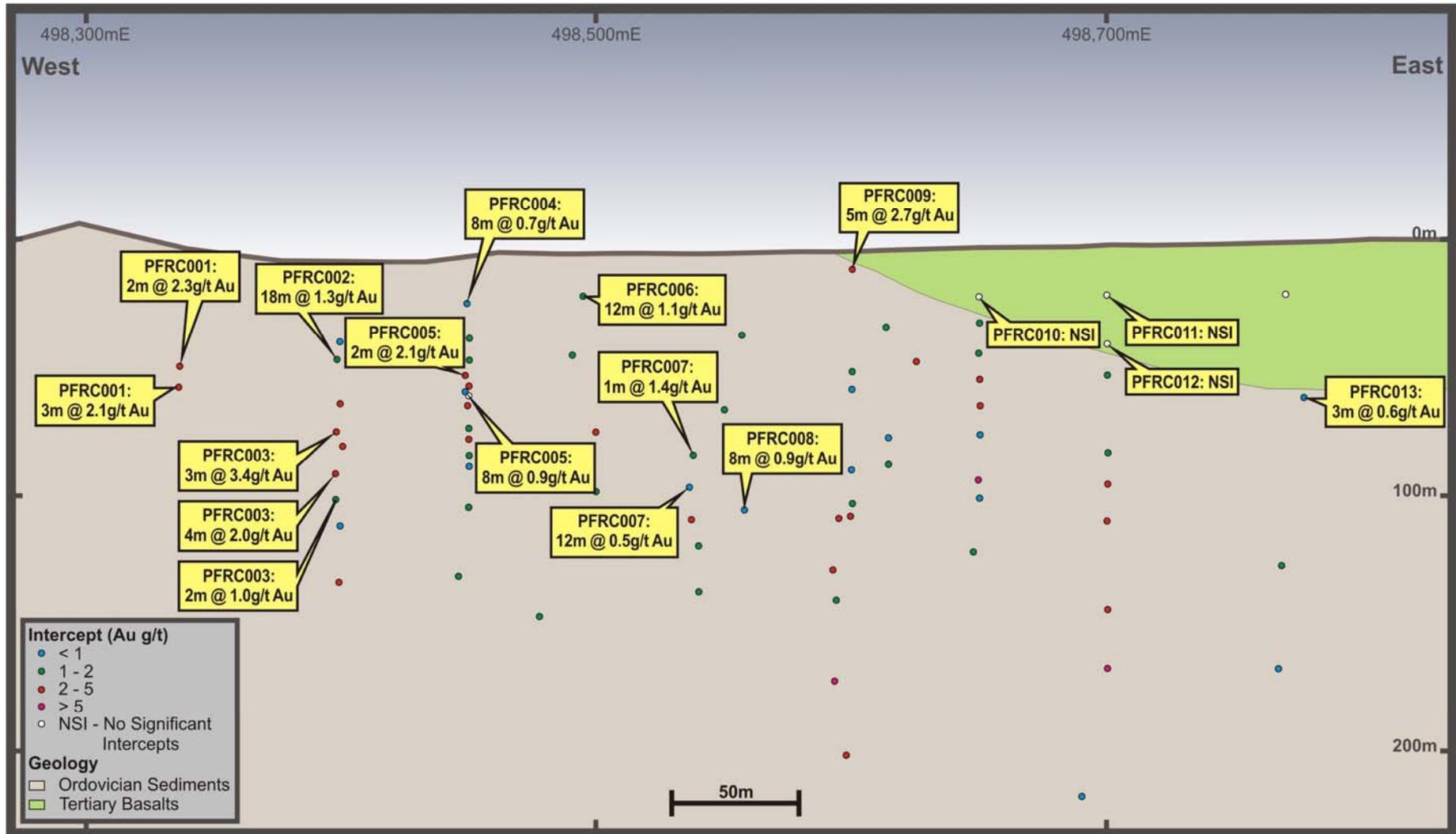
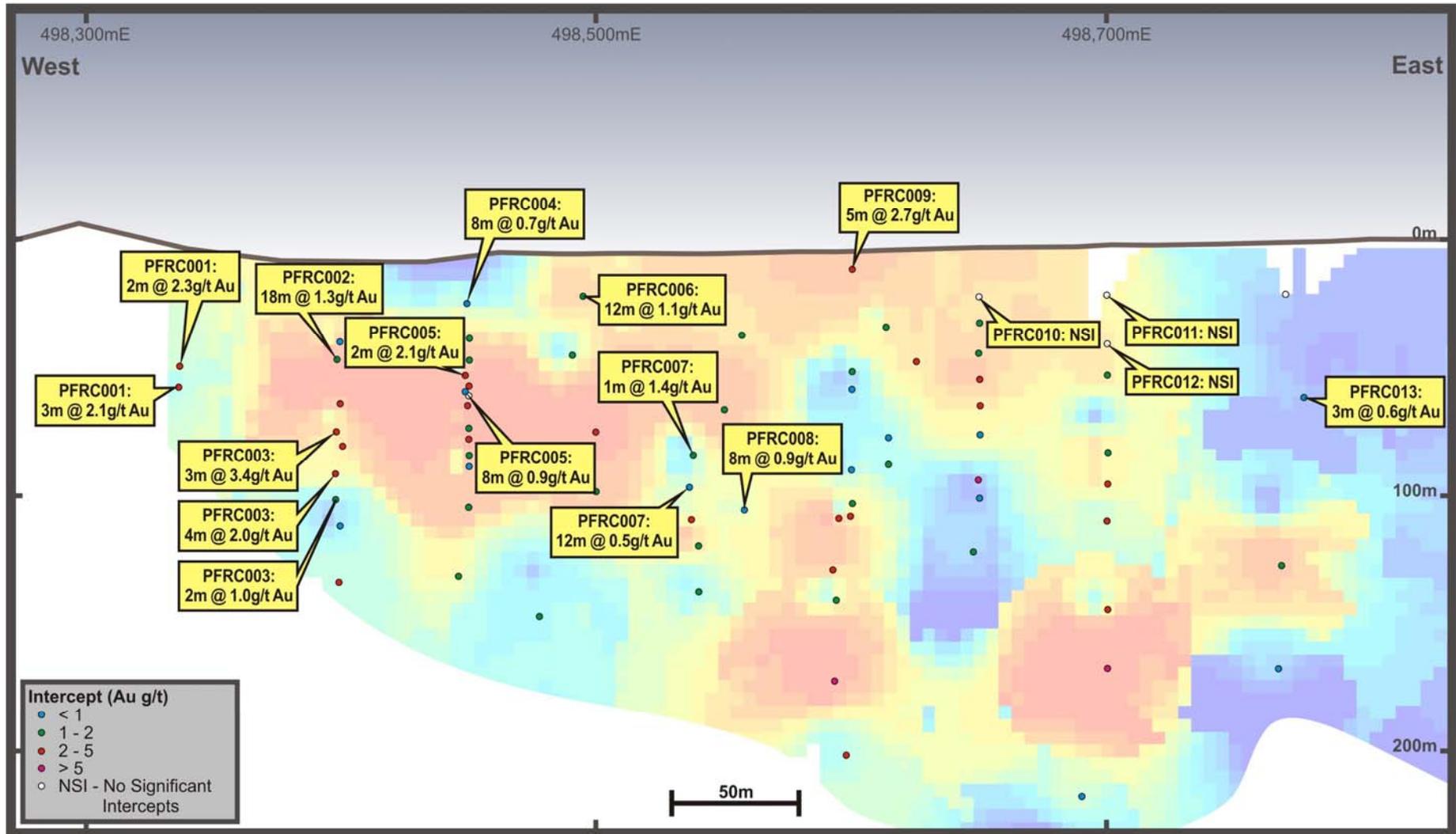


Figure 7. Pinafore Resource Long Section - Gram metres Contour



Prior to the 2010 drilling, a JORC compliant Inferred Resource of 810,000tonnes @ 1.46 g/t gold was estimated by Coffey Mining for a Pinafore pit concept developed to a depth of 100 metres (Morrison, 2009). Table 3 shows that 10 of the 13 holes drilled in 2010 achieved intersections in the 0.5-3.4 g/t gold range, consistent with an average grade in the mineralised shoots in the order of 1.5 g/t. The drilling sections confirm the southerly dip on the Pinafore Reef (Appendix A) but unfortunately no evidence of higher grade mineralization in the up-dip portion of the resource was encountered. The highest grade intersection achieved was 3m @ 3.4 g/t gold from 79m down hole in PFRC003. The total resource tonnage may require minor down grading due to holes PFRC010-012 confirming a wedge of basalt overburden, with no significant underlying mineralization, at the eastern side of the resource (Figures 6 and 7). The 2010 drilling firmed up the view that the main concentration of mineralised shoots with dip direction continuity is west of Beechford Road and that the resource overall is of marginal size and grade and would require a prolonged stable period of very high gold price (or gold hedging) to justify development.

Drilling coverage through the Pinafore Reef and the abandoned underground workings is now considered sufficient and no further drilling is planned in the near future.

ENVIRONMENTAL & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

In June 2010 it was decided that no further drilling was planned at Pinafore in the short term and that rehabilitation of the 13 drill sites was needed to restrict the potential for people to dump rubbish and take firewood from the State Forest west of Beechford Road and the grazing lease held by local farmer David Brown, east of Beechford Road. Cyclone bags from drill intervals which had assayed >1g/t gold were transferred to Beaconsfield for long term storage and the remainder of the plastic bags were emptied on the drill pads and all bags transported to the Beaconsfield mine site for disposal with general mine waste. All drill pads and the new access tracks which had been developed into them were rehabilitated by dragging back a covering of vegetation slash with the excavator and pushing up barriers at track entrances. Given the current wet Spring weather, it is likely that native plant regrowth will be underway late in 2010. At the request of David Brown, minor excavator earthworks designed to restrict vehicle access were also conducted to the east of Beechford Road.

EXPENDITURE

A total of \$218,388 was spent on the project between 1 October 2009 and 31 August 2010, in the following categories.

Table 4 Expenditure

EL35/2001, EL13/2006, EL30/2006, EL13/2007 & 16M/1991

Geoscientific Costs

Geology	\$94,576.01
Geochemistry	\$1,200.45
Geophysics	
Remote Sensing	

Drilling & Gridding Costs

Gridding	
Drilling	\$98,192.55

Land Access Costs

Rehabilitation Costs	\$1,650.00
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Feasibility Study Costs**Other Costs**

Construction earthworks	\$1,975.23
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Administration Costs	\$9,993.61
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TOTAL	\$218,387.85
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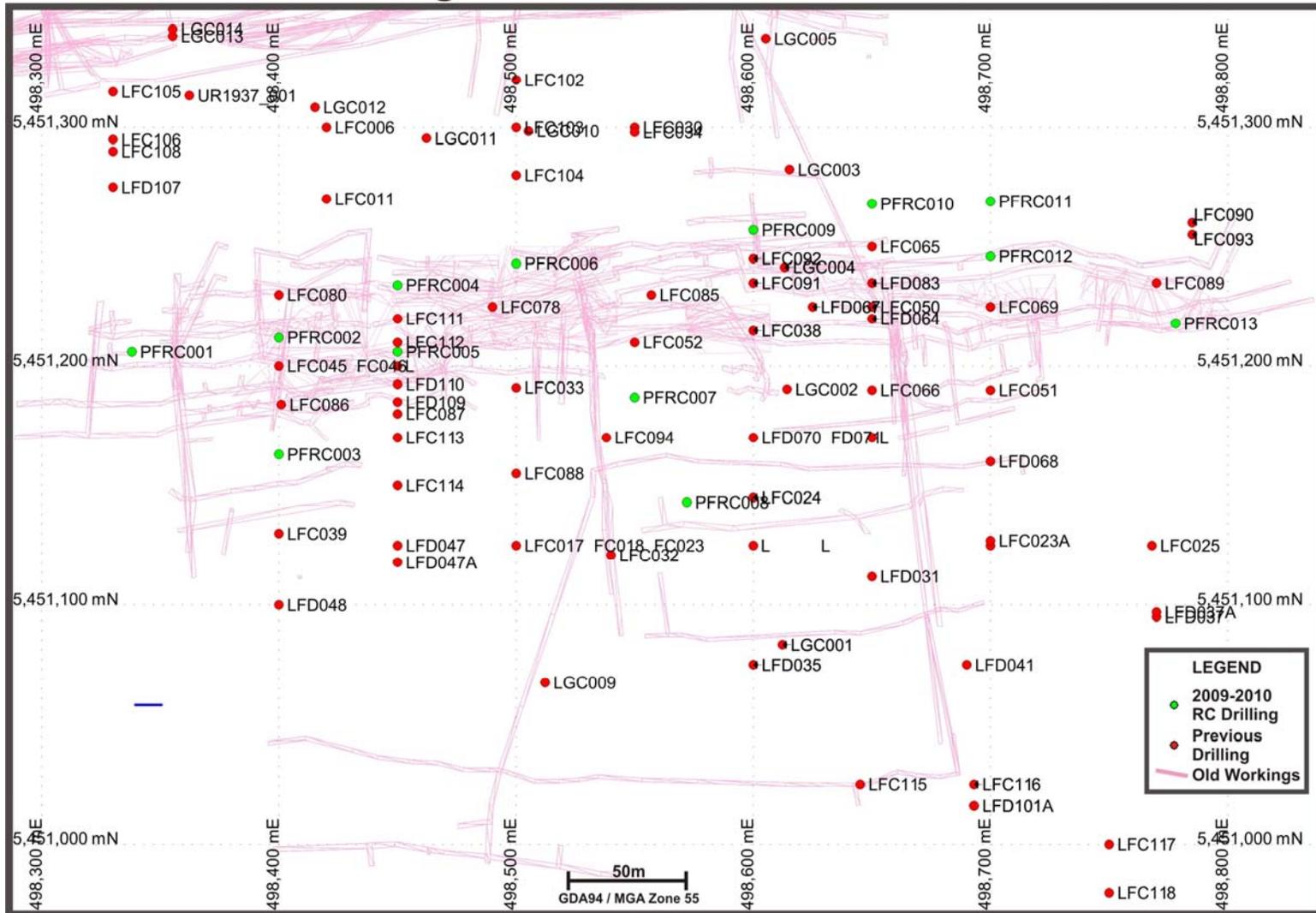
CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE WORK

The 2010 Pinafore drilling program gave results which essentially conform to the resource modeling produced by Coffey Mining in 2009, with the exception that the basalt overburden on the eastern edge of the deposit now appears too thick to be included in the resource and marks the eastern limit of potentially economic mineralization. Given the marginal size and grade of the resource and the current density of drilling around the underground workings (Figure 8), no further work is planned at Pinafore.

Exploration priorities for the following year are to generate drill targets on the Back Creek and Golconda goldfields. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling at Back Creek suggests that the Red Lead and White Lead trends of abandoned placer workings may be on fault structures related to Tertiary volcanism, potentially cutting across mineralised quartz veins masked beneath shallow depths of Tertiary sediment cover. Further mapping and sampling is needed to support the concept. At Golconda, a program of soil sampling is planned to test for both granodiorite hosted and sandstone hosted, disseminated near surface gold mineralisation. Potential prospects exist on Lefroy Project ELs 30/2006 and 13/2007, and on the adjoining EL 55/2008 (Figures 1 and 2). Soil surveys and RC drilling are proposed on the best targets during the following year.

Expected expenditure for the year ending October 2011 on the Lefroy Project is approximately \$200,000.

Figure 8. Pinafore Plan View



REFERENCES

Canaris, J., Lloyd, C., Bradley, K. and Baxter, J. 2006. Lefroy Resources Ltd, Combined Annual Technical Report, Lefroy Project Area, 2006.

Lefroy Resources Ltd, 2005. Combined Annual Technical Report, Lefroy Project Area, 2005.

Lloyd, C., Canaris, J., Bradley, K. and Baxter, J. 2006. Inferred Resource Estimation Report Pinafore “Open Pittable”, September 2006, Lefroy Resources Ltd.

Lloyd, C., 2007. Lefroy Resources Ltd, Combined Annual Technical Report, Lefroy Project, 2007.

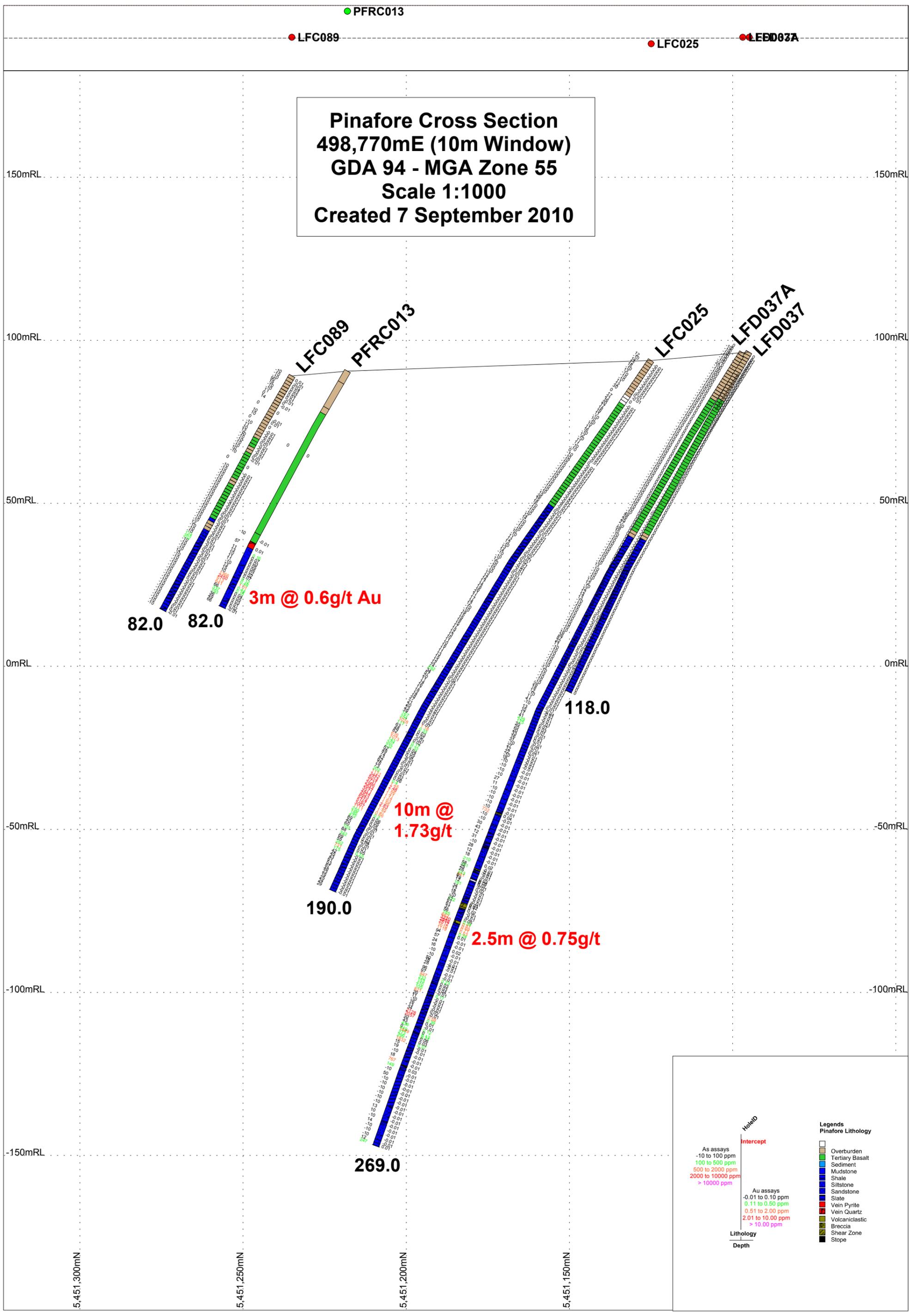
Morrison, K., 2008. Lefroy Joint EL Project Annual Exploration Report, October 2008, Beaconsfield Gold NL.

Morrison, K., 2009. Lefroy Joint EL Project Annual Exploration Report, October 2009, Beaconsfield Gold NL.

Appendix A

Drilling Cross Sections

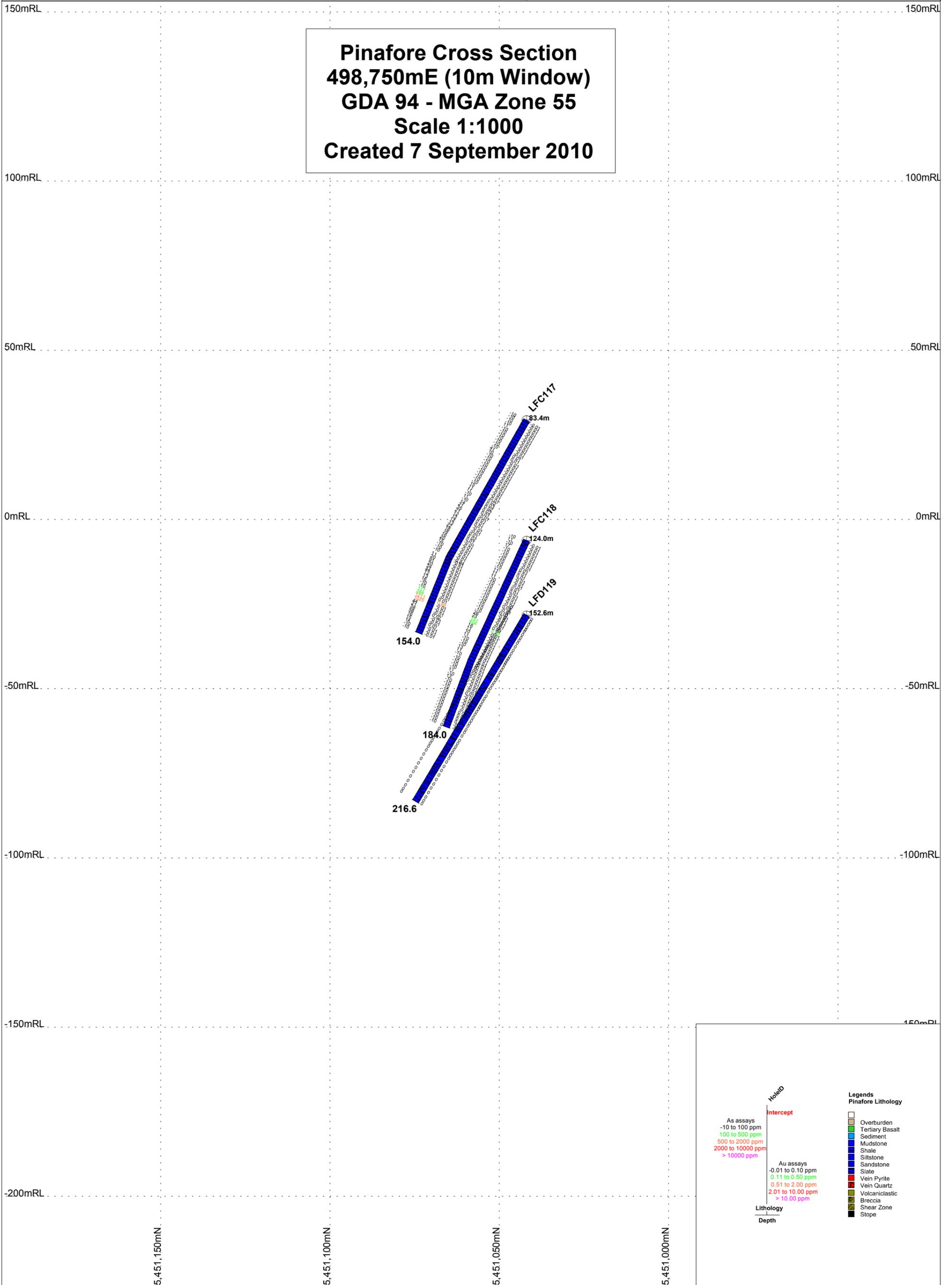
Pinafore Cross Section
498,770mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



<p>As assays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 to 100 ppm 100 to 500 ppm 500 to 2000 ppm 2000 to 10000 ppm > 10000 ppm 	<p>Au assays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -0.01 to 0.10 ppm 0.11 to 0.50 ppm 0.51 to 2.00 ppm 2.01 to 10.00 ppm > 10.00 ppm 	<p>Intercept</p> <p>Legend Pinafore Lithology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overburden Tertiary Basalt Sediment Mudstone Shale Siltstone Sandstone Slate Vein Pyrite Vein Quartz Volcaniclastic Breccia Shear Zone Slope
<p>Lithology</p> <p>Depth</p>	<p>HoldID</p>	

● LFC117 ● LFC118 ● LFD119

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,750mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



Legend

As assays

- 10 to 100 ppm
- 100 to 500 ppm
- 500 to 2000 ppm
- 2000 to 10000 ppm
- > 10000 ppm

Au assays

- 0.01 to 0.10 ppm
- 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
- 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
- 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
- > 10.00 ppm

Intercept

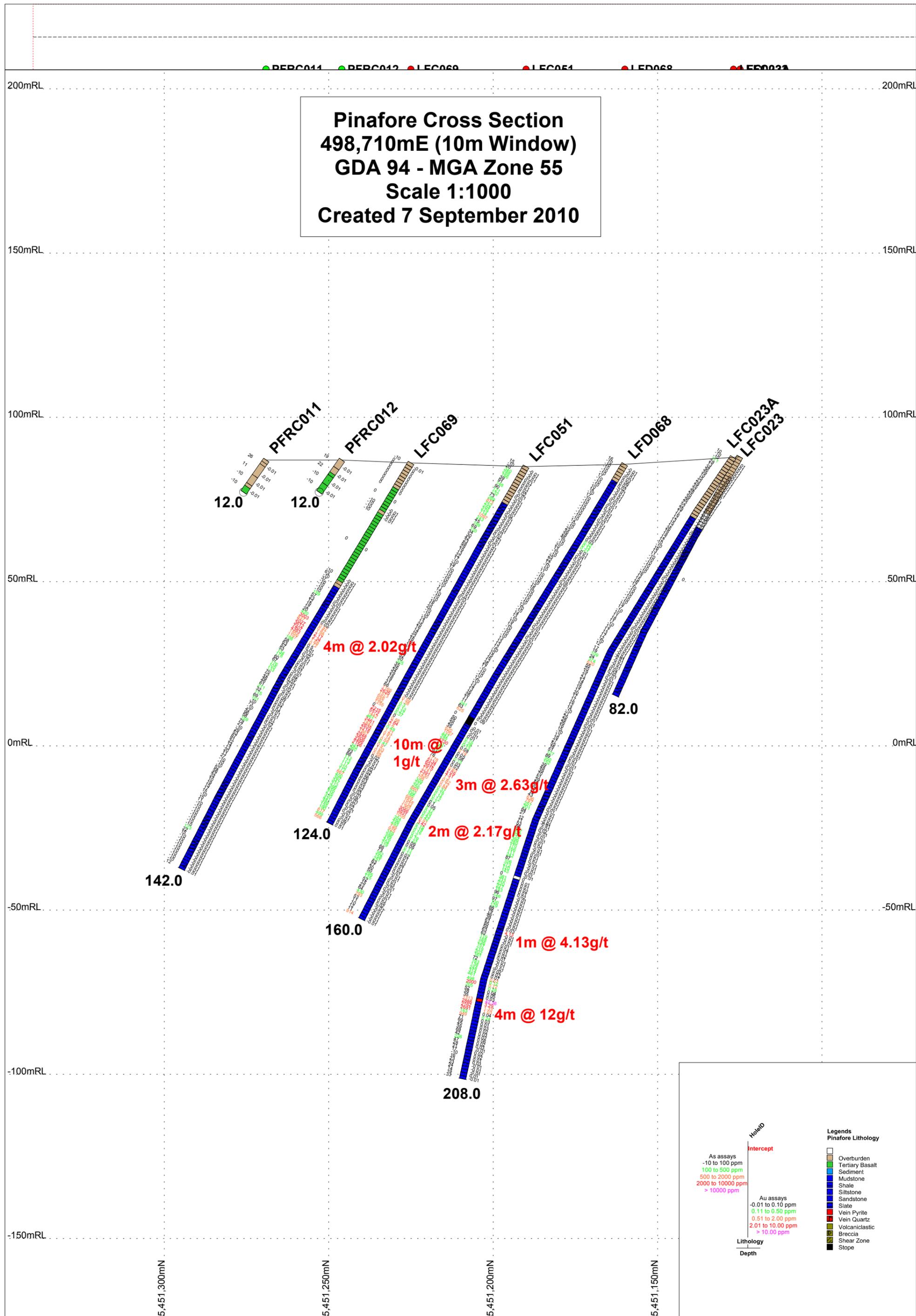
Lithology

Depth

Legend Pinafore Lithology

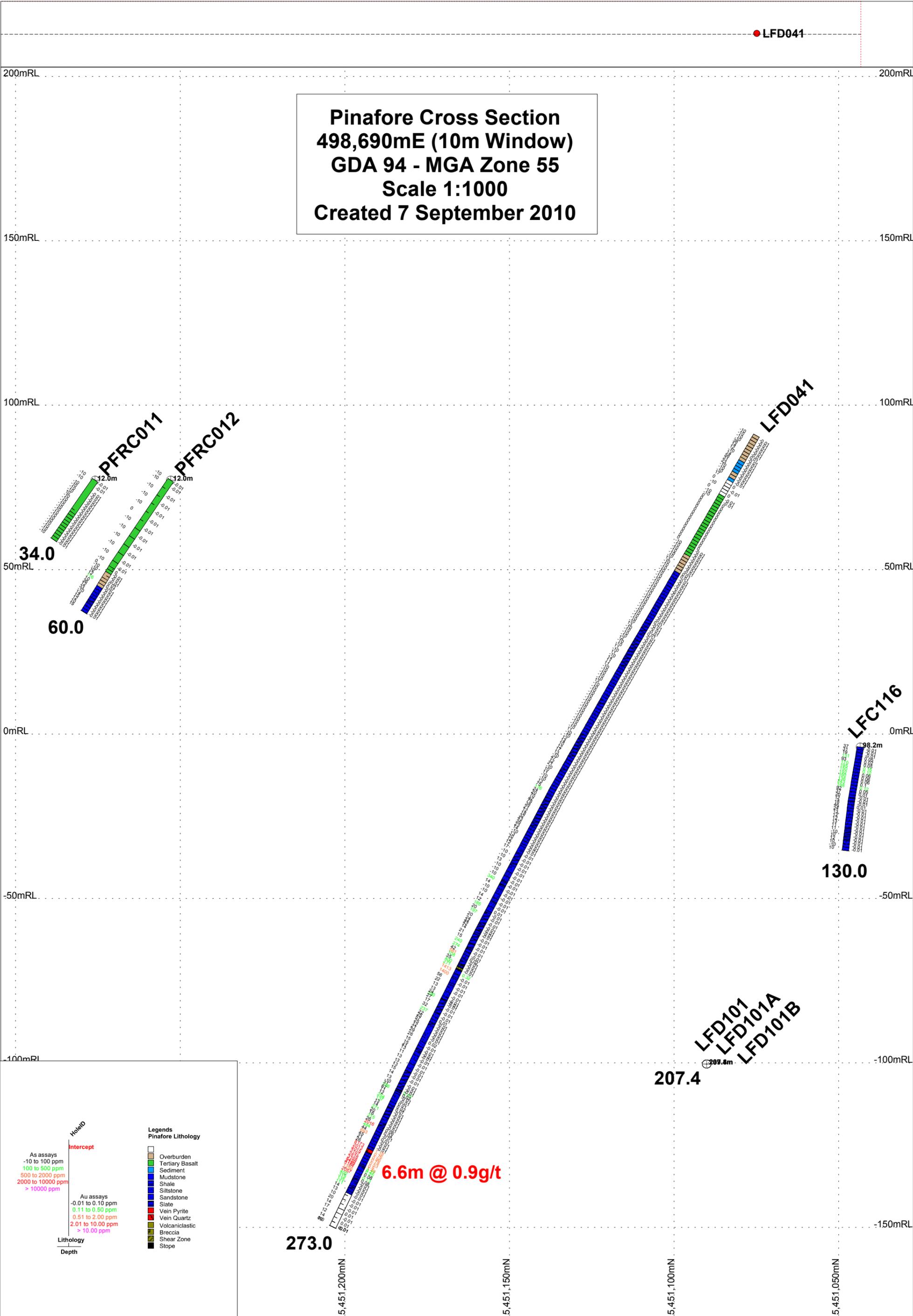
- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

Pinafore Cross Section
498,710mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



<p>As assays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 to 100 ppm 100 to 500 ppm 500 to 2000 ppm 2000 to 10000 ppm > 10000 ppm 	<p>Au assays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -0.01 to 0.10 ppm 0.11 to 0.50 ppm 0.51 to 2.00 ppm 2.01 to 10.00 ppm > 10.00 ppm 	<p>Legend</p> <p>Pinafore Lithology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overburden Tertiary Basalt Sediment Mudstone Shale Siltstone Sandstone Slate Vein Pyrite Vein Quartz Volcaniclastic Breccia Shear Zone Slope
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Pinafore Cross Section
498,690mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



● LFD041

200mRL

200mRL

150mRL

150mRL

100mRL

100mRL

50mRL

50mRL

0mRL

0mRL

-50mRL

-50mRL

-100mRL

-100mRL

-150mRL

-150mRL

5,451,200mN

5,451,150mN

5,451,100mN

5,451,050mN

Legend

Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

As assays

- 10 to 100 ppm
- 100 to 500 ppm
- 500 to 2000 ppm
- 2000 to 10000 ppm
- > 10000 ppm

Au assays

- 0.01 to 0.10 ppm
- 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
- 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
- 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
- > 10.00 ppm

Intercept

Lithology

Depth

6.6m @ 0.9g/t

LFD101
LFD101A
LFD101B

207.4

273.0

130.0

LFC116

98.2m

PFRC011

12.0m

PFRC012

12.0m

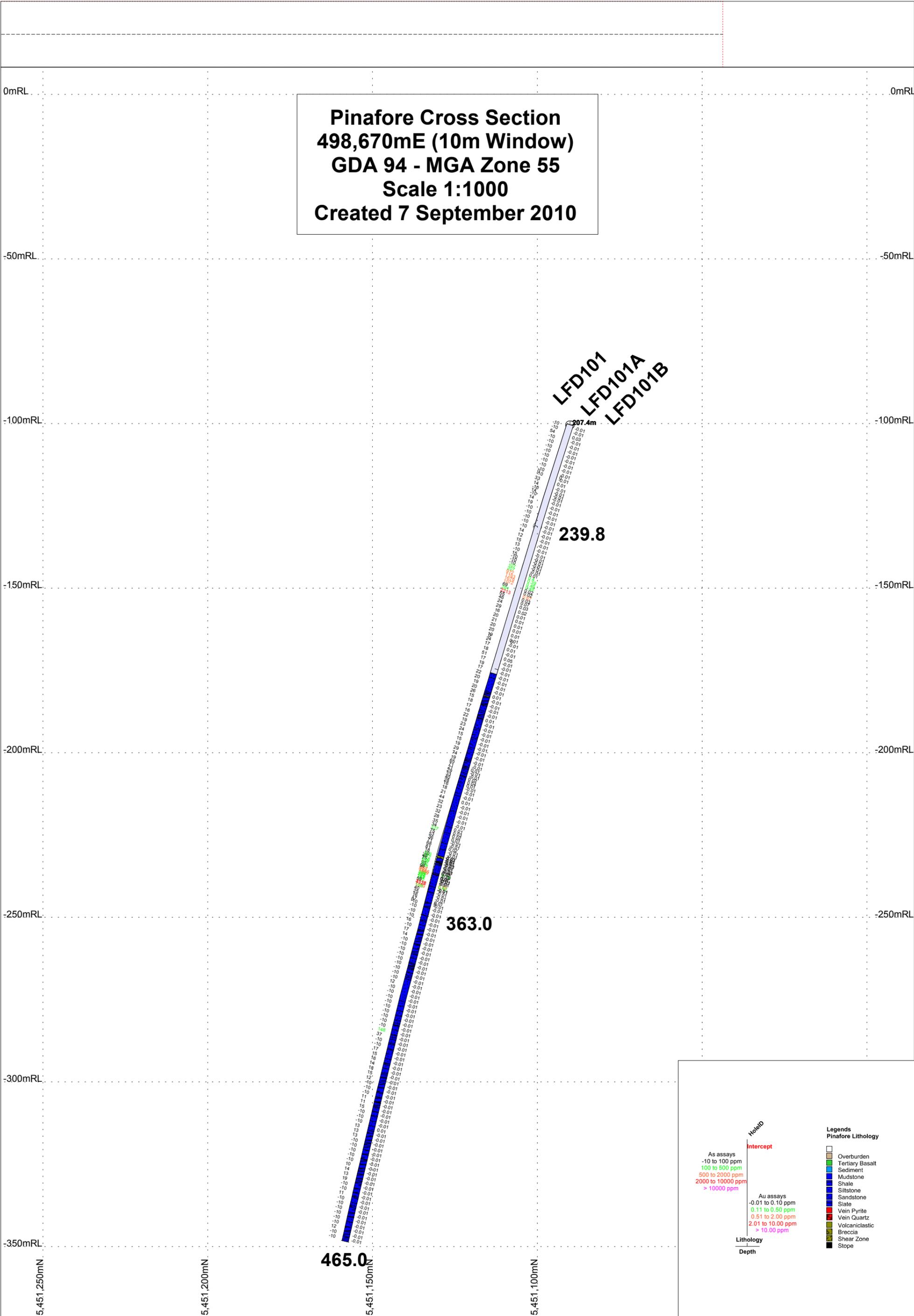
LFD041

34.0

60.0

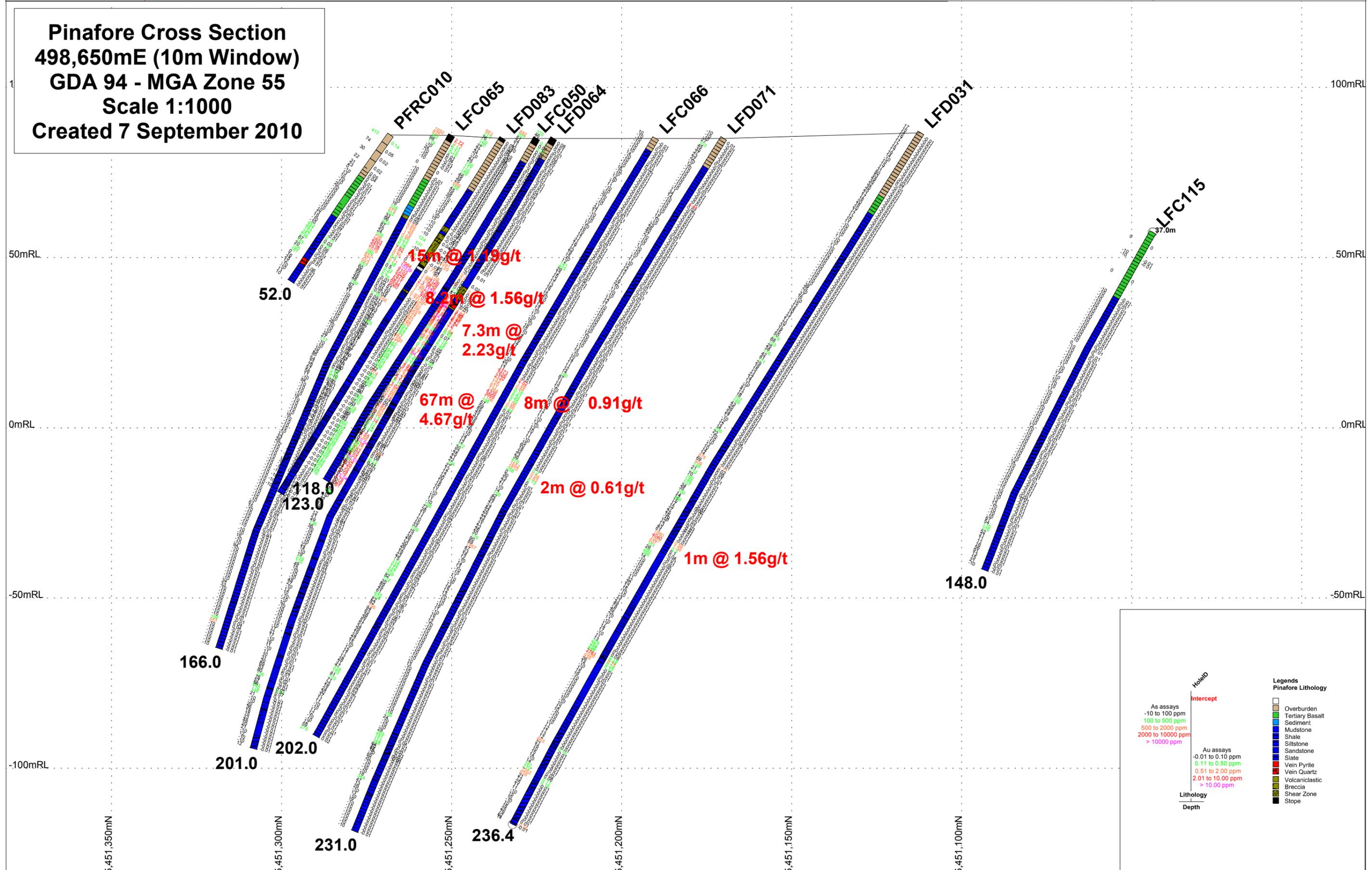
LFD101
LFD101A
LFD101B

207.4m



Pinafore Cross Section
498,650mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010

● PFC010 ● LFC065 ● LFD083 ● LFC050 ● LFC064 ● LFC066 ● LFD071 ● LFD031 ● LFC115



As assays
-10 to 100 ppm
100 to 500 ppm
500 to 2000 ppm
2000 to 10000 ppm
> 10000 ppm

Au assays
-0.01 to 0.10 ppm
0.11 to 0.50 ppm
0.51 to 2.00 ppm
2.01 to 10.00 ppm
> 10.00 ppm

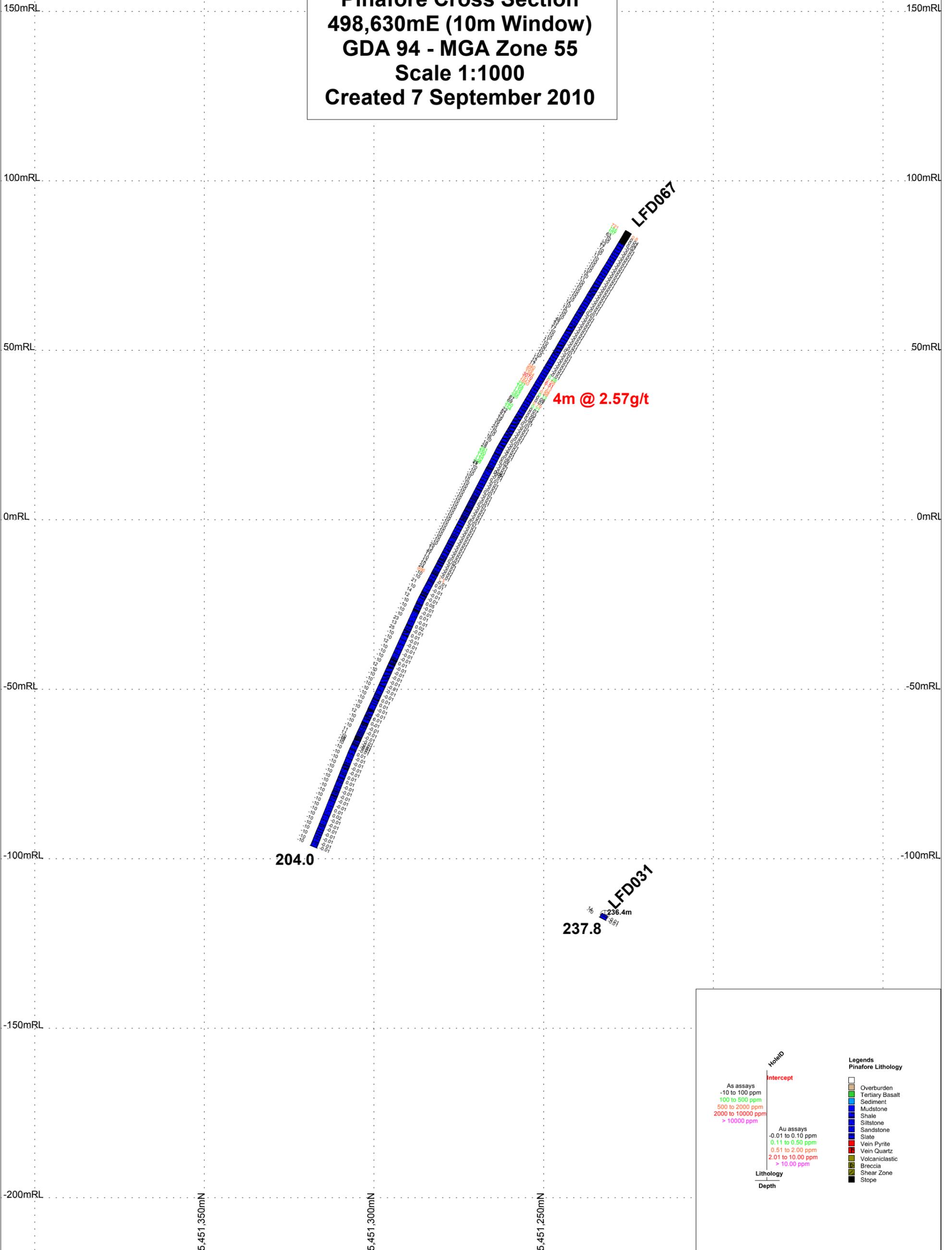
Legend
Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

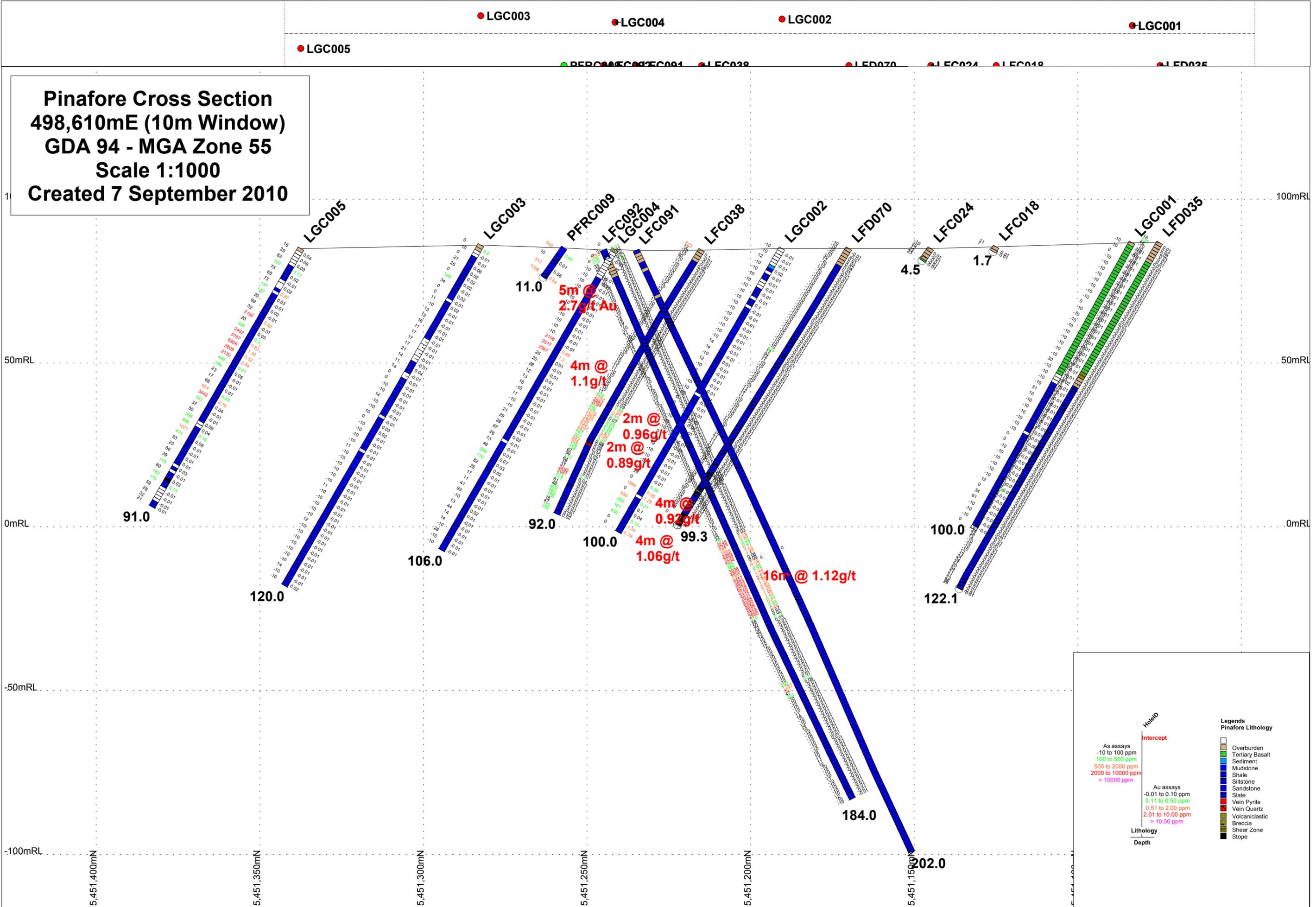
Depth
Intercept

●LFD067

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,630mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



**Pinafore Cross Section
498,610mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



Legends
Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

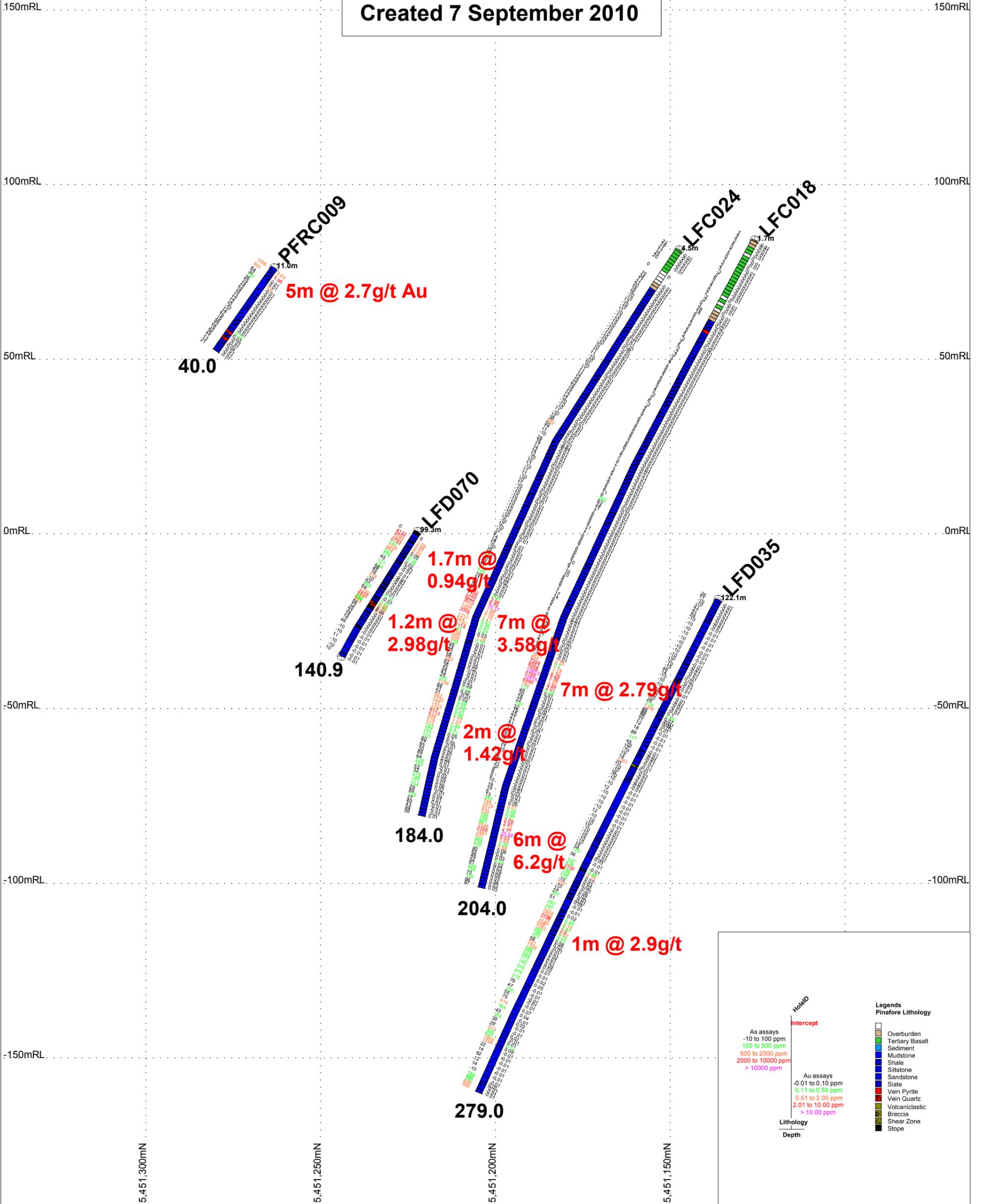
As assays
 -10 to 100 ppm
 100 to 500 ppm
 500 to 2000 ppm
 2000 to 10000 ppm
 > 10000 ppm

Au assays
 -0.01 to 0.10 ppm
 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
 > 10.00 ppm

Lithology
 Depth

Intercept

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,590mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



● PFRC008

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,570mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**

200mRL

200mRL

150mRL

150mRL

100mRL

100mRL

50mRL

50mRL

0mRL

0mRL

-50mRL

-50mRL

-100mRL

-100mRL

-150mRL

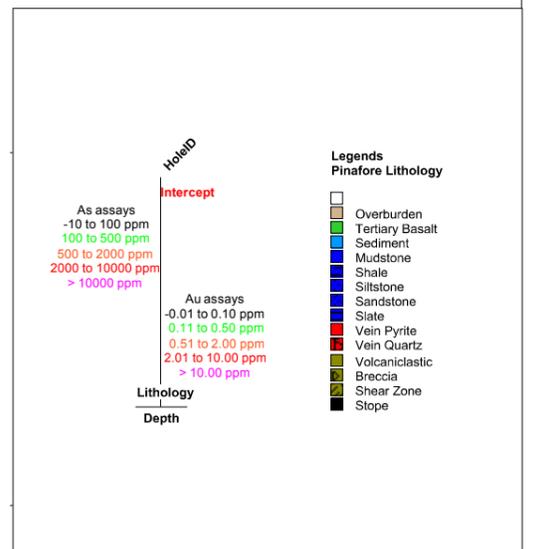
5,451,250mN

5,451,200mN

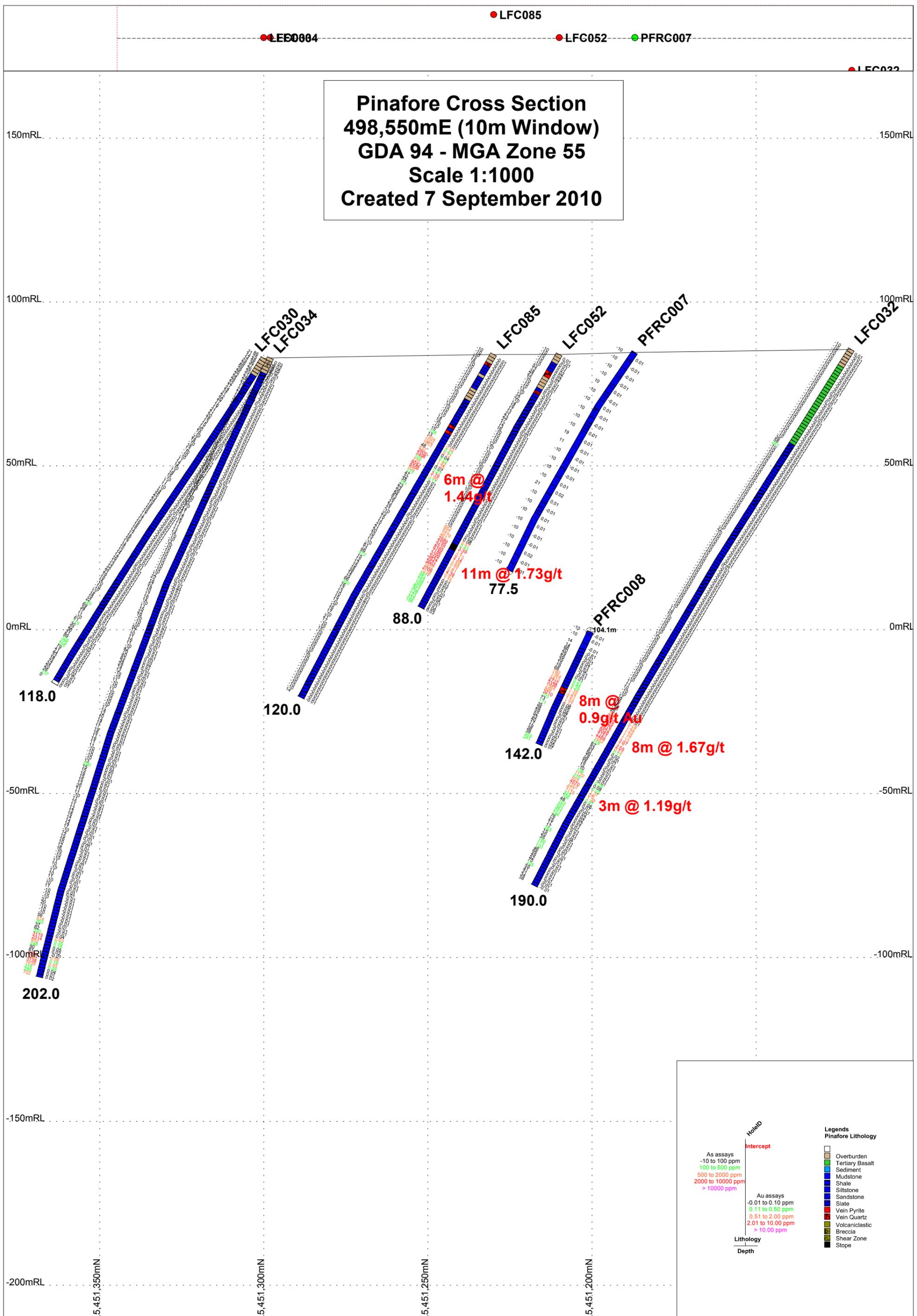
5,451,150mN

104.1

PFRC008



Pinafore Cross Section
498,550mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



As assays

- 10 to 100 ppm
- 100 to 500 ppm
- 500 to 2000 ppm
- 2000 to 10000 ppm
- > 10000 ppm

Au assays

- 0.01 to 0.10 ppm
- 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
- 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
- 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
- > 10.00 ppm

Lithology

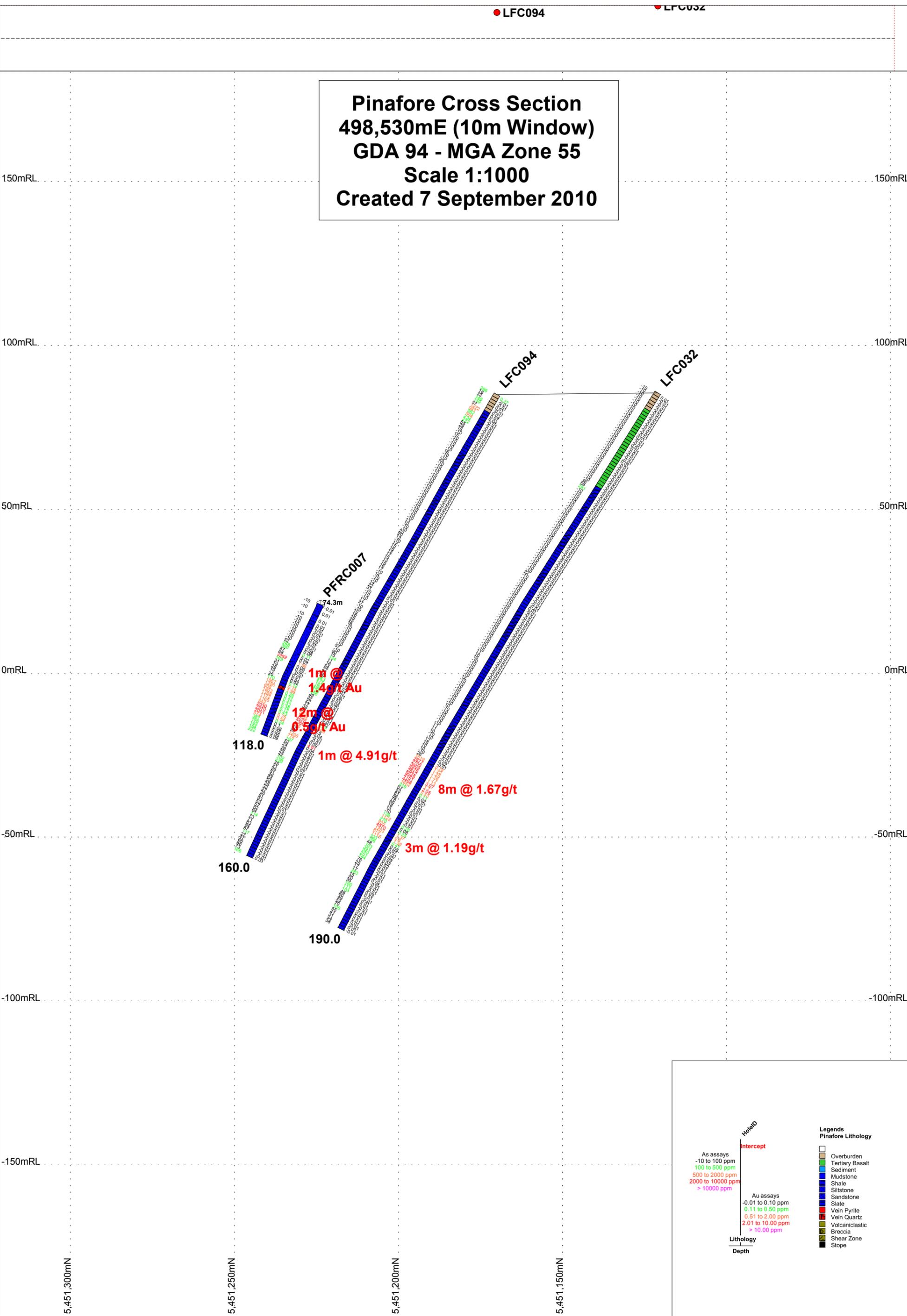
Depth

Legend

Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

Pinafore Cross Section
498,530mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



As assays

- 10 to 100 ppm
- 100 to 500 ppm
- 500 to 2000 ppm
- 2000 to 10000 ppm
- > 10000 ppm

Au assays

- 0.01 to 0.10 ppm
- 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
- 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
- 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
- > 10.00 ppm

Legend

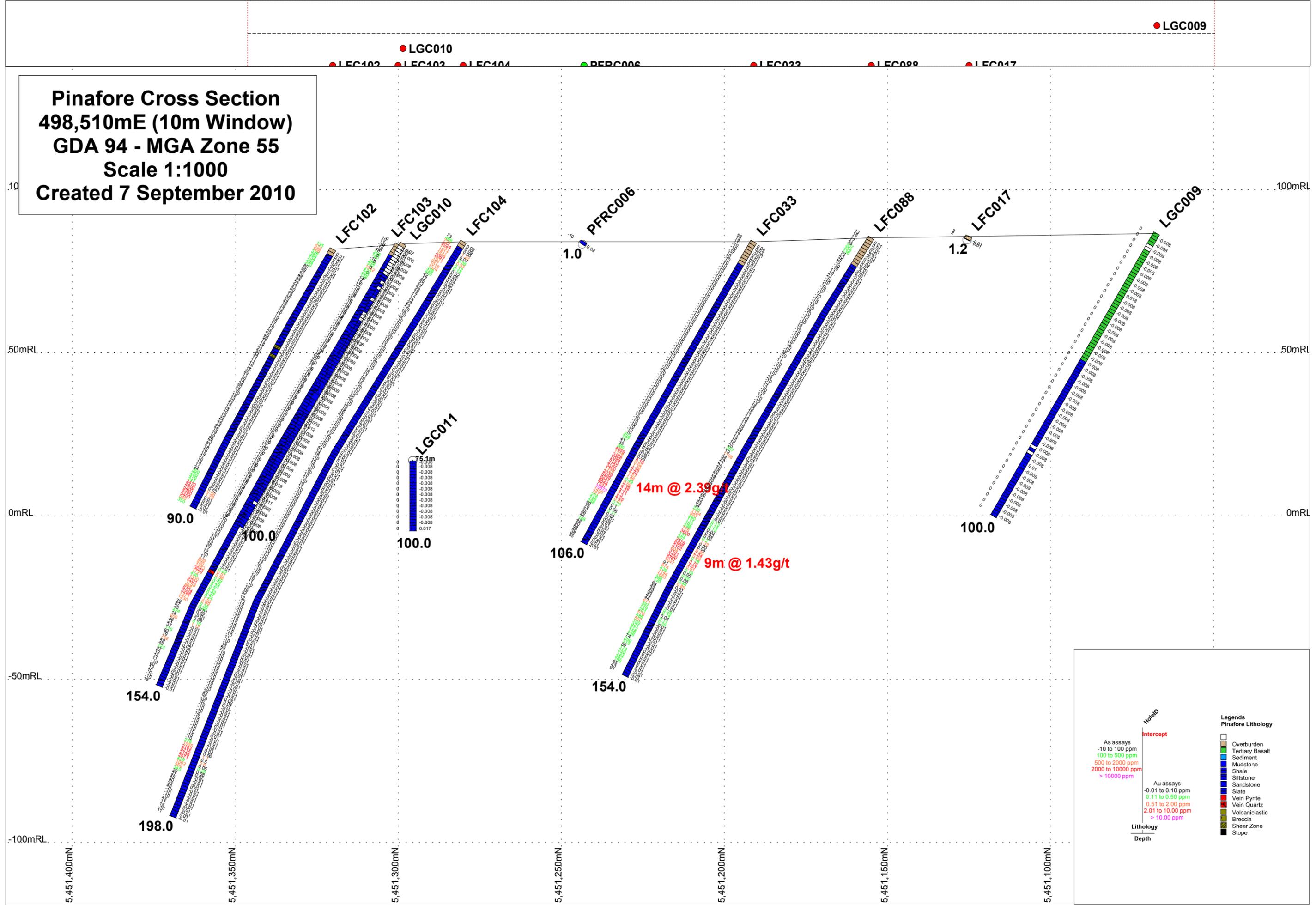
Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

Intercept

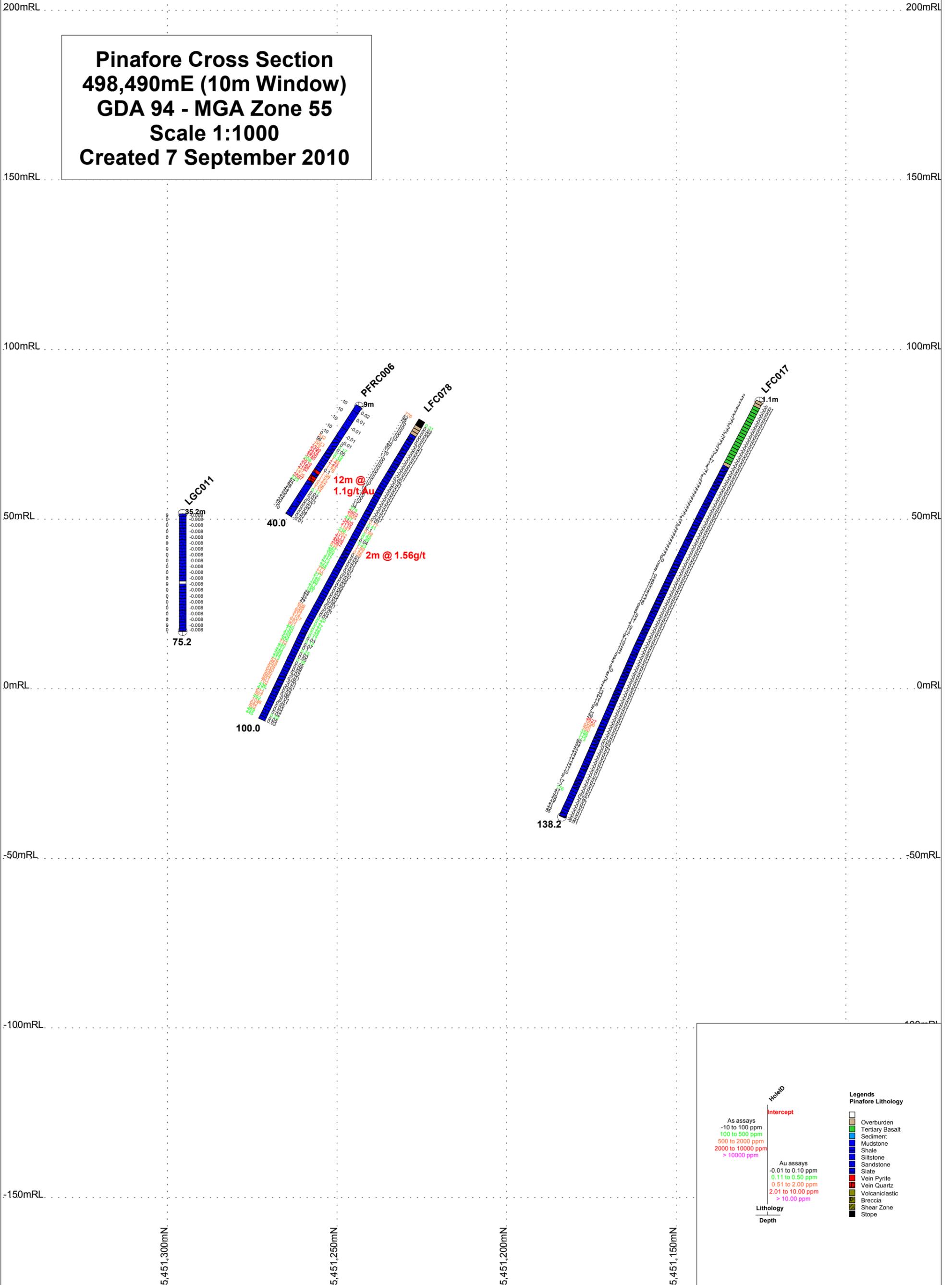
Depth

Pinafore Cross Section
498,510mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010



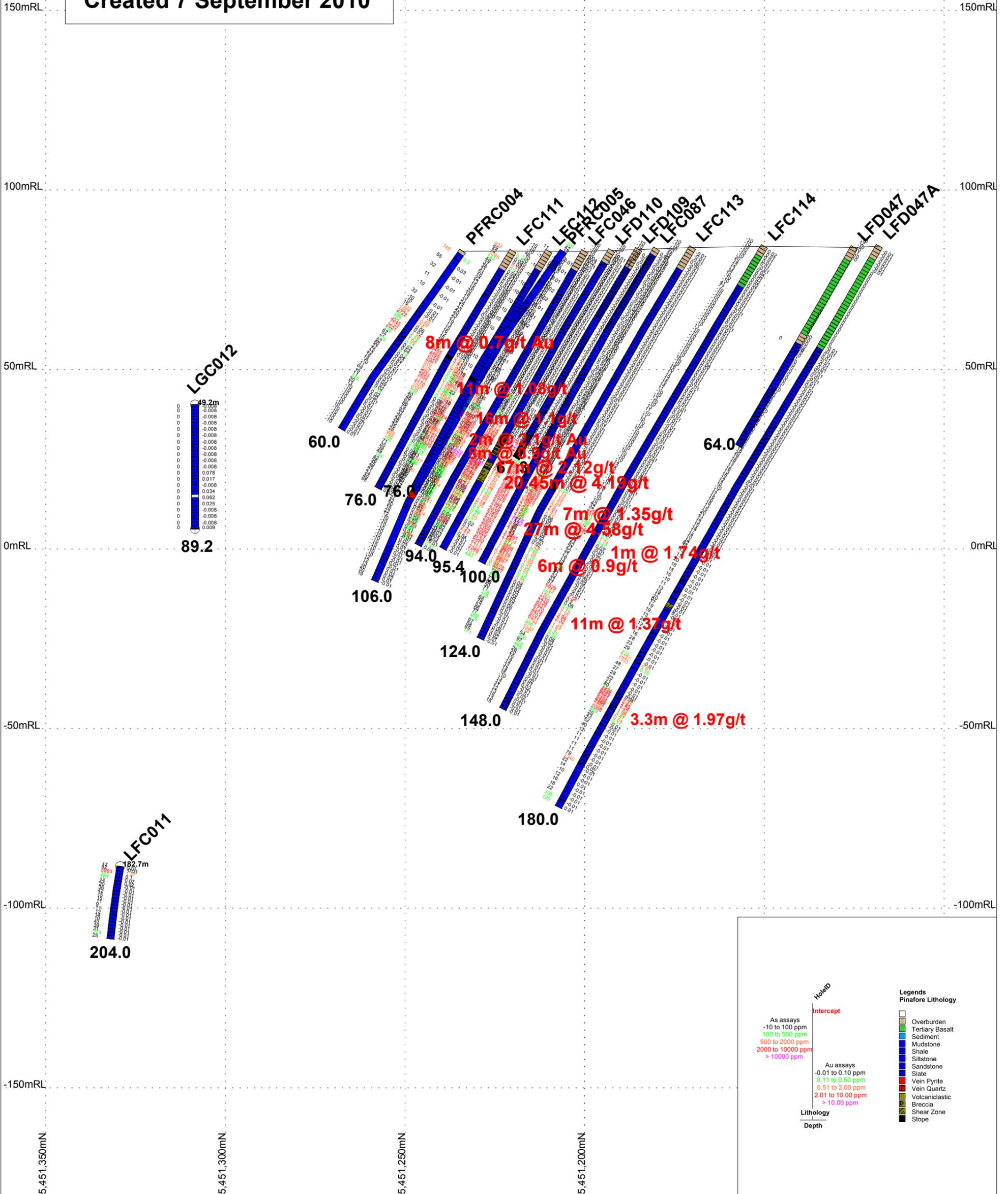
● LFC078

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,490mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



**Pinafore Cross Section
498,450mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**

PFFRC004 LFC111 LFC112 LFC005 LFD110 LFC087 LFC113 LFC114 LFD047 LFD047A



Legend

As assays
 -10 to 100 ppm
 100 to 500 ppm
 500 to 2000 ppm
 2000 to 10000 ppm
 > 10000 ppm

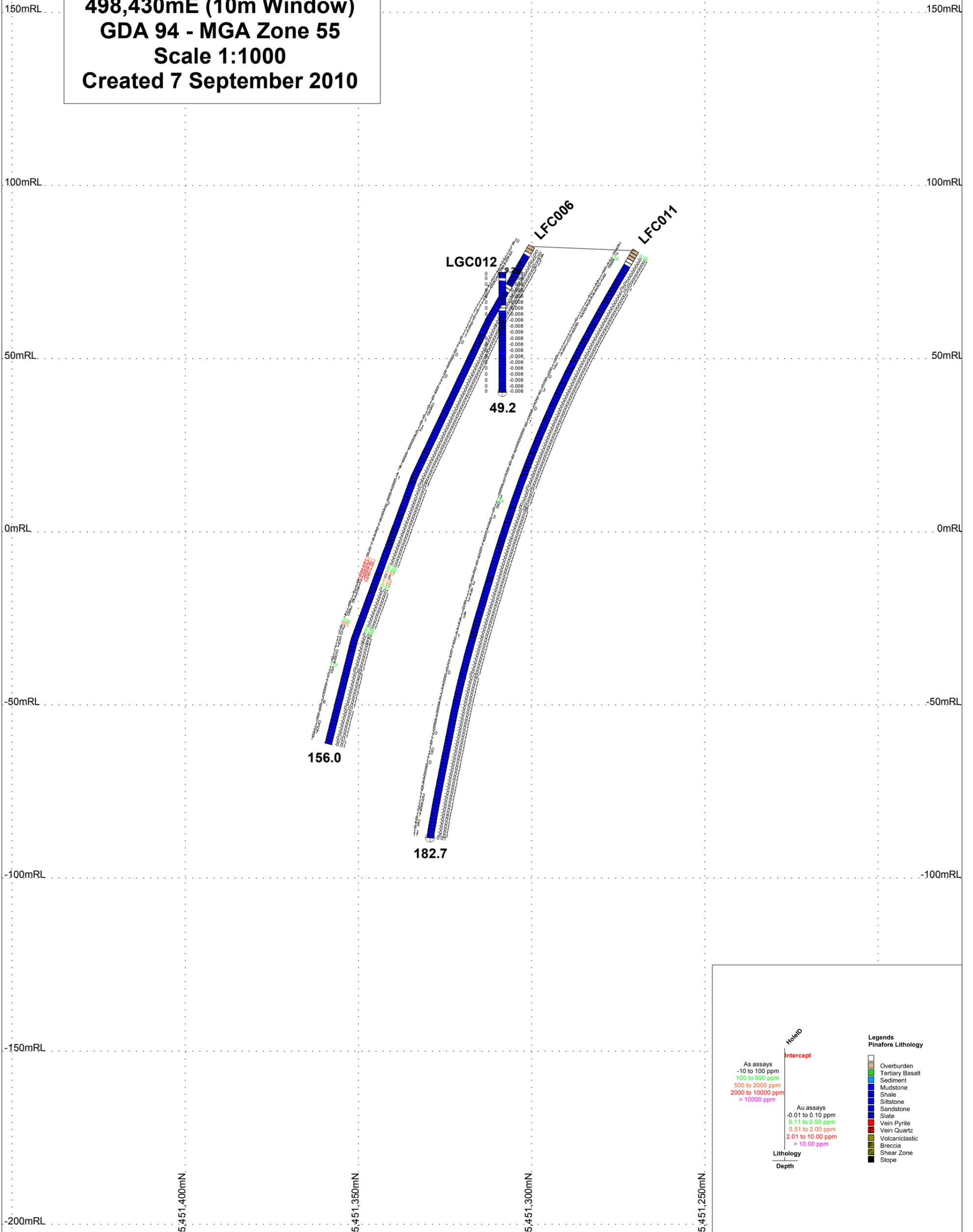
Au assays
 -0.01 to 0.10 ppm
 0.11 to 0.50 ppm
 0.51 to 2.00 ppm
 2.01 to 10.00 ppm
 > 10.00 ppm

Lithology
 Depth

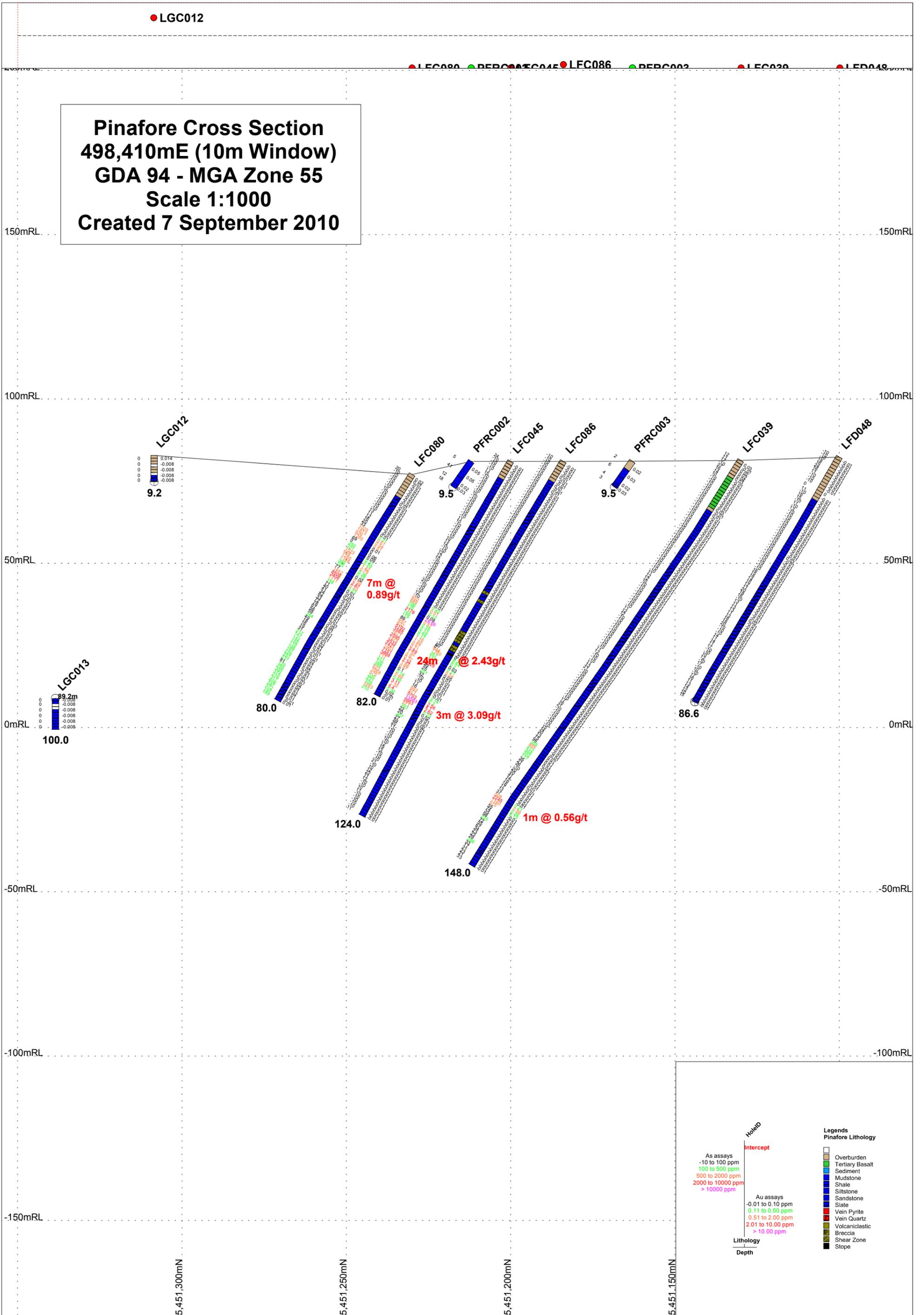
Legend Pinafore Lithology

- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Slope

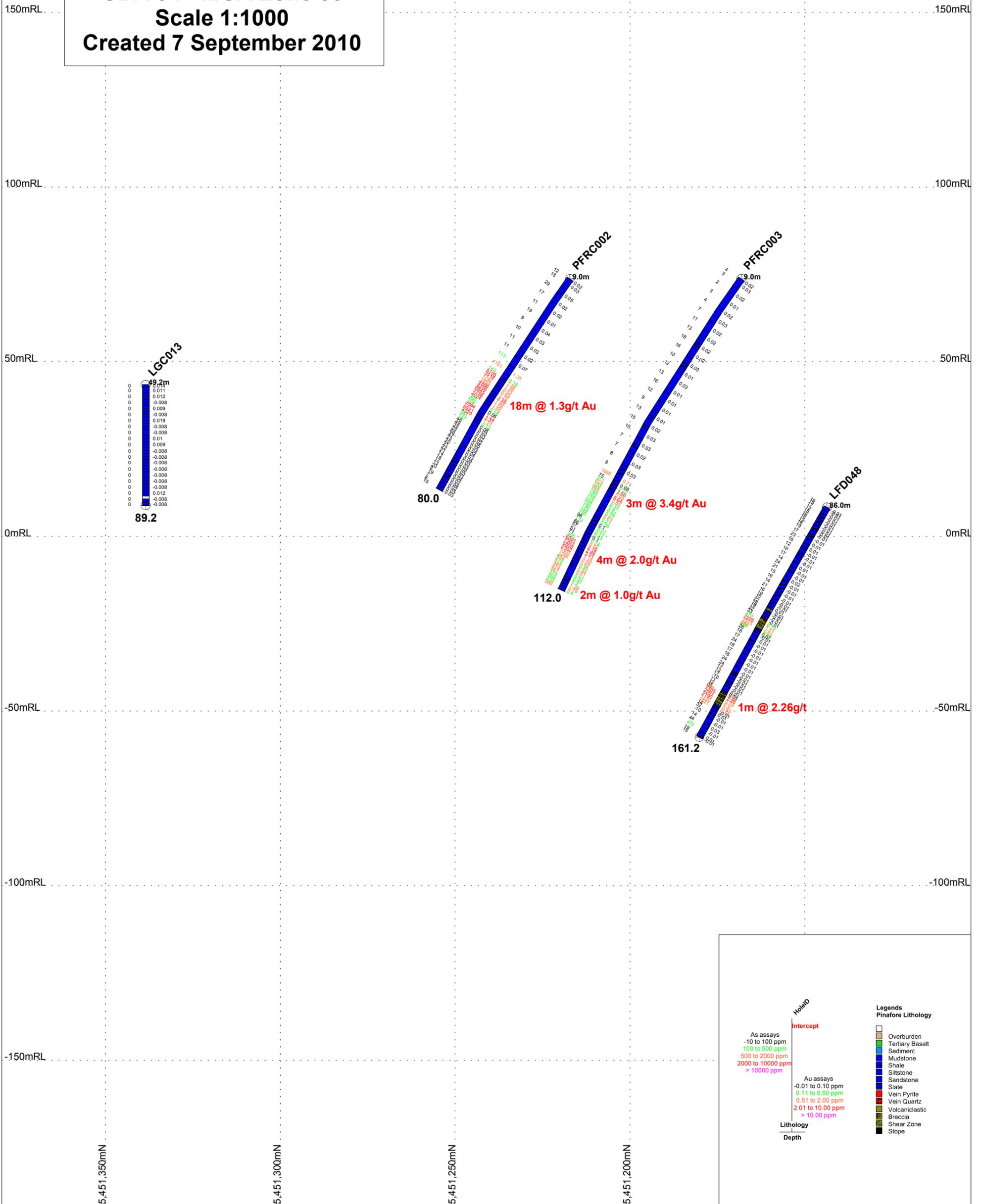
**Pinafore Cross Section
498,430mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



**Pinafore Cross Section
498,410mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



**Pinafore Cross Section
498,390mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



● LGC013

**Pinafore Cross Section
498,350mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**

200mRL

200mRL

150mRL

150mRL

100mRL

100mRL

50mRL

50mRL

0mRL

0mRL

-50mRL

-50mRL

-100mRL

-100mRL

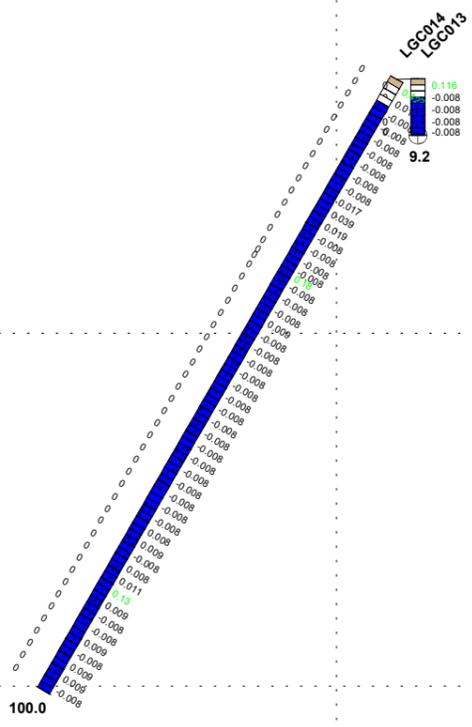
-150mRL

5,451,450mN

5,451,400mN

5,451,350mN

5,451,300mN



As assays
-10 to 100 ppm
100 to 500 ppm
500 to 2000 ppm
2000 to 10000 ppm
> 10000 ppm

Au assays
-0.01 to 0.10 ppm
0.11 to 0.50 ppm
0.51 to 2.00 ppm
2.01 to 10.00 ppm
> 10.00 ppm

**Legend
Pinafore Lithology**

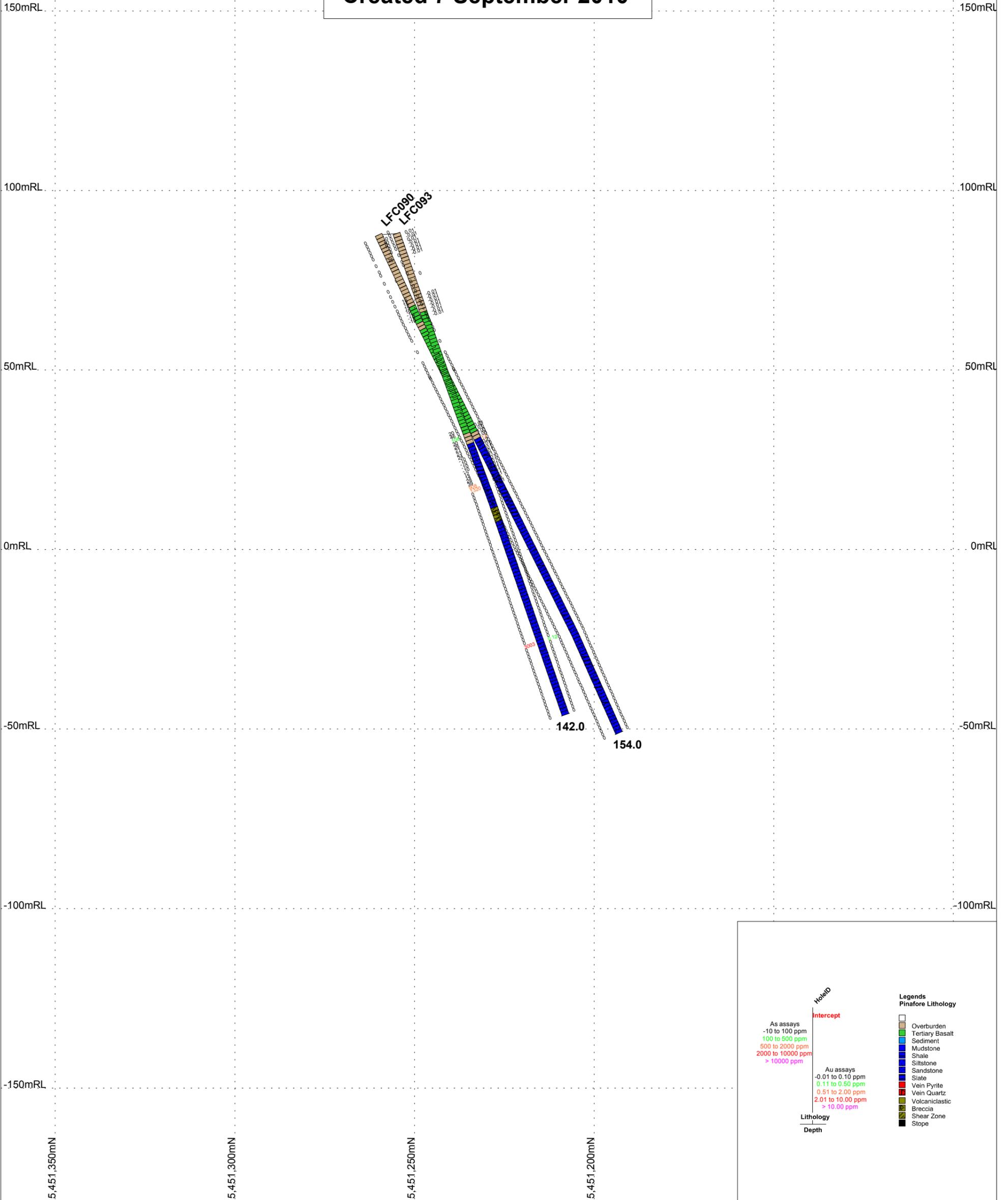
- Overburden
- Tertiary Basalt
- Sediment
- Mudstone
- Shale
- Siltstone
- Sandstone
- Slate
- Vein Pyrite
- Vein Quartz
- Volcaniclastic
- Breccia
- Shear Zone
- Stope

Hold
Intercept

Lithology
Depth

LFC090 LFC093

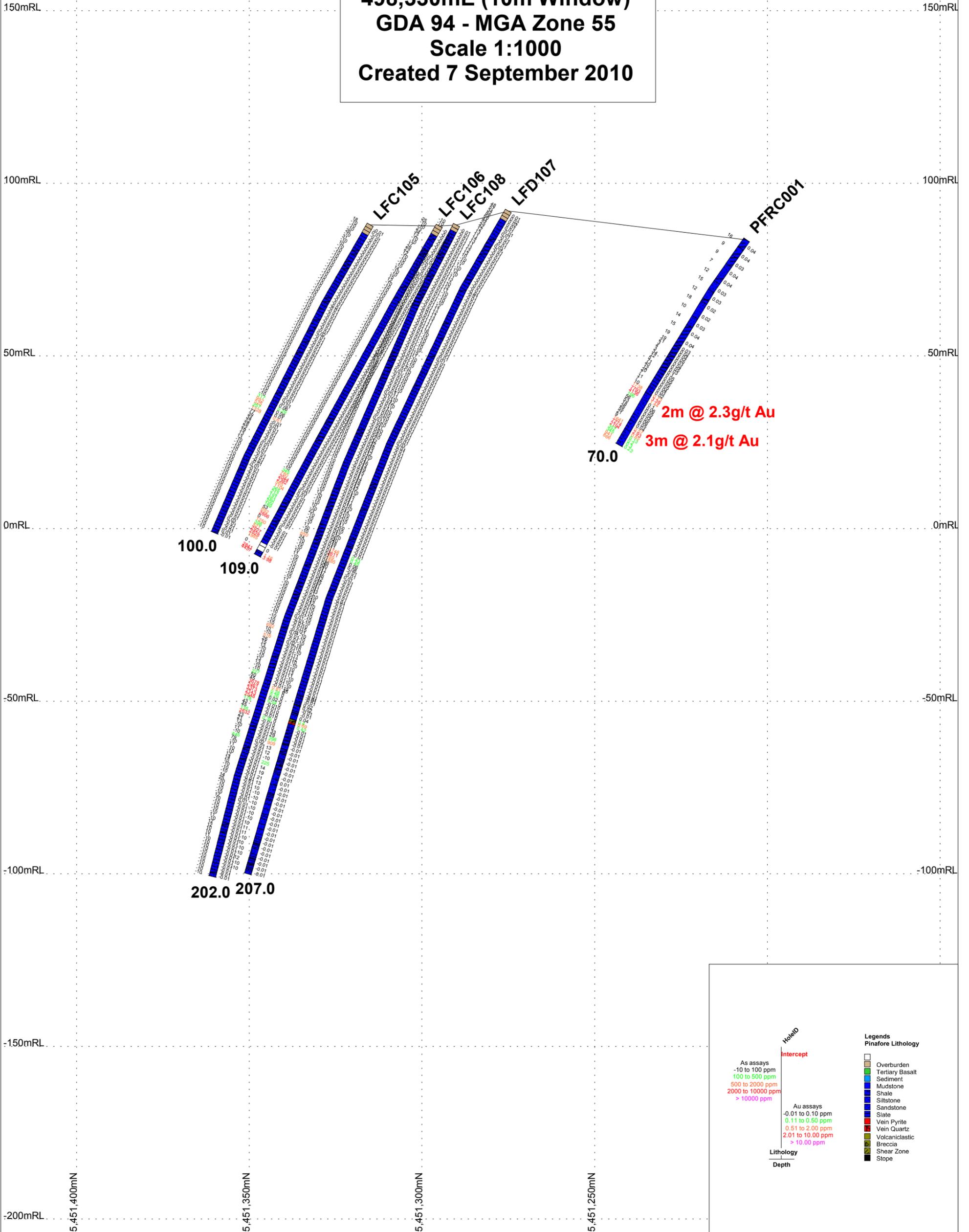
**Pinafore Cross Section
498,790mE (10m Window)
GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
Scale 1:1000
Created 7 September 2010**



● PFR001

● LFC105 ● LFC106 ● LFC108 ● LFD107

**Pinafore Cross Section
 498,330mE (10m Window)
 GDA 94 - MGA Zone 55
 Scale 1:1000
 Created 7 September 2010**



Appendix B

Data Files