THUNDELARRA

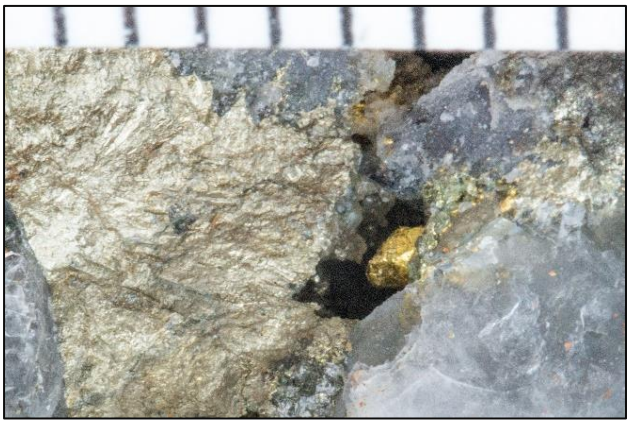
ASX/Media Announcement

08 February 2018

GOLDEN JEWELS FROM CROWN PRINCE

Thundelarra is pleased to provide an update on the recent diamond and reverse circulation drilling programmes at the Crown Prince Prospect, which forms just one part of our exciting Garden Gully gold project near Meekatharra, a well-established and proven gold production centre in Western Australia's Murchison Province.

- ***Ten reverse circulation ("RC") holes drilled for 2,943m advance***
- ***Eight diamond ("DD") holes (five tails) drilled for 1,592m advance***
- ***New significant intersections at Crown Prince (downhole widths):***
  3.5m at 7.6 gpt Au *from 109m in TGGRC086*
  2.6m at 7.5 gpt Au *from 130m in TGGDD090*
  4.0m at 16.5 gpt Au *from 166m in TGGRC103*
  3.8m at 3.5 gpt Au *from 220m in TGGRCDD108*
- ***Previously announced intersections from TGGRCDD110:***
  2.40m at 66.5 gpt Au *from 263.4m; within*
  5.65m at 29.2 gpt Au *from 260.8m; within*
  8.00m at 22.3 gpt Au *from 259.2m downhole*



Visible free gold next to fresh sulphide (arsenopyrite) in quartz-carbonate veining from 263.80m down hole TGGRCDD110. Scale bar at top is in millimetres. ASX announcements dated 15 November and 12 December 2017 present full details.

Gold mineralisation was intersected in 11 of the 18 holes drilled: an excellent result for a first programme. Results proved at least 130m vertical down dip / plunge extension to the Crown Prince Main Lode, which remains open. Next programmes will work towards delivering maiden resources at both the Crown Prince and the Lydia prospects.

Results from over 26,000m drilled in 141 holes (23,556m RC; 2,523m DD) since mid-2016 continue to support the potential for a major new gold discovery at Garden Gully, located in one of Western Australia's most productive gold provinces.

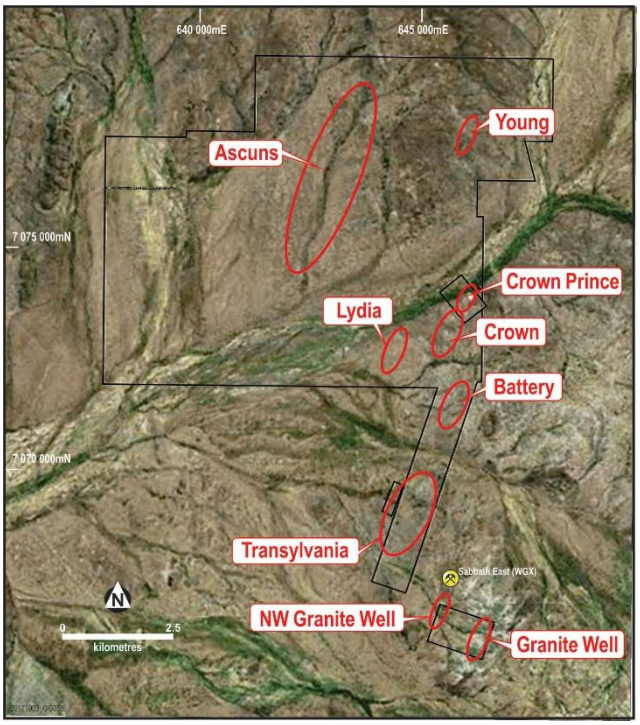


Figure 1. Garden Gully prospects on LandSat image.

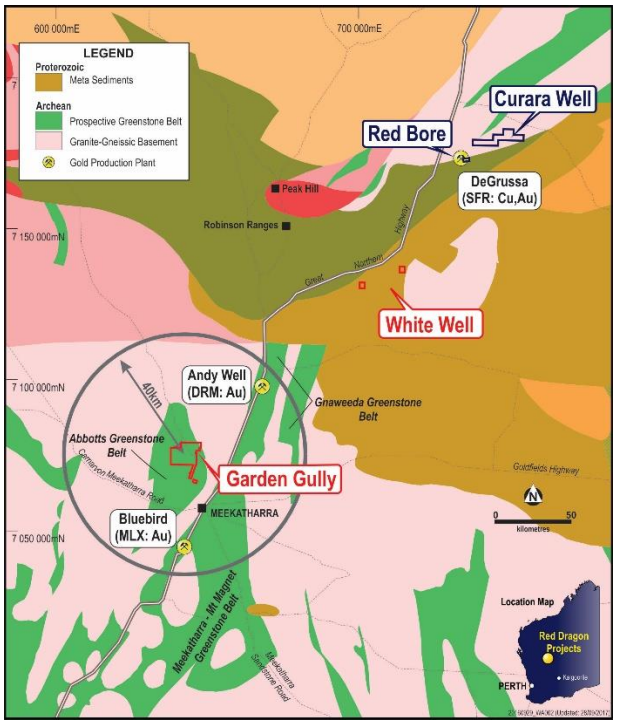


Figure 2. Garden Gully regional location.

Details of the holes drilled at Crown Prince in the latest programme (collar locations and drill traces for each hole) can be found in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Status
TGGDD086	645855	7073766	219.6	055	-50	
TGGDD090	645858	7073764	229	075	-60	
TGGRCDD099	645854	7073714	213.6	040	-60	
TGGRC100	645810	7073755	127	075	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC101	645720	7073805	215	100	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC102	645807	7073798	215	080	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC103	645807	7073748	293	065	-70	
TGGRC104	645810	7073562	209	060	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC105	645802	7073703	257	070	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC106	645799	7073557	323	090	-70	
TGGRCDD108	645909	7073661	294.6	360	-60	
TGGRC109	645806	7073747	160	075	-70	
TGGRCDD110	645786	7073742	357.8	075	-70	
TGGRC111	645813	7073829	229	080	-60	Abandoned
TGGRC117	645795	7073561	209	130	-70	
TGGRCDD118	645770	7073735	345.8	070	-70	
TGGDD125	644788	7073564	197	050	-60	
TGGRCDD129	645809	7073709	357.6	360	-60	

Table 1. Drillhole details for diamond and reverse circulation holes drilled at Crown Prince in the latest programme. "TGGRC" = reverse circulation; "TGGDD" = diamond; "TGGRCDD" = 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 reported.

The inaugural exploration drilling programme at the Crown Prince prospect, part of Thundelarra's Garden Gully Project, comprised 4,534.7m total advance from 18 holes: 2,942.7m advance in 15

RC holes, of which five were pre-collars finished with diamond tails; and 1,592.0m advance in the eight DD holes. Six of the RC holes had to be abandoned before reaching the target zones due to difficult ground conditions (Table 1, Figure 3).

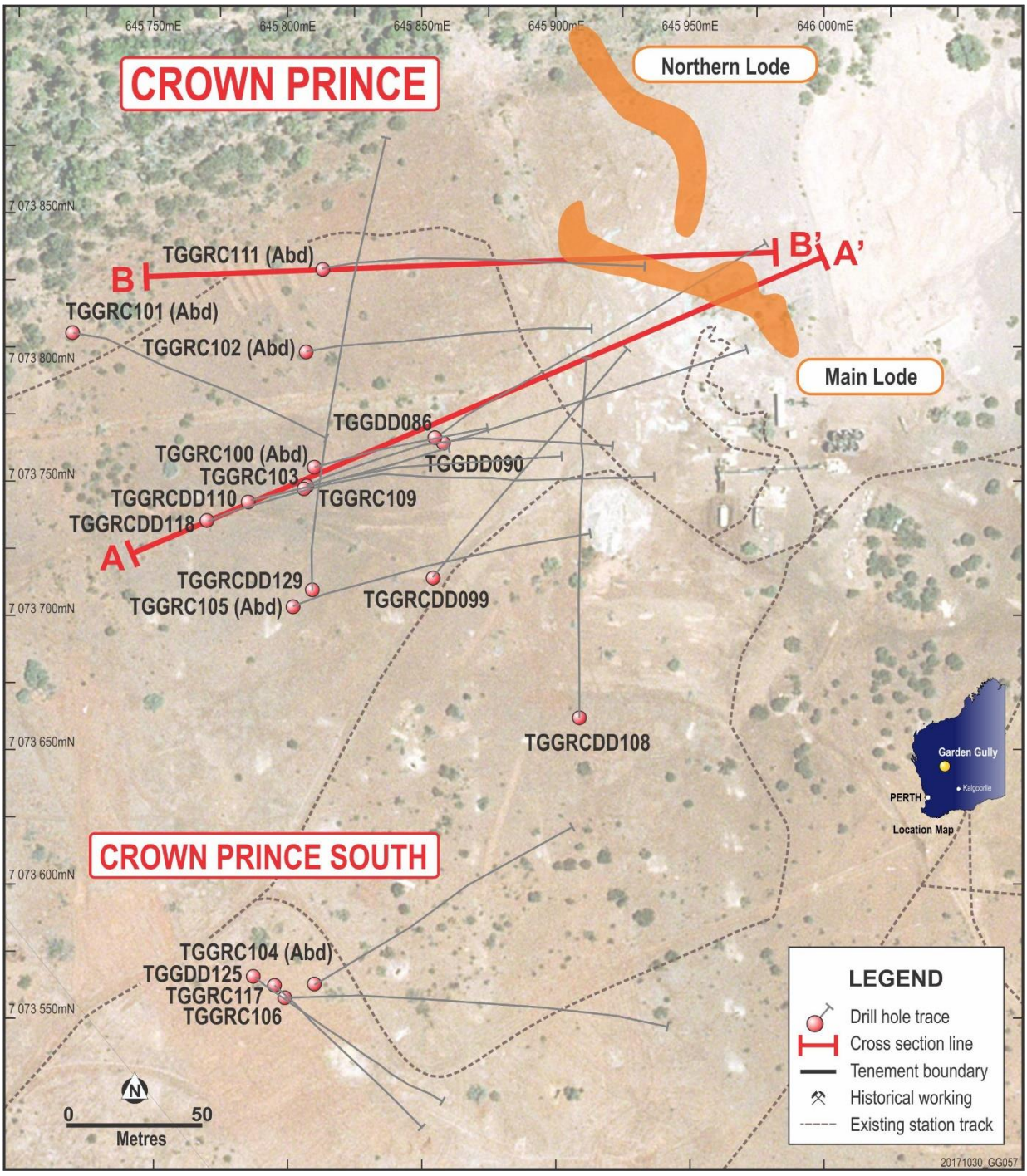


Figure 3. Distribution and surface projection of drill hole traces at Crown Prince Prospect.

Significant intersections are summarised in Table 2 and a cross-section (A-A' on Figure 3) through the Main Lode is presented in Figure 4. Figure 15 shows a further cross-section (B-B' on Figure 3) and Figure 14 provides a conceptual model showing interpreted positions of inferred down dip/plunge extensions of the Main and Northern Lodes, based on 3-D modelling of drilling data to date. These Main and Northern Lodes are interpreted as potentially dismantled elements of the same folded lode that plunges steeply to the south-west.

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Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Comments
TGGDD086	104m	106m	2m	**1.4**	
	109m	111m	2m	**13.0**	
within	109m	112.5m	3.5m	**7.6**	Main Lode extension
	138.9m	140.1m	1.2m	**1.9**	
TGGDD090	129.6m	132.2m	2.6m	**7.5**	
within	129m	132.6m	3.6m	**5.5**	
within	129m	136.1m	7.1m	**3.4**	Main Lode extension
TGGRCDD099	47m	52m	5m	**1.0**	
and	55m	60.9m	5.9m	**1.4**	
within	47m	60.9m	13.9m	**1.0**	Main Lode
	151.1m	156.1m	5m	**4.1**	
within	151.1m	160.5m	9.4m	**2.8**	
TGGRC103	166m	170m	4m	**16.5**	
within	166m	172m	6m	**11.2**	Main Lode extension
	185m	195m	10m	**2.6**	
within	181m	209m	28m	**1.4**	
TGGRC104	36m	38m	2m	**1.3**	Crown Prince South
TGGRCDD108	219.8m	223.6m	3.8m	**3.5**	Main Lode extension
TGGRCDD110	241.3m	244.3m	3m	**14.1**	
	259.2m	261.4m	2.2m	**7.0**	Interpreted at depth down plunge extension to Main Lode mined at Crown Prince.
and	263.4m	265.8m	2.4m	**66.5**	
within	259.2m	267.2m	8m	**22.3**	
TGGRC111	210m	212m	2m	**2.1**	Northern Lode extension
within	210m	219m	9m	**1.2**	
TGGRCDD118	242.9m	246.9m	4m	**1.4**	Main Lode
	259.9m	260.9m	1m	**2.2**	
	266.9m	269.9m	3m	**1.0**	
TGGDD125	52m	53.7m	1.7m	**1.6**	Crown Prince South

Table 2. Significant intercepts from Crown Prince drillholes. See ASX release of 12 December 2017 and Appendix 1 for full assay data.

Previous RAB drilling had identified a strong arsenic anomaly about 150m south-west of the main shaft, within an area now called Crown Prince South (Figure 3). Four holes (TGGRC104, 106, 117 and TGGDD125) were drilled in different directions from the same pad to target the anomaly, with TGGDD125 also designed to intercept the east-west trending magnetic anomaly in the area. Minor gold mineralisation was encountered in two holes, warranting further investigation.

Holes **TGGDD086** and **TGGDD090** were planned to test the validity and reliability of historical intersections reported by previous explorers / miners and to gain structural information about the geometry of the Main Lode and the mineralisation system present at depth beneath the old workings of the historical Kyarra Gold Mine. Maximum recorded vertical depth of the underground development is about 120m from surface. It is not clear if ore was being mined from the bottom of these workings, or if development ceased due to water ingress exceeding pumping capacity, or if the miners lost the lode.

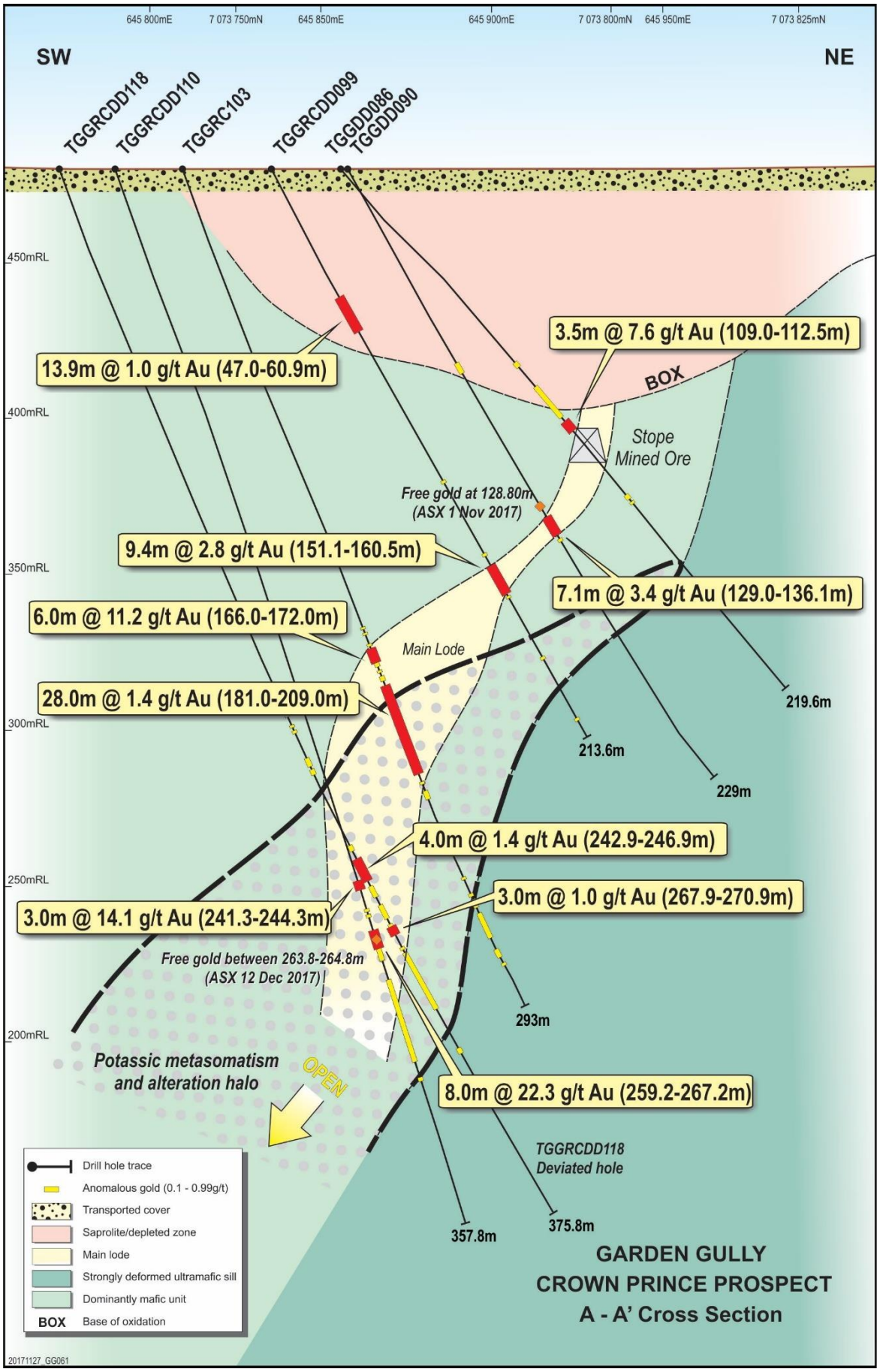

Figure 4. Crown Prince Prospect. Cross section A-A' through the Main Lode, looking north-westerly.

A main objective of this programme was to test the possibility that the Main Lode might continue plunging deeply to the south-west to significant depths beyond the extent of the old workings.

TGGDD086 was drilled north-easterly to test the Main Lode and its structural setting. The hole intersected the remaining unmined / hanging-wall portion of the lode and penetrated unmapped old workings between 112.5-119m. Recovered core included remnants of wood from old beams used as supports in the mine development (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Crown Prince: wooden core from unmapped old stopes at 112.7m in TGGDD086.

Assay results from the left selvage of the Main Lode above the stope returned **3.5m at 7.6 g/t Au** from 109m-112.5m (Table 2).

TGGDDC090 was drilled at a higher angle to test down-dip of the Main Lode and intersected it successfully just below the base of the historical workings. Samples from 129m -136.1m assayed **7.1m at 3.4 g/t Au**. The gold is associated with high silver content (Appendix 1) with silver appearing to be associated with late-stage galena veins cross-cutting the arsenopyrite (Figure 6).

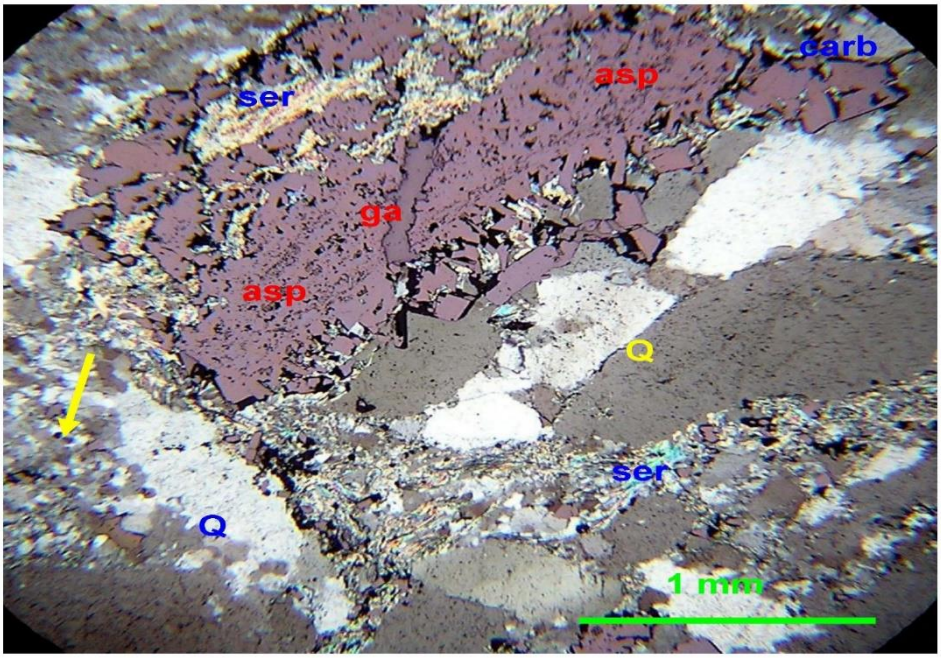

Figure 6. Late-stage galena (ga) carrying high silver values, cross-cutting arsenopyrite (asp). Sample taken from 131.05m downhole in TGGDD090.

Gold inclusions within euhedral arsenopyrite crystals were observed at 135.02m (Figure 7).

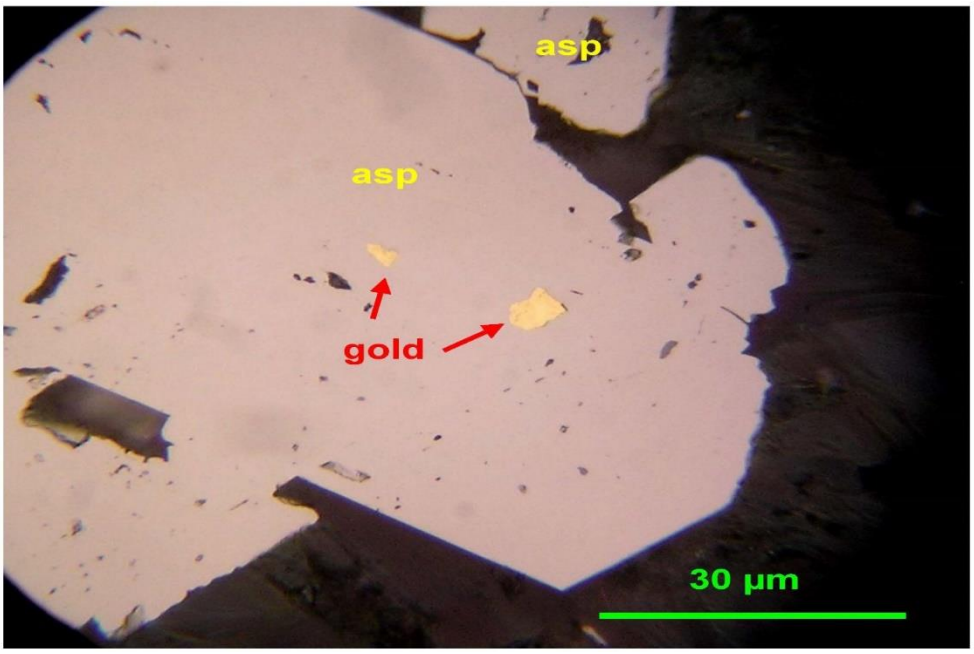

Figure 7. Gold inclusions in arsenopyrite (asp). TGGDD090, 135.02m downhole.

TGGRCDD099 targeted the mineralised structure down-dip and from a different angle and intersected two main mineralised zones (Figure 2). The upper one was intersected within the weathering profile and returned low grade gold between 47m-52m (5.0m at 1.0 g/t Au) and between 55m-60.9m (**5.9m at 1.4 g/t Au**). The Main Lode was intersected from 151.1m-160.5m and assayed **9.4m at 2.8 g/t Au**.

The decision was made to step back and drill some deep RC holes to speed up the process. **TGGRC103** was drilled behind the first three holes and the interpreted position of the Main Lode mineralisation was successfully intersected down-dip to the west. Two significant zones were intersected: a healthy high-grade one of **6m at 11.2 g/t Au** from 166m-172m downhole; and a wide zone of lower overall grade but with a higher grade core: **10m at 2.6 g/t Au** from 185m-195m within the broader zone of **28m at 1.4 g/t** Au from 181m-209m.

TGGRCDD110 was designed to intersect the interpreted position of the Main Lode still further down dip/plunge and successfully delivered on that objective. Six occurrences of visible free gold were observed on the drill core surface at 259.30m; 261.45m; 263.80m; 264.10m; 264.70m; and 264.80m downhole (Figures 8-13). Assays confirmed the high tenor of the mineralisation:

- **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** downhole.

Full details of these results were announced to the ASX on 12 December 2017.

The presence of the Main Lode at 260m downhole (about 245m vertical depth) represents a down dip / plunge extension of about 130m below the recorded base of the historical workings and the system remains open at depth, with several splays and multiple alteration zones present, which indicate different phases of mineralisation and reactivation zones.

It is significant that the high-grade interval is hosted within vuggy quartz-carbonate veins with low arsenic content which suggests a late phase of mineralisation along the same structural pathways.

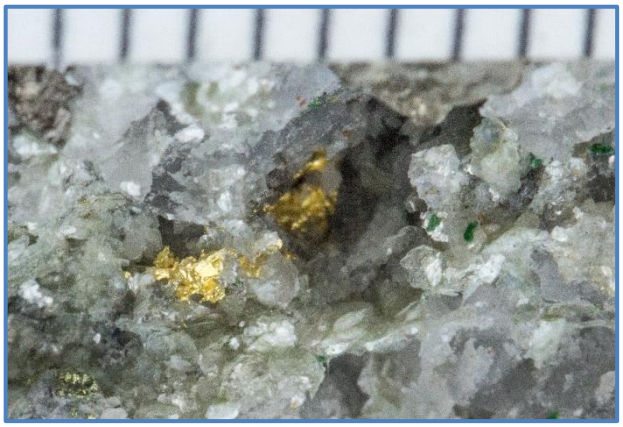

Figure 8. Free gold at 259.30m.

Figure 9. Free gold at 261.45m.

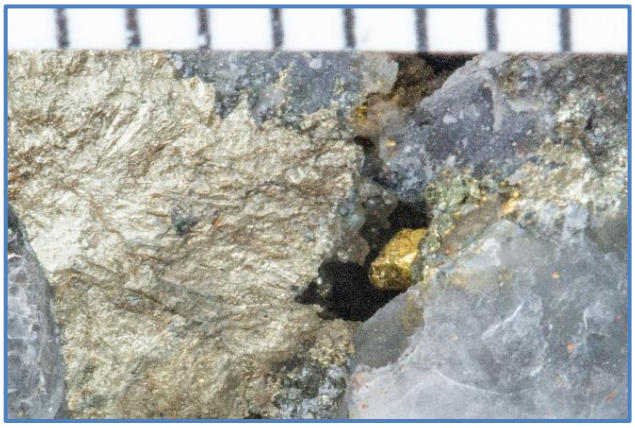

Figure 10. Free gold and sulphide at 263.80m.

Figure 11. Free gold and sulphide at 264.10m.

Figure 12. Free gold at 264.70m.

Figure 13. Free gold and sulphide at 264.80m.

Figures 8 - 13: Visible gold occurrences logged in TGGRCDD110. The scale bar shows millimetres. Details of these occurrences was announced to the ASX on 15 November 2017 and 12 December 2017.

Disseminated arsenopyrite with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are present at depth and breccia zones with narrow high-strain structures occur. Alteration increases with depth and there are indications of the presence of a stockwork system, which is indicative of real potential for a larger system to exist beneath the old mine. Such features are present in **TGGRCDD118** where remnants of tourmaline were identified. This hole, designed to test the south-western down-dip

extension of the Main Lode, deviated significantly up and to the right and consequently failed to reach the intended target zone. The hole ended up following the hanging wall of the Main Lode and intersected wide-spread low-grade gold mineralisation. Petrology indicates the presence of potassic-boron metasomatism at depth which is associated with silica-carbonate-sericite-arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite and magnetite alteration. Deep diamond drilling is required to test at depth the south-western plunge of the inferred mineralised body and the development of the mineralised system (Figure 14).

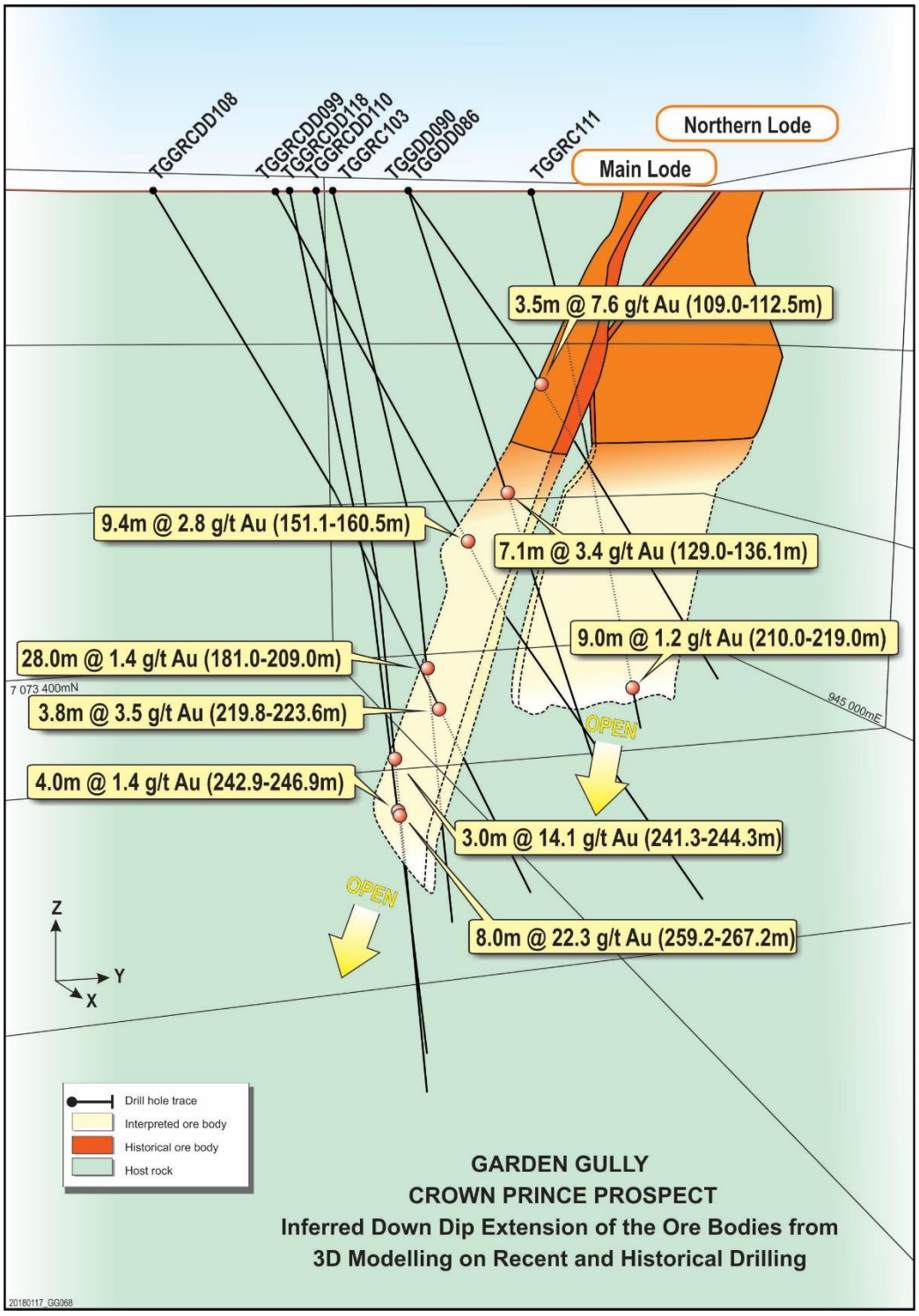

Figure 14. Conceptual model looking west: inferred down dip/plunge extensions of the Main and Northern Lodes at Crown Prince, generated from 3D modelling.

TGGRCDD108 was drilled northerly under the main shaft and intersected wide spread gold mineralisation below 211m (including **3.8m at 3.5 g/t Au** from 219.8m-223.6m) above the strongly deformed ultramafic unit which appears to be the only marker horizon in the whole lithological sequence and also the footwall of the main mineralised ore body. This is consistent with the chemical characteristics of ultramafics which act as a good reductant to drop gold out of any mineralising fluids. Consequently any mapped ultramafics in the project area will be a significant target for future follow-up exploration.

TGGRC111 was designed to test the down dip extension of the Northern Lode (Figures 14, 15). It intersected mineralisation below 210m (**9m at 1.2 g/t Au** from 210m-219m) but failed to reach the footwall ultramafic due high water flow adversely affecting sample recovery and consequently was abandoned. It is worth noting that the high-grade gold intersected in the historical holes within the weathering profile is the surface expression of the Main Lode dipping south to south-westerly and intersected approximately 40m south by the holes drilled within the A-A' cross section (Figure 4).

TGGRCDD129 was drilled northerly aiming to test for the western extension of the Main Lode, but no mineralisation was encountered and the ultramafic unit was intercepted at around 270m depth. It appears that the ultramafic footwall sill turns north-westerly close to the Garden Gully drainage and forms a sharp bend, creating the locus for the main mineralised body with a steep south-westerly plunge. Re-assessment of the geometry based on this interpretation warrants follow-up drilling to test the possibility of extensions in a different position to that originally tested.

Conclusions.

This first drilling programme at Crown Prince has delivered outstanding results, especially given that Thundelarra's exploration of the prospect only began about four months ago. Demonstration of the down dip/plunge extension of the Main Lode at least 130m vertically below the lowest level of previous workings, plus the presence of free gold within high grade sections at depth, augurs well for future programmes and for the potential that commercial mineralisation exists. Furthermore, the discovery of geological indications that a stockwork system may be present at depth significantly enhances the potential of the prospect.

The results of our first programme at Crown Prince are very exciting: they wholly validate our aggressive exploration approach, fully justifying our pursuit of the Crown Prince tenement. The next phases of work will have two-fold objectives:

1) to continue to test for down-dip / plunge extensions, and possible repetitions, to both the Main and the Northern Lodes; and

2) to compile sufficient drilling data to allow the calculation of a maiden resource.

Thundelarra began exploration at Garden Gully in mid-2016 and continues to explore the project aggressively. To date over 26,000m of drilling has been completed in 141 holes, comprising 23,556m of RC and 2,522.6m of diamond as we test the unquestioned potential of the exciting Garden Gully project, located in one of Western Australia's most productive gold provinces.

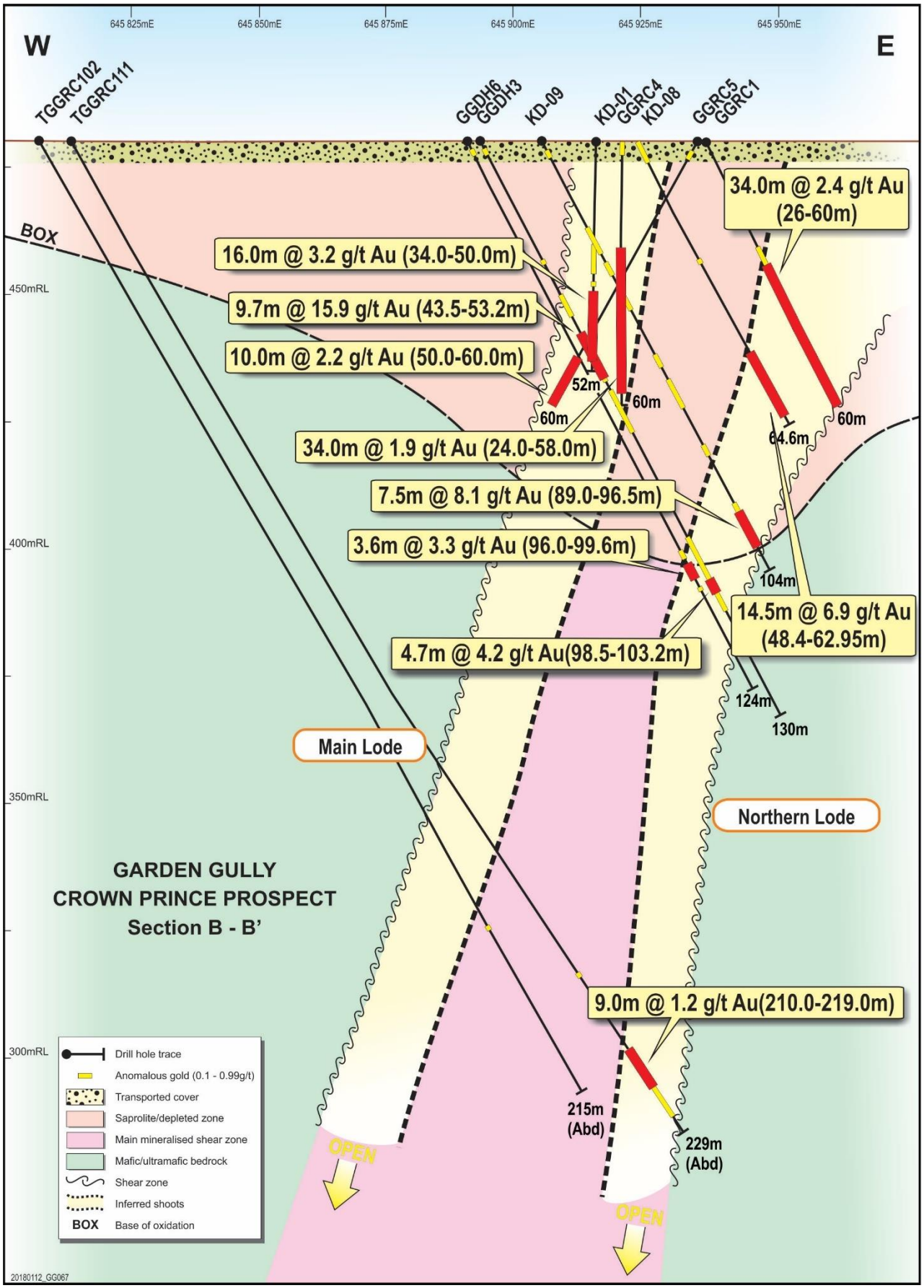

Figure 15. Inferred down dip / plunge extensions of Main and Northern Lodes (B-B' section on Figure 4).

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.

For Further Information Contact:
Mr Tony Lofthouse - Chief Executive Officer
+61 8 9389 6927

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.

Any intervals reporting gold content below 0.2 ppm (0.2 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)	Ag (ppm)
TGGDD086	83.8	84.8	1	0.21	109	1.46
TGGDD086	84.8	85.8	1	0.46	958	0.40
TGGDD086	94	95	1	0.23	572	
TGGDD086	97	98	1	0.92	753	0.19
TGGDD086	98	98.3	0.3	0.34	269	0.26
TGGDD086	98.3	99	0.7	0.25	665	0.17
TGGDD086	99	100	1	0.19	733	0.17
TGGDD086	100	101	1	0.27	582	0.10
TGGDD086	101	102	1	0.13	518	0.18
TGGDD086	102	103	1	0.46	557	0.20
TGGDD086	103	104	1	0.20	277	0.12
TGGDD086	104	105	1	0.60	401	1.02
TGGDD086	105	106	1	2.12	705	0.44
TGGDD086	109	110.1	1.1	4.83	3,790	0.49
TGGDD086	110.1	110.4	0.3	9.24	6,710	8.95
TGGDD086	110.4	110.7	0.3	58.30	5,630	13.50
TGGDD086	110.7	111	0.3	1.37	560	0.26
TGGDD086	111	111.3	0.3	0.25	51	0.09
TGGDD086	111.3	111.6	0.3	0.08	94	0.08
TGGDD086	111.6	111.9	0.3	0.63	4,180	0.32
TGGDD086	112.2	112.5	0.3	0.53	7,620	0.56
TGGDD086	112.5	112.7	0.2	0.39	2,420	0.61
TGGDD086	138	138.9	0.9	0.13	1,420	0.28
TGGDD086	138.9	139.2	0.3	1.48	2,960	0.29
TGGDD086	139.2	139.7	0.5	2.52	6,400	1.12
TGGDD086	139.7	140.1	0.4	1.33	4,820	0.76
TGGDD086	140.1	141	0.9	0.43	1,590	0.34
TGGDD086	153.6	154	0.4	1.02	2,600	0.19
TGGDD090	71.7	72	0.3	0.40	403	1.24
TGGDD090	72	73	1	0.19	368	0.91
TGGDD090	73	74	1	0.25	227	4.08
TGGDD090	74	75	1	0.23	198	3.72
TGGDD090	125	126	1	0.20	916	0.88
TGGDD090	129	129.3	0.3	0.71	3,550	16.60
TGGDD090	129.3	129.6	0.3	0.28	1,130	20.60
TGGDD090	129.6	129.9	0.3	32.86	9,050	5.49
TGGDD090	129.9	130.1	0.2	3.19	12,600	6.85
TGGDD090	130.1	130.3	0.2	2.31	9,360	11.40
TGGDD090	130.3	130.6	0.3	1.59	4,780	4.80
TGGDD090	130.6	131	0.4	5.85	19,900	5.59
TGGDD090	131	131.3	0.3	7.62	14,400	100.00
TGGDD090	131.3	131.6	0.3	2.27	2,148	23.45
TGGDD090	131.6	131.9	0.3	7.96	1,298	6.73
TGGDD090	131.9	132.2	0.3	1.08	416	4.16
TGGDD090	132.2	132.6	0.4	0.36	668	0.59

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TGGDD090	132.6	133.6	1	0.14	103	0.10
TGGDD090	133.6	134	0.4	0.24	827	0.13
TGGDD090	134	134.3	0.3	1.61	1,340	0.24
TGGDD090	134.3	134.6	0.3	5.65	3,980	4.09
TGGDD090	134.6	135	0.4	0.33	437	0.24
TGGDD090	135	135.4	0.4	2.61	6,970	0.39
TGGDD090	135.4	135.7	0.3	1.49	6,320	0.25
TGGDD090	135.7	136.1	0.4	0.52	970	0.15
TGGRCDD099	46	47	1	0.24	1,120	1.00
TGGRCDD099	47	48	1	1.09	1,905	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	48	49	1	0.19	1,065	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	49	50	1	0.62	1,250	0.30
TGGRCDD099	50	51	1	1.67	1,245	0.70
TGGRCDD099	51	52	1	1.37	1,505	0.40
TGGRCDD099	55	56	1	3.07	385	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	56	57	1	0.79	660	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	57	58	1	0.57	190	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	58	59	1	1.46	435	0.50
TGGRCDD099	59	60	1	0.32	820	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	60	60.9	0.9	2.21	1,360	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	149.5	150.1	0.6	0.27	65	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	150.1	151.1	1	0.20	1,730	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	151.1	151.4	0.3	0.59	5,120	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	151.4	152.35	0.95	8.45	8,050	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	152.35	153.3	0.95	2.16	14,375	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	153.3	154.1	0.8	3.84	14,200	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	154.1	155.1	1	1.92	5,470	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	155.1	156.1	1	5.45	575	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	156.1	157.1	1	0.17	130	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	157.1	157.8	0.7	0.08	120	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	157.8	158.9	1.1	2.09	13,980	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	158.9	159.4	0.5	1.18	7,800	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	159.4	160.5	1.1	2.49	1,410	-0.10
TGGRCDD099	183.4	184.4	1	0.28	435	0.60
TGGRCDD099	206.4	207.4	1	0.22	30	-0.10
TGGRC101	25	26	1	0.46	95	-0.05
TGGRC101	52	53	1	0.27	119	0.86
TGGRC102	178	179	1	0.31	2,530	0.07
TGGRC103	158	159	1	1.13	2,340	0.10
TGGRC103	166	167	1	56.80	493	1.14
TGGRC103	167	168	1	6.63	4,690	0.83
TGGRC103	168	169	1	1.45	2,380	0.25
TGGRC103	169	170	1	1.26	8,840	0.15
TGGRC103	170	171	1	0.58	4,320	0.15
TGGRC103	171	172	1	0.37	607	0.13
TGGRC103	176	177	1	0.47	885	0.25
TGGRC103	179	180	1	0.32	396	0.95
TGGRC103	180	181	1	0.17	718	0.44
TGGRC103	181	182	1	2.02	6,840	0.30

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TGGRC103	182	183	1	1.71	5,300	0.27
TGGRC103	183	184	1	0.97	1,750	0.40
TGGRC103	184	185	1	0.45	2,070	0.08
TGGRC103	185	186	1	4.90	2,450	0.87
TGGRC103	186	187	1	1.47	3,840	0.38
TGGRC103	187	188	1	1.59	17,800	0.33
TGGRC103	188	189	1	0.92	11,500	0.33
TGGRC103	189	190	1	0.98	8,220	0.39
TGGRC103	190	191	1	0.59	5,190	0.21
TGGRC103	191	192	1	1.48	12,700	0.51
TGGRC103	192	193	1	3.37	18,600	0.82
TGGRC103	193	194	1	9.34	15,800	1.87
TGGRC103	194	195	1	1.68	6,700	0.29
TGGRC103	195	196	1	0.90	3,030	0.31
TGGRC103	196	197	1	0.35	1,330	0.07
TGGRC103	197	198	1	0.30	276	0.09
TGGRC103	198	199	1	0.53	360	0.14
TGGRC103	199	200	1	0.46	859	0.13
TGGRC103	200	201	1	0.28	163	0.13
TGGRC103	201	202	1	0.54	206	0.38
TGGRC103	202	203	1	0.90	1,160	0.28
TGGRC103	203	204	1	0.58	276	0.20
TGGRC103	204	205	1	0.41	170	0.22
TGGRC103	205	206	1	1.26	412	0.62
TGGRC103	206	207	1	1.65	126	0.15
TGGRC103	207	208	1	0.28	244	0.16
TGGRC103	208	209	1	0.31	158	0.14
TGGRC103	212	213	1	0.24	258	0.12
TGGRC103	215	216	1	0.27	580	0.07
TGGRC103	216	217	1	0.42	685	0.09
TGGRC103	217	218	1	0.27	528	0.07
TGGRC103	246	247	1	0.37	234	0.07
TGGRC103	252	253	1	0.21	312	0.09
TGGRC103	253	254	1	0.08	433	0.11
TGGRC103	254	255	1	0.23	185	0.06
TGGRC103	255	256	1	0.17	213	0.10
TGGRC103	256	257	1	0.46	515	0.09
TGGRC103	260	261	1	0.29	4,350	0.15
TGGRC103	261	262	1	0.45	2,170	0.13
TGGRC103	262	263	1	0.66	255	0.12
TGGRC103	263	264	1	0.11	463	0.20
TGGRC103	264	265	1	0.31	1,390	0.13
TGGRC103	265	266	1	0.91	1,070	0.16
TGGRC103	266	267	1	0.21	418	0.12
TGGRC103	267	268	1	0.39	250	0.06
TGGRC104	33	34	1	0.20	371	0.20
TGGRC104	34	35	1	0.52	514	0.09
TGGRC104	35	36	1	0.19	718	0.07
TGGRC104	36	37	1	1.54	1,640	0.07

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TGGRC104	37	38	1	1.12	1,980	0.30
TGGRC106	33	34	1	1.42	3,800	0.43
TGGRC106	34	35	1	1.05	1,890	0.11
TGGRC106	35	36	1	0.44	541	0.15
TGGRC106	36	37	1	0.91	436	0.17
TGGRC106	37	38	1	0.77	334	0.28
TGGRC106	38	39	1	1.23	991	0.27
TGGRC106	39	40	1	0.78	1,020	0.15
TGGRC106	40	41	1	0.96	808	0.18
TGGRC106	41	42	1	0.33	639	0.14
TGGRCDD108	211	212	1	0.88	95	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	212	213	1	0.36	105	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	215	216	1	0.60	1,480	0.60
TGGRCDD108	216.1	216.3	0.2	3.05	8,305	3.00
TGGRCDD108	216.3	217.2	0.9	1.11	1,185	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	217.2	217.5	0.3	0.83	4,630	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	217.5	217.8	0.3	0.48	1,015	1.20
TGGRCDD108	217.8	218.8	1	0.16	565	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	218.8	219.8	1	0.38	3,175	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	219.8	220.8	1	4.97	17,630	1.70
TGGRCDD108	220.8	221.1	0.3	2.42	5,370	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	221.1	221.6	0.5	6.74	11,020	0.40
TGGRCDD108	221.6	221.9	0.3	1.98	6,205	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	221.9	222.2	0.3	1.36	5,542	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	222.2	222.5	0.3	4.79	8,155	0.60
TGGRCDD108	222.5	222.8	0.3	1.57	2,090	0.60
TGGRCDD108	222.8	223.3	0.5	2.24	22,495	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	223.3	223.6	0.3	0.87	7,860	0.40
TGGRCDD108	223.6	224.6	1	0.67	565	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	239.5	240.5	1	0.25	455	0.70
TGGRCDD108	242.5	243.5	1	0.80	50	0.40
TGGRCDD108	243.5	244.5	1	1.52	35	0.20
TGGRCDD108	244.5	245.5	1	0.68	3,255	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	245.5	245.7	0.2	0.86	11,700	1.20
TGGRCDD108	245.7	246.7	1	0.21	460	0.30
TGGRCDD108	251.7	252.7	1	0.33	465	-0.10
TGGRCDD108	252.7	253.7	1	0.25	230	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	238.9	239.3	0.4	3.93	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	241.3	242.3	1	3.76	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	242.3	243.3	1	37.66	50	1.90
TGGRCDD110	243.3	244.3	1	0.94	50	0.40
TGGRCDD110	246.3	247.3	1	0.81	60	0.70
TGGRCDD110	247.3	248.3	1	0.27	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	251.75	252.75	1	2.21	1,150	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	252.75	253.4	0.65	0.07	500	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	253.4	254.4	1	0.41	250	0.80
TGGRCDD110	259.2	259.45	0.25	51.67	145	0.50
TGGRCDD110	259.45	260	0.55	0.50	285	0.65
TGGRCDD110	260	260.8	0.8	0.13	335	0.30

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TGGRCDD110	260.8	261.4	0.6	5.70	3,170	0.60
TGGRCDD110	261.4	262.4	1	0.42	130	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	262.4	263.4	1	0.06	80	2.10
TGGRCDD110	263.4	263.9	0.5	84.90	615	1.10
TGGRCDD110	263.9	264.8	0.9	107.27	840	2.70
TGGRCDD110	264.8	265.8	1	7.04	150	1.30
TGGRCDD110	265.8	266.2	0.4	0.23	55	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	266.2	266.45	0.25	7.73	175	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	266.45	266.7	0.25	0.12	150	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	266.7	266.95	0.25	2.08	235	0.20
TGGRCDD110	266.95	267.2	0.25	3.30	30	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	267.2	267.4	0.2	0.04	50	1.30
TGGRCDD110	267.4	268	0.6	0.33	100	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	268	269	1	0.51	50	1.70
TGGRCDD110	275.5	276.5	1	0.35	200	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	276.5	277.5	1	0.27	200	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	277.5	278.5	1	0.05	300	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	278.5	279.3	0.8	1.36	7,350	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	279.3	280.3	1	0.46	5,650	0.20
TGGRCDD110	280.3	281.3	1	0.74	200	0.90
TGGRCDD110	281.3	282.3	1	0.47	250	0.30
TGGRCDD110	282.3	283.3	1	0.22	150	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	286.3	287.3	1	0.23	450	0.20
TGGRCDD110	287.3	288.3	1	0.16	150	1.20
TGGRCDD110	288.3	289.3	1	0.31	300	0.30
TGGRCDD110	289.3	290.3	1	0.27	300	0.40
TGGRCDD110	290.3	291.3	1	0.17	100	0.90
TGGRCDD110	291.3	292.3	1	0.31	200	0.30
TGGRCDD110	292.3	293.3	1	0.29	675	1.10
TGGRCDD110	293.3	294.3	1	0.20	550	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	294.3	295.3	1	0.71	100	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	295.3	296.3	1	0.31	3,150	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	296.3	297.3	1	0.71	250	0.40
TGGRCDD110	297.3	298.3	1	0.11	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	298.3	299.3	1	1.46	1,150	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	299.3	300.3	1	0.38	500	0.90
TGGRCDD110	300.3	301.3	1	0.15	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	301.3	302.3	1	0.44	500	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	302.3	303.3	1	0.66	1,000	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	305	305.55	0.55	0.57	4,250	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	312	313	1	0.99	11,600	-0.10
TGGRCDD110	313	314	1	0.71	4,500	1.10
TGGRC111	174	175	1	0.35	1,945	0.30
TGGRC111	192	193	1	0.35	85	0.20
TGGRC111	210	211	1	1.04	150	-0.10
TGGRC111	211	212	1	3.07	135	0.50
TGGRC111	212	213	1	0.32	220	-0.10
TGGRC111	213	214	1	0.83	1,020	-0.10
TGGRC111	214	215	1	1.37	2,730	0.20

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TGGRC111	215	216	1	1.21	7,670	0.40
TGGRC111	216	217	1	1.00	1,570	0.70
TGGRC111	217	218	1	0.62	1,445	-0.10
TGGRC111	218	219	1	0.89	1,435	-0.10
TGGRC111	219	220	1	0.22	985	-0.10
TGGRC111	220	221	1	0.20	630	-0.10
TGGRC111	221	222	1	0.37	2,840	0.80
TGGRC111	222	223	1	0.58	3,485	-0.10
TGGRC111	223	224	1	0.78	2,340	2.30
TGGRC111	224	225	1	0.52	5,845	-0.10
TGGRC111	225	226	1	0.24	1,895	0.30
TGGRCDD118	237.9	238.9	1	0.60	1,000	0.30
TGGRCDD118	242.9	243.9	1	2.50	4,650	0.50
TGGRCDD118	243.9	244.9	1	0.07	450	0.40
TGGRCDD118	244.9	245.9	1	1.08	350	1.10
TGGRCDD118	245.9	246.9	1	1.79	100	0.90
TGGRCDD118	246.9	247.9	1	0.07	50	0.20
TGGRCDD118	247.9	248.9	1	1.20	50	0.50
TGGRCDD118	254.9	255.9	1	0.26	50	-0.10
TGGRCDD118	255.9	256.9	1	0.50	50	0.10
TGGRCDD118	257.9	258.9	1	0.89	50	0.20
TGGRCDD118	259.9	260.9	1	2.18	250	0.20
TGGRCDD118	260.9	261.9	1	0.50	100	0.30
TGGRCDD118	261.9	262.9	1	0.48	50	0.70
TGGRCDD118	262.9	263.9	1	0.37	75	0.35
TGGRCDD118	263.9	264.9	1	0.69	50	0.20
TGGRCDD118	266.9	267.9	1	0.47	50	0.30
TGGRCDD118	267.9	268.9	1	1.99	150	0.30
TGGRCDD118	268.9	269.9	1	0.60	100	0.50
TGGRCDD118	273.5	273.9	0.4	0.91	2,250	0.50
TGGRCDD118	278.5	279.5	1	0.42	400	-0.10
TGGRCDD118	279.5	280.4	0.9	0.26	150	0.10
TGGRCDD118	280.4	280.7	0.3	0.49	200	0.40
TGGRCDD118	280.7	281.7	1	0.29	100	0.70
TGGRCDD118	281.7	282.7	1	1.13	2,575	1.10
TGGRCDD118	282.7	283.7	1	0.69	1,650	-0.10
TGGRCDD118	283.7	284.7	1	0.55	2,600	0.80
TGGRCDD118	284.7	285.7	1	0.68	1,275	0.65
TGGRCDD118	287.7	288.7	1	0.34	450	-0.10
TGGRCDD118	288.7	289.7	1	0.57	650	0.60
TGGRCDD118	289.7	290.7	1	0.31	300	0.20
TGGRCDD118	292.7	293.7	1	0.37	950	-0.10
TGGRCDD118	293.7	294.7	1	0.30	200	0.70
TGGRCDD118	294.7	295.7	1	0.11	100	0.10
TGGRCDD118	295.7	296.7	1	0.35	900	0.20
TGGRCDD118	296.7	297.7	1	0.71	2,150	0.20
TGGRCDD118	297.7	298.7	1	0.92	3,200	0.70
TGGDD125	52	52.7	0.7	1.92	950	-0.10
TGGDD125	52.7	53.7	1	1.44	350	-0.10

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 a combination reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) programme. 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, core was sampled at intervals dictated by the geology observed, 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. Where considered appropriate, intervals were tested by hand-held XRF to assist in identifying zones to be sampled 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).	• Diamond holes are being drilled at HQ size (63.5mm diameter) and NQ2 size (50.6mm diameter) by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated break outs using 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. Reverse circulation holes are 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.
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.	• Recovered core is inspected visually and recovery is recorded on blocks after each run. 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%. • Triple tube coring on HQ used to maximise core recovery. RC samples 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. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core and chips are logged visually by experienced and competent geologists. • Each interval of core is photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay. Qualitative parameters include lithology, alteration, structure; quantitative include vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide / visible gold) percentage; structural orientation. • 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.	• Core was sawn with an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core was taken for samples. • RC material was cone split, sampled dry where possible and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented. Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging. • The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing). This is considered best practice and is standard throughout the industry. • Pulp duplicates are taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted as per the laboratory's normal standard QA/QC practices. • Duplicate samples taken every 25th sample. Standards also submitted to check laboratory accuracy. •Sample size is industry standard and is appropriate for grain size of the material sampled.
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.	• Fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. Other elements were assayed using ICP-MS after 4 acid digest. • Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken on each 1m interval downhole • Certified references material standards as 1 every 20 samples, duplicates 1 every 25 samples. • Lab using random pulp duplicates and certified reference material standards. •Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QA/QC samples.
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 sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and THX corporate staff. • 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 in RC hole and every 18m to 30m in diamond holes, using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The grid system applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is essentially flat across the project at RL 480m. 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. • Samples taken on a 1m basis, unless otherwise specified.
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.	• Current drilling aims to ascertain the details of the complex structural regime hosting the mineralisation. To date there is still insufficient data to confirm true widths, consistent orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, and the nature, orientation and movement direction on controlling structures and faulting. The drilling programmes continue 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 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Workings at Garden Gully began with the Crown gold mine (1895 – 1901: 264 tonnes at 1.99 oz/t (~56 g/t) Au average). The Kyarra mine followed (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". From 1977 to 2009, several exploration companies conducted exploration work over the area with aircore, RAB and RC drilling. Better intersections included Dominion's (1988) 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m at Crown Prince and Julia Mines' (1989) 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m at Lydia.
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. 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 typically massive and unaltered dolerite. 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, within anastomosing ductile dextral shear zones. . Mineralised bodies show sigmoidal shapes, plunging toward the SW at a steep angle along the lineation. 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 is noted at depth in 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 it is the case.	• All relevant drillhole details are presented in Table 1 and in Figures 1 to 3. The RL is not recorded against each individual drill hole as the project areas is relatively flat and so detailed altimetric measurements are not required. For data evaluation and plotting, the regional RL (480m) is used.
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, 151.1m to 156.1m in TGGRCDD099 is reported as 5.0m at 4.1 gpt Au. This comprised 6 samples of different intervals, for a total of 5.0m, calculated as follows: [(0.3*0.59)+(0.95*8.45)+(0.95*2.16)+(0.8*3.84) +(1*1.92)+(1*5.45)] = [20.70/5.0] = 4.14 = 4.1 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. The current drilling programmes aim to confirm our interpretation and afford greater certainty. • True widths are as yet unknown with any certainty. The information available to date is advancing our interpretation of geometry but requires further investigation. 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 to 3). Cross-sections are presented in Figures 4, 14 and 15.
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 Crown Prince Prospect in this first THX drilling programme. The reporting of the results to hand is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced.
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 data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations from the recent drilling programme. Additional relevant information will be reported and announced as and when it becomes available 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.	• Upon completion of the evaluation of the recent drill programmes, follow-up work programmes will be planned and PoWs submitted. It is hoped that the interpretation will warrant infill drilling as part of the next stage of exploration to move towards definition of a maiden resource. • 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.