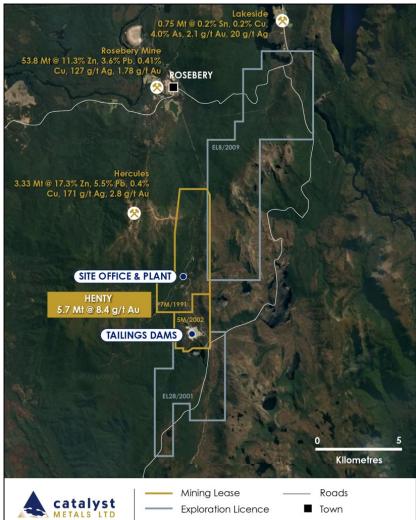
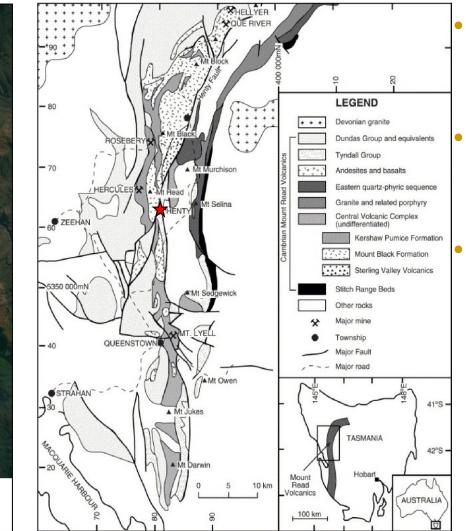


Results of recent drilling at the Henty Gold Mine

Regional geology



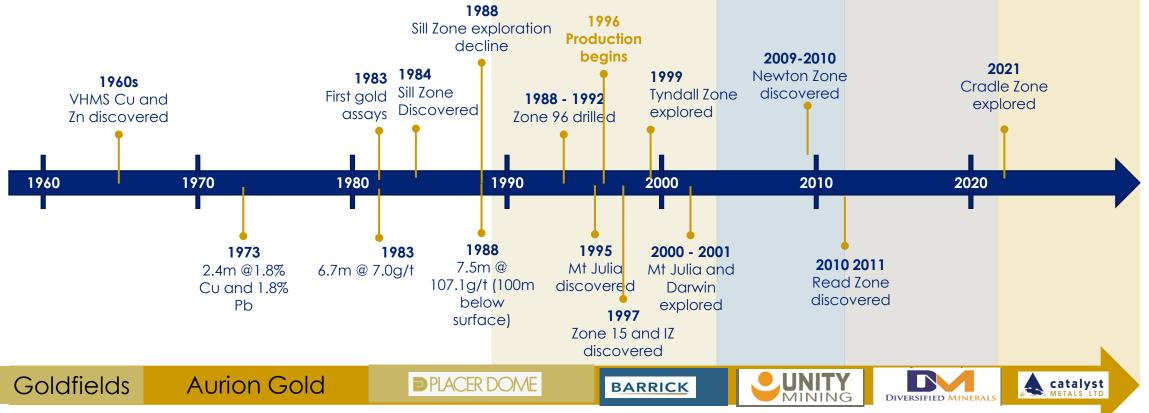




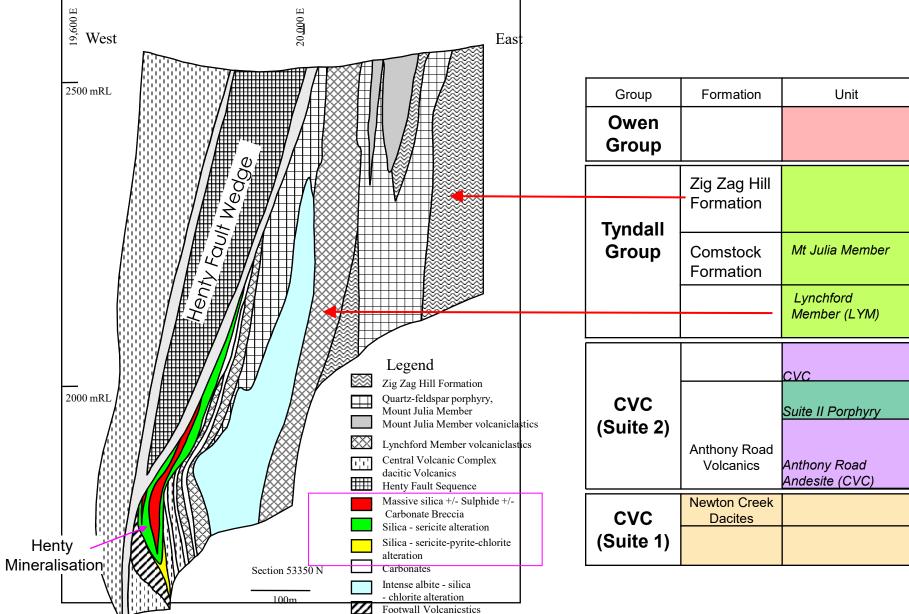
- Located in the mineral-rich Mt Read Volcanic Belt on the West Coast of Tasmania
- Surrounded by the world Class Mt Lyell Copper field and the Rosebery Mine
- Structurally Controlled Deposit

Exploration history



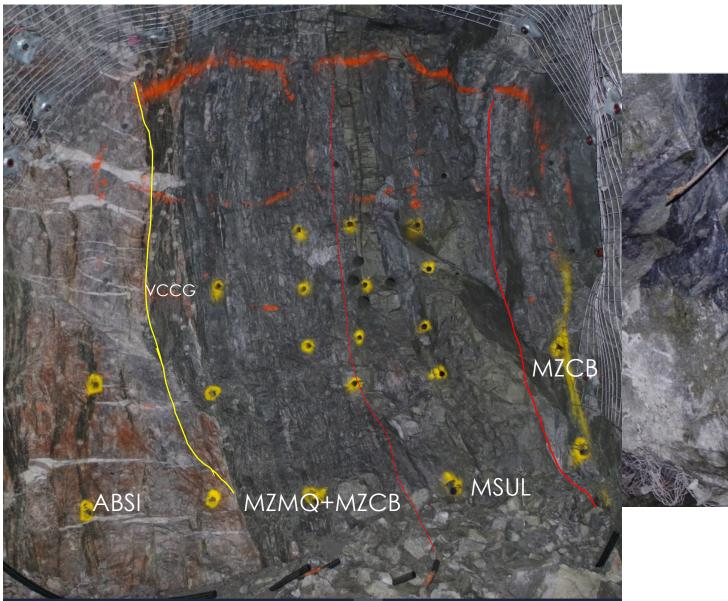


Mine Geology – Schematic Cross Section





Mine Geology





MQ - Massive Quartz-Sulfide-Gold 5g/t->100g/t Au

Dominant Au Bearing Rocktype

Grey, cream or pink colour brecciated quartz rock +\galena-sph cpy-pyrite stringers

MV - Sericite-Quartz Schist +/- Sulphide >2g/t-<10 g/t Au

Pale green highly foliated

Lacks sulphide

Forms 1-5m thick lenses which

Commonly envelopes massive qtz alteration (MQ)

MZ – Pyrite-Quartz-sericite- schist <2g/t Au

Quartz-sericite-pyrite with disseminated base metal sulphides (MZ).

Commonly has an apparent fragmental/clastic texture

MSUL- Massive Pyrite band with Cpy+Pb +Ag (> 30 Sulphide %) with >2g/t->10 g/t Au

Massive Py band, higher grades of Cu, Zn,Pb,Ag. Minor fractures, evident of late QzCb veining possible remobilisation of Au in the area.

Mine Geology – alteration and rocks



Main alteration types:

- MQ/MQMN quartz-sulphide-gold
- MV quartz-sericite-carbonate-sulphide
- MZ sericite-sulphide-quartz
- MSUL-Massive Sulphides (Pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite)

Footwall and Hangingwall Waste rocks:

- Volcaniclastics
- Rhyolite / rhyolite breccia
- Dacite / dacite breccia
- Minor carbonate & shale
- Anthony Road andesite in Darwin South hangingwall

Lithology

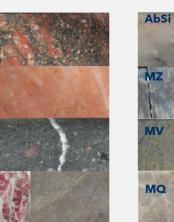
Tyndall Group

Comstock Formation

Mount Julia Member

Lynchford Member

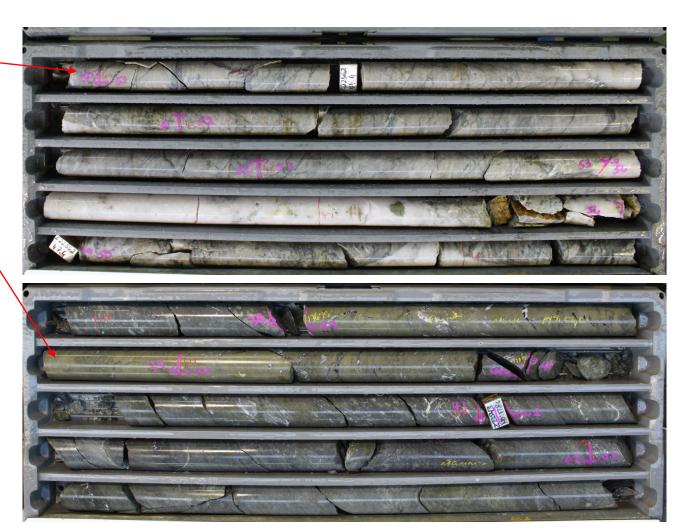
Carbonate / Jasper



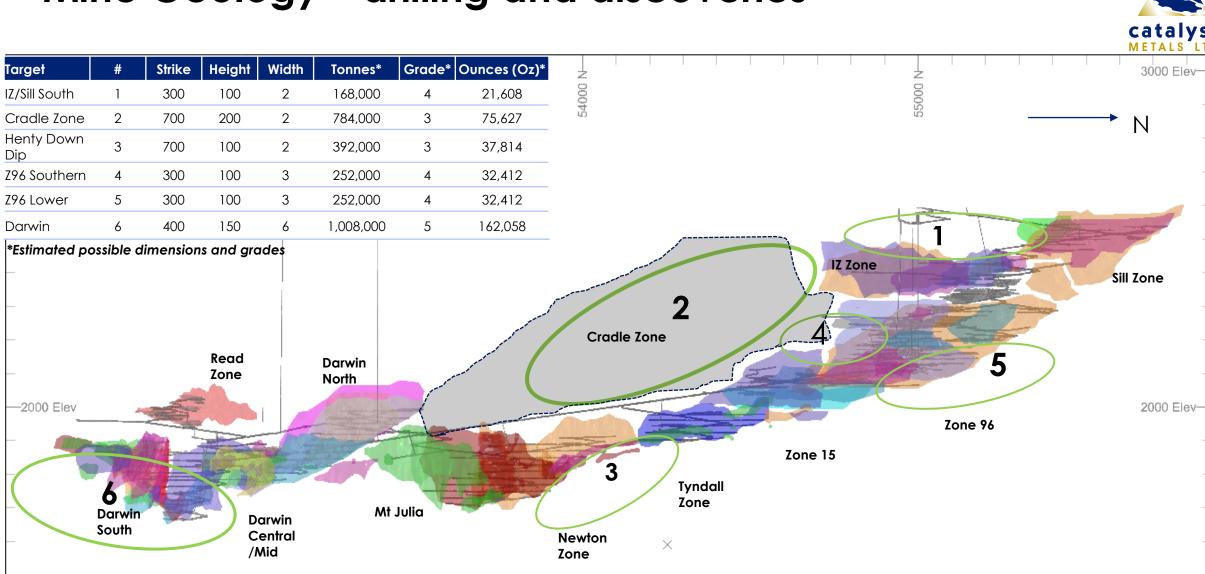


Alteration and

Mineralisation

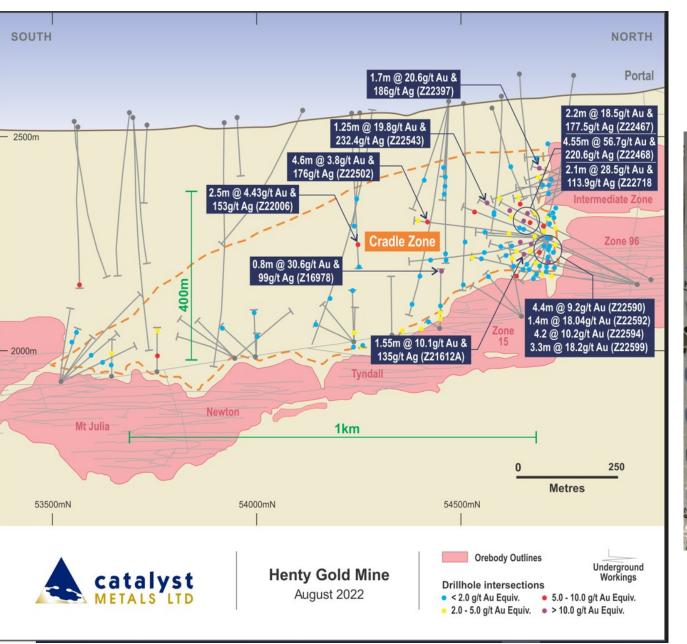


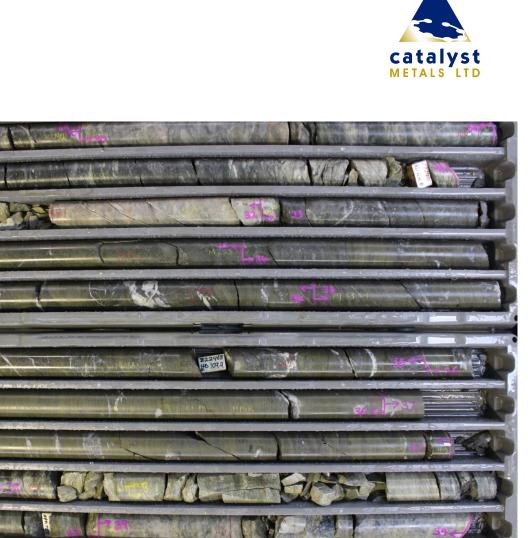
Mine Geology – drilling and discoveries





Cradle Zone



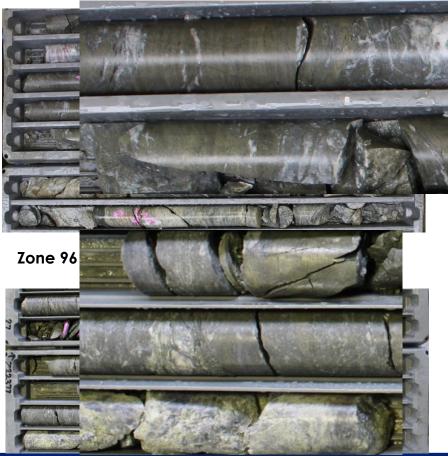


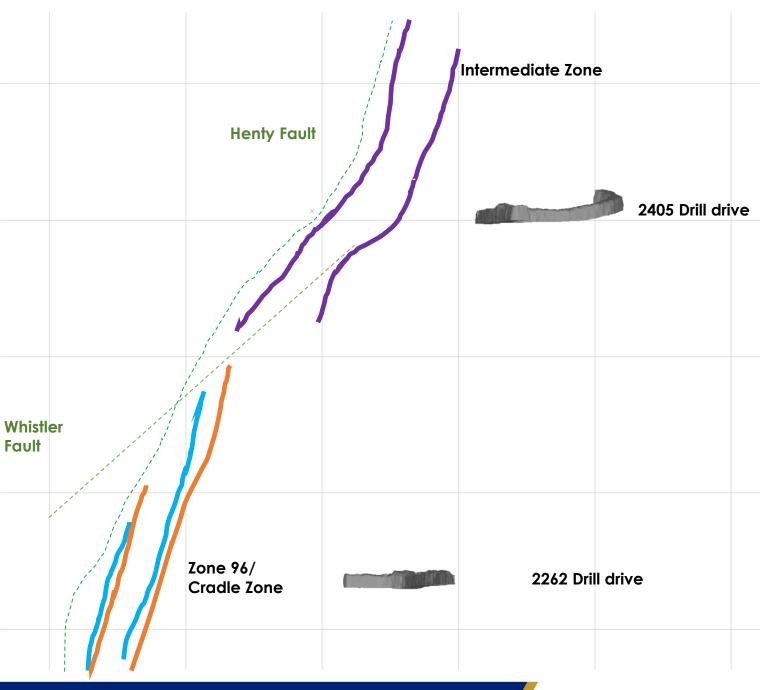
Z22468 Massive sulphide zone with late quartz-carbonate fill.

Cradle Zone

- Situated beneath the Whistler Fault and immediately south of Zone 96
- Currently appears to have 2 main ore lenses:
 - Both are massive pyrite<u>+MQ+au+cp+cb</u>
- Little/no offset between Cradle Zone and Zone 96
 FW1 much more massive pyrite + cb in Cradle Zone

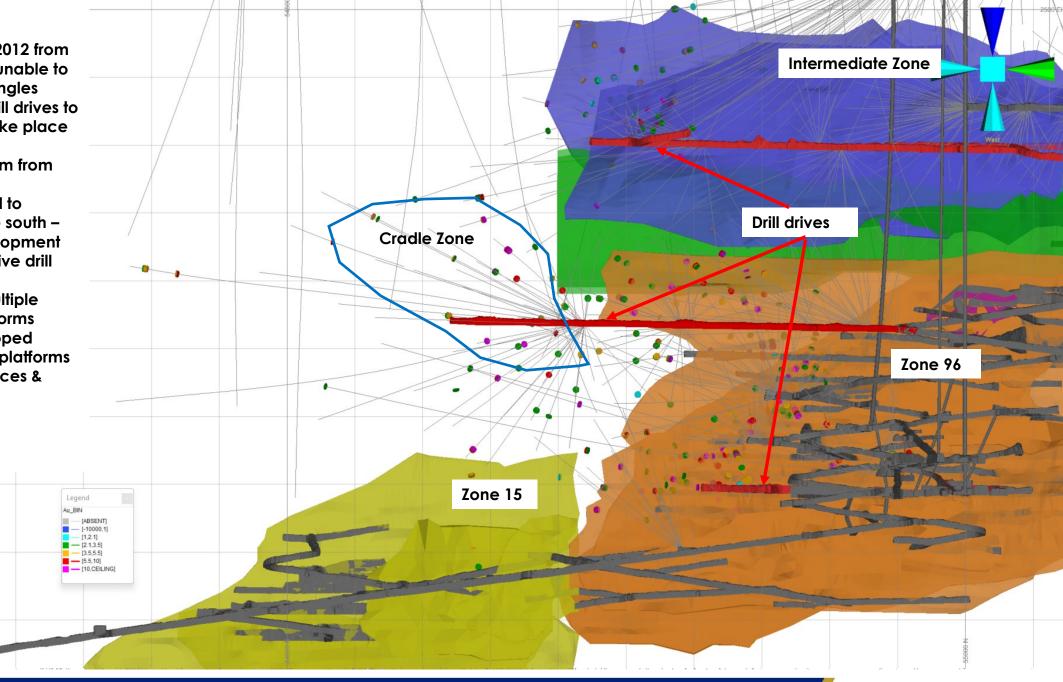
Cradle Zone massive sulfides





Cradle Zone

- Initially discovered in 2012 from sporadic UG drilling – unable to follow up due to drill angles
- Developed 300m of drill drives to allow exploration to take place for approx. 1M \$
- Currently drilled ~5500m from underground
- Considerable potential to extend resource to the south – another 400m of development currently planned to give drill angles
- To be accessed by multiple underground drill platforms currently being developed
- Vital to extend drilling platforms to define further resources & extend mine life

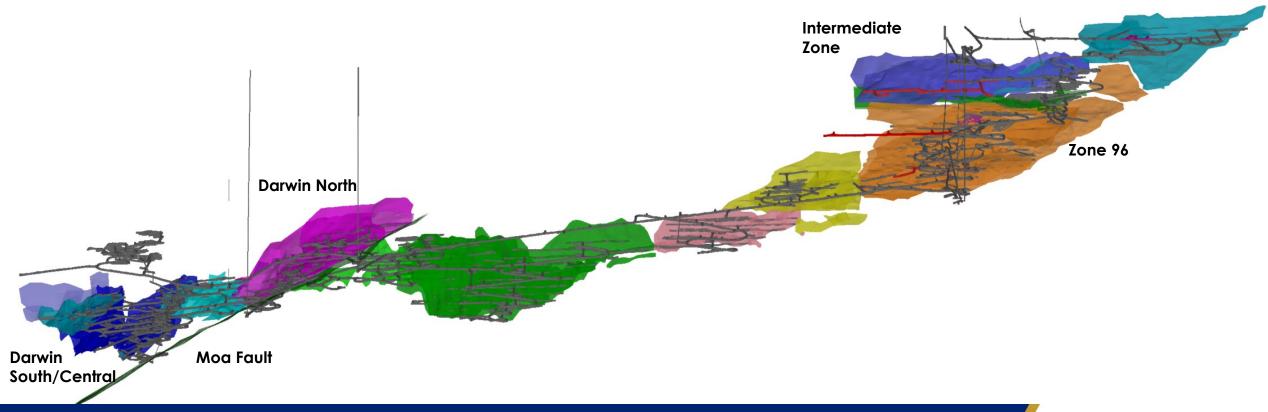


Darwin South & Darwin Central

- At the southern end of the Henty Orebody
- Consists of massive quartz-sericite schists and sericite schists
- Darwin orebodies separated from the northern section of the mine by the Moa Fault

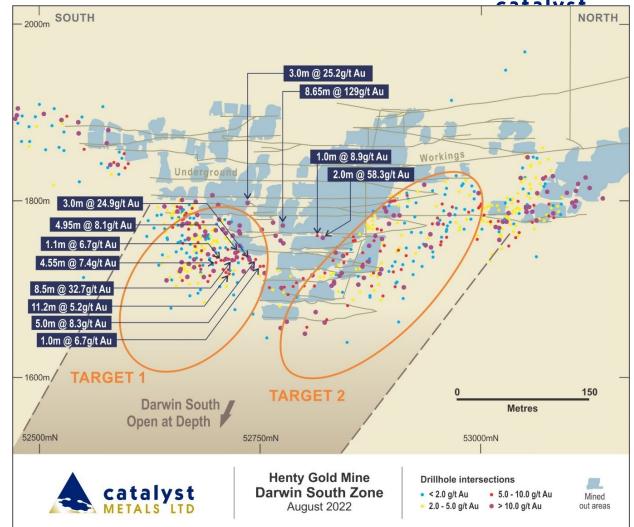








- Historical production of 333koz at 7.5g/t
- Exploration results to date indicate opportunity to further extend production life
- Remains open at depth
- Existing infrastructure allows for low capital conversion
- Intercepts include:
 - 8.7m @ 129.0g/t Au
 - 8.5m @ 32.7g/t Au
 - 2.0m @ 58.3 g/t Au
 - 3.0m @ 25.2g/t Au

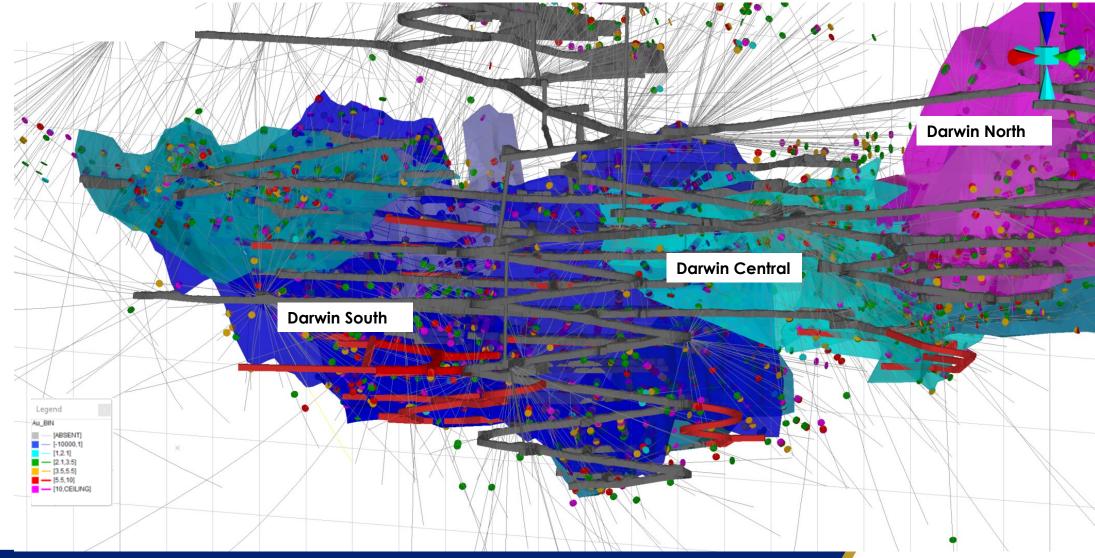




Darwin South & Darwin Central

- Recent drilling has focused on extending Darwin South Down dip & along strike from historic drill platform
- Additional 100m of development planned for drill platform – will also be access level if drilling successful





ASX:CYL 13

