

31 July 2018

EXPLAURUM LIMITED
QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2018



Explaurum Limited (**Explaurum** or **the Company**) advises its activities during the June 2018 quarter.

HIGHLIGHTS

Mace exploration

- Continuous shallow supergene gold mineralisation has been intersected immediately west of the Tampia deposit (Mace prospect). Initial footprint covers a 650m long by 50m wide area with an average thickness of approximately 5m (from around 8m below surface). Uncut grade of all intersections averages +5g/t Au.
- The distribution, continuity and tenor of the supergene mineralisation has exceeded expectations and is expected to provide significant, additional low-cost ounces to the Tampia project development. Planned infill drilling (3,500m RC) is expected to allow release of a maiden Mace resource by September 2018.
- The mineralisation remains open to the west and is closely associated with a gold soil anomaly that extends over a further 12km to the west. The next phase of extensional drilling is already underway and initially targeting a further 500m of potential strike extent.

Anomaly 8 exploration

- The first phase of RC drilling at Anomaly 8, located approximately 6 km north of Tampia, has intersected three anomalous zones of gold over an area of 3.5 km by 1.5 km (a footprint five times that of Tampia).
- Bed rock gold mineralisation has been intersected from the surface to a depth of at least 100m, hosted by similar mafic gneiss lithologies to Tampia. Initial results included 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, and 2m at 3.13 g/t Au from 92m.
- Assays are pending from recent diamond drilling of these zones and a 4,000m scout RC drill program is also planned for the next two months.

Tampia Feasibility Study (FS) results

- Tampia Gold Project confirmed as technically sound and financially robust with release of the FS.
- Key forecast project metrics include:
 - Initial mine plan of 534 koz gold from 8.0 Mt at 2.07 g/t Au;
 - Initial life of 5.3 years at 1.5 Mtpa throughput with +100koz pa produced for first two years;
 - Staged single open pit with conventional gravity and CIL processing for average 92% recovery;
 - Estimated all-in sustaining cost (AISC) of A\$998/oz over life-of-mine;
 - Pre-production capital cost of A\$119M (including A\$11M contingency);
 - NPV_{8%} of A\$125M, IRR of 47% and payback of 18 months (all pre-tax and at A\$1,650 oz gold).
- Completion of Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) expected in October 2018. Subsequent construction subject to development finance, final regulatory approvals and Board decision (all targeted by December 2018).

Corporate

- Cash position at 30 June 2018: A\$3.4M.
- Funded for current exploration program activities.

Tampia Gold Project: Exploration and Development

The flagship project of the Company is the Tampia Gold Project located in the wheat belt of Western Australia, approximately 240km east of Perth. The Company owns a 90% interest in two mining leases and a surrounding exploration licence through a joint venture, plus a 100% interest in eight additional exploration licences that complement the original tenure.

Exploration activity focused on the Tampia Gold Project during the Quarter. No field work was undertaken on other projects.

Tampia Regional Exploration

Regional exploration around the Tampia Gold Project continued during the Quarter. This has been planned as an intensive phase of exploration that aims to add new resources both from around the immediate Tampia resource area as well as regionally. The program includes auger soil sampling and follow-up RC scout drilling to collect geological data over soils anomalous in gold (see shaded area of exploration activity in Figure 1).

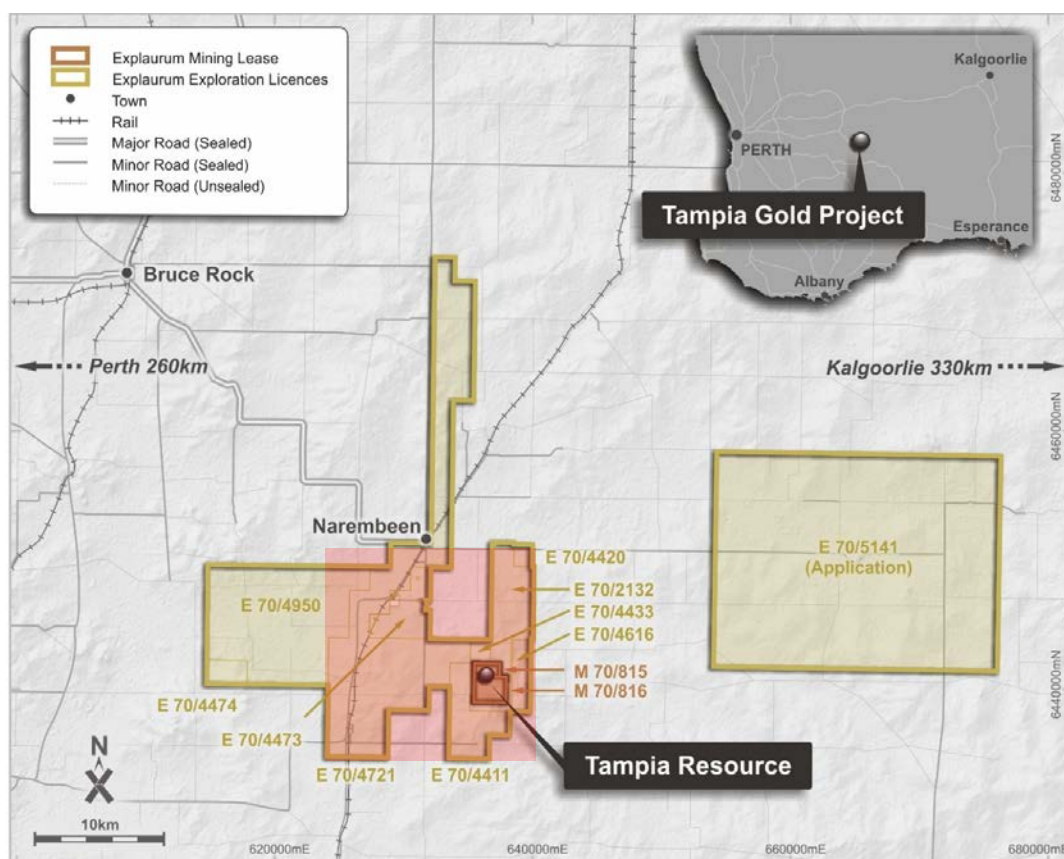


Figure 1. Tampia Project location map with exploration survey area shaded red

The main aims of the current exploration program are:

- To expand overall resources at the Tampia Project targeting potential additions to initial mine life.
- Mace supergene mineralisation infill resource drilling and accompanying estimation of a maiden resource.
- Anomaly 8 drilling to identify potential for significant new gold deposit requiring resource drill-out.
- Map the geology and geochemistry of all the gravity targets in the regional area.
- Drill-test the regional gravity targets that have gold soil anomalies for bed rock gold mineralisation.
- Prioritise targets that warrant follow-up resource drilling programs.

Auger soil sampling is being utilised because historic soil data programs have not been systematically collected, do not include a complete suite of elements known to be associated with gold at Tampia, have not used modern assay techniques that allow lower levels of detection, and are poorly located.

Regional Soil Sampling

The auger soil sampling was completed over all farm areas with access agreements during the Quarter. Approximately 11,080 soil samples have been collected since the start of the program and all assays now received.

Data processing, statistical analyses and data interpretation of the regional gold data set constrained by the Tampia orientation survey results mapped new gold and arsenic soil targets that require follow-up exploration drilling (Figure 2). All these targets have similar element associations and geochemical threshold values as the soils over the Tampia Gold Project resource area, but most have never been drilled. The total length of the gold soil anomaly over the eastern greenstone sequence is 12.5 km, with all gravity targets anomalous in gold. There are also several gold soil anomalies not associated with gravity anomalies.

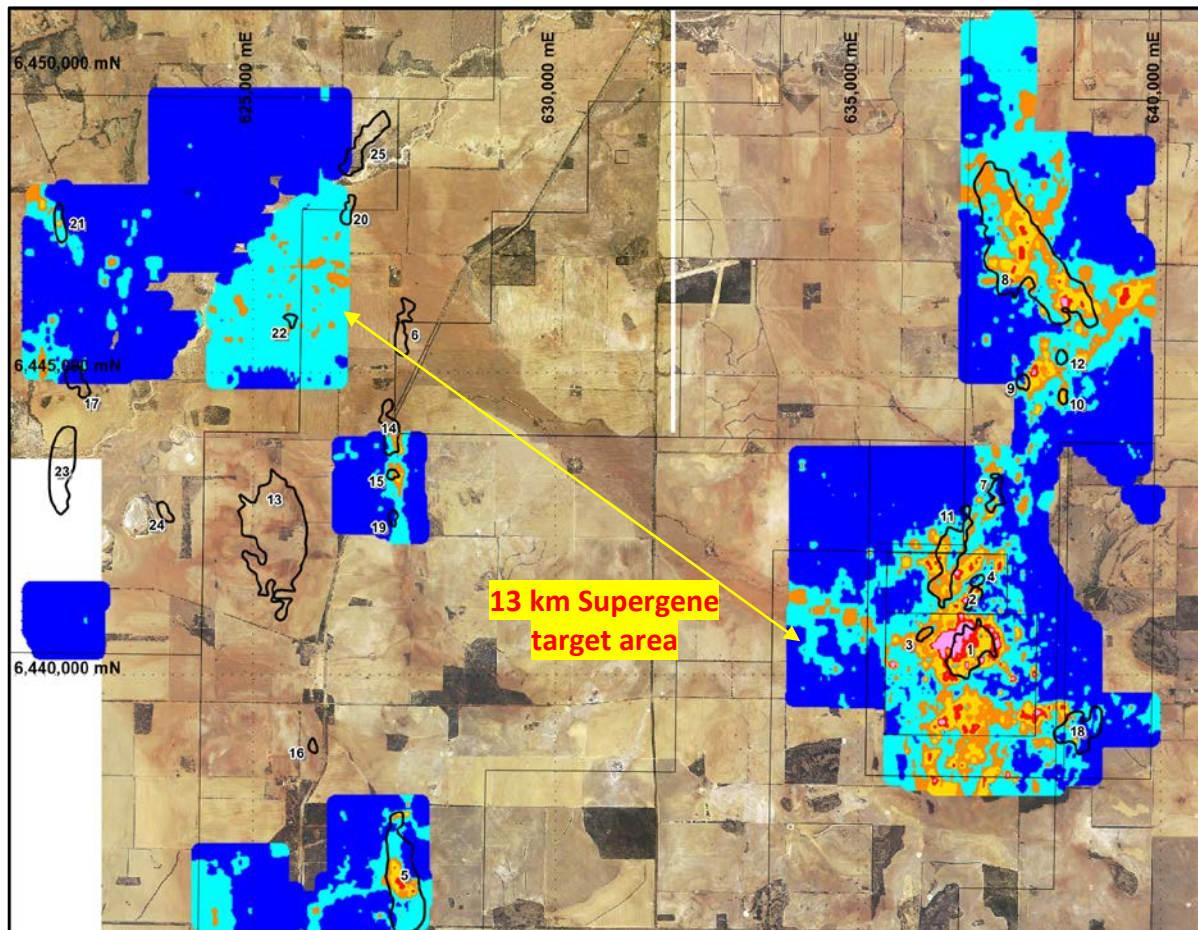


Figure 2. Regional soil Au ppm anomalies (orange, yellow, red and pink) relative to gravity anomalies.

Large nickel-cobalt-copper anomalies have also been mapped over some of the mafic gneiss sequences. This confirms the idea that the mafic gneiss units, particularly the eastern sequence of gneisses, are remnant greenstone belts. This element association is common in the Southern Cross Greenstone Belt to the east of Tampia, where significant nickel-cobalt-copper mineralisation is found in association with ultramafic lithologies. The presence of similar elements associations suggests that the precursor lithologies to some of the mafic gneiss units were ultramafic rocks, which enhances the prospectivity of the eastern greenstone belt for finding new gold resources and nickel-cobalt-copper sulphide mineralisation as well.

Mace Drilling

Exploration drilling of the Mace resource area started in February 2018 and initial results from 6 RC holes confirmed a new type of shallow gold mineralisation had been discovered at Tampia. Since that time a total of 39 holes have been completed for a total of 1,531 metres in the Mace area immediately to the west of the planned Tampia pit (Figure 2). Reported intersections in the Mace area include:

- 7m at 2.60 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC002
- 6m at 3.28 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC016

- 8m at 4.83 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC017
- 5m at 2.33 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC021
- 5m at 4.17 g/t Au from 8m in MPRC022
- 11m at 13.90 g/t Au from 7m in MPRC025, including 1m at 144 g/t Au from 10m
- 4m at 1.57 g/t Au from 7m in MPRC026
- 2m at 5.51 g/t Au from 2m in MPRC027
- 8m at 10.03 g/t Au from 10m in MPRC027, including 1m at 63.3 g/t Au from 10m
- 1m at 4.27 g/t Au from 10m in MPRC028
- 5m at 0.85 g/t Au from 2m in MPRC032
- 3m at 5.26 g/t Au from 2m in MPRC033

The main target at the Mace prospect was to follow up shallow gold mineralisation intersected by previous drilling programs in the clay at the base of the creek system that drains the Tampia resource area. Assay results to date from the supergene resource drilling confirm that the supergene gold mineralisation intersected at the Mace prospect has continuity between the 80m spaced drill lines. The gold mineralisation occurs in a 650m long and 50m wide zone of supergene gold mineralisation that is 1-11m thick with an average uncut grade of 5.17 g/t Au. The resource area remains open to the east towards the pit and west down the creek onto the Stacey farm (Figure 3).

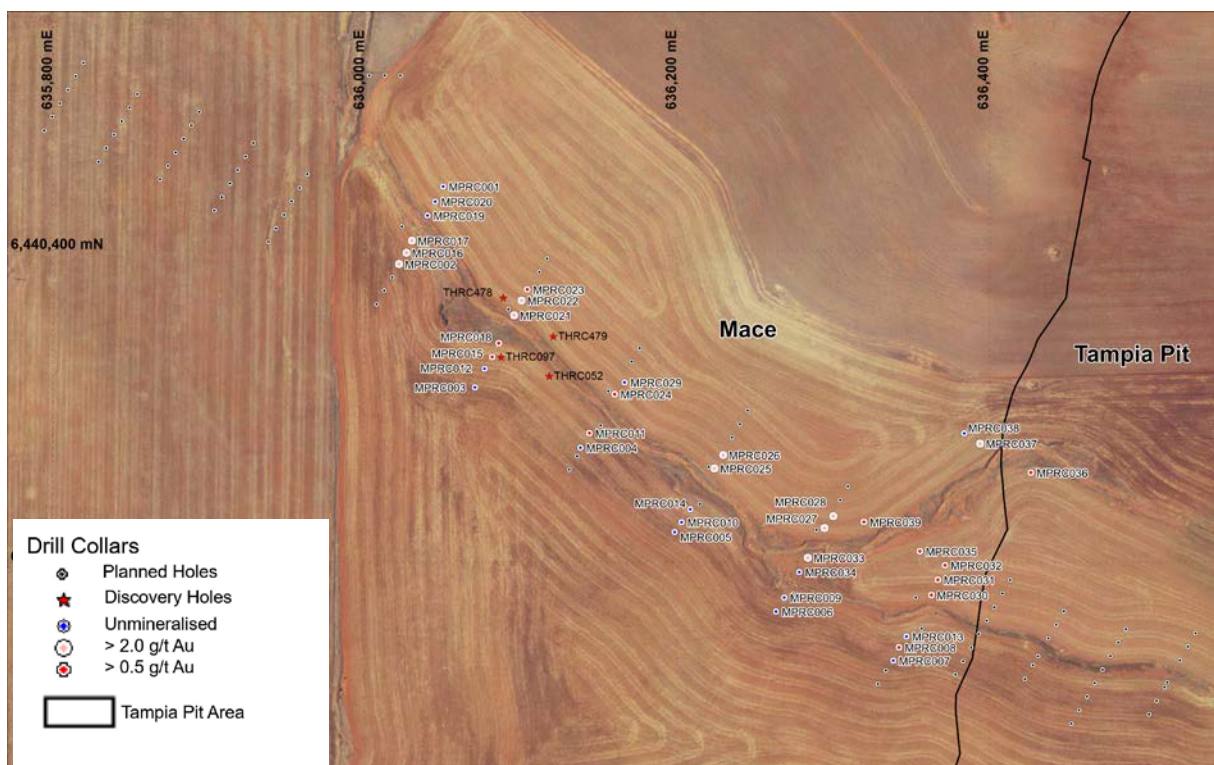


Figure 3. Mace prospect RC drill plan of mineralised holes (red collars) and barren holes (blue collars).

The supergene gold mineralisation occurs at a consistent depth of around 8m over the 650m strike of the mineralisation drilled to date and contains significant high-grade gold mineralisation up to 144 g/t Au. The width and thickness of the mineralised horizon is more variable but is consistently 40m to 80m wide and around 5m thick. The grade, thickness and width of the mineralised horizon on the western-most line has not diminished away from the source along the creek indicating additional supergene gold mineralisation may be present to the west of the area drilled to date. This soil anomaly is more than 13 kilometres long and the presence of anomalous gold in soil in the creek to the west may help target additional supergene gold resources.

The distribution and continuity along and between sections of the supergene gold mineralisation has exceeded initial expectations and may provide enough additional resources for the first year of production at Tampia to

comprise solely weathered ore that has low strip ratios, low mining and processing costs and high metallurgical recoveries. Any gold resource defined at Mace is expected to have strong economic potential due to the shallow depth of the mineralisation, high gold grades and high metallurgical recoveries. Any mining of Mace mineralisation will need to be prioritised as waste dumps have been eventually planned for this area.

The location of the current creek system that drains the Tampia orebody has been used to target the supergene gold mineralisation, but while there is a spatial association with the current creek location the actual location of the gold mineralisation can be offset by tens of metres, which means most of the current lines of drilling have not completely tested the extent and grade of the supergene gold mineralisation. Additional drilling is planned to improve the coverage and to test the potential extensions to the west. The potential for additional supergene resource along the entire length of the creek system will be tested by step out exploration drilling. This drilling is in progress with results expected in early August.

Anomaly 8 Drilling

Most exploration to date at Tampia has focussed on the known resource area where the 2017 resource drilling program was completed. Importantly, this program and earlier exploration drilling provided detailed information on the geology of the resource area and controls on gold mineralisation.

The regional geology outside of the resource area was surveyed last year using airborne gravity that identified 24 targets with similar gravity anomalies to the known gold mineralisation at Tampia (Figure 4). Regional auger soil sampling started in November 2017 to test these gravity anomalies and this work has now been completed. The combination of this work was used to target the drilling undertaken during the Quarter.

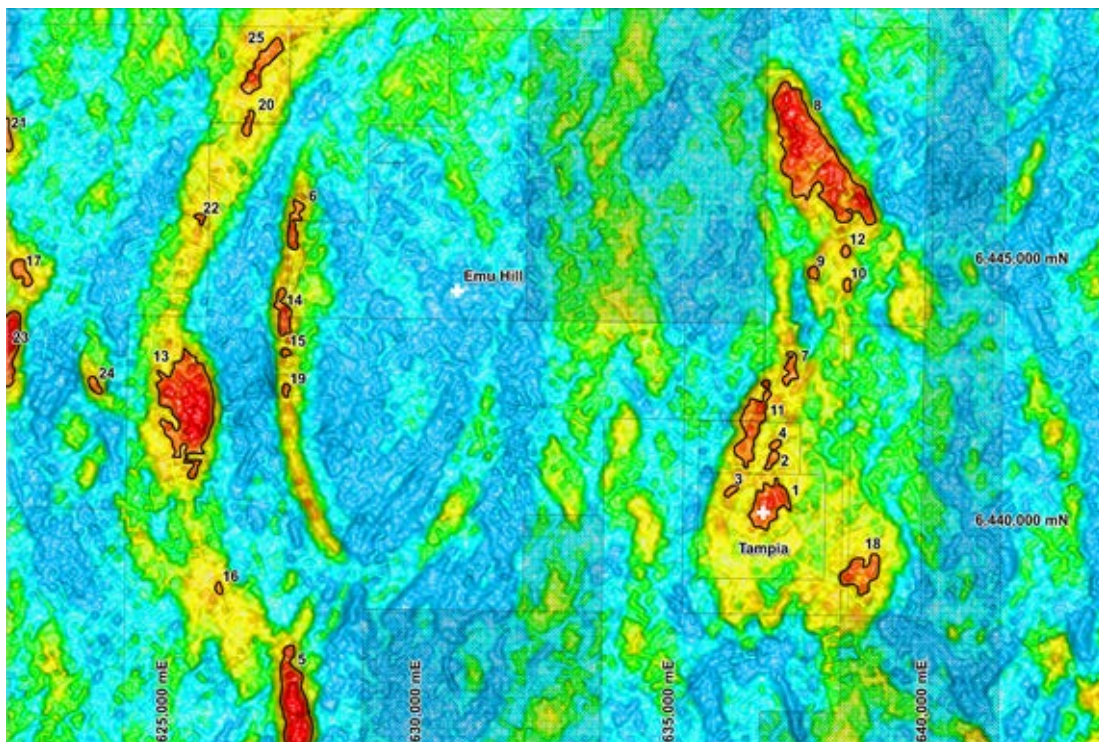


Figure 4. Regional airborne gravity survey highlighting targets with similar gravity signature to Tampia deposit

The main aim of the first phase of drilling was 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 grid drilling later in 2018. The drilling was 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.

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 5). Except for minor shallow RAB, these areas have 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.

The results from this drilling were announced in Explaurum ASX release, *Mineralisation of large Tampia gold target confirmed*, 7 June 2018. There are four holes that contain gold mineralisation, four holes that are anomalous in gold and five holes that are barren. Mineralised intersections included:

- 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 the Stiletto prospect with a 1,000m strike and 400m width (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- 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 the Stiletto prospect and 160m along strike to south west from A8RC005 (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- 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 the Stiletto prospect, with hole abandoned in 5.75 g/t Au due to excessive water flows (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- 3m at 3.63 g/t Au from 16m in A8RC009 – Edge of soil gold anomaly covering the Spartacus prospect with a 1,370m strike and 590m width (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

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 5).

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 km² area compared to 0.52 km² at Tampia and has three gold soil anomaly areas with confirmed bed rock gold mineralisation, which will now be prioritised for follow up exploration drilling. Down hole data is being reviewed to determine the geological setting of this gold mineralisation and potential for continuous zones of gold mineralisation. Grid drilling will be planned once down hole survey data, including optical data, is collected and the results from the diamond drilling are returned.

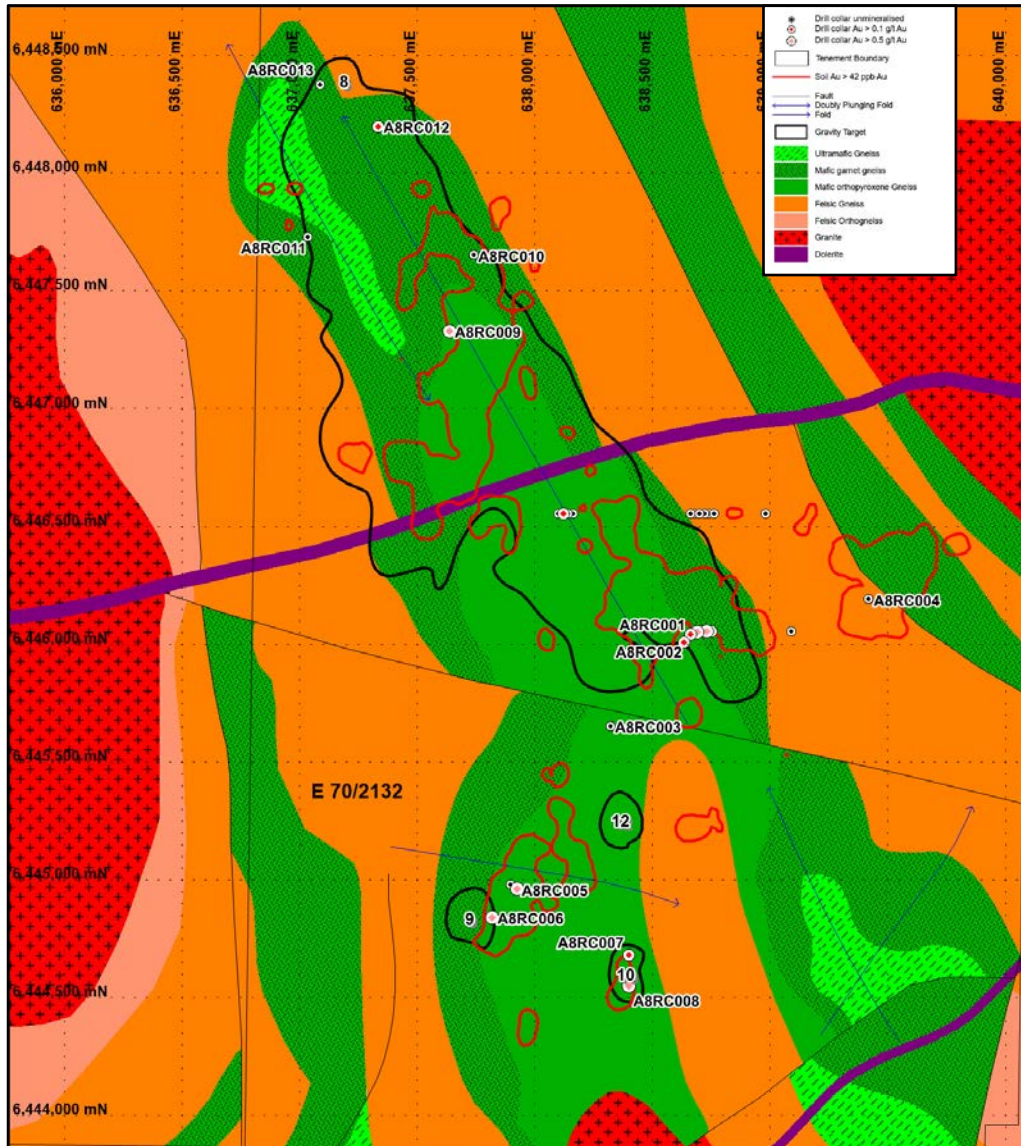


Figure 5. Drill plan of RC drill holes in relation to interpreted geology, gold soil anomalies and gravity anomalies around Gravity Anomaly 8 (mineralised holes red and pink collars and barren holes black collars).

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 5). 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. 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. It enhances the prospectivity of the belt to host additional gold resources and possibly similar nickel, copper and cobalt mineralisation as found in that greenstone sequence. 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.

Select diamond drilling of the exploration RC holes with significant gold intersections on Gravity Anomaly 8 has also now been completed, with 4 diamond holes drilled for a total of 618 metres. The aim of this drilling was to accurately log the geology and map the structure of the host rocks to gold mineralisation to optimise future drill planning. The key observed results (assays pending) were:

- A8DD001 (adjacent to A8RC005) intersected significant sulphide mineralisation at the depth gold mineralisation was intersected in A8RC005. Mafic gneiss with widespread biotite alteration similar to the

mafic gneiss that hosts gold mineralisation at Tampia was intersected throughout the hole. The hole ended in ortho- and clinopyroxene mafic gneiss with significant hornblende alteration.

- A8DD002 (adjacent to A8RC011, which intersected significant Ni and Co over 96m and is interpreted to be the first intersection of ultramafic gneiss) intersected an extensive clay profile and then into ultramafic gneiss, which is very dark and uniform with little variation or banding. It also contains massive sulphide mineralisation. A mafic gneiss, with increasing migmatite, similar to the Tampia gneiss was intersected in this hole at depth.
- A8DD003 (adjacent to A8RC009) intersected granite near the surface, then a new type of foliated felsic gneiss with small interstitial garnets followed by altered mafic garnet migmatite gneiss. Garnet is present throughout and this gneiss is similar to the garnet rich gneiss intersected in THDD004.
- A8DD004 (adjacent to A8RC008) intersected fresh rock at 25m. The majority of the hole consists of felsic garnet gneiss and a garnet rich granite. Smaller intervals of mafic gneiss with pyrrhotite and pyrite were logged throughout the hole and are up to 2m thick. The gold mineralisation intersected in A8RC008 appears to be spatially associated with the mafic gneiss horizons.

All core of interest has been marked up for sampling and samples for petrographic work have been selected. The core has been sent to the laboratory for cutting and sampling, with results expected in August. The geochemical data will then be integrated with the lithological and structural data and the geology of the Anomaly 8 local area will be updated and used to optimise future drill planning.

Anomaly 18 Drilling

A total of 8 holes were completed for 1,262 metres in the Anomaly 18 area that also covers several soil anomalies with grades up to 0.65 g/t Au (Figure 2). The results from this drilling were announced in the Explaurum ASX release, *Mineralisation of large Tampia gold target confirmed*, 7 June 2018.

Anomalous gold (+0.1 g/t Au) was returned from all but one hole. Of the eight holes there are two holes that contain gold mineralisation, five holes that are anomalous in gold (+0.1g/t) and one hole that is barren (Figure 6). Mineralised intercepts included:

- 2m at 1.94 g/t Au from 112m in SPRC007 – Hole drilled to test fault contact (Figure 6).
- 1m at 0.51 g/t Au from 34m in SPRC005 – Soil gold anomaly covering mainly felsic gneiss (Figure 6).

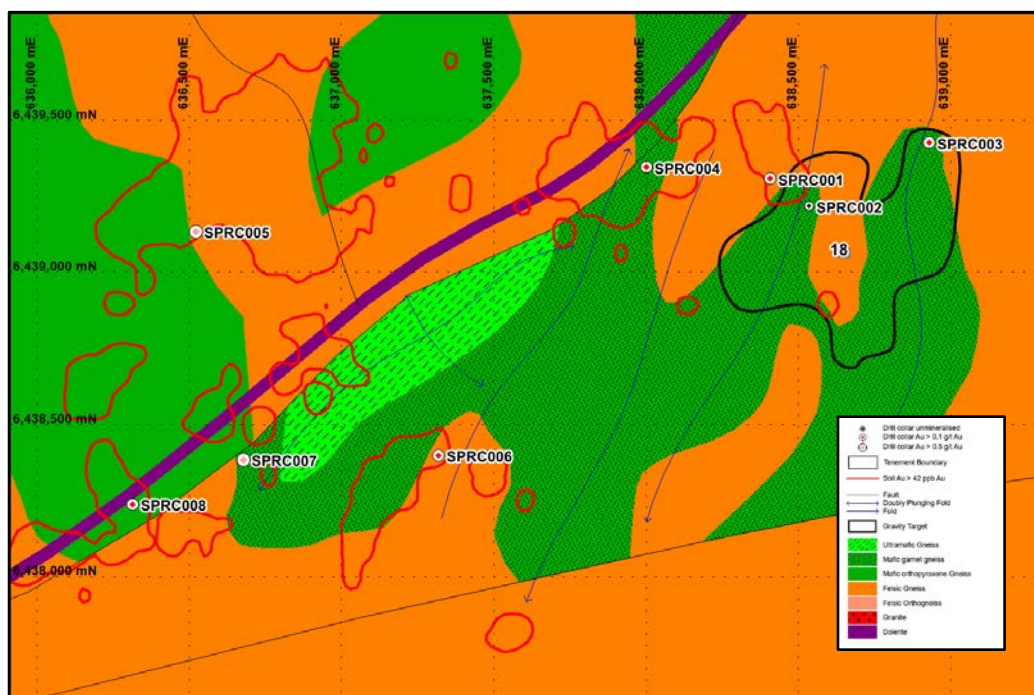


Figure 6. Drill plan in relation to interpreted geology, gold soil anomalies and gravity anomalies on the Smoker farm area (mineralised holes as red and pink collars and barren holes as black collars).

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.

Tampia Deposit Drilling

The deep diamond drilling program has been completed with 3 diamond holes drilled for a total of 1,954m since the program started. All the assays have now been returned, with better intersections including:

- 1.04m at 1.02 g/t Au from 39.46m in THDD023
- 4.73m at 0.70 g/t Au from 48.17m in THDD023
- 8.75m at 1.25 g/t Au from 198.35m in THDD023
- 1.55m at 3.39 g/t Au from 183.1m in THDD024
- 6.16m at 1.03 g/t Au from 85.48m in THDD025
- 1.10m at 3.36 g/t Au from 199m in THDD025
- 4.40m at 1.09 g/t Au from 204.1 in THDD025
- 1.15m at 2.40 g/t Au from 213.85m in THDD025

The gold mineralisation in THDD023 potentially extends the resource at Tampia 350m south east of the current pit to a depth of 200m (Figure 7). 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.

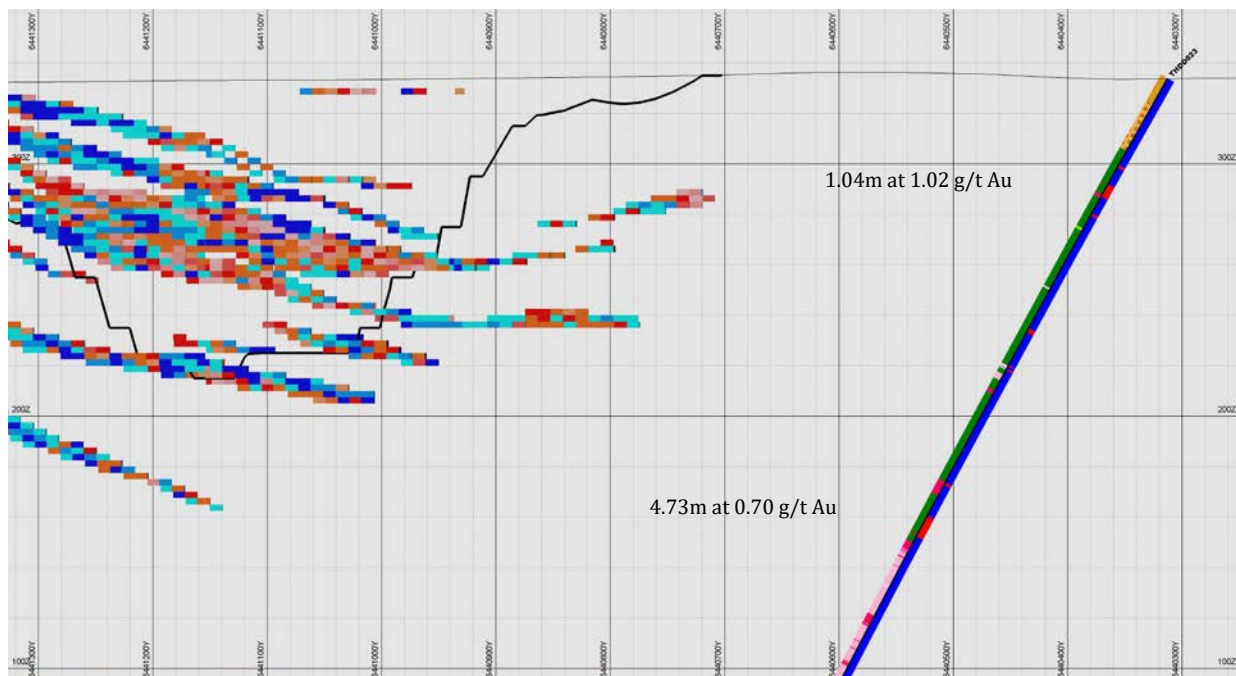


Figure 7. Cross section showing deep diamond hole THDD023 with logged geology and gold intersections in relation to planned feasibility pit and current gold resource.

The deeper intersections in THDD0025 are the deepest intersections of gold mineralisation at Tampia to date. Gold mineralisation continues to be intersected outside the pit to the south east with 3m at 2.11 g/t Au intersected in geotechnical hole THDD020 from 54m. The geotechnical holes were drilled to review the stability of the hanging wall of the pit and gold mineralisation was not expected to be intersected in this area outside the pit at this depth.

Tampia Gold Project Feasibility Study

The Tampia Gold Project maiden Ore Reserve estimate and Feasibility Study (FS) were released during the Quarter. For full details please refer to Explaurum ASX release, *Tampia Feasibility Study*, 30 May 2018.

The Tampia Gold Project maiden Ore Reserve estimate is 7.23 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au for 485,000 ounces of gold (all categorised as Probable, see Table 1).

Table 1. Tampia Ore Reserve statement at 28 April 2018

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)
Probable	7,230,000	2.09	485,000

The Project comprises a single open pit, close to the proposed plant site. The process plant is based on a conventional SAG milling, gravity, flotation with concentrate ultra-fine grinding (UFG) and enhanced leach, and carbon in leach (CIL) processing with a nominal throughput capacity of 1.5 Mtpa. The Project has an initial mine life of 5.3 years.

The mine plan is based on an optimised mining schedule, mining weathered (surface) and shallow fresh material first. Inferred Mineral Resources occurring at surface and within the pit design have been excluded from the Ore Reserve estimate but included in the Production Target and financial assessment. The Production Target is 8.0 Mt at 2.07 g/t Au for 534,000 ounces of gold mined.

The key outcomes from the FS are outlined in Table 2, with a detailed breakdown of the capital and operating cost estimates provided in Table 3.

Table 2. Key Tampia Feasibility Study Outcomes

Physical parameters	PFS	Financial forecasts	PFS
Mine life (years)	5.3	Initial capital cost (A\$M, +/- 15%)	119
LOM ore mined (Mt)	8.0	Deferred capital cost (A\$M)	4
LOM waste mined (Mt)	60.8	LOM Sustaining capex (A\$M)	8
LOM strip ratio (Waste:Ore)	7.6	WA Govt royalty (%)	2.5
Indicated Resources (%)	91	Other royalty (%)	2.0
Inferred Resources (%)	9	Average C1 cash cost (A\$/oz)	886
Annual ore throughput (Mtpa)	1.5	Average AISC cash cost (A\$/oz)	998
Average grade (g/t Au)	2.1	LOM gold price (A\$/oz)	1,650
Metallurgical recovery (LOM average %)	92	Gross revenue (A\$M)	808
LOM gold production (koz)	490	LOM EBITDA (A\$M)	327
Average annual gold production (kozpa)	92	Average annual EBITDA (A\$M)	62
Average annual gold production – first 2 years (kozpa)	104	Pre-tax NPV _{8%} (A\$M)	125
		Post-tax NPV _{8%} (A\$M)	92
		Pre-tax IRR (%)	47%
		Post-tax IRR (%)	38%
		Pre-tax Payback period (years)	1.5
		Post-tax Payback period (years)	1.8



Note: All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

Table 3. Capital and Operating Cost Estimates

Total Initial Capital Cost	A\$M
Process Plant	84.1
Plant Infrastructure	3.6
Owner's Cost	3.6
Capital Spares	1.6
First Fills	1.4
TSF	2.3
Site Infrastructure	3.5
Mine Establishment and Development	2.9
General Infrastructure	4.6
Contingency	10.8
Total	118.5

Total Operating Cost	A\$M	A\$/oz Au
Mining	236	482
Processing	176	360
Refining	2	4
General & Administration	20	41
Total	434	886

Mining Opex	A\$/t material mined	A\$/t ore mined	A\$/oz Au Produced
Grade Control	0.06	0.50	8
Drill and Blast	1.09	9.39	154
Load and Haul	1.29	11.06	181
Other Mining	0.56	4.83	79
Management and Staffing	0.42	3.64	59
Total	3.43	29.41	482

Processing Opex	A\$/t ore processed	A\$/oz Au produced
Power	6.04	97
Reagents and Consumables	10.03	161
Maintenance	1.59	26
Labour	3.11	50
ROM Loader and Mobile Equipment	1.07	17
Other	0.10	2
Total	21.94	360

The Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource estimate was also updated as part of the FS and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The updated Mineral Resource estimate (Table 4) is inclusive of Mineral Reserves.

Table 4. Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource estimate (as at 5 April 2018)

	Tonnes	Average Grade	Ounces
Weathered	500,000	1.4	20,000
Fresh	1,500,000	1.7	70,000
Sub-total	2,000,000	1.6	90,000
Weathered	400,000	1.38	20,000
Fresh	9,400,000	1.85	560,000
Sub-total	9,800,000	1.83	580,000
Total	11,700,000	1.79	675,000

Notes:

The Mineral Resource estimate is contained within M70/816.

Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence at the present time.

The Mineral Resource is reported as a recoverable resource at 5 × 5 × 2.5 SMU size, and at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade for fresh material and 0.30 g/t Au for weathered material.

The residual work program for 2018 to enable completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) and reach a development decision point includes:

- **Obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals and licences.** Based on the environmental baseline studies and proposed project impacts, the environmental approval is expected to be through a Mining Proposal submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), which assesses and assigns environmental conditions on the Project. The Tampia Project is unlikely to trigger criteria requiring referral to the EPA or need any formal approval under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. Native Title for the Project is deemed to be extinguished because all tenure is owned freehold.
- **Infill drilling (10m x 10m) in the southern portion of the proposed pit area where mining operations are planned to commence.** This is targeted to allow the current Indicated Resource in this area to potentially be upgraded to Measured and the current Probable Reserve in this area to potentially be upgraded to Proven.
- **Grid drilling of the supergene gold mineralisation at the Mace prospect with the aim of bringing this new discovery into resource category for inclusion in early stage mining.** The first phase of this drilling program has been completed.
- **Further processing testwork currently in progress that might allow a further significant increase in overall recoveries for fresh ore.**

Corporate

Project financing discussions have commenced with a number of potential funding counterparties.

The Company's cash position at 30 June 2018 was A\$3.4M.

Planned Activities for the September Quarter

1. Additional infill resource drilling of the Mace supergene gold mineralisation to allow a maiden resource to be estimated during the September quarter.
2. Diamond drilling of the significant RC hole gold intersections on Anomaly 8 has been completed and results will be available in the September quarter.
3. Scout exploration RC drilling (4,000m) of gold soil targets will continue with a priority being given to the three Soil anomaly areas around Anomaly 8.
4. In-house review and optimisation of the FS capital and operating cost estimates.
5. The Tampia infill resource drilling program has been deferred into the December quarter to give priority to the Mace and Anomaly 8 exploration programs. A total of 118 holes for 7,552m remains in that program.
6. Ongoing BFS permitting, processing testwork, project financing and other activities.
7. The Company has been invited to present at two leading global industry conferences during the Quarter; Diggers & Dealers Mining Forum in Kalgoorlie and The Precious Metals Summit in Colorado.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and exploration results is based on information announced to the market on 5th July 7th August 22nd August and 13th September 2017. Explaurum confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

**Schedule of Mining Tenements and Beneficial Interests
Held as at the end of the June 2018 Quarter**

Project / Location	Country	Tenement	Percentage held / earning
Tampia – Western Australia	Australia	E70/2132, M70/815, M70/816	90%
		E70/4411, E70/4433, E70/4616, E70/4473, E70/4474, E70/4720, E 70/4950	100%

**Schedule of Mining Tenements and Beneficial Interests
Acquired during the June 2018 Quarter**

Project / Location	Country	Tenement	Date Acquired
N/A			

**Schedule of Mining Tenements and Beneficial Interests
Disposed of during the June 2018 Quarter**

Project / Location	Country	Tenement	Withdrawal Date
N/A			