THUNDELARRA

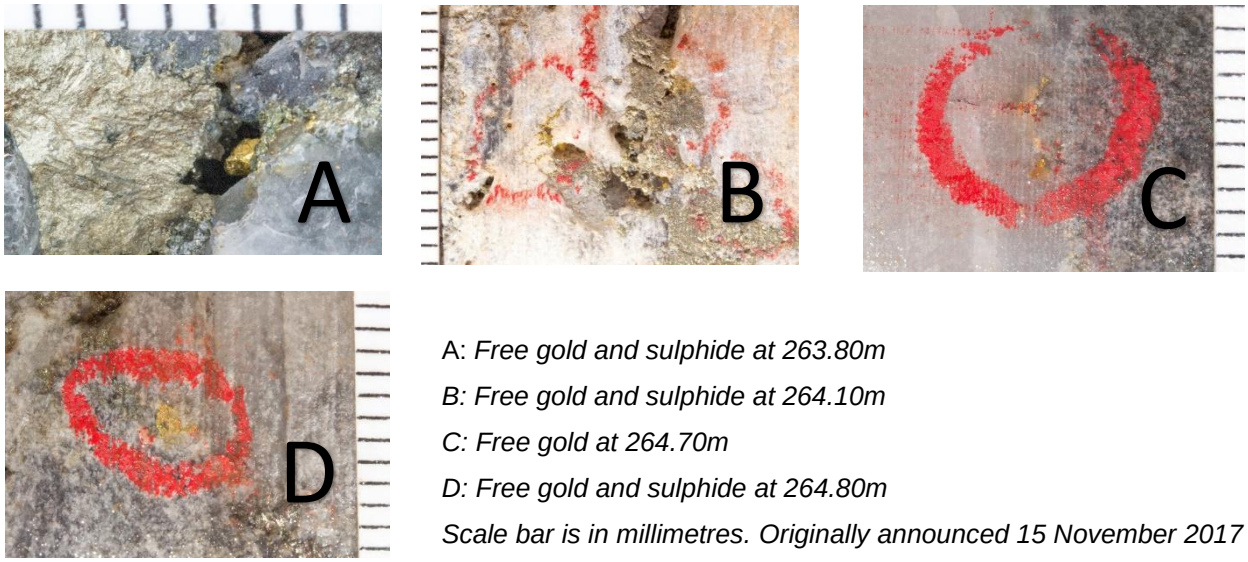
ASX/Media Announcement

12 December 2017

ASSAYS CONFIRM CROWN PRINCE GOLD DISCOVERY

Thundelarra is excited to report spectacular assay results from diamond hole TGGRCDD110 comprising the new gold discovery at the Crown Prince prospect. These results confirm that the free visible gold reported on 15 November 2017 represents significant mineralisation.

- **Stellar assay results intersected in hole TGGRCDD110**
- **Bonanza gold grades from the interval displaying free gold**
  - **2.40m at 66.5 gpt Au from 263.40m; within**
  - **5.65m at 29.2 gpt Au from 260.80m; within**
  - **8.00m at 22.3 gpt Au from 259.20m**



A: *Free gold and sulphide at 263.80m*

B: Free gold and sulphide at 264.10m

C: Free gold at 264.70m

D: Free gold and sulphide at 264.80m

Scale bar is in millimetres. Originally announced 15 November 2017

- **Location consistent with projected extension of Main Lode**
- **High grade free gold mineralisation now confirmed to be present at 130 vertical metres below deepest recorded historical workings**

Thundelarra CEO Tony Lofthouse commented: *"These results confirm the significance of finding visible free gold in the primary zone. We anticipated high gold grades and are very gratified to have the laboratory proof. When we have all pending assays from the other holes, we will then be able to generate preliminary interpretations of the high grade Crown Prince Main Lode geometry. There is every indication that the lode extends for at least 130m below the old workings and is still open".*

The host rock is quartz-carbonate veining with some arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphides (Photographs A to D) interpreted to be the main shear zone hosting the Main Lode.

These bonanza grades associated with free visible gold reinforce the significance of the visible gold seen at 128.8m in hole TGGDD090 (ASX announcement of 01 November 2017). The persistence of the primary gold mineralisation to depths well below the level of the historical workings at Crown Prince augurs very well for the potential existence of commercial quantities of gold mineralisation.

Assay results are pending: when all have been received and the results compiled, collated and interpreted to produce a better understanding of the geometry of the mineralisation and the structural controls, a much clearer picture will emerge of the exciting potential at Crown Prince.

These are outstanding results, especially given that Thundelarra's exploration at Crown Prince only began less than three months ago.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Observations
TGGRDD110	263.40m	265.80m	**2.40m**	**66.5**	Qtz-carb-sulphides: Main Lode
	within				
	260.80m	266.45m	**5.65m**	**29.2**	
	within				
	259.20m	267.20m	**8.00m**	**22.3**	

Table 1. Significant intercepts from hole TGGRCDD110 at Crown Prince. See Appendix 1 for full assay data.

These results entirely validate our aggressive exploration approach, fully justifying our pursuit of the Crown Prince tenement.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Lease	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
TGGDD086	645855	7073766	Crown Prince	P51/3009	219.6	055	-50
TGGDD090	645858	7073764	Crown Prince	P51/3009	229	075	-60
TGGRCDD099	645854	7073714	Crown Prince	P51/3009	213.6	040	-60
TGGRC100	645810	7073755	Crown Prince	P51/3009	127	075	-60
TGGRC101	645720	7073805	Crown Prince	P51/3009	215	100	-60
TGGRC102	645807	7073798	Crown Prince	P51/3009	215	080	-60
TGGRC103	645807	7073748	Crown Prince	P51/3009	293	065	-70
TGGRC104	645810	7073562	Crown Prince	P51/3009	209	060	-60
TGGRC105	645802	7073703	Crown Prince	P51/3009	257	070	-60
TGGRC106	645799	7073557	Crown Prince	P51/3009	323	090	-70
TGGRCDD108	645909	7073661	Crown Prince	P51/3009	294.6	360	-60
TGGRC109	645806	7073747	Crown Prince	P51/3009	160	075	-70
TGGRCDD110	645786	7073742	Crown Prince	P51/3009	357.8	075	-70
TGGRC111	645813	7073829	Crown Prince	P51/3009	229	080	-60
TGGRC117	645795	7073561	Crown Prince	P51/3009	209	130	-70
TGGRCDD118	645770	7073735	Crown Prince	P51/3009	345.8	070	-70
TGGRC124	644627	7069394	Transylvania	P51/2911	197	050	-60

Table 2. Drillhole details for diamond and reverse circulation holes drilled to date in the current programme. "TGRC" = reverse circulation; "TGDD" = diamond; "TGRCDD" = diamond tail on an RC pre-collar. RLs not displayed individually as there is insufficient topographic variance to warrant detailed altimetric measurements between holes. General RL is 480m. Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. Magnetic azimuth recorded.

Historical gold production totalled about 21,000 ounces at approximately 21 grams per tonne and was sourced from a maximum reported depth of 120m. The current drilling will help us gain a clear understanding of the geology and structures controlling the mineralisation, which in turn will allow us to target effectively for extensions to that mineralisation.

About Garden Gully.

Thundelarra's wholly-owned Garden Gully project comprises 15 granted Prospecting Licences and 2 granted Exploration Licences covering about 78 square kilometres, located in Western Australia's Murchison region about 20 kilometres north-west of the town of Meekatharra.

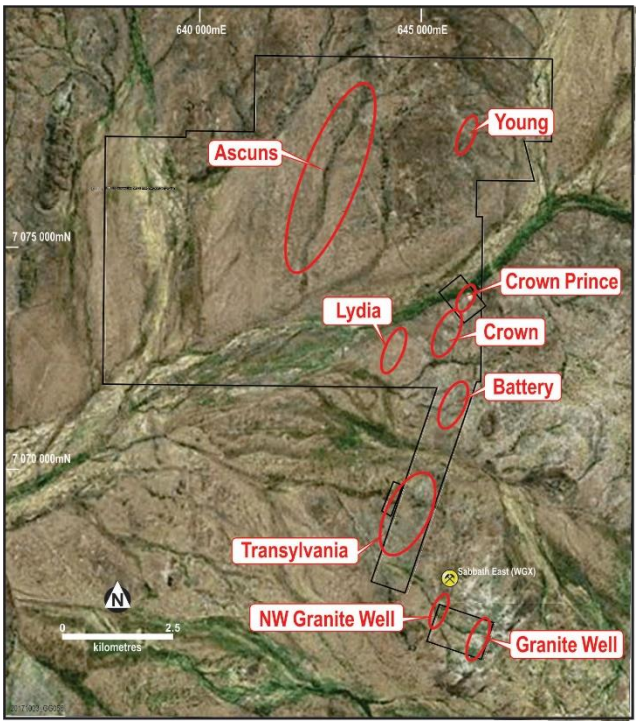


Figure 1. Garden Gully prospects on LandSat image.

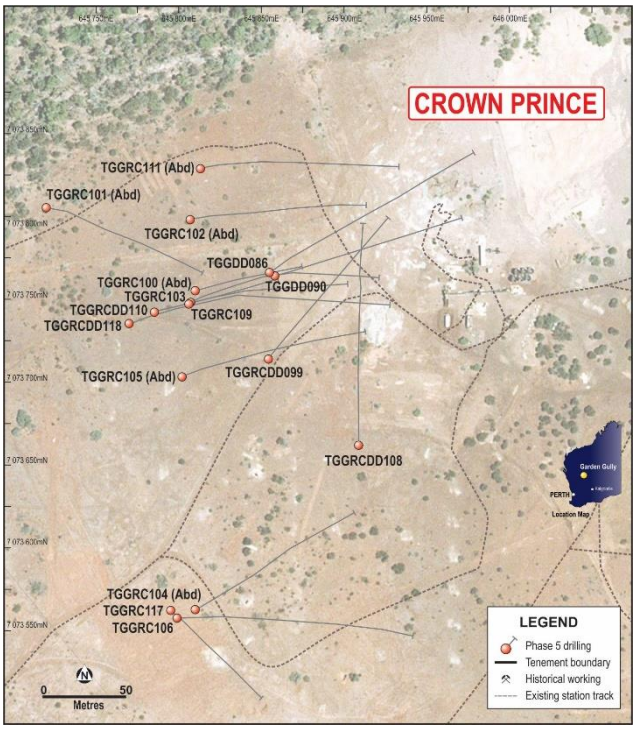


Figure 2. Crown Prince: drill collar locations.

Thundelarra began exploration at Garden Gully in mid-2016. There are still diamond and RC drilling programmes currently underway: to date Thundelarra has completed over 21,000m of RC and over 2,500m of diamond in our aggressive exploration of our exciting Garden Gully prospects.

For Further Information Contact:
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THUNDELARRA LIMITED		**ASX Code**
Quoted Shares:	**635.1M**	**THX**
Quoted Options:	**109.3M**	**THXOB**

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.

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Comment
TGGRCDD110	256.40	257.40	1.00	0.02	<0.1	<5	
TGGRCDD110	257.40	258.40	1.00	0.15	<0.1	80	
TGGRCDD110	258.40	259.20	0.80	0.01	<0.1	160	
TGGRCDD110	259.20	259.45	0.25	**51.67**	**0.5**	**145**	**259.20-267.20**
repeat:				**46.13**			**8.00m @ 22.3 gpt**
TGGRCDD110	259.45	260.00	0.55	0.49	<0.1	285	
TGGRCDD110	260.00	260.80	0.80	0.13	0.3	335	including
TGGRCDD110	260.80	261.40	0.60	**5.70**	**0.6**	**3,170**	**260.80-266.45**
repeat:				**3.70**			**5.65m @ 29.2 gpt**
TGGRCDD110	261.40	262.40	1.00	0.42	<0.1	130	
TGGRCDD110	262.40	263.40	1.00	0.06	2.1	80	including
TGGRCDD110	263.40	263.90	0.50	**84.90**	**1.1**	**615**	**263.40-265.80**
repeat:				**79.21**			**2.40m @ 66.5 gpt**
TGGRCDD110	263.90	264.80	0.90	**107.27**	**2.7**	**840**	
repeat:				**140.76**			
TGGRCDD110	264.80	265.80	1.00	**12.78**	**<0.1**	**305**	
duplicate:				**1.30**			
TGGRCDD110	265.80	266.20	0.40	0.23	<0.1	55	
TGGRCDD110	266.20	266.45	0.25	**7.73**	**<0.1**	**175**	
repeat:				**5.33**			
TGGRCDD110	266.45	266.70	0.25	0.12	<0.1	150	
TGGRCDD110	266.70	266.95	0.25	**2.08**	**0.2**	**235**	
TGGRCDD110	266.95	267.20	0.25	**3.30**	**<0.1**	**30**	

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	• Reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar with diamond tail. Core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, unless the visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core is marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration / mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. • Duplicates are submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (ie one duplicate submitted per 25 samples). • 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.

	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.	
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).	• Diamond drillhole: HQ size (63.5mm diameter) by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated breakouts. Triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude where surveyed uses 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.	• Recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Core recovery is recorded after each run. • Triple tube coring used to maximise core recovery. One duplicate sample submitted per 25 samples. Diamond drilling samples are half- or quarter-cored using a diamond blade core saw. • No evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provides excellent sample recoveries.
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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core is 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 sampling and assay. •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. • Not relevant: diamond drilling. • 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 Nagrom 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 • Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. • 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 program 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. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys every ~50m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) 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. • Each sample interval is reported in Appendix 1.
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.	• There is not yet sufficient data available to establish true widths or to assess relevant orientation of structures that might be controlling the mineralisation. The identification of such parameters is one of the main objectives of this, the first drilling programme conducted by Thundelarra at the Crown Prince prospect. • Insufficient data yet to allow meaningful comment.
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 Garden Gully Project comprises fifteen 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, P51/3009 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.

	• 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.	
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. • Exploration at Battery started in the late 19th century with the discovery of the old Battery mine, which was exploited at the same time as the Crown and Kyarra gold mines in the late 19th and into the early 20th centuries. Limited exploration followed until 1987 to 1990, when Dominion Mining started exploring south and east of the old Battery mine. Results of RAB drilling show a 1,200m long Au-As anomaly east and south-east of the old Battery mine. Best intersects were 2m at 1.19g/t Au and 2m at 1.03g/t Au. In 1993, Defiance Mining drilled three lines of RAB: 91 holes for 2,583m. Best intersect was 4m at 0.44g/t Au.
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. At the Battery prospect, horizons of graphitic shale with local massive sulphides are interposed between the locally deformed and sheared mafic/ultramafic intrusives of the Greensleeves formation. Intrusions of quartz-porphyry are also observed. Gold mineralisation is localised in quartz veins with arsenopyrite, within the massive sulphides and at or near the contacts between black shales, quartz porphyry and mafic schist. Primary gold mineralisation in quartz feldspar porphyry has been 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 2. • The principal geologic conclusion of the visual observations previously announced and the assay results reported herein is that this report confirms the presence of gold mineralisation in the primary zone at depth and below the lowest recorded level of historical workings. This is significant in that it provides evidence that the known nearer surface mineralisation is continuing at depth.
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 1. Full assay data are recorded in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 263.40m to 265.80m is reported as 2.40m at 66.5 gpt Au. This comprised 3 samples of different lengths, each assay results repeated, and calculated thus: [(0.5*((84.90+79.21)/2))+(0.9*((107.27+140.76)/2))+(1*((12.78+1.30)/2)] /[0.5+0.9+1.0] = [(0.5*82.06)+(0.9*124.02)+(1*7.04)]/[0.5+0.9+1.0] =[41.03+111.61+7.04]/2.40 = 159.68/2.4 = 66.5 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. Current drilling should deliver relevant data to enable initial structural interpretations to be posited. • True widths are unknown: insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts.
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 and previous announcements. Locations of drill collars are given in Table 2 and shown on Figure 2. Insufficient data is yet available to allow meaningful cross-sections to be drawn. Any attempt to present cross or long sections on information available to date would be inappropriate, and probably misleading and misrepresentative.
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 intervals of the diamond hole TGGRCDD110 in which visible free gold was noted and reported. Priority assaying was requested. Other assays from the RC and diamond holes sampled and submitted to date are still pending. Further assays remain to be submitted from later holes in these programme, which are still underway. 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 reports assays from the interpreted high grade intervals in hole TGGRCDD110 previously described in a report dated 15 November 2017, with sampled intervals selected on the basis of visual observations of the core including the presence of visible free gold. The high grade results announced herein are significant in that they prove the presence of primary gold at high concentrations within the mineralising system present at Garden Gully. 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.	• Two drilling programmes are currently underway and close to completion at the Garden Gully project: 3,000m-3,5000m of RC drilling and approximately 3,000m of diamond drilling. Work is designed to generate structural interpretations to aid in resource definition drilling at Lydia and at Crown Prince • Figure 1 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. Follow up work will be designed when all samples from the current drilling programmes have been submitted and all assays received. Interpretation of the new data will then form the basis of planning for follow-up exploration programmes.

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