



THUNDELARRA

Annual Report 2016

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THX

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ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Annual Report covers both Thundelarra Limited as an individual entity and the Consolidated Entity consisting of Thundelarra Limited and its controlled entities.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder

It gives me great pleasure to present the 2016 annual report for Thundelarra. Our business and exploration strategies continue to leave your Company well-placed for 2017. The decision in December 2015 to acquire Red Dragon's portfolio of gold assets near Meekatharra in the Murchison district of Western Australia proved to be a wise one: hitting 7m at 24.5 gpt gold from 11m downhole in the first round of drilling at a project is always a good way to start! And when that is followed up with 80m at 1.9 gpt gold from 79m downhole then the signs are very positive for 2017 being an exciting year.

Shareholders in exploration companies recognise that exploration is a high risk game, but it is the potential for high rewards that attracts both investors and explorers. To have any chance of delivering such rewards, explorers MUST put money into the ground to test geologically solid concepts and targets in a systematic and technically rigorous fashion. Your Company recognises this and so manages your cash reserves prudently, while ensuring that at least two thirds of every dollar spent is spent on active exploration – "dollars in the ground".

A total of nine drilling programmes carried out during the year (three diamond and six reverse circulation) tested targets at six separate projects. Your Company drilled 66 holes for a total advance of 11,837m. Geophysical surveys (both surface and downhole) were also conducted at all six of the projects drilled. This is a significant performance for a junior exploration company and clearly demonstrates our commitment to aggressive exploration, especially during such depressed market conditions.

That said, it was very gratifying to see that in 2016, after several years of market downturn, we finally began to see signs of a long-awaited recovery in the resources sector, particularly for gold and lithium explorers. There is still a lot of uncertainty around overall market and investor sentiment for the exploration sector, but there are definitely some green shoots out there and there is money available for exploration stories with some substance. Thundelarra is one such story, as was amply demonstrated by the successful Share Purchase Plan and Placement that raised \$4.3 million at 5 cents in June to fund aggressive exploration programmes at our gold projects – particularly Garden Gully, northwest of Meekatharra in Western Australia.

Garden Gully and our other gold projects remain our current principal exploration focus for 2017. This is a direct reflection of the prevailing market sentiment, plus your Board's recognition, that the greatest likelihood for market success and share price appreciation lies with a gold discovery. However, this does NOT mean that we no longer have any faith in the potential of Red Bore. Far from it. The exploration carried out there in 2106 confirmed our geological models and we continue to believe that further VHMS-style mineralisation, of the DeGrussa style, is present there. However, everything we have learned from our exploration results to date points to such a prize sitting at some considerable depth below surface. The issue is therefore one of efficient use of your Company's cash reserves in the hunt for that prize. Until we have evaluated and interpreted all the data in sufficient detail to define a clear target at depth that we can test with follow-up drilling, it makes more sense to direct our exploration dollars towards the exciting new gold discoveries that the initial drilling has already delivered at Garden Gully.

Thundelarra has exciting exploration targets and has the money to be able to explore them effectively and efficiently for the coming year. This maintains our position as one of a relatively select group of companies that continue to be active explorers.

All the Thundelarra management team are shareholders in the Company. During the year we invested more of our own money into the Company through participation in the Share Purchase Plan, with some also making additional on-market purchases. We all have the same desire for exploration success as has every other shareholder.

Our exploration successes continue to be testament to the technical rigour applied by our geological team. Our prospects are not located in simple geological settings. If they were, it is unlikely that they would offer the exploration potential that they do. Exploration success will come from persistence and from patience. Whether it is assays, or geological mapping, or geophysical surveys, or petrological studies of the rock types found and the relationships between them, each successive set of exploration results gives us another piece of the jigsaw puzzle and takes us one step closer to completing the puzzle and making that discovery that we all want. Every shareholder wants quicker results and that is understandable.

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

But we ask shareholders to remember that we must continue to use our cash reserves wisely. If, as we believe, there is a substantial gold discovery to be made on our ground, and significant VHMS base metal mineralisation at depth below Red Bore, then it is not going anywhere. Our best chance of finding it is to be systematic and patient in our approach. Every exploration dollar must be made to count.

As I've said previously, innovation and creative thinking is the lifeblood of a junior exploration company, and this remains our mantra. Failure is not an option. Thundelarra's commitment to systematic and aggressive exploration will continue unabated in 2017. We will continue to pursue our dreams of exploration success, whether it be at one of our Garden Gully, Mooloogool, White Well or Payne's Find gold projects; or at one of our base metals projects Red Bore, Curara Well, Allamber or Sophie Downs.

As the nickel price begins to show signs of life too, perhaps drilling success at Panoramic's Keller Creek tenement in the East Kimberley may translate to share price rises for Thundelarra. We hold a 20% free-carried interest in that nickel tenement, which hosts the extensions to the Savannah North mineralisation and hence the long-term future of Panoramic's Savannah nickel operations.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our hard working CEO Tony Lofthouse; Director and Company Secretary Frank DeMarte; fellow Director Mal Randall; and our staff including Bridget Reid and new arrival Jenny Jones, for their dedication and efforts during another challenging year. Particular mention again needs to be made of the commitment of our Chief Geologist Costica Vieru. His technical expertise and rigorous evaluation of the geological data garnered from our exploration efforts have been of paramount importance to the exploration successes we have enjoyed this year.

Last but not means least, thank you to you our loyal Shareholders for your continued faith in what we are trying to achieve. I ask that you support the resolutions proposed for the Annual General Meeting and respond by having your proxies voting in favour of those resolutions lodged at an early date.

2017 is showing promise: we have exciting projects and the money to explore them and we will continue to do everything within our power to ensure that your continuing confidence is not misplaced.



Philip G Crabb
Chairman

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

In 2016 Thundelarra continued its commitment to aggressive exploration of its gold and copper projects in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Our 2016 flagship project Red Bore is adjacent to the operating DeGrussa copper-gold mine and prospective for repetitions of its VHMS ("Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide") style of mineralisation. Diamond ("DD") and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programmes at Red Bore during the year delivered further understanding of the unquestionably complex local geological setting and provided strong support for our model. Although the deep (900m+) drillhole did not intersect a new body of VHMS mineralisation, it did explain the deep gravity anomaly being tested and all evidence gathered to date continues to support our thesis that another VHMS lens is present at depth below Red Bore. The main challenge remains how to efficiently and cost-effectively identify follow-up targets to test.

Thundelarra's prudent management practices and our conscious decisions to prepare strategically for all eventualities has allowed us to continue to explore actively. The December 2015 decision to acquire the Red Dragon gold assets was met with a degree of scepticism and criticism at the time, but the results of early exploration, particularly at the Garden Gully Project about 15km north-west of Meekatharra, have entirely vindicated the acquisition. Drill intersections including 7m at 24.5 gpt gold from 11m downhole from the first round of scout drilling at Garden Gully's Lydia prospect were followed up with 80m at 1.9 gpt gold from 79m downhole. These results augur well for the next stages of work at Lydia during 2017, and they were not the only successes from the drilling at Garden Gully. A number of prospects there are showing signs of significant potential that will be tested in 2017.

Exploration at our projects during the year to 30 September 2016 included programmes of mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying (both surface and downhole), diamond, reverse circulation and auger drilling, and petrological studies.

Total expenditure for 2016 was just over \$4.7 million (2015: \$3.9 million), of which 67% (\$3.2 million) went into the ground (2015: 70% / \$2.7 million). The balance represented administrative expenses. Analysis of junior exploration companies over the years has shown that few, if any, *active* explorers can maintain effective performance with administrative costs running at much under about \$1 million per annum. Thundelarra is committed to ensuring that at least two thirds of all expenditure goes into the ground: an "explorer" that is not actually exploring is not going to make the discovery that can drive the share price up – which is what all investors want.

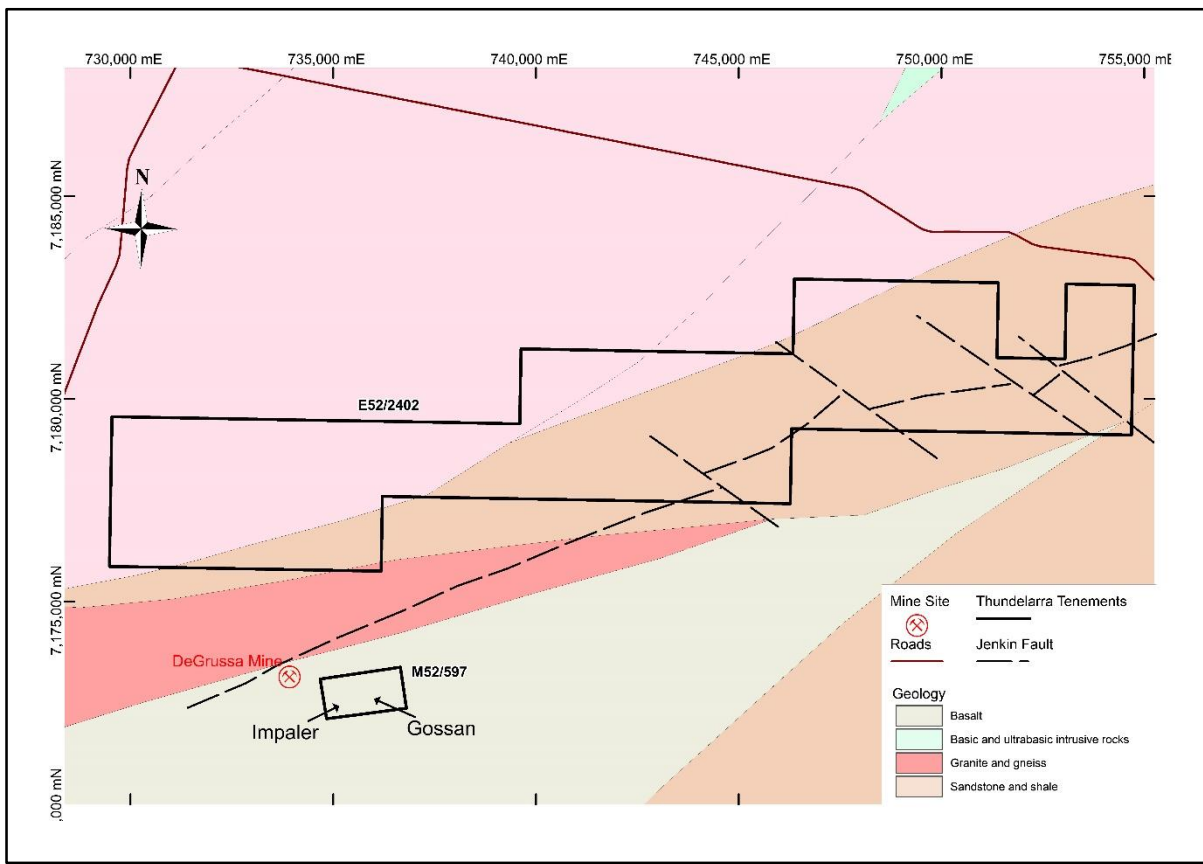
In 2016 Thundelarra carried out nine drilling programmes (three diamond, six reverse circulation) testing targets at six separate projects: Red Bore, Garden Gully, Mooloogool, Payne's Find, Allamber and Sophie Downs. The deepest was the 907m diamond hole TRBDD015 below the Gossan prospect at Red Bore. In all, 66 holes were drilled for a total advance of 11,837m, broken down as follows:

Type of Drilling	Holes	Metres Drilled	Prospects
Reverse Circulation	56	8,185	Red Bore; Garden Gully; Mooloogool; White Well; Sophie Downs
Diamond	10	3,652	Red Bore; Allamber; Sophie Downs
Total	66	11,837	

Thundelarra's 90% interest in **Red Bore** attracted most of the market interest from the start of the year, but by the end of the year the initial stellar results from the Garden Gully gold project had changed the focus. Red Bore is a 2 square kilometre granted mining licence at Doolgunna in the Murchison district of Western Australia. It is surrounded by ground held by Sandfire Resources for their DeGrussa copper-gold mine, whose treatment plant is about 500m from the western boundary of the Red Bore licence.

Re-interpretation of a gravity survey from several years ago identified the presence of a prominent gravity anomaly at depth below the Gossan Prospect. Programmes of RC (12 holes for 3,062m advance) and diamond drilling (7 holes for 3,380m advance) tested this and other targets.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



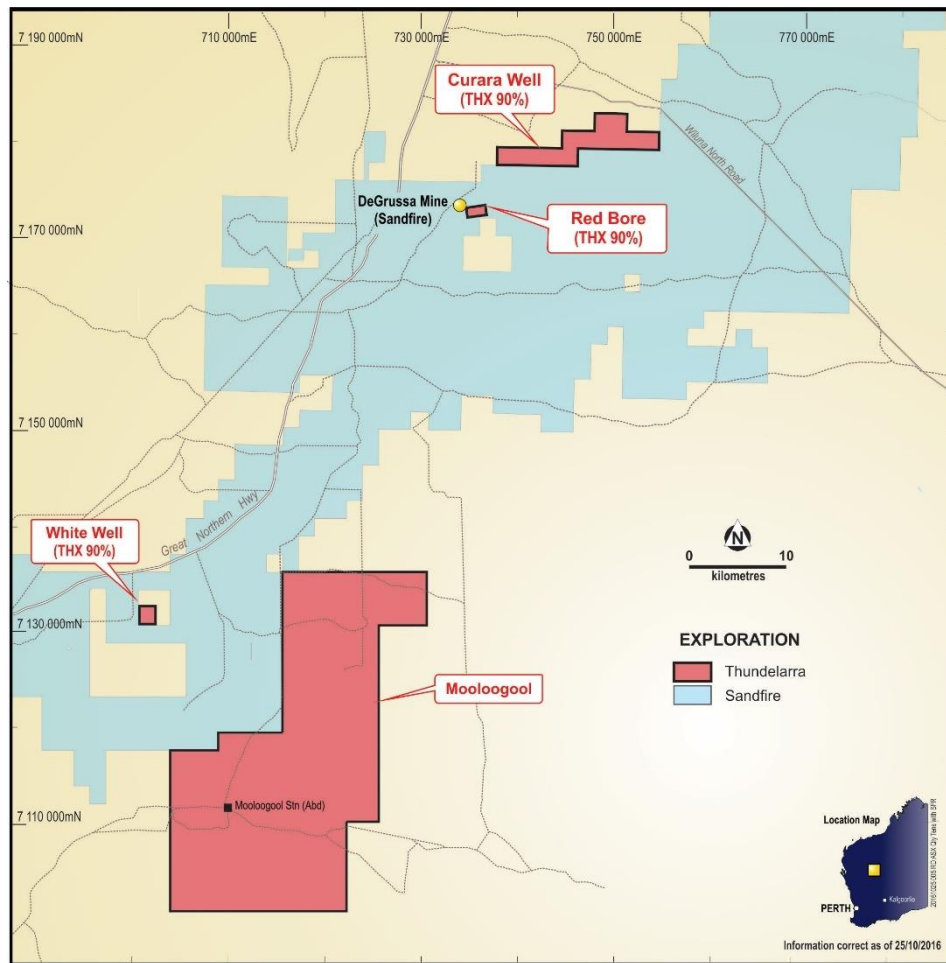
Red Bore (M52/597) and Curara Well (E52/2402) Project locations relative to the DeGrussa Mine.

Several kilometres east of Red Bore lies the Monty deposit. Discovered by the Sandfire/Talisman joint venture in June 2015, its massive sulphide mineralisation displays all the characteristics of VHMS-style (Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide) deposits, enhancing the prospectivity of Red Bore and the surrounding areas as it further supports the thesis that the district hosts a VHMS camp.

Exploration activity in the Bryah Basin, the main geological setting for the VHMS targets in the region, heated up during the year. The region's main player continues to be Sandfire Resources, which has been expanding and consolidating its landholdings and interests in the area. Thundelarra has strategic landholdings within and adjacent to the Sandfire landholdings. These include the Red Bore, Curara Well, White Well and Mooloogool Projects, all of which are prospective in their own right for base metals and/or gold mineralisation.

The entire Doolgunna / Meekatharra region is continuing to develop as a major exploration focus in 2017, both for further VHMS deposits of the DeGrussa style, and also for Archaean gold deposits.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



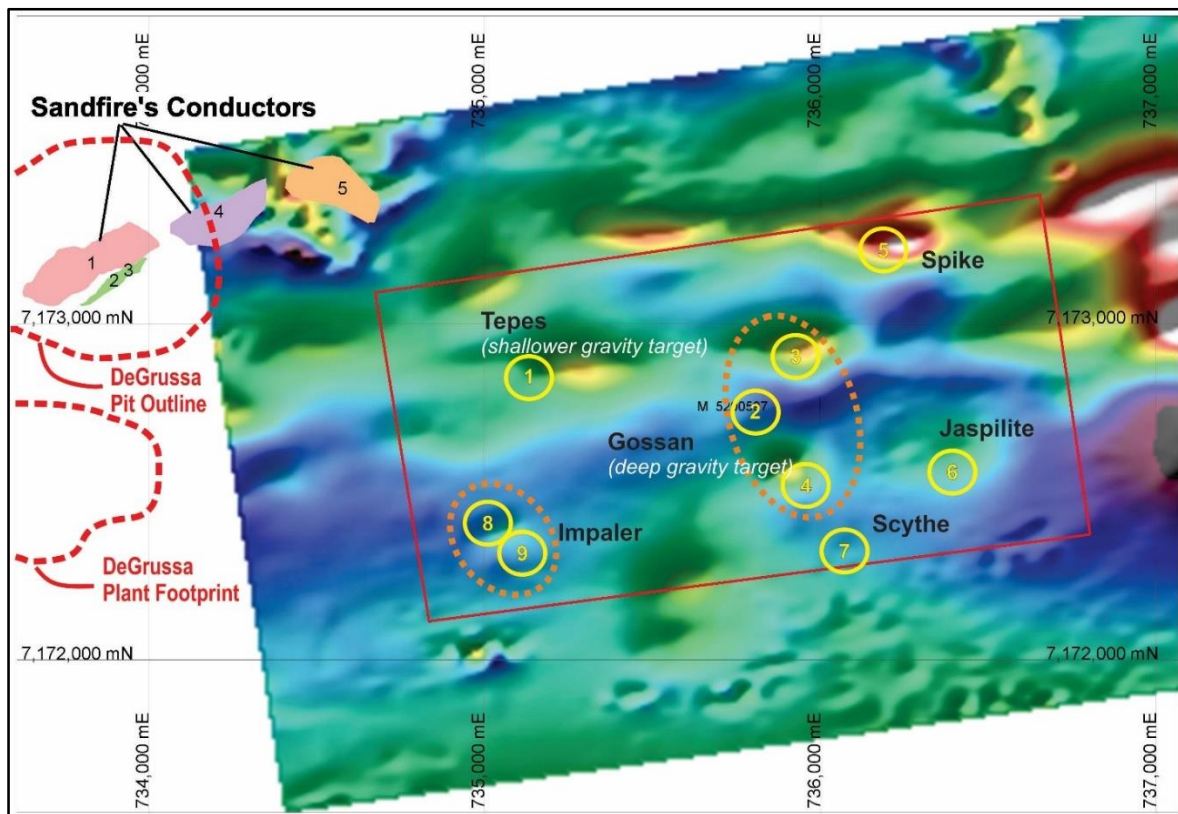
Location map of Doolgunna projects showing proximity to Sandfire Resources NL's exploration holdings and its DeGrussa copper-gold mine. Scale: grid spacing is 20 km.

The drilling programmes completed at Red Bore during 2016 identified and tested a number of targets, including those identified from reprocessing earlier gravity survey data:

- Target 1: shallower (~300m) gravity target not previously tested. Potential VHMS occurrence renamed "Tepes"; close to old "North West Gossan Prospect".
- Targets 2, 3 and 4: generating further geological data on which to locate the collar for the diamond hole testing the gravity anomaly identified at about 600m below Gossan.
- Target 5: "Spike". A previously untested magnetic anomaly.
- Target 6: "Jaspilite". Revisiting a magnetic anomaly not explained by earlier drill-testing.
- Target 7: "Scythe". Testing a conductor identified from previous drilling.
- Targets 8 and 9: "Impaler". Previous drilling had encountered difficult ground conditions. Interpretation of the deep diamond hole completed in early 2016 identified the theoretical potential for down-dip and easterly extensions of the geological setting that indicated prospectivity for VHMS occurrences.

Down-hole electromagnetic ("DHEM") surveys were carried out on selected holes, including the full length of both diamond holes. Selected intervals were sampled from the holes and sent for laboratory assay. Samples of relevant core were also submitted for petrological analysis in order to gain better understanding of the relationships between the different lithologies and mineralisation.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



Red Bore drill targets on TMI magnetic image. Surface trace of Conductor orebodies (to scale) and approximate location of DeGrussa pit and plant show proximity of Red Bore to Sandfire's infrastructure.

As at the end of the 2016 financial year, assays, petrographic reports and the final interpretations of the DHEM surveys were pending. All relevant assays, geological, geophysical, geochemical and petrographic data will be collated and interpreted to establish what follow-up work will be required.

Drilling delivered multiple intersections of volcanoclastic rocks of the Narracoota Formation, host to the VHMS mineralisation in the area (as discovered at both the DeGrussa and the Monty copper-gold deposits). The lithologies encountered exhibited peperitic textures and syngenetic sulphides typical of VHMS settings. As such, Red Bore remains very much alive for repetitions of the DeGrussa-style copper-gold VHMS mineralisation.

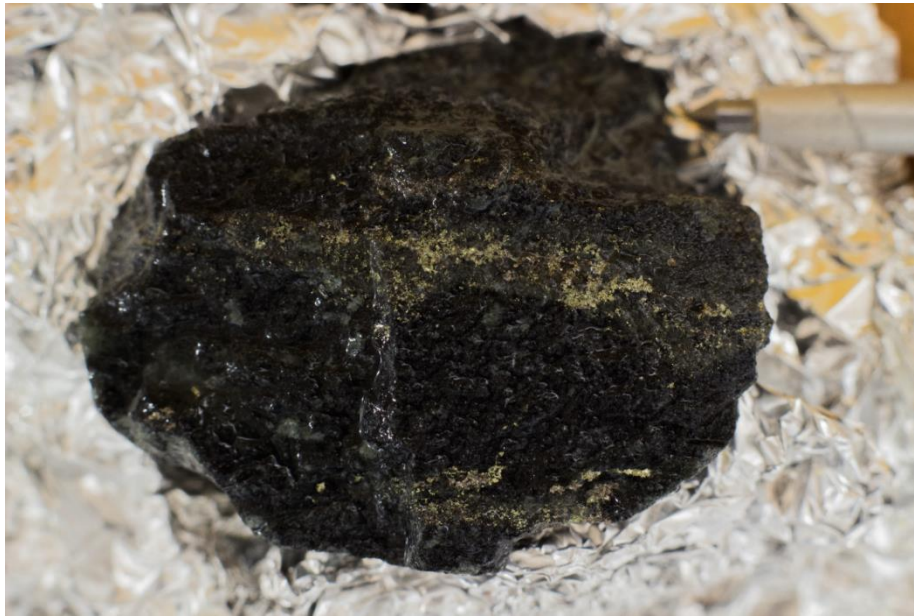
The 907m diamond drill hole testing the deep gravity anomaly beneath Gossan intersected 388m of dolerite (from 490m to 878m downhole), which would account for the gravity anomaly as a density contrast with volcanoclastics above and below. This results showed that the gravity anomaly has a sound geological basis.

Thin sulphide veins, mostly pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite, were noticed cross-cutting dolerite at 547.5m and narrow veins of remobilised sulphides were intercepted at 504.5m within the same thick dolerite sill. These observations mean Gossan remains prospective, but the drilling did not provide an explanation for the remobilised high grade copper-gold mineralisation near surface at Gossan.

Therefore, the possibility that the prospective host setting for a VHMS environment exists at depth beneath Gossan remains a real target.

At Impaler, the Narracoota Formation was intersected in each hole and peperitic textures indicative of potential VHMS setting were observed in a number of intervals. Sulphides in the form of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite were recorded in several locations, either as disseminations or as fiamme.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



Chalcopyrite (brassy yellow) and pyrrhotite (light brownish) fiamme within basaltic lavas at Impaler. Chip shown is approximately 1cm across in size.

Impaler continues to deliver results supporting the potential for VHMS mineralisation.

Although the 2016 drill programmes at Red Bore did not intersect new zones of mineralisation, the key continues to be persistent, systematic exploration and interpretation of the data collected.

It is important to understand that the results to date categorically demonstrate that the potential for discovery of new VHMS deposits still remains at Red Bore.

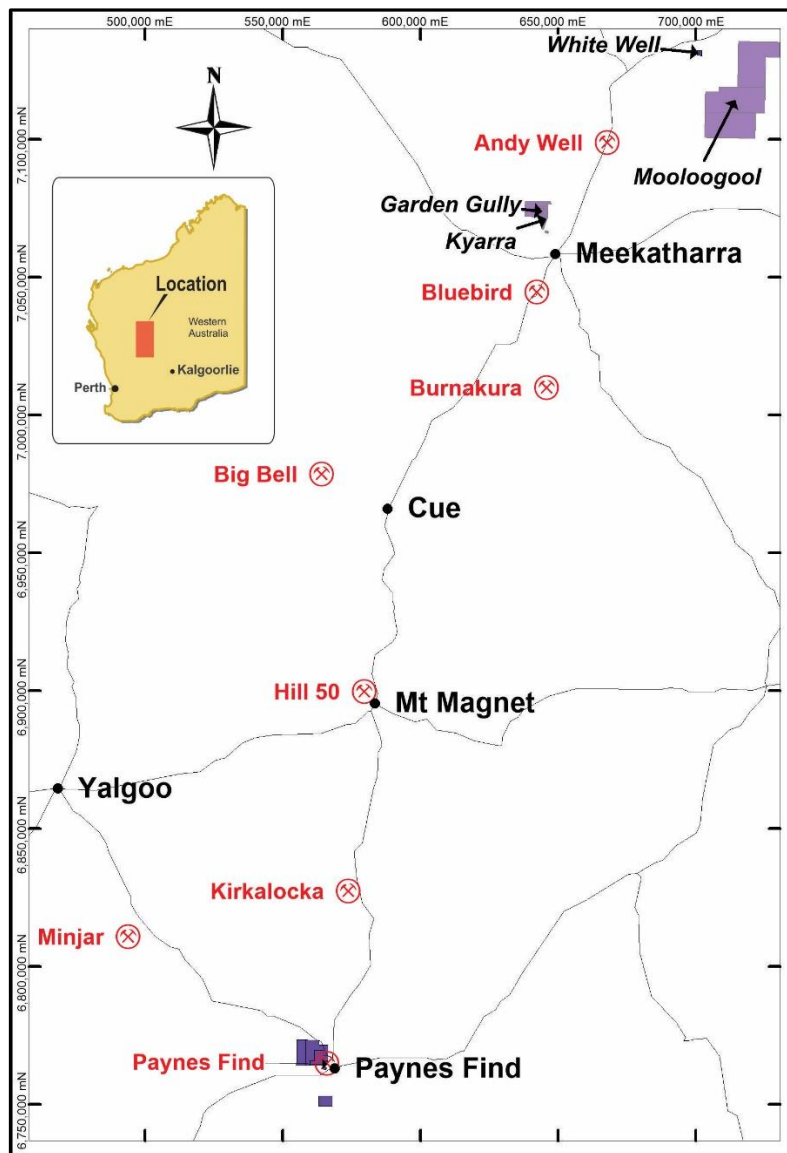
The 90%-owned **Curara Well** project is about five kilometres north of the Red Bore project. No field work of significance was carried out at **Curara Well** during the year, but the area remains prospective based on the conclusions of the 2015 field work, which tested several theories regarding the position and attitude of the Jenkin Fault Zone ("JFZ"), a major basin-bounding fault active during rifting when the VMS-prospective Bryah and other sedimentary basins were forming to the south. Conventional wisdom has such basin-bounding faults dipping towards the basin. Based on GSWA evidence from large scale regional AMT traverses and conceptual models developed by Thundelarra's geological teams, our exploration proved that the JFZ actually dips steeply the other way (to the northwest). This is significant as it opens the possibility that Bryah Basin sediments, including the Narracoota formation that is the main host of the VMS mineralisation discovered so far in the area, may exist at depth to the north of the surface trace of the JFZ.

The geological models at Curara Well remain valid but additional work is required to target the locations and settings there that may represent the best potential for a discovery. Curara Well remains a significant exploration project in our portfolio, but 2017 exploration will focus mainly on our gold portfolio and on further evaluation of Red Bore.

In December 2015 Thundelarra acquired Red Dragon Mines NL, an unlisted company with a portfolio of West Australian early-stage gold exploration prospects. The portfolio comprises four main projects, that are close to established infrastructure and to established and operating gold plants with surplus capacity, in active gold exploration provinces.

Garden Gully, Mooloogool and White Well are in the vicinity of Meekatharra, close to the Andy Well gold plant (Doray Minerals; ~300ktpa) and the Bluebird Gold Plant (Metals Ex; ~3.1 Mtpa).

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



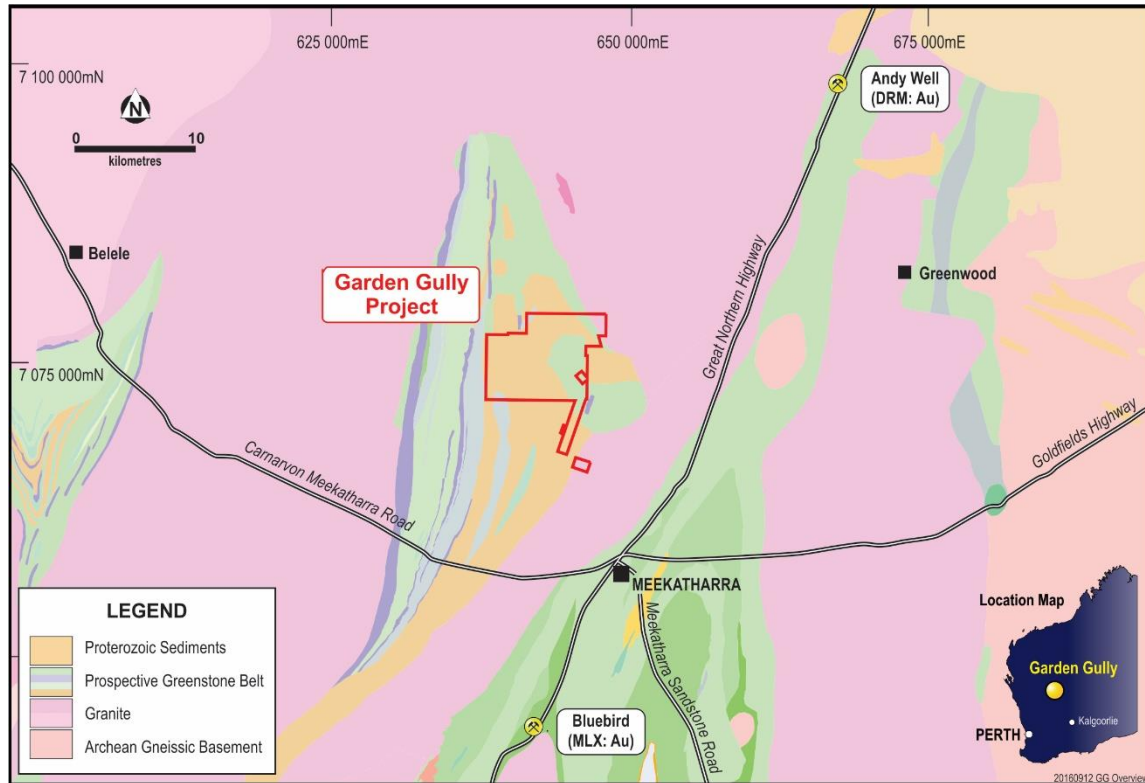
Western Australia: location map of Red Dragon Gold Projects

The **Paynes Find** project is located further south, 140km south of Mount Magnet. It is next to the Great Northern Highway, with most of the project area less than 5 kms from the Paynes Find Battery. It is 85km south of the Kirkalocka gold plant, (nominal treatment capacity 1.6-2.2 Mtpa) which is currently on care and maintenance.

The **Garden Gully** Project comprises 1 EL and 12 PLs totalling approximately 65km², located about 10km north-northwest of Meekatharra. The area encompasses a number of historic gold mines with aggregate recorded production of 20,718 oz gold at an average grade of 21.7 gpt.

Local infrastructure is excellent, with two operating gold treatment plants nearby: Doray Minerals' Andy Well plant (~300ktpa) and Metals Ex's Bluebird Plant (~3.1 Mtpa). Both companies are actively exploring their tenements, which abut a large part of Thundelarra's project area, in their search for additional mineralisation for their plants.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



Garden Gully location showing proximity to local plant and infrastructure.

During 2016 two drill programmes were conducted at the Project. An initial scout drilling programme of 28 RC holes were drilled for a total advance of 2,278m using a narrow diameter hammer. The programme was an unqualified success, and even though 20 of the 28 holes were abandoned before reaching target depth for various technical reasons, **11 significant targets were generated.**

Visible gold in quartz drill chips characterised the best intersection, at the **Lydia** Prospect:

7m at 24.5 gpt Au (re-sampled assay 17.7 gpt Au) from 11m in hole TGGRC018

Mineralisation was also intersected ~100m south in the primary zone below the base of oxidation:

37m at 1.8 gpt Au from 71m downhole in hole TGGRC026
including **12m at 4.0 gpt Au** from 96m downhole

Gold mineralisation was intersected in six out of the eight holes drilled at Lydia, which tested only 120m of the prospective structure.

These results were exceptional for a first pass programme and a programme of follow-up drilling commenced just before the end of the 2016 financial year.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



Visible gold in drill chips from the Lydia Prospect, Garden Gully project.

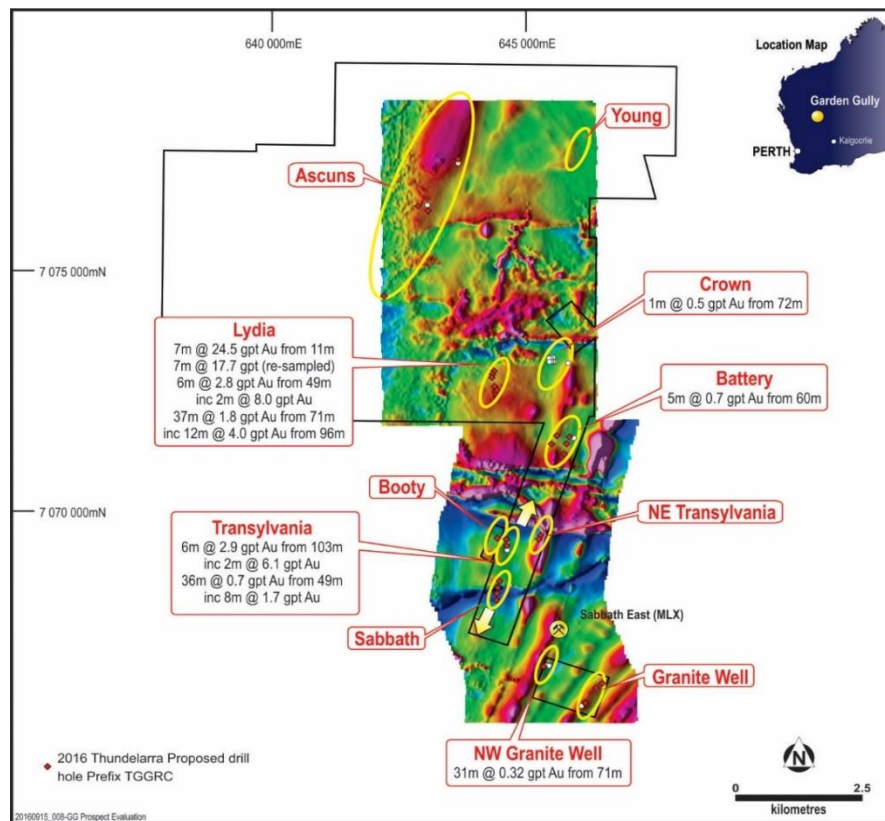
Prospect	Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)
Lydia	TGGRC014	23	30	7m	0.5
	and	35	44	9m	0.5
	TGGRC015	49	55	6m	2.8
	inc	49	51	2m	8.0
	TGGRC017	74	75	1m	0.5
	TGGRC018	11	18	7m	24.5
	inc	11	18	7m	17.8
	TGGRC019	76	77	1m	0.5
	TGGRC026	48m	51m	3m	1.2
	and	71m	108m	37m	1.8
	inc	96m	108m	12m	4.0
North Granite Well	TGGRC002	32	39	7m	0.44
	inc	33	36	3m	0.79
	TGGRC003	49	53	4m	0.93
	TGGRC004	71	102	31m	0.32
Crown	TGGRC010	72	73	1m	0.47
Battery	TGGRC020	60	65	5m	0.72
Transylvania	TGGRC022	19	21	2m	0.72
	and	103	109	6m	2.85
	inc	106	108	2m	6.13
	TGGRC024	49	85	36m	0.68
	inc	69	77	8m	1.73
	and	81	85	4m	1.23

Significant drill intercepts. See ASX releases of 13, 14 September 2016 for all assays.

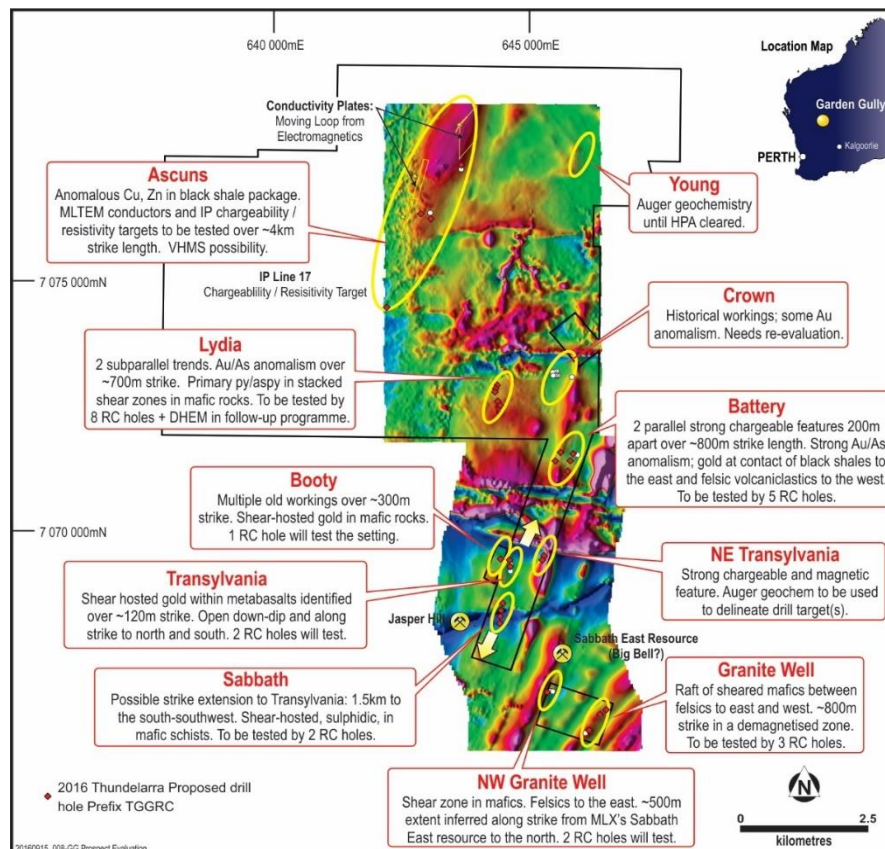
Full results were reported in ASX announcements dated 27 and 29 July; and 13 and 14 September 2016. Follow-up drilling details were reported in the ASX announcement of 22 September 2016.

The scout programme identified eleven prospects: **Lydia, Booty, Transylvania, Sabbath, NW Granite Well, Granite Well, Battery, NE Transylvania, Crown, Young and Ascuns.** Exploration in 2107 will focus on following up these prospects.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS



Garden Gully Prospects with significant gold intersections, shown on TMI image.



Garden Gully Prospects with target descriptions, shown on TMI image.

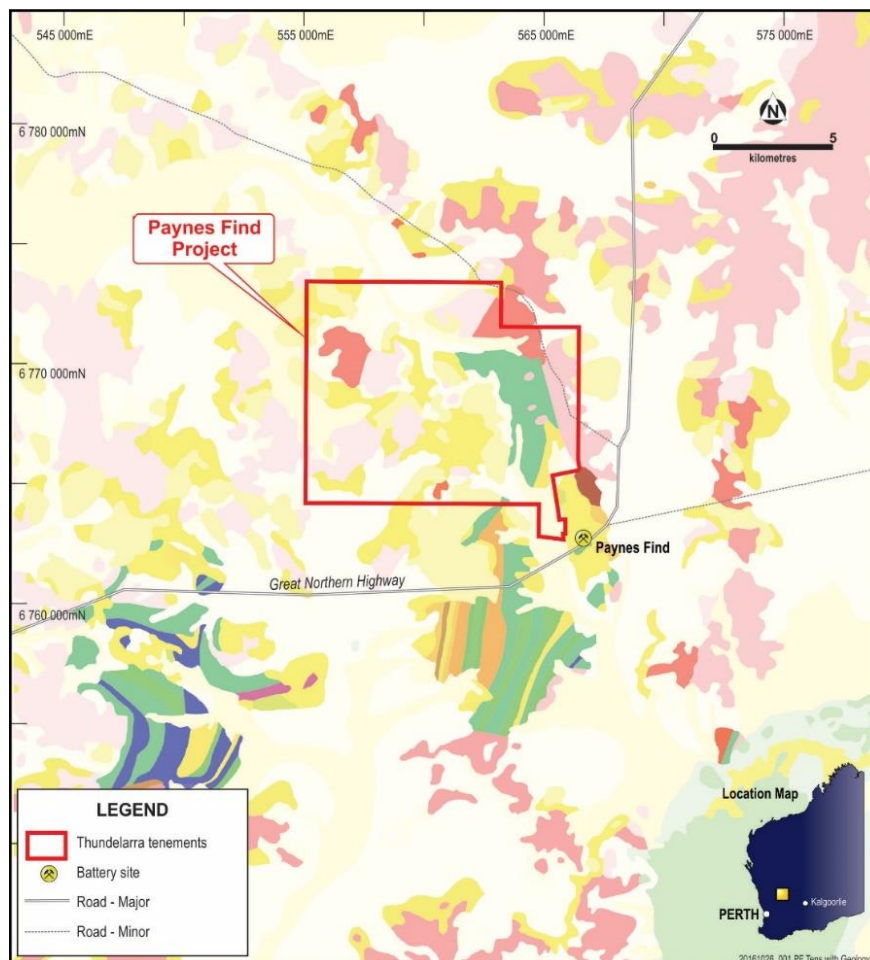
CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Garden Gully has already generated eleven significant targets from first pass exploration, with an aggregate potential strike length of more than 10 km identified to date. This offers great potential for a discovery. Deeper follow-up drilling commenced just before the end of the 2016 financial year and will continue as the Company's primary exploration focus in 2017.

Mooloogool comprises 3 ELs for a total area of approximately 554.5km², located about 100km northeast of Meekatharra. It has undergone limited historical exploration but the area is currently the focus of extensive exploration activity by several companies, including the ASX-listed Sandfire Resources NL which entered into an arrangement with another ASX-listed explorer Enterprise Metals (ENT), the registered holder of tenements that abut the Mooloogool Project.

White Well comprises 2 PLs for a total area of 308ha (~3km²). It is located approximately 90km northeast of Meekatharra. The White Well project area is also surrounded by tenements the subject of current active exploration by Sandfire Resources NL (SFR) following its arrangement with the registered tenement holder Enterprise Metals (ENT) in late 2016.

Paynes Find comprises 4 ELs and 2 PLs for a total area of approximately 117km². The Project is located approximately 140km south of Mount Magnet along the Great Northern Highway. Sparse evidence of modern exploration over the area, despite proximity to a number of significant old gold mines. Mineralisation is shear-related hosted by gneiss. Recorded historical gold production totalled about 46,000 ounces from 60,000t grading 24 gpt from lodes in plunging shoots.

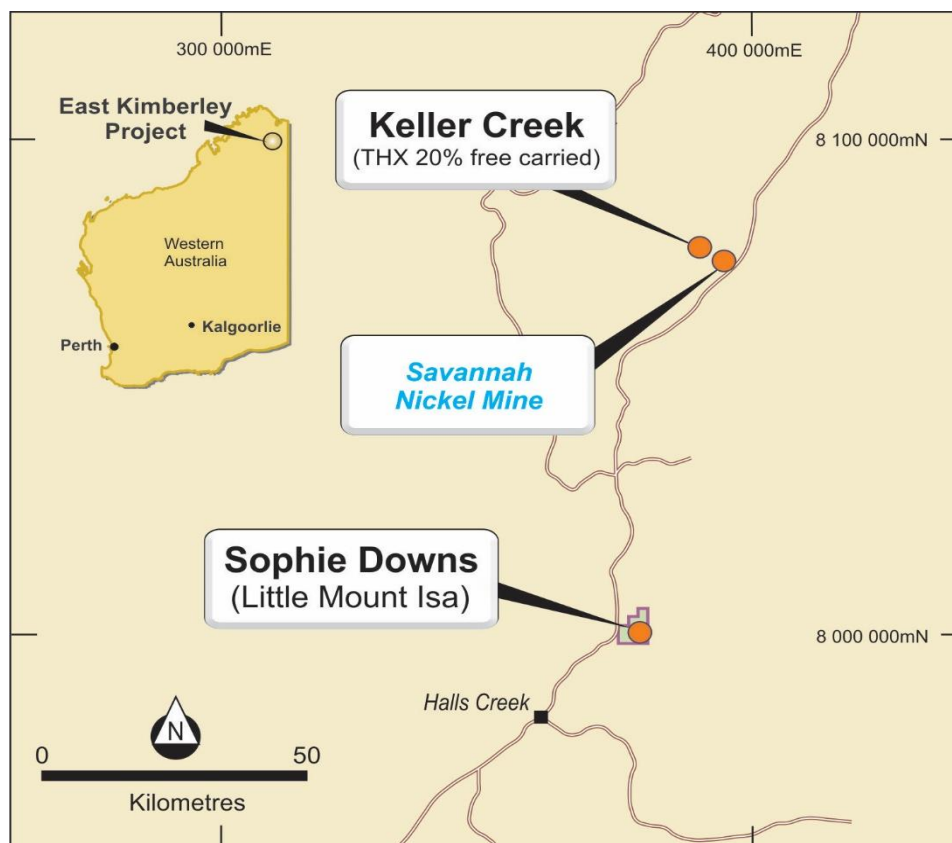


Location of Paynes Find project.

Exploration at Mooloogool, White Well and Paynes Find commences in the 2017 financial year.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Sophie Downs is approximately 30km to the north-east of Halls Creek in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia on Thundelarra's 100%-owned exploration license EL 80/3673.



Sophie Downs and Keller Creek locations in the East Kimberley.

A nine hole programme of 1,366m (two DD holes for 407m; and seven RC holes for 959m) was drilled during the year to test for high-grade/deep plunging shoots of base metals mineralisation previously delineated within the area; and for graphite potential also previously identified in the area.

Full details were reported in the announcement dated 26 November 2015. A summary follows:

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Prospect
TSDDD001	139m	146m	7m	1.0	0.07		Little Mount Isa
TSDRC014	0m	87m	87m	1.0	0.09		Ilmars
incl'g	51m	85m	34m	1.7	0.16	7	
incl'g	52m	68m	16m	2.4	0.06	8	
incl'g	56m	58m	3m	5.1	0.05	15	
TSDRC015	124m	151m	27m	1.0	0.16	2	Little Mount Isa
incl'g	125m	141m	16m	1.4	0.16	2	
and	155m	173m	18m	0.6	0.52	5	
TSDRC019	67m	88m	21m	1.3	0.22	4	Little Mount Isa
TSDRC020	156m	171m	15m	0.7	0.14	2	Little Mount Isa

Significant drill intercepts – base metal, silver results.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Hole No	From	To	Interval	TGC (%)	Prospect
TSDDD01	71m	75m	4m	3.4	Little Mount Isa
incl'g	86m	93m	7m	3.1	
incl'g	98m	125m	27m	2.5	
TSDDC016	24m	58m	34m	3.2	Little Mount Isa
TSDDC017	117m	121m	4m	5.9	Little Mount Isa
TSDDC019	22m	60m	38m	2.1	Little Mount Isa

Significant drill intercepts – graphite results.

The purpose of the programme was three-fold:

1. To test for down-plunge extensions of massive zinc sulphide mineralisation discovered by Thundelarra at **Little Mount Isa** (ASX releases: 20 August 2013; and 19 February 2014);
2. To test the graphite mineralisation known to occur both locally at **Little Mount Isa** and regionally in the vicinity of the Halls Creek Fault Zone; and
3. To test new theoretical models at **Ilmars**, where none of numerous mineralised occurrences reported by previous explorers have translated to a commercial occurrence.

The programme encountered significantly anomalous base metal mineralisation at a number of the locations, consistent with previous exploration carried out at the project. The project retains potential and does warrant further work, but the results were neither sufficiently extensive nor of sufficiently high grade and thickness to elevate the project's priority ahead of Garden Gully and Red Bore.

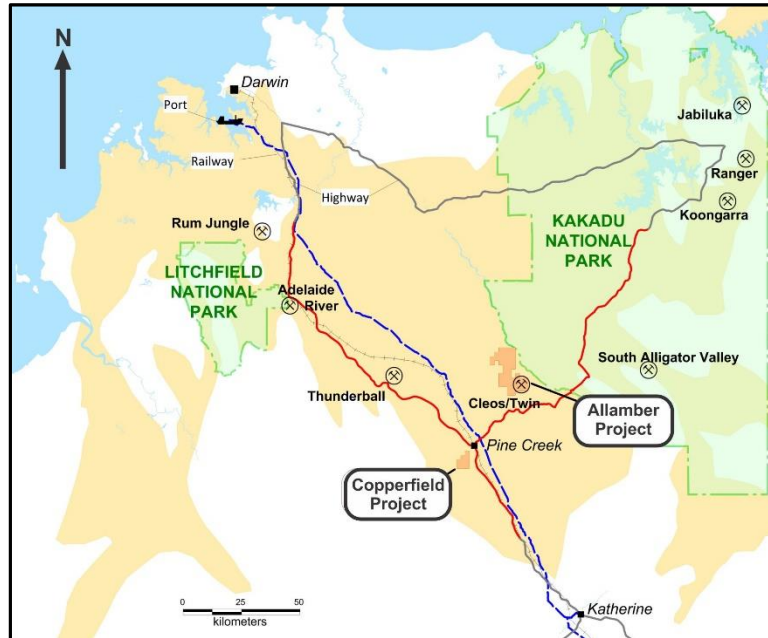
Petrographic and mineragraphic analyses were ordered to determine the flake size of the graphite intersected in several drill holes. Macroscopic observations of samples showed the graphitic schist to be generally fine-grained, which is not unexpected so close to the Halls Creek Fault Zone.

Only limited strike lengths of the total strike length of inferred conductors identified to date have been tested by drilling. These conductors represent the graphite targets in the project area and the strongest conductor, located on the south-eastern part of the tenement, remains untested.

The **Keller Creek** tenement, in which Thundelarra holds a 20% free-carried interest through to a decision to mine, is adjacent to the Savannah underground nickel mine operated by Panoramic Resources (PAN). Panoramic holds the 80% balance in Keller Creek and manages exploration on the tenement. In its ASX announcement dated 26 August 2015, Panoramic released an exploration update on its Savannah North discovery: geophysical surveys indicate that the nickel mineralisation at depth extends possibly up to 2 kilometres to the west, beneath the Keller Creek tenement. This could effectively represent the long-term future of the Savannah mine and the potential that this extension represents is significant to Thundelarra. As Panoramic continues exploration on this mineralisation into 2017 and beyond, any successes should, in theory, translate to additional value for Thundelarra too. We look forward to developments at Keller Creek with great anticipation.

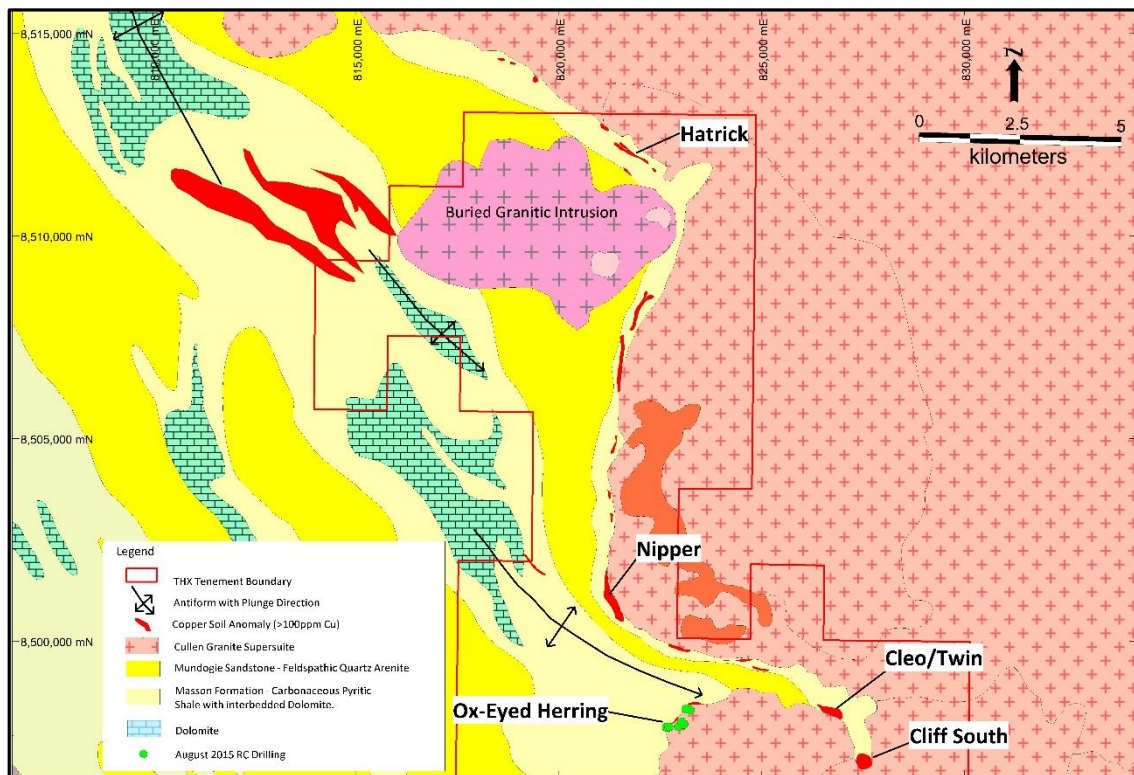
CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

In the Northern Territory the Company had three projects at the start of the year: **Allamber** and **Copperfield** close to the township of Pine Creek; and **Ngalia Basin**, an In Situ Leach uranium exploration project in Central Australia, about 240 kms west-north-west of Alice Springs.



Regional location of Allamber and Copperfield, showing local infrastructure.

Allamber is located approximately 180km south-east of Darwin, we have consolidated our interests into a portfolio of contiguous tenements that are now wholly-owned.



Allamber Project area showing Ox-Eyed Herring (including Tarpon) and Cliff South prospect locations.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A drilling programme of RC pre-collars with diamond tails commenced just before the end of the 2016 year. It was designed to test conductors identified in previous exploration programmes, as well as to follow up previous copper intersections at the **Ox-Eyed Herring** and adjacent **Tarpon** prospects (refer announcements dated 03 February and 24 September 2015):

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
TAL136RC	112m	120m	8m	2.71	
TAL140RC	182m	188m	6m	1.58	20
TAL141RC	148m	149m	1m	3.96	15
TAL145RC	127m	129m	2m	1.21	5

Significant drill intercepts from previous programmes.

The programme would also drill diamond core through some of the graphitic occurrences found all along the approximately 15 km north-south contact of the Masson Formation carbonaceous meta-pelites with the Allamber granite to the east. Previous work has identified high TGC values (Total Graphitic Carbon) and flake sizes in excess of 200 microns.

The **Cliff South** copper-uranium prospect also remains of interest, although it was of low priority during 2016, primarily due to the persistently depressed uranium price dampening any interest in the uranium sector.

Review of all data for the **Copperfield** Project, adjacent to the Pine Creek town site, did not identify any further targets that warranted follow-up testing. Consequently the decision was made to surrender the relevant tenements after completing all requisite reporting and rehabilitation.

The **Ngalia Basin** Uranium Project (NT) was also, reluctantly, surrendered in 2016, the tenements having reached the natural end of their granted life. They were originally applied for in 2005/2006 and were to expire in June 2016. The annual exploration expenditure commitments, together with the rents, rates and Central Land Council access and administration fees, for an area of about 1,430 km², could not be justified any longer in a market whose appetite for uranium exposure remained severely depressed. Thundelarra wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation to the Northern Territory Department of Minerals and Energy for the commercial pragmatism they displayed in all dealings with them over what were several difficult years. Their understanding and assistance allowed Thundelarra to seek actively to attract a party with appetite to evaluate the exploration potential for an In Situ Leach uranium deposit that we believed could exist. We were unable to find a suitable partner in a reasonable timeframe and the commercial decision was made to relinquish the ground.

CORPORATE

Thundelarra continues to manage its capital carefully and frugally, whilst maintaining active exploration programmes. A Share Purchase Plan offered in June 2016 achieved a 36% take-up, raising \$1,809,000. This was an excellent outcome, especially given the prevailing market sentiment. It was supplemented by a subsequent private placement that raised a further \$2.5 million. Both issues were at 5 cents per share and left the Company well placed, financially, to undertake the aggressive exploration that followed at Red Bore and at the gold projects of Garden Gully, Mooloogool, White Well and Payne's Find.

At the end of the year Thundelarra still had \$3.818 million cash at bank, which means the Company remains well funded to carry out 2017 exploration plans, which will include the next stages of exploration at the exciting Garden Gully gold project. The metals exploration sector is finally beginning to show signs of "green shoots", hopefully heralding the start of the long-awaited recovery. Thundelarra remains very upbeat about our exploration prospects and the geological and technical potential of our targets. Although the past four to five years have been unquestionably challenging, they have allowed us to develop a work culture within the team that will continue to ensure efficient and effective use of shareholder funds. We remain confident that the quality of our projects, together with the rigour with which we approach our exploration, offer every chance that 2017 could be a stellar year for Thundelarra and its shareholders.

CEO'S REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

One development that occurred gradually over the course of the last twelve months remained essentially under the radar. The 7.8 million Thundelarra shares issued to Lion Ore in October 2003 for the East Kimberley Joint Venture ended up firstly with Norilsk Nickel and latterly its subsidiary MPI Nickel. At the date of this report, MPI Nickel no longer holds shares in Thundelarra. We view this very positively as it means that this holding, which theoretically may have represented an overhang that could put downward pressure on any share price appreciation that might follow good exploration results, has been quietly absorbed by the market without noticeable effect.

2017 has the potential to be a very exciting year for Thundelarra shareholders. Success could come from a new discovery at Garden Gully, or new developments at Red Bore, or recovery in the nickel price leading to positive news from Keller Creek. Add Allamber, Sophie Downs, and the other gold projects to that list and we believe Thundelarra offers excellent potential for significant discoveries and market re-rating in what is starting to show signs of a resurgent exploration sector.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

In accordance with ASX Listing Rules 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23 and 5.24, Thundelarra has an equity interest in estimated mineral resources at the Red Bore Copper-Gold Project, located approximately 900km north-east of Perth in the Doolgunna region of the Murchison District of Western Australia. The mineral resources tabulated below have not changed in any way from the previous year.

RED BORE COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

The Red Bore project comprises one granted Mining Licence M52/597 and is a joint venture between Thundelarra (90%) and Mr William Richmond (10%).

Estimated mineral resources (100%) were reported to the Australian Stock Exchange on 4 May 2012.

1% Cu Cut-off Grade							
Class	Material	Tonnes	Bulk Density	Cu (%)	Tonnes Cu	Au (%)	Au Ounces
Indicated	Oxide	20,000	3.2	2.9	600	0.40	270
Indicated	Transitional	12,000	3.2	4.2	480	0.50	180
Indicated	Fresh	16,000	3.1	4.0	660	0.40	190
		48,000	3.2	3.6	1,740	0.40	650

Red Bore Copper-Gold Project (Murchison District, Western Australia). No change from 2015.

This information was prepared and first disclosed in compliance with the 2004 JORC Code. Thundelarra is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information presented herein and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Consequently it has not been updated since to comply with the 2012 JORC Code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Competent Person Statement

The mineral resources and ore reserves statement in this Annual Report is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by a competent person or persons. The mineral resources and ore reserves statement as a whole has been approved by Mr Costica Vieru, who is a full-time employee of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion of the mineral resources and ore reserves statement in the form and context in which it appears in this Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

APPROACH TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Thundelarra Limited ACN 085 782 994 (**Company**) has established a corporate governance framework, the key features of which are set out in this statement. In establishing its corporate governance framework, the Company has referred to the recommendations set out in the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 3rd edition (**Principles & Recommendations**). The Company has followed each recommendation where the Board has considered the recommendation to be an appropriate benchmark for its corporate governance practices. Where the Company's corporate governance practices follow a recommendation, the Board has made appropriate statements reporting on the adoption of the recommendation. In compliance with the "if not, why not" reporting regime, where, after due consideration, the Company's corporate governance practices do not follow a recommendation, the Board has explained its reasons for not following the recommendation and disclosed what, if any, alternative practices the Company has adopted instead of those in the recommendation.

The following governance-related documents can be found on the Company's website at www.thundelarra.com, under the section marked "Corporate Governance":

Charters

Board
Audit Committee
Nomination Committee
Remuneration Committee
Risk Committee

Policies and Procedures

Policy and Procedure for the Selection and (Re)Appointment of Directors
Process for Performance Evaluations
Securities Trading Policy
Code of Conduct (summary)
Compliance Procedures (summary)
Procedure for the Selection, Appointment and Rotation of External Auditor
Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy
Diversity Policy (summary)
Induction Program
Policy on Continuous Disclosure (summary)

The Company reports below on whether it has followed each of the recommendations during the 2015/2016 financial year (**Reporting Period**). The information in this statement is current at 30 November 2016. This statement was approved by a resolution of the Board on 14 December 2016.

PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

Recommendation 1.1

The Company has established the respective roles and responsibilities of its Board and management, and those matters expressly reserved to the Board and those delegated to management and has documented this in its Board Charter, which is disclosed on the Company's website.

Recommendation 1.2

The Company undertakes appropriate checks before appointing a person, or putting forward to shareholders a candidate for election as a director and provides shareholders with all material information in its possession relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a director.

The checks which are undertaken, and the information provided to shareholders are set out in the Company's Policy and Procedure for the Selection and (Re) Appointment of Directors, which is disclosed on the Company's website.

The Company provided shareholders with all material information in relation to the re-election of Frank DeMarte as a director at its last Annual General Meeting held on 26 February 2016.

Recommendation 1.3

The Company has a written agreement with each director and senior executive setting out the terms of their appointment. The material terms of any employment, service or consultancy agreement the Company, or any of its child entities, has entered into with its Chief Executive Officer, any of its directors, and any other person or entity who is related party of the

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Chief Executive Officer or any of its directors has been disclosed in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.16.4 (taking into consideration the exclusions from disclosure outlined in that rule).

Recommendation 1.4

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chair, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board as outlined in the Company's Board Charter. The Company's Secretary's role is also outlined in the employment agreement between the Company Secretary and the Company.

Recommendation 1.5

The Company has established a Diversity Policy. However, the Diversity Policy does not include requirements for the Board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity or for the Board to assess annually both the objectives and progress towards achieving them. Nor has the Board set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. The Board considers that the Company has in place policies and arrangements to encourage diversity in employment. Further, due to the Company's current operations, size and small number of employees, the Board considers that it is difficult to set meaningful measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. The Board will review its position and may develop measurable objectives when the Company's operations increase.

The respective proportions of men and women on the Board, in senior executive positions and across the whole organisation are set out in the following table. "Senior executive" for these purposes means those who have the opportunity to materially influence the integrity, strategy and operation of the Company and its financial performance:

	Proportion of women
Whole organisation	3 out of 10 (30%)
Senior executive positions	0 out of 2 (0%)
Board	0 out of 3 (0%)

Recommendation 1.6

The Chair is responsible for evaluation of the Board and, when deemed appropriate, Board committees and individual directors in accordance with the process disclosed in the Company's Process for Performance Evaluations.

Each of the directors (including the Chair) completes a questionnaire and the Chair discusses the responses to the questionnaire with the Board on a round-table basis. The Chair is reviewed on this basis by the rest of the Board. Where a Board member also performs an executive role (eg. in the case of the Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary), the review also addresses the directors' executive role.

During the Reporting Period, an evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual directors took place in accordance with the process disclosed above.

Recommendation 1.7

The Chair is responsible for evaluating the performance of the Company's two senior executives, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary in accordance with the process disclosed in the Company's Process for Performance Evaluations.

The evaluation is conducted at the time of the executive's annual remuneration review, and involves an interview with the Chair to discuss performance against the Chief Executive Officer's contract with the Company. The Chair also evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer on an ongoing basis via informal discussions about performance.

The Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary's performance was reviewed as part of his review as a Board member. Please refer to Recommendation 1.6 above.

During the Reporting Period a performance evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer took place in accordance with the process disclosed above.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

PRINCIPLE 2 – STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

Recommendation 2.1

The Board has not established a separate Nomination Committee. Given the current size and composition of the Board, the Board believes that there would be no efficiencies gained by establishing a separate Nomination Committee. Accordingly, the Board performs the role of the Nomination Committee. Although the Board has not established a separate Nomination Committee, it has adopted a Nomination Committee Charter, which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of the full Board in its capacity as the Nomination Committee, as disclosed on the Company's website.

When the Board convenes as the Nomination Committee it carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Nomination Committee Charter. Separate meetings of the full Board in its capacity as the Nomination Committee are held, and minutes of those meetings are taken. The Board deals with any conflicts of interest that may occur when convening in the capacity of the Nomination Committee by ensuring that the director with conflicting interests is not party to the relevant discussions.

The full Board did not officially convene as a Nomination Committee during the Reporting Period, however nomination-related discussions occurred from time to time during the year as required.

Recommendation 2.2

The mix of skills and diversity for which the Board is looking to achieve in membership of the Board is represented by the composition of its current Board. The Board members have a high level of experience and expertise in the resources sector. The Board comprises directors who possess the following skills, qualifications and experience:

- extensive corporate experience;
- technical skills and qualifications;
- experience in management and marketing in the resources sector;
- financial qualifications; and
- geological experience.

The Board does not wish to increase its size until the Company's operations warrant it, and considers that this mix of skills is appropriate for the Company's current circumstances.

Recommendation 2.3

The Board considers the independence of directors having regard to the relationships listed in Box 2.3 of the Principles & Recommendations. During the Reporting Period, the sole independent director of the Company was Malcolm Randall. Mr Randall has been on the Board since 2003 as a none-executive director.

The Board has considered Mr Randall's independence, and notwithstanding his length of service on the Board, the Board considers that Mr Randall is sufficiently independent because he is not a member of management, he is free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with the independent exercise of his judgement and consistently makes decisions that are in the best interests of the Company. Accordingly, the Board considers Mr Randall to be an independent director.

The length of service of each director is set out in the Directors' Report on pages 25 to 26 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report.

Recommendation 2.4

The Board does not have a majority of directors who are independent. The Board considers that its composition is appropriate for the Company's circumstances and includes an appropriate mix of skills and expertise relevant to the Company. The Company gives consideration to the balance of independence on the Board, and will continue to review its composition.

Recommendation 2.5

During the Reporting Period, the Company did not have an independent Chair. The non-independent Chair of the Board is Philip Crabb. The Board believes that Mr Crabb is the most appropriate person for the position of Chair because of his industry experience and knowledge. Philip Crabb and his associate's substantial shareholding is the only factor that precludes him from being considered independent. The Board believes that Mr Crabb makes decisions that are in the best interests of the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The Chief Executive officer is Mr Antony Lofthouse who is not a director or Chair of the Board.

Recommendation 2.6

The Company has an induction program that it uses to when new directors join the Board and when new senior executives are appointed. The goal of the program is to assist new directors to participate fully and actively in Board decision-making at the earliest opportunity and to assist senior executives to participate fully and actively in management decision-making at the earliest opportunity. The Company's Induction Program is disclosed on the Company's website.

The full Board in its capacity as the Nomination Committee regularly reviews whether the directors as a group have the skills, knowledge and familiarity with the Company and its operating environment required to fulfil their role on the Board and the Board committees effectively using a Board skills matrix. Where any gaps are identified, the Board considers what training or development should be undertaken to fill those gaps. In particular, the Board ensures that any director who does not have specialist accounting skills or knowledge has a sufficient understanding of accounting matters to fulfil his or her responsibilities in relation to the Company's financial statements.

PRINCIPLE 3 – ACT ETHICALLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 3.1

The Company has established a Code of Conduct for its directors, senior executives and employees, a summary of which is disclosed on the Company's website.

The Company has also adopted a Whistleblower Policy to encourage the reporting of violations (or suspected violations) of the Company's Code of Conduct and provide effective protection from victimisation or dismissal to those reporting by implementing systems for confidentiality and report handling.

PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN CORPORATE REPORTING

Recommendation 4.1

The Board has established an Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee are the Company's two non-executive directors, Malcolm Randall (Chair) and Philip Crabb. The Audit Committee is not structured in compliance with Recommendation 4.1 as it comprises only two members. The Board is unable to establish an Audit Committee that meets the compositional requirements of Recommendation 4.1. However, the Board considers it appropriate that the Audit Committee comprise the Company's two non-executive directors, one of whom is independent and the committee is chaired by an independent director who is not also Chair of the Board.

The Company has also established a Procedure for the Selection, Appointment and Rotation of its External Auditor. The Board is responsible for the initial appointment of the external auditor and the appointment of a new external auditor when any vacancy arises. Candidates for the position of external auditor must demonstrate complete independence from the Company through the engagement period. The Board may otherwise select an external auditor based on criteria relevant to the Company's business and circumstances. The performance of the external auditor is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board.

Details of director attendance at Audit Committee meetings during the Reporting Period are set out in a table in the Directors' Report on page 36 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report.

The Board has adopted an Audit Committee Charter which describes the Audit Committee's role, composition, functions and responsibilities.

Recommendation 4.2

Before the Board approved the Company financial statements for the half year ended 31 March 2016 and the full-year ended 30 September 2016 and each of the quarters ending 31 December 2015, 31 March 2016, 30 June 2016 and 30 September 2016, it received from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer a declaration that, in their opinion, the financial records of the Company for the relevant financial period have been properly maintained and that the financial statements for the relevant financial period comply with the appropriate accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company and the consolidated entity and that the opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Recommendation 4.3

Under section 250RA of the Corporations Act, the Company's auditor is required to attend the Company's annual general meeting at which the audit report is considered, and must arrange to be represented by a person who is a suitably qualified member of the audit team that conducted the audit and who is in a position to answer questions about the audit. Each year, the Company writes to the Company's auditor to inform them of the date of the Company's annual general meeting. In accordance with section 250S of the Corporations Act, at the Company's annual general meeting where the Company's auditor or their representative is at the meeting, the Chair allows a reasonable opportunity for the members as a whole at the meeting to ask the auditor (or its representative) questions relevant to the conduct of the audit; the preparation and content of the auditor's report; the accounting policies adopted by the Company in relation to the preparation of the financial statements; and the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit. The Chair also allows a reasonable opportunity for the auditor (or their representative) to answer written questions submitted to the auditor under section 250PA of the Corporations Act.

A representative of the Company's auditor, Stanton's International attended the Company's annual general meeting held on 26 February 2016.

PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Recommendation 5.1

The Company has established written policies and procedures for complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules. A summary of the Company's Policy on Continuous Disclosure and Compliance Procedures are disclosed on the Company's website.

PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Recommendation 6.1

The Company provides information about itself and its governance to investors via its website at www.thundelarra.com as set out in its Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy.

Recommendation 6.2

The Company has designed and implemented an investor relations program to facilitate effective two-way communication with investors. The program is set out in the Company's Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy.

Recommendation 6.3

The Company has in place a Shareholder Communication and Investor Relations Policy which outlines the policies and processes that it has in place to facilitate and encourage participation at meetings of shareholders.

Recommendation 6.4

Shareholders are given the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, the Company and its share registry electronically. The contact details of the Company and its share registry are available on its website at www.thundelarra.com.au. Further, shareholders may register to receive Company information on its website.

PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

Recommendation 7.1

The Board has not established a separate Risk Committee. Given the current size and composition of the Board, the Board believes that there would be no efficiencies gained by establishing a separate Risk Committee. Accordingly, the Board performs the role of Risk Committee however, the Chief Executive Officer also attends meetings of the Risk Committee by invitation. Although the Board has not established a separate Risk Committee, it has adopted a Risk Committee Charter. When the Board convenes as the Risk Committee it carries out those functions which are delegated to it in the Company's Risk Committee Charter. The Board deals with any conflicts of interest that may occur when convening in the capacity of the Risk Committee by ensuring that the director with conflicting interests is not party to the relevant discussions.

The full Board did not officially convene as a Risk Committee during the Reporting period, however risk-related discussions occurred from time to time during the year as required.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Recommendation 7.2

The full Board in its capacity as the Risk Committee reviews the Company's risk management framework annually to satisfy itself that it continues to be sound, to determine whether there have been any changes in the material business risks the Company faces and to ensure that the Company is operating within the risk appetite set by the Board. The Board carried out these reviews during the Reporting Period.

Recommendation 7.3

The Company does not have an internal audit function. To evaluate and continually improve the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control processes, the Board relies on ongoing reporting and discussion of the management of material business risks as outlined in the Company's Risk Management Policy.

Recommendation 7.4

Using its risk management framework, the Board has identified the following risk categories – liquidity, strategic risk, operational, environmental, compliance, human capital, workplace, health and safety, financial reporting, market and commodity related.

As the Company is not in production nor has any major operations, the Company has not identified any material exposure to any economic, environmental and/or social sustainability risks.

However, the Company does have a material exposure to the following economic risks:

Economic risk type	Mitigation strategies
Market risk – movements in commodity prices	The group manages its exposure to market risk by monitoring market conditions and making decisions based on industry experience.
Future capital – cost and availability of funds to meet the Company's business needs	The Company monitors its cash reserves and manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its cash reserves and forecast spending. Management is cognisant of the future demands for liquid finance requirements to finance the group's current and future operations.

PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Recommendation 8.1

The Board has established a Remuneration Committee. The members of the Remuneration Committee are the Company's two non-executive directors, Malcolm Randall (Chair) and Philip Crabb. The Remuneration Committee is not structured in compliance with Recommendation 8.1 as it comprises only two members. However, the Board considers it appropriate that the Remuneration Committee comprise the Company's two non-executive directors, one of whom is independent and the committee is chaired by an independent director who is not also Chair of the Board.

Details of director attendance at Remuneration Committee meetings during the Reporting Period are set out in a table in the Directors' Report on page 36 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report.

The Board has adopted a Remuneration Committee Charter which describes the role, composition, functions and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee.

Recommendation 8.2

Details of remuneration, including the Company's policy on remuneration, are contained in the "Remuneration Report" which forms part of the Directors' Report and commences at page 27 of the Company's 2016 Annual Report. The Company has not adopted a policy regarding the deferral of performance-based remuneration and the reduction, cancellation or clawback of the performance-based remuneration in the event of serious misconduct or a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements as it does not currently pay performance based remuneration.

Recommendation 8.3

The Company's Securities Trading Policy includes a statement of the Company's policy on prohibiting participants in the Company's Employee Share Option Plan (Plan) entering into transactions or arrangements which limit the economic risk of participating in the Plan.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the Consolidated Entity consisting of Thundelarra Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 September 2016.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Thundelarra Limited ("Company") and were in office during the financial year and until the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Mr Philip G Crabb	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr Frank DeMarte	Executive Director
Mr Malcolm R J Randall	Non-Executive Director

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the year was mineral exploration in Australia. Other than the foregoing, there were no significant changes in those activities during the year.

RESULT OF OPERATIONS

During the year the Consolidated Entity incurred a consolidated operating loss after tax of \$5,514,791 (2015 – loss \$3,696,239).

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid during the financial year and no dividend is recommended for the current year.

NATIVE TITLE

Claims of native title over certain of the Consolidated Entity's tenements have been made, and may in the future be made under the Commonwealth Native Title Act. In the event that native title is established by an indigenous community over an area that is subject to the Company's mining tenements, the nature of the native title may be such that consent to mining may be required from that community but is withheld.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year not otherwise dealt with in this report, except for:

Acquisition of Red Dragon Mines NL

On the 18 December 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of Red Dragon Mines NL (and its wholly owned subsidiary Zeus Mining Pty Ltd). As a result of completion, the vendors of Red Dragon Mines NL were issued with 17,927,166 fully paid ordinary shares issued in the capital of the Company at a deemed issue price of \$0.077 per share.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the end of the financial period, the Directors are not aware of matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Financial Statements, that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in subsequent years, the financial effects of which have not been provided for in the 30 September 2016 financial statements:

Research Development Refund

In October 2016, the Company received Research & Development refund of \$401,256 for 2014/2015.

Granting of Employee Options

In November 2016, the Company issued 4,350,000 unquoted options to eligible employees, vesting on the date which is 6 months from the issue date, exercisable at 6 cents each and expiring on 14 November 2019.

Disposal of Listed Securities

In December 2016, the Company disposed of 3,203,656 shares in the Intiger Group Limited for an amount of \$245,713.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Details of important developments in the operations of the Consolidated Entity are set out in the review of operations section of this report. The Consolidated Entity will continue to explore its Australian tenement areas of interest for minerals, and any significant information or data will be released in the market and to shareholders.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND REGULATIONS

The Consolidated Entity has interests in mining tenements (including prospecting, exploration and mining leases). The leases and licence conditions contain environmental obligations. The Consolidated Entity has assessed whether there are any particular or significant environmental regulations which apply. It has determined that the risk of non-compliance

DIRECTORS' REPORT

is low, and has not identified any compliance breaches during the year. The directors are not aware of any environmental matters which would have a significant adverse effect on the Consolidated Entity.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Thundelarra Limited	Parent entity
Element 92 Pty Ltd	100% owned controlled entity
Red Dragon Mines Pty Ltd	100% owned controlled entity

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

PHILIP G CRABB	Non-Executive Chairman	
Qualifications	<i>FAusIMM, MAICD</i>	
Skills and Experience	Mr Crabb is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Institute of Company Directors. Mr Crabb has been actively engaged in mineral exploration and mining activities for the past 46 years in both publicly listed and private exploration companies. He has considerable experience in field activities, having been a drilling contractor, quarry manager and mining contractor. Mr Crabb has extensive knowledge of the Australian Mining Industry and has experience with management of Australian publicly listed companies. Mr Crabb was re-appointed a director on 7 March 2012.	
Other current Directorships	Aldershot Resources Limited (since 2010).	
Former Directorships in last three years	Magnetite Mines Limited (formerly Royal Resources Limited) from 2005 to 2014.	
Special Responsibilities	Member of Nomination Committee from March 2012. Member of Audit Committee from March 2012.	
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	55,194,289 750,000	Fully paid ordinary shares. Unquoted options expiring 26 February 2021 exercisable at 8 cents each.

MALCOLM R J RANDALL	Non-Executive Director	
Qualifications	<i>B.Applied Chem, FAICD</i>	
Skills and Experience	Mr Randall holds a Bachelor of Applied Chemistry Degree and is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He has extensive experience in corporate, management and marketing in the resource sector, including more than 20 years with the Rio Tinto group of companies. His experience extends over a broad range of commodities including iron ore, diamonds, base metals, coal, uranium, and industrial minerals both in Australia and internationally. Mr Randall was appointed a director on 8 September 2003.	
Other current Directorships	Magnetite Mines Limited (formerly Royal Resources Limited) (since 2006). Summit Resources Limited (since 2007). Kalium Lakes Limited (since 2016).	
Former Directorships in last three years	Iron Ore Holdings Ltd from 2003 to 2014. MZI Resources Limited (formerly Matilda Zircon Ltd) from 2009 to 2016.	
Special Responsibilities	Chairman of Audit Committee from April 2013. Chairman of Nomination Committee from December 2004. Chairman of Remuneration Committee from April 2013.	
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	1,400,000 750,000 500,000 1,500,000	Fully paid ordinary shares. Unquoted options expiring 26 February 2021 exercisable at 8 cents each. Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2017 exercisable at 23 cents each. Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2019 exercisable at 6 cents each.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FRANK DEMARTE	Executive Director								
Qualifications	<i>BBus(Acct), FGIA, FCIS, FAICD</i>								
Skills and Experience	<p>Mr DeMarte has over 31 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry in Western Australia. Mr DeMarte has held executive positions with a number of listed mining and exploration companies and is currently an Executive Director, Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.</p> <p>Mr DeMarte is experienced in areas of secretarial practice, management accounting and corporate and financial management. Mr DeMarte holds a Bachelor of Business majoring in Accounting and is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia Ltd (formally the Chartered Secretaries of Australia) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr DeMarte was appointed a director on 30 April 2001.</p>								
Other current Directorships	Magnetite Mines Limited (formerly Royal Resources Limited) (since 2004).								
Former Directorships in last three years	None.								
Special Responsibilities	<p>Member of Nomination Committee from December 2004.</p> <p>Member of Remuneration Committee from April 2013.</p> <p>Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary.</p>								
Interest in Shares and Options at the date of this report	<table> <tr> <td>4,955,193</td><td>Ordinary shares.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,500,000</td><td>Unquoted options expiring 26 February 2021 exercisable at 8 cents each.</td></tr> <tr> <td>500,000</td><td>Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2017 exercisable at 23 cents each.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5,000,000</td><td>Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2019 exercisable at 6 cents each.</td></tr> </table>	4,955,193	Ordinary shares.	1,500,000	Unquoted options expiring 26 February 2021 exercisable at 8 cents each.	500,000	Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2017 exercisable at 23 cents each.	5,000,000	Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2019 exercisable at 6 cents each.
4,955,193	Ordinary shares.								
1,500,000	Unquoted options expiring 26 February 2021 exercisable at 8 cents each.								
500,000	Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2017 exercisable at 23 cents each.								
5,000,000	Unquoted options expiring 28 February 2019 exercisable at 6 cents each.								

COMPANY SECRETARY

FRANK DEMARTE *BBus (Acct), FGIA, FCIS, FAICD*

The Company Secretary is Mr Frank DeMarte. Mr DeMarte has over 32 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry in Western Australia and has held executive positions with a number of listed mining and exploration companies.

Mr DeMarte is experienced in areas of secretarial practice, management accounting and corporate and financial management. Mr DeMarte holds a Bachelor of Business majoring in Accounting and is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia Ltd (formally the Chartered Secretaries of Australia) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr DeMarte was appointed to the position on 8 September 2003.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

As at the date of this report, there were 24,150,000 unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option as follows:

Date options granted	Expiry date	Exercise price of options	Number of options
7 March 2012	28 February 2017	\$0.23	2,000,000
28 February 2014	28 February 2019	\$0.06	11,500,000
18 March 2014	18 March 2017	\$0.06	500,000
4 September 2015	4 September 2018	\$0.08	3,150,000
26 February 2016	26 February 2021	\$0.08	3,000,000
27 July 2016	30 June 2018	\$0.10	4,000,000
15 November 2016	14 November 2019	\$0.06	4,350,000

During the financial year:

- (1) 1,150,000 options exercisable at \$0.09 expired on 31 October 2015; and
- (2) 6,750,000 options exercisable at \$0.84 expired on 27 February 2016.

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any other entity.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This Remuneration Report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each of the directors and other senior management personnel of the Company.

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

The following persons were key management personnel of Thundelarra Limited during the financial year:

Philip G Crabb	Non-Executive Chairman
Frank DeMarte	Executive Director
Malcolm R J Randall	Non-Executive Director
Antony L Lofthouse	Chief Executive Officer

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

(i) Compensation Policy

The Company's remuneration policy for executive directors is designed to promote superior performance and long term commitment to the Company. Executives receive a base remuneration, which is market related. Overall, the remuneration policy is subject to the discretion of the Board and can be altered to reflect the competitive market and business conditions, where it is in the best interest of the Company and the shareholders to do so.

The Board's reward policy reflects its obligations to align executives' remuneration with shareholders' interests and to retain appropriately qualified executive talent for the benefit of the Group. The main principles of the policy are:

- Reward reflects the competitive market in which the Group operates;
- Individual reward should be linked to performance criteria; and
- Executives should be rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.

Directors' and executives' remuneration is reviewed by the board of directors, having regard to various goals set. This remuneration and other terms of employment are commensurate with those offered within the exploration and mining industry.

Non-executive directors' remuneration is in the form of directors' fees and are approved by shareholders as to the maximum aggregate remuneration. The Board recommends the actual payment to non-executive directors. The Board's reward policy for non-executive directors reflects its obligation to align remuneration with shareholders' interests and to retain appropriately qualified talent for the benefit of the Group.

Remuneration packages are set at levels that are intended to attract and retain directors and executives capable of managing the Group's operations.

(A) Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and all other key management personnel.

The Remuneration Committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of compensation of key management personnel on an annual basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality board and executive team.

(B) Remuneration Structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive compensation is separate and distinct.

(C) Non-Executive Director Compensation

Objective

The Board seeks to set aggregate compensation at a level that provides the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost that is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate compensation of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION Report (Audited) (continued)

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

The amount of aggregate compensation sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies when undertaking the annual review process.

Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Company. An additional fee may also be paid for each Board committee on which a director sits. The payment of additional fees for serving on a committee recognises the additional time commitments required by directors who serve on one or more sub committees.

Each non-executive director receives \$49,000 per annum effective from 1 July 2014 (\$28,000 per annum prior to 1 July 2014), exclusive of any superannuation obligations for being a director of the Company. The exception to this fee structure is the Chairman of the Board who receives \$90,000 per annum effective from 1 July 2016 (\$62,000 per annum prior to 1 July 2016) exclusive of any superannuation (\$31,846 per annum prior to 1 July 2014).

Non-executive directors have long been encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Company (purchased by the director on market). It is considered good governance for directors to have a stake in the Company on whose board they sit. The compensation of non-executive directors for the year ended 30 September 2016 is detailed as per the disclosures on page 30.

(D) Executive Compensation

Objective

The entity aims to reward executives with a level and mix of compensation commensurate with their position and responsibilities within the entity so as to:

- reward executives for company, business unit and individual performance against targets set by remuneration committee to appropriate benchmarks;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders;
- link rewards with the strategic goals and performance of the Company; and
- ensure total compensation is competitive by market standards.

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of executive remuneration, the remuneration committee will review individual performance, relevant comparative compensation in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Since an annual review of the remuneration for the executives in July 2014, there has not been any changes to the Chief Executive Officer remuneration of \$250,000 per annum exclusive of any superannuation effective from 1 July 2014 (\$175,000 per annum prior to 1 July 2014) and the Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of \$200,000 per annum exclusive of any superannuation effective from 1 July 2014 (\$162,500 per annum prior to 1 July 2014).

(E) Fixed Compensation

Objective

Fixed compensation is reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee. The process consists of a review of companywide, business unit and individual performance, relevant comparative compensation in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Structure

Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed remuneration in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits such as motor vehicles and expense payment plans. It is intended that the manner of payment chosen will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the Company.

(F) Other Compensation

Notwithstanding Guideline 8.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations which provides that non-executive Directors should not receive Options, the Directors consider that the grant of the options is designed to encourage the Directors to have a greater involvement in the achievement of the Company's objectives and to provide an incentive to strive to that end by participating in the future growth and prosperity of the Company through share ownership.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Under the Company's current circumstances the granting of options is an incentive to each of the Directors, which is a cost effective and efficient reward for the Company, as opposed to alternative forms of incentive, such as the payment of additional cash compensation to the Directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

Details of the remuneration of each director of Thundelarra Limited and other key management personnel, including their personally related entities are set out below:

Remuneration of key management personnel for the year ended 30 September 2016

		Short-Term			Post Employment	Other Long Term	Share Based Payment	Total \$	% Remuneration
Names		Salary & Directors Fees	Annual Leave Movement	Other	Superannuation	Long Service Leave	Equity Options		Consisting of Options for the Year
Executive Director									
Frank DeMarte	2016	265,971	(66,920)	6,777	25,267	19,527	35,500	286,122	12%
	2015	200,000	(5,681)	6,336	19,000	-	-	219,655	-
Non-Executive Directors									
Malcolm R J Randall	2016	49,942	-	-	4,745	-	17,775	72,462	25%
	2015	49,000	-	-	4,655	-	-	53,655	-
Philip G Crabb	2016	70,731	-	1,231	6,719	-	17,775	96,456	18%
	2015	62,000	-	1,409	5,890	-	-	69,299	-
Executive									
Antony L Lofthouse	2016	254,807	1,218	4,598	24,207	-	-	284,830	-
	2015	250,000	(1,331)	10,321	23,750	-	76,380	359,120	21%
Totals	2016	641,451	(65,702)	12,606	60,938	19,527	71,100	739,920	10%
	2015	561,000	(7,012)	18,066	53,295	-	76,380	701,720	11%

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(c) Employment Agreements for Key Management Personnel

Name	Base salary	Terms of Engagement	Notice Period
F DeMarte (1)	\$200,000	No fixed term	Twelve months
A L Lofthouse (2)	\$250,000	No fixed term	Six months

(1) Base salary of \$200,000 effective 1 July 2014, reviewed annually. Payment of a benefit on early termination by the Company, other than gross misconduct, equal to 12 months base salary including superannuation, subject to the termination benefit provisions in Pt 2D.2 – Division 2 of the Corporations Act 2001.

(2) Base salary of \$250,000 effective 1 July 2014, reviewed annually. Payment of a benefit on early termination by the Company, other than gross misconduct, equal to 6 months base salary including superannuation and entitlements.

(d) Shareholdings of Key Management Personnel (Consolidated and Parent Entity)

The number of shares held in Thundelarra Limited during the financial year.

30 September 2016	Balance 1 October 2015	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Balance 30 September 2016
P G Crabb	49,196,493	-	-	5,997,796	55,194,289
F DeMarte	3,905,882	-	-	1,049,311	4,955,193
M R J Randall	1,009,191	-	-	390,809	1,400,000
A L Lofthouse	3,041,176	-	-	600,000	3,641,176
Total	57,152,742	-	-	8,037,919	65,190,658

30 September 2015	Balance 1 October 2014	Granted as Remuneration	On Exercise of Options	Net Change Other	Balance 30 September 2015
P G Crabb	49,056,493	-	-	140,000	49,196,493
F DeMarte	3,905,882	-	-	-	3,905,882
M R J Randall	1,009,191	-	-	-	1,009,191
A L Lofthouse	3,041,176	-	-	-	3,041,176
Total	57,012,742	-	-	140,000	57,152,742

All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Company would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(e) Share Based Compensation Options

During the financial year options were granted as equity compensation benefits to key management personnel. The options were issued at no consideration. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one fully paid ordinary share in the equity at the exercise price. The contractual life of each option granted is five years. No options have been granted since the end of the year to key management personnel. For further details relating to options, refer to note 20.

Compensation Options: Granted and vested during the year ended 30 September 2016.

30 September 2016	Terms and Conditions for each Grant							
Key Management Personnel	Number Vested	Number Granted	Grant Date	Fair Value per option at Grant Date (\$) (Note 21)	Exercise Price per option (\$) (Note 21)	Expiry Date	First Exercise Date	Last Exercise Date
P G Crabb	750,000	750,000	26/02/16	\$0.0237	\$0.08	26/02/21	26/02/16	26/02/21
F DeMarte	1,500,000	1,500,000	26/02/16	\$0.0237	\$0.08	26/02/21	26/02/16	26/02/21
M R J Randall	750,000	750,000	26/02/16	\$0.0237	\$0.08	26/02/21	26/02/16	26/02/21
A L Lofthouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,000,000	3,000,000						

Compensation Options: Granted and vested during the year ended 30 September 2015.

30 September 2015	Terms and Conditions for each Grant							
Key Management Personnel	Number Vested	Number Granted	Grant Date	Fair Value per option at Grant Date (\$) (Note 21)	Exercise Price per option (\$) (Note 21)	Expiry Date	First Exercise Date	Last Exercise Date
P G Crabb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F DeMarte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M R J Randall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A L Lofthouse	2,000,000	2,000,000	4/09/15	\$0.03819	\$0.08	4/09/18	4/09/15	4/09/18
Total	2,000,000	2,000,000						

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(f) Shares Issued on exercise of compensation options

No shares were issued to key management personnel on exercise of compensation options for the year ended 30 September 2016. No other key management personnel exercised compensation options during the year ended 30 September 2015.

(g) Options granted as part of remuneration

The following table summarises the value of options granted, exercised or lapsed for the year ended 30 September 2016.

30 September 2016	Value of options granted during the year	Value of options exercised during the year	Value of options lapsed during the year	% Remuneration Consisting of Options for the year
F DeMarte	35,550	-	-	12%
M R J Randall	17,775	-	-	25%
P G Crabb	17,775	-	-	18%
A L Lofthouse	-	-	-	-
Total	71,100	-	-	10%

There were no alterations to the terms and conditions of options granted as remuneration since their grant.

The value of the options exercised during the year is calculated as the market price of shares of the Company on the Australian Securities Exchange as at the close of trading on the date the options were exercised after deducting the price paid to exercise the options.

Options issued to employees vest on the basis that continual employment with the Company is achieved. All employees leaving while options are vesting will forfeit their options. Director options vest on date of issue.

For details on the valuation of the options, including models and assumptions used, please refer to Note 20. There were no alterations to the terms and conditions of options granted as remuneration since their grant date.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(g) Options granted as part of remuneration (continued)

The following table summarises the value of options granted, exercised or lapsed for the year ended 30 September 2015.

30 September 2015	Value of options granted during the year	Value of options exercised during the year	Value of options lapsed during the year	% Remuneration Consisting of Options for the year
P G Crabb	-	-	-	-
F DeMarte	-	-	-	-
M R J Randall	-	-	-	-
A L Lofthouse	76,380	-	-	21%
Total	76,380	-	-	21%

(h) Equity instruments

Analysis of options and rights over equity instruments granted as compensation. Details of vesting profiles of the options granted as remuneration to each key management personnel of the group are detailed below:

	Number of options granted	Grant Date of options	Exercise Price of options \$	Fair Value of Options on Grant Date \$	Financial year in which Options Expire
Executive Directors					
P G Crabb	750,000	26/02/16	\$0.08	\$0.237	2021
F DeMarte	1,500,000	26/02/16	\$0.08	\$0.237	2021
	500,000	29/02/12	\$0.23	\$0.0531	2017
	5,000,000	28/02/14	\$0.06	\$0.0153	2019
Non-Executive Directors					
M R J Randall	750,000	26/02/16	\$0.08	\$0.237	2021
	500,000	29/02/12	\$0.23	\$0.0531	2017
	1,500,000	28/02/14	\$0.06	\$0.0153	2019
Chief Executive Officer					
A L Lofthouse	5,000,000	28/02/14	\$0.06	\$0.0153	2019
	2,000,000	4/09/15	\$0.08	\$0.03819	2018

DIRECTORS' REPORT

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

(i) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans made to key management personnel during the year ended 30 September 2016.

(j) Other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

During the year there were no other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties.

(k) Option holdings of Key Management Personnel (Consolidated and Parent Entity)

The number of options over ordinary shares held in Thundelarra Limited during the financial year.

							Vested at 30 September 2016		
30 September 2016	Balance at beginning of period 1 October 2015	Granted as Remuneration	Options Exercised	Options Expired	Net Change Other	Balance at end of period 30 September 2016	Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
F DeMarte	7,000,000	1,500,000	-	(1,500,000)	-	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
M R J Randall	2,750,000	750,000	-	(750,000)	-	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	-
P G Crabb	1,000,000	750,000	-	(1,000,000)	-	750,000	750,000	750,000	-
A L Lofthouse	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
Total	17,750,000	3,000,000	-	(3,250,000)	-	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	-

							Vested at 30 September 2015		
30 September 2015	Balance at beginning of period 1 October 2014	Granted as Remuneration	Options Exercised	Options Expired	Net Change Other	Balance at end of period 30 September 2014	Total	Exercisable	Not Exercisable
F DeMarte	8,500,000	-	-	(1,500,000)	-	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
M R J Randall	3,500,000	-	-	(750,000)	-	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	-
P G Crabb	2,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
A L Lofthouse	6,000,000	2,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-
Total	20,000,000	2,000,000	-	(4,250,000)	-	17,750,000	17,750,000	17,750,000	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The following table sets out the number of meetings of directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director:

Name	Board of Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee Meetings		Nomination Committee Meetings	
	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend
M R J Randall	4	4	2	2	1	1	-	-
F DeMarte (1)	4	4	2	2	1	1	-	-
P G Crabb	4	4	2	2	1	1	-	-

Note 1: F DeMarte, who is the Company's Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, attends Committee meetings by invitation only.

Committee Memberships

As at the date of this report, the Company had an Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and a Nomination Committee.

Audit	Remuneration	Nomination
M R J Randall (C) P G Crabb	M J Randall (C) P G Crabb	M J Randall (C) F DeMarte P G Crabb

Note: (C) Designates the Chairman of the Committee.

RESIGNATION, ELECTION AND CONTINUATION IN OFFICE

In accordance with the Constitution of the Company, Philip G Crabb by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-election at the Annual General Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Consolidated Entity or intervene in any proceedings to which the Consolidated Entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Consolidated Entity for all or any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the period.

INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid premiums to insure the Directors and Officers of the Company against liabilities for costs and expenses that may be incurred by the Directors in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the Directors and Officers in their capacity as officers of the Company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the period is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

The Board of Directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the period is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management

DIRECTORS' REPORT

or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

The following fee was paid or payable to Stanton's International Securities Pty Ltd for non-audit services provided during the year ended 30 June 2016:

	\$
Valuation of Options issued to employees and advisers	950
Independent experts report for shareholders in relation to the acquisition of Red Dragon Mines NL.	8,525
	<u>9,475</u>

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 September 2016 has been received and can be found on page 75.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



FRANK DEMARTE
Executive Director

Perth, Western Australia
14 December 2016

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		Notes	Consolidated	
			2016	2015
			\$	\$
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Revenue	4(a)		84,558	195,719
Other income	4(b)		367,627	353,312
			452,185	549,031
EXPENDITURE				
Amortisation and depreciation			(45,021)	(57,846)
Employee benefits expense	4(c)		(71,100)	(120,298)
Exploration expenditure written off or impaired	4(d)		(4,644,808)	(2,764,111)
Administration expenses	4(e)		(1,206,047)	(1,303,015)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense			(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	5		-	-
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations for the year			(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Other comprehensive income				
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-	-
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Net Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the parent entity			(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to members of the parent entity			(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Profit/(loss) per share attributable to ordinary equity holders:				
Basic earnings/(loss) (cents per share)	7		(1.57)	(1.16)
Diluted earnings/(loss) (cents per share)	7		(1.57)	(1.16)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Notes	Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6(b)	3,817,917	4,004,173
Trade and other receivables	8	101,627	55,415
Other financial assets	9	407,687	128,132
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4,327,231	4,187,720
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	8	324,706	374,706
Property, plant and equipment	10	143,963	188,325
Exploration expenditure	12(a)	-	-
Deferred tax asset	13	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		468,669	563,031
TOTAL ASSETS		4,795,900	4,750,751
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	313,935	239,686
Provisions	15	178,524	259,373
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		492,459	499,059
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	15	-	-
Deferred tax liability	16	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		492,459	499,059
NET ASSETS		4,303,441	4,251,692
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	17(a)	57,461,564	52,049,324
Reserves	17(d)	7,840,338	7,686,038
Accumulated losses	18	(60,998,461)	(55,483,670)
TOTAL EQUITY		4,303,441	4,251,692

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

CONSOLIDATED	Notes	Contributed Equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2014		51,997,625	7,565,740	(51,787,431)	7,775,934
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(3,696,239)	(3,696,239)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	(3,696,239)	(3,696,239)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:					
Cost of share based payments	17(d)	-	120,298	-	120,298
Shares issued during the year	17(b)	51,699	-	-	51,699
Transaction costs	17(b)	-	-	-	-
		51,699	120,298	-	171,997
Balance at 30 September 2015		52,049,324	7,686,038	(55,483,670)	4,251,692

CONSOLIDATED	Notes	Contributed Equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2015		52,049,324	7,686,038	(55,483,670)	4,251,692
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	-	(5,514,791)	(5,514,791)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-	(5,514,791)	(5,514,791)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:					
Cost of share based payments	17(d)	-	154,300	-	154,300
Shares issued during the year	17(b)	5,689,392	-	-	5,689,392
Transaction costs	17(b)	(277,152)	-	-	(277,152)
		5,412,240	154,300	-	5,566,540
Balance at 30 September 2016		57,461,564	7,840,338	(60,998,461)	4,303,441

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	Consolidated	
		2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from government grant		85,957	-
Other revenue received		-	353,312
Payment to suppliers		(1,403,075)	(1,220,882)
Interest paid		-	-
Interest received		87,448	202,575
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	6(a)	(1,229,670)	(664,995)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for tenements		-	-
Payments for purchase of plant, equipment and vehicles		(6,416)	(39,437)
Proceeds from sale of tenements		-	-
Proceeds from sale of plant, equipment and vehicles		7,873	-
Placement of security deposits		-	(2,500)
Redemption of security deposits		50,000	85,066
Exploration and evaluation expenditure		(3,123,091)	(2,712,357)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(3,071,634)	(2,669,228)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net proceeds from issue of shares and options		4,171,500	11,700
Share issue costs		(56,452)	-
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		4,115,048	11,700
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(186,256)	(3,322,523)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,004,173	7,326,696
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6(b)	3,817,917	4,004,173

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2016 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 14 December 2016. Thundelarra Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd.

Separate financial statements of Thundelarra Limited as an individual entity are no longer presented as the consequence of a change on the Corporations Act 2001, however required financial information for Thundelarra Limited as an individual entity is included in note 11.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations).

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical basis and the accruals basis modified where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

The group recorded a loss of \$5,514,791 for the year ended 30 September 2016. Total exploration expenditure recognised in the year is \$4,644,808. The group had cash assets of \$3,817,917 at 30 September 2016 and investments held for trading and available for sale valued at \$407,687 at the reporting date. The directors believe the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

(b) Statement of compliance

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 September 2016 and are outlined below.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). The Consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(c) New accounting standards and interpretations adopted by the Group

None of the new accounting standards and amendments to the accounting standards are mandatory for the first time in their annual reporting period commencing 1 October 2015 affected any amounts recognised in the current reporting period or any prior reporting period, although it caused minor changes to the Group's disclosures.

(d) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The Group measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

Valuation techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Group selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The Group selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Group are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Group gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1

Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 2

Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3

Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Group would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

- (i) if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
- (ii) if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a change in the categorisation occurs, the Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (i.e. transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstances occurred.

(e) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the AASB which are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018)

The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the comment on hedge accounting below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

Key changes made to this standard that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments it is impractical at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

- *AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018) (continued).

To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosures regarding revenue.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- *AASB 16: Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).

AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for the lessee effectively treating all leases as finance leases. Short term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of a low value are exempt from the lease accounting requirements. Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- *AASB 2014-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations [AASB 1 & AASB 11]*

AASB 2014-3 amends AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* to provide guidance on the accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business. The amendments require:

- (a) the acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business, as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*, to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in AASB 11
- (b) the acquirer to disclose the information required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards for business combinations

This Standard also makes an editorial correction to AASB 11.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

- *AASB 2014-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* (AASB 2014-9 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

AASB 2014-9 amends AASB 127 *Separate Financial Statements*, and consequentially amends AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, to allow entities to use the equity method of accounting for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. AASB 2014-9 also makes editorial corrections to AASB 127.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

- AASB 2014-10: *Other standards not yet applicable*

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(f) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent Thundelarra Limited and all of the subsidiaries (including any structured entities). Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 24.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (i.e. parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Business Combinations (continued)

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement comprehensive income.

(h) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimate and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Share based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the assumptions detailed in note 21.

Mineral Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs may be carried forward in respect of an area that has not at balance date reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, the area of interest are continuing. The ultimate recoupment of the costs carried forward is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Impairment of assets

The Group assesses each cash generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted by an appropriate discount rate to determine the net present value. Management has assessed its cash generating units as being an individual mine site, which is the lowest level for which cash flows are largely independent of other assets.

(i) Deferred taxation

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognised on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Deferred taxation

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognised on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilised tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Sale of concentrates or ore is recorded when control has passed to the buyer.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as detailed above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(l) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An allowance for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(m) Inventory

(i) *Raw materials and stores, work in progress and finished goods*

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- ore stocks – cost of direct mining and a proportion of site overheads; and
- concentrates and work in progress – cost of direct mining, processing, transport and labour and a proportion of site overheads.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(ii) *Spares for production*

Inventories of consumable supplies and spare parts expected to be used in production are valued at weighted average cost. Obsolete or damaged inventories of such items are valued at net realisable value.

(n) Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss, or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(o) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the assets or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority, are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(p) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in losses.

(i) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over their useful lives to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Leasehold improvements – over 5 years or period of lease
 Plant and equipment – over 4 to 10 years
 Motor vehicles – over 4 years
 Office equipment – over 5 to 8 years

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Plant and equipment (continued)

(ii) Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the item value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period the item is being derecognised.

(q) Exploration expenditure

(i) Exploration, development and joint venture expenditure carried forward represents an accumulation of net costs incurred in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current and in respect of which:

(a) such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively by its sale, or

(b) exploration and/or evaluation activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to the areas are continuing.

Accumulated costs in respect of areas of interest, which are abandoned, are written off in the income statement in the year in which the area is abandoned.

The net carrying value of each property is reviewed regularly and, to the extent to which this value exceeds its recoverable amount that excess is fully provided against in the financial year in which this is determined.

For the years ending 30 September 2016 and 2015 the Group chose not to carry forward the value of exploration expenditure and fully provided for the carrying value of all exploration properties.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised mine development. Prior to the reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment.

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised costs and represent liabilities for goods and services provided by the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

(t) Employee leave benefits

(i) *Wages, salaries and annual leave*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) *Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of the employee departures, and periods of service. Where it is material expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(u) Earnings per share

- (i) Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to members for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.
- (ii) Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the basic EPS, adjusted by the after tax effect of financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the effect on net revenues and expenses of conversion to ordinary shares associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus issue.

(v) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(w) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Alternatively, borrowing costs can be capitalised for qualifying assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

(y) Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(z) Interests in joint arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest to net assets are classified as a "joint venture" and accounted for using the equity method.

Joint venture operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(z) Interests in joint arrangements (continued)

The Group's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the consolidated financial statements.

Gains and losses resulting from sales to a joint operation are recognised to the extent of the other parties' interests. When the Group makes purchases from a joint operation, it does not recognise its share of the gains and losses from the joint arrangement until it resells those goods/assets to a third party.

Details of the Group's interests in joint arrangements are provided in Note 25.

(aa) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification.

Other long-term investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the period to maturity.

For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

For investments where there is no quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset.

(ab) Share-based payment transactions

Equity settled transactions:

The Group provides benefits to employees (including senior executives) of the Group in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions). There is currently one plan in place the Employee Share Option, which provides benefits to all employees, excluding directors.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, further details of which are given in note 20.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Thundelarra Exploration Limited (market conditions) if applicable. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(ab) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

Equity settled transactions:

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date. The income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of the period.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is only conditional upon a market condition. If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share (see note 7).

(ac) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

(ad) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicated that the carrying value may be impaired.

As at the acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in the mineral exploration industry in Australia. For management purposes, the Group is organised into one main operating segment which involves the exploration of minerals in Australia. All of the Group's activities are interrelated and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
4. REVENUE AND EXPENSES			
(a) Revenue			
Interest income from non related parties		84,558	195,719
(b) Other Revenue			
Net gain on disposal of fixed assets (4(f))		2,115	-
Research and development – tax refund		85,957	323,766
Increase in market value of investments		279,555	-
Other income		-	29,546
		367,627	353,312
Total Revenues		452,185	549,031
(c) Employee Benefits Expenses			
Share based payments expense		(71,100)	(120,298)
The share based payments expense relates to the requirement to recognise the cost of granting options to Directors and employees under AIFRS over the option vesting period.			
(d) Exploration Expenditure Written Off			
Exploration expenditure written-off or impaired		(4,644,808)	(2,764,111)
(e) Other Expenses			
Administrative costs		(8,492)	(7,386)
Office and miscellaneous		(224,090)	(209,010)
Professional fees		(103,832)	(104,251)
Regulatory fees		(66,808)	(67,624)
Shareholder and investor relations		(126,600)	(187,843)
Employee expenses		(640,861)	(670,315)
Decrease in market value of investments		-	(45,248)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Other operating expenses		(36,164)	(11,337)
		(1,206,047)	(1,303,014)
(f) Net Gain on Disposal of Fixed Assets			
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		7,873	-
Carrying amounts of fixed assets sold		(5,758)	-
Net gain on disposal		2,115	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

5. INCOME TAX

(a) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

Profit/(Loss) from ordinary activities before income tax expense	(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities at 30% (2015 – 30%)	(1,654,437)	(1,108,872)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Entertainment and other	1,431	1,518
Share based payments	24,847	34,097
	(1,628,159)	(1,073,257)
Movement in current year temporary differences	485,664	(66,594)
Tax effect of current year tax losses & non-recognition of previously recognised deferred tax assets	1,142,495	1,139,851
Tax effect of prior year research and development refund	-	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-

(b) Unrecognised temporary differences Deferred Tax Assets (30%)

Impairment and depreciation of assets in joint venture	2,027	2,082
Prepayments	6,209	5,064
Investments	284,673	-
Capital raising, formation and legal costs	127,307	98,375
Provisions for expenses	61,468	88,434
Carry forward revenue losses	12,881,350	11,364,850
Carry forward capital losses	5,373	-
	13,363,034	11,927,345
Deferred Tax Liabilities (30%)		
Unearned revenue	4,859	5,726
	4,859	5,726
Net Deferred Tax Asset (Liability)	13,358,175	11,921,619

The potential future tax benefit arising from accumulated tax losses in the Group have not been recognized in 2016 as an asset because recovery of the tax losses is not probable.

The potential future income tax benefit will be obtainable by the Group only if:

- the Group derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit of the deductions for the loss to be realised;
- the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by income tax law; and
- no changes in income tax legislation adversely affects the Group in realising the benefit of the deduction for the loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

6. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to operating profit/(loss) after income tax

Operating profit/(loss) after income tax	(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
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Non cash flows in operating loss

Exploration costs written-off or provided	4,644,808	2,764,111
Amortisation and depreciation	45,021	57,846
Share based payments	71,100	120,298
Net (Increase)/ decrease in fair value of investments	(279,555)	45,248
(Profit)/Loss on sale of plant, equipment and vehicles	(2,115)	-

Change in assets and liabilities

(Decrease)/increase in trade creditors and accruals	(67,077)	47,772
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(46,212)	5,285
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(80,849)	(9,316)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,229,670)	(664,995)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents represents:

Cash in bank and on hand	508,917	304,173
Deposits at call	3,309,000	3,700,000
	3,817,917	4,004,173

(c) Non Cash Investing Activities

Acquisition of tenements and rights by issue of shares	1,380,392	-
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7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents per share)	(1.57)	(1.16)
(b) Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents per share)	(1.57)	(1.16)

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(c) Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
(d) Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in the calculation:		
- basic earnings per share	350,913,974	319,236,939
- diluted earnings per share	350,913,974	319,236,939

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CURRENT)

Other receivables	85,429	36,327
Accrued income	16,198	19,088
	101,627	55,415

The were no amounts receivable from directors and director related entities in 2016 and 2015.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (NON CURRENT)

Security deposits/bonds

324,706	374,706
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The Group believes that all outstanding receivables can be recovered when due and there are no past receivables due as at the balance sheet date.

9. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (CURRENT)

Listed shares held for trading at fair value

407,687	128,132
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At as at the 13 December 2016, the total market value of the quoted investments based on closing prices at that date was \$322,849.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment, at cost
Less: accumulated depreciation
Less: impairment loss

301,874	302,804
(256,144)	(249,835)
-	-
45,730	52,969

Motor vehicles, at cost
Less: accumulated depreciation
Less: impairment loss

196,625	267,912
(176,294)	(232,617)
-	-
20,331	35,295

Office equipment, at cost
Less: accumulated depreciation
Less: impairment loss

298,638	297,732
(247,170)	(227,525)
-	-
51,468	70,207

Plant and equipment (NT), at cost
Less: accumulated depreciation
Less: impairment loss

73,708	73,708
(47,274)	(43,854)
-	-
26,434	29,854

Total property, plant and equipment

143,963	188,325
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Reconciliations

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

Plant and equipment

Carrying amount at 1 October 2015
Additions
Depreciation
Carrying amount at 30 September 2016

52,969	57,553
5,121	9,305
(12,360)	(13,889)
45,730	52,969

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Reconciliations (continued)

Motor vehicles

Carrying amount at 1 October 2015	35,295	49,851
Disposals	(5,758)	-
Depreciation	(9,206)	(14,556)
Carrying amount at 30 September 2016	20,331	35,295

Office equipment

Carrying amount at 1 October 2015	70,207	65,168
Additions	1,295	30,132
Depreciation	(20,034)	(25,093)
Carrying amount at 30 September 2016	51,468	70,207

Plant and equipment (NT)

Carrying amount at 1 October 2015	29,854	34,162
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(3,420)	(4,308)
Carrying amount at 30 September 2016	26,434	29,854
Total carrying amount at 30 September 2016	143,963	188,325

11. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	4,276,677	4,162,359
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	206,463	300,825
TOTAL ASSETS	4,483,140	4,463,184

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES	266,177	495,589
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	266,177	495,589
NET ASSETS	4,216,963	3,967,595

EQUITY

Contributed equity	57,461,564	52,049,324
Reserves	7,840,338	7,686,038
Accumulated losses	(61,084,939)	(55,767,767)
TOTAL EQUITY	4,216,963	3,967,595

PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Net profit/ (loss) from continuing operations for the year	(5,317,172)	(3,656,299)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(5,317,172)	(3,656,299)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		Consolidated	
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
11. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES (continued)			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON-CURRENT)			
<i>Investment in Subsidiary</i>			
Element 92 Pty Ltd		3,661,200	3,661,200
Provision for write down of investment		(3,661,200)	(3,661,200)
		-	-
<i>Investment in Subsidiary</i>			
Red Dragon Mines Pty Ltd		1,380,392	-
Provision for write down of investment		(1,380,392)	-
		-	-
12. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE (NON-CURRENT)			
(a) Exploration and evaluation			
At 1 October 2015		-	-
Expenditure incurred during the year		4,644,808	2,764,111
Expenditure provided or written off during the year (note 4(d))		(4,644,808)	(2,764,111)
At 30 September 2016		-	-
<p>For those areas of interest which are still in the exploration phase, the ultimate recoupment of the stated costs is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively sale of the respective areas of interest (refer to note 25).</p> <p>Some of the Consolidated entity's exploration properties are subject to claim(s) under native title. As a result, exploration properties or areas within the tenements may be subject to exploration and/or mining restrictions.</p>			
13. DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NON-CURRENT)			
Deferred tax asset (Note 5)		-	-
14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)			
Trade payables and accruals		313,935	239,686
15. PROVISIONS (CURRENT)			
Employee entitlements		178,524	259,373
Number of employees at year end		10	8
PROVISIONS (NON-CURRENT)			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Provision for rehabilitation		-	-
		-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

15. PROVISIONS (CURRENT) (continued)

Superannuation

The Company contributes to employees' superannuation plans in accordance with the requirements of Occupational Superannuation Legislation. Contributions by the Company represent a defined percentage of each employee's salary. Additional employee contributions are voluntary.

Employee Share Option Plan

Details of the Employee Share Option Plan for the Company are disclosed in Note 21.

16. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (NON-CURRENT)

Deferred tax liability (Note 5)

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17. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

Number of Shares		Consolidated	
2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$	\$

(a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares	423,495,665	319,388,499	57,461,564	52,049,324
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(b) Movement in ordinary shares on issue

	Number of Shares	Issue Price \$	Total \$
1/10/14 Opening balance	318,823,717		51,997,625
17/11/14 Exploration services	434,782	0.092	39,999
23/06/15 Exercise of unquoted options	130,000	0.09	11,700
Share issue costs	-		-
Balance at 30 September 2015	319,388,499		52,049,324
18/12/15 Takeover of Red Dragon Mines NL	17,927,166	0.077	1,380,392
8/07/16 Share purchase plan	36,180,000	0.05	1,809,000
27/07/16 Placement	50,000,000	0.05	2,500,000
Share issue costs	-		(277,152)
Balance at 30 September 2016	423,495,665		57,461,564

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

17. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (continued)

(c) Movement in options on issue

The following table summarises the movement in options on issue for the year ended 30 September 2016

30 September 2016	Balance at the Beginning of the Year	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Expired During the Year	Balance at the End of the Year
Unquoted options exercisable at 84 cents each on or before 27 February 2016	6,750,000	-	-	(6,750,000)	-
Unquoted options exercisable at 23 cents each on or before 28 February 2017	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 9 cents each on or before 31 October 2015	1,150,000	-	-	(1,150,000)	-
Unquoted options exercisable at 6 cents each on or before 28 February 2019	11,500,000	-	-	-	11,500,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 6 cents each on or before 18 March 2017	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 8 cents each on or before 4 September 2018	3,150,000	-	-	-	3,150,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 8 cents each on or before 26 November 2021	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 10 cents each on or before 30 June 2018	-	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
Total	25,050,000	7,000,000	-	(7,900,000)	24,150,000

The following table summarises the movement in options on issue for the year ended 30 September 2015

30 September 2015	Balance at the Beginning of the Year	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Expired During the Year	Balance at the End of the Year
Unquoted options exercisable at 64 cents each on or before 25 February 2015	6,750,000	-	-	(6,750,000)	-
Unquoted options exercisable at 84 cents each on or before 27 February 2016	6,750,000	-	-	-	6,750,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 23 cents each on or before 28 February 2017	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 45 cents each on or before 16 April 2015	1,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
Unquoted options exercisable at 9 cents each on or before 31 October 2015	1,280,000	-	(130,000)	-	1,150,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 6 cents each on or before 28 February 2019	11,500,000	-	-	-	11,500,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 6 cents each on or before 18 March 2017	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Unquoted options exercisable at 8 cents each on or before 4 September 2018	-	3,150,000	-	-	3,150,000
Total	29,780,000	3,150,000	(130,000)	(7,750,000)	25,050,000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

17. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (continued)

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

(d) Reserves

Share based payments reserve

Balance at beginning of year	7,686,038	7,565,740
Share based payments	154,300	120,298
Balance at end of year	7,840,338	7,686,038

Nature and purpose of reserves

General reserve

This reserve records fair value changes on available for sale financial assets. There were no available for sale financial assets as at 30 September 2016.

Share based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued.

18. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

Balance at the beginning of the year	(55,483,670)	(51,787,431)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of Thundelarra Limited	(5,514,791)	(3,696,239)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(60,998,461)	(55,483,670)

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(i) Exploration commitments

Within one year	621,403	375,262
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,206,447	457,102
Later than five years	213,350	236,731
	2,041,200	1,069,095

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the minimum expenditure requirements specified by various State Governments. These obligations are subject to renegotiation when application for a mining lease is made and at other times. These obligations are not provided for in the financial report.

If the Group decides to relinquish certain tenements and / or does not meet these obligations, assets recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position may require review to determine the appropriateness of the carrying values. The sole transfer or farm out of exploration rights to third parties will reduce or extinguish these obligations.

(ii) Operating lease commitments

Operating lease commitments are as follows:

Office rental

Within one year	92,479	110,398
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	85,032
Later than five years	-	-
	92,479	195,430

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

(ii) Operating lease commitments (continued)

The Group has entered into a commercial property lease on its corporate office premises. The non-cancellable lease expires 31 May 2017. The lease includes a clause to enable an upward revision of rental charge on an annual basis of a fixed percentage increase.

(iii) Bank Guarantees

At 30 September 2016 the Group has outstanding \$50,000 (2015: \$100,000) as a current guarantee provided by the bank for corporate office lease.

(iv) Native Title

At the date of this report, there are no claims lodged in relation to tenements held by the Group.

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Type of share based payment plan

Employee Share Option Plan

Options are granted under the Company Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP) which was approved by the shareholders on 26 February 2016. The ESOP is available to any person who is a director, or an employee (whether full-time or part-time) of the Company or of an associated body corporate of the Company ("Eligible Person").

Subject to the Rules set out in ESOP and the Listing Rules, the Company (acting through the Board) may offer options to any Eligible Person at such time and on such terms as the Board considers appropriate.

There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the options. There are no voting rights attached to the unissued ordinary shares. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised.

The expense recognised in the income statement in relation to share based payments is disclosed in Note 4.

(b) Summary of options granted

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average prices (WAEP) of and the movements in share options issued during the year in respect of share based payments.

	Number 2016	WAEP 2016 \$	Number 2015	WAEP 2015 \$
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,050,000	0.29	29,780,000	0.39
Granted during the year	7,000,000	0.09	3,150,000	0.08
Lapsed during the year	(7,900,000)	0.73	(7,750,000)	0.62
Exercised during the year	-	-	(130,000)	0.09
Outstanding at the end of the year	24,150,000	0.09	25,050,000	0.29
Exercisable at the end of the year	24,150,000	0.09	25,050,000	0.29

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The outstanding balance as at 30 September 2016 is represented by:

Date options granted	Expiry date	Exercise price of options	Number of options
7 March 2012	28 February 2017	\$0.23	2,000,000
28 February 2014	28 February 2019	\$0.06	11,500,000
18 March 2014	18 March 2017	\$0.06	500,000
4 September 2015	4 September 2018	\$0.08	3,150,000
26 February 2016	26 November 2021	\$0.08	3,000,000
27 July 2016	30 June 2018	\$0.10	4,000,000
			24,150,000

Please refer to Shares Under Option table in the Directors Report for movements since year end.

(c) Weighted average remaining contractual life

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 30 September 2016 is 2.28 years (2015 – 2.19 years).

(d) Range of exercise price

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was \$0.06 to \$0.23 (2015 - \$0.06 to \$0.84).

(e) Weighted average fair value

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was \$0.02 (2015 - \$0.04)

(f) Options pricing model

The fair value of the equity-settled share options granted under the plan is estimated as at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Number of Options	3,000,000	4,000,000
Option exercise price	\$0.08	\$0.10
Expiry date	26 February 2021	30 June 2018
Expected life of the option (years)	5	2
Vesting period (months)	Nil	Nil
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil
Expected volatility (%)	86%	80%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.91%	1.56%
Discount for unquoted security	30%	-
Closing share price at grant date (cents)	\$0.055	\$0.066
Vesting date	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the year ended 30 September 2015

Number of Options	3,150,000
Option exercise price	\$0.08
Expiry date	4 September 2018
Expected life of the option (years)	3
Vesting period (months)	Nil
Dividend yield (%)	Nil
Expected volatility (%)	98.64%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.77%
Discount for unquoted security	-
Closing share price at grant date (cents)	\$0.068
Vesting date	-

Consolidated	
2016	2015
\$	\$

22. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

The auditor of Thundelarra Limited is Stanton's International for:

• An audit or review of the financial report of the consolidated entity	28,826	38,346
• Valuation of Options issued to employees and advisers	950	-
• Independent experts report for shareholders in relation to the acquisition of Red Dragon Mines NL.	8,525	-
	<u>38,301</u>	<u>38,346</u>

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors

There were no fees received in the normal course of business in 2016 and 2015 for office rental, administrative and employees services from companies of which P G Crabb, F DeMarte and M R J Randall are directors and shareholders.

There were no fees paid in the normal course of business in 2016 and 2015 for employees services from companies of which P G Crabb, F DeMarte and M R J Randall are directors and shareholders.

(b) Loans with key management personnel and their related entities

There were no loans to key management personnel and their related entities during the year.

(c) Subsidiaries

The Group consists of the Parent and its wholly owned controlled entities set out in Notes 11 and 23.

Transactions between the Parent and its wholly owned controlled entities during the year ended 30 September 2016 consists of loans advanced by the Parent totalling \$1,110,751 (2015: \$1,085,907). The loans outstanding at 30 September 2016 total \$17,413,243 (2015: \$16,302,492). The loans provided are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed term of repayment. There were no repayments made during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

24. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Interest Held		Carrying amount of Parent Entity's Investment	
		2016 %	2015 %	2016 \$	2015 \$
Element 92 Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100	-	-
Red Dragon Mines NL (1)	Australia	100	-	-	-

Note 1: Red Dragon Mines NL was acquired by the Company on 18 December 2015.

25. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES

The Company has interests in several joint ventures as follows:

The Consolidated Entity also has a number of other interests in joint ventures to explore for uranium and other minerals. The Consolidated Entity's share of expenditure in respect of these exploration and evaluation activities is either expensed or capitalised depending on the stage of development and no revenue is generated. At 30 September 2016 all capitalised costs were written off.

The Consolidated Entity's share of capitalised expenditure in respect to these joint venture activities is as follows:

Joint Venture	Principal Activities	Percentage Interest 2016	Percentage Interest 2015	Expenditure Capitalised 2016 \$	Expenditure Capitalised 2015 \$
Breakaway JV	Base metals	20%	20%	-	-
Red Bore JV	Base metals	90%	90%	-	-
Curara Well JV	Base metals	90%	90%	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- (a) The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of cash, short term deposits and other financial assets. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken, except for other financial assets which have been sold for working capital purposes. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, liquidity risk, equity risk and credit risk.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the Financial Statements.

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate – 1 year or less		Non-interest bearing		Total	
Consolidated	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	508,917	304,173	3,309,000	3,700,000	-	-	3,817,917	4,004,173
Trade and other receivables	-	-	324,706	374,706	101,627	55,415	426,333	430,121
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	407,687	128,132	407,687	128,132
Total Financial Assets	508,917	304,173	3,633,706	4,074,706	509,314	183,547	4,651,937	4,562,426
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	(313,935)	(239,686)	(313,935)	(239,686)
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	(313,935)	(239,686)	(313,935)	(239,686)
Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities)	508,917	304,173	3,633,706	4,074,706	195,379	(56,139)	4,338,002	4,322,740
Weighted Average Interest Rate	0.75%	0%	2.81%	2.87%				

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Reconciliation of net financial assets/ (liabilities) to net assets	Consolidated	
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Net Financial Assets/(Liabilities) as above	4,338,002	4,322,740
Property, plant and equipment	143,963	188,325
Exploration & evaluation expenditure	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Provisions	(178,524)	(259,373)
Net Assets per Statement of Financial Position	4,303,441	4,251,692

The net fair value of all financial assets and liabilities at balance date approximate to their carrying value. The main risk the Company is exposed is through financial instruments credit risk, commodity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and equity price risk.

(a) **Interest Rate Risk**

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rate for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities, is disclosed under point (a) above.

The Group is exposed to movements in market interest rates on short term deposits. The policy is to monitor the interest rate yield curve out to 120 days to ensure a balance is maintained between the liquidity of cash assets and the interest rate return.

(b) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted the policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Risk is also minimised by investing surplus funds with financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any provisions for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Group believes that all outstanding receivables are recoverable and there are no past due receivables as at balance date.

(c) **Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The net fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value, except for the fair value of equity investments traded on organised markets which have been valued by reference to the market prices prevailing at balance date for those equity investments.

(d) **Liquidity Risk**

The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its cash reserves and forecast spending. Management is cognisant of the future demands for liquid finance requirements to finance the Group's current and future operations.

The Group believes that all outstanding payables can be paid when due and there are no past due payables as at the balance date.

(e) **Commodity Price Risk**

At the 30 September 2016, the Group does not have any financial instruments subject to commodity price risk.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

27. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

(a) Fair Value Risk

The Group has exposure to the movement in fair values of its held for trading financial assets.

Based on fair values at 30 September 2016, a 10% change in fair values will have the following impact on loss before tax and equity before tax.

	Consolidated	
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Loss before tax:		
Available for sale financial assets	-	-
Held for trading financial assets		
Equity:		
Available for sale financial assets		
Held for trading financial assets	-	-

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Group's financial assets at the balance sheet date on the deficit for the year and equity for a 1% change in interest rates. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

Consolidated 30 September 2016	Carrying Amount \$	Interest Rate Risk -1%		Interest Rate Risk + 1%	
		Net loss \$	Equity \$	Net loss \$	Equity \$
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,817,917	(38,179)	(38,179)	38,179	38,179
Other receivables interest bearing	324,706	(3,247)	(3,247)	3,247	3,247
Totals	4,142,623	(41,426)	(41,426)	41,426	41,426

Consolidated 30 September 2015	Carrying Amount \$	Interest Rate Risk -1%		Interest Rate Risk + 1%	
		Net loss \$	Equity \$	Net loss \$	Equity \$
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,004,173	(40,042)	(40,042)	40,042	40,042
Other receivables interest bearing	374,706	(3,747)	(3,747)	3,747	3,747
Totals	4,378,879	(43,789)	(43,789)	43,789	43,789

None of the Group's financial liabilities are interest bearing.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

28. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the end of the financial year, the Directors are not aware of matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in subsequent years with the exception of the following, the financial effects of which have not been provided for in the 30 September 2016 financial report:

Research Development Refund

In October 2016, the Company received Research & Development refund of \$401,256 for 2014/2015.

Granting of Employee Options

In November 2016, The Company issued 4,350,000 unquoted options to eligible employees, vesting on the date which is 6 months from the issue date, exercisable at 6 cents each and expiring on 14 November 2019.

Disposal of Listed Securities

In December 2016, the Company disposed of 3,203,656 shares in the Intiger Group Limited for an amount of \$245,713.

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The consolidated entity is not aware of any contingent liabilities which existed as at the end of the financial year or have arisen as at the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Thundelarra Limited I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes and the additional disclosures included in the Directors' report designated as audited, of the Consolidated Entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as described in note 2(b).

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 September 2016.

On behalf of the Board



FRANK DEMARTE
Executive Director

Perth, Western Australia

14 December 2016

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THUNDELARRA LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Thundelarra Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Thundelarra Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 September 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- (b) the consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 10 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2016. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards

Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Thundelarra Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Samir R. Tirodkar
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
14 December 2016

14 December 2016

Board of Directors
Thundelarra Limited
Suite 8
186 Hampden Road
NEDLANDS, WA 6009

Dear Directors

RE: THUNDELARRA LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Thundelarra Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Thundelarra Limited for the year ended 30 September 2016, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)



Samir R. Tirodkar

Director

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following information dated 12 January 2017 is required by the Listing Rules of the ASX Limited.

1. DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBER OF HOLDER OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The number of holders, by size of holding, in each class of security are:

Distribution	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares
1 – 1,000	394	101,324
1,001 – 5,000	565	1,693,997
5,001 – 10,000	497	4,026,358
10,001 – 100,000	1,294	52,199,638
100,001 and over	554	365,474,348
Totals	3,304	423,495,665
Holding less than a marketable parcel	1,240	3,694,388

2. TWENTY LARGEST HOLDERS OF QUOTED SECURITIES

Ordinary shares

Holder		Shares Held	
		Number	%
1	Ragged Range Mining Pty Ltd & Associates	55,194,289	13.03
2	Chin Nominees Pty Ltd & Associates	33,627,295	7.94
3	Mr Siat Yoon Chin	18,400,167	4.34
4	Troca Enterprises Pty Ltd <Coulson Super A/C>	9,416,903	2.22
5	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd <DRP>	6,854,491	1.62
6	Mr Steven Barcham	5,450,000	1.29
7	Custodial Services Limited <Beneficiaries Holding A/C>	5,262,145	1.24
8	Troca Enterprises Pty Ltd <Coulson Super A/C>	3,888,738	0.92
9	Grandor Pty Ltd <Mark Scott Family P/F A/C>	3,800,000	0.90
10	Norvest Projects Pty Ltd	3,600,000	0.85
11	Mr John Roussis	3,044,122	0.72
12	Ms Sigrid Tittiana Gibson	2,600,000	0.61
13	Be Copymart Pty Ltd <B&E McConnell S/F A/C>	2,571,500	0.61
14	Frank DeMarte	2,554,257	0.60
15	Mr Philip Gerrard Berry	2,500,000	0.59
16	Gemini Holdings Pty Ltd <The DeMarte Family A/C>	2,400,936	0.57
17	Mrs Melanie Therese Verheggen	2,250,000	0.53
18	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	2,235,502	0.53
19	Mr David Dawson	2,150,000	0.51
20	Mr Ronald Leslie Taylor & Mrs Theresia May Taylor <Ronterri A/C>	2,106,848	0.50
Total top 20 holders		169,907,193	40.12
Total remaining holders		253,588,472	59.88

3. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

An extract from the Company's register of substantial shareholders is set out below:

Name	Number of Shares Held	%
Ragged Range Mining Pty Ltd & Associates	54,485,564	13.03
Chin Nominees Pty Ltd & Associates	32,402,208	7.65

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4. VOTING RIGHTS

The Company's share capital is of one class with the following voting rights:

- (a) Ordinary Shares - On a show of hands every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.
- (b) Options - The Company's options have no voting rights.

5. STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Thundelarra Limited ordinary shares are listed on all member exchanges of the ASX Limited. The home exchange is in Perth.

6. RESTRICTED SECURITIES

There are no securities on issue that have been classified by the ASX Limited, Perth as restricted securities.

7. ON-MARKET BUY-BACK

The Company does not have a current on-market buy-back plan.

8. SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS

Tenement Number and Type	Tenement Name	Holder/Applicant	Interest (%)	Status
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
E80/3673	Sophie Downs	THX	100	Granted 05/02/2007
E52/2402	Curara Well	THX/WRR	90/10	Granted 11/06/2010
M52/597	Red Bore	THX/WRR	90/10	Granted 06/11/2009
E59/1648	Paynes Find	RDM	100	Granted 30/04/2013
E59/1944	Paynes Find	RDM	100	Granted 30/05/2014
E59/2057	Paynes Find	RDM	100	Granted 09/12/2014
E59/1929	Paynes Find	RDM	100	Granted 19/05/2011
E59/1930	Paynes Find	RDM	100	Granted 19/05/2011
P51/2787	White Well	RDM/AL	90/10	Granted 12/07/2013
P51/2788	White Well	RDM/AL	90/10	Granted 12/07/2013
E51/1667	Mooloogool	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/04/2016
E51/1668	Mooloogool	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/04/2016
E51/1669	Mooloogool	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/04/2016
E51/1661	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 6/04/2016
P51/2909	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2910	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2911	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2912	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2913	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2914	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 23/11/2015
P51/2760	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013
P51/2761	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013
P51/2762	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013
P51/2763	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Tenement Number and Type	Tenement Name	Holder/Applicant	Interest (%)	Status
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
P51/2764	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013
P51/2765	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 12/09/2013
P51/2941	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 08/04/2016
P51/2948	Garden Gully	ZEUS	100	Granted 08/04/2016

NORTHERN TERRITORY				
Allamber Project				
EL10043	Brumby Gap	THX	100	Granted 05/09/2002
EL10167	Frances Creek	THX	100	Granted 05/09/2002
EL24549	Allamber 1	E92	100	Granted 23/09/2005
EL25868	Mary River	E92	100	Granted 23/09/2005
EL28857	Second Chance	E92	100	Granted 24/02/2012

Key to Tenement Type:

E/EL = Exploration License

M = Mining Lease

Key to Parties

THX = Thundelarra Limited

E92 = Element 92 Pty Ltd

WRR = William Robert Richmond

PAN = Panoramic Resources Limited

RDM = Red Dragon Mines Pty Ltd

ZEUS = Zeus Mining Pty Ltd

AL = Angelo Levissianos



THUNDELARRA

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