A further programme of RC drilling on 25 metre spaced sections would best evaluate Dingo while initially wide spaced gridding and soil geochemistry would be appropriate in the northern areas.

WATERHOLE

The Waterhole prospect 4.5 km. SW of Moline, contains a + 600 metre long shear-controlled, gossanous zone found and initially assessed by geological mapping/rock chip sampling and a ground magnetometer survey in 1985 with follow up RC drilling (886 metres in 14 holes) in 1986. There were a number of RC intersections worth following up on the southern half of the zone, including 12 metres grading 1.8 g/t gold.

As shown in enclosure 246, the quartz limonite gossan is discordant to a sequence of shales, siltstones and greywackes. The airborne and ground magnetic data collected (Ref enclosures 11 and 247) and 1986 drilling results indicate the best gold mineralisation to occur where the shear traverses slightly (1-2%) pyrrhotitic shale.

Drilling

A five hole, 252 metre RC drilling programme was carried out in 1989 - 4 holes to further test the southern half of the gossan and one hole to test the northern half (not tested in 1986 for logistical reasons - very steep topography).

HOLE ID	NORTHING (m)	EASTING (m)	DEPTH (m)	DIP	AZIMUTH
MRC514	13950	9578	50.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC515	14000	9577	50.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC516	13975	9609	35.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC517	14025	9595	57.0	-60.0	043° mag
MRC518	14550	9758	60.0	-58.8	043° mag

Drill logs are presented in appendix 3, drillhole assays in appendix 4 and any available arsenic-silver-copper-lead-zinc and repeat gold assays in appendix 5. Drillhole locations are shown on enclosures 246 and 247 while enclosures 248-252 are 1:500 scale drill sections showing gold assay and lithological data as well as surface magnetic profiles and downhole magnetic susceptibility data. The drill sections are really pseudosections: the drill holes are oriented at 30° south of grid east so as to intersect the mineralised zone at close to right angles.

Of the RC holes drilled in 1989, only MRC 515 intersected significant gold mineralisation: 14 metres grading 2.66 g/t commencing 23 metres from surface. The intersection included one metre grading 17.5 g/t. Combined 1986 and 1989 drilling results for the southern area indicate a mineralised zone with a possible strike length around 50-100 metres. The MRC 515 intersection has not been closed off to depth or to the south.

Discussion

The 50-100 metre long gossanous zone drill tested in 1986 and again in 1989 possibly has potential for around 50,000 - 100,000 tonnes of mineralisation, possibly grading 2-3 g/t gold. The open ended 14 metre intersection grading 2.66 g/t could possibly - given that it coincides with the strongest part of the magnetic anomaly in the area - be the top of a significant mineralised zone.

MANGO

The Mango prospect, 3 km. NW contains a number of gossanous zones, with a total strike length of about 500 metres, within a flat dipping chert-shale sequence (of probable Koolpin Formation affiliation) in a shallowly SW plunging anticlinal complex.

Following gridding, geological mapping/rock chip sampling and a ground magnetic survey in 1985, a small RC drilling programme (762 metres in 11 holes) to test gossanous target horizons at the 30-40 metre level in 1986 didn't offer much encouragement. Because of some strong surface rock chip samples the area was not written off at this time, however.

Costeaning

During 1989, four costeans were dug as a means of further testing rock chip anomalies located in 1985. The costean locations and gold values are shown on the 1:1,000 geological plan submitted as enclosures 253 while 1:250 scale enclosure 254 shows the costean geology and geochemistry. Complete costean geochemistry is listed in appendix 2. The total length of the costeans was 925 metres. Three of the costeans were oriented N-S and one E-W. Anomalous zones intersected were:

COSTEAN	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD GRADE (g/t)
17900N	11855E	11865E	10	1.41
	11885E	11890E	5	0.94

(These two intersections are possibly representative of the same mineralised zone - repeated by undulations of a sub-horizontally dipping unit).

11950E	17800N	17815N	15	0.44
including	17805N	17810N	5	0.83
	17855	17870	15	0.50
including	17855	17860	5	0.86

Discussion

While the lack of success of the 1986 drilling probably precludes any large tonnage mineralisation being found in this area, the costean results suggest limited tonnage, low grade, but near surface, mineralisation could possibly be found. Air-trac drilling would be a reasonable next exploration phase.

STOCKYARD

Stockyard is an abandoned United Uranium Prospect 3 km. WNW of Moline. There is a +250 metre long, gossanous zone with apparent widths up to 5 metres. One of four shallow percussion holes drilled by United Uranium in 1970 intersected 5 metres grading 1.9 g/t gold (AAS analyses) and 4.5 oz/tonne silver in Koolpin Formation pyritic carbonaceous shale.

Prior to 1989, Cyprus' work on the prospect was restricted to reconnaissance geological mapping/rock chip sampling and a ground magnetometer survey. (Ref enclosures 256 and 257).

Geological Mapping

The prospect was geologically mapped at 1:1,000 scale during 1989 and eight rock chip samples collected. Geological mapping and rock chip sample results are shown on enclosures 256 while rock chip analyses are listed as appendix 1. Rock chip maximum values were 11.7 g/t gold, 6.1% arsenic, 8.7 oz/tonne silver, 1.0% copper, 5.10% lead and 3.4% zinc; the silver-lead-zinc-maxima were in the same sample.

Discussion

The prospect has limited size potential - possibly in the 25,000 - 100,000 tonne range. There is clearly gold associated with the sulphides in the area and the listed United Uranium intersection is probably understated in terms of grade: AAS analysis is shown to be not effective for sulphidic material.

PAW PAW

pr 240

Interest in this area 7 km. SSE of the plant was sparked by a 640 g/t gold rock chip sample collected in 1985. Subsequent surface sampling indicated anomalous gold in quartz-limonite veining over a 400 x 200 metre area of variably silicified greywackes. Following ground magnetic and gradient array IP surveys, costeaning in 1986 produced generally disappointing results with the best result being 5 metres at 2.29 g/t.

No exploration was carried out on the Paw Paw prospect during 1989. It was proposed to RC drill test a number of rock chip anomalous zones (including the "discovery" gossan) and the best costean intersection. Because of the distance from Moline, however, the drilling was not carried out.

The relevant geological/geophysical plans for the area are represented with this report as enclosures 257-260.

Discussion

While the area probably does not deserve a high priority when rated against some of the other prospects at Moline the widespread quartz-limonite veining and some of the gold values involved (ie 240 g/t) are intriguing.

It's possible that the quartz-limonite veining sampled at surface and in the costeans could be peripheral to a (subsurface) zone of significant mineralisation. On this basis the proposed 1989 drilling should be carried out in due course.

(It's important to bear in mind, however, that as described in the report on 1985 fieldwork, only the limonite parts of the quartz veins - generally about 10% of the total - were analysed so that on a total vein basis the assays shown for the rock chips on enclosure 257 should be divided by 10. The costean intersections are the result of normal channel sampling).