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Explaurum LIMITED

ACN 114 175 138

LARGE TAMPIA GRAVITY AND GOLD SOIL ANOMALY MINERALISATION CONFIRMED

Highlights

- **The first phase of exploration RC drilling to test soil gold anomalies and gravity targets approximately 6 km to the north of the Tampia deposit has intersected four anomalous zones of gold over an area of 3.5 km x 1.5 km.**

- **Bed rock gold mineralisation has been intersected from the surface to a depth of at least 100m, hosted by similar mafic gneiss lithologies as at Tampia, in an area that is five times larger than Tampia. Best results include:**
    - **7m at 1.20 g/t Au from 61m**
    - **3m at 3.63 g/t Au from 16m**
    - **19m at 0.32 g/t Au from 22m**
    - **2m at 3.13 g/t Au from 92m**

- **Results have been received for the first diamond hole (THDD023), with three zones of gold mineralisation intersected outside the feasibility pit design to the south east, including 8.75m at 1.25 g/t Au from 198.35m on the footwall wall mafic gneiss contact. The gold mineralisation in THDD023 potentially extends the resource at Tampia 350m south east of the current pit to a depth of 200m.**

- **Resource grid drilling of the supergene gold mineralisation at the Mace prospect has been completed along the creek that drains the Tampia resource area. The initial area covered was 425m long by 100m wide (4.25 Ha) with 20 holes totalling 850m.**

- **A drill hole intersection in the gravity target north of the Tampia deposit returned 92m at 0.18% Ni and 0.012% Co from 7m, including 3m at 0.52% Ni and 0.04% Co from 23m. This is interpreted to be the lithology that is responsible for the cobalt and nickel soil anomalies elsewhere in the eastern greenstone belt and interpreted to be derived from an ultramafic rock, which contains sulphide mineralisation.**

- **Work planned for the next two quarters will include:**
    - **Three diamond drill holes on Gravity Anomaly 8 – assays expected late July.**
    - **Scout exploration RC drilling of the main gold soil targets around Gravity Target 8.**
    - **Tampia resource infill drilling at a 10m by 10m spacing - 188 holes/11,628m planned.**
    - **Infill resource drilling of the Mace supergene gold mineralisation based on results (due early July).**
    - **Feasibility Study capital and operating costs optimisation program**

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Commenting, John Lawton, Managing Director: *"The confirmation of widespread Tampia style bedrock gold mineralisation in the target areas to the north of Tampia is very exciting and the results to date have proved to be better than expected given the holes were planned to collect geological data. Our understanding of the geology and the potential for new gold resources in this area has improved significantly and we remain confident that the next phase of exploration drilling will discover new resources in at least one of our target areas. We look forward to starting this drilling once all the data are collated and drill planning has been optimised. The results from the targets to the south of Tampia require follow up, but the prospectivity of the area has still not been tested sufficiently and follow up work here will follow once we have completed testing the higher priority targets to the north of Tampia.*

We now have three significant new opportunities to expand the resources and mine life at Tampia in both the near mine environment and regionally. The confirmation of ultramafic gneiss within the sequence provides additional confirmation that Tampia is part of a new unexplored greenstone sequence like the Southern Cross Belt 120 km to the east, which has multiple clusters of gold occurrences. We believe the Tampia greenstone sequence has similar potential.

Together with the focus on exploration, we look forward to the infill drilling and supergene drilling results, which we expect may add further confidence and potential for additional resources for the proposed mining operation."

Explaurum Limited (ASX:EXU) is pleased to announce all the results from the scout exploration drilling programs around Gravity Anomaly 8 and Gravity Anomaly 18 areas north and south of the Tampia Gold Project respectively, and the results from the first deep diamond drill hole beneath the Tampia planned open pit in the wheat belt region of Western Australia near Narembeen (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5). The exploration drilling comprised 21 RC holes for 3,024m and the deep diamond hole was drilled to 750m (Table 1). Four RC holes drilled north of Tampia did not reach their targeted depths and down hole data could not be collected due to excessive water and these are being completed using diamond drilling, which will provide detailed accurate geological and structural data to help plan follow up exploration drilling.

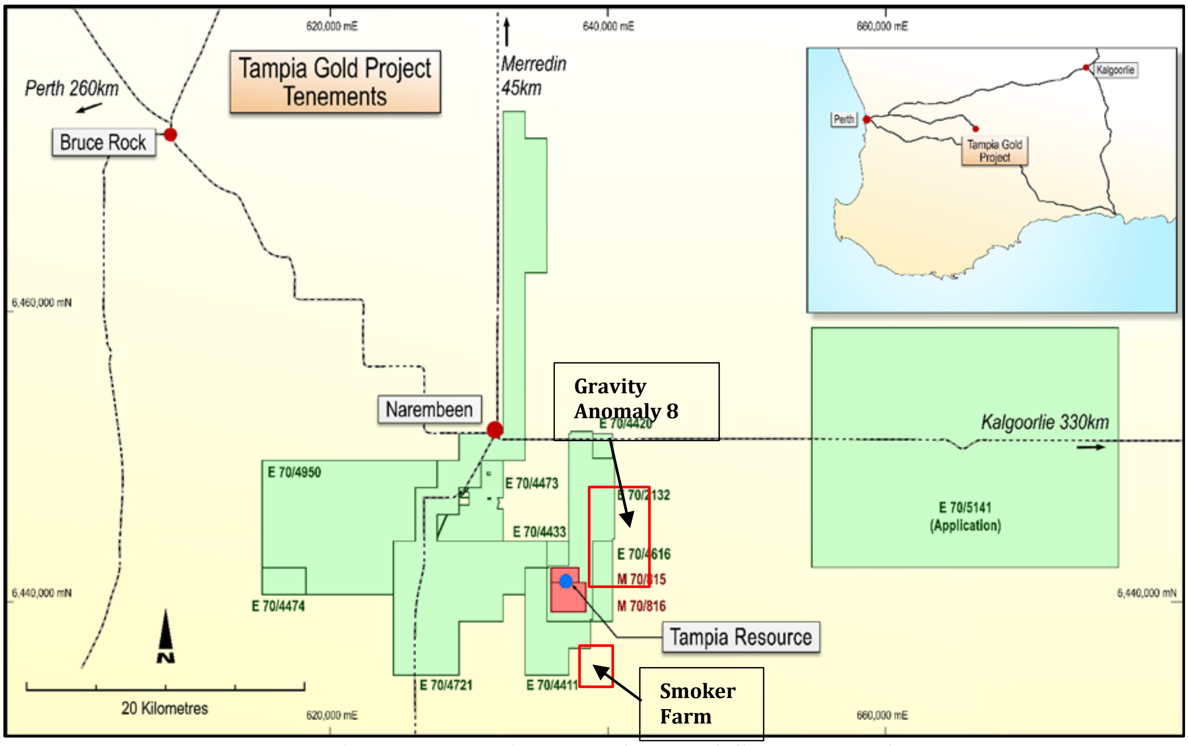

Figure 1. Tampia Project location map with scout exploration drilling areas in relation to EXU tenements.

Exploration RC Drilling Work Plan and Strategy

Most exploration to date at Tampia has focussed on the known resource area where the 2017 resource drilling program was completed leading to a significant increase in the Tampia Gold resource, which now contains an updated Indicated Mineral Resource of 675,000oz gold from 11.7 Mt grading 1.79 g/t Au and an initial Ore Reserve of 485,000 oz gold from 7.2 Mt grading 2.09 g/t Au (see feasibility study announcement dated 30/5/2018). This program and earlier exploration drilling has provided information on the geology of the resource area and controls on gold mineralisation. The regional geology outside of the resource area was surveyed by the Company using airborne gravity that identified 24 targets with similar gravity anomalies to the known gold mineralisation at Tampia (Figure 2). Regional auger soil sampling started in November 2017 to test these gravity anomalies and this work has now been completed and was used to target the drilling detailed in this announcement (Figure 2). The main aim of the first phase of drilling is to acquire detailed geological and geochemical information that will allow the prioritisation of all soil and gravity targets in the eastern gneiss belt for targeting resource drilling later in 2018. The drilling has been planned to acquire high priority relevant geological, structural and geochemical data using the down hole technologies so successfully used to understand the geology of the Tampia Resource Area. The main aims of this phase of exploration drilling are:

- To confirm the geological/structural interpretation of the mafic gneiss and gold soil anomaly targets and establish the boundaries of any gold mineralisation to constrain future grid resource drill outs.
- To test for continuity of gold mineralisation within the soil anomaly and gravity target areas.
- To collect structural data to understand the dip, strike and depth potential of any new gold mineralisation discovered in the soil anomaly and gravity target areas.

The prioritisation and timing of drilling individual holes takes account of the priority of the target, data requirements for planned follow up holes, depth of hole and farming activities. Follow up grid drilling will continue after this phase of drilling and will be based on the geological, geochemical and geophysical data collected from all holes, particularly the location and orientation of mafic gneiss contacts, orientation of granite contacts and orientation and depth of any new gold mineralisation.

Gravity Anomaly 8 Exploration RC Drilling Results

A total of 13 holes were completed for 1,762 metres in the area covering Gravity Anomaly 8, Gravity Anomaly 9, Gravity Anomaly 10 and Gravity Anomaly 12 and three major spatially associated soil anomalies with gold values up to 0.81 g/t Au (Figure 3). Except for minor shallow RAB, this area has never been drill tested previously and the program was devised to gain geological understanding of a very large gravity target associated with widespread gold soil anomalies. Drill collar details and the main targets for the holes drilled are given in Table 1 and a list of intersections for all the holes using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off are given in Table 2 and these and anomalous holes above 0.1 g/t Au are mapped on Figure 3. There are four holes that contain gold mineralisation, four holes that are anomalous in gold and five holes that are unmineralised, including intercepts of:

- 7m at 1.20 g/t Au from 61m and 1m at 2.44 g/t Au from 76m in A8RC005 – Soil gold anomaly covering Gravity Targets 9 and 12 with a 1,000m strike and 400m width.
- 2m at 0.76 g/t Au from 37m in A8RC006 within an anomalous zone of 19m at 0.32 g/t Au from 22m – Soil gold anomaly covering Gravity Targets 9 and 12 and 160m along strike to south west from A8RC005.
- 2m at 3.13 g/t Au from 92m in A8RC008 within an anomalous zone of 8m at 0.96 g/t Au from 86m – Soil gold anomaly covering Gravity Target 10, with hole abandoned in 5.75 g/t Au due to excessive water flows.
- 3m at 3.63 g/t Au from 16m in A8RC009 – Edge of soil gold anomaly covering Gravity Target 8 with a 1,370m strike and 590m width.

The exploration RC holes confirm that the Gravity Target areas to the north of Tampia and three associated gold soil anomalies are associated with bed rock gold mineralisation from the surface to a depth of at least 100m. Importantly, the gold mineralisation is hosted by similar mafic gneiss lithologies as at Tampia (Figure 3).

The first intersection of Tampia style gold mineralisation was returned from the Gravity Anomaly 9 area, with 7m at 1.20 g/t Au intersected from 61m in A8RC005 (Figure 3; Table 1). The gold is associated with high arsenic sulphide mineralisation (Figure 4) and is spatially associated with a granite sheet. Anomalous gold mineralisation was also intersected in A8RC006, which is located 160m along strike to the south west of the gold mineralisation in A8RC005, confirming that this soil and gravity anomaly is associated with bed rock gold mineralisation over a 160m strike from the surface to a depth of 100m, including 2m at 0.76 g/t Au from 22m within a low grade halo of 19m at 0.32 g/t Au from 21m (Figure 3; Table 1). Another significant zone of gold mineralisation was intersected in the southern area around Gravity Target 10, with 2m at 3.13 g/t Au from 92m within an anomalous zone of 8m at 0.96 g/t Au from 86m in A8RC008. This hole is 600m south east of mineralised hole A8RC005 and because of high water flows was abandoned before reaching the target depth, importantly finishing in gold mineralisation of 5.75 g/t Au in mafic gneiss. This hole is being completed using diamond drilling and will be extended to test the high grade gold intersected in the last metre of A8RC008, with results expected in July.

The largest gold soil anomaly in the Gravity Target 8 area is 1,370m long and 540m wide and covers the fold axes of a regional scale fold interpreted from magnetic data (Figure 3). A8RC009 was drilled to provide structural and geological data from the north western contact between an interpreted magnetic mafic gneiss and a nonmagnetic mafic gneiss that is similar to the host to gold mineralisation at Tampia. This hole intersected 3m at 3.63 g/t Au from 15m in A8RC009 and is not associated with arsenic. This hole is important as it was drilled on the western margin of the soil anomaly and confirms the gold in the soils in this area are from a bed rock source.

All the holes from the Gravity Anomaly 8 area with significant gold assays are hosted by nonmagnetic mafic gneiss that has similar physical and geochemical properties to the mafic gneiss that hosts gold mineralisation at Tampia. The gold mineralisation also appears to be spatially associated with the fold axes of the regional scale fold, which enhances the prospectivity of the area. This unit covers a 2.5 km^2 area compared to 0.52 km^2 at Tampia that has three gold soil anomaly areas, which will now be prioritised for follow up exploration drilling. Down hole data are being reviewed to determine the geological setting of this mineralisation and potential for continuous zones of gold mineralisation. This drilling will be planned once down hole survey data, including optical data, are collected and the results from the diamond drilling are returned. The first phase of exploration RC drilling has intersected four significant zones of gold associated with soil gold anomalies and gravity targets over a 3.5 km by 1.5 km north west trending zone that will now become the focus of follow up drilling, focussing on the three gold soil anomaly areas (Figure 3).

Also, of significance is an intersection in the north west of Gravity Anomaly 8 on the western limb of an interpreted regional fold that returned 92m at 0.18% Ni and 0.012% Co from 7m in A8RC011, including 3m at 0.52% Ni and 0.04% Co from 23m (Figure 3 and Figure 7). This is interpreted to be the lithology that is responsible for the cobalt and nickel soil anomalies in the eastern gneiss belt and based on the values of nickel and cobalt must be derived from an ultramafic rock that may contain nickel and cobalt sulphide mineralisation. A diamond hole has been completed to provide detailed geological and structural information from the lithology intersected by A8RC011. The nickel and cobalt rich lithology appears to be an ultramafic gneiss that contains zones of massive sulphide, with chalcopyrite, that may explain the nickel and cobalt intersected in A8RC011 (Figure 7). This is the first reported intersection of an ultramafic lithology that contains massive sulphide in the belt and further confirms that the Tampia eastern gneiss sequence has similar lithologies to the Southern Cross belt 120 km to the east and enhances the prospectivity of the belt to host additional gold resources and possibly similar nickel, copper and cobalt mineralisation as found in that greenstone seqence. This unit may also be important as a distinctive marker horizon that could allow the geology and structure of the eastern gneiss belt to be mapped in detail.

Gravity Anomaly 18 Exploration RC Drilling Results

A total of 8 holes were completed for 1,262 metres in the Gravity Anomaly 18 area that also covers several soil anomalies with grades up to 0.65 g/t Au (Figure 4). Drill collar details and the main targets for the holes drilled are given in Table 2 and a list of intersections for all the holes using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off are given in Table 2, and these, and anomalous holes above 0.1 g/t Au, are mapped on Figure 4 compared to the soil anomalies, gravity target and interpreted geology. There are two holes that contain gold mineralisation, five holes that are anomalous in gold and one hole that is unmineralised, including intercepts of:

- 2m at 1.94 g/t Au from 112m in SPRC007 – Hole drilled to test fault contact.
- 1m at 0.51 g/t Au from 34m in SPRC005 – Soil gold anomaly covering mainly felsic gneiss.

The results from the exploration drilling of the Gravity Anomaly 18 area returned anomalous gold from all but one hole above a 0.1 g/t Au cut off that are high enough to explain the soil results even though the geology intersected was mostly felsic gneiss. There were only two narrow intersections returned above 0.5 g/t Au. The results confirm that the eastern zone around Gravity Anomaly 18 is mainly felsic gneiss and this reduces the prospectivity of the area. The western zone of the area is mainly mafic gneiss and hosts anomalous gold mineralisation from the near surface to a depth of 112m in SPRC007. The orientation and continuity of gold mineralisation has still not been established, but the western area remains prospective for Tampia style gold mineralisation but is not as prospective as the gold mineralisation found north of Tampia around Gravity Anomaly 8. The targets in the area south of Tampia will be given a lower priority.

Deep Diamond Drilling Program Results to Date

The deep diamond drilling program has been completed, with 3 diamond holes drilled for a total of 1,954m since commencement. All core has been marked up for sampling and samples for petrographic work are being analysed. All the core has been cut and sampled, and results have been received for THDD023, with the results for both THDD024 and THDD025 expected by the end of June. Drill collar details and a summary of significant gold intersections at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off are given in Table 1 and Table 2.

THDD023 returned three significant intersections of gold mineralisation including:

- 1.04m at 1.02 g/t Au from 39.46m – Hanging wall mafic gneiss contact.
- 4.73m at 0.70 g/t Au from 48.17m – Hanging wall mafic gneiss contact.
- 8.75m at 1.25 g/t Au from 198.35m – Footwall wall mafic gneiss contact.

The gold mineralisation in THDD023 potentially extends the resource at Tampia 350m south east of the current pit to a depth of 200m (Figure 5). The gold mineralisation in this hole is located on the hanging and footwall contacts of the mafic gneiss rather than around granite sheets as found in the main resource area. This is a new structural position for gold mineralisation that, particularly on the hanging wall contact, has not been adequately tested by drilling to date. The hanging wall mineralisation is particularly important as it suggests there may be potential for addition near surface mineralisation along this contact to the south east of the current open pit. The grade and continuity of gold mineralisation needs to be defined by grid resource drilling to understand the potential for new gold resources in this area. The depth of the target area means this target is a lower priority when compared to the near surface targets particularly to the north of the Tampia resource area.

Next Steps
Diamond drilling of the exploration RC holes with significant gold intersections on Gravity Anomaly 8 has started. The aim of this drilling is to accurately log the geology and map the structure of the host rocks to gold mineralisation to optimise future drill planning.

Scout exploration RC drilling of gold soil targets will continue with a priority being given to the three Soil Anomaly Areas around Gravity Target 8.

Infill resource drilling of the Mace supergene gold mineralisation has been completed and additional infill drilling will be carried out if the results are positive.

All the remaining results from the deep diamond drilling holes are expected by the end of June.

Infill resource drilling at a 10m by 10m spacing has started, with 188 holes planned for 11,628m. The aim of the drilling will be to both optimise drill hole spacing and depth and test high grade continuity in the resource model with closer spaced drilling. This will allow measured resources to be defined and will provide increased confidence in the accuracy of the current resource estimate.

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Competent Person's Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Gregor Partington, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Partington is General Manager Operations of Explaurum Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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". Dr Partington consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

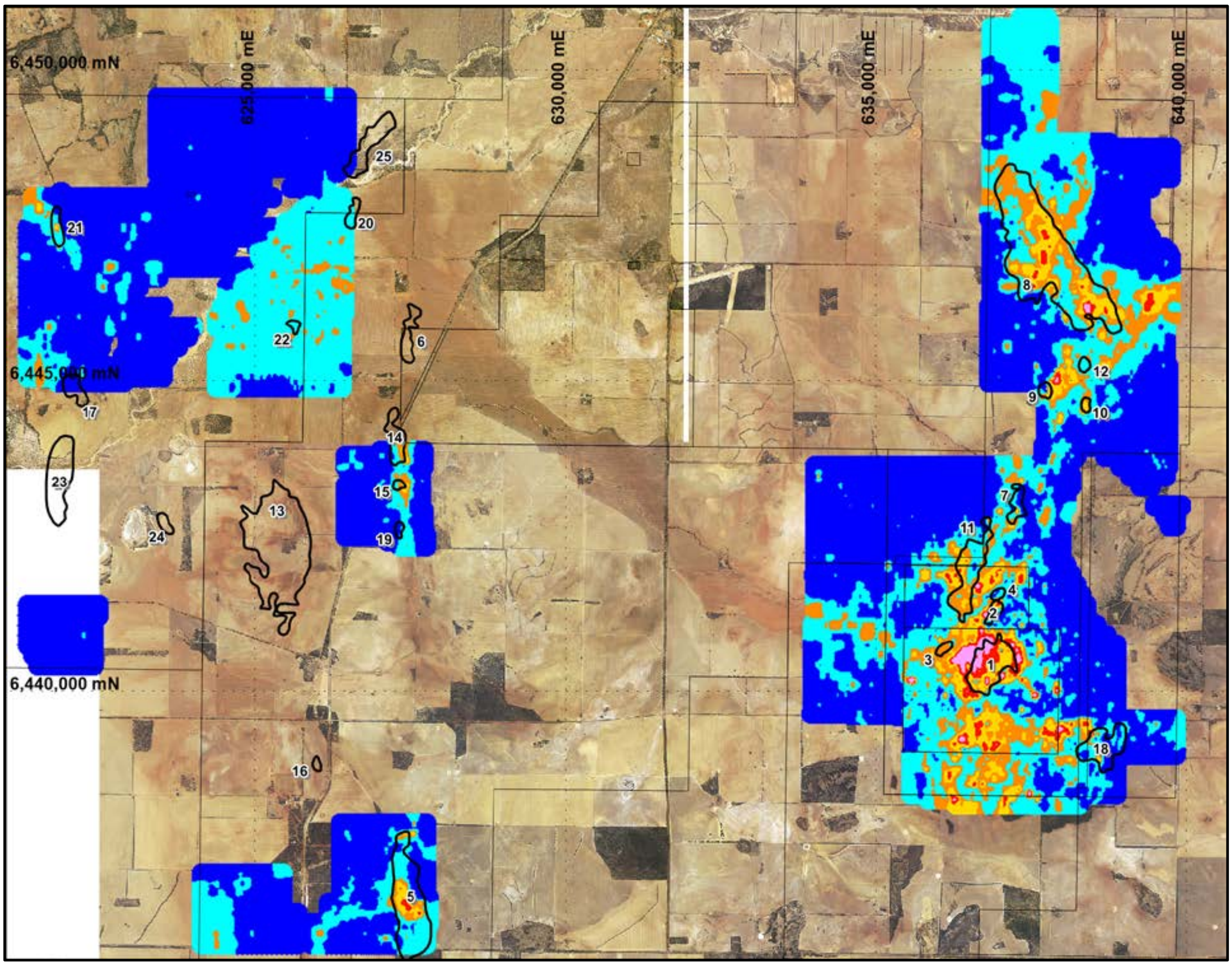

Figure 2. Tampia Gold Project regional soil Au ppb anomaly map in relation to gravity anomalies.

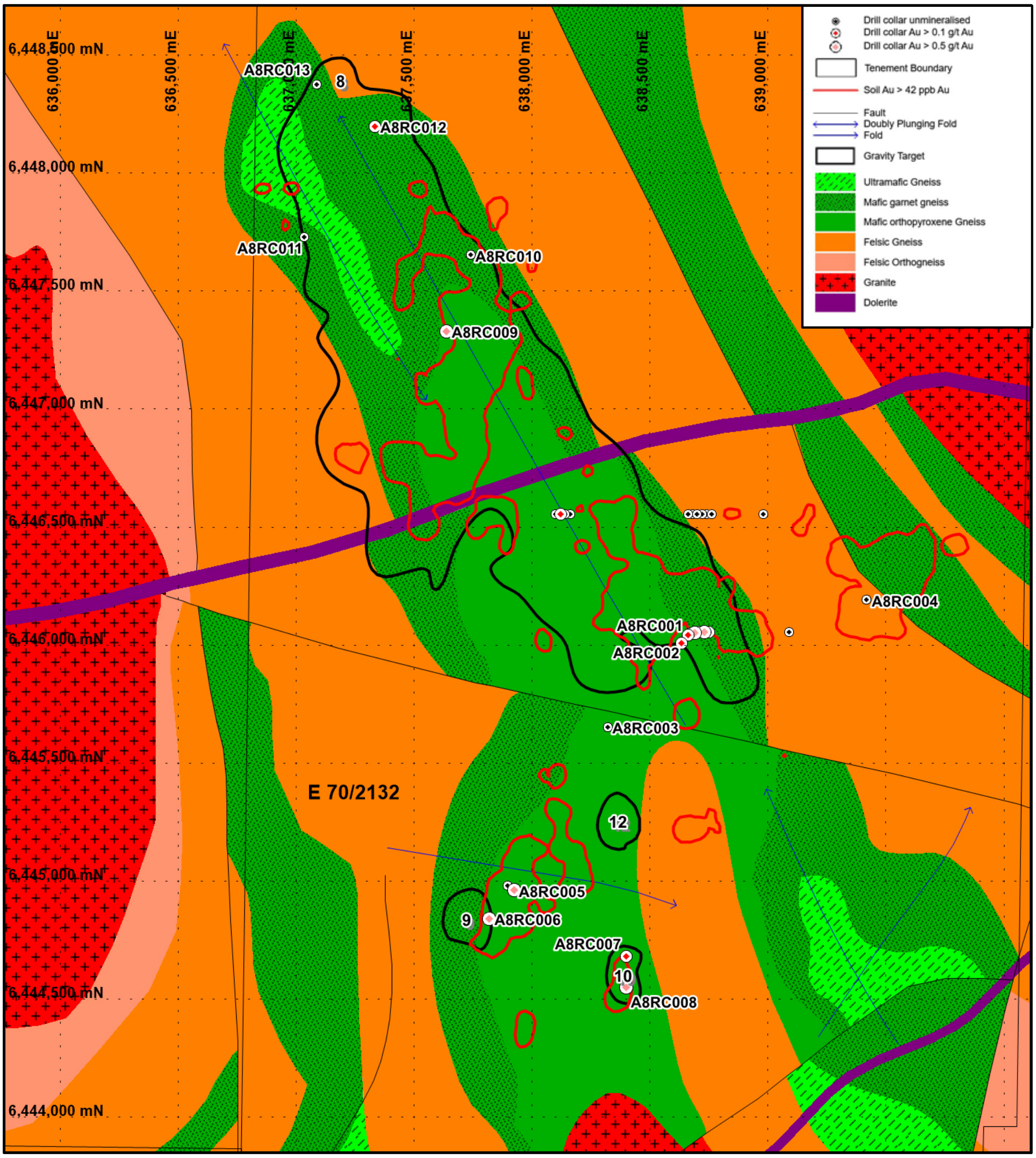

Figure 3. Drill plan of exploration RC drillholes in relation to interpreted geology, gold soil anomalies and gravity anomalies around Gravity Anomaly 8, with mineralised holes shown as red and pink collars and unmineralised holes as black collars.

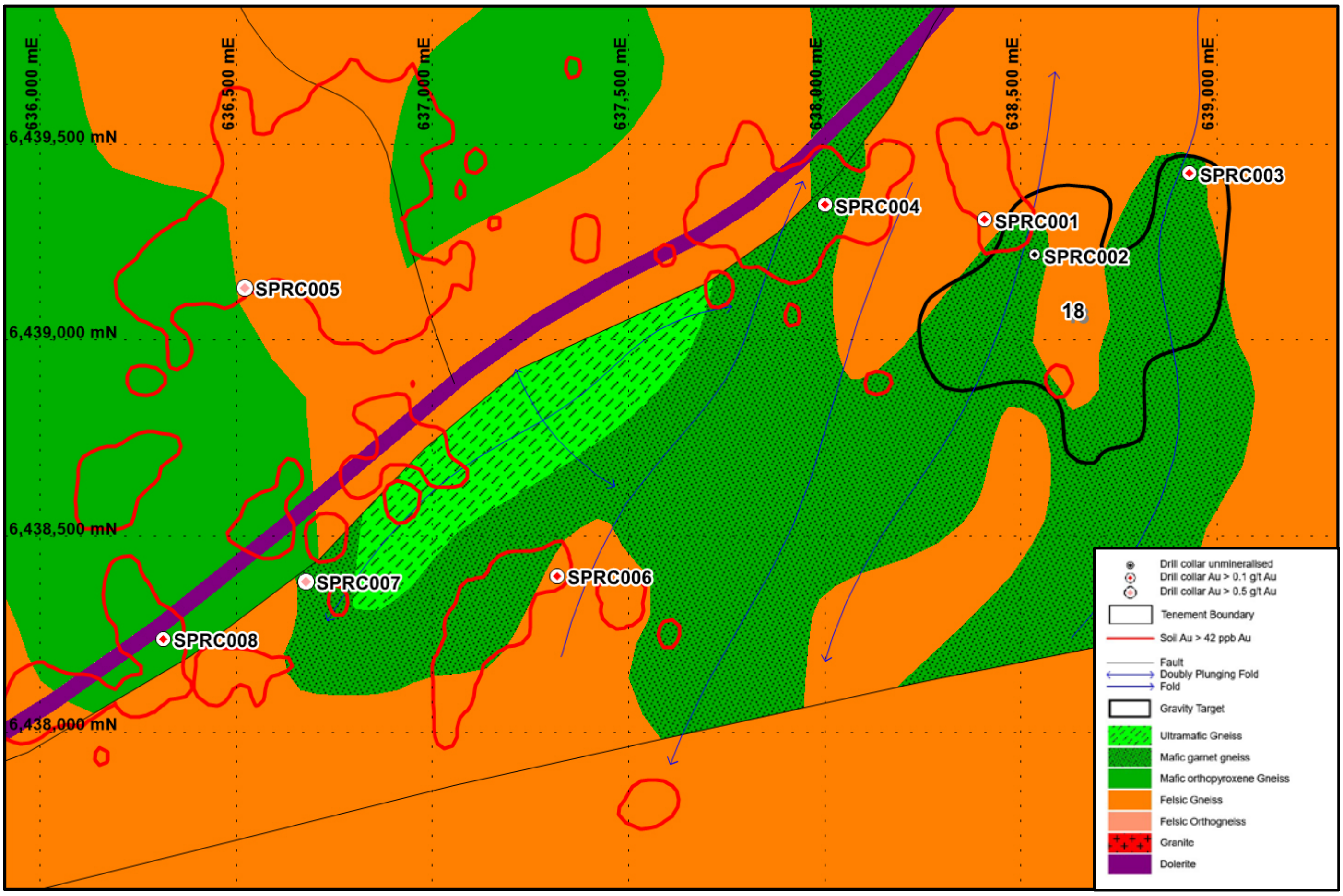

Figure 4. Drill plan of exploration RC drillholes in relation to interpreted geology, gold soil anomalies and gravity anomalies on the Smoker farm area, with mineralised holes shown as red and pink collars and unmineralised holes as black collars.

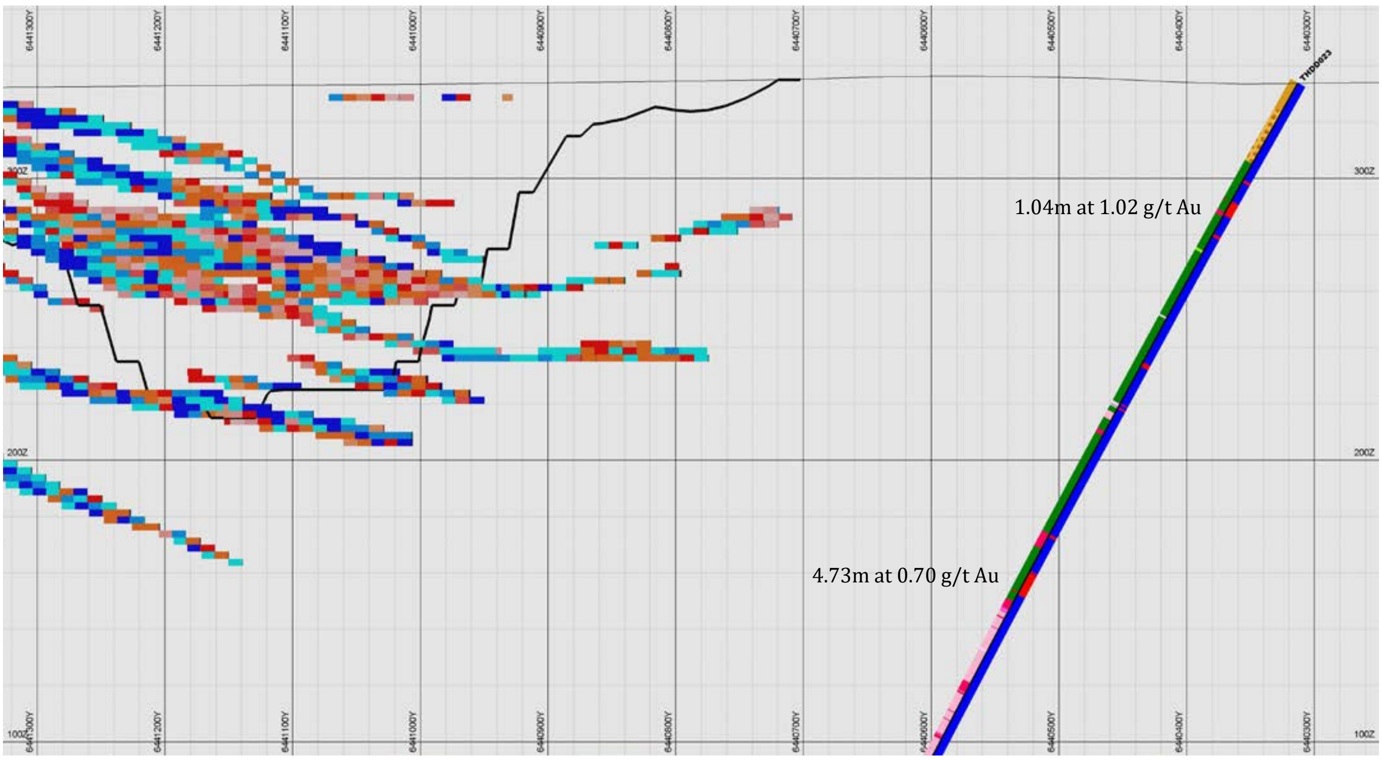

Figure 5. Cross section showing deep diamond hole THDD023 with logged geology and gold intersections in relation to planed feasibility pit and current gold resource.

Figure 6. Gold bearing sulphide mineralisation intersected in A8RC005 near gravity Anomaly 9.

Figure 7. Massive sulphide mineralisation associated with nickel and cobalt in ultramafic gneiss in A8RC011.

Table 1: Drill collar details of exploration RC drill holes

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Az	Target	Status	Lithology
Gravity Anomaly 8, North Tampia									
A8RC001	638,662	6,446,043	332	100	-59.6	47.5	Targeting BHP RAB intersection (4m at 1.63 g/t Au from 16m in B013)	Anomalous	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC002	638,633	6,446,008	332	154	-59.2	46.9	Targeting BHP RAB intersection down dip	Anomalous	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC003	638,321	6,445,653	339	166	-60.7	0.3	Geology and interpreted NW Structure	Unmineralised	Felsic Gneiss
A8RC004	639,419	6,446,191	318	154	-58.6	316.8	Soil anomaly up to 99 ppb Au in felsic gneiss	Unmineralised	Felsic Gneiss
A8RC005	637,924	6,444,962	341	100	-59.1	272.4	Soil anomaly up to 85 ppb Au and Gravity Anomaly 9	Mineralised	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC006	637,819	6,444,841	346	196	-59.5	272.4	Soil anomaly up to 85 ppb Au and Gravity Anomaly 9	Mineralised	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC007	638,398	6,444,680	336	100	-58.5	181.0	Gravity Anomaly 10 and geology	Anomalous	Felsic Gneiss
A8RC008	638,399	6,444,551	338	94	-59.2	0.1	Gravity Anomaly 10 and geology	Mineralised	Felsic Gneiss
A8RC009	637,638	6,447,330	330	106	-60.0	45.0	Gravity Anomaly 8 and geology	Mineralised	Mafic Garnet Gneiss
A8RC010	637,739	6,447,654	305	184	-60.0	45.0	Eastern limb geology and geometry and As soil anomaly	Unmineralised	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC011	637,036	6,447,730	330	130	-60.0	45.0	Western limb geology of magnetic low and geometry	Unmineralised	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC012	637,336	6,448,198	330	172	-60.0	45.0	Eastern limb geology and geometry	Anomalous	Mafic Gneiss
A8RC013	637,086	6,448,377	330	106	-60.0	45.0	Fold axis geology and Gravity Anomaly 8	Unmineralised	Mafic Gneiss
Gravity Anomaly 18, South Tampia									
SPRC001	638,408	6,439,307	357	184	-60.3	119.6	Testing soil anomaly at Gravity Anomaly 18	Anomalous	Felsic Gneiss
SPRC002	638,534	6,439,218	362	160	-59.3	123.1	Testing Gravity Anomaly 18 and geology	Unmineralised	Mafic Migmatite
SPRC003	638,931	6,439,426	363	148	-59.2	119.2	Testing Gravity Anomaly 18 and geology	Anomalous	Felsic Gneiss
SPRC004	638,001	6,439,346	349	154	-58.9	118.7	Testing soil anomaly and geology	Anomalous	Felsic Gneiss
SPRC005	636,522	6,439,134	353	166	-60.0	270.0	Testing soil anomaly and geology trends	Mineralised	Mafic Gneiss
SPRC006	637,318	6,438,399	374	142	-59.2	300.6	Testing soil anomaly and geology contact	Anomalous	Mafic Gneiss
SPRC007	636,678	6,438,385	381	148	-59.4	303.3	Testing soil anomaly and geology	Mineralised	Felsic Gneiss
SPRC008	636,314	6,438,239	373	160	-59.2	303.4	Testing soil anomaly and geology	Anomalous	Felsic Gneiss
Deep Diamond hole									
THDD023	637,058	6,440,127	334	750.0	-60.7	299.1	Tampia gneiss stratigraphy and gravity anomaly at depth	Mineralised	Mafic & Felsic Gneiss

Table 2: Composited intersections from exploration RC drilling **(Using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, minimum of 1m width, internal dilution of 3m; NSI = No significant intersection).**

Hole	Zone	From	To	Width	Au g/t
A8RC001	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC002	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC003	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC004	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC005	Gravity Anomaly 8	61.00	68.00	7.00	1.20
A8RC005	Gravity Anomaly 8	76.00	77.00	1.00	2.44
A8RC005	Gravity Anomaly 8	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.93
A8RC006	Gravity Anomaly 8	22.00	24.00	2.00	0.76
A8RC006	Gravity Anomaly 8	38.00	39.00	1.00	0.65
A8RC007	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC008	Gravity Anomaly 8	76.00	77.00	1.00	0.69
A8RC008	Gravity Anomaly 8	89.00	90.00	1.00	1.17
A8RC008	Gravity Anomaly 8	92.00	94.00	2.00	3.13
A8RC009	Gravity Anomaly 8	9.00	10.00	1.00	0.67
A8RC009	Gravity Anomaly 8	16.00	19.00	3.00	3.63
A8RC009	Gravity Anomaly 8	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.53
A8RC010	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC011	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC012	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
A8RC013	Gravity Anomaly 8	NSI			
SPRC001	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
SPRC002	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
SPRC003	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
SPRC004	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
SPRC005	Gravity Anomaly 18	34.00	35.00	1.00	0.51
SPRC006	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
SPRC007	Gravity Anomaly 18	112.00	114.00	2.00	1.94
SPRC007	Gravity Anomaly 18	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.57
SPRC008	Gravity Anomaly 18	NSI			
THDD023	Tampia Deeps	39.46	40.50	1.04	1.02
THDD023	Tampia Deeps	48.17	52.90	4.73	0.70
THDD023	Tampia Deeps	198.35	207.10	8.75	1.25

Appendix 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	One metre RC samples were collected by a reverse circulation drill rig. These samples were split using a Metzke rotary cone splitter system to produce a 5kg representative sample. The quality of the sample is actively measured using various quality control techniques. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be fit-for-purpose to define a JORC Compliant Indicated and Measured Resource based on the quality control metrics being used. Every effort is made to ensure all samples are drilled dry and when this is not possible samples are logged as wet. Where samples are wet the pXRF sample is left to dry before analysing. Triple-tube diamond core samples were collected by a diamond drill rig, with PQ sized core collected for the first 10% of the hole and HQ for the remainder of the drill hole. The recovery of core was measured and recorded by the driller and checked and corroborated by the logging geologist. This allowed for detailed logging of the lithologies intersected and continuous sampling. Half core samples were taken from the core for assaying.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Various quality control metrics are being actively monitored to ensure the quality of RC samples collected. Such measures include: • The collection of large 5kg sub-samples from the splitter system. • The measuring and monitoring of total RC sample to measure total recovery and consistency of recovery and therefore monitor the metre delineation of the rig (after correcting for density based on lithology averages and volume differences based on bit size) • The collection of both primary and duplicate sub-samples and the weighing of these samples to ensure the consistency of the splitter system. • The collection of duplicates to test the closed spaced variability of the deposit and indicate adequacy of sample size. • The use of blanks to ensure the correct calibration of laboratory equipment and identify contamination at the laboratory. • The use of certified reference materials to test both accuracy and precision of laboratory analyses. Various quality control metrics were used to ensure the quality of diamond drilled samples collected, with recovery measured and recorded by the drillers on the rig and corroborated by the geologist when metre marked. Sampling was constrained by lithological boundaries, with a maximum sample size of 1m and a minimum sample size of 0.2m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	5kg RC samples were dried before fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which was pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay and multielement analysis via ICP-MS for Cu, Ni, Co, As and S. pXRF analysis was carried out on every RC metre by taking a small 50g sample from the bulk RC sample and analysing using a pXRF Vanta Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 10 seconds each. Diamond core drilling was conducted collecting PQ and HQ sized core samples. The diamond core was cut in half and samples size varied from 20cm to 1 metre dependant on mineralisation and lithology. These samples were jaw crushed to -2mm, a quarter (~300g) was riffle split and pulverized and 50g aliquots were taken from this sample for gold fire assay and full multi element analysis via ICP-MS. pXRF analysis on diamond core was conducted to provide indicative lithogeochemical data by taking 1-2 analyses per small lithological interval or 3 analyses per metre for lithologies over a metre. These analyses were taken using a Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all beams enabled for 20 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Reverse circulation drilling equipment with face sampling hammers were used to collect samples. Metzke gravity fed fixed cone splitters were used to take representative sub-samples of complete metres. Drill bit diameter is recorded as part of the logging to ensure correct volumes are used for recovery estimations from total sample weights. A Boart Longyear KWL 1600 truck mounted diamond drill rig was used to collect PQ and HQ sized core. 3m rods were used and triple tube methods were used to ensure sample recovery, especially through clay zones.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All sample recovery information was digitally recorded on the rig using locked auto-validating excel spreadsheets. Samples were weighed using digital scales and recoveries were estimated based on average density of logged lithology, bit diameter (indicating volume of sample) and total sample weight. The recovery was constantly monitored using live-updating graphs. The drilling crew measured each run and recorded the amount of core recovered. This was double checked by the geologist when the core was meter marked. Due to the competent nature of the mafic gneiss in Tampia Hill there was minimal core loss, only occasionally recorded in the shallow clay zone. Recovery was recorded as a percentage per metre. The recovery for the total programme was 99.67%.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	An auxiliary booster is used to maximise air pressure to improve RC sample recovery, which allows most holes to be drilled dry. Where samples were drilled wet they have been logged as such. Furthermore, constant monitoring of recoveries via measurement and evaluation of total sample weights on the rig enable recoveries to be maximised. Triple tubing was used to assume maximum diamond core sample recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between RC sample recovery and grade has been observed. Due to the high level of diamond core recovery, an assessment of the relationship between recovery and grade was not required.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chip samples have been geologically logged to 1m resolution on the rig recording information on rock type, mineralogy, mineralisation, fabrics, textures and alteration. This logging is integrated with geological logging from downhole optical data, which can log to at least 10cm resolution and records structural information for contacts, foliation, banding and veining in the form of dip and dip direction measurements. Magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements are also used to assist this logging. All diamond core was logged by a geologist on a centimetre resolution. Areas of proposed mineralization were given extra attention. Features of interest that were logged include; lithology, alteration, structure and chemical composition (acquired through pXRF analysis). Downhole Optical Televiewer, Acoustic Televiewer and petrophysical logging, including magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements, were also conducted and paired with geological and geotechnical logging. This logging provides information on structure, contacts, foliation, banding, veining etc. in the form of dip and dip direction measurements on a 10cm resolution.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	The logging for the RC drilling was qualitative for the geological data collection and quantitative for structural, geotechnical and geochemical data. A hand held XRF was used to collect continuous geochemical data and Televiewer optical and audio data collection allows the measurement of structural and geotechnical data. Core geological logging is considered qualitative while structural, geochemical and geotechnical logging via pXRF geochemical analysis, downhole Televiewers and petrophysical logging are considered quantitative. All core trays were photographed, as well as individual points of interest.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All one metre RC samples from the drilling have been geologically logged and the geological data recorded in the drill database. Subsamples were also collected and stored in chip trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		All core samples from the drilling have been geologically logged and the geological data recorded in the drill database. The core are stored at the exploration office in Narembeen.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The drill core was cut in half and samples size taken varied between 20cm and 1m dependant on mineralisation and lithological contacts. These samples were jaw crushed to -2mm and split using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample which was pulverised. From this 800g pulverised sample a 50g aliquot was taken for fire assay and finished with ICP-OES. A multi-element assay was collected via 50g aliquot and an ICP-MS finish.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples were split using a Metzke rotary cone splitter system. Holes were kept dry wherever possible via use of an auxiliary booster.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The RC sub-sample taken for assay was split using a rotary cone splitter system. A 5kg sample was collected to minimise bias. The samples were dried and fine crushed before being split with a Boyd Rotary splitter to produce a 20% (800g) subsample, which was pulverised, from which a 50g aliquot was taken for fire assay and multi-element analysis via ICP-MS. The quality of these sample has been measured via the quality control methods already described. The sample preparation method is deemed appropriate given the mineralisation style. pXRF samples were taken from the bulk reject sample and given their purpose this sample method is deemed appropriate. The samples undergo no sample preparation and as such indicative only. The core samples collected are considered fit-for-purpose as they are not intended to support mineral resource estimation. The samples are collected to gather indicative grade of mineralisation, geological information and help construct an up to date stratigraphic log.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC duplicates are taken at all sub-sampling stages from the same metre. A duplicate is taken from the splitter system, crush duplicates are taken from the Boyd Rotary splitter following fine crushing and pulp duplicates are taken from the pulverised sample before fire assay. The results of these duplicate samples are assessed as results are returned to identify problems as they may arise to allow for their resolution as soon as possible. The core samples are considered representative and fit for purpose with each split considered for accuracy and precision. Following the split to half core (required to maintain a sample for the core library) each split is conducted after a crushing stage to reduce particle size and improve homogeneity. A balance between practicality and cost has been found and is deemed optimal.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Repeat and duplicate RC samples are submitted for all holes. The results from these are reviewed statistically and reported when all data have been reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Duplicate core samples were taking at the riffle split sub-sample stage and at the final split following pulverization. Duplicates performed acceptably given the purpose of the analysis.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The RC sample size is believed to be appropriate for the mineralisation style with appropriate methods used to deal with coarse gold identified at the project. Given the identification of coarse gold in the form of visible gold in some samples the half core sample size is considered appropriate for geological data collection. The choice of HQ core was made to provide a large mass sample as economical for the drill hole which extended to a depth of 750m.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples from the reported drilling programs were submitted into ALS Perth for assay. 5kg RC samples have been dried before fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which is pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay with an ICP-OES finish and multielement analysis via ICP-MS for Cu, Ni, Co, As and S. These techniques are total digests. pXRF analysis was carried out on every metre by taking a small 50g sample from the bulk RC sample and analysing using a Vanta XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 10 seconds each. This analysis is a partial analysis as only a very small subsample is taken and analysed with known sample preparation. 20cm to 100cm half core samples were collected before crushing to -2mm, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which is pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay with an ICP-OES finish and multielement analysis via ICP-MS. These techniques are total digests. pXRF analysis was carried out on every core sample by analysing 1-2 times for small lithologies and 3 times per metre where a lithology extends over multiple metres. Samples were analysed using an Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 35 seconds each. These samples are partial samples as they are point samples. The average between the 1-3 samples per sample are averaged to try and provide a more representative reading. This data are used geological logging and are therefore considered fit for purpose.
	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.	A Vanta pXRF analyser has been used to analyse RC samples using all three beams set to a read time of 10 seconds. No calibrations have been applied. An Olympus DP4050-c Delta-50 Premium with a 50kv x-ray tube and a Ta anode was used on the diamond drilling programme. Samples were analysed in soil mode with all three beams activated and set to 20 second read times. At least once a day a calibration check was

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		performed to ensure the analyser was performing within factory specifications.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Quality control samples include Certified Reference Materials, blanks, field duplicates, crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The samples are stored and comparatively assessed to determine the accuracy and precision of the laboratory analysis as the samples are returned. The laboratory conducts their own checks which are also monitored. The accuracy and precision of the geochemical data reported on has deemed to be acceptable. The RC pXRF analyses are controlled by analysing a blank standard each morning to assure the machine is operating within operating controls. QC samples in the form of CRM's and blanks were inserted by the laboratory and crush duplicates and pulp duplicates were inserted into the sample stream and results suggest the laboratory performed satisfactorily. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established considering the purpose of the analyses. The diamond drilling pXRF analyses are controlled by analysing a steel standard each morning to ensure the machine is operating within operational controls.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All intersections were compiled by the Project Geologist via Micromine compositing tools and cross-checked by the General Manager of Operations. A further check was conducted via direct compositing of the database and visual checks in Micromine's 3D software.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data from the historic drilling are stored in a digital database and were verified against hard copy assay sheets in various annual reports where available. The current data are collected via an auto-validated, locked logging program OCRIS logging. This program is provided by Expedio and all data are loaded into the Expedio database at the end of the day using macros and buffer tables, where they are also extensively tested for errors. The data are then validated in the database and loaded into Micromine and visual checks conducted. One database administrator conducts all data merging and storage into the database to ensure the integrity of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No data have been adjusted
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The drillholes reported were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 78s GPS unit. The holes will be located by a surveyor using a Trimble Differential GPS using MGA 94/ Zone 50 at the end of the program. Downhole survey data was collected on all holes using an Axis Champ Navigator North seeking solid state gyro during the downhole data acquisition. The gyro results were checked by the down hole surveyor by comparing them with the deviation data obtained with other down hole tools (OPTV, ATV, magnetic susceptibility and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		natural gamma) and by duplicating a total of three surveys.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA 94 Zone 50
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control has been developed from the Landgate database, the terrain is reasonably flat cropping paddocks, free of vegetation. The holes are draped onto the DTM created from the Landgate data and have been tested against the DGPS pickups. The topographic control is highly accurate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The RC drilling has been designed to collect geological information from covered and undrilled areas. The holes are located to test for mineralisation, geology and structures based on interpretation of soil samples, geophysics and mapping. The holes are standalone holes designed to test the subsurface geology and orientations of structures and contacts. The spacing is not appropriate for resource estimation. Three diamond holes were planned to test the lithological understanding in the Tampia deposit and help create an updated stratigraphic log of the Tampia Hill Resource and test for interpreted structural breaks truncating mineralisation to the north and east.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The RC sample spacing is not appropriate to establish geological or grade continuity as the holes are intended as a first pass investigation of the sub-surface geology in areas that are previously un-drilled. The drill holes are not spaced appropriately for mineral resource estimation. The diamond drilled holes are not to be used for resource estimation purposes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There has been no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Given the early stage of these exploration RC holes the structural orientation of the geology is unknown. Where possible holes are planned to drill perpendicular to structures. The success of this is tested using downhole optical logging techniques. Some of the holes reported here have drilled down structures but where applicable this will be stated. No mineralisation has been drilled down dip based on current interpretations. The diamond holes were designed with the intention of collecting the best geological information and were strategically planned to intersect different lithological units. Therefore, it should be noted that thickness reported may not represent the true thickness.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples are removed from site on the day of drilling and stored locked inside a secure warehouse facility. The samples are transported by a professional freight company to ALS Laboratories. The samples are not left unattended and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the shipping process.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All RC QC data is monitored as assays are reviewed both internally and by an independent third party to ensure the robustness and integrity of our sampling and analysis methods. No reviews have been conducted by external parties on diamond drilled assay data. Internal review by various company personnel has occurred.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Project area is held under E70/2132, M70/815 and M70/816. All the tenement area comprises private agricultural land with no Native title interests. The Company has access agreements over the area of the gold resource covered by M70/815 and M70/816 and part of E70/2132.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	See above, no other known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration undertaken by Company — Date BHP Minerals Ltd — 1987-1988 Dry Creek Mining — 1990-1993 Nexus Minerals — 1997-1999 IPT Systems Ltd — 2000-2001 Meridian Mining — 2006-2009 Tampiagold Pty — 2010-2011 Auzex Exploration — 2012-2015
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tampia Hill project area covers a sequence of late Archaean mafic-felsic granulite facies granitoid and gneiss. The lowest unit in the sequence as interpreted from the structural position of the units is a suite of banded feldspar-garnet-biotite-quartz granulite that also can contain graphite and pyrrhotite in augen gneiss. The original sequence for this unit is believed to be clastic sediment, wacke, arenite and graphitic shale. The next unit stratigraphically above is a mafic feldspar-biotite-amphibole-pyroxene granulite that appears to contain a mixture of sedimentary and mafic precursor lithologies. Stratigraphically above this unit is a banded felsic feldspar-biotite-quartz granulite. The uppermost part of the sequence consists of a mafic granulite dominated by pyroxene-plagioclase-amphibole lithologies. Minor biotite, spinel, enstatite and quartz with pyrrhotite up to 2% also occur. The precursor lithology is inferred to be tholeiitic basalt. This sequence is intruded by quartz-feldspar granitoid dykes and sills that have complex cross-cutting relationships suggesting multiple phases of emplacement. This entire sequence is intruded by several unmetamorphosed dolerite dykes that are thought to be of Proterozoic in age. Gold mineralisation at Gault is dominantly disseminated throughout, or concentrated within, pods of hornblende-biotite-pyroxene and hornblende-biotite-plagioclase within pyroxene and biotite-bearing mafic granulites. The gold occurs with disseminated non-magnetic pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and rare pyrite. Total sulphide contents of

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		mineralised intersections are between 1% and 3%, with a maximum estimated 5% sulphide. Sulphides occur along S1 foliation planes and are folded by F1 minor folds. Mineralisation occurs in elongate to ellipsoidal pods that vary in size from 1-10 m thick, 50-150 m wide (east-west) and 50-200 m long (north-south). Four mineralised shoots were identified in the north Wanjalonar Zone of the prospect, with another two zones in the central Merino Gold Zone and southern Leicester Gold Zone. Average grades within a zone >1g/t Au vary between 1 to 5 g/t Au over 5-10 m intervals. The northern zone has yielded the best grades with Leicester showing promising signs of additional high grade gold.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	The RC contractor, Orlando Drilling, provided a Schramm 450 drill rig and an Atlas Copco E220RC Explorac (Truck). Samples were collected from a rig mounted Metzke cyclone via a gravity fed fixed cone splitter. Additional air pressure was used when necessary from an all-wheel drive auxiliary/boosters supplying 2100cfm at 1000psi. RC drill samples were collected in two calico bags on either of the ports of the gravity fed static cone splitter and the excess sample was collected into a 600mm wide plastic bag. Both calico bags are pre-numbered with the sample number clearly visible and the green bag with the bulk reject written with the metres. At the completion of each metre drilled the driller's offsiders collected the calico bags and green bag and placed them in rows. All calico bags and the total sample were weighed on the rig to check split accuracy and total recoveries/metre delineation. This data is recorded on excel spreadsheet and analysed using graphs to ensure the sampling system is in control. The geologist then collected a portion of the bulk sample from the plastic bag using a scoop and sieve. This portion was sieved, washed, logged and a spoonful saved in a chip tray into the appropriate metre interval marked on the chip tray. All data logged was recorded via laptop computer directly into an excel spread sheet saved on a USB external drive. A Vanta XRF analyser was used to take one reading every sample interval. The readings were taken for lengths of 10 seconds per beam for all three beams. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) were inserted regularly into the RC sample stream at 1:20 ratio. Blanks and duplicates were taken through expected mineralisation and where mineralisation is observed at a density of around 10%. Blanks are inserted at a frequency of 5% through mineralised zones and at least 1 every 40 samples. The 5kg RC samples were dried and fine crushed before being split using a Boyd Rotary splitter to provide a 20% split (800g). This sub-sample is pulverised and a 50g aliquot is taken for fire assay. All samples undergo for two types of analysis: 50g Au Fire Assays with an ICP-OES finish and 4 acid digest ICP-MS multi element analysis for As, Cu, S, Co and Ni. The diamond drilling contractor, Terra Drilling, provided a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 truck mounted diamond drill rig. Support vehicles included a Hanjin Track Mounted Rod Carrier, fuel and fresh water truck and a Toyota Hilux light vehicle. The equipment provided by the contractor was inspected by the geologist before the start of the drilling campaign and was deemed to be well maintained, safe and fit for purpose. All drill holes were pegged as required using a Garmin GPSMAP 78s GPS unit. All holes will be accurately surveyed using a mmGNSS RTK differential GPS once the program is completed. The drill rig was positioned and oriented on the drill pad by the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		geologist using a geological compass to magnetic azimuth relevant to the hole and the declination was determined by a clinometer on the mast of the rig and aligned to 60°. The magnetic declination in the region is -0.61°.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No available information was excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Drill intersections include those that have an aggregate of 0.5 g/t Au over at least one metre. Internal dilution below 0.5g/t was allowed for up to 3m.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Intersection aggregation is typically from 0.5g/t and higher with up to 3m of internal dilution. Where particularly high grade influences the grade significantly these grades have been reported separately to the total intersection grade, e.g. 7m at 17.55 g/t Au from 5m (including 1m at 94.30 g/t Au).
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	Most RC holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of mineralisation. However, due to the complex structural geology of the gneiss host rocks some parts of the holes are not oriented optimally and consequently may not represent true widths. The diamond holes were designed to collect geological information and not planned with the aim of intersecting mineralisation. The orientation of the holes varied and were not planned to intersect perpendicular to mineralisation. Therefore, it should be noted that thickness reported may not be true thickness.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Structural measurements from downhole acoustic and optical data confirm the drill holes have been drilled sub-perpendicular to the mineralised structures in the holes and the intersections represent within 95% of true widths.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the anomalous gold zones identified and the location of drilled holes and planned holes.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All recent RC drill holes with assays have been included and significant intercepts have been fairly represented. Historic RC and Core intercepts in the holes nearest the reported holes have all been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, gravity, magnetics geophysics and downhole magnetic susceptibility, acoustic imagery, optical imagery, natural gamma readings, resistivity and pXRF data have been used to assist the interpretation of the target areas. A regional and detailed gravity survey was completed to map the distribution and extent of potential host rocks for gold mineralisation at Tampia. The main resource area at Tampia is associated with a bullseye gravity anomaly that corresponds to a block of mafic gneiss that hosts the main gold mineralisation at Tampia. There are several gravity trends mapped by the detailed gravity that appear to follow known mineralised trends in the resource area. The gravity data clearly map the

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		distribution of the mafic gneiss in the region with respect to granite and felsic gneiss, with the denser mafic gneiss (gravity highs) having a strong spatial association with anomalous gold in soil geochemistry anomalies, including the area hosting the main resource at Tampia. The soil anomalies, mafic units and gravity trends remain largely untested, but have many similarities to the known resource area. The gravity map will be used to plan future exploration and resource extension drilling. A bulk flotation metallurgical test work program has been completed to determine the overall gold recoveries from the main ore types at Tampia. Two composite samples were prepared from mineralised core from three diamond drill holes, representing high and low arsenic concentrations and gold grade representative of the Tampia resource model. All tests provided near complete recovery of sulphides (97% to 99%) and gold recovery to the float concentrate ranged from 65.0% to 74.6%, and 58.6% to 72.0% for the high and low gold:arsenic (Au:As) composites respectively. Subsequent leaching of the flotation tailings resulted in an overall increase in gold recovery up to 90.8%. A bulk flotation test was then conducted to generate sufficient mass of concentrate for ultrafine grinding (UFG) and intensive cyanide leaching. The results were very positive indicating the gold associated with sulphides is not refractory, but rather free milling and apparently sensitive to grind size.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	A feasibility study has been conducted and has been released. Further development work will include exploration drilling to test extensions to the deposit to the south east and at depth and downhole optical data collection to improve the structural and lithological interpretation, increase sample density and obtain bulk density data. Grid spaced exploration RC drilling will be carried out on the regional targets that will be followed by infill resource drilling where warranted.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The zones of mineralisation are open to the south and downdip to the southeast (Figure 5).