THUNDELARRA

ASX/Media Announcement

20 June 2017

GOLD MINERALISATION EXTENDS AT LYDIA

Recent drilling at the Lydia Prospect of the Garden Gully project appears to have unlocked the structural controls of the gold mineralisation, extending the known mineralisation and setting the prospect up for the next stage of follow-up drilling to target an initial resource.

Highlights

- ***Gold mineralisation confirmed over 500m strike length at Lydia***
- ***Mineralisation open to the north, the south and at depth***
- ***Mineralisation found from near surface to >240m vertical depth***
- ***Theoretically open-pittable target indicated***
- ***New intersections at Lydia from this programme:***

  5m at 3.8 gpt Au *from 97m in TGGRC073*
  30m at 3.0 gpt Au *from 105m in TGGRC073*
  8m at 2.9 gpt Au *from 104m in TGGRC077*

- ***Previously announced significant intersections at Lydia:***

  6m at 2.8 gpt Au *from 49m in TGGRC015*
  7m at 24.5 gpt Au *from 11m in TGGRC018*
  37m at 1.8 gpt Au *from 71m in TGGRC026*
  4m at 3.8 gpt Au *from 97m in TGGRC032*
  8m at 1.8 gpt Au *from 120m in TGGRC032*
  14m at 2.2 gpt Au *from 216m in TGGRC033*
  15m at 1.6 gpt Au *from 243m in TGGRC033*
  80m at 1.9 gpt Au *from 79m in TGGRC034*

- ***85 Reverse Circulation holes drilled to date for 13,721m.***
- ***2 diamond holes for 788m.***
- ***Significant advances in the first year exploring this project.***

Numerous gold-mineralised intervals from the drilling carried out to date at the Lydia prospect clearly demonstrate the potential that this area offers. Our recognition of the significance of a depleted zone beneath the supergene enrichment zone appears to provide an explanation as to why the historical exploration of Garden Gully failed to identify the potential for primary gold mineralisation at depth that we are encountering at Lydia.

Garden Gully continues to shape up as a major new gold play.

Garden Gully, wholly-owned by Thundelarra, comprises 14 granted Prospecting Licences and 2 granted Exploration Licences covering about 78 km^2 located in Western Australia's Doolgunna region (Figure 1), about 20km north-west of Meekatharra.

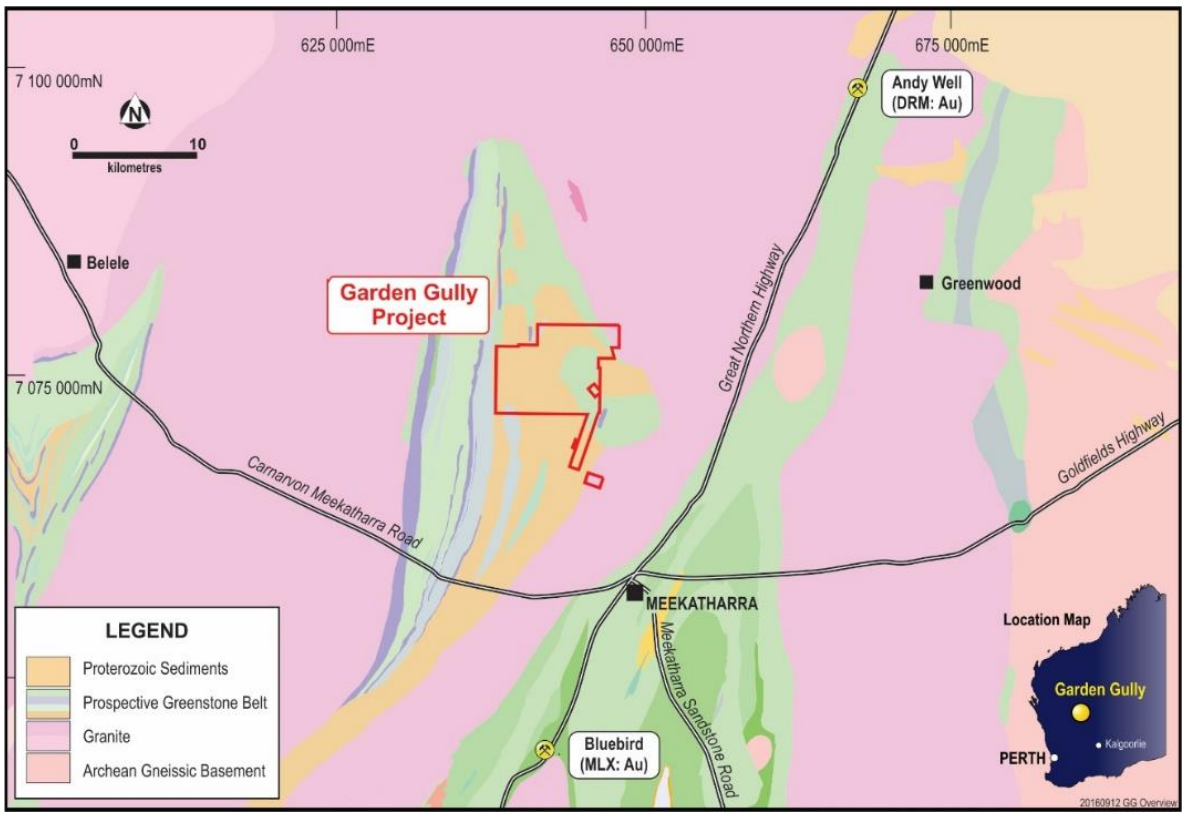

Figure 1. Location showing proximity to local plant and infrastructure. Scale: grid spacing is 25 km.

This programme at Lydia comprised 12 RC holes for 2,046m and one diamond tail of 329m on an 80m RC pre-collar. Assay results from the RC holes can be found in Appendix 1.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
TGGRCDD001	644384	7072857	Lydia	409m	300°	-70°
TGGRC058	644290	7072904	Lydia	220m	144°	-69°
TGGRC059	644350	7072540	Lydia	167m	146°	-64°
TGGRC060	644349	7072541	Lydia	203m	147°	-70°
TGGRC068	644439	7073057	Lydia	299m	298°	-70°
TGGRC072	644299	7072905	Lydia	179m	069^0	-64^0
TGGRC073	644266	7072777	Lydia	155m	060^0	-62^0
TGGRC074	644237	7072579	Lydia	200m	052^0	-61^0
TGGRC075	644368	7072538	Lydia	131m	056^0	-61^0
TGGRC076	644288	7072404	Lydia	153m	051^0	-61^0
TGGRC077	644322	7072999	Lydia	155m	054^0	-61^0
TGGRC078	644519	7073241	Lydia	65m	300^0	-60^0
TGGRC079	644354	7073087	Lydia	119m	055^0	-59^0

Table1. Details of the holes drilled at Lydia Prospect, Garden Gully, in the Phase 3 follow-up RC programme with one DD tail. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. The azimuth shown is the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

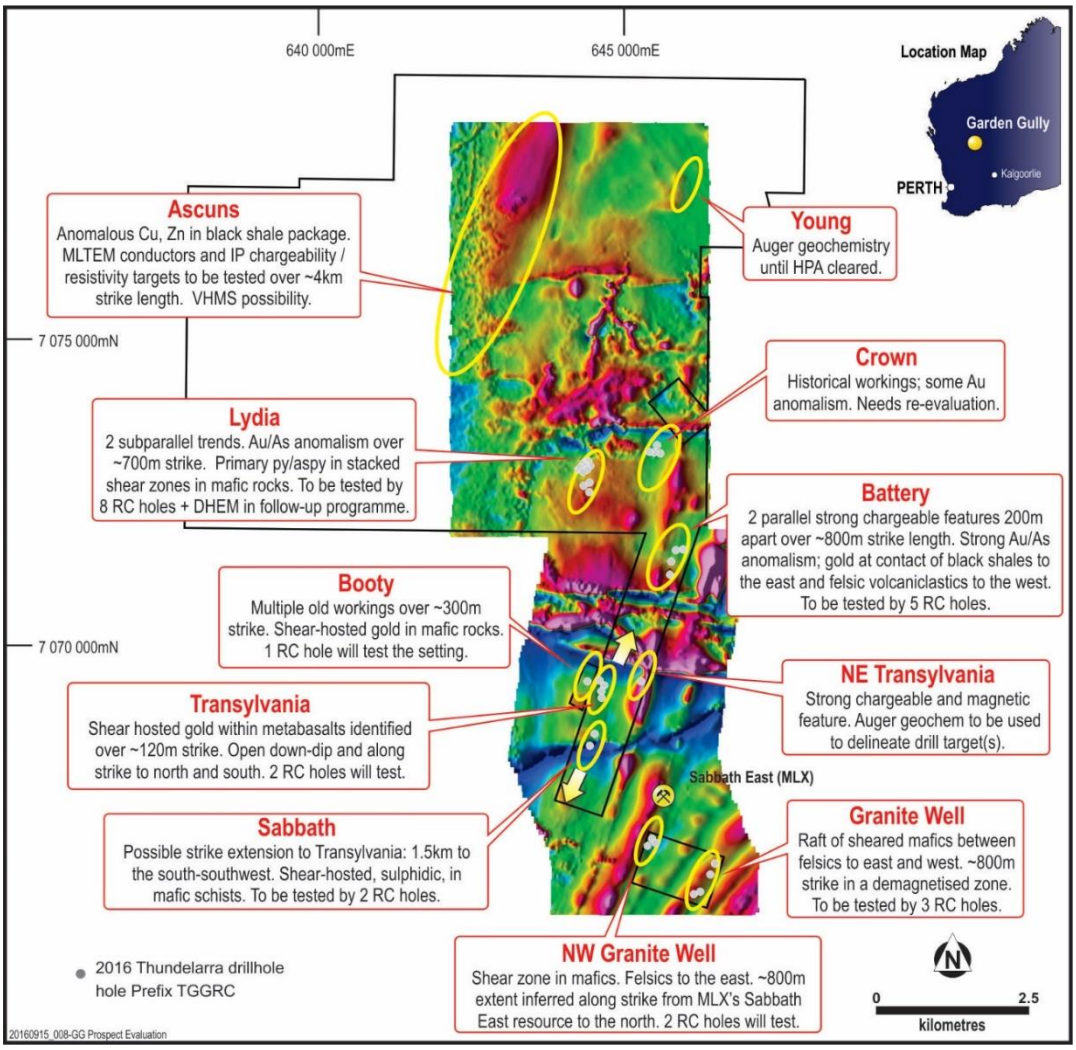

Figure 2. Garden Gully: relative locations of the individual prospects.

Following lithological and structural interpretation of the core from diamond hole **TGGRCDD001**, selected intervals were cut and submitted for assay. The results are still pending. It should be noted that the main objective of the diamond hole at Lydia was to obtain geological and structural information to assist in the interpretation of the structural regime controlling the gold mineralisation. Our geological team is confident that the programme was successful in this respect, although further interpretation will be needed when assays are received.

Results of holes drilled at Battery, Transylvania, Young and Granite Well are still being evaluated, with assay results from core samples still pending.

TGGRC058, drilled south-easterly across the mineralised shear, intersected narrow gold intercepts on both footwall and hanging wall of the main structure, but encountered nothing of significance in the core of the shear. It appears that both hanging wall and foot wall of the main structure were strongly reactivated and the gold mineralisation is present as a late-stage mineralising event due to a reverse faulting system (Fig. 1, Table 2).

Holes **TGGRC059** and **TGGRC060** were drilled on the south-eastern Lydia shear to follow up the primary gold mineralisation intersected in TGGRC029 (3m at 2.13 gpt Au from 111m). Both holes tested that intersection downdip from a different direction and at different angles. Narrow gold mineralisation hosted by dominantly mafic schists was intersected (Table 2, Fig. 3).

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)	Observations	Prospect
TGGRC058	114m	118m	4m	**1.2**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia South-East**
	and					
	170m	171m	1m	**7.3**		
TGGRC059	142m	146m	4m	**1.3**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia South-East**
incl.	142m	144m	2m	**2.4**		
TGGRC060	112m	113m	1m	1.0	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia South-East**
	and					
	127m	131m	4m	**2.2**		
	and					
	185m	186m	1m	0.4		
TGGRC068	187m	191m	4m	**1.2**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
TGGRC072	81m	84m	3m	**1.0**	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	109m	111m	2m	**1.3**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	115m	116m	1m	**1.2**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	164m	165m	1m	0.9	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
TGGRC073	**97m**	**102m**	**5m**	**3.8**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	105m	**135m**	**30m**	**3.0**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
TGGRC074	57m	59m	2m	0.3	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
TGGRC075	34m	37m	3m	0.3	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia South-East**
TGGRC077	46m	50m	4m	0.2	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	104m	**112m**	**8m**	**2.9**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
TGGRC079	43m	44m	1m	0.8	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	45m	46m	1m	**2.3**	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	72m	73m	1m	**1.3**	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	76m	77m	1m	**1.3**	Supergene Mineralisation	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**
	and					
	98m	100m	2m	**1.5**	Q-carb-sulphides veins	**Lydia Main Shear Zone**

Table2. Significant intercepts from Lydia drillholes. See Appendix 1 for full assay data.

TGGRC068 was drilled to test the NNE extension of the Lydia Shear towards the Garden Gully drainage system. This hole successfully intersected quartz-carbonate-sulphides between 187m and 191m which returned 4m at 1.2 gpt Au (Table 2).

As a result of the structural information gained from **TGGRCDD001**, the RC rig was brought back to Lydia to drill a further eight reverse circulation holes: **TGGRC072-79**. Three of the holes were abandoned due to difficult ground conditions. Diamond tails are contemplated to reach the proposed target zones. Strong water flows are present on the northern part of the main Lydia Shear Zone due to the proximity to the main Garden Gully drainage system.

All the holes that reached their proposed target depths intersected gold mineralisation, both on weathering profile or primary gold mineralisation associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide alteration. Best intersections were recorded in **TGGRC073** and **TGGRC077** and a summary of these intersections is presented in **Table 2** and **Figure 2**.

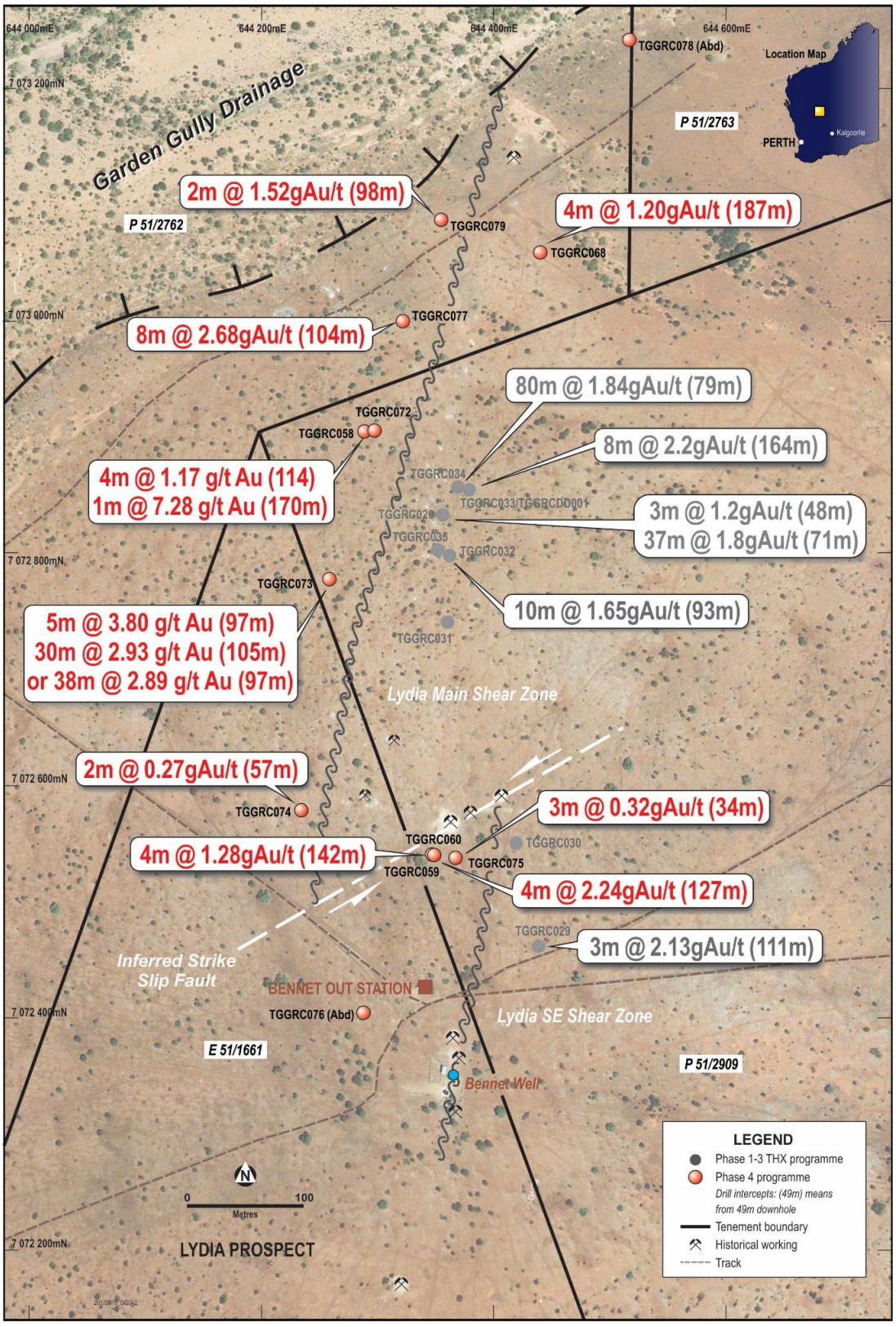

Figure 3. Drillhole locations and main gold intersections at Lydia Prospect on the Landsat image.

TGGRC072 was drilled north-easterly immediately north of the previous TGGRC058. The decision to drill towards the north-east was made based on the structural data obtained from the diamond hole TGGRCDD001 which indicated a steep south/south-westerly plunge to the mineralised shoots within the main shear zone. The hole intersected the shear zone between 65m-118m. Significant assay results are shown in Table 1, with full assay data reported in **Appendix 1**. The hole penetrated the main shear zone mostly through the weathering profile, with only two narrow zones of primary mineralisation between 109-111m and 115-116m close to the footwall of the main shear (**Table 2, Fig. 2**). The assay results from the upper part of the saprolitic zone between 65-97m are still pending.

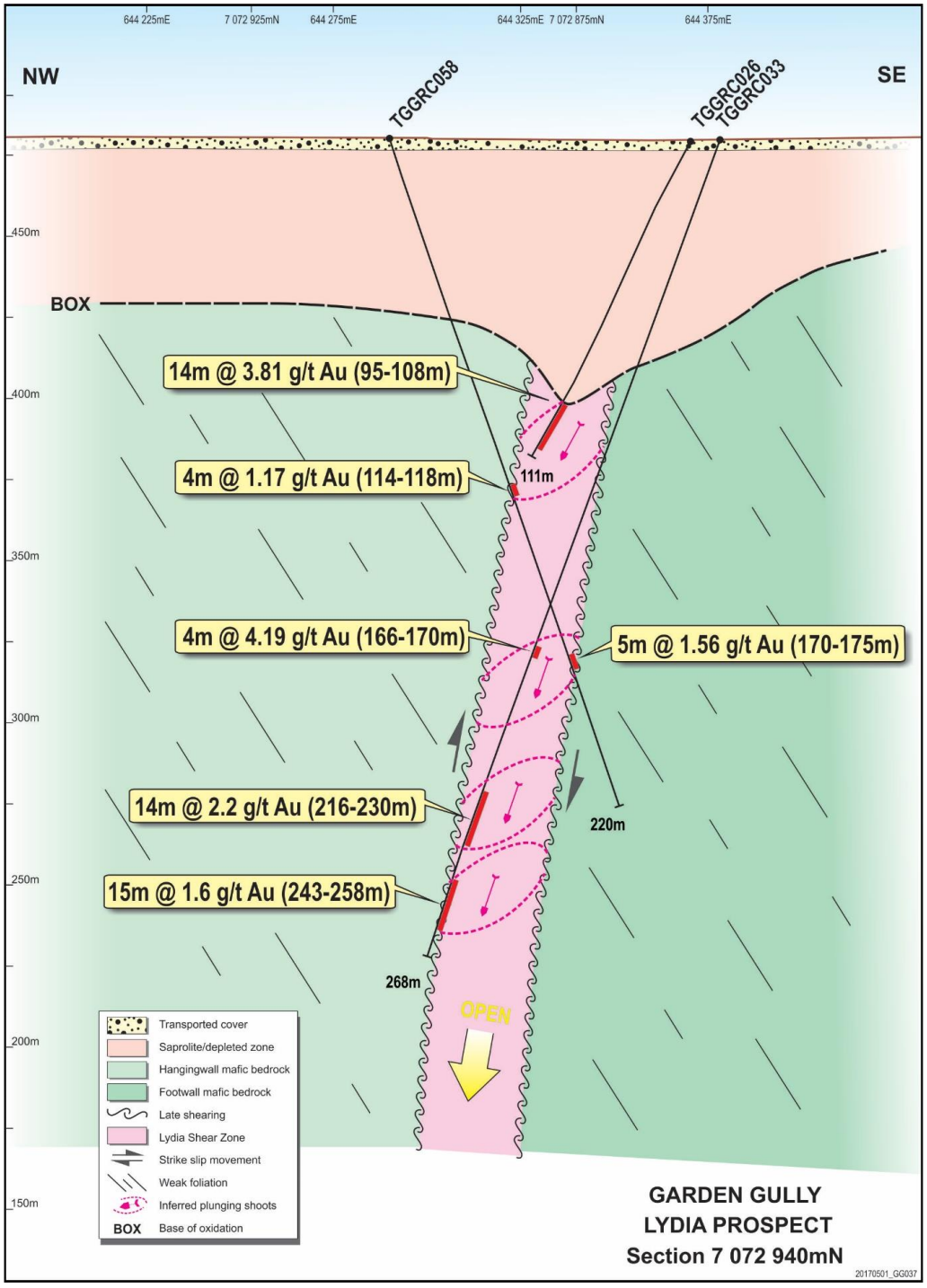

Figure 4. Interpreted geometry and distribution of the steep plunging shoots within the main Lydia Shear Zone

TGGRC073, located approximately 120m SSW of TGGRC072, successfully intersected the shear zone between 91m-137m with visible arsenopyrite between 113m-128m. Assay results have returned **30m at 3.0 gpt Au** from 105m-135m (Fig. 2, Table 2). The upper part of the saprolitic zone between 70m-97m is still pending. A narrow high grade zone of **5m at 3.8 gpt Au** was intersected from 97m-102m, with assay results for the interval 103m-105m still pending.

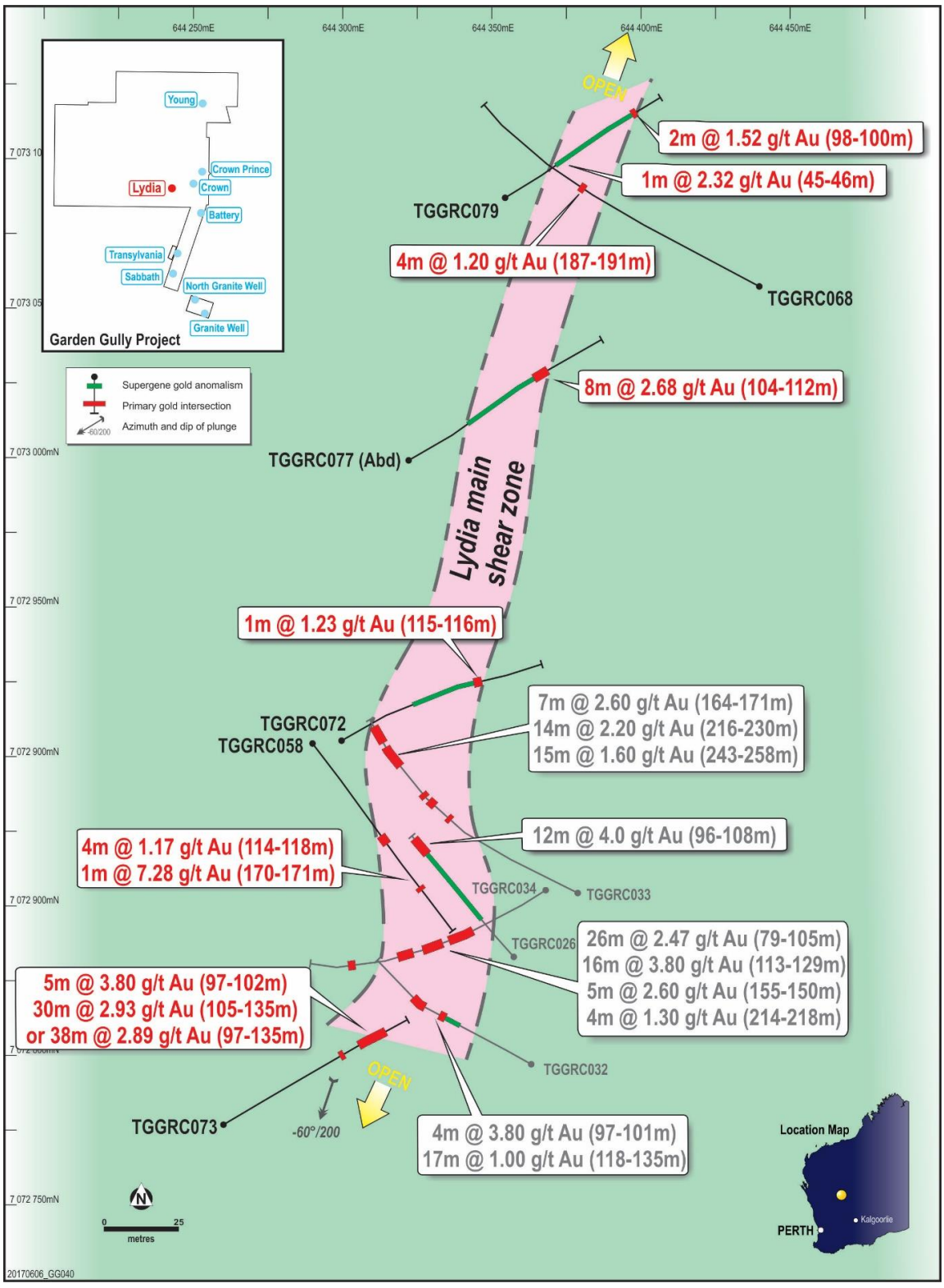

Figure 5. Plan view with surface projections of gold intersections along the main Lydia Shear Zone.

TGGRC074 was designed to test the southern extension of the main shear approximately 200m SSW of TGGRC073. Historical data from RAB drilling conducted by Julia Mines in the 1980s indicates that within this area the main arsenic trend dies out and might be off-set to the east. This hole has intersected the shear within the weathering profile between 54m-63m. Narrow ferruginous bluish quartz veins are present within this interval. Similar quartz veins are logged between 45m-47m. The hole was terminated within undeformed footwall dolerite at 200m. Another steep hole from the same pad is planned to follow up the mineralisation below the base of oxidation. Anomalous gold was returned from assays between 57m-60m, confirming the trace of the main shear within the depleted weathering profile.

TGGRC075 was drilled to follow up the northern extension of the primary mineralisation intersected in TGGRC029, 059 and 060 from the south-east Lydia Shear. The hole pierced the eastern mineralised trend between 33m-38m within the deeply weathered profile where anomalous arsenic values were recorded. It was terminated at 131m within a doleritic footwall. Significantly anomalous gold values returned between 34m-37m (3m at 0.3 gpt Au) confirm the trace of this mineralised structure (Table 2, Fig. 3).

TGGRC076 was abandoned at 153m due to the strong water flow and consequently failed to test the southern extension and down plunge of the mineralisation from holes TGGRC029, 059 and 060. Interestingly, high arsenic values are present within the first 5m of the hole. We attribute this to the contamination from the main access track and historical workings nearby. A diamond tail is contemplated at this stage, as re-entering is likely to be problematic due to poor ground conditions.

TGGRC077 was designed to follow up the northern extension of the mineralisation intersected in TGGRC072 within the main Lydia Shear Zone. The hole intersected primary gold mineralisation between 101m-120m with visible arsenopyrite within the 104m-110m interval. Assay results have returned **8m at 2.9 gpt Au** between 104m-112m.

TGGRC078 was drilled north-westerly to test the possible shear extension under the main Garden Gully drainage system. Due to strong water flow and swelling clays the hole was abandoned at 61m. **TGGRC079** was drilled north-easterly and approximately 90m north of TGGRC077. It has intersected a wide zone of high arsenic content between 51m and 112m which could be the effect of wide-spread anomalism within the deep weathering profile close to the Garden Gully drainage. The base of oxidation was logged at approximately 100m. Arsenopyrite is visible below 100m and the footwall dolerite was intercepted at 114m. Assays results have returned anomalous gold within this wide saprolitic zone with 2m at 1.5 gpt Au of primary mineralisation on the footwall of the shear zone between 98m-100m (Figure 2).

Conclusions

Although drilling to date at Lydia is quite sparse (except for a relatively short portion from the northern part of the prospect), it has confirmed that gold mineralisation is present along the main Lydia Shear Zone for at least 500m of strike extent. The mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, swelling and pinching out due to successive tectonic events. Difficult ground conditions to the north and south are suggesting that diamond drilling may be required to ensure consistent quality of data.

Infill drilling will be designed to delineate the mineralised shoots present within the main structure (Figure 2). Recent diamond drilling has confirmed that along the main shear, a sinistral movement is present and the western block is “up”, which indicates a complex structural setting.
The inferred mineralised shoots are steeply plunging towards the south/south-west and appear to form Riedel-style dilational jogs within the main shear zone. The main mineralising event is associated with the late tectonism and consists of silica/carbonate/sericite/arsenopyrite alteration.

When the assay results that are still pending from the diamond core sampling, and from the saprolitic zones in several of the RC holes, have been received, the final evaluation of the data generated by this programme can be collated. The next aim is to delineate a zone of mineralisation at Lydia with sufficient rigour to allow an initial resource to be defined. Thundelarra will advise the market of the timing as soon as it is determined.

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Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results: Fire Assay 50g charge after Aqua Regia digest with ICP analysis.

Any intervals reporting gold content below 0.1 ppm (0.1 gpt) are not recorded in the following table, except as part of a longer interval of consecutive samples, where relevant.

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC058	113	114	1	0.03	130	
TGGRC058	114	115	1	0.74	2,840	114m-117m
TGGRC058	115	116	1	**2.90**	**4,600**	4m @ 1.2 gpt
TGGRC058	116	117	1	0.75	778	
TGGRC058	117	118	1	0.29	144	
TGGRC058	168	169	1	0.62	3,160	
TGGRC058	169	170	1	0.07	199	
TGGRC058	170	171	1	**7.28**	**7,470**	**1m @ 7.3 gpt**
TGGRC058	171	172	1	0.15	185	
TGGRC058	172	173	1	0.04	96	
TGGRC058	173	174	1	0.15	103	
TGGRC058	174	175	1	0.16	83	
TGGRC059	142	143	1	**1.71**	**1,000**	
TGGRC059	143	144	1	**3.05**	**1,000**	142m-146m
TGGRC059	144	145	1	0.23	792	4m @ 1.3 gpt
TGGRC059	145	146	1	0.14	598	
TGGRC059	146	147	1	0.06	210	
TGGRC059	147	148	1	0.04	198	
TGGRC059	148	149	1	0.04	204	
TGGRC060	127	128	1	**1.25**	**2,700**	
TGGRC060	128	129	1	**1.82**	**5,710**	127m-131m
TGGRC060	129	130	1	**2.45**	**5,765**	**4m @ 2.2 gpt**
TGGRC060	130	131	1	**3.29**	**12,100**	
TGGRC060	131	132	1	0.05	187	
TGGRC060	184	185	1	0.04	199	
TGGRC060	185	186	1	0.43	801	
TGGRC060	186	187	1	0.08	208	
TGGRC068	187	188	1	0.25	325	
TGGRC068	188	189	1	**3.96**	617	187m-191m
TGGRC068	189	190	1	0.40	226	4m @ 1.2 gpt
TGGRC068	190	191	1	0.19	140	
TGGRC072	80	81	1	0.14	273	
TGGRC072	81	82	1	0.94	606	81m-84m
TGGRC072	82	83	1	**1.05**	**1,170**	3m @ 1.0 gpt
TGGRC072	83	84	1	**1.15**	797	
TGGRC072	84	85	1	0.14	225	
TGGRC072	97	98	1	0.03	127	
TGGRC072	98	99	1	0.23	130	
TGGRC072	99	100	1	0.05	111	
TGGRC072	100	101	1	0.14	120	
TGGRC072	101	102	1	0.02	95	
TGGRC072	102	103	1	0.18	578	
TGGRC072	103	104	1	0.04	140	
TGGRC072	104	105	1	0.02	116	
TGGRC072	109	110	1	**1.21**	268	109m-111m

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC072	110	111	1	**1.31**	**3,440**	2m @ 1.3 gpt
TGGRC072	111	112	1	0.07	243	
TGGRC072	112	113	1	0.04	123	
TGGRC072	115	116	1	**1.23**	**2,580**	1m @ 1.2 gpt
TGGRC072	116	117	1	0.16	349	
TGGRC072	117	118	1	0.24	160	
TGGRC072	163	164	1	0.17	54	
TGGRC072	164	165	1	0.93	189	
TGGRC072	165	166	1	0.08	98	
TGGRC072	166	167	1	0.05	489	
TGGRC073	97	98	1	**4.60**	**1,430**	
TGGRC073	98	99	1	**8.79**	**1,110**	97m-102m
TGGRC073	99	100	1	**3.17**	490	**5m @ 3.8 gpt**
TGGRC073	100	101	1	**1.14**	524	
TGGRC073	101	102	1	**1.27**	132	
TGGRC073	102	103	1	Assay pending		*Gold values*
TGGRC073	103	104	1	Assay pending		*expected in*
TGGRC073	104	105	1	Assay pending		*this assay gap*
TGGRC073	105	106	1	0.98	88	
TGGRC073	106	107	1	0.03	134	
TGGRC073	107	108	1	0.92	150	
TGGRC073	108	109	1	**7.61**	175	
TGGRC073	109	110	1	**2.56**	131	
TGGRC073	110	111	1	0.14	105	
TGGRC073	111	112	1	0.19	282	
TGGRC073	112	113	1	0.05	147	105m-135m
TGGRC073	113	114	1	**8.64**	**2,190**	**30m @ 3.0 gpt**
TGGRC073	114	115	1	**6.45**	**10,000**	
TGGRC073	115	116	1	**6.27**	**4,960**	inc
TGGRC073	116	117	1	**3.76**	**3,700**	107m-110m
TGGRC073	117	118	1	**3.64**	**6,960**	**3m @ 3.7 gpt**
TGGRC073	118	119	1	**6.22**	**5,270**	
TGGRC073	119	120	1	**2.80**	**10,000**	
TGGRC073	120	121	1	**3.22**	**10,000**	and
TGGRC073	121	122	1	**2.29**	**7,830**	113m-124m
TGGRC073	122	123	1	0.78	2,410	**11m @ 4.1 gpt**
TGGRC073	123	124	1	0.73	1,080	
TGGRC073	124	125	1	0.21	437	
TGGRC073	125	126	1	0.77	991	and
TGGRC073	126	127	1	**6.42**	**8,300**	125m-129m
TGGRC073	127	128	1	**4.65**	**5,230**	**4m @ 3.3 gpt**
TGGRC073	128	129	1	**1.31**	840	
TGGRC073	129	130	1	0.47	190	
TGGRC073	130	131	1	0.36	244	and
TGGRC073	131	132	1	**3.16**	**1,650**	131m-135m
TGGRC073	132	133	1	**8.72**	**5,810**	**4m @ 4.7 gpt**
TGGRC073	133	134	1	**3.93**	**10,000**	
TGGRC073	134	135	1	**3.15**	**10,000**	
TGGRC073	135	136	1	0.28	513	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC073	136	137	1	0.07	301	
TGGRC074	45	46	1	0.03	207	
TGGRC074	46	47	1	0.03	170	
TGGRC074	56	57	1	0.02	376	
TGGRC074	57	58	1	0.38	1,460	
TGGRC074	58	59	1	0.15	873	
TGGRC074	59	60	1	0.05	469	
TGGRC074	60	61	1	0.02	255	
TGGRC074	61	62	1	0.02	130	
TGGRC074	62	63	1	0.01	137	
TGGRC075	33	34	1	0.01	145	
TGGRC075	34	35	1	0.30	303	
TGGRC075	35	36	1	0.49	424	
TGGRC075	36	37	1	0.17	213	
TGGRC075	37	38	1	0.04	129	
TGGRC077	46	47	1	0.14	95	
TGGRC077	47	48	1	0.22	258	
TGGRC077	48	49	1	0.40	251	
TGGRC077	49	50	1	0.10	168	
TGGRC077	100	101	1	0.09	105	
TGGRC077	101	102	1	0.45	393	
TGGRC077	102	103	1	0.07	168	
TGGRC077	103	104	1	0.03	136	
TGGRC077	104	105	1	0.79	1,350	
TGGRC077	105	106	1	**3.49**	**8,060**	
TGGRC077	106	107	1	**3.95**	**10,000**	**104m-112m**
TGGRC077	107	108	1	**2.26**	**3,690**	**8m @ 2.9 gpt**
TGGRC077	108	109	1	**3.60**	**3,100**	
TGGRC077	109	110	1	**6.61**	**4,380**	
TGGRC077	110	111	1	0.57	998	
TGGRC077	111	112	1	**1.94**	**1,360**	
TGGRC077	112	113	1	0.40	856	
TGGRC077	115	116	1	0.36	291	
TGGRC077	116	117	1	0.02	118	
TGGRC077	117	118	1	0.15	192	
TGGRC077	120	121	1	0.32	114	
TGGRC079	43	44	1	0.83	208	
TGGRC079	44	45	1	0.03	261	
TGGRC079	45	46	1	**2.32**	89	**1m @ 2.3 gpt**
TGGRC079	51	52	1	0.46	85	
TGGRC079	52	53	1	0.02	91	
TGGRC079	53	54	1	0.01	142	
TGGRC079	54	55	1	0.03	162	
TGGRC079	55	56	1	0.21	92	
TGGRC079	56	57	1	0.45	174	
TGGRC079	57	58	1	0.03	249	
TGGRC079	70	71	1	0.03	655	
TGGRC079	71	72	1	0.01	520	
TGGRC079	72	73	1	**1.28**	424	1m @ 1.3 gpt

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC079	73	74	1	0.06	281	
TGGRC079	74	75	1	0.02	257	
TGGRC079	75	76	1	0.01	240	
TGGRC079	76	77	1	**1.27**	266	1m @ 1.3 gpt
TGGRC079	77	78	1	0.04	327	
TGGRC079	81	82	1	0.32	933	
TGGRC079	82	83	1	0.59	763	
TGGRC079	83	84	1	0.03	355	
TGGRC079	84	85	1	0.42	292	
TGGRC079	88	89	1	0.16	204	
TGGRC079	89	90	1	0.14	231	
TGGRC079	90	91	1	0.07	358	
TGGRC079	91	92	1	0.19	988	
TGGRC079	92	93	1	0.02	730	
TGGRC079	93	94	1	0.03	322	
TGGRC079	94	95	1	0.03	624	
TGGRC079	95	96	1	0.04	139	
TGGRC079	96	97	1	0.04	103	
TGGRC079	97	98	1	0.18	157	
TGGRC079	98	99	1	0.55	2,240	98m-100m
TGGRC079	99	100	1	**2.49**	**9,790**	2m @ 1.5 gpt
TGGRC079	100	101	1	0.05	257	
TGGRC079	101	102	1	0.24	164	
TGGRC079	102	103	1	0.02	142	
TGGRC079	103	104	1	0.02	123	
TGGRC079	104	105	1	0.01	137	
TGGRC079	105	106	1	0.03	237	
TGGRC079	106	107	1	0.30	346	
TGGRC079	107	108	1	0.02	140	
TGGRC079	108	109	1	0.04	128	
TGGRC079	109	110	1	0.03	130	
TGGRC079	110	111	1	0.03	126	
TGGRC079	111	112	1	0.03	116	

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This was mainly a reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme, with two diamond tails as well. RC sample was collected through a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter attachment and split in even metre intervals. Wet sample was speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. RC drill chips (from each metre interval) were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Cores were also examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, DD core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, with core marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a large diamond blade saw. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Any interval was tested by hand-held XRF to assist in identifying intervals to be bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 25 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 holes were drilled by a truck-mounted RWL 700 rig with 1350cpm@500psi compressor. The rig has a full lock-out isolation and emergency shut-out system. Diamond drilling was by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated break outs. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude was surveyed using Champ gyro.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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.	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of RC drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Where moisture was encountered the sample recovery was still excellent, estimated at >80%. Sample recovery of the diamond core is recorded on blocks after each run. • Samples were collected through a cyclone and split using a cone splitter. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples. Diamond drilling samples are half- or quarter-cored using a large diamond blade core saw. • No evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. The excellent sample recoveries obtained preclude any assumption of grain size bias.
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Core and RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, structures when possible, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. Diamond core is also geotechnically logged. • Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest is photographed and recorded prior to eventual

	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	sampling and assay. Representative chips are retained in trays for each metre interval drilled, with sections of interest photographed. •The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Diamond drilling samples are half cored using a large diamond blade core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Samples were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and split using rig-mounted cone splitter. Most samples obtained were sufficiently dry for this process to be effective. • Core samples comprised cut core and RC samples comprised three spear samples taken from different directions into the material for each metre interval. The samples were sent to SGS in Perth for Au by 50g fire assay and a 7 element analysis by 4 acid digest. Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 85% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays has fallen within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
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. • 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the 7 element analyses; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50g charge • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser. Thundelarra Ltd follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Thundelarra Ltd uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is ISO certified and conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Thundelarra Ltd in the course of its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Thundelarra Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed by the CEO prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
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. • Specification of the grid system used.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with a typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys are carried out on holes exceeding 100m length with readings taken every 50m at least using a Reflex EZ-track tool. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.

	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one metre intervals.
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. • 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.	• This drill programme is the third at the project. To date there is insufficient data to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code 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. • 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.	• The Garden Gully Project comprises fourteen granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2948, and two granted exploration licences E51/1661, and E51/1737, totalling approximately 78 square kilometres in area. THX holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra gold mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". - Seltrust explored for Copper and Zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled "gossanous" rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: "no significant mineralisation": drilling was "sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation". Best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m.

		- 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drilled 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow aircore at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. - In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole. Best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. - 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). - 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggests the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown gold mine. - 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Garden Gully project lies on the south-eastern limb of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. - The Project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. - Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones. Primary gold mineralisation in quartz feldspar porphyry was observed at depth in recent drilling: porphyry is also recorded in historical reports on Crown Prince / Kyarra.
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. • 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.	• All relevant drillhole details are presented in Table 1. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Lydia Prospect confirm the presence of significant widths of gold mineralisation with multiple periodic high grade gold intervals in what are interpreted to be plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation is present below the base of oxidation. This primary mineralisation (often associated with sulphides as pyrite and arsenopyrite) offers an exceptionally positive outlook for the potential of the prospect to host gold mineralisation of commercial scale. The proof of such potential, tested in this follow-up drilling, which included diamond drilling to permit structural parameters to be identified, appears to have identified the orientation of the mineralised shoots, thus delivering a better understanding of the structural controls, especially at Lydia. These data

		will permit more effective planning of next stage follow-up drilling to test the extent of the mineralisation at Lydia with the objective of defining an initial resource.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All summary information of significant drill intercepts is presented in Table 2. Full assay data are recorded in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 127m to 131m in TGGRC060 is reported as 4m at 2.2 gpt Au. This comprised 4 * 1m samples, calculated as follows: [(1*1.25)+(1*1.82)+(1*2.45)+(1*3.29)] = [8.81/4] = 2.20 = 2.2 gpt Au to one decimal place. • No metal equivalent values are used.
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. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. It is hoped that the next drilling programmes may confirm the current interpretation and afford greater certainty. • True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
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.	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 1, 2 and 3). Preliminary cross-section can be found in Figure 4.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• This announcement includes the results of Au assays for the holes drilled at the Lydia Prospect in this follow-up programme. Some assays from the final holes in the programme are still pending. The reporting of the results to hand is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger programme to investigate the possible mineralisation at Garden Gully.
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.	• This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programmes.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further deep RC drilling, together with diamond drilling to assist in structural interpretations, is planned to commence at Lydia as soon as practicable to test the potential for repetitions or continuations at depth of the primary gold mineralisation discovered in this programme. • Figure 2 provides a broad overview of the potential geological targets at the Garden Gully Project that are still to be tested by follow up drilling. Further details will be provided when available.

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