



GOLDEN CROSS RESOURCES LTD

ABN 65 063 075 178

QUARTERLY REPORT

March 2005

7 April 2005

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the quarter approximately 3,500 m of drilling was completed on five GCR properties.
- An intersection at the Burra prospect near Canbelego returned 12 m at 2.8% copper from 136 m, including a higher grade zone of 6 m at 5.4% copper.
- An intersection at Copper Hill near Molong returned 100 m at 0.8% copper and 0.29 g/t gold from 72 m.
- GCR sold 80% of its 100% interest in the NSW Miners and Explorers Conference to publishing groups. In return, GCR will receive a 3% gross revenue royalty and other consideration each year the conference is held.
- Drilling is scheduled to take place on six areas in the June quarter – Burra, Canbelego, Copper Hill, Trewilga, Sunny Corner and Wagga Tank.

EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

Canbelego

(part of the Pipeline property near Cobar, totalling 216 sq km, GCR 100%, gold and base metals. 60 sq km around Mt Boppy subject to 5% net profits interest (NPI) to Nosebi Mining and Management Pty Ltd; 3 sq km NW of Pipeline property subject to 10% free carried interest to Metallic Resources Pty Ltd)

GCR completed 1,200 m of drilling in eight RC/diamond holes during the quarter. This work included three holes to the south of the Mt Boppy Gold Mine and the remainder of the holes at the Burra prospect. Work also included a moving loop electromagnetic survey over the Burra prospect and geochemical sampling programs over a number of induced polarisation ("IP") anomalies.

Burra Prospect

On 10 February 2005 GCR announced the results of RC drill hole GCB-72 at the Burra prospect, which contained an intersection of 12 m at 2.8% copper from 136 m, including 6 m at 5.4% copper. Mineralisation occurs at the contact between metamorphic rocks of the Girilambone Group and younger sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cobar Supergroup. Copper is associated with the mineral magnetite, and the presence of magnetite-rich zones is indicated by airborne magnetic surveys.

Since completing hole GCB-72, GCR has conducted an electromagnetic survey over the prospect and completed another two holes at Burra, with a third hole in progress and a further two holes planned in April. In addition, three holes are scheduled to target magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies south of Burra along the same geological contact (Figure 1).

The first follow-up hole, GCB-82, was designed to intersect the mineralised zone 40 m north and 50 m down-dip from hole GCB-72. The hole intersected a broad zone of disseminated sulphide mineralisation between 220 m and 250 m down hole (25m deeper than planned) with the best result being 3 m at 0.7% copper from 225 m. The second follow-up hole, GCB-83, intersected a 25 m-wide zone of disseminated copper and iron sulphide mineralisation centred 25 m south and 30 m



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up-dip from GCB-72. Within that zone is a 3 m intersection of 1.3% copper from 114 m (Figure 2). An RC pre-collar for hole GCB-84, targeting mineralisation 30 m down-dip, has been completed and a diamond drill tail targeting the predicted mineralised zone is due to commence within two weeks.

The association between magnetite and copper (and locally lead and zinc) mineralisation has been confirmed by results from a number of historic drill holes dating back to the 1970s. For example, a number of copper-rich intersections were encountered at the C2A and C5 magnetic anomalies in a geological setting similar to that at Burra. These include 7 m at 0.61% copper at C2A (hole C2A-6) and 0.7 m at 2.1% copper at C5. These prospects have been poorly tested and other distinctive magnetic anomalies remain completely untested. These prospects and anomalies provide excellent exploration targets for future work and GCR plans to systematically evaluate each of them (Figure 3).

The geology of the Burra prospect displays similarities to the CSA Mine near Cobar, currently being mined for high grade copper (4.8 million tonnes at 7.8% copper and 29 g/t silver) to depths of 1,400 m below surface. Canbelego is a copper-rich district. Numerous surface indications, including old workings, occur within GCR ground for a distance of 12 km along the faulted contact between metamorphic rocks and younger sedimentary and volcanic rocks (the Burra Fault shown in Figure 3). The magnetic anomalies are thought to represent accumulations of magnetite (and possibly copper) at the same faulted contact beneath the younger rocks. GCR is optimistic that this favourable contact zone will host significant high grade copper resources.

Canbelego

GCR has completed three drill holes, located 50 m, 200 m and 275 m south of the Mt Boppy Gold Mine, two of which were drilled beneath ML 311, a tailings storage facility, in order to test for southern extensions to the existing gold deposit. The northernmost hole failed to intersect significant mineralisation and the southernmost hole was discontinued due to poor drilling conditions. The central hole (GCB-079) was drilled to 300 m with a diamond tail and encountered a major structural discontinuity hosting quartz veins and vein breccias containing lead and zinc sulphides that returned 2 m of 0.19 g/t gold, 0.43% copper, 1.29% lead, 2.50% zinc and 36 g/t silver from 231 m (Figure 3).

A second RC drill rig commenced work early in April in order to assess gold targets at the Race Track and Hardwick's Prospects to the north of the Mt Boppy Gold Mine. Approximately 20 holes are scheduled for this phase of drilling.

The Mt Boppy Gold Mine was once the largest gold producer in NSW. Discovered in 1896, between 1901 and 1922 over 1 million tonnes of ore was mined at an average recovered grade of 12.4 g/t gold, producing about 13 tonnes of gold (425,000 oz). The lode was mined over a strike length of 400 m and to a depth of 240 m.

The mine was also the site of Australia's first CIP plant, erected in the 1970s to treat tailings. While intermittent mining and re-treatment of tailings took place after the closure of the mine in the 1920s, the first serious effort to re-open the mine was undertaken by Polymetals, the present owner, in 2001. GCR estimates that total historic production from the mine, including all hard rock and tailings re-treatment activities, exceeds 500,000 oz.

GCR is optimistic that a Mt Boppy look-alike exists within its Canbelego exploration licence and is systematically testing gold targets in its endeavour to make a new discovery.



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Broken Hill

(507 sq km, GCR 100%, platinum group metals, gold and base metals. JV partner Sipa (manager) may complete a bankable feasibility study by 2.5.2008 to earn 70%)

During the Quarter Sipa Resources completed two drill holes designed to test the source of a discrete gravity anomaly located about 1.8 km west of the famous Broken Hill Line of Lode. The anomaly, known as the "Tip Anomaly" because of its location beneath the town's rubbish dump, was assessed by a hole drilled to 400m. In a release to ASX on 3 March 2005, Sipa indicated that the two holes at the Tip were drilled about 200 m apart along a 'gravity high' defined by both ground and Falcon™ airborne gravity surveys. The gravity high had been interpreted as possibly being caused by a repetition of the rock sequence that contains the nearby Broken Hill 'Line of Lode' Silver-Lead-Zinc ore bodies:

- TPD1 was Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collared to 221 m and NQ-cored to 402 m; and
- TCP 2, located 200 m to the northeast, was RC-drilled to 360 m.

While the holes did not detect significant sulphide mineralisation, neither did they intersect any rocks that are an obvious explanation of the gravity anomaly.

Sipa has commenced a thorough review of all data generated at the Tip Anomaly. GCR awaits the results of Sipa's review in order to assess their significance. At present there is no obvious explanation for the Tip Anomaly.

Copper Hill

(near Orange, NSW, 95 sq km, GCR 100%, copper and gold)

During the quarter seven RC drill holes for 616 m were completed at Copper Hill. Significant results are set out in the table below.

Copper Hill - Significant Drill Intersections - February 2005

Hole No	AMG East (m)	AMG North (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)
GCHR038	675251	6340395	28	14	0.58	0.24
Incl.			28	2	1.10	0.91
GCHR039	675212	6340266	0	8	0.32	0.34
GCHR040	674879	6341046	8	38	0.17	0.12
Incl.			8	16	0.24	0.18
GCHR041	674323	6341025	72	100	0.82	0.29
Incl.			78	34	1.00	0.20
And			126	16	1.64	0.56
GCHR043	674902	6341066	42	18	0.18	0.13
GCHR044	674380	6341028	18	20	0.03	0.30
And			56	28	0.71	0.17

Holes GCHR041 and 044 were drilled at the southern periphery of the known resource and indicate that the copper mineral chalcocite occurs to a depth of at least 150 m. Both primary and secondary chalcocite phases have been recognised. In contrast, the northern part of the resource is characterised by a leached capping at surface (to 30 m), followed by a thin, flat-lying zone of secondary chalcocite enrichment (5 m to 10 m thick), then chalcopyrite-dominated mineralisation to depths in excess of 200 m. The presence of chalcocite is significant because of its easily leachable metallurgical character.

Hole GCHR041 returned 100 m at 0.82% copper and 0.29 g/t gold from 72 m and GCHR044 returned 28 m at 0.71% copper and 0.17 g/t gold from 56 m.



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Holes GCHR038 to 040, 042 and 043, targeted new zones of mineralisation along structural corridors or in areas of geochemical anomalism in soils, rock chips and old RAB holes, southeast of the known resource. With the exception of GCHR042, all of these provide encouragement that mineralisation is widespread (Figure 4).

GCR is currently modelling all of the historic data from the property with a view to conducting follow-up drilling during the June quarter.

Although extensively drilled over the years, the nature of the resource at Copper Hill prospect remains poorly understood. An inferred resource of 4.9 Mt at 0.7% copper and 0.9 g/t gold at a 0.5% copper cut-off (GCR September 2004 Quarterly Report), occurs within broader zones of low grade copper and gold mineralisation, with localised enrichment of palladium.

The in-ground copper value of 1% copper is presently over twice that of 1 g/t gold. If a gold equivalent calculation is made where % copper is multiplied by 2 to give a gold equivalent then the inferred resource can be calculated as 4.9 million tonnes at $2 \times 0.7 = 1.4 \text{ g/t AuE} + 0.9 \text{ g/t Au} = 2.3 \text{ g/t gold equivalent}$.

GCR has submitted a representative sample of Copper Hill ore to BioHeap for amenability tests which should take around six weeks. BioHeap is a relatively inexpensive extraction process for producing copper and gold on site by heap leaching, which has the potential to convert low grade ore bodies into profitable operations.

Yellow Mountain

(North of Condobolin, NSW, 310 sq km, 51% Triako Resources and 49% GCR, gold, silver, base metals. Triako (manager) may earn up to a 70% interest by spending a further \$550,000 by 19.10.2005)

Triako has completed three RC holes for a total of 560 m. Two holes were designed to test an IP anomaly at Quarry Hill and the remaining holes were drilled beneath previous gold-bearing intersections at Claytons dam. Results are pending.

Trewilga

(near Forbes, NSW, 52 sq km, GCR 100%, gold. Elephant Mines holds a 2% net smelter return royalty)

The Trewilga Exploration Licence, located 16 km southeast of Peak Hill in NSW, hosts a number of gold targets, some of which were drilled by GCR in August 2004. At the Charlton prospect, drillhole TAC-2 intersected 38 m at 0.44 g/t gold during follow-up drilling of anomalous gold in historic aircore holes. A second drilling program focussed on the area of TAC-2 but failed to delineate further mineralisation. The main target, located at the Great Britain Mine prospect, was not accessible at that time due to the presence of new crops and heavy rain.

The Great Britain Mine, with its old shaft still in place, is located adjacent to a creek in an area of extensive alluvial cover. Historic RAB drilling around the mine at 25 m and 50 m spacings revealed that the exposed sedimentary rocks in the mine and adjacent creek are part of a thin sequence within two larger volcanic units. The volcanic rocks contain zones of quartz-epidote alteration with assays of up to 0.47 g/t gold in rock chip samples. Quartz veins in the sediments returned up to 2.33 g/t gold. The RAB work delineated a gold and arsenic anomaly that extends in a northerly direction for over 250 m and is 50 m wide.

The Great Britain Mine prospect is located in a similar geological setting to Alkane Resources' Wyoming deposits, currently under assessment some 25 km to the north. GCR plans a first past assessment during April/May comprising around 350 m of aircore and RC drilling.



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Adelong

(near Tumut, NSW, 300 sq km, GCR 100%, gold)

The Australian Resources Management Group's (ARMG) Hugh Fairley has completed scoping studies for the development of the Adelong gold project, based on mining by open cut methods and processing using gravity/heap leach methods. The studies indicate positive cumulative cash flows. Further test work and more precise studies are underway.

Kempfield

(near Blayney, NSW, 120 sq km, GCR 100% silver, barite, lead, zinc, gold)

A marketing study is underway to assess the sale of barite for oil drilling mud and a sample of Kempfield mineralisation has been sent to Intec for test work on the extraction of silver and other metals.

Sunny Corner

(near Lithgow, NSW, 147 sq km, GCR 100%, gold, silver and base metals)

The Bobs Creek porphyry hosts a number of gold workings, and soil geochemistry indicates a gold anomaly over 400 m long and 50 m to 100 m wide. Preliminary scout drilling using a small RC drill rig returned a broad intersection of low grade gold mineralisation. GCR plans to test gold-anomalous zones with four deep RC holes (Figure 5), and site preparations are underway.

Wagga Tank

(near Cobar, NSW, 165 sq km, GCR 100%, gold and base metals)

GCR has identified a gold anomaly at the BMW prospect, approximately 500 m west of a base metals-rich zone where historic holes returned up to 84 m at 0.56% zinc and 0.26% lead. The gold anomaly comprises a discontinuous zone of gold anomalism, in an area of poor outcrop, some 1,100 m long and 100 m wide, with RAB drilling assays between 100 and 500 ppb gold being common. No follow-up work has been undertaken in this zone and it represents an attractive exploration target. GCR intends to conduct an aircore drilling program during the June quarter to test the anomaly.

Cargo

(470 sq km, GCR 100%, copper and gold. Falcon Minerals (manager) may spend \$3M by 3.12.2007 to earn 70%)

Approximately 1,450 m of RC drilling by Falcon Minerals, covering 6 out of 12 identified targets, commenced in December 2004 and was completed in January 2005. Most holes were drilled to 250 m depth except for the last, which was shallower due to a thrust fault cutting off the prospective stratigraphy.

The targets were conceptual buried Ridgeway-style gold copper intrusive monzonite porphyries interpreted to reach to within about 250 m below surface. Up to a dozen intrusions were postulated in a cluster around the historic Cargo gold workings. The 250 m-deep holes were designed to test either the tops of intrusions or alteration zones above the postulated intrusive systems.

None of the drill holes returned encouraging mineralisation although several contained strong alteration and iron sulphides (Figure 6).

Eurongilly

(near Junee, 104 sq km, 100 % GCR, copper-gold)

IP surveys, scheduled for the March quarter were delayed due to unavailability of survey crews.



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ROYALTIES

McPhails

(near Peak Hill, 13 ha. GCR holds 90% interest in the area of the old McPhails mining lease and a royalty of up to 5% nsr on the remainder of EL 5830. 10% of the royalty is payable to Metallic Resources Pty Ltd)

On 31 January 2005 Alkane Resources reported on high-grade gold intercepts that substantially increased the Hangingwall Zone resource potential at Wyalong One. The Hangingwall Zone runs south into ground on which GCR holds a royalty of up to 5% net smelter return. Significant Hangingwall Zone intersections on GCR ground include:

Hole No.	Intersection (m)	Gold (g/t)	Depth from surface (m)
WY 488	2	9.32	60
WY 487	5	2.87	80
WY 884	3	4.53	100
WY 337	9	3.48	140
WY 502	7	3.66	200
WY 408	13	4.30	250
WY 512	17	4.72	250

This zone may extend to the area of the old Myall United gold mine/McPhails mining lease, in which GCR retains a 90% interest.

BrightStar

(Laverton, WA, GCR holds a 2% gross gold royalty over E38/970)

On 5 April 2005 A1 Minerals reported three high grade drill intercepts from its newly discovered Northwest Zone, outside the licence on which GCR holds a 2% gross royalty. These intercepts are reported to have potential to extend the BrightStar Discovery Zone (BDZ) beyond the present 2 km strike length. The BDZ consists of a series of shallow westerly plunging shoots. A1 Minerals reported that the BrightStar project indicates: multimillion ounce potential; low capex required; low cost of production; toll treating option; and excellent metallurgy, with above 98% recoveries expected.

GCR holds a 2% gross gold royalty over E38/970, which hosts most of the BDZ.

NSW Miners and Explorers Conference

In 2003 and 2004 GCR convened the successful NSW Miners and Explorers Conferences. GCR has entered into an agreement with London-based Mining Communications (publisher of Mining Magazine, Mining Journal and other publications) and Perth-based Aspermont (publisher of MiningNews.net, Resource Stocks and other publications), to sell 80% of GCR's 100%-interest in the conference. In each year that the conference is held GCR will receive a 3% gross revenue royalty, free sponsorship of the conference and other consideration. Mining Communications and Aspermont will manage the conference, with input from GCR, to be held at the Sofitel Wentworth Hotel in Sydney on 17 and 18 October 2005.

DAVID TIMMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR

This report was prepared by David Timms, Managing Director and full time employee of Golden Cross Resources Ltd, who is a Fellow of the AIG and AusIMM and has more than five years' experience in the field of activity in which he is reporting.



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GCR AT A GLANCE

Directors

Christopher Ryan	Chairman
David Timms	Managing Director
Kerry McHugh	Director
Chris Torrey	Director - Exploration
Daven Timms	Alternate Director & Company Secretary

Registered and Principal Office

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Number of Shareholders

At 31 March 2005 GCR had 1,496 shareholders.

Major Shareholders

The share register records the following as major shareholders at 31 March 2005.

	%
1. David Timms	7.56
2. Metallic Resources Pty Ltd	2.69
3. John Dennis Quirk	2.43
4. Golden Cross Plan Managers	2.42
5. Forbar Custodians Ltd	2.26
6. Aurcay Holdings Inc	2.23
7. Piranha Nominees Pty Ltd	1.86
8. Erwin John Clayton	1.62
9. Sipa Resources International	1.46
10. Central Exchange Ltd	1.46
11. Cyprus Amax Australia	1.39
12. Robert Cameron Galbraith	1.26
13. Tasman Management Pty Ltd	1.26
14. Arnold and Ruth Getz Super Fund	1.22
15. ANZ Nominees Ltd	1.19

Cash Balance

At 31 March 2005 GCR's cash balance was \$2.45 million.

ASX Listing Code

The Company's ASX listing code is GCR.

Issued Capital

At 31 March 2005 GCR's issued capital was 216,703,532 ordinary shares, 1,250,000 options exercisable at 12.5 cents by 1.1.06, 3.445 million employee options exercisable at 10 cents by 11.11.2008 and 7.6 million Directors' options exercisable at 15 cents by 30.11.2006.

Shareholder Enquiries

Matters relating to shares held and change of address should be directed to the share registry:

Registries Limited
Level 2, 28 Margaret Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Ph: (02) 9290 9600

This Quarterly was sent by email.

To receive GCR's announcements by email, write down your e-mail address & fax to +612 9482 8488 or email to info@goldencross.com.au

Name

E-mail address

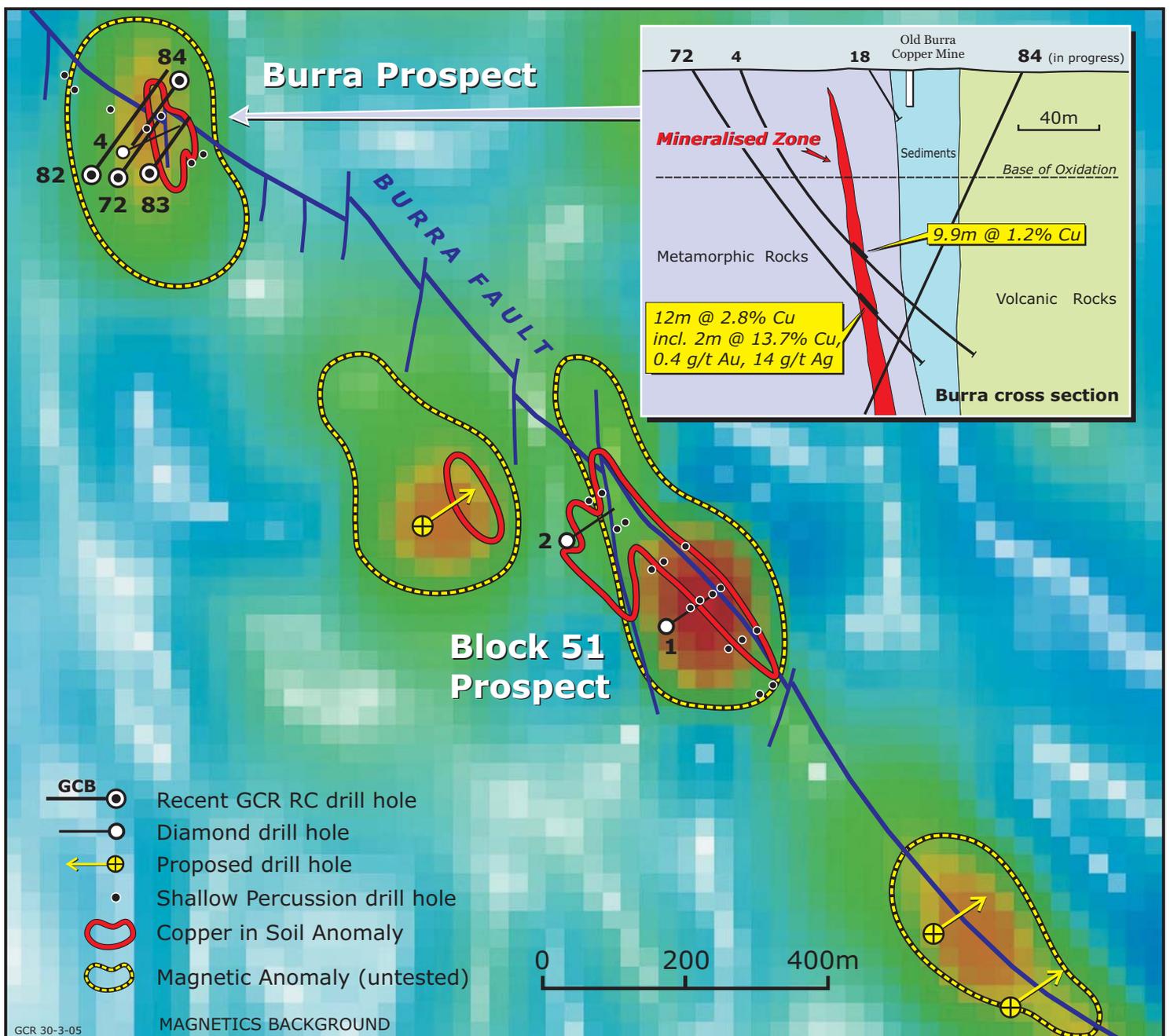
Website

Please visit GCR's website featuring the latest on GCR:

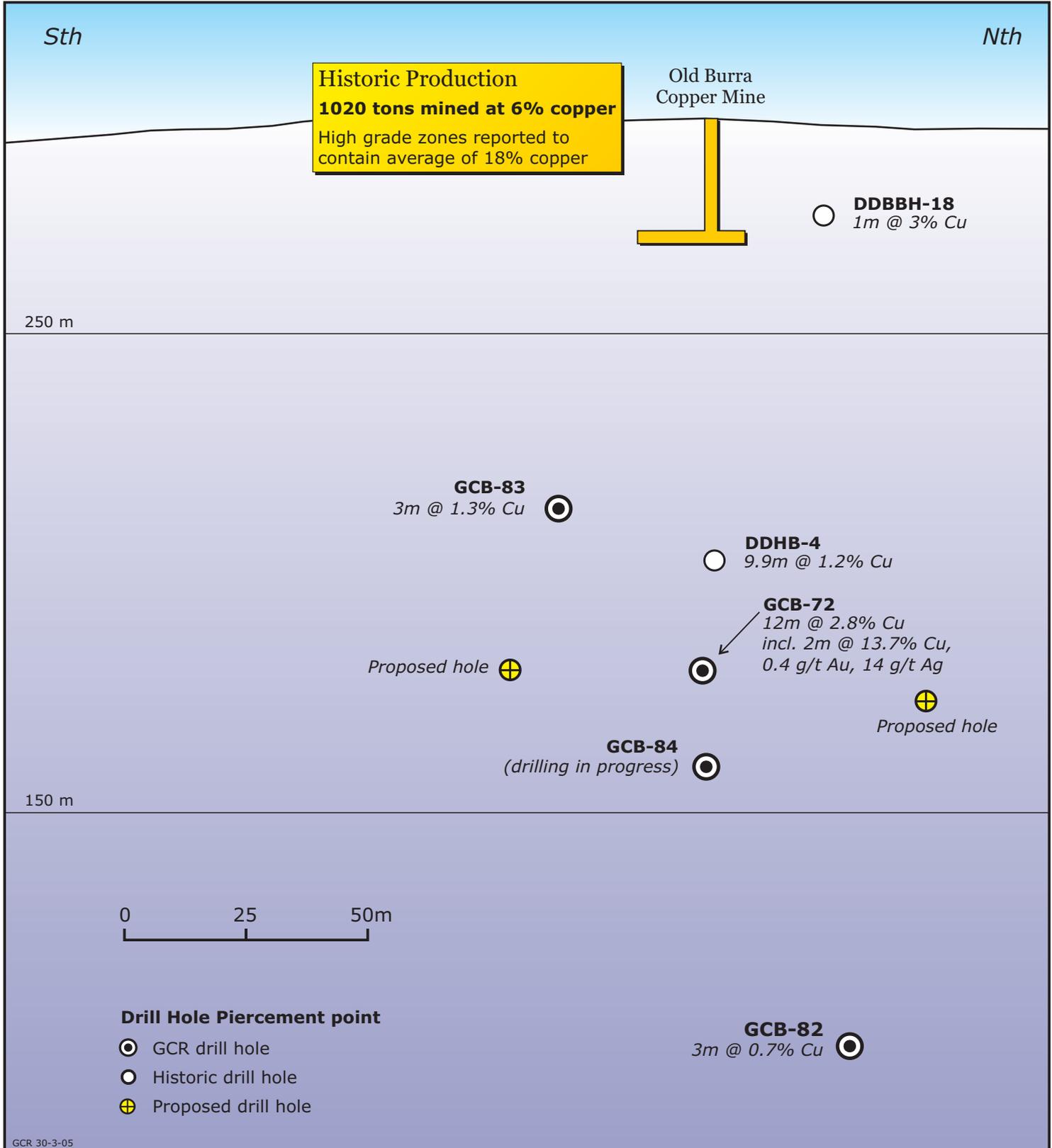
www.goldencross.com.au

General Enquiries

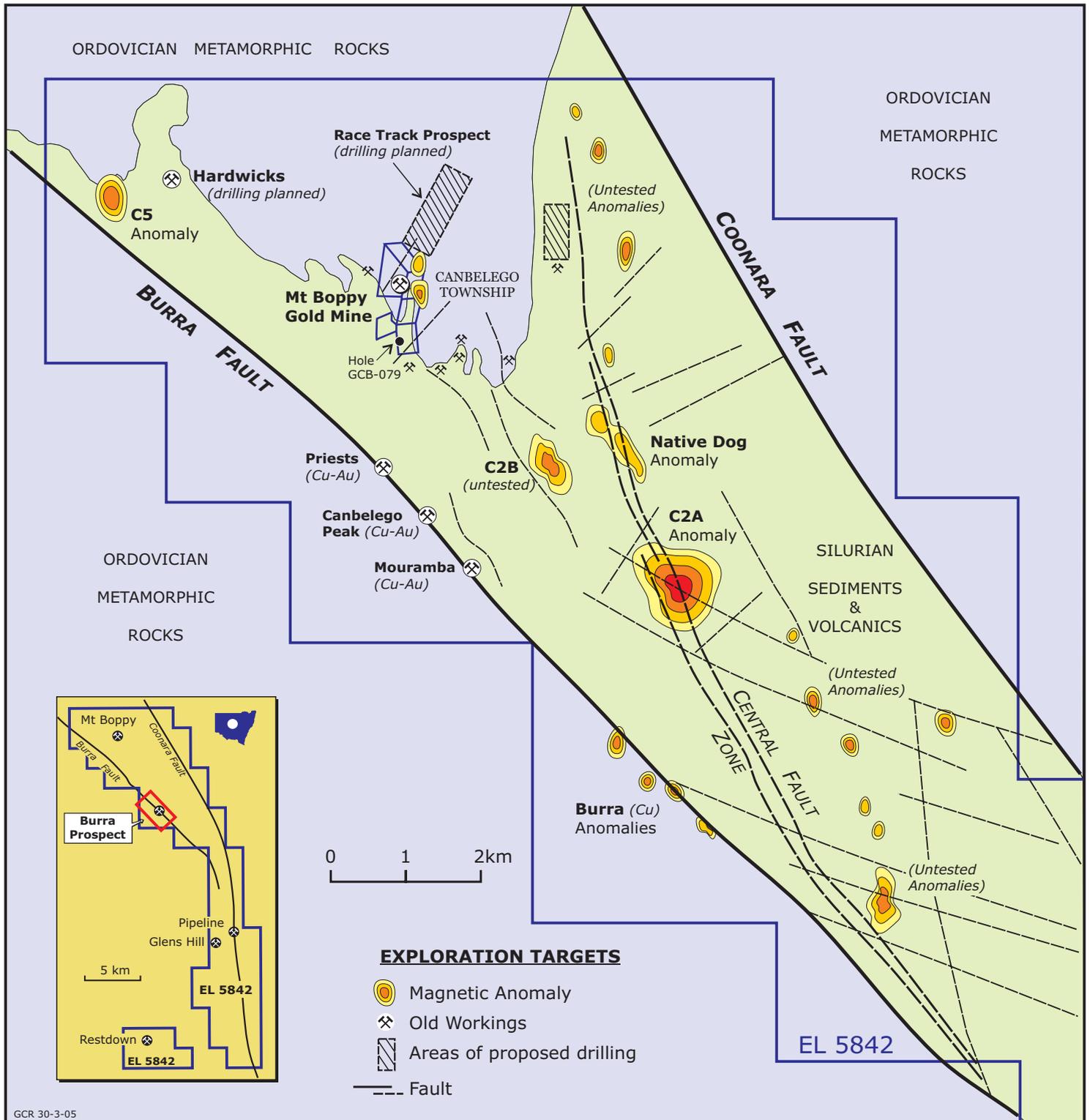
Contact David Timms or Chris Torrey at the principal office: phone (02) 9482 8833



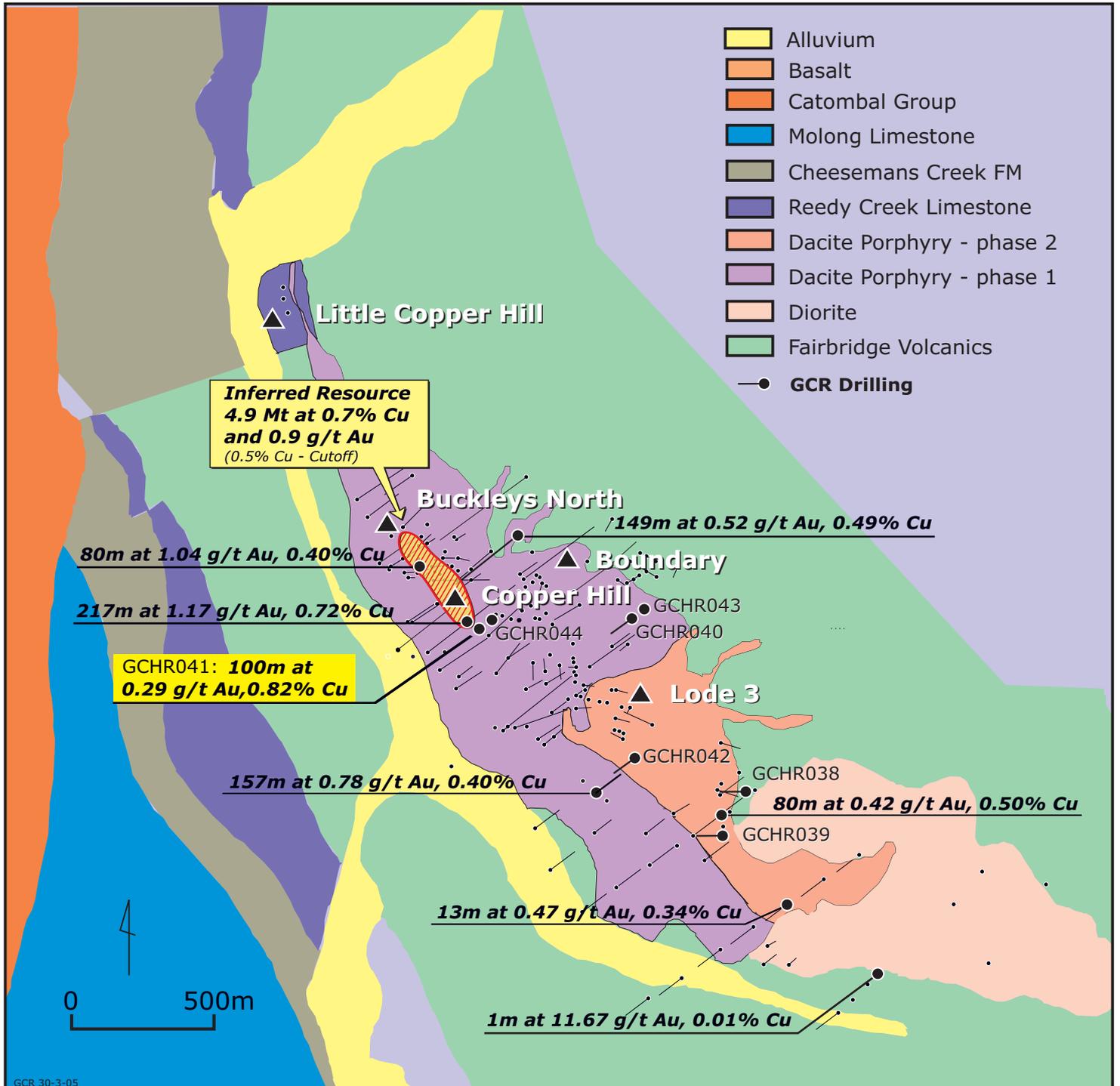
Burra Prospect: **TARGETS**
Figure 1



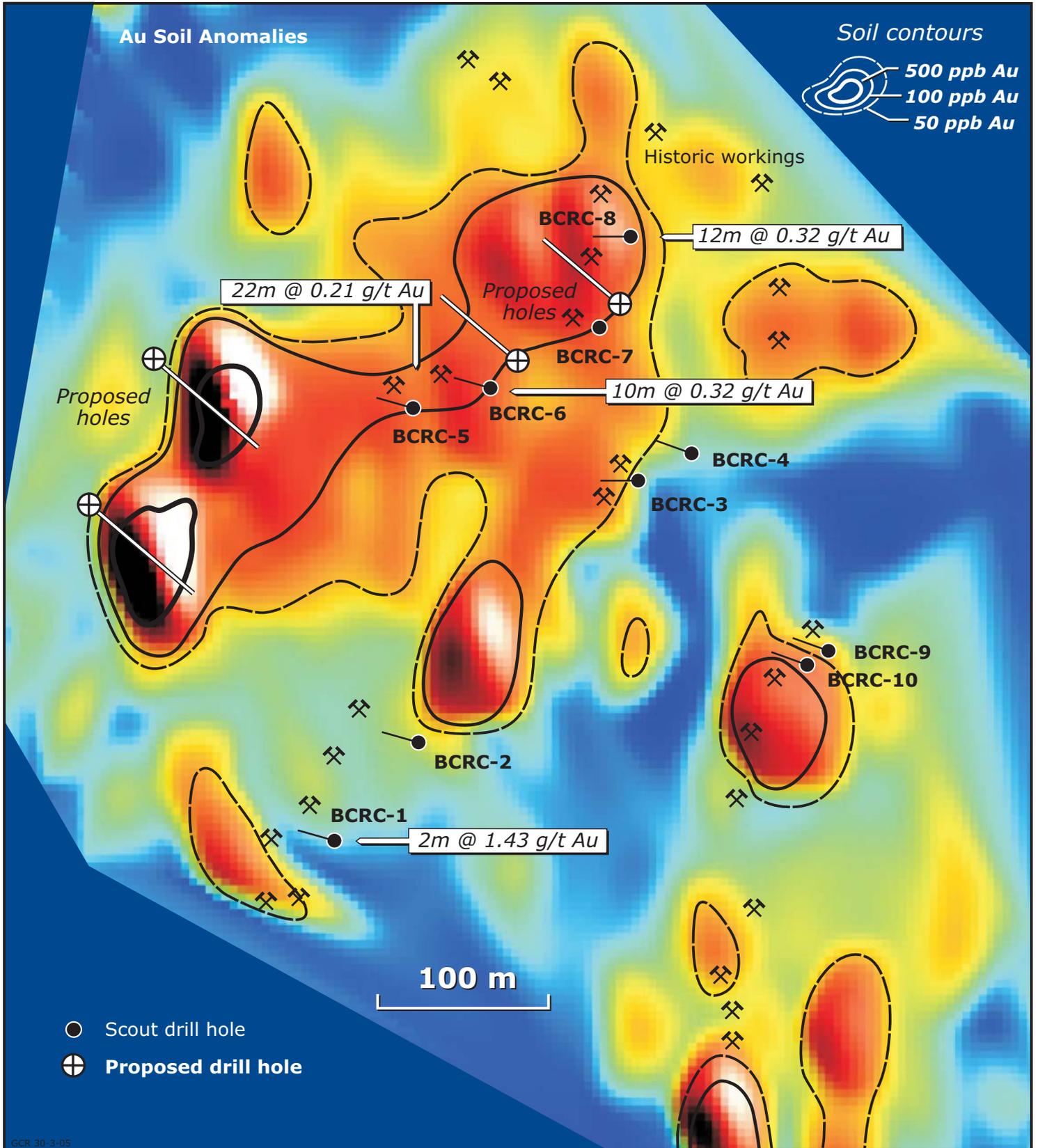
Burra Prospect: LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 Figure 2



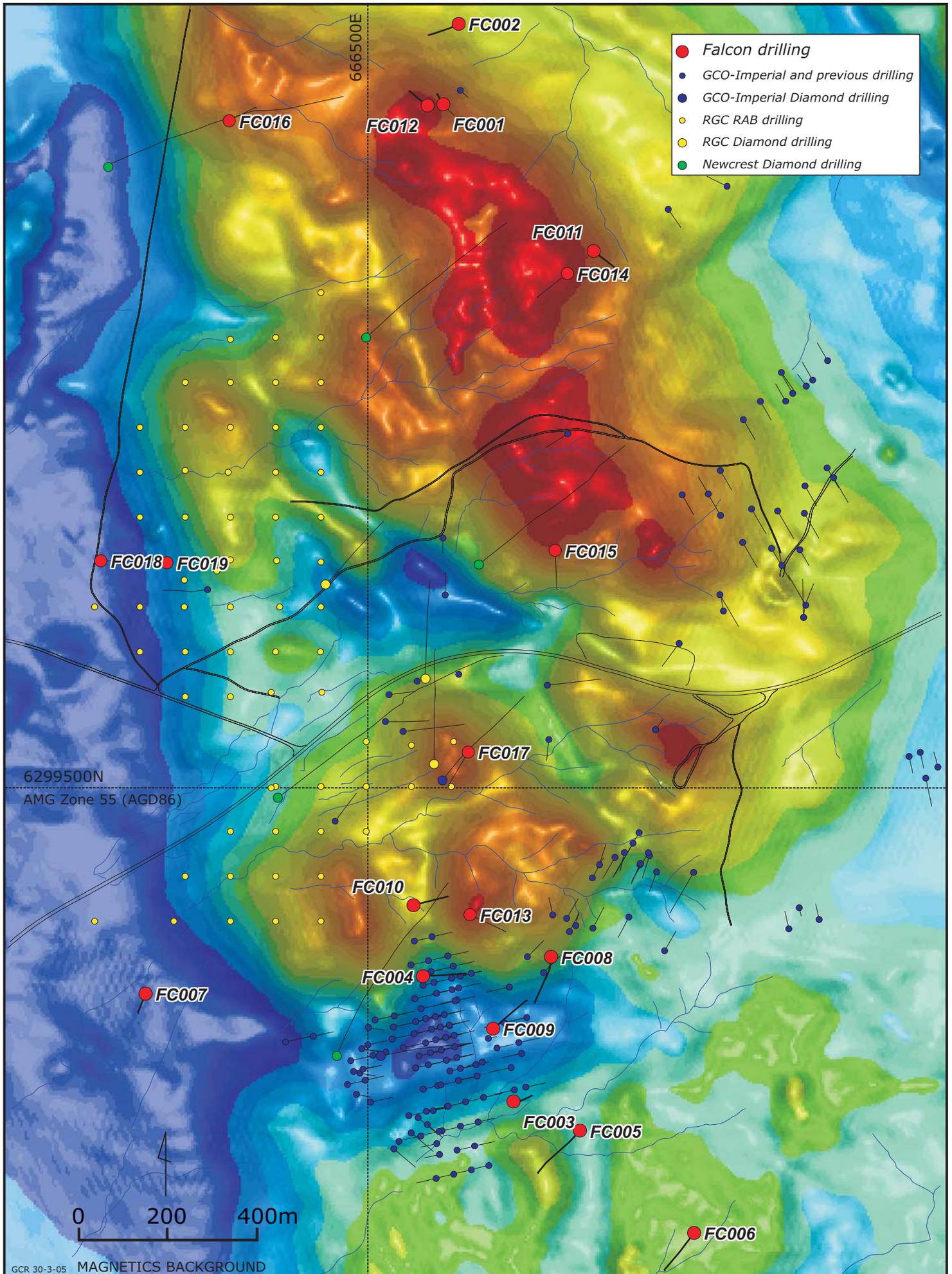
Canbelego District : **DRILL TARGETS**
 Figure 3



Copper Hill: **GEOLOGY**
Figure 4



Sunny Corner: Bob's Creek Prospect: **PROPOSED DRILLING** Figure 5



Cargo: **DRILLING**
Figure 6