

17 May 2017

## TAMPPIA GRAVITY RESULTS PROVIDE MAJOR NEW EXPLORATION TARGETS

### Highlights

- Airborne gravity and magnetic survey completed over 400km<sup>2</sup> surrounding Tampia Gold Project;
- 3 major new targets and 21 other exploration targets discovered based on similar geophysical signature and data resolution to the Tampia resource area (Figure 1 below);
- A detailed geological interpretation of the surveyed area has identified new greenstone belts with similar features to the known Tampia mineralisation;
- Eleven of the new targets have recorded anomalous gold in soil (+10ppb). Five of the new targets have had some previous RAB drilling completed, two of which returned anomalous gold of 2.6 g/t Au and 27.5 g/t Au;
- Detailed targeting based on prospectivity modelling is progressing, which will spatially integrate all current and historic exploration data. This work will be completed in June ready for drill testing from July.

#### **Comments from John Lawton, Managing Director**

*"The highly encouraging results from the airborne gravity and magnetic survey provide more confidence that the potential scale of the Project will continue to grow as we move towards feasibility, as well as confirming the exploration potential within the region for more discoveries similar to Tampia.*

*The survey is state of the art and has not been used before as a targeting tool in the region. This survey has already provided a number of 'walk up' drill targets, 3 of which are considered major new targets. Drilling of prioritised targets will follow regional prospectivity modelling.*

*We have already proven from exploration and resource drilling that when gravity is used in conjunction with magnetics, new discoveries of high grade gold mineralisation can be made, and the combination of these techniques provides the Company with a significant advantage in an area which has received little previous exploration effort and consequently presents considerable opportunity."*

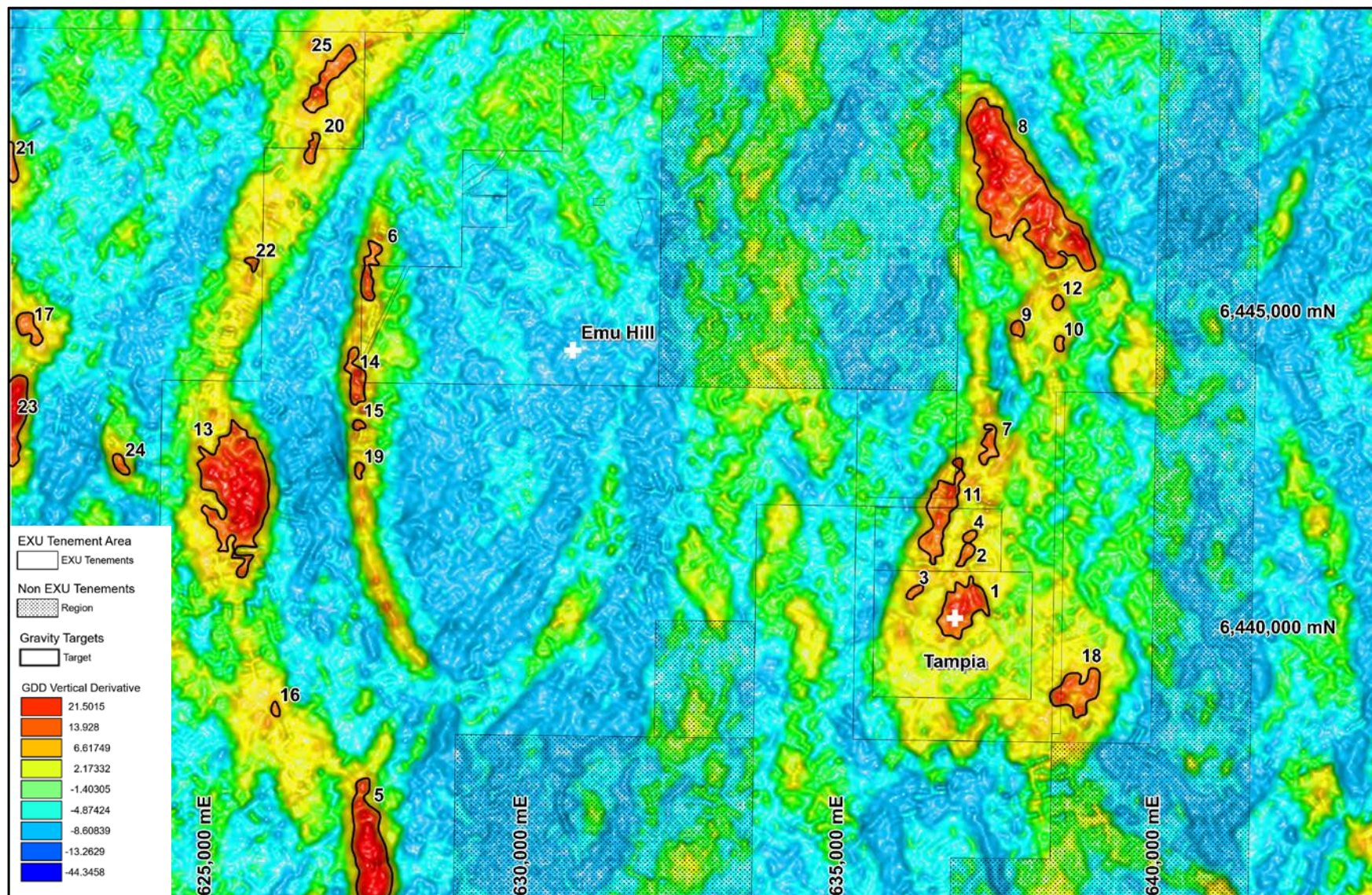


Figure 1. Processed regional gravity data showing gravity target areas with similar gravity data values to the Tampia gold resource area.

Explaurum Limited (ASX:EXU) is pleased to announce the results of the recently completed regional airborne gravity and magnetic survey covering an area of approximately 400 km<sup>2</sup> over the Company's Tampia Gold Project tenements in the wheat belt region of Western Australia near Naremben (Figure 2). This survey was designed to provide new gold exploration targets for expanding the known gold resource at the Tampia project.

Most exploration to date has focussed on the known resource area where a 29,000m drilling program is currently in progress, with significant high grade results and new gold zone, recently announced on 12 April 2017 and 2 May 2017 (please refer ASX announcements). This and earlier exploration drilling has provided information on the geology of the resource area and controls on gold mineralisation. The regional geology outside of the resource area is largely unknown. Consequently, this area is under explored and the exploration upside is yet to be fully understood. However, historic exploration has identified continuous gold in soil anomalies extending over a total distance of some 15 km to the north and south of the Tampia resource area associated with mafic gneiss units (Figure 3), and there may be other similar geological settings in the regional area.

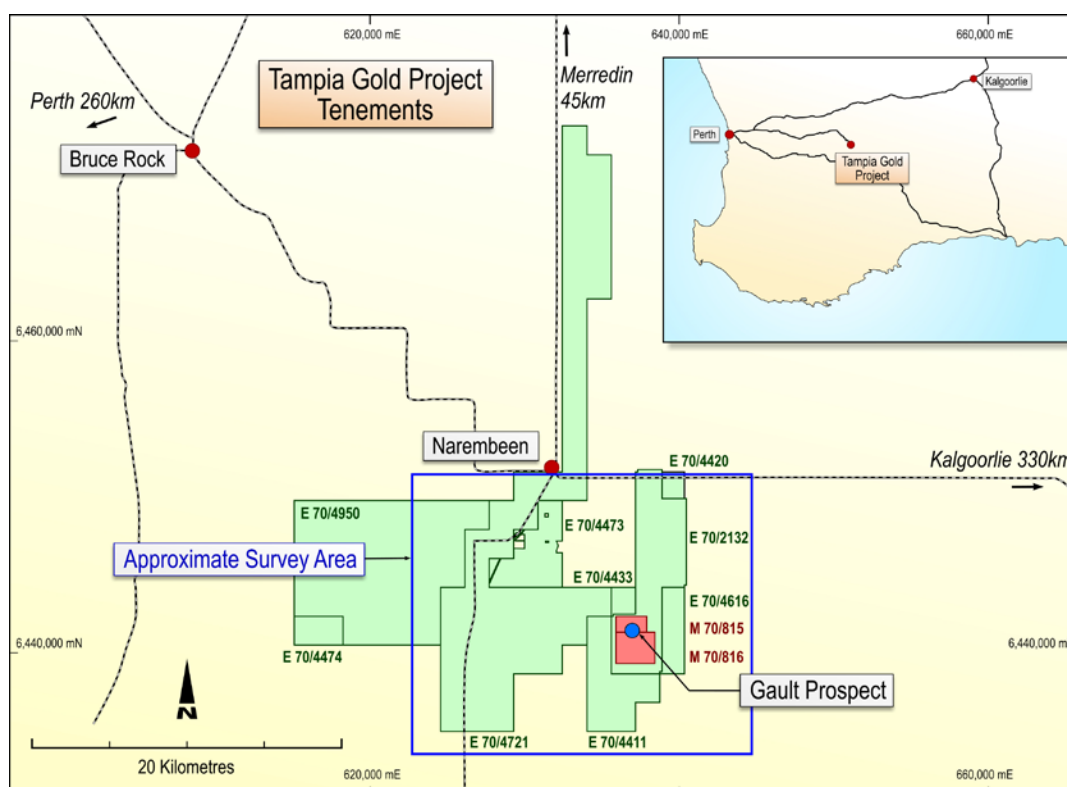


Figure 2. Tampia Project location map

The geology of the regional area around Tampia has been difficult to interpret to date due to poor outcrop because of weathering and the long history of farming in the area. A number of magnetic surveys have been conducted over the project area and these have provided structural information (Figure 3), but have proved limited use for mapping lithology, particularly the mafic gneiss that host gold mineralisation at Tampia.

Detailed density measurements collected from the recent drilling confirm the mafic gneiss that hosts the gold mineralisation at Tampia has a significant density contrast compared to the other lithologies present in the area. The mafic gneiss has a distinctive density signature of around 3.00, and when mineralised with 1-5% sulphide up to 3.20, compared to migmatite of 2.80, felsic migmatite vein of 2.50, granite of 2.70 and felsic gneiss of 2.60. A ground gravity program was

carried out to test the use of gravity data to measure rock densities to differentiate and map the lithologies that host gold mineralisation at Tampia. The program was very successful in clearly mapping the main resource area at Tampia, which is associated with a bullseye gravity anomaly that corresponds to a south easterly dipping sheet of mafic gneiss. The north eastern and south western edges of this anomaly appear to be fault bounded.

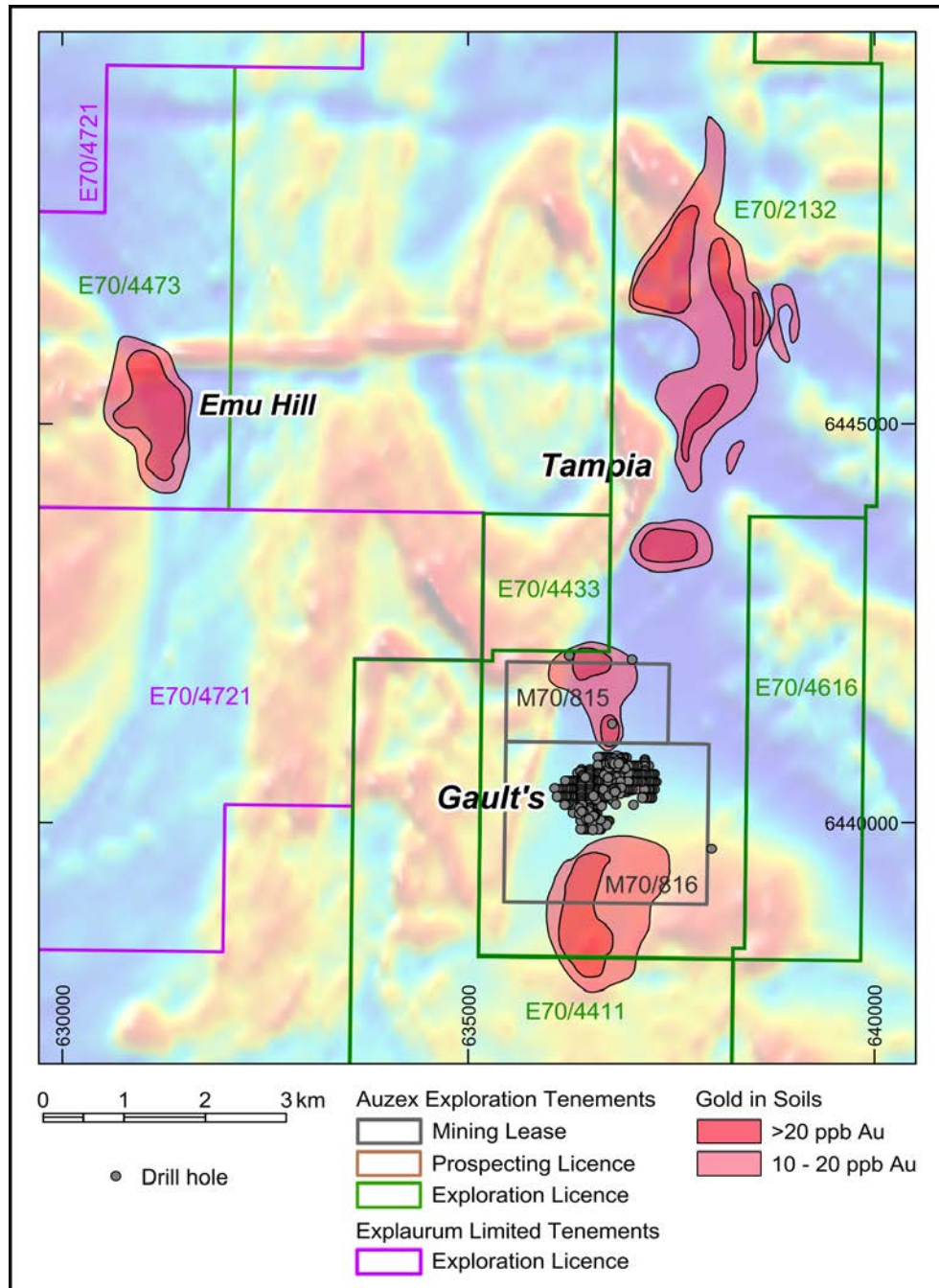


Figure 3. Anomalous soil geochemistry in relation to magnetic data over the wider Tampia region.

There are a number of gravity trends mapped by the detailed gravity that appear to follow known mineralised trends and these were used to successfully target recent exploration drilling for extensions to known mineralisation and new zones of gold mineralisation. This work confirmed the potential value of using gravity data for regional exploration around Tampia and mapping the continuation of the mafic gneisses that host gold mineralisation at Tampia to the north and south.

The most efficient and cost effective method to extend the gravity coverage into the regional area was to acquire the gravity data using the Falcon airborne gravity gradiometry system operated by a contractor based in Perth. The main aim of the regional survey was to cover the interpreted mafic gneiss extensions to the north and south of Tampia, based on limited surface mapping and interpretation of magnetic data (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The survey area also covers the Emu Hill mineralised trend and a regional scale break in the magnetic data, that is interpreted to be a major regional scale fault that may represent a terrain boundary to a new potential greenstone sequence to the west of Emu Hill (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The main aims of regional gravity data acquisition program were:

- To more accurately map the gneiss lithologies in the regional area, particularly identifying new areas of mafic gneiss.
- Map anomalous gravity highs that may relate to sulphide mineralisation that may contain gold similar to Tampia.
- Map the northern and southern extensions of the mafic gneiss at Tampia.
- Prioritise areas for new exploration and land access agreements.
- Develop 3D models from both the magnetic and gravity data of the regional geological setting of the Tampia gold system.

A 100m line spacing was chosen for the survey, which with processed data enhancement is the equivalent in resolution to the ground gravity grid over the mineralised mafic gneiss at Tampia. A total of 4,170 line kilometres of Falcon gravity gradient data were collected, prepared and processed using a suite of filters to map trends in the data that may relate to structural and lithological features on the ground (Figure 1 and Figure 4). Twenty-seven different derivative maps were created from the airborne gravity and magnetic data over the regional area that map a variety of geological features such as lithological contacts, faults, shear zones and folds. These maps were then interpreted to highlight major structures and potential greenstone belts based on the known lithological and structural associations mapped by the recent ground gravity data and drill data.

Structures were interpreted starting with the most recent and then working back to the contacts between units, which are the oldest structures (Figure 5). There appear to be two major sets of faults present in the data. The latest structures are a set of mostly east-northeast trending brittle faults that appear to mostly have normal offset. Some of these faults coincide with dolerite dikes that intrude the area. The other faults are roughly north-south trending shear zones that most likely pre-date peak metamorphism and may be important in controlling gold mineralisation.

After the structures were interpreted, contacts between units were mapped (Figure 5). Units were differentiated based on the magnetic and gravity signatures shown on Figure 1 and Figure 4. Regions of high density were interpreted as mafic gneiss while lower density units were interpreted as felsic gneiss or granite (Figure 1 and Figure 5). The mafic gneiss has been divided based on the gravity and magnetic signatures. As with the felsic units, the magnetic signature was evaluated and the units were divided into weakly magnetic and strongly magnetic units (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The units were further divided into high density and moderate density based on a shallow residual of the gravity data. Felsic gneiss and granite have quite similar signatures in the data. Any areas that have an obvious fabric in the magnetic data were mapped as felsic gneiss. The felsic gneiss was divided into magnetic and non-magnetic units (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Any units that were discrete with clear boundaries were interpreted to be undeformed granite. Some areas mapped as felsic gneiss could be metamorphosed sedimentary or felsic volcanic packages that were originally part of the greenstone sequences. The last step in the interpretation was

delineating the location of folds, which may be important for hosting gold mineralisation. There is no obvious way to separate different generations of folds based on the potential field data alone.

This phase of data processing and data interpretation has identified 25 targets, including the Tampia resource area, that have similar gravity and magnetic signatures (Figure 1). Based on the current geological interpretation these areas are where greenstone sequences coincide with regional scale structures such as folds, faults or shear zones. The targets are shown on the maps below and summarised in Table 1 in relation to other historic exploration data that are present in the target areas, including soil sample results for gold and arsenic and drill results for gold and arsenic.

Six of the target areas have had limited soil sampling and drilling carried out, including the Tampia resource area and two of these have intersected anomalous gold mineralisation ranging from 2.6 g/t Au up to 27.5 g/t Au, confirming that other belts of dense mafic gneiss host high grade gold mineralisation (Figure 5; Target 2 and Target 8). Of the remaining targets, 19 have had limited soil sampling carried out, with 11 of these anomalous in gold and or arsenic geochemistry. More importantly these targets have had no drilling carried out. Target area 8 is of particular interest as it is located 7 kilometres along strike to the north of Tampia, is five times larger than the Tampia gneiss, has anomalous gold in soils up to 240 ppb Au and limited historic drilling has intersected anomalous gold in bed rock up to 2.6 g/t Au. Target 5 is also significant as it has limited sampling carried out, but has very anomalous gold in soils up to 213 ppb Au, which requires drill testing. This target does not lie on the Tampia anomalous trend, 10 kilometres to the west of Tampia, and could prove to be a new regional mineralised trend.

The Emu Hill prospect, which covers an 800m long gold soil anomaly up to 300 ppb Au with anomalous RAB drill hole intersections including 6m at 2.50 g/t Au, is not associated with a gravity anomaly, although drilling intersected mafic lithologies and may open other areas up for future exploration. Because of this more detailed targeting is planned based on prospectivity modelling, which will integrate spatially all current and historic exploration data. This work will start immediately and targets should be available for drill testing by July.

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**Table 1. Summary gravity target areas in relation to tenements, historic soil sample results and historic drill results; ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million.**

<b>Id</b>	<b>Tenement</b>	<b>Area KM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Historic Soil Samples</b>	<b>Soil Au ppb (max)</b>	<b>Soil As ppm (max)</b>	<b>Drill Collars</b>	<b>Drill Au ppm (max)</b>	<b>Drill As ppm (max)</b>
1	M 70/816	0.43	592	6,090	2,200	358	287	59,186
2	M 70/815	0.05	15	28	15	2	27.5	3,600
3	M 70/816	0.03	1	60	8	0	--	--
4	M 70/815	0.02	6	43	13	0	--	--
5	E 70/4721	0.81	16	213	10	10	0.008	--
6	E 70/4473	0.13	3	3	9	0	--	--
7	E 70/2132	0.10	1	11.6	--	0	--	--
8	E 70/2132	2.25	240	240	--	13	2.66	190
9	E 70/2132	0.03	10	7	--	0	--	--
10	E 70/2132	0.02	6	21	--	0	--	--
11	E 70/4433	0.44	18	69	40	3	0.07	32
12	E 70/2132	0.03	8	64	0	0	--	--
13	E 70/4721	1.54	30	11	49	0	--	--
14	E 70/4473	0.16	5	10	7	19	0.002	--
15	E 70/4721	0.02	1	9	5	0	--	--
16	E 70/4721	0.02	2	4	11	0	--	--
17	E 70/4950	0.11	1	3	5	0	--	--
18	E 70/4616	0.33	2	1	--	0	--	--
19	E 70/4721	0.02	1	0.5	5	0	--	--
20	E 70/4950	0.05	1	0.05	--	0	--	--
21	E 70/4950	0.04	0	--	--	0	--	--
22	E 70/4950	0.02	0	--	--	0	--	--
23	E 70/4950	0.25	0	--	--	0	--	--
24	E 70/4950	0.04	0	--	--	0	--	--
25	E 70/4950	0.28	0	--	--	0	--	--

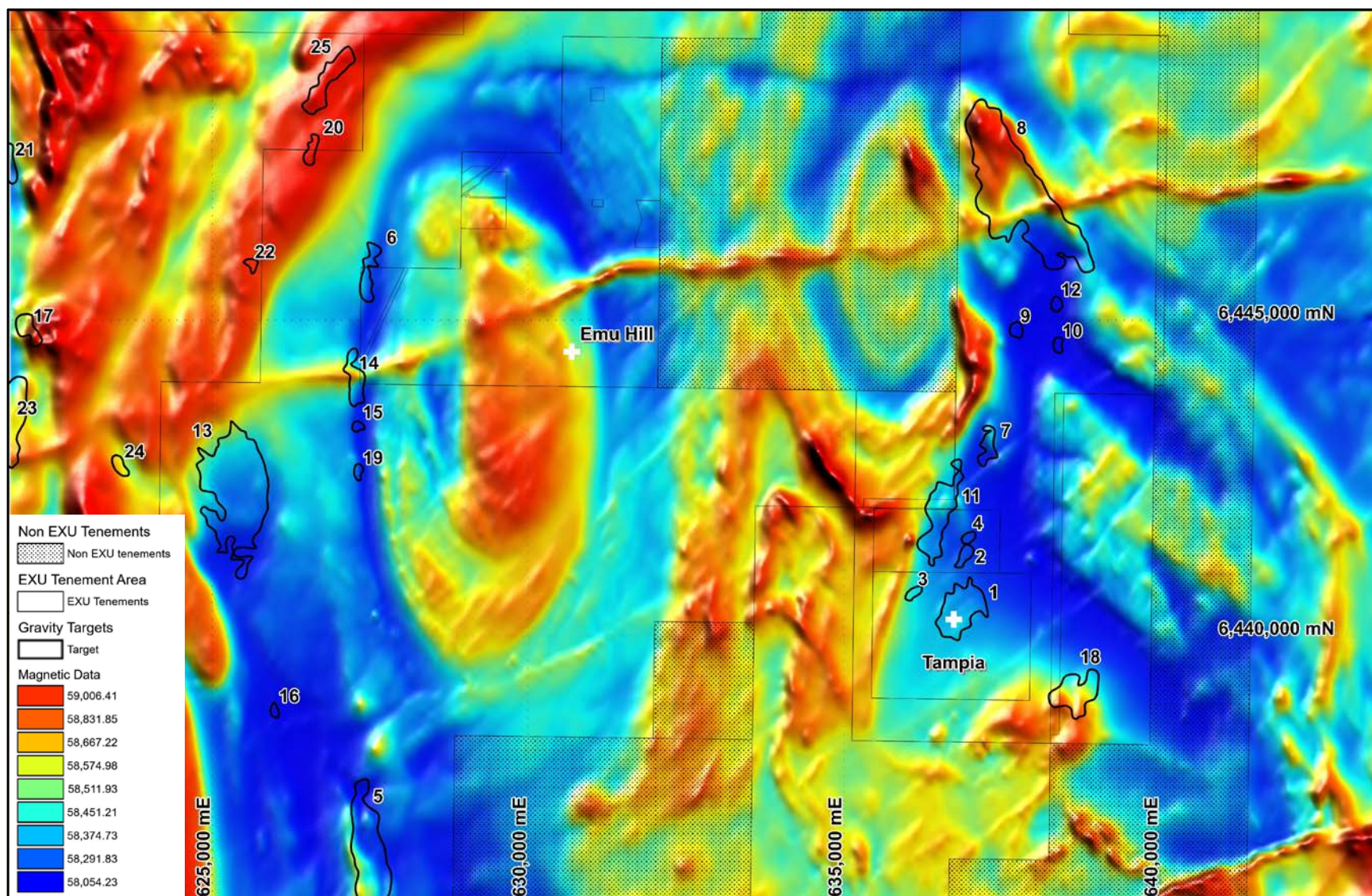


Figure 4. Regional magnetic data showing gravity target areas with similar gravity characteristics to the Tampia gold resource area.



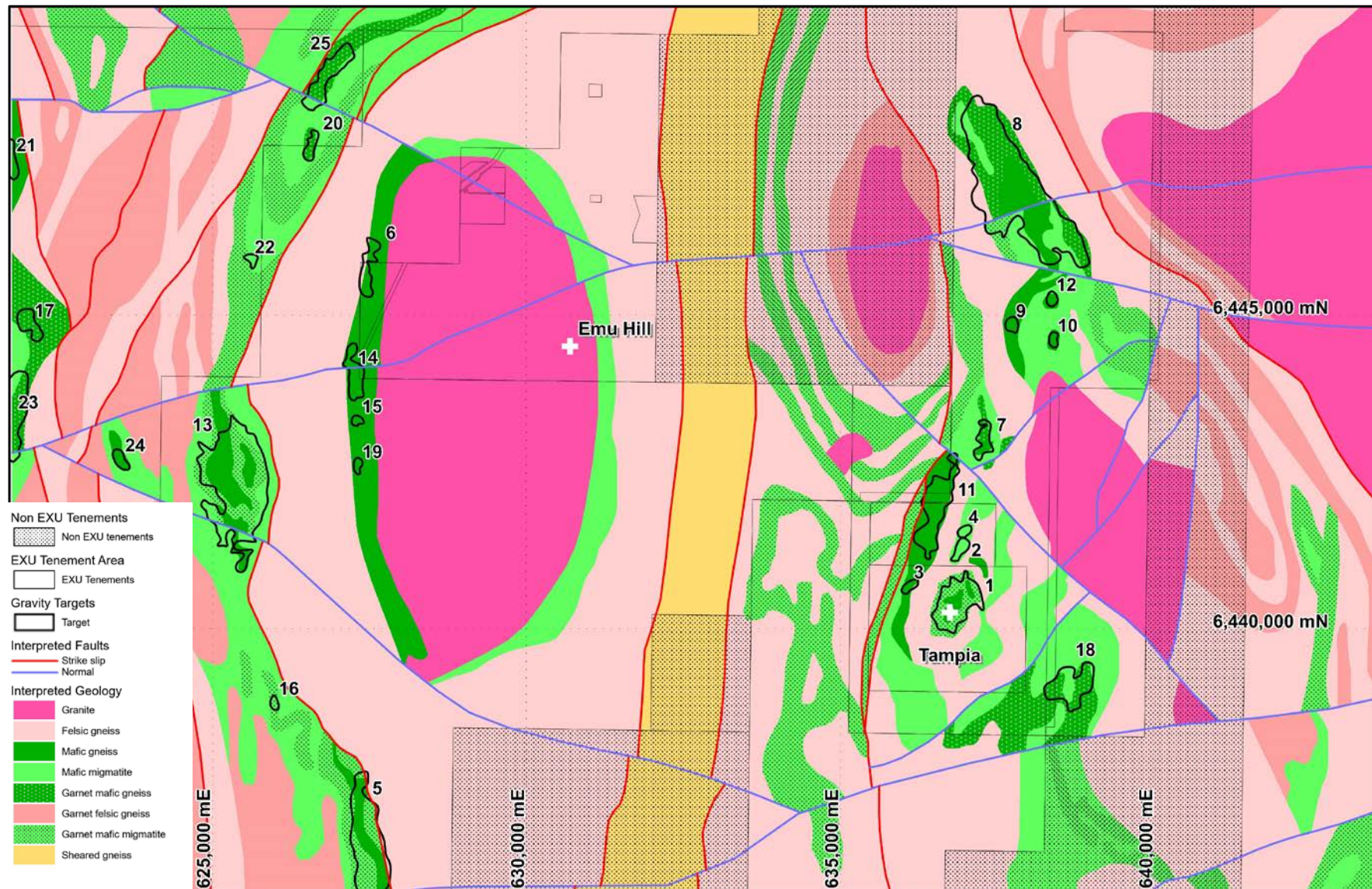


Figure 5. Geology map interpreted using filtered gravity data to map lithology, granite contacts and faults, showing gravity target areas with similar gravity data values to the Tampia gold resource area.

## 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 1**).

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:

<b>GR028</b>	17m at 27.5g/t Au from 8m including 4m at 108.9g/t Au from 9m;
<b>NRC4</b>	11m at 28.1g/t Au from 21m including 5m at 57.7g/t Au from 25m;
<b>GDH01</b>	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;
<b>GR001</b>	25m at 11.0g/t Au from 0m to the end of the hole including 8m at 29.3g/t Au from 14m;
<b>GR003</b>	25m at 10.1g/t Au from 0m to the end of the hole including 3m at 52.7g/t Au from 19m;
<b>NRC41</b>	5m at 34.9g/t Au from 79m including 1m at 165g/t Au from 79m;
<b>GDH09</b>	29m at 5.9g/t Au from 35m including 1m at 154g/t Au from 59m;
<b>NRC16</b>	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;
<b>GR026</b>	9m at 16.5g/t Au from 16m including 4m at 32.5g/t Au from 19m;
<b>GR411</b>	31m at 3.9g/t Au from 64m;
<b>NRC6</b>	13m at 7.6g/t Au from 59m including 2m at 24.8g/t Au from 67m; and
<b>NRC15</b>	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](http://www.explaurum.com).

**Table 2. 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:

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