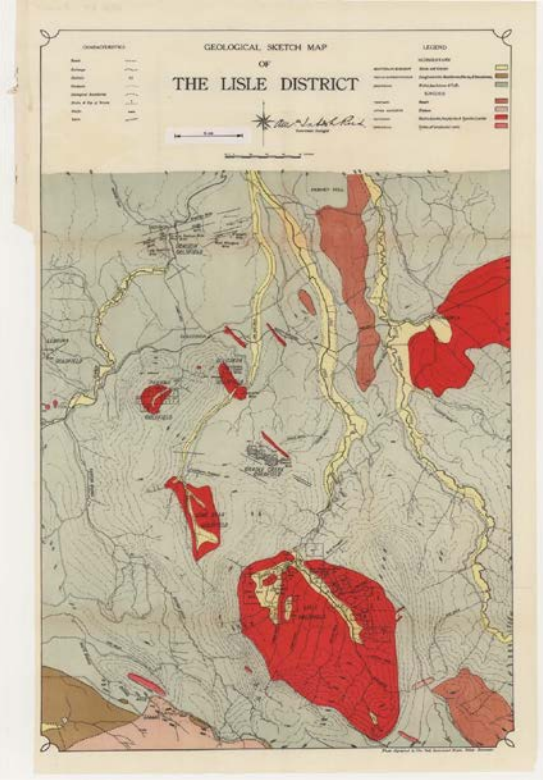
Appendix 1

Review of past exploration in the Lisle, Cradle Creek and Panama – Golconda Goldfields by John Pemberton

Lisle IGRS Exploration Project



Review of past exploration in the Lisle, Cradle Creek and Panama - Golconda Goldfields

By John Pemberton

March 2013

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Exploration highlights

- At the Potoroo prospect PD002 intersected 130m @ 0.21g/t Au from 19m in granodiorite with disseminated and some veined pyrite and pyrrhotite. There was an interval of quartz-arsenopyrite veining within a faulted zone high in the hole with 6.9m @ 1.4g/t Au from 32.6m. This hole was drill in a westerly direction whereas most of the other holes were drilled in a south easterly direction. A percussion hole intersected (P017) 44m at 0.4 g/t Au.

- A trench at Potoroo was chipped sampled over 64 metres and averaged 0.55 ppm Au. As averaged 1443 ppm for the length of the trench, with values to 1.01% (20 - 22 m).

- At Gold Crest GCD002 had a significant intersection in the granodiorite of 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 27m. This hole had a 91m intersection averaging 0.29g/t gold in granodiorite.

- A steep deep hole at Panama intersected 0.5m @9.1 g/t Au from 61m at the contact of the granodiorite with the Mathinna Supergroup.

- Significant gold mineralisation was intersected from the Enterprise Prospect with a best result of 4m @ 12.8g/t Au (E009 6 to 10m)).

- At the southern end of the Lisle Goldfield at the contact of hornfelsed Mathinna Beds with a granitoid cusp BLEG Au values of 2.2ppb and 3.6ppb Au were recorded against a background of 0.05ppb Au. Follow up sampling recorded a high of 150ppb (immediately down slope from the Just in Time Prospect).

Discovery and historical mining

(this section is based on the excellent summary by Ralph Bottrill, 1994)

The Golconda alluvial fields were discovered in 1872 and the reefs were first opened up in 1876 and 1877 respectively (Coroneus, 1993). The Lisle alluvial field was discovered by Charles Bessell in 1878 following their discovery of the Tobacco Creek Goldfield in 1877.

The most productive period was from 1878 to 1909 and the area officially produced 2.7t of gold by 1925, mostly from the Lisle Valley alluvials. Twelvetrees (1909) estimated the production to 1909 to be 250, 000 oz. Minor alluvial mining continues to the present day.

Table below modified from Bottrill, 1994.

Mine	Gold (Kg)	Tonnes ore	g/t
Lisle alluvials	77500.2	/m^3	0.3-0.5 g
Tobacco and Cradle Creeks	62.0		
Golden Crest	2.9	773	4
Golconda	0.4	23	17
Enterprise (Golconda)	50	3573	14
MtWilson	0.2	13	15
Queensland	3.1	384	8
Exhibition	0.4	30	13
Enterprise (Panama)	4.1	443	9
Panama Assoc.	0.5	li	33

Hard rock mining in the Golconda and Panama goldfields continued periodically until the 1920's. Production records are poor but head grades are generally reported to be in the 8-15 g/t range with production mainly from small quartz veins hosted in granitoids and Mathinna beds (Bottrill, 1994).

McIntosh Reid (1926) makes the following interesting observation on grades from the Golden Crest mine:

The average gross value of the ore in the short shoot opened in the stopes above No. 2 adit is 62s. per ton. As the critical worth, below which mining at a profit cannot be counted on is 50s. per ton, ore of this grade is of value 12s. per ton. In arriving at the critical value, allowance is made for the inclusion in the material treated of 25 per cent by weight of wall-rock, which acts as a dilution reducing the average grade of the ore in that proportion.

It has been suggested that the loss of gold in the tailings from the milling and concentrating plant was heavy because the quantity saved was not in proportion to that in the ore as determined by assay. The discrepancy is accounted for by the inclusion of a large quantity of wall-rock broken with the ore and sent unsorted to the treatment plant.

The total quantity of ore treated by the Golden Crest Company amounted to 773 tons from which 92 oz. 5 dwt. 16 gr. of gold valued at 57s. 6d. per oz. and 23 tons 18 cwt. 7 gr. of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite concentrate valued at £20 per ton net were obtained. According to this statement the actual value of the crude ore is less than 20s. per ton, whereas the assay results of bank samples indicate a value of 62s. per ton, thus clearly proving that the material sent to the treatment plant contained two parts of barren wall-rock to one of ore.

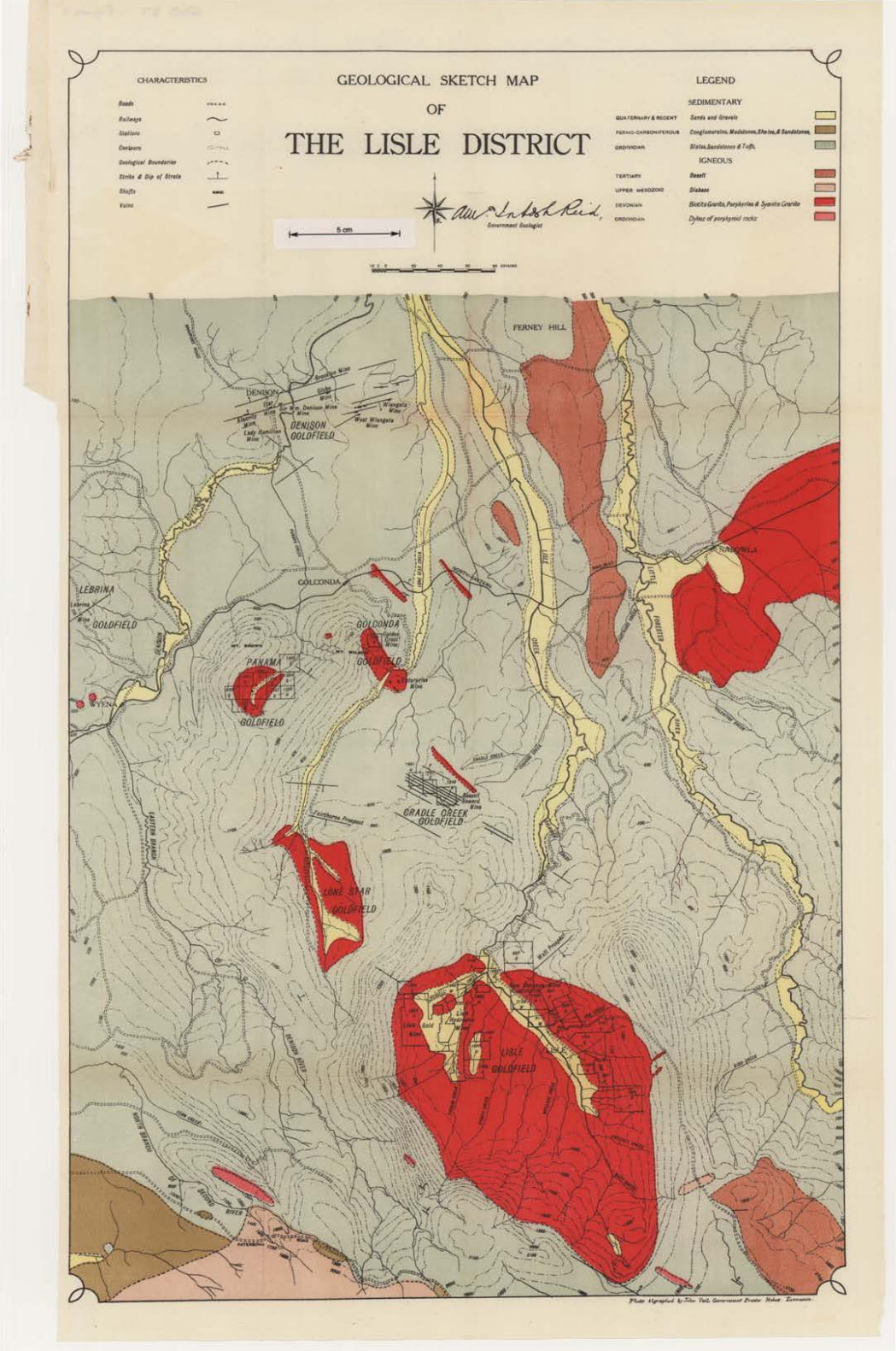

Figure 1. Geological sketch map of the Lisle, Cradle Creek, Golconda and Panama Goldfields from McIntosh Reid, 1926.

Geology

In his summary of the geology of the area Callaghan (2002) commented that the Mathinna Supergroup generally consist of a sequence of graded, quartz-wacke turbidites with lesser siltstones and black shales. They form NNW trending folds with several fold closures and a weak NNW striking slatey cleavage is observed. They are locally hornfelsed with chlorite after cordierite spotting common within hundreds of metres of contacts with Devonian granitic to dioritic intrusives.

Granitic to dioritic intrusives are generally deeply weathered and rarely outcrop. The intrusives are complex and heterogeneous with numerous inclusions of hornfelsed Mathinna Supergroup and dark diorite. Textures vary from equigranular, feldspar-biotite-quartz granodiorites to feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyritic diorites. Intrusions occur as dykes and small cupolas or porphyritic apophyses.

Roach (1992) analysed 16 samples of the various granodiorites from Lisle, Golconda, Panama and the western margin of the Scottsdale Batholith known as the Diddleum Pluton. There is a clear distinction between the rocks of the Scottsdale Batholith and the granodiorite from the Lisle area. In terms of Rb and Sr the Lisle granodiorites are the least fractionated of the Tasmanian Devonian Granitoids.

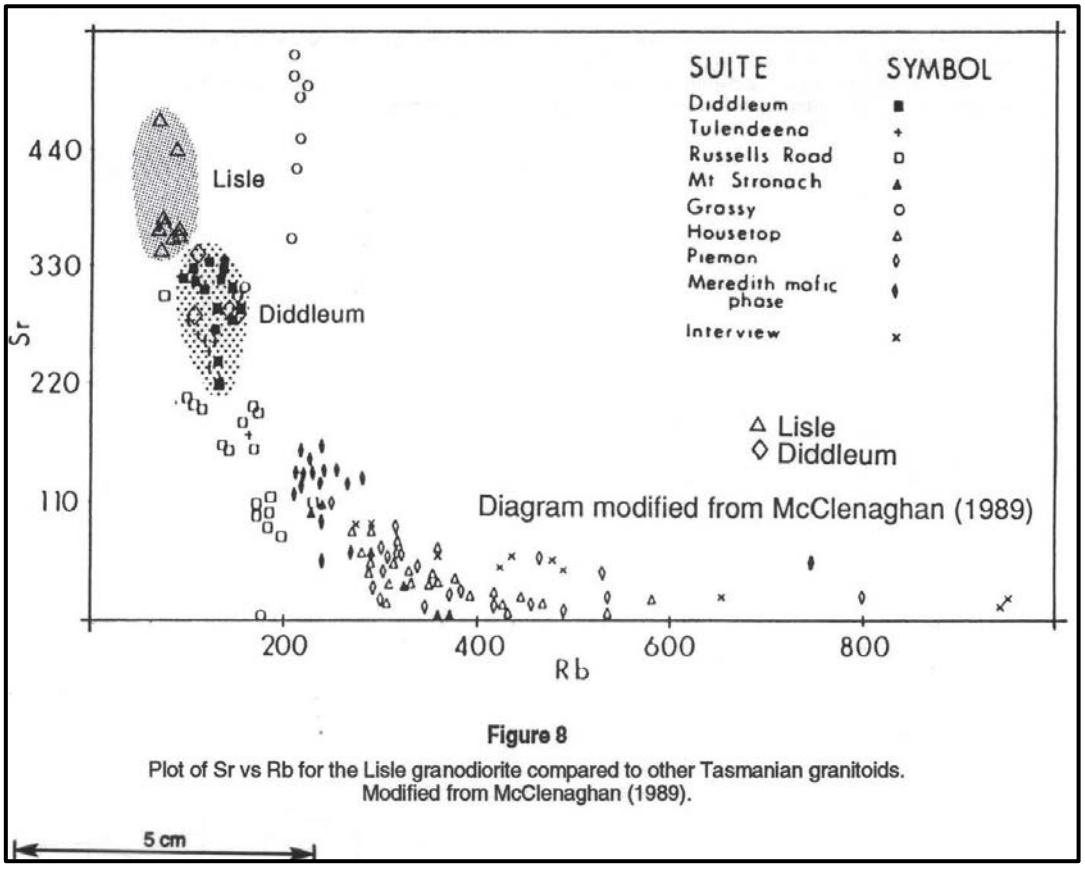

Figure 2. Sr vs Rb Lisle Granodiorite and other Tasmanian granitoids (from Roach, 1992).

Callaghan (2002) noted that there is a marked variability of the magnetic susceptibility of the granodiorites. This is probably a reflection of varying geochemistry between the

complex intrusives but may also represent areas of magnetite destruction associated with hydrothermal alteration.

In Roach (1992) an image of the Seltrust Minerals (Storer, 1985) aeromagnetics (see Figure 3 below) shows the high-frequency negative magnetic anomalies that correspond with the Tertiary basalt flows. The NW-trending highs occur over the Mathinna Supergroup and are parallel to the regional strike. These linear highs are truncated along a NE structural feature.

Roach (1992) discusses the irregular magnetic anomalies associated with Lisle granodiorite as seen in the northern part of the Lisle Basin. Both highly magnetic and effectively non-magnetic samples were obtained from this location with the two rock types appearing identical in hand specimen. A zone of magnetic anomalies resulting from the magnetic granodiorite stretches north from the Lisle valley to Panama. A small anomaly is associated with the outcropping granodiorite at Panama but no anomaly is directly associated with the intrusion at Golconda. Roach (1992) notes that there are two different magnetic types of granodiorite within the Lisle-Golconda area and that the differences are not simply the result of either weathering or alteration.

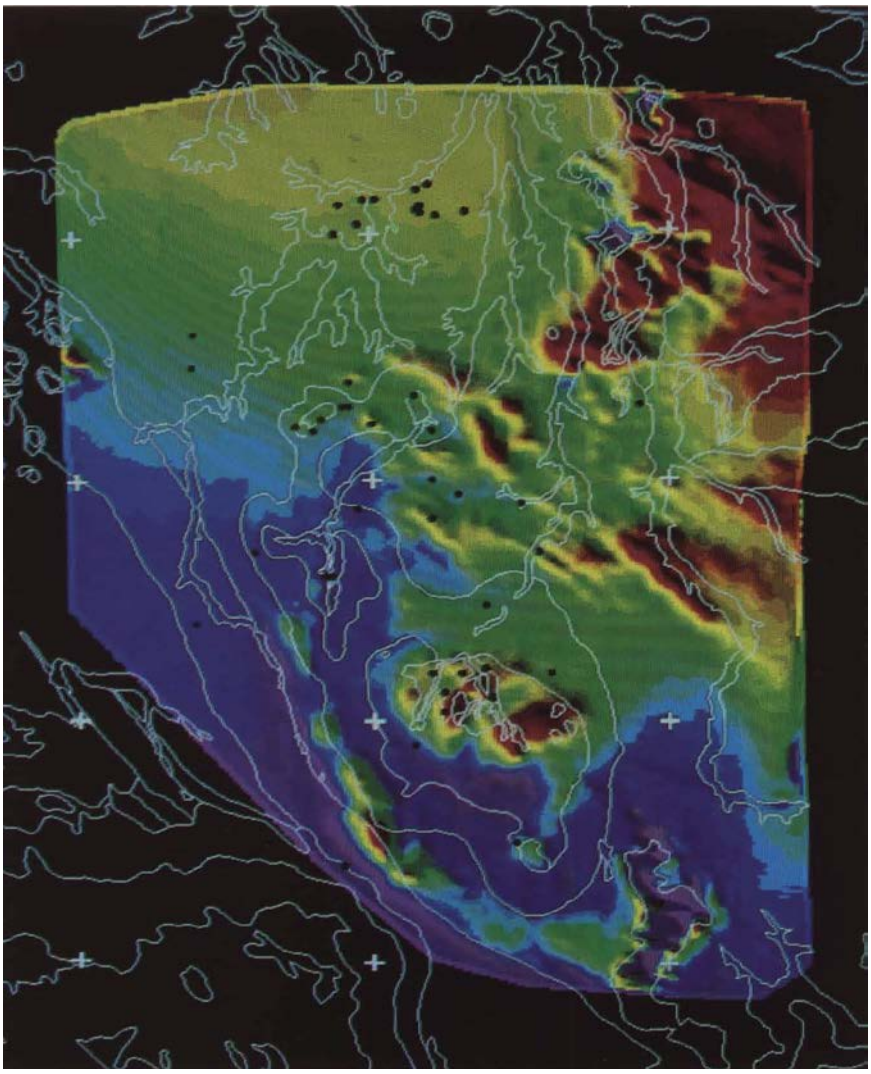

Figure 3. Magnetic image from Roach (1992).

Bottrill (1996) describes two drill holes on the eastern rim of the Lisle Basin drilled by MRT as follows;

The two diamond-drill holes failed to intersect the hornfels, or discover significant mineralisation, but they did provide good intersections of fresh granodiorite and other igneous rocks in the Lisle pluton, with some minor alteration and very weak gold mineralisation in the granitoid. The granitoids mostly fall within the granodiorite-tonalite fields, with minor dykes of albite-aplite and adamellite. There are numerous small xenoliths of quartz diorite composition. The granitoids are relatively rich in magnetite and sulphides.

In Bulletin 70 Roach (1992) commented that these goldfields are unusual in North East Tasmania in that in excess of 95% of all the gold recovered comes from alluvial workings. It is estimated that the Lisle field produced 250,000 oz. In total it is estimated that 300,000oz was produced from all the goldfields with no obvious source for the alluvial gold.

Twelvetrees (1909) and Reid (1926) both commented on the morphology of the gold from Lisle and Roach, 1992, noted;

- That it was extremely fine in grain size, generally less than 0.4 mm in diameter. Nuggets were rare.
- That it was rarely found with vein quartz attached.
- That it was generally of very high fineness.
- Gold concentrations were highest in wash material immediately overlying the weathered granodiorite surface.
- Gold was often concentrated within sediments with either a high organic carbon content or with wash material stained with manganese oxides.

Modern Exploration

Comalco 1976

Comalco pegged EL 25/76 covering the Lisle, Golconda and Denison Goldfields. A brief review of the area was undertaken including a pan con survey (see results below), geological mapping and bedrock sampling in the 1970s. Their target was a 10Mt open pitable, stratabound Au deposit in altered sandstones of the Mathinna Beds (Askins, 1977). The area was considered unprospective for their target after failing to find appreciable gold from their preliminary work. The EL was relinquished after 2 years. It is curious that they did not assay for gold?

011

Phone 3518

1 Ogden Street
Cairns

287012

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

No. 77/77

Lisle Area
Stream Sediment
Results.

SHEET No. 1

INV. No.

Samples Submitted by COMMONWEALTH ALUMINIUM CORP. LTD.

Samples Received 17-3-77 Request No.

All results in p.p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

SAMPLE MARKINGS	DATA Page No	Cu		Pb		Zn		As
SK/T/L/L1S	4001	12		17		52		2
2S	4002	16		20		50		2
3S	4003	7		15		29		4
4S	4004	6		11		31		1
5S	4005	9		16		33		2
6S	4006	10		22		42		5
7S	4007	14		19		58		4
8S *		7		18		30		3
9S	4009	9		20		45		2
10S	4010	8		20		32		2
11S *		12		22		55		5
12S *		11		22		47		4
13S	4013	11		17		40		44
14S	4014	11		23		48		6
15S	4015	11		24		67		4
17S	4017	12		17		54		8
18S	4018	10		21		26		4
19S	4019	8		14		28		2
20S	4020	7		17		31		3
21S	4021	6		20		26		12
22S *		22		26		79		17
23S *		11		16		61		3
24S	4024	21		22		63		6
SK/T/LL 25S	4025	17		22		67		17

* locality not given on map.

FOR METHOD DETAILS, SEE PRICE LIST

CHIEF CHEMIST A Morgan B Eyde DATE 25-3-1977

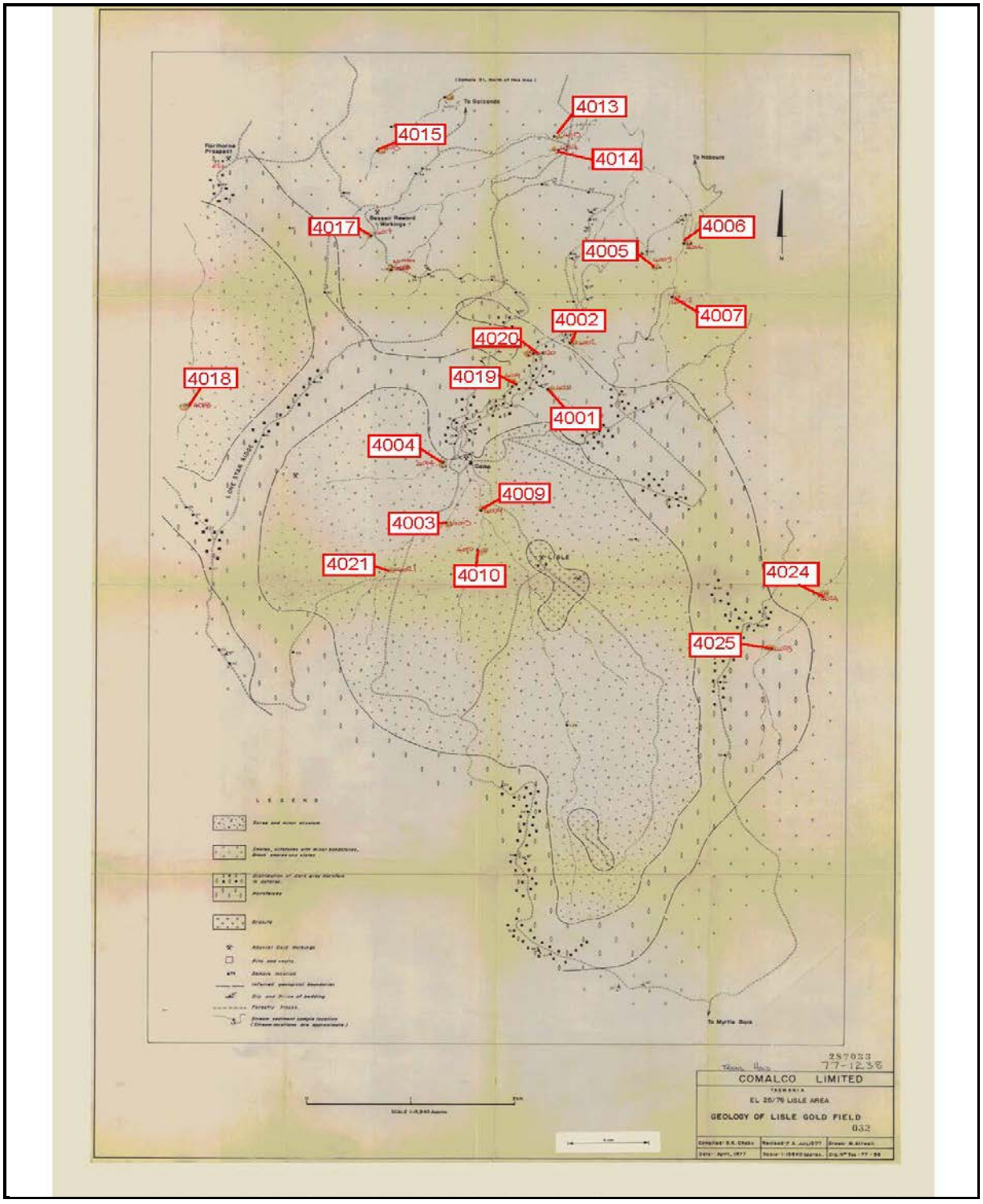

Figure 4. Geology from Askins, 1977 with pan con sample points.

Sample 4013 on Cradle Creek is the only indicator of an anomaly with 44ppm As.

CRA Exploration 1980

CRA Exploration carried out stream sediment sampling of the area as part of the exploration of EL 53/80. 28 samples were taken from within and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and As. This

survey showed anomalous arsenic geochemical values in the southern part of the Lisle area (Broadbent, 1982). The upper reaches of Thomas Creek, Lisle and Shillady Creeks in the Lisle Basin are anomalous. The eastern divide of the Lisle Basin draining into the Little Forester River is weakly anomalous.

The results from the Lisle Basin are interesting as they originate above the known alluvial-eluvial gold. Some potential for disseminated gold in the metamorphic aureole was considered but no anomalies were followed up.

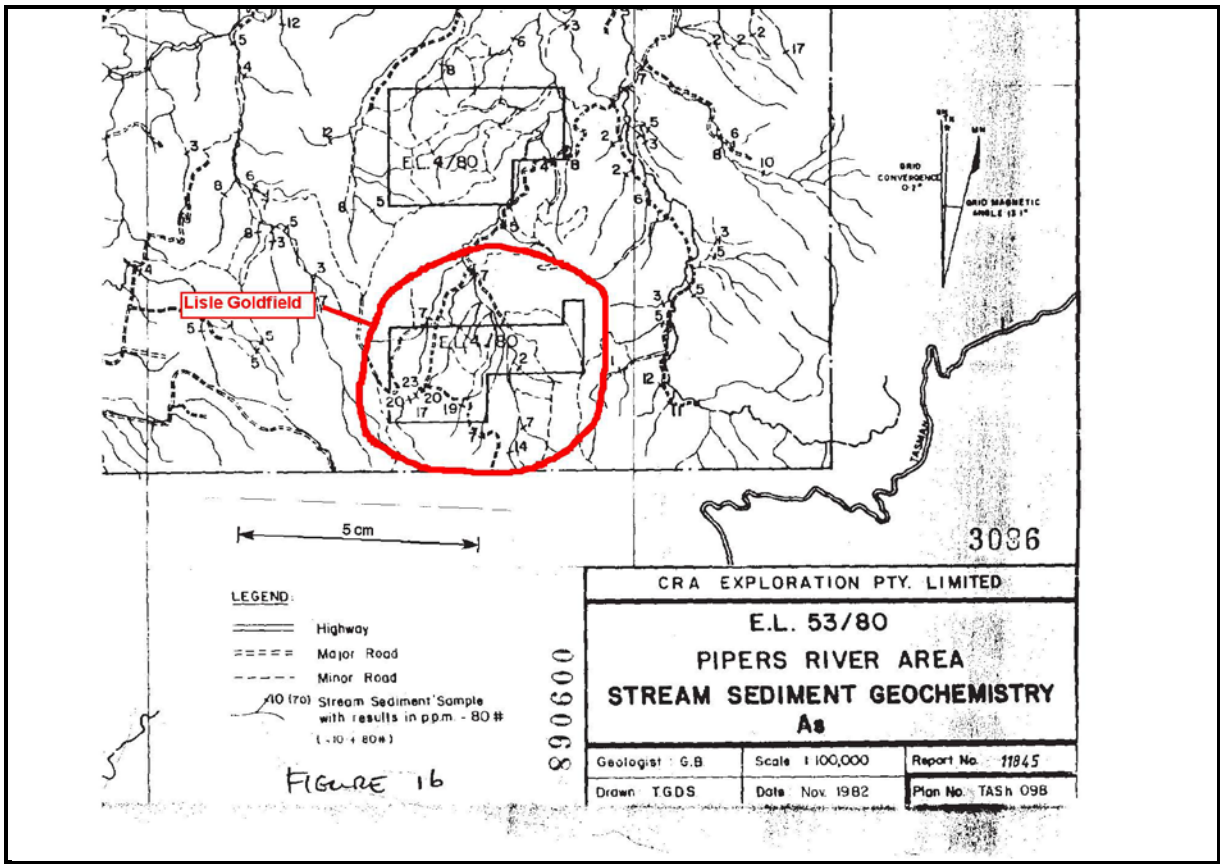

Figure 5. Arsenic stream sediment sampling results highlighting anomalies in the south of the Lisle Goldfield (from Broadbent, 1982).

BP Minerals Australia and Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd 1985.

BP carried out a program of geological mapping, rock chip and stream sediment sampling, aeromagnetics and open hole percussion drilling between 1983 and 1986 (see Storer, 1985). BP was targeting a bulk tonnage, low grade gold deposit hosted within the intrusive bodies of the Lisle Basin.

An aeromagnetic survey delineated the magnetic expression of the Lisle granitoid and also defined a zone of low magnetic intensity concentrically disposed around the granitoids. Small discrete magnetic highs were scattered throughout this zone.

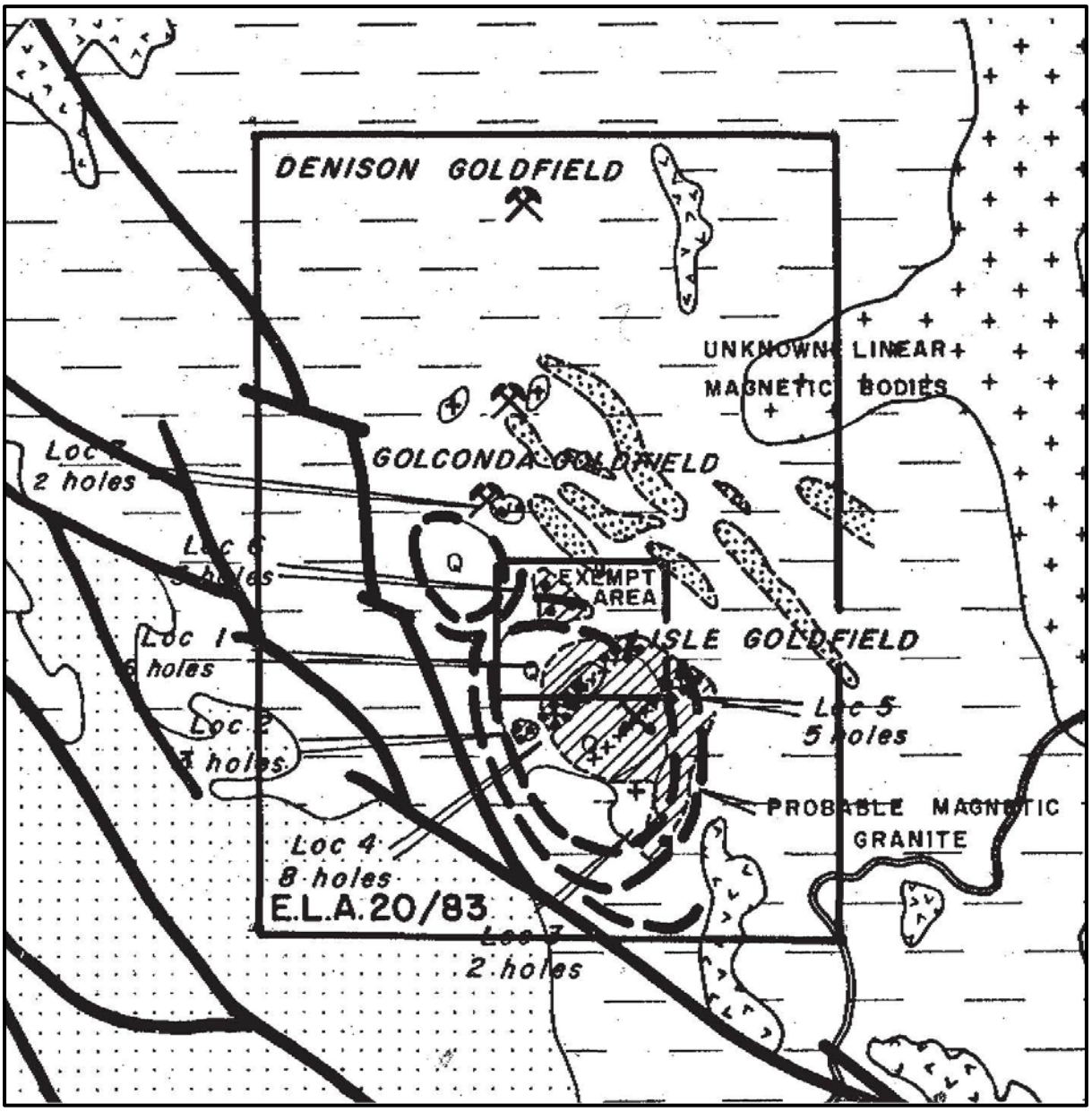

Figure 6. Magnetic anomalies and BP drill holes

29 open percussion holes targeted on magnetic and geological targets were completed in 1984. A total of 1.037m averaging 30 – 40 m in depth at seven localities was completed. The holes often collapsed, terminating in clays derived from granitoid although some holes intersected both Mathinna beds and granitoids. Low order geochemical gold analyses were recorded in some places. It was concluded that the weakly altered granodiorites were the probable source of the Lisle alluvials but the grades of the host rock were way to low to be of economic interest (Storer, 1985).

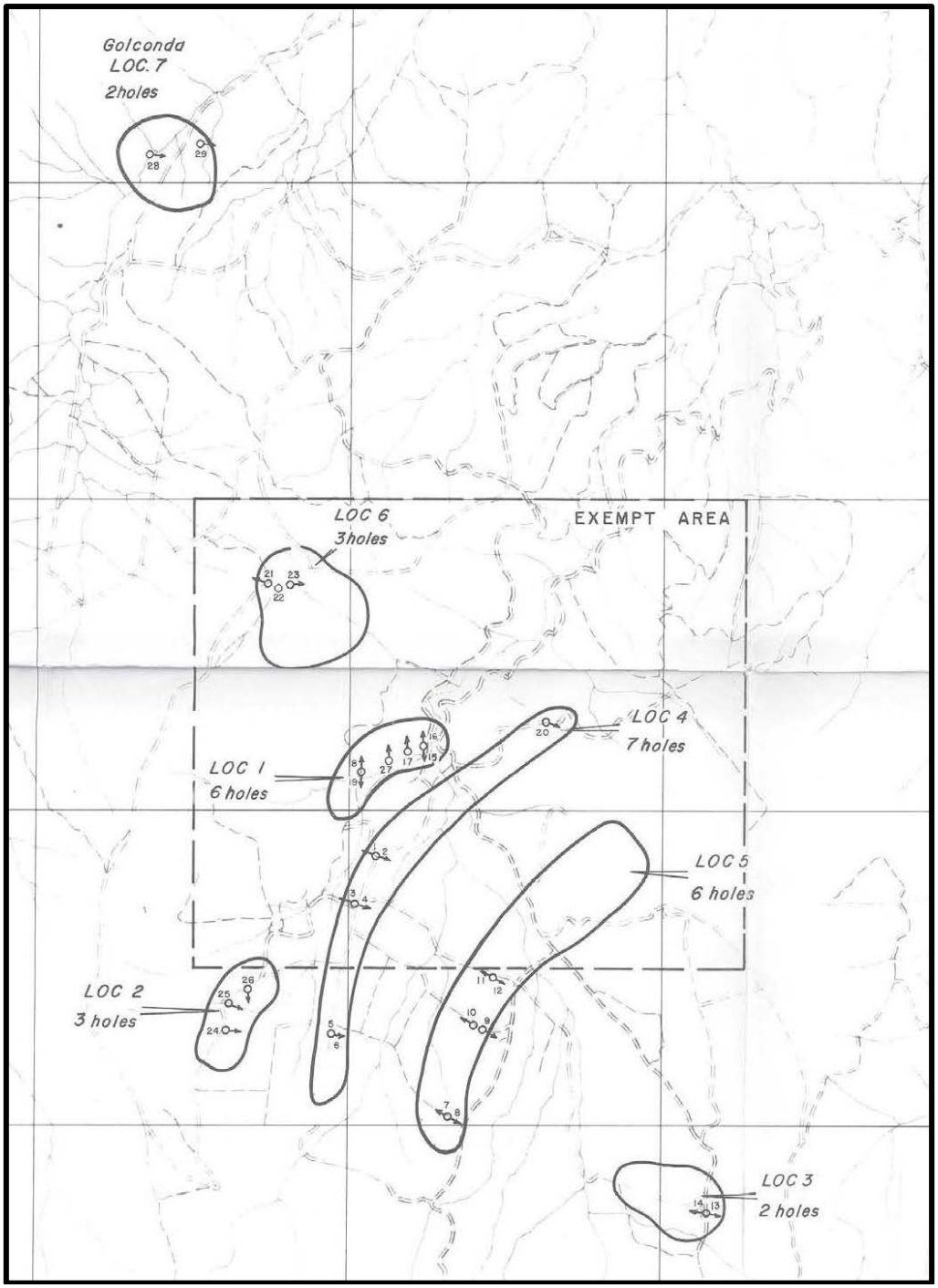

Figure 7. BP drill hole localities.

Billiton 1991

Completed a number of geochemical sampling programs between 1990 and 1991 (see Randell, 1991). These included:

- A regional BLEG stream sediment geochemical survey - 26 sites;
- A comprehensive BLEG stream sediment geochemical survey of 214 sites. Eleven

anomalous sites were re – sampled by duplicate sampling upstream of the original site.

- A composite BLEG soil geochemical sampling program (264 samples) was undertaken over the ridges surrounding the Lisle valley. Three anomalous areas were re – sampled (28 samples) in more detail.

Results of the regional survey indicated three areas of anomalous BLEG geochemistry, one of which was in the extreme north-east corner of the licence.

Area 1 is situated at the southern end of the Lisle Goldfield at the contact of hornfelsed Mathinna Beds with a granitoid cusp. BLEG Au values of 2.2, 3.6ppb Au were recorded here against a background of 0.05ppb Au. Follow up sampling recorded a high of 150ppb (immediately down slope from the Just in Time Prospect).

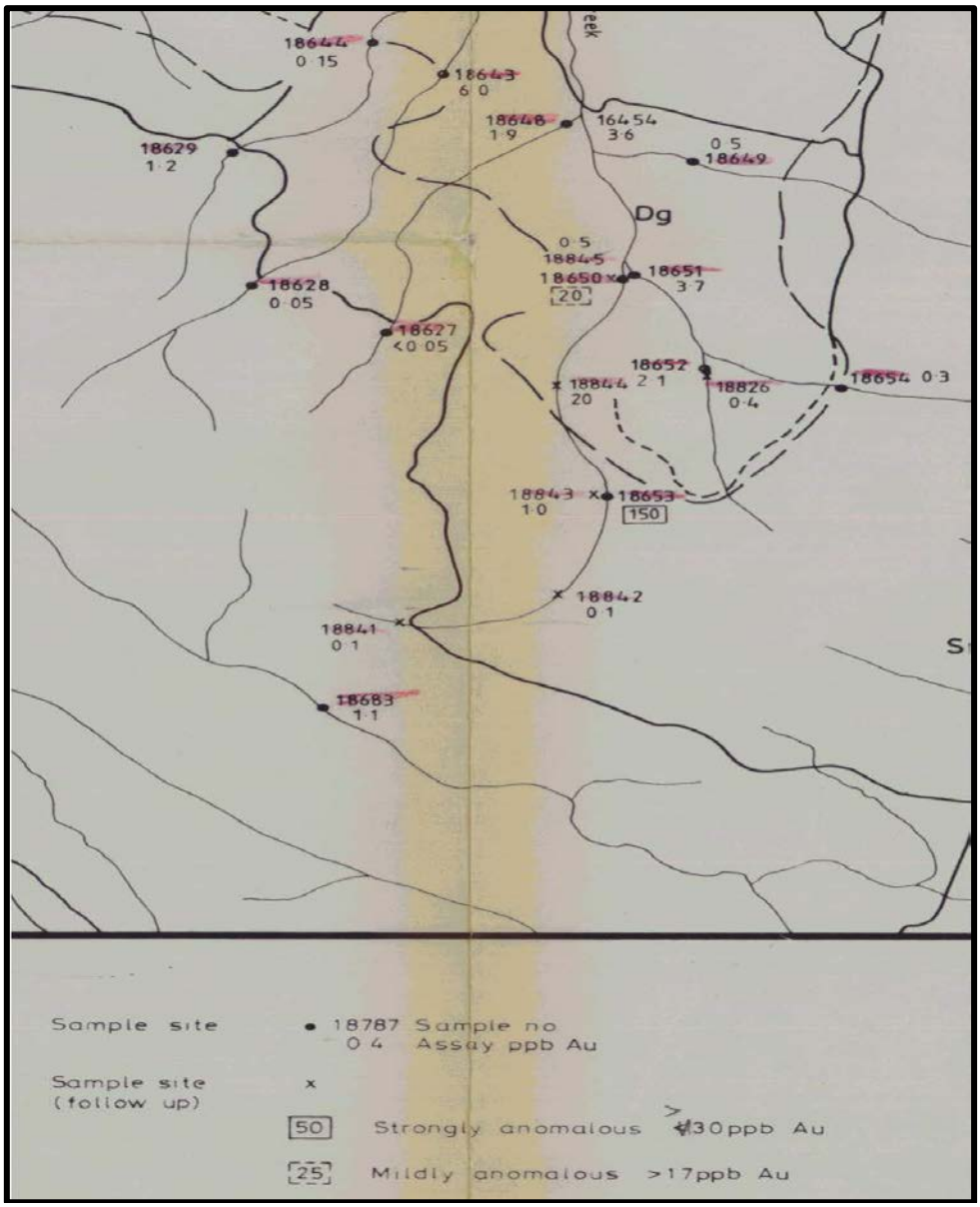

Figure 8. Area 1 South Lisle Basin.

Area 2 includes the Lone Star, Cradle Creek Goldfields with some anomalous responses recorded at the northern end of Lisle and from the Golconda area. Maximum BLEG Au values of 38ppb Au were recorded from 4 samples collected here.

This work outlined two main exploration target areas the principal one to the north of the Lisle basin with a subsidiary area to the south and west. The anomalies were not followed up in any detail.

Mac Mining NL, Macmin, TasEx, TasGold Ltd and Frontier Resources 1993 to 2008

These companies flowed into one another with Bob and Peter McNeil running them all but adapting the company name to the ground holdings and vagaries of the market. EL 2/92 was granted to R.D. & R.J. McNeil on 24 July 1992. On 16/10/92 the title was transferred to MACMIN N.L and in 2001 to Tasmine Pty Ltd that later changed its name to TasEx Resources Ltd. The title was then transferred to TasGold Ltd, a new company listing on the ASX in April 2003.

The first licence EL 2/92 (see below) covered both the Lisle and Golconda – Panama Goldfields. This licence was subsequently reduced to just cover the Golconda – Panama Goldfields and EL 41/2002 was pegged by TasGold Ltd in 2002 to recover the Lisle and Lone Star Goldfields.

Through this period (see McNeil, 1993) the conceptual target remained focused on high grade quartz vein and low grade bulk tonnage IRGS styles.

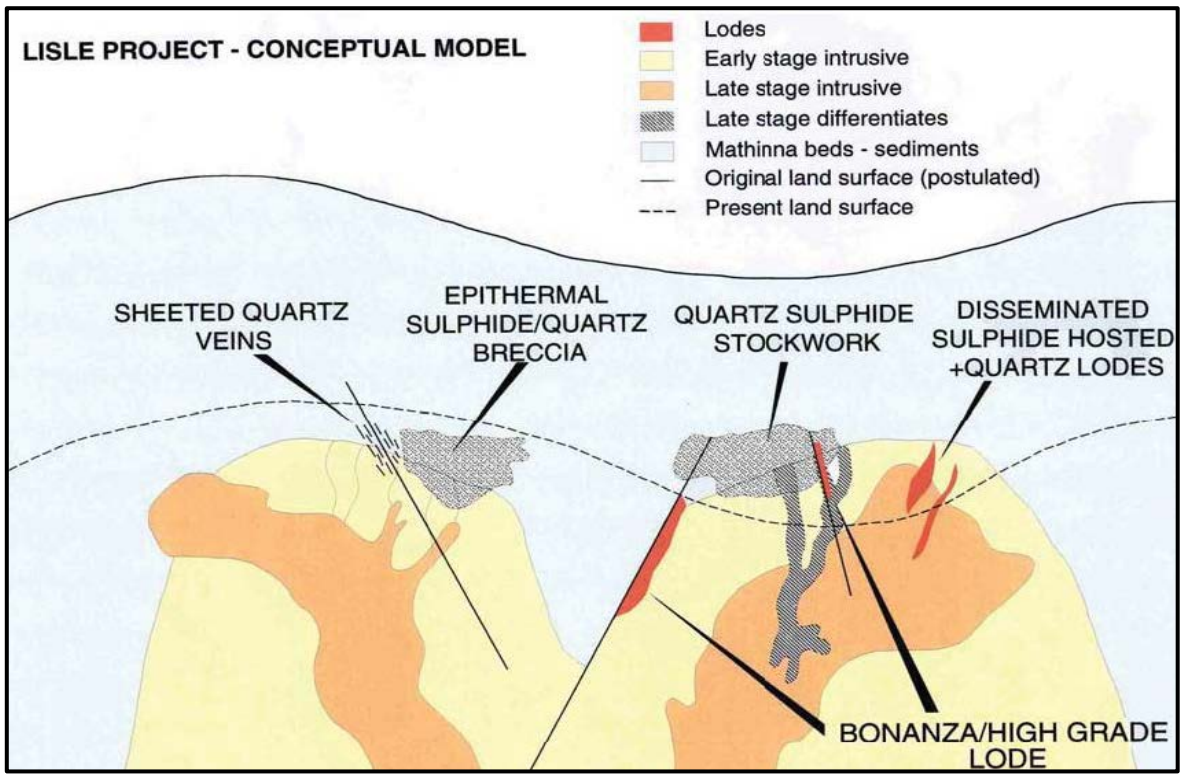

Figure 9. MacMin conceptual targets.

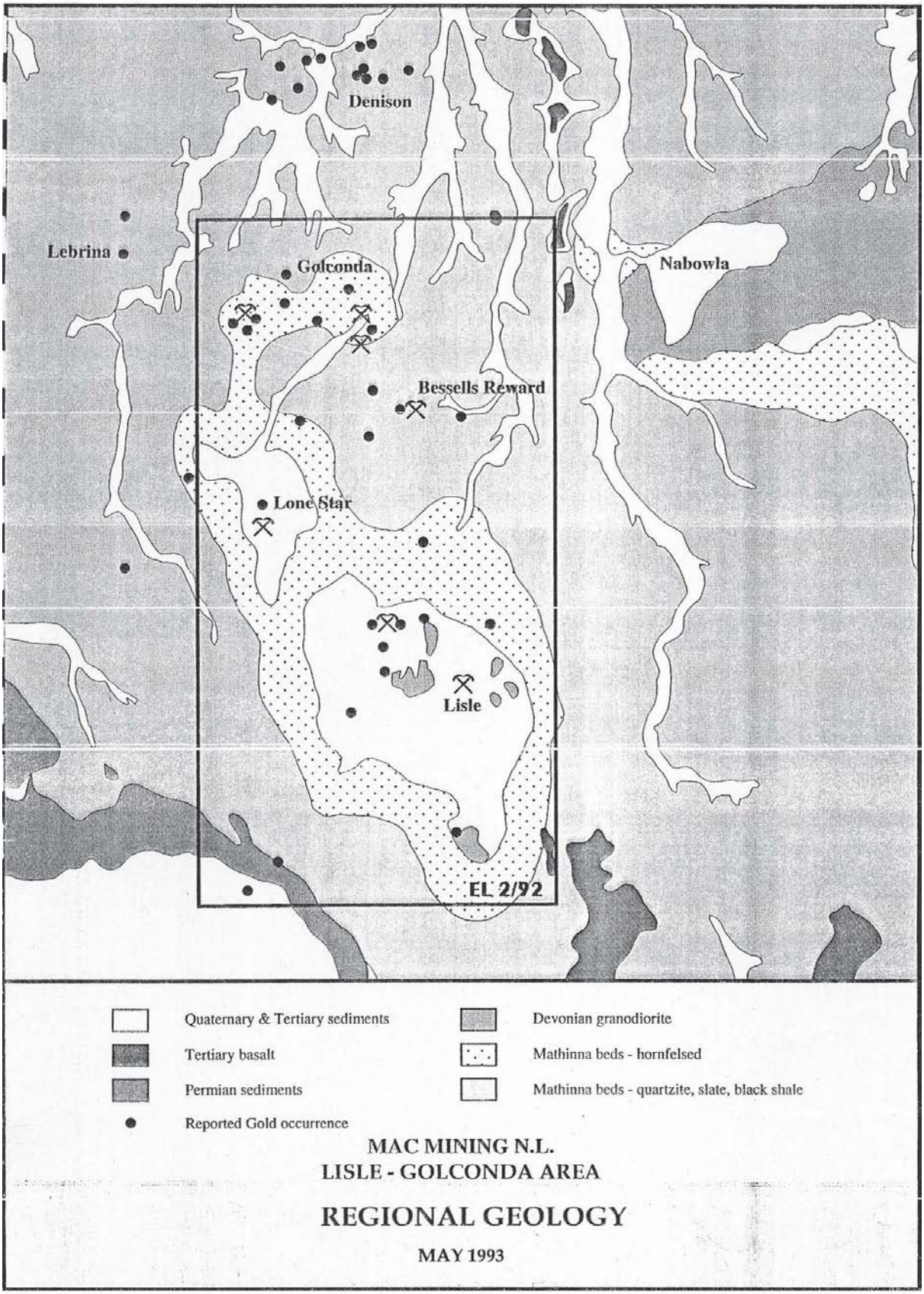

Figure 10. Original EL 2/92.

Macmin completed a number of programs between 1993 and 2001 including:

1994

Reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling in 1994 across targets delineated from a review of existing data (MacDonald, 1994). This resulted in over 50 anomalous areas delineated by more than 2,500 geochemical samples;

Results from the southern area indicated gold anomalies in the vicinity of the Just in Time Prospect:

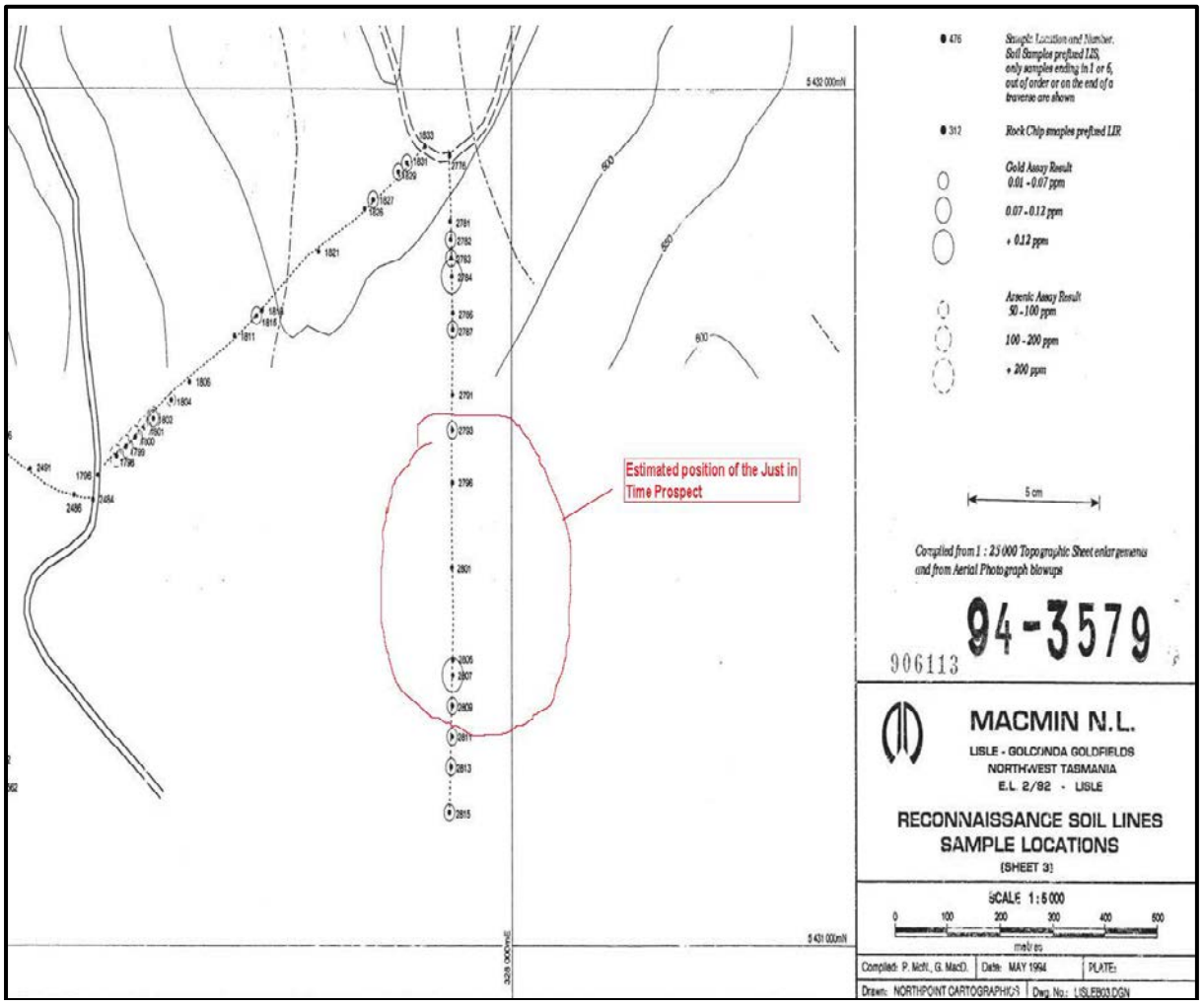

Figure 11. Gold and arsenic soil sample results from Southern Lisle Basin.

To the immediate west up slope an arsenic anomaly that was found by CRA (Broadbent, 1982) was delineated and became known as the Lone Star South Prospect.

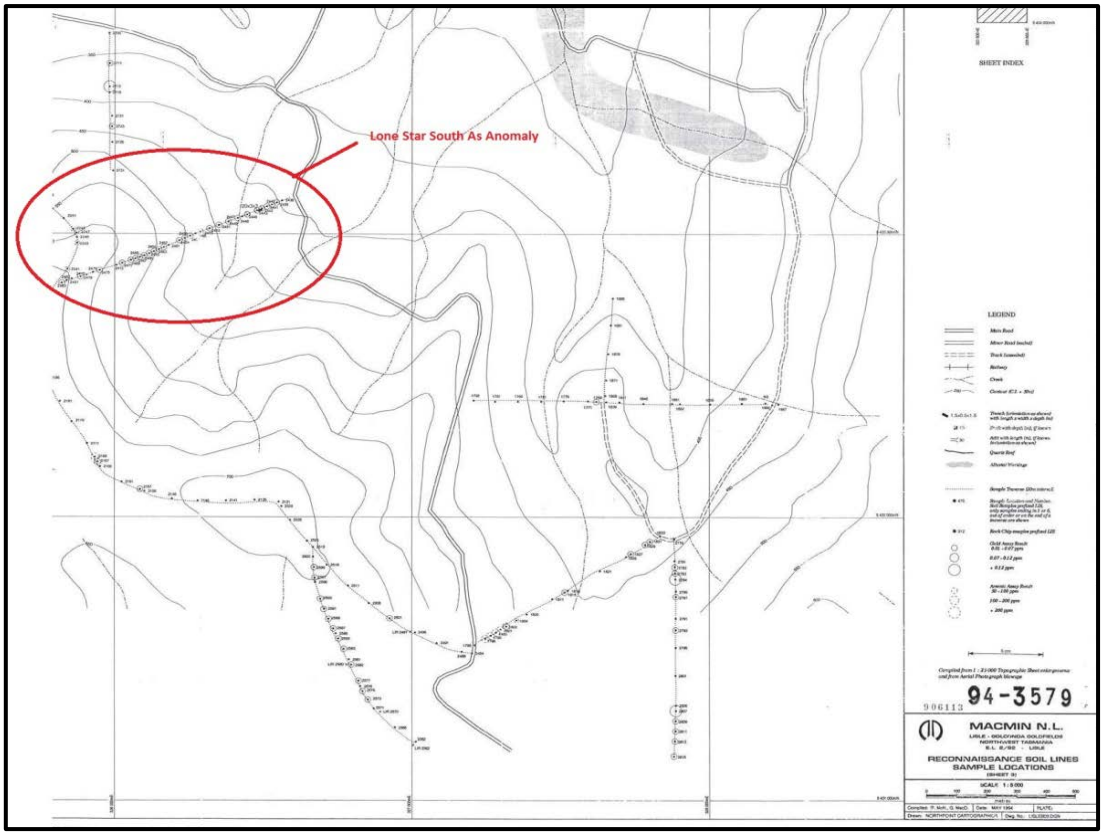

Figure 12. Lone Star South Prospect As anomaly.

The northern part of the Cradle Creek Goldfield was anomalous in Au.

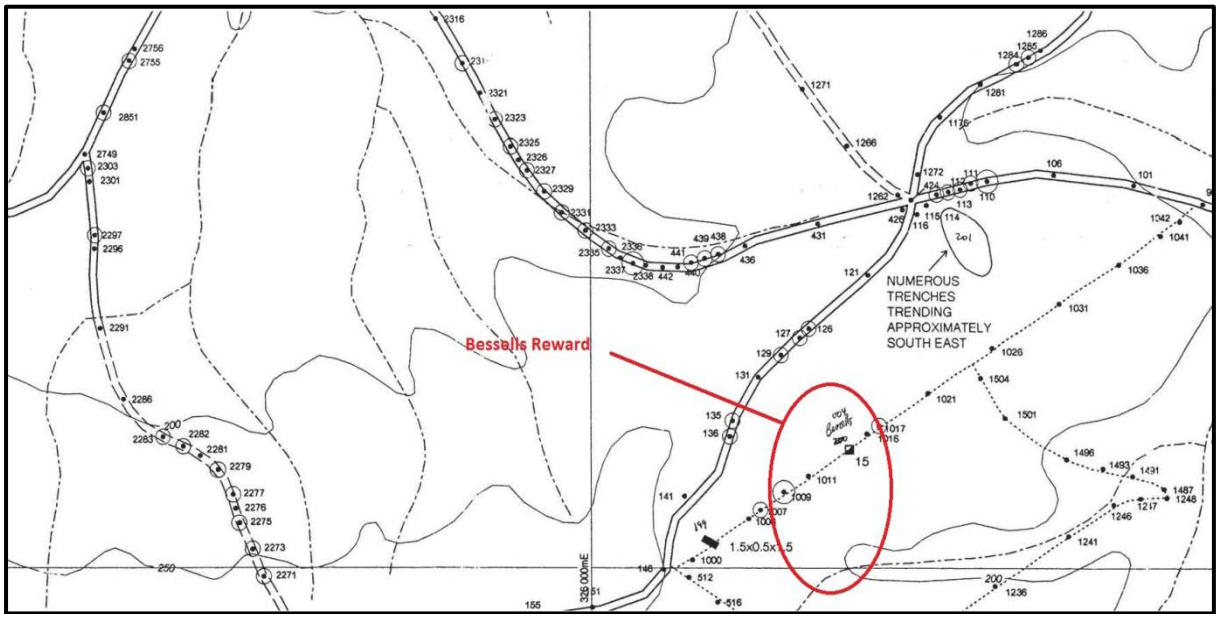

Figure 13. Cradle Creek Goldfield soil samples.

Not unexpectedly the Golconda Goldfield also produced numerous Au and As soil anomalies.

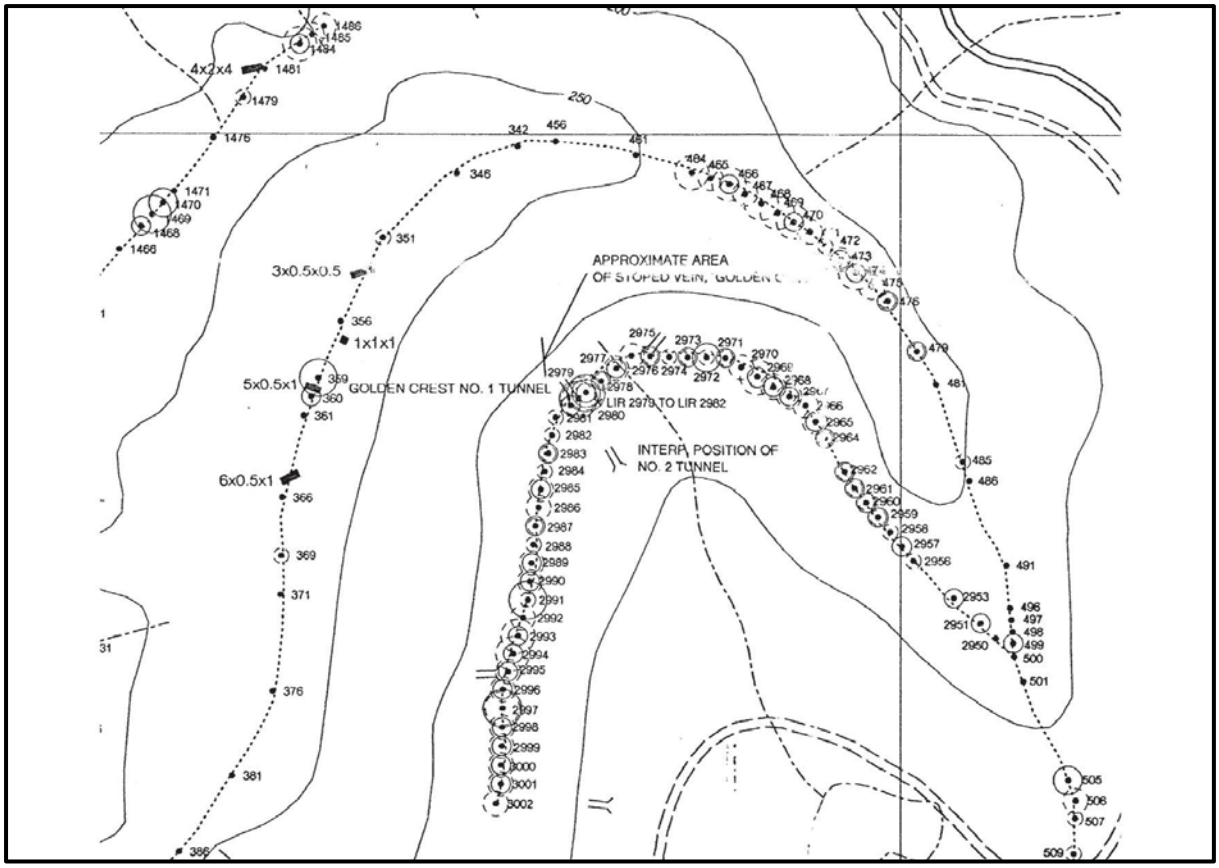

Figure 14. Golconda Goldfield soil sample results.

1995

In 1995 (Hall, 1995) the work included follow up grid based B – horizon soil geochemical sampling across five grids, follow up power auger sampling, rock chip geochemical sampling from selected adits and shafts.

The results from the Golconda Goldfield around Gold Crest showed strong NE linear anomalies and the Au and As did not overlap totally.

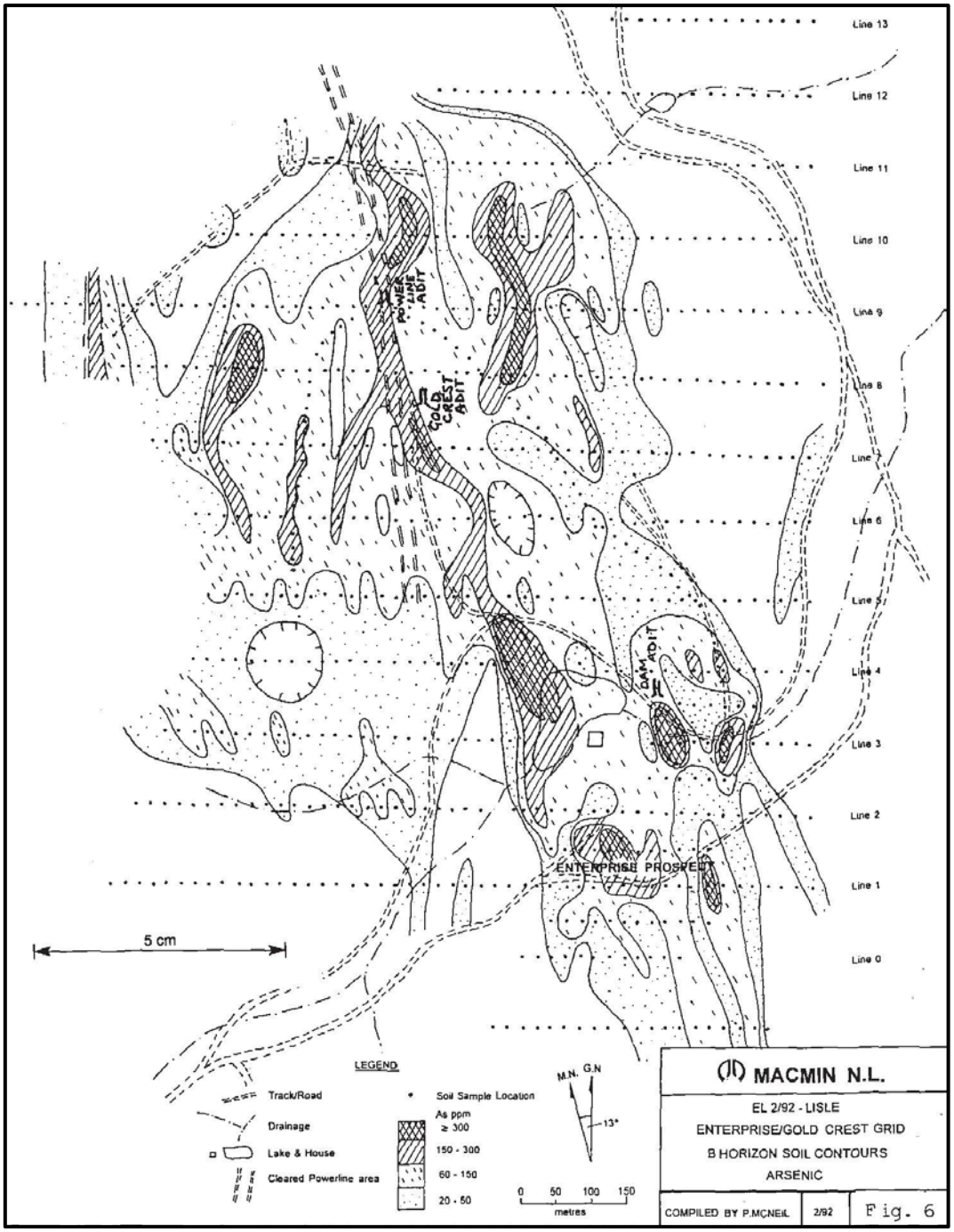

Figure 15. Gold Crest B Horizon As results.

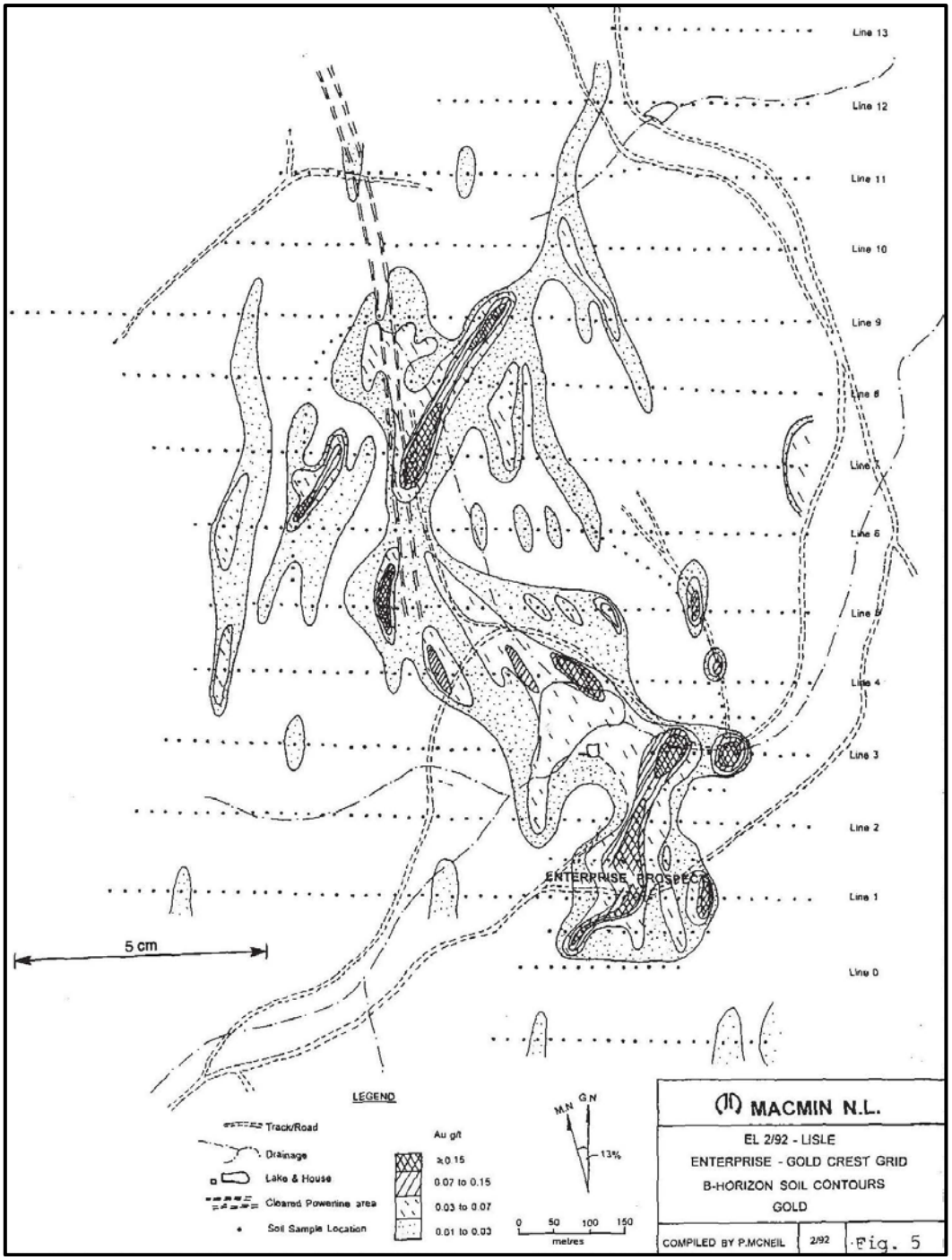

Figure 16. Gold Crest B Horizon Au results.

In 1995 reconnaissance drilling of 3 diamond core holes at the Enterprise and one at Gold Crest for 195.3m was reported by Duncan, 1996.

Geochemistry on lode samples showed a gold-silver-arsenic-copper-lead-bismuth signature with Au to 8.8ppm, Ag to 2.0ppm, As to 3.16%, Cu to 980ppm, Pb to 580ppm and Bi to 260ppm.

1996

Duncan (1996) noted that *"The mineralisation at Enterprise-Golden Crest appears to be generally similar in style to the low grade, bulk tonnage porphyry gold deposits recently discovered in North America such as Fort Knox, Alaska and Dublin Gulch, Yukon. While the Lisle granodiorite is much older (Devonian) than the Cretaceous host granitoids of these deposits, the geochemistry, mineralogy and alteration of the mineralised systems appears substantially identical. This demonstrates the potential of the Lisle region to host mineral deposits of this type with the possible prize being in the range 50-150 million tonnes grading 0.8-1.0glt Au".*

Reconnaissance drilling of 4 reverse circulation percussion (RC) holes (359m) at the Enterprise Prospect followed on from the diamond drilling (Duncan, 1996).

1998

In 1998 Hall (1998) reported on soil and auger geochemical sampling, whacker drill and excavator trench sampling in 1997 and 1998 in the Panama Valley, Enterprise Ridge and Tobacco Creek areas as well as excavator trench sampling of other geochemical anomalies.

1999

In 1999 Simmons (1999) summarised a season of trenching as follows:

At Potoroo assays from new trench sampling showed elevated Au and As values especially in the vicinity of the mineralised quartz veins found by the initial trenching program. Grid-based excavator pit sampling found slightly anomalous Au values in the south-west corner of the grid (up to 0.053 glt Au). This anomaly remains open to the south-east.

Trenching at Gold Crest intersected a .gold anomaly and the Mathinna Bed-Granite contact Altered granites at the contact assayed up to 0.42 glt Au and a quartz vein in a newly discovered ad it; 1.14 glt Au.

A total of 1,788m of trenches were excavated and 347 samples from them assayed,95 pits were excavated, sampled and assayed.

2002

TasEx completed an RC drilling Program on the EL in 2002 (McNeil, 2002) including;

- 15 RC holes for 571.5m at Potoroo. Significant gold associated with disseminated sulphide mineralisation and quartz veining hosted in altered granitoids was identified.
- 5 RC holes for 247m and one diamond tail for 122.5m at Enterprise where the best

intersections were of 2m @ 2.9 g/t and 0.4m @ 14.4 g/t from hole E005.

Follow up soil sampling at the Cradle Creek Goldfield was not encouraging and reported on as follows by McNeil, 2002.

(a) The Bessells Grid area consists predominantly of psammitic Mathinna Beds containing rare patches of gossanous alteration. Part of the Golconda Creek drainage contained BLEG anomalism for Au but no consistent Au anomaly was discovered in soil or auger sampling. The soil grid was terminated on the NE end with some Au and As anomalies that can be correlated with auger anomalies from the road to the NE.

(b) In the Cradle - Tobacco Creek area, most layers of the Mathinna Beds have a fine-grained psammitic texture but rare layers of graphitic or carbonaceous mudstone and a gossanous coarser-grained texture also can occur. Rare (unmineralised) quartz veins have been observed, mostly in the Cradle Creek drainage. The more strongly silicified psammitic beds often contain abundant limonitic stockwork and rare quartz veins which may contain strongly altered gossanous selvages: rare samples of this rock have contained anomalous abundances of gold but the majority have not. This area contains evidence of significant alluvial and/or eluvial workings in the creek valleys; hand trenches and adits indicate past interest in locating veins which sourced the quartz float found on the slopes and streams.

Anomalies: Initial assays in the Bessells Grid area were promising but back-up soils and auger assays proved the initial assays to be incorrect, probably due to analytical error. Overall only rare, slightly above-background anomalism exists and there is no apparent continuity in anomalism. R. Botrill has collected grab samples from here that assayed >1g/t Au.

Interpretation: The lack of geological data makes this area very difficult to interpret if the Au anomalism is due to alluvials or veins. Exploratory rock chip sampling from outcrop in the Cradle Creek area returned only one assay (10 ppb) above background.

2003

In 2003 TasGold Ltd summarised that years drilling program as follows (see Callaghan, 2003):

The Enterprise, Gold Crest and Potoroo prospects lie on a common aeromagnetic lineament and have more or less continuous soil As-Au anomalism associated with hydrothermally altered granodiorite. Ten percent of the strike extent has been tested, all of which has proven to be anomalous. Further drilling is required to test the entire system.

Intensive exploration has commenced on the EL including an extensive drilling and trenching program designed to assess the resource potential of the many prospects previously defined. At the time of submitting this report a total of 1078m have been drilled and 225m of trenching completed. The Enterprise, Potoroo and Junction Star Prospects have been drilled

and the Potoroo and Junction Star have been trenched. Significant gold mineralisation has been identified in most drill holes with a best result of 4m @ 12.8 g/t Au (E009 6 to 10m) from the Enterprise Prospect).

The updated prospect and tenement map below illustrates the target being pursued by TasGold at that time:

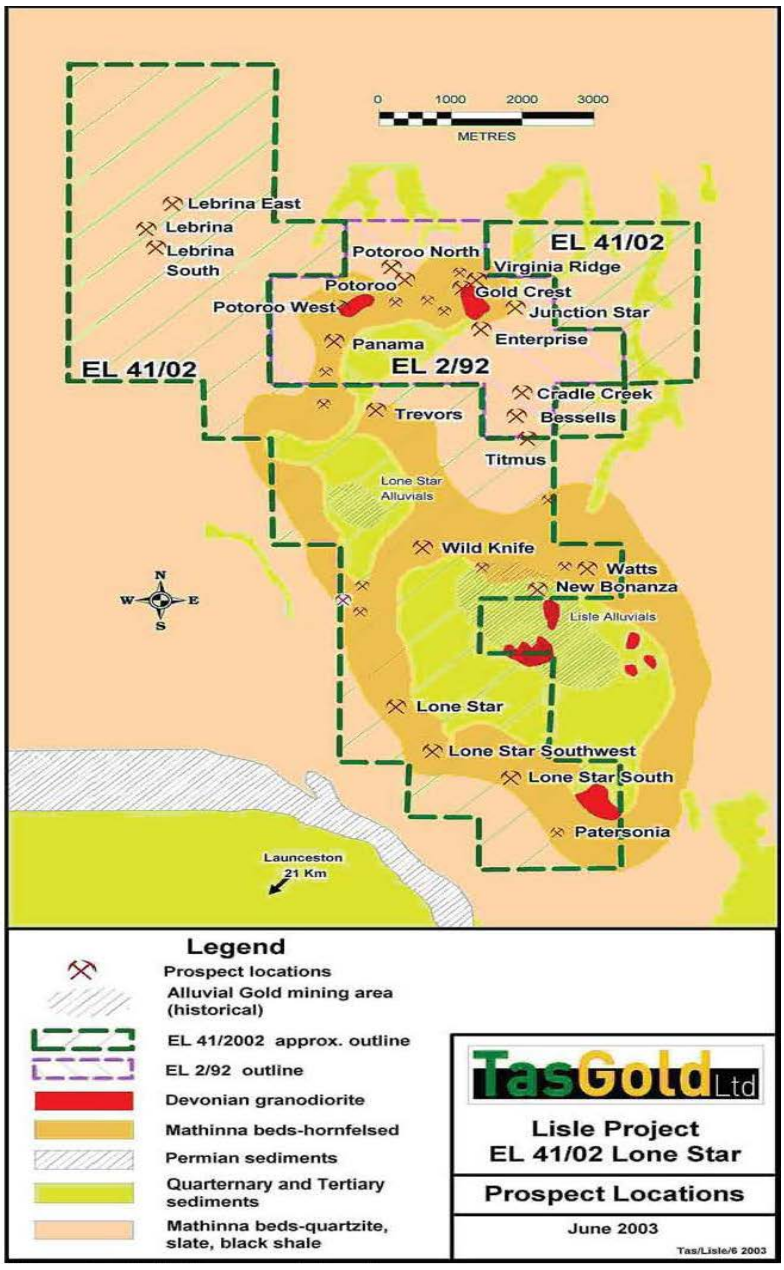

Figure 17. TasGold Ltd prospects and tenements 2003.

The drilling at Enterprise was successful with numerous high grade narrow intersections.

Hole Number	EOH Depth (m)		Vein Name	Downhole Interval			Intercept Length	Gold Grade (Weighted Assay Average)	Drill Collar Information				
					From (m)	To (m)	(m)	(g/t)	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclination	RL
E006	49.0		Main		31	35	4	2.3	526030	5441315	000	-90	120
			Main	incl.	31	32	1	5.3					
E007	66.0		Main	plus	38	39	1	**5.8**	526025	5441217	000	-90	112
			Main		41	50	9	0.8					
E008	60.0		Main	incl.	48	50	2	2.4	526025	5441184	000	-90	112
			Main	incl.	36	41	5	2.1					
E009	42.0	*	Main		36	37	1	**7.8**	525995	5441153	000	-90	116
			Western	incl.	6	10	4	**12.8**					
E010	72.0		Western		7	8	1	**42.7**	526000	5441100	000	-90	116
			Main		61	63	2	7.4					
E011	78.0		Main		62	63	1	**10.9**	525955	5441055	075	-70	130
E012	90.0	*	Western		6	7	1	1.7	525950	5441958	088	-60	140
E013	84.0	**	Main		83	84	1	*	526007	5440950	090	-60	140
								0.5**					

The long section produced from this and other drilling illustrates the nature of the mineralisation in the vein systems.

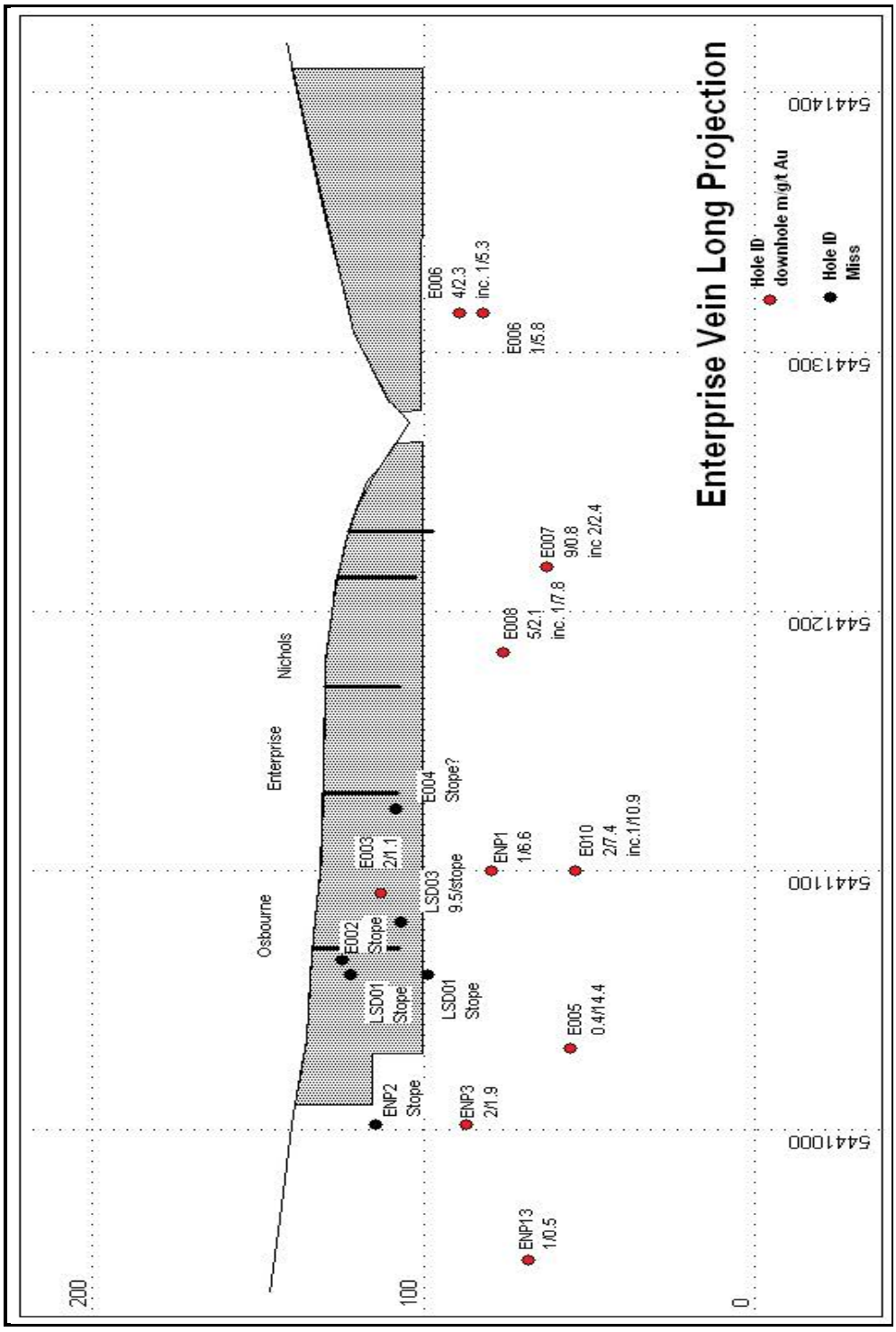

Figure 18. Long Section Enterprise.

20 RC drill holes are reported on from Potoroo and summarised in the table below.

Hole_ID	Easting (m AMG)	Northing (m AMG)	RL (m)	Azimuth (TN)	Dip	Depth	From	To	Significant Interval
P001A	524826	5442026	130	0	-90	25	11	12	1m @0.77g/t Au, 2g/t Ag, 0.04% As, 0.0048% Bi
P001B	524824	5442031	128	143	-45	48	18	19	1m @0.656g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.03% As, 0.0051% Bi
							32	34	2m @0.657g/t Au, 2g/t Ag, 0.05% As, 0.0046% Bi
							11	12	1m @4.75g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.4% As, 0.003% Bi
P003	524831	5442047	129	143	-45	35.5	14	16	2m @0.521g/t Au, 1g/t Ag, 0.06% As, 0.0056% Bi
							4	6	2m @0.527g/t Au, 1g/t Ag, 0.18% As, 0.0046% Bi
							31	32	1m @0.729g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.83% As, 0.0038% Bi
							30	31	1m @2.495g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.4% As, 0.0094% Bi
P004	524813	5442029	128	143	-45	30	13	14	1m @3.869g/t Au, 4g/t Ag, 0.15% As, 0.0069% Bi
							12	13	1m @4.635g/t Au, 9g/t Ag, 0.48% As, 0.0076% Bi
P005	524795	5442020	126	143	-45	30	20	21	1m @0.629g/t Au, 2g/t Ag, 0.1% As, 0.0038% Bi
							19	20	1m @1.147g/t Au, 4g/t Ag, 0.23% As, 0.0045% Bi
							6	7	1m @2.96g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.18% As, 0.0035% Bi
							5	6	1m @6.06g/t Au, 29g/t Ag, 1.2% As, 0.0063% Bi
P006	524794	5442021	126	0	-90	31	12	13	1m @1.673g/t Au, 7g/t Ag, 0.8% As, 0.0022% Bi
P007	524829	5442045	129	0	-90	47	18	19	1m @1.66g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 1.19% As, 0.0038% Bi
							12	13	1m @6.442g/t Au, 24g/t Ag, 0.68% As, 0.0074% Bi
P010	524819	5441944	134	0	-90	29	23	24	1m @0.529g/t Au, 2g/t Ag, 0.2% As, 0.0065% Bi
							21	22	1m @1.5g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.14% As, 0.0102% Bi
P011	524845	5442035	131	143	-45	36	24	25	1m @0.662g/t Au, 3g/t Ag, 0.06% As, 0.0101% Bi
							27	28	1m @1.68g/t Au, 5g/t Ag, 0.32% As, 0.0035% Bi
P012	524844	5442036	130	0	-90	32	1	2	1m @0.586g/t Au, -1g/t Ag, 0.35% As, 0.0035% Bi
P015	524731	5442112	126	180	-60	60	43	44	1m @0.7 g/t Au
P016	524728	5442095	126	214	-70	45	19	20	1m @0.4 g/t Au
P017	524755	5442014	124	141	-55	106	81	88	7m @0.3 g/t Au
							93	100	7m @0.3 g/t Au
							5	49	44m @0.4 g/t Au
							19	20	1m @1.8 g/t Au
							42	43	1m @2.5 g/t Au
P018	524757	5442014	124	262	-55	28	2	28	26m @0.6 g/t Au
P019	524852	5442076	132	163	-55	58	16	19	3m @0.2 g/t Au
							32	37	5m @0.2 g/t Au
P020	524813	5441960	133	320	-55	112	58	61	3m @0.2 g/t Au
							20	54	34m @0.3 g/t Au
							70	71	1m @0.4 g/t Au
							72	73	1m @0.5 g/t Au
							66	67	1m @0.8 g/t Au

Significant intersections were 44m at 0.4g/t and 34m at 0.3 g/t.

The drill holes were plotted on the ground magnetics.

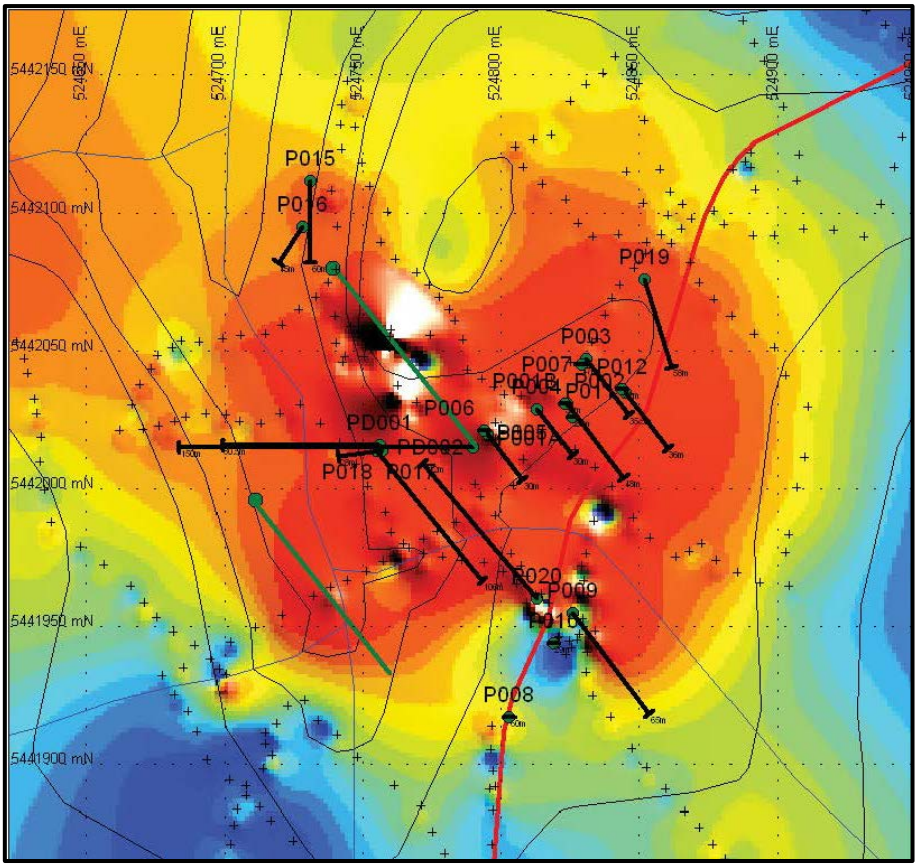

Figure 19. Potoroo RC holes on ground magnetics.

2005

Reid (2005) reported on the 2004 – 2005 program in the Potoroo – Panama area as follows;

The EL's prospectivity was further enhanced during the past year of tenure via a significant 130m @ 0.21g/t Au intersection at Potoroo and 2 high grade intersections (0.5m @ 20.2 and 0.8m @ 21.9g/t Au) at the Wilson- Symonds workings at Panama.

Exploration completed during the 2004-5 year included a three diamond drilling hole program totaling 373.5m at Potoroo. Mineralisation was closed off to the west, but good potential for resource extension to the north exists. Two diamond drill holes for 342.5m at Panama, successfully targeted auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite veins beneath the previously un-drill tested Wilson-Symonds workings.

Reid (2005) notes that Potoroo is defined by a strong magnetic high and contains small granodiorite intrusions into hornfels Mathinna Beds. The granodiorite is deeply weathered and forms topographic lows largely obscured by Talus.

The mineralisation is sheeted gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins and disseminated sulphides in silica-sericite-pyrrhotite-pyrite altered granodiorite. The Mathinna Beds are less mineralised than the granodiorite.

Hole PD002 intersected 130m @ 0.21g/t Au from 19m in granodiorite bearing mostly disseminated and some veined pyrite and pyrrhotite. There was an interval of quartz-arsenopyrite veining within a faulted zone high in the hole with 6.9m @ 1.4g/t Au from 32.6m.

Reid (2005) recommended extending PD002 as the hole was stopped in extensive low grade gold mineralisation (130m @ 0.2g/t) sub parallel to the dip of the faulted, quartz-arsenopyrite veined intrusive margin.

McDougall (2005) reported on a drill hole at Lone Star South on EL41/2002. The hole was drilled to test an As soil anomaly. Results were disappointing with no gold grades greater than 0.01 ppm. Drill core recovery was particularly poor with the last 28m with almost zero core recovery. Poor recovery was due to the weathered nature of the granodiorite and the hole was stopped at 64m. A composite sample from the weathered granodiorite (36-64m) assayed 17ppm As.

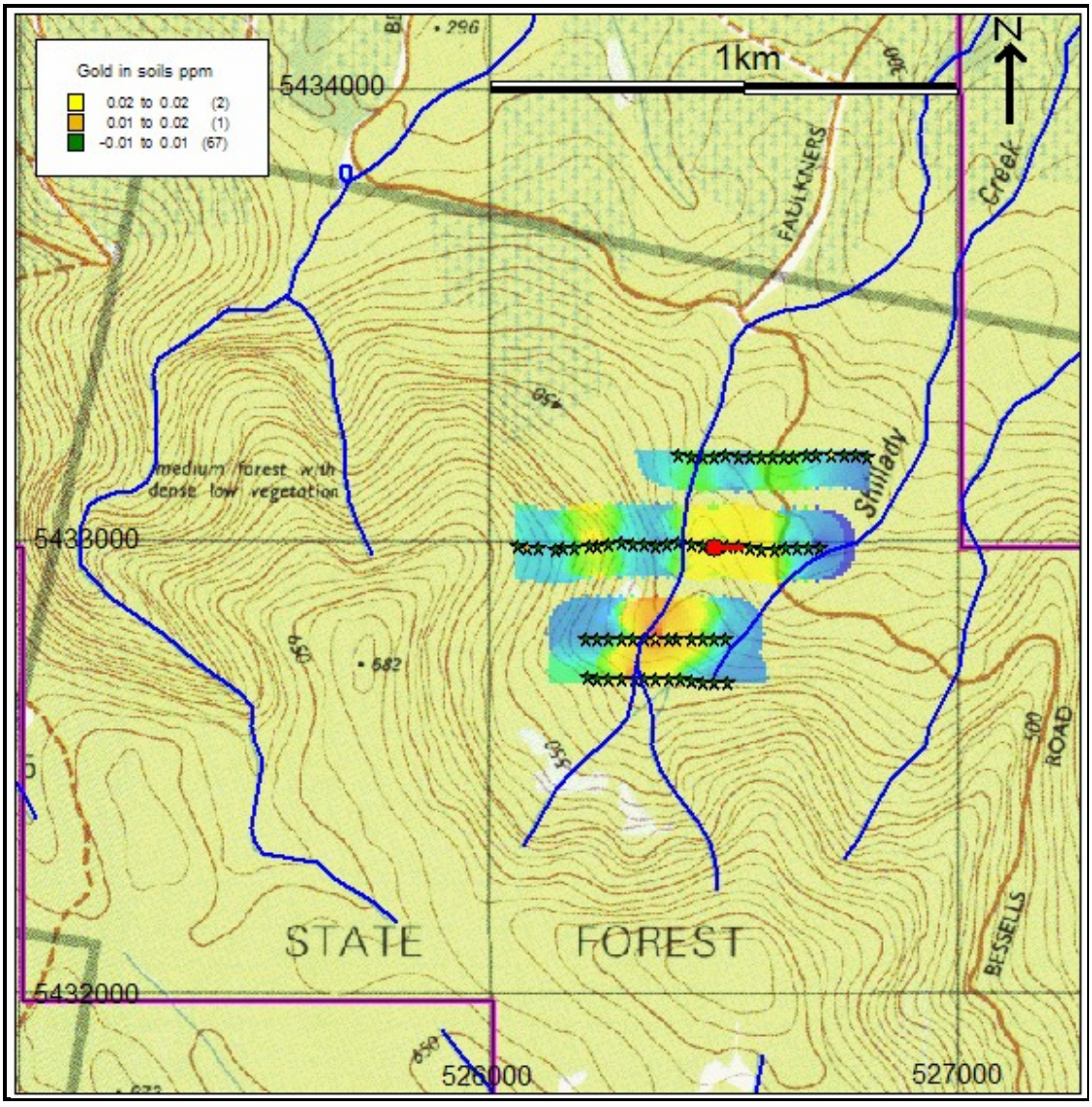

Figure 20. LS002 drill hole on As anomaly at Lone Star South.

2006

The exploration in 2005-6 year concentrated on the Panama area with one diamond hole of 186.5m. Reid and McDougall (2006) note that mineralisation in the Wilson-Symonds area was downgraded but potential for resource extension remained open along strike. Assays returned from PVD002 indicated that the gold bearing intervals are associated with arsenopyrite veining with silica-sericite alteration halos. The peak gold value returned was 0.5m @ 9.1g/t Au from 61m with lower grade veins present at depth.

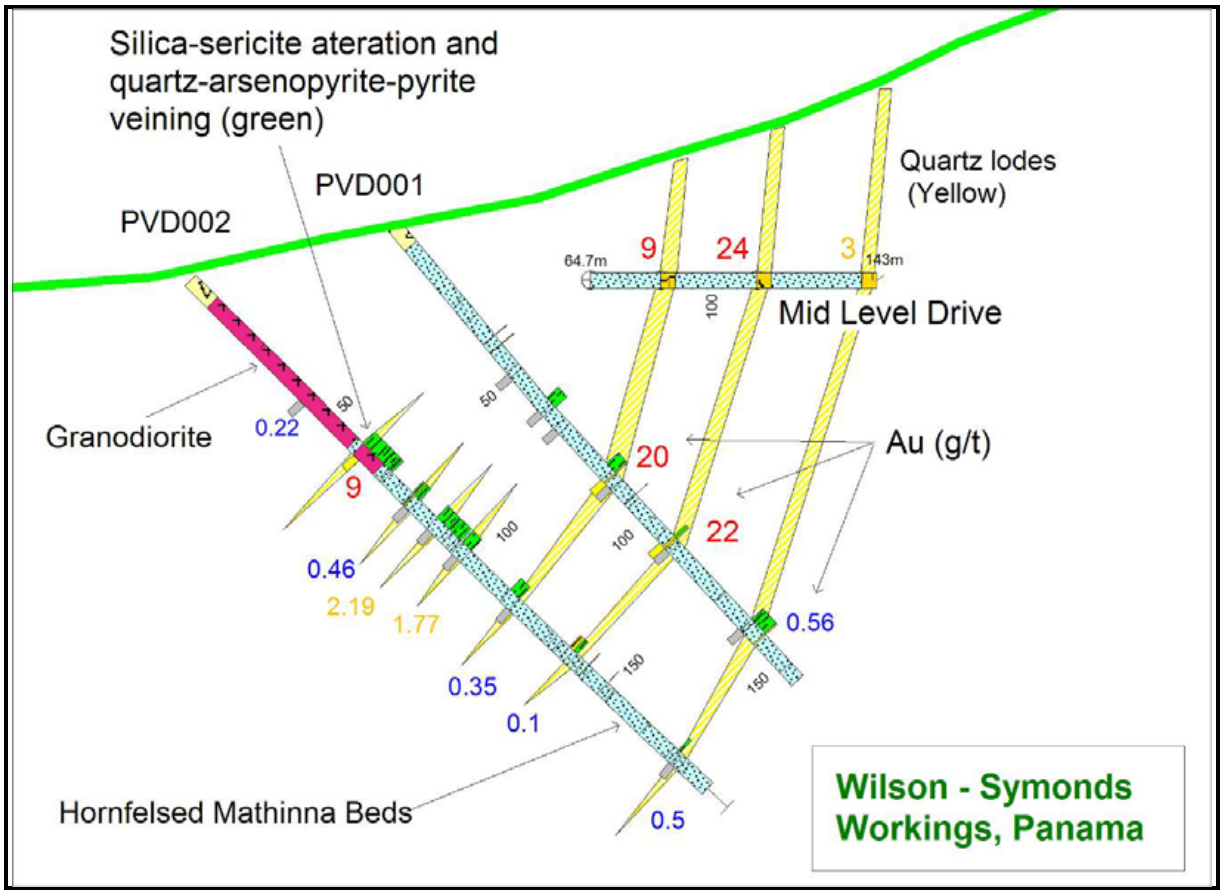

Figure 21. Holes PVD001 and 002 at Panama.

2007

McDougall and Reid (2007) summarised drilling at Panama and Gold Crest;

Exploration completed during the 2006-07 year included a two drill hole program at Panama and a four drill hole program at Gold Crest for 684.5m of diamond drilling.

Mineralisation in the Wilson-Symonds area, previously intersected in PVD001 (and down dip in PVD002) was tested along strike by PVD003 and PVD004, but potential for resource extension is limited to the intersection of structures and adjacent arsenic in soil anomalies to the northeast of known workings (along strike in the opposite direction to recent drilling). Proximity to magnetic granodiorite may be an important factor influencing grade and the along strike potential to the northeast of the Wilson Symonds adits would require drill

testing the magnetic anomaly. Assays returned from PVD003 and 004 were disappointing except for auriferous narrow veins near surface that were previously unrecognised in drilling.

The peak gold value returned was in PVD004 with 0.5m @ 7.5g/t Au from 35.5m with numerous lower grade veins in near surface intersections eg: 0.5m @ 5.8g/t from 16m on PVD003.

A program of four diamond drill holes was completed at the Gold Crest prospect, with the best grades located down dip of known mineralisation in drill hole LSD04 which had poor core recovery. The significant intervals were 16m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 27m and 0.45m @ 5.7 g/t from 84.7m in GCD002. Not all the workings at Gold Crest have been drill tested, however mineralisation seems to be limited to the Granite-Mathinna contacts.

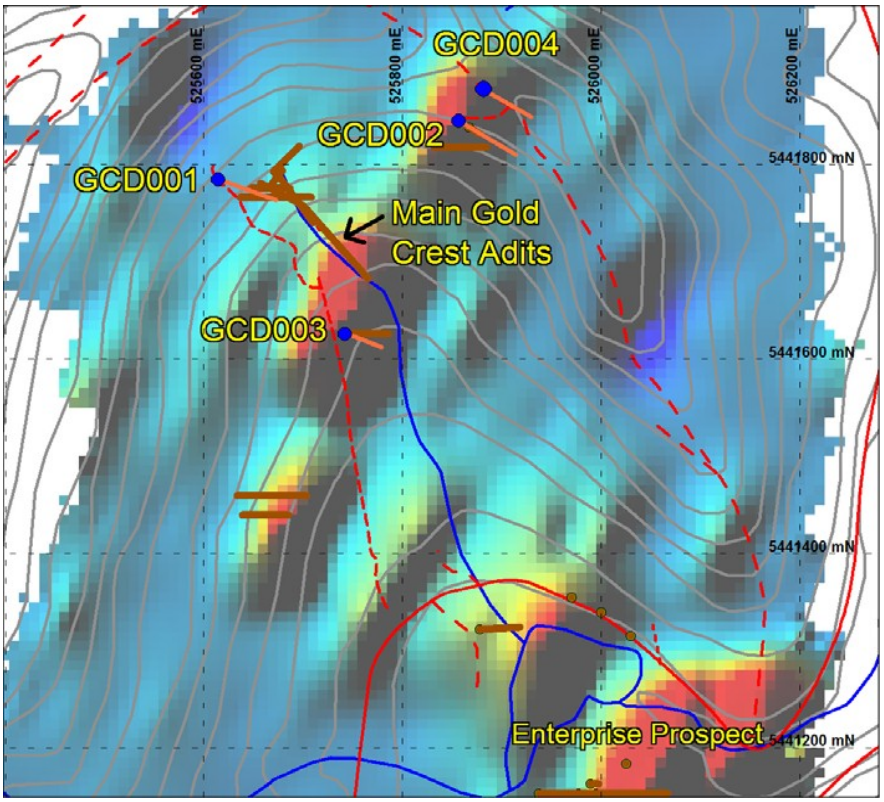

Figure 22. Gold Crest drill holes over Au soils.

2008 Final Report for EL2/92

In the final report for EL 2/92 Reid (2008) comments on the broad intersection obtained in GCD002 (see Figure 19 above) at Gold Crest which targeted anomalous gold in soils and trenching on the margin of a magnetic low zone that delineates the granodiorite. The targeted soil anomaly ranges from 0.115 to 0.190g/t gold and 340 to 700ppm Arsenic, whilst trenching returned 0.42g/t gold over 16m in granodiorite plus 18m of 0.117g/t gold within the adjacent Mathinna Beds.

Hole GCD002 tested beneath historic drill hole LSD 004. A broad 91m low-grade zone grading 0.29g/t gold (from 4m) was intersected included 16m grading 0.93g/t gold plus 0.45m grading 5.67g/t gold.

BCD Resources 2011

BCD Resources conducted 25m x 25m gridded soil surveys over the Panama and Potoroo prospects (see Morrison and Pemberton, 2013). Potoroo data showed a strong NW-SE trend, particularly for Mo, As, Bi and Au. This trend is parallel to most of the Tas Gold drilling and therefore BCD concluded that Potoroo needed another round of drilling on a SW azimuth.

Recommendations

Golconda Goldfield

The work by Frontier Resources (and associated companies) over 15 years in the Golconda Goldfield has clearly demonstrated that the granodiorite is mineralised with disseminated sulphides and veins carrying the gold. The potential for IRGS style mineralisation was recognised by Frontier.

1. It is recommended that the recent BCD Resources Potoroo and Panama soil sampling survey results are compiled. The initial compilation by BCD indicated that the Frontier drilling was parallel to the strike of the thin mineralised veins within the granodiorite.

2. The recognition that the granodiorite is mineralised at Panama, Potoroo and Gold Crest requires follow up drilling.

3. The Potoroo granodiorite appears to be covered to the south by slope deposits and the hornfelsed Lone Star Siltstone. It is possible that this could be masking the geochemical signature and it is recommended that close spaced shallow hole sampling is undertaken in conjunction with a reinterpretation of the available magnetics.

Cradle Creek

Cradle Creek and Tobacco Creek drain the Bessels Reward workings with gold reported to have been mined from Mathinna Supergroup sandstone and siltstones. Extensive alluvial workings up these two creeks were targeting the basal wash under thick deposits that suggest mass movement down slope and down the creeks. A soil sample line did not provide any encouragement to Frontier Resources. Reid, 1926, shows a dike like granite body in this area which has not been found in the modern era.

1. It is recommended that a more extensive soil sampling program be undertaken over the Cradle Creek Goldfield with lines following the ridge crests.

2. A panned concentrate sampling program should be undertaken up both Cradle and Tobacco Creeks.

3. The regional magnetics should be compiled for this area.

Lisle basin

The modern era of exploration resulted in one drill hole on an arsenic anomaly in the south of the basin, two drill holes by MRT on the eastern side and a number of stream related sampling programs. Considering the size of the area and the relatively rich alluvial fields the hard rock potential of this large basin remains under explored for IRGS style mineralisation. Magnetic and non magnetic Lisle granodiorite are recognised by Roach.

1. It is recommended that a search of the MRT database for hard rock workings around the rim of the basin be undertaken.

2. Soil sample lines should then be run across the slopes on the contour initially focusing on the known hard rock workings but this should be extended to cover the rim in its entirety.

3. The regional magnetics should be compiled to assist in the recognition of the different phases of the Lisle Grandiorite and to attempt to relate that to the mineralisation.

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