

REPORT FOR THE MARCH 2006 QUARTER

HIGHLIGHTS

Solomon Islands Gold – Copper Project

- Solomon Gold plc admitted to AIM London Stock Exchange 10 February
- D'Aguilar shareholders registered at 8 November 2005 entitled to distribution of Solomon Gold shares on a pro rata basis. Registration of holdings on 10 August 2006

Nickel Discoveries

- Air Core drilling for 1,120 x 1m samples on Nickel-Cobalt projects
- Nickel mineralisation in altered serpentinite host over 3km² zone
- Previous leach recoveries up to 75%
- 14m @ 1.87% Ni and 0.08% Co intersected at Black Snake prospect
- 30m @ 0.46% Ni and 0.02% Co at Mt Cobalt prospect open at depth
- Prospective serpentinite belt over 20 km long
- New nickel targets in Poperima Creek prospect, near Monto, SEQld

Anduramba Molybdenum

- Review of scoping project economics reveals an NPV of A\$99m at a 15% discount rate. Anduramba resource is 20mt @ 0.07% Mo with copper and tungsten credits at a strip ratio of 0.9:1
- Three additional local targets with similar potential under field review
- Feasibility and development strategy under review

D'Aguilar Block Gold Copper Exploration

- Completion of first phase copper gold exploration drilling with 21 RC holes totalling 2,753m tested seven prospects
- Significant mineralisation at Gibraltar, Elginvale, Sawpit, and Peenam
- Moderate grade gold zones up to 8m @ 0.97 g/t Au intersected at Sawpit Creek
- Encouraging intercept of 48m @ 0.23 g/t Au and 0.22% Cu intercepted at Peenam Porphyry target – more assays awaited
- Several gold intersections at Sawpit Creek with highlights of 26m @ 0.54 g/t Au, 8m @ 0.97 g/t Au and 12m @ 0.51 g/t Au
- Broad low grade gold zones up to 68m @ 0.21 g/t intersected at Elginvale
- Zones of chalcocite copper identified in drilling at Gibraltar prospect – assays awaited
- Target generation at Winderera, Tansey, Breakneck Creek, Wongella.

Ban Ban Zinc resource assessment

- Review of the 1.5mt 7% Ban Ban zinc project identifies additional resource targets

New Projects

- New project areas applied for at Bathurst, east of Cadia in NSW, (Cu Au porphyries), Cressbrook Creek near Anduramba (Cu Au Pb Zn Ag volcanogenic massive sulphides) and Poperima Creek (Ni laterite) near Monto in Central Queensland.

Corporate

- Cash of \$1.027 million at end of Quarter

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ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST QUARTER

D'Aguilar Block Project

During the quarter the Company focused on its drilling program in the D'Aguilar Block. A series of promising copper gold and nickel targets were identified as a result of extensive programs by the Company during the past year and these were prioritised for drill testing. The most promising results are from the Nickel project on the Black Snake Plateau, 10 km south of Kilkivan. Discussion on the gold results is deferred to the latter section of this report

NICKEL

Black Snake Nickel Project (see figure)

Five RC percussion and 70 air core drillholes were completed to test the depth extent of the Black Snake nickel saprolite/laterite occurrence which previously yielded intervals with up to 2.9% nickel and 0.6% cobalt in shallow auger drill testing by the Queensland government in the 1960s.

Two of the latest RC holes and 15 air core holes intersected encouraging nickel and cobalt mineralisation in weathered serpentinite and saprolitic / lateritic lithologies (see table below). Using a 0.4% Ni cutoff, the nickeliferous zone extends for 900m parallel to and offset to the west of the Mount Mia serpentinite-Station Creek adamellite contact. Nickel mineralisation is up to 21m in depth from surface. Several holes stopped in nickel and cobalt mineralisation as the air core bit could not penetrate serpentinite below the weathering zone. D'Aguilar believes that primary nickel sulphide mineralisation may occur at depth and be repeated to hydrothermal alteration of the contact. Higher grade zones are also anomalous in gold, silver and zinc.

The presence of the nickel sulphide minerals violarite and pentlandite has been confirmed by mineralogical testing of fresh rock chip samples from the project area.

The mineralisation is open to the south. Further assessment is in progress to carry out infill drilling, and to ascertain best geological, geochemical and geophysical parameters to explore for extensions within the entire 20km long serpentinite belt.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection		Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)		
BLA-2	14372 Black Snake Ni	429841	7099782	70	60	6	20	14	1.87%Ni, 0.08% Co
BLA-3b	14372 Black Snake Ni	429854	7099906	70	60	0	14	14	1.15%Ni, 0.07%Co
BSN_A2	14372 Black Snake Ni	429631	7100302	-	90	0	7	7	0.87% Ni, 0.04% Co
BSN_A3	14372 Black Snake Ni	429594	7100306	-	90	0	14	14	1.12% Ni, 0.1% Co
BSN_A4	14372 Black Snake Ni	429566	7100335	-	90	0	9	9	0.77% Ni, 0.03% Co
BSN_A5	14372 Black Snake Ni	429538	7100373	-	90	0	8	8	0.5% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_A6	14372 Black Snake Ni	429525	7100407	-	90	0	8	8	0.74% Ni, 0.03% Co
BSN_A7	14372 Black Snake Ni	429502	7100439	-	90	1	5	4	0.52% Ni, 0.04% Co
BSN_A14	14372 Black Snake Ni	429508	7100353	-	90	1	7	6	0.56% Ni, 0.03% Co
BSN_A15	14372 Black Snake Ni	429542	7100295	-	90	0	2	2	0.54% Ni, 0.01% Co
BSN_B2	14372 Black Snake Ni	429805	7100000	-	90	0	13	13	0.47% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_B3	14372 Black Snake Ni	429866	7099998	-	90	0	21	21	0.53% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_B8	14372 Black Snake Ni	429874	7099694	-	90	0	8	8	0.68% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_B9	14372 Black Snake Ni	429928	7099694	-	90	8	14	6	0.57% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_E12	14372 Black Snake Ni	429087	7100525	-	90	0	1	1	0.46% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_E13	14372 Black Snake Ni	429095	7100565	-	90	0	1	1	0.49% Ni, 0.02% Co
BSN_E14	14372 Black Snake Ni	429100	7100614	-	90	0	1	1	0.44% Ni, 0.02% Co

Cobalt Lode Nickel Project

Three vertical air core drillholes were completed to test the depth extent of potential nickel saprolite/laterite associated with the historical Mt Cobalt cobalt-nickel mine, 4 km to the NNW of the Black Snake Nickel project outlined above. Up to 6% Co and 1.5% Ni was recorded from the

old workings by government geologists last century. Geochemical sampling by government geologists over the entire serpentinite outcrop of the workings and nearby Mt Clara outlined a zone of high grade nickel in soils covering over 500m x 500m.

The D'Aguilar drill holes were sited on a 40m spaced fence line along a ridge flanking the peak of the main hill some 200m west of the Mt Cobalt working.

Consistent nickel-cobalt (and patchy copper) mineralisation was intersected in COB-1 and COB-2 (40m apart), to vertical depths of 30m (end of hole). The holes intersected altered serpentinite or saprolite with minor siliceous patches. The holes bottomed out in + 0.5% Ni material in both holes as the air core bit hit resistance. Copper grades above 0.1% were encountered at the base of hole 2 and are considered encouraging. The main hill covers an area of at least 500m diameter of weathered and oxidised serpentinite. The host rock is very porous and laced by fine silica veinlets, characteristic of a lateritised nickeliferous serpentinite elsewhere in Australia.

Further testing is warranted.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA		MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection		Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
		Easting	Northing			From (m)	To (m)		
COB_1	14372 Mt Cobalt Ni	427510	7102199	-	90	0	30	30	0.46% Ni, 0.02% Co
COB_2	14373 Mt Cobalt Ni	427514	7102157	-	90	0	21	21	0.42% Ni, 0.02% Co

Metallurgical testing has been previously conducted on outcropping nickeliferous material from this area. A three month leach test recovered 75% of the contained nickel in a three month period.

Widgee Nickel

A program of ridge and spur rock sampling was completed over the Widgee Serpentinite in an effort to source the cause of elevated historical nickel drainage anomalies to 1,100 ppm Ni.

Results showed a large area of serpentinite with rock tenor of between 1,500-2,000 ppm Ni. No plateau or flat areas with potential nickeliferous laterite or saprolite accumulations lying over serpentinite were observed. Further work is planned in the area. Several hard rock occurrences including the McCarthy's Copper – Nickel prospect have potential to provide material to augment an operation on the Black snake Plateau.

ANDURAMBA MOLYBDENUM PROJECT

The Anduramba Molybdenum Project, situated 16 kms NE of Crows Nest and 1½ hours west of Brisbane, has been subjected to a detailed internal reassessment utilising external advice as required from mining and processing consultants.

A comprehensive financial model permitting sensitivity and risk analysis on numerous variables has been developed and refined for the project. Based on assumed mineral recoveries typical for similar operations, the model indicates that at the current US\$/A\$ exchange rate and metal prices slightly below current LME prices that the project should deliver a discounted NPV of A\$99M at a discount rate of 15% after payback of an estimated A\$46m in capital. The payback period would be as early as 12 months from time of achieving full production at a rate of 2 mtpa.

Prices for Molybdenum, the major product, have recently firmed around US\$24 per lb. Demand for by-product tungsten has been keeping tungsten prices above US\$250 per MTU, and by-product copper prices have moved well in excess of US\$6,000 per tonne.

Management is planning a program of additional drilling, metallurgical testing and site assessment ahead of undertaking an expedited full feasibility study. Work has also commenced on examining several additional exploration targets identified within 10 km of the existing resource. If realised, these additional resources would significantly enhance the projected earnings of the Anduramba

project. Further, management has identified an opportunity for enhancement of the grade of the existing resource with infill drilling in the centre and richer core of the deposit.

Investigations into high grade resources within truckable distance to provide plant feed to augment a plant at Anduramba are also planned for the next quarter.

Options for providing the necessary capital to complete the full feasibility and then fund development of the mine and processing plant are being examined.

BAN BAN ZINC PROJECT

Work continued on assessment of the Company's Ban Ban Zinc prospect south east of Gayndah. The deposit is of zinc skarn style and was explored by Esso, CRA and East West Minerals between 1967 to 1988 and has been reported to contain some 1.5Mt @ 7% Zn, with credits in copper, lead and silver. The 1.3km long skarn structure hosts the 400m long drilled lens containing the stated resource, however only sparse drilling has occurred outside this zone and the Company is investigating the along strike, lateral and down-dip potential of the deposit. Copper is observed to increase with depth in deeper drillholes.

A consultant's visit to the prospect during the quarter resulted in recommendation to investigate the far north of the prospect, along an additional 4km of strike, where intermittent but strong development of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, silicification and pyrite stockwork veining was observed. The southern quarter of the lode zone has received little drilling attention in the past and is considered by the Company to offer potential for further resources. Additional aeromagnetic anomalies in the project area have the same signature as the existing known mineralisation and represent further valid drill targets.

Exploration by past competitors has neglected the gold potential of the lode and immediate environs. Soil reconnaissance traverses are being planned for the current quarter.

COPPER GOLD PROJECTS

Drilling was conducted on seven gold targets at Sawpit, Kings Creek, Elginvale, Blarney, Peenam, Gibraltar and Manumbar during the quarter. Results did not reveal any ore grade intersections but continued to confirm large mineralised porphyry systems at Peenam, Elginvale, and Gibraltar. The drilling program has confirmed the Company's model for the emplacement of high tonnage mineralised porphyry systems and the Company is now assessing the results to determine the necessary exploration direction for the future. The mineralised porphyry systems discovered show that the faulted boundary between the D'Aguilar Block and the Esk Trough hosts high tonnage systems, however a strategy for the local identification of high grades to warrant resource definition has not yet been fixed. D'Aguilar believes that the presence of epithermal gold mineralisation such as at Manumbar still points to the presence of significant porphyry systems at resource grade in the area.

The best targets for follow up in the next quarter were defined at Court Le Roi, Breakneck Creek, Winderera and Dranes Gully.

Sawpit

The Sawpit prospect outlined in 2005 contains several ESE to SE trending soil gold anomalies. The best of these extends 1.5 km ESE, is 200-300m wide with soil samples yielding gold assays of >10 ppb Au. A NS trending dozer rip line was constructed to test the most prospective western end of the soil anomaly where several soil samples assayed > 100 ppb Au. The rip line defined a 115m zone assaying 0.69 g/t Au including 5m @ 5.88 g/t Au and 5m @ 4.1 g/t Au in an area of very poor outcrop.

Six RC percussion holes (SAW-1 to SAW-6) for a total of 771m were drilled during the quarter to test the strongest portion of the Sawpit gold anomaly.

The results of drilling are significant but disappointing given the excellent soil cyanide leach assays to 159 ppb Au and fire assays to 804 ppb Au results, and rip line rock chip channel assays of 115m @ 0.69 g/t Au.

After a review of the drilling data it is apparent that higher grade mineralisation strikes north-south, dips steeply towards the east and plunges towards the north. In hindsight it is evident that the rip line follows the strike of a narrow gold bearing lode. Thus SAW-4 collared to the west of the rip line did not intersect the mineralisation because of its easterly pitch. Similarly SAW-1 which was located to test below the rip line returned negative results because of the northerly plunge of the lode whilst SAW5 was drilled parallel to the strike but cut across the plunge of the mineralised bodies. SAW-2 (4m @ 1.83 g/t Au) and SAW-6 (8m @ 0.41 g/t Au) provided the best test of the mineralisation as they were orthogonal to strike and dip. SAW-3 was drilled sub-parallel to the dip of the mineralisation and is interpreted to have missed the main mineralised zone.

Review of drilling and assay data suggests that drilling identified a large volume of gold anomalous diorite (10-100 ppb Au). This is interpreted to coincide with the large ESE trending soil geochemical anomalies centred within the diorite. Significant mineralisation is however restricted to relatively narrow potassic/silicified zones adjacent to late stage fractionated syenite dykes. Higher grade mineralisation forms narrow NS trending zones within the broader ESE trending anomalies.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
SAW-1	14372 Sawpit	428898	7108647	360	60	6	8	2	0.19
SAW-2	14372 Sawpit	428920	7108666	272	60	6	8	2	0.11
						16	24	8	0.97
					includes	20	22	2	3.28
						70	72	2	0.21
SAW-3	14372 Sawpit	428875	7108697	90	60	18	20	2	0.1
						22	24	2	0.12
						68	70	2	0.45
						72	74	2	0.1
						80	82	2	0.12
						90	92	2	0.14
						110	112	2	0.12
						114	116	2	0.11
SAW-4	14372 Sawpit	428869	7108653	362	60	0	2	2	0.16
						32	34	2	0.16
						44	48	2	0.16
SAW-5	14372 Sawpit	428902	7108772	172	60	4	30	26	0.54
					includes	10	12	2	1.5
					and	20	22	2	2.55
						34	36	2	0.2
						40	42	2	0.13
						62	68	6	0.12
						70	72	2	0.13
						76	88	12	0.51
					includes	80	84	4	0.94
						96	100	4	0.2
						110	112	2	0.15
SAW-6	14372 Sawpit	428920	7108746	265	62	6	8	2	0.11
						31	39	8	0.41
					includes	35	37	2	0.83
						57	59	2	0.12

Peenam

Drilling of three holes into prospective porphyry targets was undertaken following rock chip assays with multiphase quartz veining assaying 3.82 g/t Au and 0.32% Cu encountered last quarter. Nearby a BHP drillhole from the 1980's returned an intersection of 116m @ 0.16 g/t gold in altered porphyry.

Hole PEE-1 returned an encouraging intercept of 48m @ 0.23 g/t Au and 0.22% Cu in altered porphyry. Hole PEE-2 intersected weaker mineralisation, but no Au or Cu exceeded 0.1 g/t and 0.1% Cu respectively. Hole PEE-3 testing the flank of a breccia hill 250m to the northwest intersected pyrite and propylitically altered porphyritic diorite. Assays are awaited.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
PEE-1	13361 Peenam	422084	7081673	225	60	16	64	48	0.23 g/t Au, 0.22% Cu

Elginvale –Ollenburgs-White Twine

Drilling of two RC drillholes was completed at Elginvale on gold anomalous areas outlined in extensions to existing soil survey grids. These areas were identified as intersecting points of NW, N and NE elevated linear gold in soil anomalies returning values in the 20ppb to 50ppb gold range.

Drillholes ELG-1 and ELG-2 both intersected long low grade intercepts of gold from surface of 68m @ 0.21 g/t Au and 66m @ 0.13 g/t Au respectively. This work confirms the Elginvale gold mineralisation as broad but lacking in consistency of occurrence of high grade veins that would allow a bulk mining operation.

In the light of the drilling results at Elginvale and steep terrain, drilling of the White Twine anomaly was deferred.

Ollenburgs prospect investigations were also put on hold during the March quarter's drilling program.

Results received from the "Old Town" area, outlined last quarter flanking the Elginvale grid, returned spotty gold results to 50 ppb Au. No coherent gold anomaly was outlined.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
ELG-1	14375 Elginvale 2	422874	7068912	270	60	0	68	68	0.21
ELG-2	14375 Elginvale 2	423274	7069093	325	60	0	66	66	0.13

Blarney

Drilling of two remaining holes BLR-4 and BLR-5 was completed on skarns associated with associated weak stockwork quartz veining following the initial three holes completed at the end of last quarter.

Results from the program were disappointing, with only one minor copper intersect of 2m @ 0.23% Cu occurring within weakly veined skarn.

The prospect is downgraded for further work.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
BLR-2	11192 Tableland	426490	7098850	40	60	8	10	2	0.23% Cu

King Creek

King Creek is a porphyry target located on the margin of the Esk Trough and D'Aguiar Block south of Kilkivan and is supported by extensive gold in soil anomalies peaking at 1g/t gold in an area of subdued topography.

Five drillholes were collared, with only KIN-1 and KIN-2 reaching target depths due to thick alluvium and clay horizons flanking King Creek preventing casing off of the RC drill string. Hole KIN-1 intersected weakly chlorite and / or sericite altered pyrite-pyrrhotite diorite below 56m. Best intersection was 4m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 76m.

Hole KIN-2 collared west of KIN-1 consisted of a basic diorite to 46m, then strongly silicified and sericite altered granodiorite to diorite to bottom of hole. From 51-55m there was a zone of coarse arsenopyrite fracturing. The intermittent silicified zones generally contain sparse sulphides with arsenopyrite the main phase. Several narrow low grade gold assay intercepts were identified, with a best interval of 10m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 52m.

Overall the results were disappointing with King Creek showing similar low grade intermittent gold tenor seen in other intrusive-porphry related mineralising systems in the D'Aguilar tenements.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
KIN-1	14373 Elginvale 1	417176	7092518	305	60	76	80	4	0.17
						82	84	2	0.1
KIN-2	14373 Elginvale 1	417218	7092490	305	60	10	12	2	0.32
						36	38	2	0.14
						44	46	2	0.22
						48	50	2	0.29
						52	62	10	0.22
						66	74	8	0.19
						82	84	2	0.11
				88	90	2	0.12		
KIN-3	14373 Elginvale 1	417137	7092545	305	60	20	22	2	0.15
KIN-5	14373 Elginvale 1	417130	7092529	305	60	4	6	2	0.11

Manumbar

Four RC drillholes for 462m were drilled north and east of the Manumbar north pit lode to target geochemically anomalous structures flanking the contact between the host andesite and altered rhyolite intrusive "dome" mapped in previous campaigns.

Although encouraging andesite breccias with calcite quartz infill, narrow calcite-quartz veins, calcite-quartz stockworks and silicified altered sometimes pyritic rhyolite contacts were intersected in all drillholes, no strong gold mineralisation was encountered. The best intercept of 6m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 38m in Hole MAN-1 co-occurred with a broad zone of weak stockwork calcite-quartz veining in andesite.

Drillhole	EPM & Location	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	MGA Azimuth	Dip	Significant Intersection			Grade (g/t Au) or as indicated
						From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
MAN-1	5187 Manumbar	436820	7083995	80	60	38	44	6	0.19
MAN-3	5187 Manumbar	436790	7083891	300	60	24	26	2	0.17
						38	42	4	0.13
						70	72	2	0.17
MAN-4	5187 Manumbar	436776	7083786	325	60	26	28	2	0.11

Gibraltar

The Gibraltar copper prospect was reviewed in 2005. Encouraging aspects were the recognition of well developed limonitic leached caps that may be underlain by a chalcocite blanket. Drill testing of these targets in the past was poor.

Rock sample assays from the field assessment demonstrated large areas of limonitic leached cap have copper values in excess of 200 ppm, and Molybdenum values in excess of 15 ppm, which may be indicative of an oxide copper chalcocite blanket.

Two holes for a total of 155m were completed on two of five drill targets. The drillholes were aimed at either the centre or periphery of the +200ppm copper contour. Three holes remain to be drilled by a suitable drill rig due to steepness of terrain.

GIB-1 intersected oxidised to weakly oxidised sericite-clay altered feldspar monzonite porphyry containing variable chalcocite, and weaker chalcopyrite from 22m – 60m below collar. Moderate to strong pyrite up to 5%-10% by volume occurred intermittently in the intrusive from 46m.

GIB-2 intersected oxidised to fresh chlorite-silica altered pyritic andesite, with weak intermittent stockwork quartz veining. No visible copper minerals were observed.

Assays are awaited.

Drillhole Id	Location	Easting	Northing	AZI	Dip	Hole
				MGA		Depth
GIB-1	13359 Gibraltar	437466	7108697	320	60	71
GIB-2	13359 Gibraltar	437432	7108545	140	60	84

BEST FOLLOW UP TARGETS

Court Le Roi

Further assessment of the encouraging results from the last quarter's drilling was deferred pending the outcome of other drilling in the D'Aguilar project tenements.

The quartz mineralised stockwork and structure is open to the east north-east and west south west, and may warrant further drilling down dip and along strike. Intersections of in excess of 55metres @0.4 g/t Au were recovered from drillholes in the last quarter

Winderera

Following the initial reconnaissance from the last quarter, D'Aguilar geologists traced unpublished reports that reported drilling within the relinquished Red Rock and Golden Spur mining leases and small surrounding EPM conducted for the holders by Gympie Eldorado Gold Mines in 1997. Shallow drilling had only been conducted under old open cuts at both leases, but does not seem to have been designed to hit the best epithermal structures. However GEGM intersected narrow veins at Golden Spur typically 1m true width with up to 29g/t Au. The local stream geochemistry and structure indicates that the vein system extends an estimated 500m under shallow cover.

At Red Rock GEGM tested under the open pit with two appropriately sited holes where both intercepted 2m @ 6g/t Au. D'Aguilar was able to trace this small high grade vein for another 200m as a trail of float to the south east before it disappeared under lateritic cover. The widest vein system seen to date by D'Aguilar geologists is the Tuffnut vein, located 100m north of and parallel to the one mined at Red Rock, and is up to 10m wide in places - made up of parallel veins. Best of three samples taken by GEGM was 14 g/t Au, but it was never drill tested.

GEGM did not carry out soil sampling on any of these prospects. D'Aguilar is currently undertaking a soil sampling program covering all these localities and is in progress at the end of the quarter. Initial assay results are awaited. Geological mapping and sampling, with possible early RAB/RC drilling is being considered on untested veins and any resultant soil anomalies.

Wongella – Gold Top

A second gold soil anomaly measuring 200m x 250m and open to the SW has been located 2.5 km NW of the gold-copper soil anomaly outlined last quarter at Wongella. Field workers reported

epithermal veinlets and stringers with the same orientations, along strike on the main WNW controlling structure as at Wongella. These veinlets are co-incident with gold cyanide leach reconnaissance soil values that returned up to 12 ppb Au

Further soil sampling and follow-up rock chip sampling and mapping will be undertaken in the next quarter.

Dranes Gully

Results from Dranes Gully confirmed poddy contact and skarn style mineralisation is apparent, with further soil lines locating spotty highs of 450 ppb cyanide leach Ag and 74 ppb cyanide leach Au. Rock chip assays of up to 28 g/t gold have been returned from the prospect in previous mapping programs. Drilling has been deferred pending the availability of a suitable drilling rig.

Breakneck Creek

A reconnaissance soil sampling program has commenced on the gold-in-granite project at Breakneck. Three reconnaissance lines encountered mainly intrusive derived soils in high relief areas with steep gullies. Assays are awaited.

NEW PROJECTS

During the quarter the Company applied for three new exploration targets:

- Bathurst, NSW

D'Aguilar has applied for a 160 km² exploration area south of Bathurst in New South Wales. The area covers the historic copper gold mines at Apsley, Red Hill, Davies, and Cow Flat. These historic mines and prospects had previously been regarded as volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. However D'Aguilar's interpretation is that they are skarn systems related to porphyry intrusions. The area covers some 50 different mineral occurrences. Mineralisation is characterised by the presence of such diagnostic species as magnetite, garnet, molybdenum and copper, with peripheral zinc mineralisation. The area contains a number of untested significant magnetic features interpreted as porphyries and NSW geological Survey notes refer to the Apsley and Cow Flat Systems as "Very Large". D'Aguilar believes that metal zonation patterns in the existing occurrences may direct the Company to a significant core mineralised porphyry system.

The area lies on the interpreted Lachlan Transverse Zone which hosts the world class mines such as Cadia (100 km to the west) and North Parkes as well as the Mineral Hill Mine.

- Cressbrook – Buaraba

D'Aguilar Gold Ltd has applied for sub-blocks over the Cressbrook – Buaraba Creeks area, located 15km west of Esk. The application area is considered prospective for volcanic hosted massive sulphide deposits (with or without gold) and stockwork quartz vein hosted gold deposits.

The application area covers a significant portion of the Cressbrook Creek group of Early Permian age. This suite of rocks contains acid to intermediate volcanics and sediments, and contains significant surface indications of propylitic and silica alteration and pyritisation.

A number of historic base metal occurrences are recorded in this geological formation. Small scale mining for copper, lead, zinc and silver occurred sporadically in the early part of the 20th century.

During the 1990's CRA Exploration in joint venture with Auralia Resources highlighted a number of metal anomalous zones from drainage, soil and rock geochemistry, with CRA drilling up to eight holes in and around the Kipper prospect.

Drilling by CRAE encountered significant gold and base metal intersections within the prospective Permian lithologies. Best results included 3 separate holes assaying 14m @ 1.12 g/t Au and 0.2% Zn; 8m @ 0.42 g/t Au, 0.9% Cu, 0.8% Zn, and 2m @ 2.37 % Cu. Several areas of base metals drainage anomalies and soil ridge and spur anomalies within a zone measuring 11km of strike length, have not been followed up since that time.

With the significant price rises in gold, copper lead and zinc in 2005-2006 D'Aguilar Gold Ltd sees an opportunity to re-evaluate the Cressbrook Creek area for economic mineralisation.

- Poperima

D'Aguilar has applied for a 40 sub-block EPM near Monto. During previous exploration by current D'Aguilar personnel and others, a north – south belt of serpentinite was noted along the Yarrol Thrust, passing through Poperima Creek just downstream of Ah Gooley waterhole.

This area is also quite elevated, lying at about the same elevation as a nearby Tertiary land surface with lateritic duricrusts, similar to other D'Aguilar nickel mineralised areas near Kilkivan. There is a significant possibility of nickel mineralised laterites in the area.

Should any such nickel deposits exist in the Poperima Application area, they may be amenable to cheap acid leach extraction techniques.

Solomon Islands Gold – Copper Projects – Solomon Gold plc float

During the quarter the Company's subsidiary Solomon Gold plc completed a £5m raising and listing on the London Stock exchanges AIM board. Shareholders in D'Aguilar registered as at 8 November 2005 were entitled to a prorata distribution of 10 million Solomon Gold plc shares and are entitled to be registered as shareholders on 10 August 2006. The Company has commenced exploration operations on Guadalcanal in Solomon Islands, looking for world class porphyry copper gold systems. Solomon Gold operations were not affected by the recent unrest.

On behalf of the Board
D P Cornish
Company Secretary
D'Aguilar Gold Ltd

CORPORATE INFORMATION & DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Christopher Rawlings (Non-Executive Chairman)
Nicholas Mather (Managing Director)
Ian Levy
Brian Moller
Vincent Mascolo

COMPANY SECRETARY

Duncan Cornish

EXPLORATION MANAGER

Julius Marinelli

GENERAL MANAGER

Greg Runge

REGISTERED OFFICE AND HEAD OFFICE

D'Aguilar Gold Ltd
Level 5
60 Edward Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Phone: + 61 (0)7 3303 0680
Fax: + 61 (0)7 3303 0681

SHAREHOLDING ENQUIRIES

Link Market Services Limited manages D'Aguilar Gold Ltd's share registry.

If you would like to monitor your shareholding online, you can do so by visiting Link Market Services Limited's website, www.shares.com.au and following the instructions.

For issuer-sponsored shareholders, if you change address, or if you have any other queries regarding the details of your shareholding, please contact the Company's share registry directly:

Link Market Services Limited
Level 22, 300 Queen Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Phone: +61 (0)7 3228 4000

ISSUED CAPITAL

At 31 March 2006, D'Aguilar Gold Ltd had the following securities on issue:

- 89.8 million ordinary shares
- 28.7 million 19.7c options expiring 31/3/06
- 2.1 million (unlisted) 12.7c staff options expiring 31/7/08
- 19.2 million (unlisted) 19.7c options expiring 30/9/08

AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGE ("ASX")

ASX Codes: DGR (Ordinary shares)
DGRO (19.7c Options expiring 3/3/06)

INTERNET ADDRESS

All Company announcements, reports and presentations are posted on our website www.daguilar.com.au

If you would like to receive news releases by email, please send us an email to info@daguilar.com.au with the subject "email alerts" or register your details on our website by clicking "Contact Us" and entering your details.

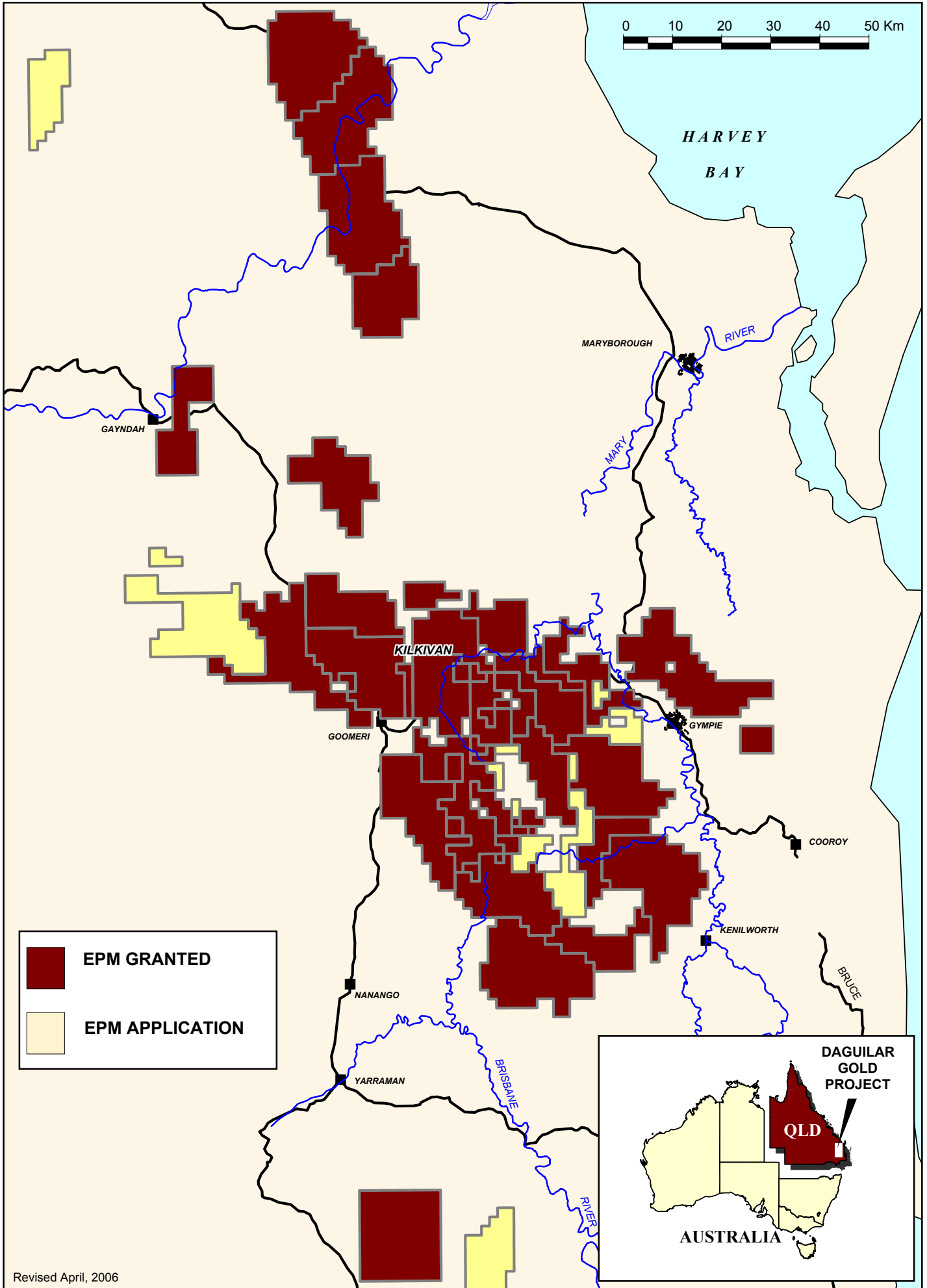
Website: www.daguilar.com.au

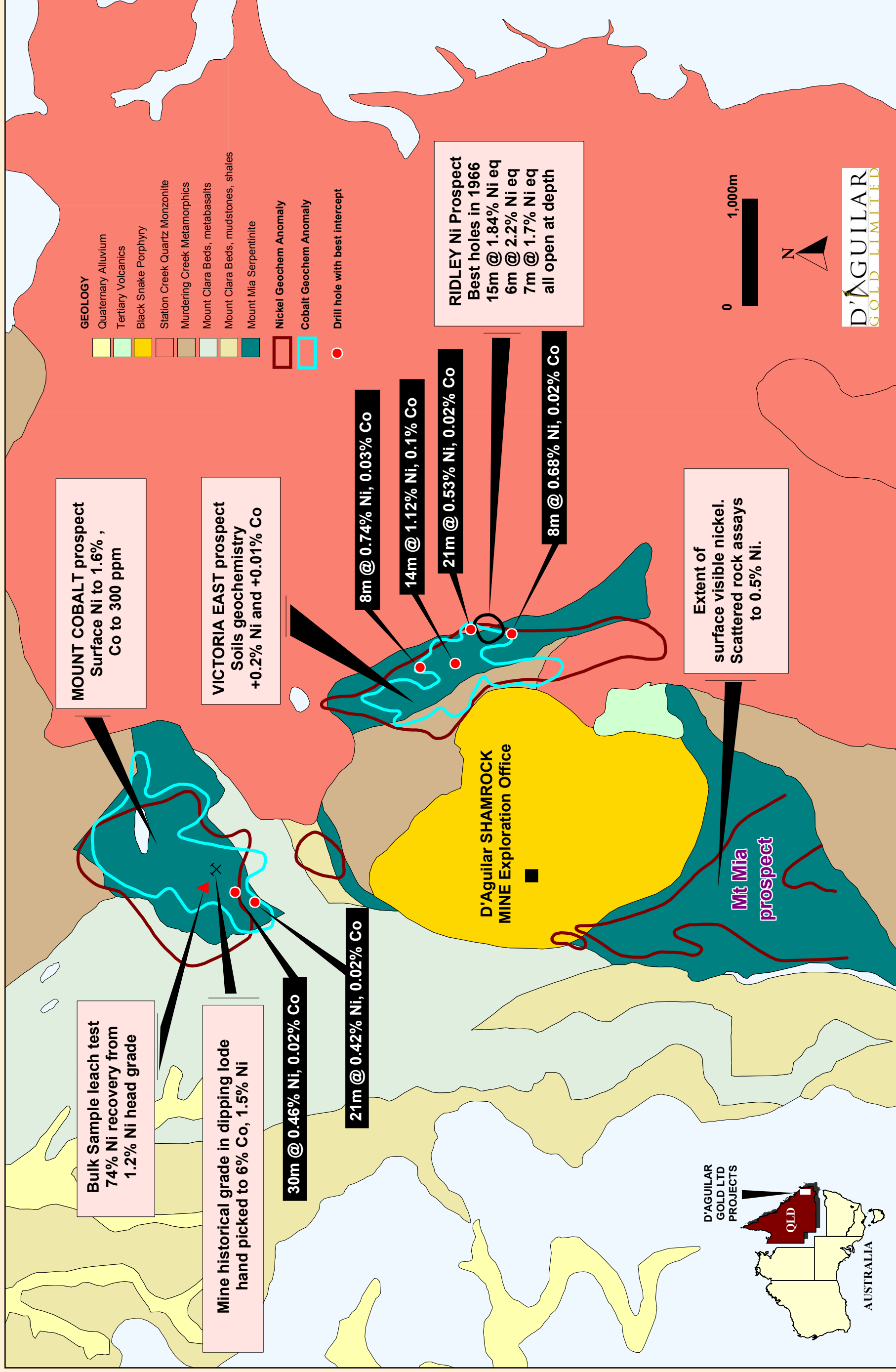
AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER

ABN 67 052 354 837

The information on ore reserves, mineral resources and exploration results contained in this report are based on information compiled by Mr Nicholas Mather who is member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mather has relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Reserves.

TENEMENT LOCATIONS





BLACK SNAKE NICKEL LEACH PROJECT
2006 1st Quarter Drilling Program - Best Intercepts