12 April 2017

Explaurum LIMITED

ACN 114 175 138

NEW HIGH GRADE NEAR SURFACE GOLD ZONE DISCOVERED AT TAMPIA SIGNIFICANTLY EXPANDS RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Highlights

- **A new zone of near surface high grade gold mineralisation, with gold grades up to 94.30 g/t Au has been discovered in the south of the Tampia resource area including intersections of:**

  - **THRC140 7m at 17.55 g/t Au from 5m (including 1m at 94.30 g/t Au),**
  - **THRC140 13m at 3.24 g/t Au from 16m,**
  - **THRC134 4m at 2.42 g/t Au from 8m,**
  - **THRC130 4m at 3.30 g/t Au from 7m,**
  - **THRC130 5m at 15.58 g/t Au from 8m,**
  - **THRC130 4m at 3.68 g/t Au from 40m,**
  - **THRC130 6m at 3.85 g/t Au from 49m and**
  - **THRC128 6m at 6.47 g/t Au from 8m.**

- **The best combined drill hole intercepts include:**

  - **THRC130 51m at 2.79g/t Au from 7m;**
  - **THRC140 28m at 6.03g/t Au from 7m; and**
  - **THRC115 24m at 1.57g/t Au from 116m.**

- **Down dip extension of the northern high grade gold zone confirmed with intersection including:**

  - **THRC093 9m at 1.43 g/t Au from 116m,**
  - **THRC094 9m at 2.46 g/t Au from 130m,**
  - **THRC097 2m at 3.03 g/t Au from 14m,**

- **The results from the holes:**

  - **Have provided better and higher grade gold mineralisation than expected;**
  - **Indicate that there is a low-grade halo of gold around the higher grade stacked gold zones;**
  - **Continue to confirm the tenor of mineralisation and expand the area of mineralisation defined by historic drilling to the south;**
  - **Provide further important structural and lithological data from optical, density and acoustic down hole logging tools for 3D structural and geological mapping.**

- **70 RC holes have been completed for 9,712m to date. The assay results are from 28 of the 70 RC holes drilled, with the remaining assays pending. The resource drilling program is planned to continue to June 2017, when exploration drilling and resource estimation will commence.**

Explaurum Limited ("**Explaurum**" or the "**Company**") (ASX:EXU) is pleased to announce the first batch of results from the resource RC drilling program at the Tampia Gold Project, located 300km east of Perth near the wheat belt township of Narembeen (Figure 1). The commencement of the program was announced on 21 February 2017. A total of 70 RC holes for 9,712m have been completed since then, from a total planned program of 26,200m, which has since been increased to 29,103m.

Results have been received from 28 holes to date (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Drill collar details are given in Table 1 and a list of intersections in these holes using a 0.7 g/t Au cut off are given in Table 2. A total of 19 of the 28 holes are mineralised, including significant intercepts of:

THRC115	**9m at 1.43 g/t Au** from 116m,
THRC115	**9m at 2.46 g/t Au** from 130m,
THRC124	**5m at 2.26 g/t Au** from 61m,
THRC125	**3m at 1.90 g/t Au** from 129m,
THRC128	**8m at 6.47 g/t Au** from 38m,
THRC130	**4m at 3.30 g/t Au** from 7m,
THRC130	**5m at 15.58 g/t Au** from 16m,
THRC130	**4m at 3.68 g/t Au** from 40m,
THRC130	**6m at 3.85 g/t Au** from 49m,
THRC134	**4m at 2.42 g/t Au** from 8m,
THRC136	**1m at 6.60 g/t Au** from 48m,
THRC138	**3m at 1.84 g/t Au** from 20m,
THRC140	**7m at 17.55 g/t Au** from 5m,
THRC140	**13m at 3.24 g/t Au** from 16m,
THRC140	**2m at 2.23 g/t Au** from 97m.

Results to date have exceeded expectations. Of the 28 holes with assays returned, 13 holes returned better results than predicted by the gold grade model, 13 holes returned results similar to the gold grade model and 2 holes were worse than predicted by the gold grade model.

THRC140 intersected a new zone of near surface high grade gold mineralisation on the southernmost line of Resource area, now called the Leicester gold zone, including 7m at 17.55 g/t Au from 5m and 13m at 3.24 g/t Au from 16m (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Additional extensional drilling has been planned to close off this gold zone (Figure 1), which is a new zone of high grade near surface gold mineralisation not included in previous historic resource estimates.

Comments from John Lawton, Managing Director

"The first assay results from the Tampia resource drilling program are very encouraging. The discovery of a new zone of shallow high grade gold mineralisation within the infill area is exciting and highlights the potential to significantly upgrade the current Inferred resource estimate of 370,000oz. The extent of this new mineralisation will become known as further assays become available.

Results to date support our geological model and have confirmed continuity of mineralisation over the 1000m x 750m resource area which is expected to produce a JORC 2012 Measured and Indicated resource in mid-2017.

Exploration activities outside of the known resource area have highlighted the excellent potential for further discoveries within a 10km radius of the Company's main target. Results of a 400km^2 airborne gravity program are being finalised, and a major soil geochemistry program is currently in progress. Results from both programs will be published as they become available."

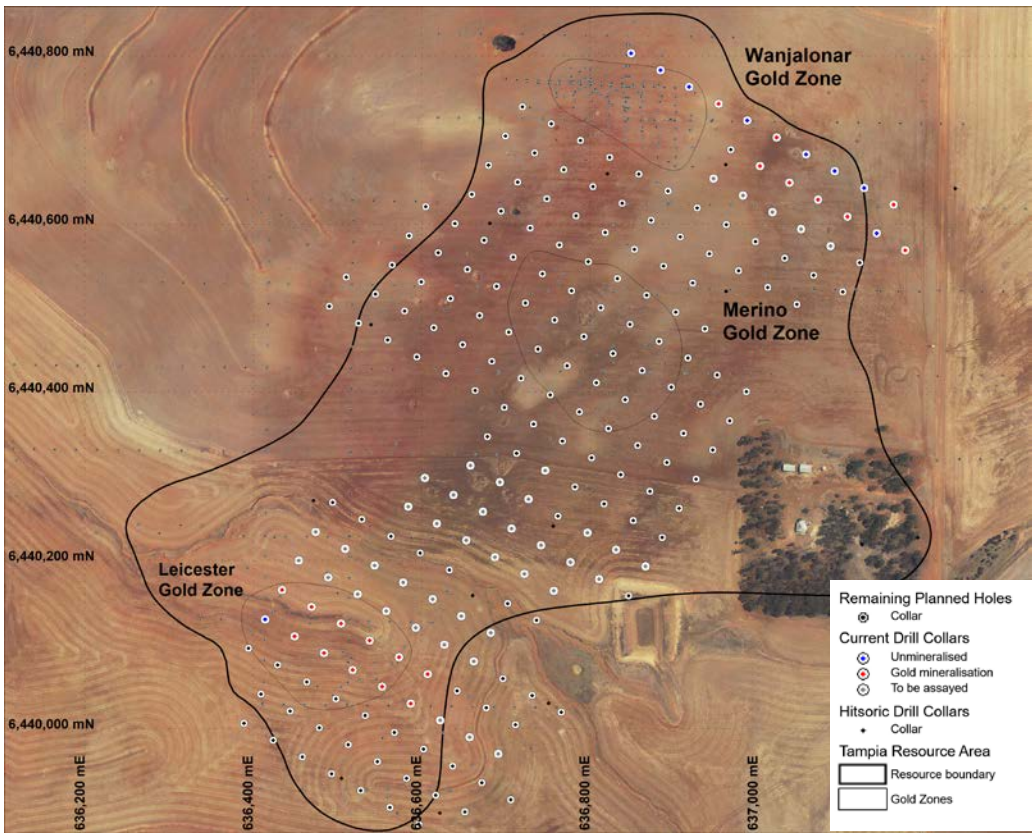

Figure 1. Drill plan of current resource RC drill holes in relation to farm infrastructure.

Gold assays returned from the second most southern line confirm the shallow high grade gold mineralisation in THRC140 continues to the east (Figure 2), with significant gold grades including 4m at 3.30 g/t Au from 7m, 5m at 15.58 g/t Au from 16m, 4m at 3.68 g/t Au from 40m and 6m at 3.85 g/t Au from 49m in THRC130 and 8m at 6.47 g/t Au from 38m in THRC128. The new Leicester gold zone is expected to add significantly to the current Tampia gold resource.

In terms of resource definition, the program to date has exceeded expectations, particularly in the south. Drilling has been slower than budgeted due to delays caused by unexpected summer rains in February and slower production rates associated with meeting stringent QA/QC sampling and assay requirements. However, drilling is expected to improve over the coming months. The aims of the resource drilling program are:

- To provide sufficient drill density coverage over the known resource area, which has more than doubled in area to 1000m x 750m, to calculate a 2012 JORC compliant Measured and Indicated resource.
- To test and infill the new areas of gold mineralisation intersected by 2016 exploration drilling programs and their potential extensions, including the 300m long gravity trend extending to the south-east of the northern gold zone.
- To drill to the margins of the resource area and extend the drill area where required.
- To drill the complete resource area at a 40 x 40m pattern as a high priority.

The first holes drilled focussed on those areas most likely to contribute to the Indicated resource, which cover the high-grade gold intersected by historic drilling in the northern gold zone ('Wanjalonar' zone), the central gold zone ('Merino' zone) and scattered gold intersected in the southern gold zone ('Leicester' zone; Figure 1). All holes are oriented towards 300^{o} with a 60^{o} dip, to drill perpendicular to the dominant banding plane as mapped by structural data from down hole optical logging. The planned RC holes testing the margins of the resource area will be updated based on the results of earlier planned holes and only drilled if mineralisation has not been closed

off. Exploration drill holes will be prioritised as required, with most holes left to the end of the program. Two drill rigs are being used to allow the resource drilling program to be completed by the end of June. The first drill holes, which are the subject of this announcement, were targeted to define the northern and southern boundaries of the resource area at Tampia (Figure 1).

Drilling along the northern edge of the Wanjalonar gold zone closed off the resource to the east, although anomalous low grade mineralisation was intersected in most holes, which was not expected (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A line of holes was also completed along the predicted down dip extension of the near surface high grade gold mineralisation. Assays received to date from holes on this line are very encouraging, with significant gold mineralisation intersected down dip from the surface gold mineralisation. The best intervals from this line comes from THRC115 with 9m at 1.43 g/t Au from 116m and 9m at 2.46 g/t Au from 130m. These holes confirm the continuity of gold mineralisation down dip to the south east at Tampia and the mineralisation intersected to date is better than predicted by geological modelling and should also add to the current resource.

The new holes in both areas confirm the current geological model of a series of 1-10m wide high grade gold ore zones that dip to the south east from the surface to a maximum intersection depth of 170m. These high-grade gold shoots are surrounded by low grade gold mineralisation with grades between 0.1-0.5 g/t Au and if the low-grade gold mineralisation is included these zones can be much wider. For example, the gold mineralisation in the Leicester gold zone in THRC130 when combined gives an intersection of 51m at 2.79 g/t Au or in THRC140 gives an intersection of 28m at 6.03 g/t Au and in the Wanjalonar gold zone in THRC115 when the narrower high grade gold zones are combined gives an intersection of 24m at 1.57 g/t Au. This has important implications for reducing the strip ratio and dilution during any future mining operations at Tampia.

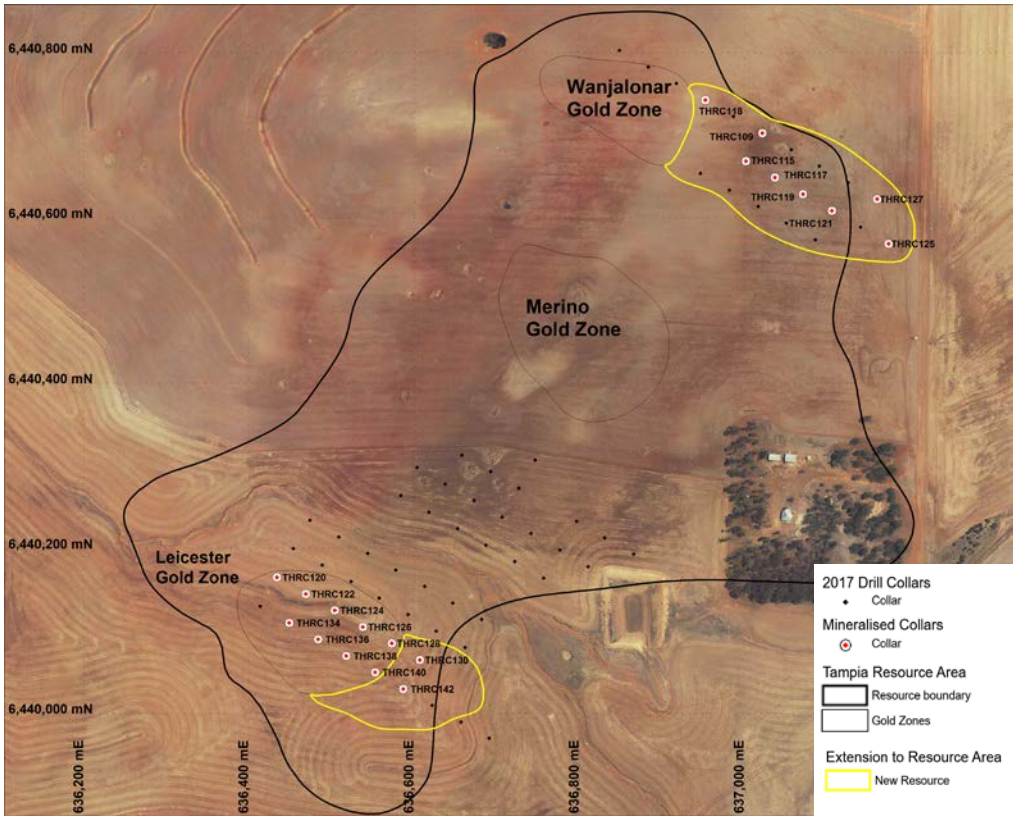

Figure 2. Summary plan of results to date from the resource RC drill program at the Tampia gold project showing extensions to near surface high grade mineralisation.

Results to date from the northern and southern zones at Tampia validate the accuracy and continuity of the geological and gold grade models, which confirms that the 40m by 40m drill

spacing being used to for the resource drilling will allow as a minimum an Indicated JORC 2012 compliant resource to be estimated.

A review of QC data for the program to date has been completed with sampling KPIs at acceptable levels and improving, sample preparation KPIs are at acceptable levels and improving and laboratory KPIs are consistently at acceptable levels. Data quality is overall at a level that will allow an Indicated JORC 2012 compliant resource to be estimated.

Next Steps

There is approximately 19,000m of resource drilling left to be completed, which at current drilling rates should be finished by June. This will be followed immediately by resource estimation and the announcement of a new Tampia JORC 2012 compliant Indicated resource.

New gravity and soil geochemical data are currently being collected over regional target areas defined by the recent geological mapping program. Data have been collected to the west and north of the Tampia project area focussing on new mafic gneisses that appear geologically similar to the mafic gneiss that hosts gold mineralisation at Tampia. The data from these programs are currently being processed and analysed and the results of the gravity survey will be announced in April and the results of the soil sampling in May.

Metallurgical testwork is nearing completion and the results from this work are expected to be announced in April.

Preparation for feasibility studies to follow the release of the new resource estimate are underway and these are expected to commence in June/July.

For further information, contact:

John Lawton
Managing Director
Explaurum Limited
+61 7 3333 2722

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Gregor Partington, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Partington is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Partington is General Manager Operations and full-time employee of Explaurum Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Partington consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Drill collar details for Resource Program RC drill holes

Hole	Zone	Status	East mE	North mN	RL m	Az°	Dip°	Depth
THRC108	Wanjalonar	Assayed	636,987	6,440,723	351	300	-60	144
THRC109	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,022	6,440,703	352	300	-60	144
THRC110	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,057	6,440,683	352	300	-60	144
THRC111	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,126	6,440,643	351	300	-60	180
THRC112	Wanjalonar	Assayed	636,849	6,440,803	346	300	-60	50
THRC113	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,091	6,440,663	351	300	-60	150
THRC114	Wanjalonar	Assayed	636,884	6,440,783	348	300	-60	84
THRC115	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,002	6,440,669	351	300	-60	168
THRC116	Wanjalonar	Assayed	636,918	6,440,763	349	300	-60	126
THRC117	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,037	6,440,649	351	300	-60	144
THRC118	Wanjalonar	Assayed	636,953	6,440,743	350	300	-60	120
THRC119	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,071	6,440,629	351	300	-60	150
THRC120	Leicester	Assayed	636,434	6,440,165	331	300	-60	102
THRC121	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,106	6,440,609	350	300	-60	150
THRC122	Leicester	Assayed	636,469	6,440,145	331	300	-60	126
THRC123	Leicester	Assayed	637,141	6,440,589	350	300	-60	120
THRC124	Leicester	Assayed	636,504	6,440,125	331	300	-60	114
THRC125	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,175	6,440,569	349	300	-60	200
THRC126	Leicester	Assayed	636,538	6,440,105	332	300	-60	24
THRC127	Wanjalonar	Assayed	637,161	6,440,623	350	300	-60	168
THRC128	Leicester	Assayed	636,573	6,440,085	332	300	-60	126
THRC129	Wanjalonar	Assays pending	636,947	6,440,654	350	300	-60	180
THRC130	Leicester	Assayed	636,607	6,440,065	333	300	-60	126
THRC131	Wanjalonar	Assays pending	636,982	6,440,634	350	300	-60	168
THRC132	Leicester	Assayed	636,414	6,440,130	331	300	-60	62
THRC133	Wanjalonar	Assays pending	637,017	6,440,614	350	300	-60	204
THRC134	Leicester	Assayed	636,449	6,440,110	331	300	-60	84
THRC135	Wanjalonar	Assays pending	637,051	6,440,594	349	300	-60	160
THRC136	Leicester	Assayed	636,484	6,440,090	331	300	-60	90
THRC137	Wanjalonar	Assays pending	637,086	6,440,574	349	300	-60	162
THRC138	Leicester	Assayed	636,518	6,440,070	332	300	-60	108
THRC139	Leicester	Assays pending	636,454	6,440,200	331	300	-60	60
THRC140	Leicester	Assayed	636,553	6,440,050	332	300	-60	162
THRC141	Leicester	Assays pending	636,489	6,440,180	331	300	-60	84
THRC142	Leicester	Assayed	636,587	6,440,030	333	300	-60	162
THRC143	Leicester	Assays pending	636,524	6,440,160	331	300	-60	144
THRC144	Leicester	Assays pending	636,622	6,440,010	333	300	-60	144
THRC145	Leicester	Assays pending	636,558	6,440,140	332	300	-60	150
THRC146	Leicester	Assays pending	636,657	6,439,990	333	300	-60	162
THRC147	Leicester	Assays pending	636,593	6,440,120	332	300	-60	150
THRC148	Leicester	Assays pending	636,691	6,439,970	333	300	-60	117
THRC149	Leicester	Assays pending	636,627	6,440,100	333	300	-60	150
THRC150	Leicester	Assays pending	636,474	6,440,234	331	300	-60	48

Hole	Zone	Status	East mE	North mN	RL m	Az°	Dip°	Depth
THRC151	Leicester	Assays pending	636,662	6,440,080	333	300	-60	186
THRC152	Leicester	Assays pending	636,509	6,440,214	331	300	-60	54
THRC153	Leicester	Assays pending	636,584	6,440,264	332	300	-60	126
THRC154	Leicester	Assays pending	636,613	6,440,154	332	300	-60	156
THRC155	Leicester	Assays pending	636,618	6,440,244	332	300	-60	120
THRC156	Leicester	Assays pending	636,544	6,440,194	331	300	-60	120
THRC157	Leicester	Assays pending	636,653	6,440,224	332	300	-60	150
THRC158	Leicester	Assays pending	636,578	6,440,174	332	300	-60	160
THRC159	Leicester	Assays pending	636,687	6,440,204	332	300	-60	156
THRC160	Leicester	Assays pending	636,647	6,440,134	332	300	-60	144
THRC161	Leicester	Assays pending	636,722	6,440,184	332	300	-60	186
THRC162	Leicester	Assays pending	636,682	6,440,114	333	300	-60	144
THRC163	Leicester	Assays pending	636,757	6,440,164	332	300	-60	174
THRC164	Leicester	Assays pending	636,604	6,440,298	333	300	-60	138
THRC165	Leicester	Assays pending	636,693	6,440,293	334	300	-60	150
THRC166	Leicester	Assays pending	636,638	6,440,278	333	300	-60	156
THRC167	Leicester	Assays pending	636,727	6,440,273	334	300	-60	150
THRC168	Leicester	Assays pending	636,673	6,440,258	333	300	-60	143
THRC169	Leicester	Assays pending	636,797	6,440,233	334	300	-60	150
THRC170	Leicester	Assays pending	636,707	6,440,238	333	300	-60	186
THRC171	Leicester	Assays pending	636,831	6,440,213	334	300	-60	156
THRC172	Leicester	Assays pending	636,742	6,440,218	333	300	-60	198
THRC173	Leicester	Assays pending	636,866	6,440,193	335	300	-60	144
THRC174	Leicester	Assays pending	636,777	6,440,198	333	300	-60	168
THRC175	Leicester	Assays pending	636,658	6,440,313	334	300	-60	162
THRC176	Leicester	Assays pending	636,811	6,440,178	333	300	-60	180
THRC178	Leicester	Assays pending	636,747	6,440,307	335	300	-60	144

Note: Details of drilling methods are included in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Composited intersections from 2017 Resource RC drilling.

(Using a 0.7 g/t Au cut off, minimum of 1m width, internal dilution of 3m; NSI = No significant intersection).

Hole	Gold Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
THRC108	Wanjalonar	0	144		NSI
THRC109	Wanjalonar	44	45	1	0.84
THRC110	Wanjalonar	0	144		NSI
THRC111	Wanjalonar	0	180		NSI
THRC112	Wanjalonar	0	50		NSI
THRC113	Wanjalonar	0	150		NSI
THRC114	Wanjalonar	0	84		NSI
THRC115	Wanjalonar	46	47	1	0.79
THRC115	Wanjalonar	70	71	1	1.59
THRC115	Wanjalonar	116	125	9	1.43
THRC115	Wanjalonar	130	139	9	2.46
Includes		138	139	1	15.10
THRC116	Wanjalonar	0	126		NSI
THRC117	Wanjalonar	56	57	1	1.00
THRC117	Wanjalonar	63	64	1	1.80
THRC117	Wanjalonar	79	80	1	0.79
THRC117	Wanjalonar	88	89	1	0.86
THRC117	Wanjalonar	139	140	1	0.98
THRC118	Wanjalonar	22	23	1	0.77
THRC119	Wanjalonar	74	75	1	1.21
THRC120	Leicester	42	43	1	0.73
THRC121	Wanjalonar	91	92	1	1.57
THRC121	Wanjalonar	106	107	1	5.56
THRC122	Leicester	2	7	5	0.70
THRC122	Leicester	12	13	1	1.11
THRC122	Leicester	21	22	1	0.77
THRC122	Leicester	63	64	1	1.05
THRC123	Leicester	0	120		NSI
THRC124	Leicester	4	9	5	0.82
THRC124	Leicester	17	22	5	0.71
THRC124	Leicester	61	66	5	2.26
THRC125	Wanjalonar	129	132	3	1.90
THRC125	Wanjalonar	188	189	1	2.06
THRC126	Leicester	4	9	5	0.85
THRC127	Wanjalonar	136	137	1	1.44
THRC128	Leicester	7	9	2	0.92
THRC128	Leicester	14	16	2	2.13
THRC128	Leicester	38	46	8	6.47
Includes		38	39	1	45.70

Hole	Gold Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
THRC128	Leicester	58	59	1	1.80
THRC128	Leicester	94	96	2	1.56
THRC130	Leicester	7	11	4	3.30
THRC130	Leicester	16	21	5	15.58
Includes		20	21	1	74.90
THRC130	Leicester	28	32	4	1.66
THRC130	Leicester	40	44	4	3.68
Includes		40	41	1	12.45
THRC130	Leicester	49	55	6	3.85
Includes		49	50	1	12.05
THRC130	Leicester	85	86	1	1.08
THRC132	Leicester	0	62		NSI
THRC134	Leicester	8	12	4	2.42
THRC136	Leicester	12	13	1	0.72
THRC136	Leicester	19	20	1	1.43
THRC136	Leicester	48	49	1	6.60
THRC138	Leicester	20	23	3	1.84
THRC140	Leicester	5	12	7	17.55
Includes		6	7	1	94.30
		7	8	1	23.70
THRC140	Leicester	16	29	13	3.24
Includes		17	18	1	15.75
THRC140	Leicester	97	99	2	2.23
THRC142	Leicester	36	37	1	0.80

Note: Details of sampling methods and interpreted true widths are included in Appendix 1.

Drilling the Leicester gold zone at Tampia

The sun rises over the Tampia resource drill program

Explaurum geological team delivering the next round of drill results

About Explaurum Limited and background to the Tampia Gold Project

Explaurum's key asset is the 90% interest in the Tampia Gold Project, located approximately 300km east of Perth in the wheat belt of Western Australia. A 2012 JORC Inferred resource of 4.7 million tonnes (MT) grading 2.0g/t Au (cut) or 2.5g/t Au (uncut) containing 310,000 – 380,000 ounces of gold, including 1.6 MT at 3.4 g/t Au (cut) or 4.6g/t Au (uncut) containing 170,000 – 237,000 ounces gold announced in April 2015 **(Table 3)**.

BHP Minerals ('BHP') discovered gold mineralisation at Tampia in 1987 from follow up of a regional BLEG stream sampling program. BHP and subsequent owners in the 1990s established the following features of the mineralisation:

- Gold mineralisation is high grade and near surface
- The resource was well drilled in part to mostly shallow depth, but open in all directions and at depth
- The resource area has significant gaps in drilling. If infill drilling is successful, an increase in resources is anticipated
- There is significant potential for further discoveries within 10km radius with a number of strong geochemical and auger/RAB anomalies
- Tampia is located on private land close to sealed roads, power, water, accommodation, services and labour
- Tampia is located 135km by road from Westonia and about 185km by road from Southern Cross and Marvel Loch.

Notable historic drill intercepts include:

GR028 17m at 27.5g/t Au from 8m including 4m at 108.9g/t Au from 9m;
NRC4 11m at 28.1g/t Au from 21m including 5m at 57.7g/t Au from 25m;
GDH01 9m at 18.3g/t Au from 19m including 1m at 55.5g/t Au from 23m and 2m at 43.5g/t Au from 25m and a deeper intercept of 11m at 10.1g/t Au from 50m including 2m at 41.9g/t Au from 50m;
GR001 25m at 11.0g/t Au from 0m to the end of the hole including 8m at 29.3g/t Au rom 14m;
GR003 25m at 10.1g/t Au from 0m to the end of the hole including 3m at 52.7g/t Au from 19m;
NRC41 5m at 34.9g/t Au from 79m including 1m at 165g/t Au from 79m;
GDH09 29m at 5.9g/t Au from 35m including 1m at 154g/t Au from 59m;
NRC16 4m at 19.2g/t Au from 33m and 6m at 16.1g/t Au from 45m including 1m at 64.0g/t Au from 49m;
GR026 9m at 16.5g/t Au from 16m including 4m at 32.5g/t Au from 19m;
GR411 31m at 3.9g/t Au from 64m;
NRC6 13m at 7.6g/t Au from 59m including 2m at 24.8g/t Au from 67m; and
NRC15 18m at 5.3g/t Au from 67m.

In 2014 and early 2015, the Company completed 10 diamond drill holes (totalling 481.3m), with six holes targeting known mineralisation near the Gault resource. A further 7 diamond drill holes were completed in July 2015 (totalling 766.5m), and 45 RC drill holes (totalling 2798m) were completed in December 2015 predominantly within the "toll treatment pit" or "starter pit" area. All results from these programs have been fully reported and available at www.explaurum.com.

Table 3: JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource (gold), Gault Prospect, Tampia Project

Cut off g/t Au	Tonnes (,000)	Au (cut) g/t Au	Contained gold Ounces	Au (uncut) g/t Au
0.7	7,100	1.6	370,000	2.0
1.0	4,700	2.0	310,000	2.5
2.0	1,600	3.4	170,000	4.6

Notes:
i) approx. 90% of the resource (at 0.7g/t) is less than 100m depth (73% shallower than 80m)
ii) oxide Resources are not significant at about 15,000 ounces at a 0.7g/t cut off.

Appendix 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	One metre samples were collected via a reverse circulation drill rig. These samples were split using a Metzke gravity fed cone splitter system to produce a 5kg representative sample. The quality of the sample is actively measured using various quality control techniques. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be fit-for-purpose to define a JORC Compliant Indicated and Measured Resource based on the quality control metrics being used. Every effort is made to ensure all samples are drilled dry and when this is not possible samples are logged as wet. Where samples are wet the pXRF sample is left to dry before analysing.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Various quality control metrics are being actively monitored to ensure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: • The constant monitoring that the splitter system is level and unblocked. (further monitored through the weights of the two sub-samples collected) • The collection of large 5kg sub-samples from the splitter system. • the measuring and monitoring of total RC sample to measure total recovery and consistency of recovery and therefore monitor the metre delineation of the rig (after correcting for density based on lithology averages and volume differences based on bit size) • The collection of both primary and duplicate sub-samples and the weighing of these samples to ensure the consistency of the splitter system. • The collection of duplicates to test the homogeneity of the deposit and indicate adequacy of sample size. • The use of blanks to ensure the correct calibration of laboratory equipment and identify contamination at the laboratory. • The use of certified reference materials to test both accuracy

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and precision of laboratory analyses.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	5kg samples have been dried before fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which is pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay and multielement analysis via ICP-MS for Cu, Ni, Co, As and S. pXRF analysis was carried out on every metre by taking a small 50g sample from the bulk RC sample and analysing using an Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 35 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Reverse circulation drilling equipment with face sampling hammers were used to collect samples. Metzke gravity fed fixed cone splitters were used to take representative sub-samples of complete metres. Drill bit diameter is recorded as part of the logging to ensure correct volumes are used for recovery estimations from total sample weights.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All sample recovery information was digitally recorded on the rig using locked auto-validating excel spreadsheets. Samples were weighed using digital scales and recoveries were estimated based on average density of logged lithology, bit diameter (indicating volume of sample) and total sample weight. The recovery was constantly monitored using live-updating graphs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	An auxiliary booster is used to maximise air pressure to improve sample recovery, which allows most holes to be drilled dry. Where samples were drilled wet they have been logged as such. Furthermore, constant monitoring of recoveries via measurement and evaluation of total sample weights on the rig enable recoveries to be maximised.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been observed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chip samples have been geologically logged to 1m resolution on the rig recording information on rock type, mineralogy, mineralisation, fabrics, textures and alteration. This logging is integrated with geological logging from downhole optical data, which can log to at least 10cm resolution and records structural information for contacts,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		foliation, banding and veining in the form of dip and dip direction measurements. Magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements are also used to assist this logging.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	The logging for the RC drilling was qualitative for the geological data collection and quantitative for structural, geotechnical and geochemical data. A hand held XRF was used to collect continuous geochemical data and Televiewer optical and audio data collection allows the measurement of structural and geotechnical data.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All one metre samples from the drilling have been geologically logged and the geological data recorded in the drill database. Subsamples were also collected and stored in chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were split using a Metzke gravity fed fixed cone splitter system. Holes were kept dry wherever possible via use of an auxiliary booster.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sub-sample taken for assay was split using a gravity fed fixed cone splitter system. A 5kg sample was collected to minimise bias. The samples were dried and fine crushed before being split with a Boyd Rotary splitter to produce a 20% (800g) subsample, which was pulverised, from which a 50g aliquot was taken for fire assay and multi-element analysis via ICP-MS. The quality of these sample has been measured via the quality control methods already described. The sample preparation method is deemed appropriate given the mineralisation style. pXRF samples were taken from the bulk reject sample and given their purpose this sample method is deemed appropriate. The samples undergo no sample preparation and as such indicative only.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicates are taken at all sub-sampling stages from the same metre. A duplicate is taken from the splitter system, crush duplicates are taken from the Boyd Rotary splitter following fine crushing and pulp duplicates are taken from the pulverised sample before fire assay. The results of these duplicate samples are assessed as results are returned to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		identify problems as they may arise to allow for their resolution as soon as possible.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Repeat and duplicate samples are submitted for all holes. The results from these will then be reviewed statistically and reported when all data have been reviewed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is believed to be appropriate for the mineralisation style particularly given the lack of coarse gold identified to date at the project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples from the reported RC drilling program were submitted into ALS Perth for assay. 5kg samples have been dried before fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which is pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay with an ICP-OES finish and multielement analysis via ICP-MS for Cu, Ni, Co, As and S. These techniques are total digests. pXRF analysis was carried out on every metre by taking a small 50g sample from the bulk RC sample and analysing using an Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 35 seconds each. This analysis is a partial analysis as only a very small subsample is taken and analysed with known sample preparation.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	An Innovex Delta Premium pXRF analyser has been used to analyse samples using all three beams set to a read time of 35 seconds. No calibrations have yet been applied.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Quality control samples include Certified Reference Materials, blanks, field duplicates, crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The samples are stored and comparatively assessed to determine the accuracy and precision of the laboratory analysis as the samples are returned. The laboratory conduct their own checks which are also monitored. The accuracy and precision of the geochemical data reported on has deemed to be acceptable. The pXRF analyses are controlled in a similar manner to laboratory assays with CRM's, blanks, duplicates and replicates inserted and taken as standard practice to ensure the robustness of the pXRF data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All intersections were compiled by the Project Geologist via Micromine compositing tools and cross-checked by the General Manager of Operations. A further check was conducted via direct compositing of the database and visual checks in Micromine's 3D software.
	The use of twinned holes.	Several twin, cross and close spaced holes have been completed in the project area to date and the comparison of results are generally good to very good based on the style of mineralisation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data from the historic drilling are stored in a digital database and were verified against hard copy assay sheets in various annual reports where available. The current data are collected via auto-validated, locked excel spreadsheets with drop down menu entries. These sheets are loaded into an Access database using macro's and are extensively tested for errors. The data are then validated in the database and loaded into Micromine and visual checks conducted. One database administrator conducts all data merging and storage into the database to ensure the integrity of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No data has been adjusted
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes* *(collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and* *other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The drillholes reported were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 78s GPS unit. The holes will be located by a surveyor using a Trimble Differential GPS using MGA 94/ Zone 50 at the end of the program. Downhole surveys were for all holes were also collected using a gyroscope during the downhole data data acquisition.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA 94 Zone 50
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control has been developed from the Landgate database, the terrain is reasonably flat cropping paddocks, free of vegetation. The holes are draped onto the DTM created from the Landgate data and will be tested against the DGPS pickups.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling reported has been designed on a 40m x 40m grid with the desired aim of achieving a Measured and Indicated 2012 JORC Compliant Resource. The holes are drilled to an average depth of about 140m.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The sample spacing indicates geological continuity is evident across 40m spaced holes. Variograms and kriging efficiency estimations were conducted by an independent party on the drilling prior to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		this program and indicate a 40m x40m spacing is fit-for-purpose.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There has been no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Based on downhole optical structural data all reported holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main mineralised structural trends.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are removed from site on the day of drilling and stored locked inside a secure warehouse facility. The samples are transported by a professional freight company to ALS Laboratories. The samples are not left unattended and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the shipping process.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QC data is monitored as assays are returned both internally and by an independent third party to ensure the robustness and integrity of our sampling and analysis methods.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Project area is held under E70/2132, P70/1637, P70/1645, P70/1638, M70/815 and M70/816. All the tenement area comprises private agricultural land with no Native title interests. The Company has access agreements over the area of the gold resource covered by M70/815 and M70/816 and part of E70/2132.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	See above, no other known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration undertaken by Company — Date BHP Minerals Ltd — 1987-1988 Dry Creek Mining — 1990-1993 Nexus Minerals — 1997-1999 IPT Systems Ltd — 2000-2001 Meridian Mining — 2006-2009 Tampiagold Pty — 2010-2011 Auzex Exploration — 2012-2015
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tampia Hill project area covers a sequence of late Archaean mafic-felsic granulite facies granitoid and

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		gneiss. The lowest unit in the sequence as interpreted from the structural position of the units is a suite of banded feldspar-biotite-quartz granulite that also can contain graphite and pyrrhotite in augen gneiss. The original sequence for this unit is believed to be clastic sediment, wacke, arenite and graphitic shale. The next unit is feldspar-biotite-amphibole-pyroxene granulite that appears to contain a mixture of sedimentary and mafic precursor lithologies. The uppermost part of the sequence consists of a mafic granulite dominated by pyroxene-plagioclase-amphibole lithologies. Minor biotite, spinel, enstatite and quartz with pyrrhotite up to 2% also occur. The precursor lithology is inferred to be tholeiitic basalt. This sequence is intruded by quartz-feldspar granitoid dykes and sills that have complex cross-cutting relationships suggesting multiple phases of emplacement. This entire sequence is intruded by several unmetamorphosed dolerite dykes that are thought to be of Proterozoic in age. Gold mineralisation at Gault is dominantly disseminated throughout, or concentrated within, pods of hornblende-biotite-pyroxene and hornblende-biotite-plagioclase within pyroxene and biotite-bearing mafic granulites. The gold occurs with disseminated non-magnetic pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrite. Total sulphide contents of mineralised intersections are between 1% and 3%, with a maximum estimated 5% sulphide. Sulphides occur along S1 foliation planes and are folded by F1 minor folds. Mineralisation occurs in elongate to ellipsoidal pods that vary in size from 1-10 m thick, 50-150 m wide (east-west) and 50-200 m long (north-south). Four mineralised shoots were identified in the north Wanjalonar Zone of the prospect, with another two zones in the central Merino Gold Zone and southern Leicester Gold Zone. Average grades within a zone >1g/t Au vary between 1 to 5 g/t Au over 5-10 m intervals. The northern zone has yielded the best grades with Leicester showing promising signs of additional high grade gold.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	The contractor, Drilling Australia, provided a Schramm 450 drill rig and a Hydco 350 drill rig. Samples were collected from a rig mounted Metzke cyclone via a gravity fed fixed cone splitter. Additional air pressure was used when necessary from an all-wheel drive auxiliary/boosters supplying 2100cfm at 1000psi. The equipment provided by the contractor was inspected by the geologist before the start of the drilling campaign and was deemed to be well maintained, safe and fit for purpose. All drill holes (Table 1) were pegged as required using a Garmin GPSMAP 78s GPS unit. All holes will be

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		accurately surveyed using a mmGNSS RTK differential GPS once the program is completed. The drill rig was positioned and oriented on the drill pad by the geologist using a geological compass to magnetic azimuth of 300° and the declination was determined by a clinometer on the mast of the rig and aligned to 60°. The magnetic declination in the region is -0.61°. Drill samples were collected in two calico bags on either of the ports of the gravity fed static cone splitter and the excess sample was collected into a 600mm wide plastic bag. Both calico bags are pre-numbered with the sample number clearly visible and the green bag with the bulk reject written with the metres. At the completion of each metre drilled the driller's offsiders collected the calico bags and green bag and placed them in rows. All calico bags and the total sample were weighed on the rig to check split accuracy and total recoveries/metre delineation. This data is recorded on excel spreadsheet and analysed using graphs to ensure the sampling system is in control. The geologist then collected a portion of the bulk sample from the plastic bag using a scoop and sieve. This portion was sieved, washed, logged and a spoonful saved in a chip tray into the appropriate metre interval marked on the chip tray. All data logged was recorded via laptop computer directly into an excel spread sheet saved on a USB external drive. An Olympus Delta Premium XRF analyser was used to take one reading every sample interval. The readings were taken for lengths of 35 seconds per beam for all three beams. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) were inserted regularly into the sample stream at 1:20 ratio. Blanks and duplicates were taken through expected mineralisation and where mineralisation is observed at a density of around 10%. Blanks are inserted at a frequency of 5% through mineralised zones and at least 1 every 40 samples. The 5kg samples were dried and fine crushed before being split using a Boyd Rotary splitter to provide a 20% split (800g). This sub-sample is pulverised and a 50g aliquot is taken for fire assay. All samples undergo for two types of analysis: 50g Au Fire Assays with an ICP-OES finish and 4 acid digest ICP-MS multi element analysis for As, Cu, S, Co and Ni.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No available information was excluded.
	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,	Drill intersections reported in Table 2 include those that have an aggregate of 0.7 g/t Au over at least one

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	metre. Internal dilution below 0.7g/t was allowed for up to 3m, provided they were mineralised with at least 0.1 g/t Au.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intersection aggregation is typically from 0.7g/t and higher with up to 3m of internal dilution. Where particularly high grade influences the grade significantly these grades have been reported separately to the total intersection grade, e.g. 7m at 17.55 g/t Au from 5m (including 1m at 94.30 g/t Au).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	Most holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of mineralisation. However, due to the complex structural geology of the gneiss host rocks some parts of the holes are not oriented optimally and consequently will not represent true widths.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Structural measurements from downhole acoustic and optical data confirm the drill holes have been drilled perpendicular to the mineralised structures in the holes and the intersections listed in Table 2 represent within 95% of true widths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figures 1 and 2 show the anomalous gold zones identified and the location of drilled holes and planned holes.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All recent RC drill holes with assays have been included and significant intercepts have been fairly represented. Historic RC and Core intercepts in the holes nearest the reported holes have all been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, gravity, magnetics geophysics and downhole magnetic susceptibility, acoustic imagery, optical imagery, natural gamma readings, resistivity and pXRF data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas. A regional and detailed gravity survey was completed to map the distribution and extent of potential host rocks for gold mineralisation at Tampia. The main resource area at Tampia is associated with a bullseye gravity anomaly that corresponds to a block of mafic gneiss that hosts the main gold mineralisation at Tampia. There are several gravity trends mapped by the detailed gravity that appear to follow known mineralised trends in the resource area. The gravity data clearly map the distribution of the mafic gneiss in the region with respect to granite and felsic gneiss,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		with the denser mafic gneiss (gravity highs) having a strong spatial association with anomalous gold in soil geochemistry anomalies, including the area hosting the main resource at Tampia. The soil anomalies, mafic units and gravity trends remain largely untested, but have many similarities to the known resource area. The gravity map will be used to plan future exploration and resource extension drilling. A bulk flotation metallurgical test work program has been completed to determine the overall gold recoveries from the main ore types at Tampia. Two composite samples were prepared from mineralised core from three diamond drill holes, representing high and low arsenic concentrations and gold grade representative of the Tampia resource model. All tests provided near complete recovery of sulphides (97% to 99%) and gold recovery to the float concentrate ranged from 65.0% to 74.6%, and 58.6% to 72.0% for the high and low gold:arsenic (Au:As) composites respectively. Subsequent leaching of the flotation tailings resulted in an overall increase in gold recovery up to 90.8%. A bulk flotation test was then conducted to generate sufficient mass of concentrate for ultrafine grinding (UFG) and intensive cyanide leaching. The results were very positive indicating the gold associated with sulphides is not refractory, but rather free milling and apparently sensitive to grind size.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further work will include infill RC drilling and downhole optical data collection to improve the structural and lithological interpretation, increase sample density and obtain bulk density data. Additional variability metallurgical test work is also planned using samples from the recently drilled core.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The zones of mineralisation are open in all directions laterally and at depth and are currently constrained be the lack of significant drilling below 80m.