Explaurum LIMITED ABN 50 114 175 138

EXPLAURUM LIMITED

NEW DRILLING EXTENDS MACE SUPERGENE POTENTIAL AT TAMPIA

07 September 2018

Explaurum Limited (**Explaurum** or **the Company**) is pleased to advise results from recent extensional and infill drilling of the Mace supergene gold deposit.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent extensional drilling has doubled the strike length of the Mace supergene gold zone to over 1,100m and remains open to the west, closely associated with a gold soil anomaly that is itself associated with the drainage that extends a further 12km to the west.
- The Mace deposit extends from the southwestern margin of the proposed Tampia open pit. It is 40-80m wide with an average thickness of 5m from approx. 8m below surface
- There were 82 RC holes completed for a total of 2,614 metres. Better intersections included:
  - 6m at 7.02 g/t Au from 5m;
  - 6m at 5.88 g/t Au from 3m;
  - 7m at 3.80 g/t Au from 9m;
  - 6m at 2.49 g/t Au from 11m.
- The distribution and continuity of mineralisation between drill lines is excellent. Mineralisation is high-grade with an average uncut grade from all intercepts of +5g/t Au.
- Given the mineralisation is at a shallow depth and hosted by unconsolidated sediments, any mined ounces at Mace would be expected to have high metallurgical recoveries and low operating costs.
- Fast tracking assessment of the Mace deposit for inclusion in the current Tampia Gold Project BFS
  - Diamond drill program underway with metallurgical testwork on Mace material to follow
  - Resource infill drilling underway and maiden Mace resource estimate targeted for October 2018
  - Preliminary Mace study results expected in October 2018
- Further extensional drilling to the west planned to commence at Mace next month.

Commenting on the latest Mace drilling results, Explaurum Managing Director, John Lawton, said:

"The Mace supergene zone, located immediately to the west of the proposed Tampia open pit, is rapidly shaping up to be a highly significant discovery for Explaurum and the Tampia Project. The high-grade nature, shallowness and adjacent location to the Tampia Pit create significant opportunities to incorporate the Mace deposit to the front of the proposed mine plan which would have significant economic improvements to the announced feasibility study, in particular first year's production, operating costs and payback.

The results from recent infill and extensional drilling, along with the modelling of all Mace results to date, confirm the presence of a sizeable body of high-grade gold mineralisation with a strike extent that now exceeds 1.1 *kilometres. It is the intrinsic characteristics of the mineralisation, combined with the impressive and growing footprint of the Mace deposit, that has led the Explaurum Board to fast track assessment of Mace over the next two months to define a maiden resource and incorporate the results in the current Tampia Project BFS and mine planning."*

Mace extensional and infill drilling

Explaurum is pleased to announce the results from recently completed extensional and infill drilling of the Mace supergene gold deposit. The results from Mace confirm a significant increase in the strike extent of the supergene mineralisation to approximately 1.1km.

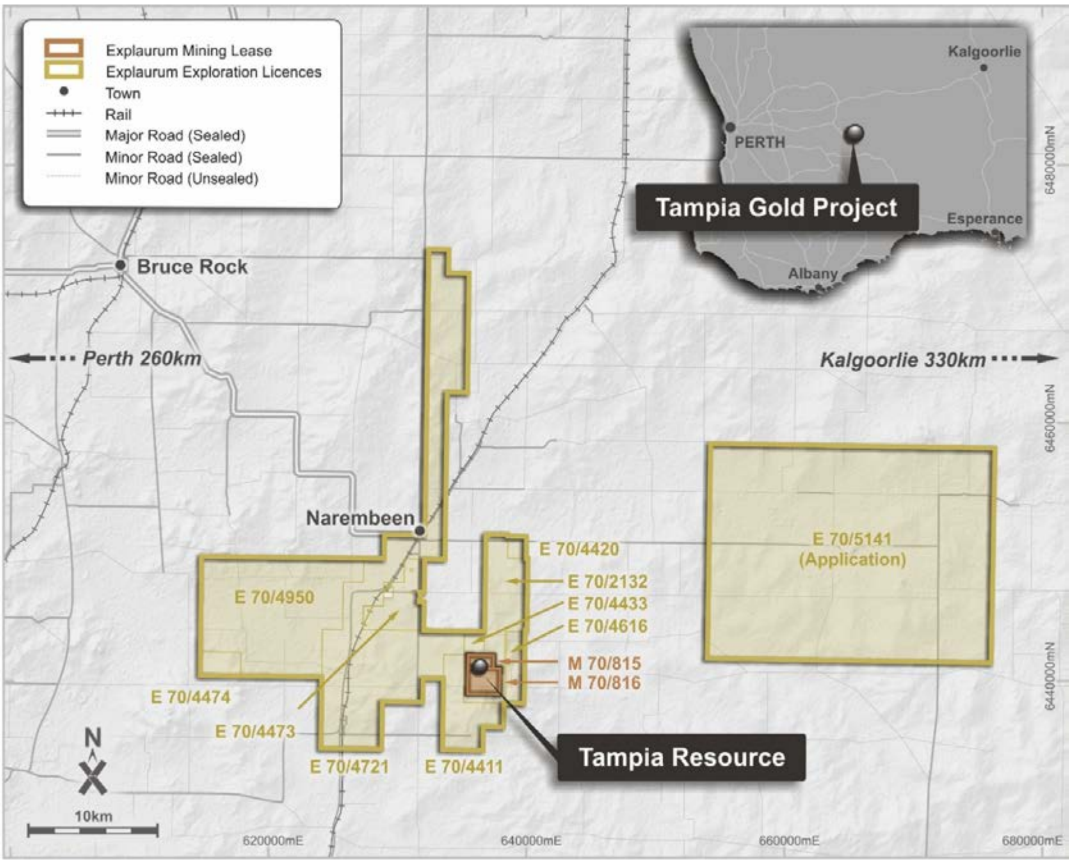

Figure 1. Tampia Project location map.

The main target at the Mace Prospect, located immediately to the west of the Tampia Resource area (Figures 1, 2 and 3), 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 (as reported in the EXU announcements of 3 July 2018 and 12 March 2018).

There were 82 RC holes completed for a total of 2,614 metres. Better intersections included:

- 4m at 2.08 g/t Au from 10m in MPRC044;
- 6m at 1.29 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC050;
- 6m at 5.88 g/t Au from 3m in MPRC071;
- 6m at 1.39 g/t Au from 3m in MPRC072;
- 3m at 2.78 g/t Au from 14m in MPRC072;
- 4m at 1.97 g/t Au from 10m in MPRC073;

- 4m at 2.45 g/t Au from 7m in MPRC079;
- 7m at 3.80 g/t Au from 9m in MPRC080;
- 2m at 4.00 g/t Au from 11m in MPRC092;
- 6m at 2.49 g/t Au from 11m in MPRC096; and
- 6m at 7.02 g/t Au from 5m in MPRC098 (see Tables 1 and 2, and Figure 3).

The new results confirm that the Mace supergene gold mineralisation has good continuity between 80m spaced drill lines (Figures 3 and 4). The mineralised footprint remains open to the east towards the pit, and north and west of the previously announced intersections (Figure 3).

The intersection of 2m at 2.21 g/t Au in MPRC100 comes from the most western line at Mace, 400m from the last reported gold intersection reported (Figure 3). This extends the known strike extent of the Mace mineralisation to 1,110m. The intersection of 6m at 7.02g/t from MPRC098 comes from the last hole in a line to the south-east of the Mace drilling, which will require additional holes to the south of the creek in this area.

Implicit modelling has been completed to map the gold distribution in 3D. This modelling confirms that the Mace gold mineralisation occurs at a consistent depth of around 8m over the 1,110m strike extent drilled to date. It ranges from 40m to 80m wide, is between 1m to 11m thick and contains significant high-grade gold mineralisation up to 144 g/t Au (averaging 5.17 g/t Au uncut) (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

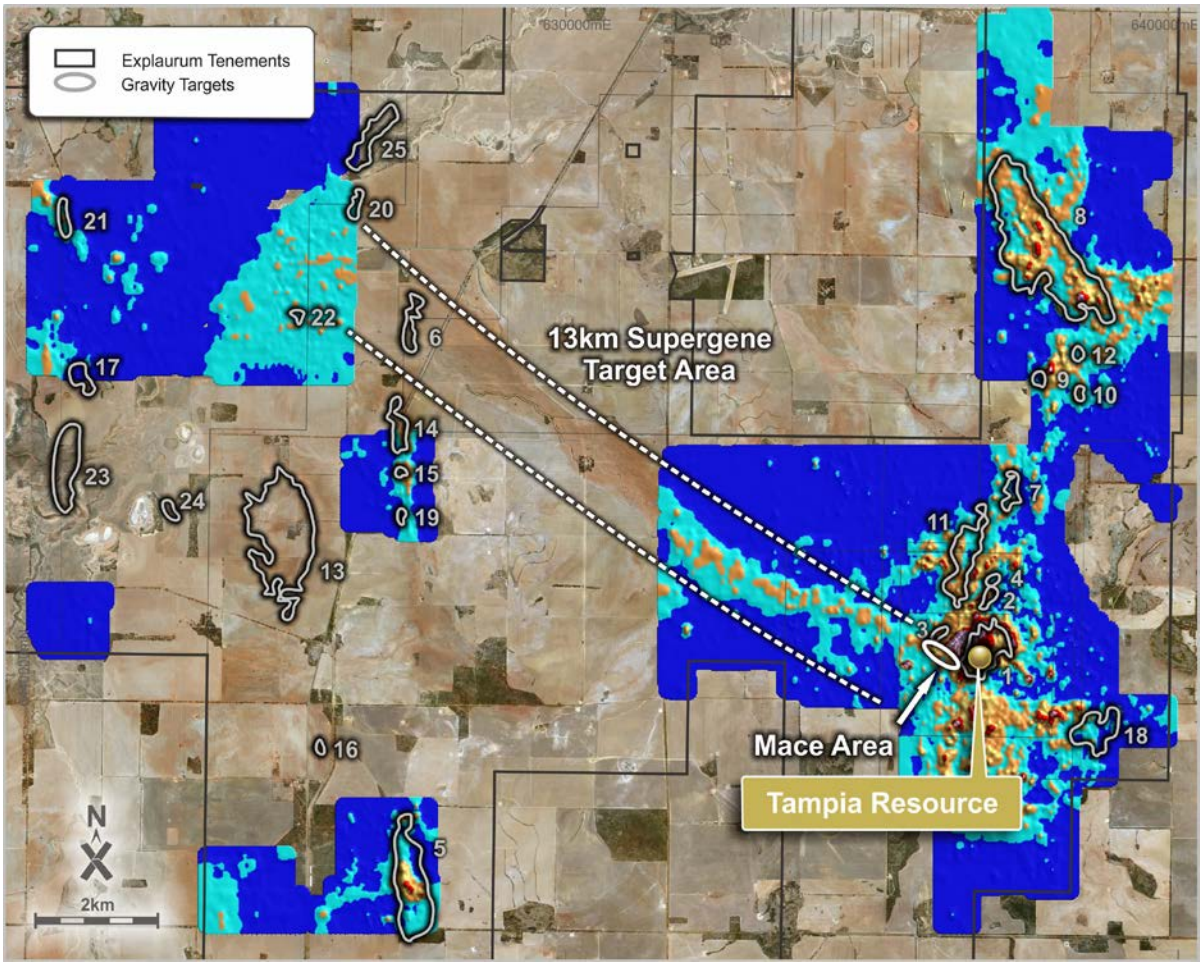

Figure 2. Tampia Gold Project regional soil Au ppm anomalies map (orange, yellow, red and pink) in relation to gravity anomalies and EXU tenements.

The mineralisation has not been closed off and additional supergene gold mineralisation may be present to the west of the area drilled to date (Figure 3). 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 (Figure 2).

The location of the current creek system that drains the Tampia deposit has been used to target the supergene gold mineralisation. However, 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 there is potential on some lines to extend the width of the current supergene gold mineralisation.

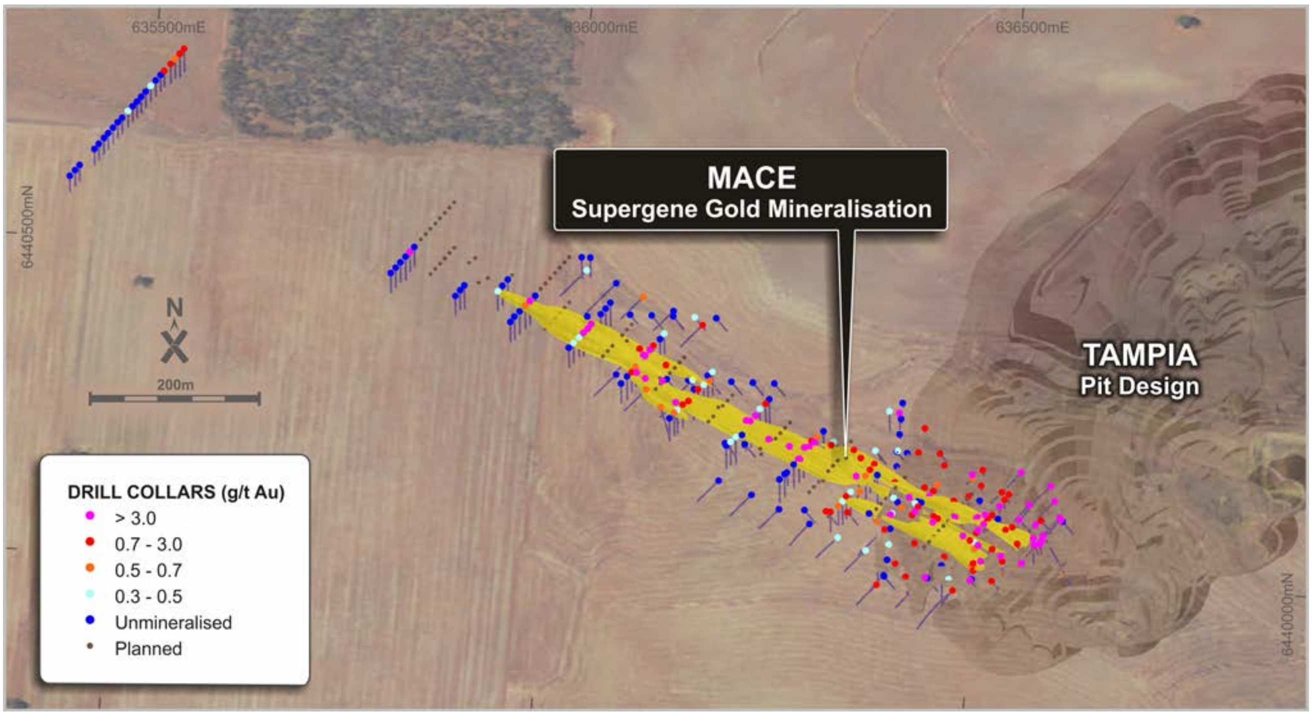

Figure 3. Implicit gold grade model of the supergene gold mineralisation at the Mace prospect in relation to current and planned drilling and the pit design. The supergene gold mineralisation follows the current creek that drains the outcropping Tampia resource and can be modelled over a 700m length of the creek.

The distribution and continuity along and between sections of the supergene gold mineralisation has exceeded initial expectations. Given the mineralisation is at a shallow depth and hosted by unconsolidated sediments, any mined ounces at Mace would be expected to have high metallurgical recoveries and low operating costs.

Next steps

Infill resource drilling

Further infill drilling (to 40m by 10m) is underway to better define the mineralisation and to allow a maiden JORC-compliant Indicated resource to be estimated for Mace. This program consists of 90 holes for 2,934m and is expected to take approximately 10 days to complete.

Diamond drilling

All drilling of the Mace deposit to date has been RC and downhole logging has proved ineffective in the clays that host the supergene gold mineralisation. Consequently a number of diamond holes have been planned to better define the geology and controls on gold mineralisation including:

- Allowing for detailed logging of the regolith profile and its controls on mineralisation.
- Collecting density measurements for the Mace regolith profile.
- Validating the RC drilling and sampling method used so far to define the Mace mineralisation.

- Collecting core sample for use in metallurgical test work.
- Providing core for logging for geotechnical understanding and providing sample for geotechnical test work for mining studies, as required.

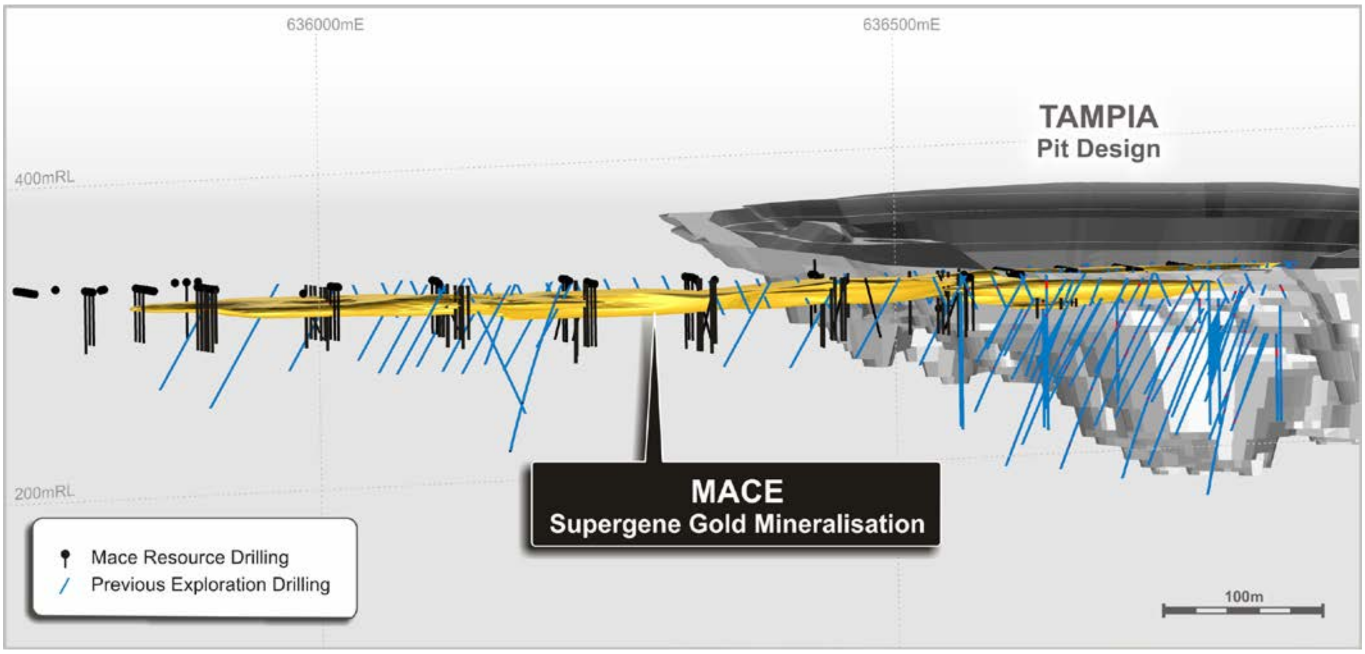

Figure 4. Long section looking north of implicit gold grade model of the supergene gold mineralisation at Mace in relation to current and planned drilling and Feasibility pit design. Note significant supergene gold mineralisation sitting underneath the current pit design in the east.

To achieve these objectives two fences of holes defining a long section and a cross section of the Mace gold mineralisation have been planned. The long section will provide information on grade and geological continuity of features controlling gold mineralisation. The cross section will allow the mapping of the geology controlling the width of mineralisation. There are 15 PQ triple tube diamond holes planned for 320m, which is expected take about 10 days to complete.

Further extensional drilling

Further extensional drilling is planned to be carried out to the west of the currently defined strike extent at Mace, following completion of the agricultural harvest in late October.

Mace preliminary assessment

A preliminary study on the Mace supergene mineralisation is planned to be completed alongside the maiden resource estimate. The current intention is to incorporate the Mace mineralisation into the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) and Mine Plan for development of the Tampia Gold Project.

Unchanged focus

The Company's near-term focus remains unchanged and twofold:

1. Completion of the BFS on the Tampia Project. With planned inclusion of the Mace mineralisation this is now scheduled for completion in late November 2018.
2. Continuing to build on the highly robust economics of the Tampia Project (as detailed in the May 2018 Feasibility Study) via identification and assessment of new near-mine resources with the potential to deliver both additional high grade ounces and extension to the current mine plan. Two key examples of such prospects are the Mace and Anomaly 8 discoveries.

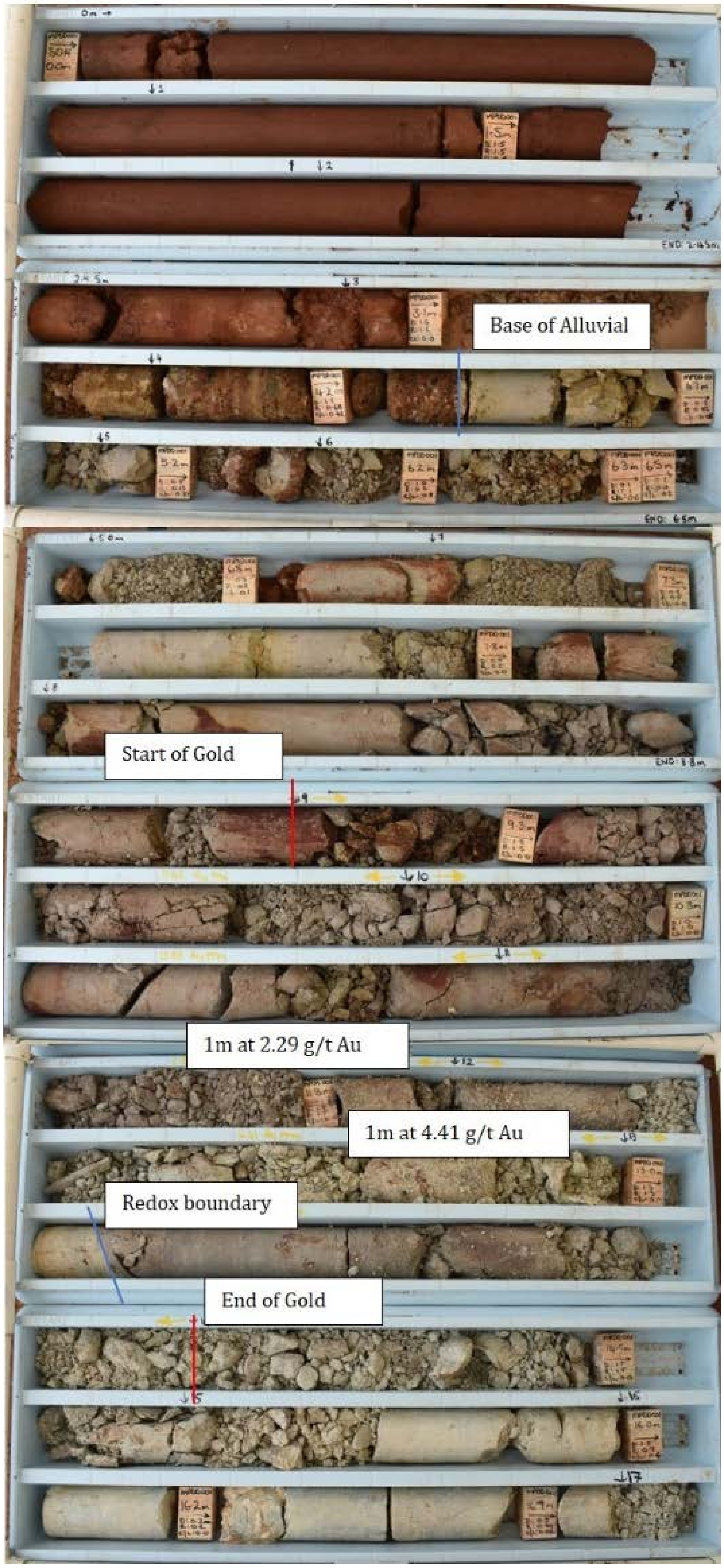

Figure 5. Diamond core section from MPDD001 through supergene gold mineralisation that intersected 4m at 2.06 g/t Au from 10m in MPRC044 at Mace. Note the spatial relationship of high grade gold with oxidised iron enrichment in the saprolite profile.

For further information, contact:

John Lawton
Managing Director
Explaurum Limited
+61 7 3333 2722

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement 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. Dr Partington is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Partington is General Manager Operations and an employee 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.

Table 1: Drill collar details of exploration RC and Diamond drill holes

Hole	Prospect	Type	Status	East mE	North mN	RL m	Dip	Azo	Depth
MPRC040	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,936	6,440,404	327	-90	0	34
MPRC041	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,940	6,440,413	326	-90	0	40
MPRC042	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,946	6,440,422	327	-90	0	40
MPRC043	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,952	6,440,431	327	-90	0	40
MPRC044	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,957	6,440,439	326	-90	0	40
MPRC045	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,962	6,440,447	326	-90	0	40
MPRC046	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,793	6,440,475	326	-90	0	34
MPRC047	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,798	6,440,484	326	-90	0	34
MPRC048	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,803	6,440,493	326	-90	0	34
MPRC049	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,808	6,440,502	326	-90	0	40
MPRC050	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,813	6,440,510	326	-90	0	34
MPRC051	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,817	6,440,519	326	-90	0	34
MPRC052	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,111	6,440,386	327	-90	0	34
MPRC053	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,115	6,440,395	327	-90	0	34
MPRC054	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,022	6,440,511	326	-90	0	34
MPRC055	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,012	6,440,511	326	-90	0	36
MPRC056	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,025	6,440,418	327	-60	90	34
MPRC057	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,017	6,440,383	327	-90	0	34
MPRC058	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,011	6,440,374	327	-90	0	34
MPRC059	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,006	6,440,366	328	-90	0	34
MPRC060	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,150	6,440,289	327	-70	0	40
MPRC061	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,135	6,440,269	328	-90	0	40
MPRC062	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,130	6,440,260	328	-90	0	40
MPRC063	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,215	6,440,238	328	-70	0	40
MPRC064	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,271	6,440,180	328	-70	0	40
MPRC065	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,358	6,440,154	329	-70	320	37
MPRC066	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,430	6,440,140	330	-70	30	22
MPRC067	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,334	6,440,129	330	-90	0	34
MPRC068	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,326	6,440,119	330	-90	0	34

MPRC069	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,513	6,440,123	330	-70	30	22
MPRC070	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,508	6,440,115	330	-90	0	16
MPRC071	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,504	6,440,108	331	-90	0	16
MPRC072	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,498	6,440,098	331	-90	0	22
MPRC073	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,521	6,440,138	330	-90	0	16
MPRC074	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,526	6,440,148	330	-90	0	16
MPRC075	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,531	6,440,157	330	-90	0	16
MPRC076	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,439	6,440,150	330	-90	0	22
MPRC077	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,443	6,440,159	330	-90	0	22
MPRC078	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,447	6,440,168	330	-90	0	16
MPRC079	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,352	6,440,178	329	-70	140	22
MPRC080	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,289	6,440,221	329	-70	180	40
MPRC081	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,303	6,440,238	329	-90	0	34
MPRC082	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,870	6,440,442	327	-90	0	34
MPRC083	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,875	6,440,451	327	-90	0	34
MPRC084	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,879	6,440,460	327	-90	0	40
MPRC085	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,309	6,440,247	329	-90	0	34
MPRC086	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,244	6,440,296	328	-90	0	46
MPRC087	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,918	6,440,452	327	-90	0	34
MPRC088	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,923	6,440,461	327	-90	0	34
MPRC089	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,929	6,440,472	326	-90	0	34
MPRC090	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,240	6,440,289	328	-90	0	40
MPRC091	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,234	6,440,280	328	-90	0	40
MPRC092	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,219	6,440,261	328	-70	180	40
MPRC093	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,170	6,440,330	328	-90	0	40
MPRC094	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,175	6,440,336	328	-90	0	40
MPRC095	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	636,155	6,440,308	327	-70	180	40
MPRC096	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,093	6,440,360	327	-60	180	34
MPRC097	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,427	6,440,133	330	-90	0	22
MPRC098	Mace	RC	Mineralised	636,424	6,440,125	330	-90	0	22
MPRC099	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,531	6,440,821	323	-90	0	40

MPRC100	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,527	6,440,813	323	-90	0	40
MPRC101	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,522	6,440,805	323	-90	0	34
MPRC102	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,517	6,440,797	323	-90	0	34
MPRC103	Mace	RC	Mineralised	635,510	6,440,785	323	-90	0	28
MPRC104	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,506	6,440,779	323	-90	0	29
MPRC105	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,501	6,440,770	323	-90	0	28
MPRC106	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,496	6,440,761	322	-90	0	28
MPRC107	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,491	6,440,752	322	-90	0	28
MPRC108	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,486	6,440,743	322	-90	0	28
MPRC109	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,482	6,440,735	322	-90	0	28
MPRC110	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,477	6,440,728	322	-90	0	28
MPRC111	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,472	6,440,720	322	-90	0	28
MPRC112	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,466	6,440,709	323	-90	0	28
MPRC113	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,461	6,440,701	323	-90	0	28
MPRC114	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,457	6,440,693	323	-90	0	28
MPRC115	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,452	6,440,684	323	-90	0	28
MPRC116	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,447	6,440,676	322	-90	0	28
MPRC117	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,442	6,440,667	322	-90	0	28
MPRC118	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,437	6,440,658	322	-90	0	28
MPRC119	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,422	6,440,632	322	-90	0	28
MPRC120	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,417	6,440,623	322	-90	0	28
MPRC121	Mace	RC	Unmineralised	635,411	6,440,614	322	-90	0	28

Table 2: Composited intersections from exploration drilling

(Using a 0.5 g/t Au cut off, minimum of 1m width, internal dilution of 3m; NSI = No significant intersection).

Hole	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	From	To	Width	Au g/t
MPRC040	Mace	635,936	6,440,404	327	NSI			
MPRC041	Mace	635,940	6,440,413	326	NSI			
MPRC042	Mace	635,946	6,440,422	327	NSI			
MPRC043	Mace	635,952	6,440,431	327	13	14	1	0.69
MPRC044	Mace	635,957	6,440,439	326	10	14	4	2.08
MPRC045	Mace	635,962	6,440,447	326	NSI			
MPRC046	Mace	635,793	6,440,475	326	NSI			
MPRC047	Mace	635,798	6,440,484	326	NSI			
MPRC048	Mace	635,803	6,440,493	326	NSI			
MPRC049	Mace	635,808	6,440,502	326	NSI			
MPRC050	Mace	635,813	6,440,510	326	9	15	6	1.29
MPRC051	Mace	635,817	6,440,519	326	NSI			
MPRC052	Mace	636,111	6,440,386	327	NSI			
MPRC053	Mace	636,115	6,440,395	327	NSI			
MPRC054	Mace	636,022	6,440,511	326	NSI			
MPRC055	Mace	636,012	6,440,511	326	NSI			
MPRC056	Mace	636,025	6,440,418	327	NSI			
MPRC057	Mace	636,017	6,440,383	327	NSI			
MPRC058	Mace	636,011	6,440,374	327	NSI			
MPRC059	Mace	636,006	6,440,366	328	NSI			
MPRC060	Mace	636,150	6,440,289	327	12	14	2	1.49
MPRC061	Mace	636,135	6,440,269	328	12	13	1	0.51
MPRC062	Mace	636,130	6,440,260	328	NSI			
MPRC063	Mace	636,215	6,440,238	328	NSI			
MPRC064	Mace	636,271	6,440,180	328	NSI			
MPRC065	Mace	636,358	6,440,154	329	5	6	1	0.64
MPRC066	Mace	636,430	6,440,140	330	NSI			
MPRC067	Mace	636,334	6,440,129	330	8	9	1	0.54
MPRC068	Mace	636,326	6,440,119	330	20	22	2	0.89

MPRC069	Mace	636,513	6,440,123	330	6	10	4	0.52
MPRC069	Mace	636,513	6,440,123	330	16	18	2	0.88
MPRC070	Mace	636,508	6,440,115	330	2	6	4	1.01
MPRC071	Mace	636,504	6,440,108	331	3	9	6	5.88
MPRC072	Mace	636,498	6,440,098	331	3	9	6	1.39
MPRC072	Mace	636,498	6,440,098	331	14	17	3	2.78
MPRC072	Mace	636,498	6,440,098	331	20	21	1	0.93
MPRC073	Mace	636,521	6,440,138	330	10	14	4	1.97
MPRC074	Mace	636,526	6,440,148	330	4	5	1	0.85
MPRC075	Mace	636,531	6,440,157	330	3	9	6	0.53
MPRC076	Mace	636,439	6,440,150	330	13	14	1	4.19
MPRC077	Mace	636,443	6,440,159	330	6	7	1	0.52
MPRC077	Mace	636,443	6,440,159	330	11	12	1	0.63
MPRC077	Mace	636,443	6,440,159	330	19	20	1	0.99
MPRC078	Mace	636,447	6,440,168	330	1	2	1	0.53
MPRC079	Mace	636,352	6,440,178	329	7	11	4	2.45
MPRC080	Mace	636,289	6,440,221	329	3	4	1	1.51
MPRC080	Mace	636,289	6,440,221	329	9	16	7	3.80
MPRC081	Mace	636,303	6,440,238	329	4	5	1	0.56
MPRC081	Mace	636,303	6,440,238	329	8	9	1	0.59
MPRC082	Mace	635,870	6,440,442	327	NSI			
MPRC083	Mace	635,875	6,440,451	327	NSI			
MPRC084	Mace	635,879	6,440,460	327	NSI			
MPRC085	Mace	636,309	6,440,247	329	NSI			
MPRC086	Mace	636,244	6,440,296	328	NSI			
MPRC087	Mace	635,918	6,440,452	327	NSI			
MPRC088	Mace	635,923	6,440,461	327	NSI			
MPRC089	Mace	635,929	6,440,472	326	NSI			
MPRC090	Mace	636,240	6,440,289	328	7	8	1	1.69
MPRC091	Mace	636,234	6,440,280	328	NSI			
MPRC092	Mace	636,219	6,440,261	328	4	5	1	0.93

MPRC092	Mace	636,219	6,440,261	328	11	13	2	4.00
MPRC093	Mace	636,170	6,440,330	328	NSI			
MPRC094	Mace	636,175	6,440,336	328	NSI			
MPRC095	Mace	636,155	6,440,308	327	NSI			
MPRC096	Mace	636,093	6,440,360	327	11	17	6	2.49
MPRC097	Mace	636,427	6,440,133	330	7	8	1	0.96
MPRC098	Mace	636,424	6,440,125	330	5	11	6	7.02
MPRC098	Mace	636,424	6,440,125	330	19	21	2	0.64
MPRC099	Mace	635,531	6,440,821	323	18	19	1	0.72
MPRC100	Mace	635,527	6,440,813	323	16	18	2	2.21
MPRC101	Mace	635,522	6,440,805	323	16	17	1	0.69
MPRC102	Mace	635,517	6,440,797	323	15	17	2	1.00
MPRC103	Mace	635,510	6,440,785	323	15	16	1	0.96
MPRC104	Mace	635,506	6,440,779	323	NSI			
MPRC105	Mace	635,501	6,440,770	323	NSI			
MPRC106	Mace	635,496	6,440,761	322	NSI			
MPRC107	Mace	635,491	6,440,752	322	NSI			
MPRC108	Mace	635,486	6,440,743	322	NSI			
MPRC109	Mace	635,482	6,440,735	322	NSI			
MPRC110	Mace	635,477	6,440,728	322	NSI			
MPRC111	Mace	635,472	6,440,720	322	NSI			
MPRC112	Mace	635,466	6,440,709	323	NSI			
MPRC113	Mace	635,461	6,440,701	323	NSI			
MPRC114	Mace	635,457	6,440,693	323	NSI			
MPRC115	Mace	635,452	6,440,684	323	NSI			
MPRC116	Mace	635,447	6,440,676	322	NSI			
MPRC117	Mace	635,442	6,440,667	322	NSI			
MPRC118	Mace	635,437	6,440,658	322	NSI			
MPRC119	Mace	635,422	6,440,632	322	NSI			
MPRC120	Mace	635,417	6,440,623	322	NSI			
MPRC121	Mace	635,411	6,440,614	322	NSI			

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 via 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 via diamond drill rig, HQ core collected from surface. 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 which is deemed fit for purpose.
	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 20cm.
	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	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 and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 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 recover 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.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 and density measurements are also used to assist this logging. All 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, gyro 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 is 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. All core samples from the drilling have been geologically logged and the geological data recorded in the drill database.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 intended to provide geological, structural and mineralisation information in a new area of interest.
	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 price 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. 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 the half core sample size is considered fit-for-purpose. The choice of HQ core was made to provide a large mass sample as economical for the drill hole.
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-

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 a Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 20 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 is used as indicative and is therefore 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 yet 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 has 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 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 test the mineralisation of the Mace prospect and define a resource. The holes are positioned to test for mineralisation at a hole spacing of 10m and lines spaced 80m. Four diamond holes were planned to test the lithological understanding of gravity anomaly 8 to the north of the Tampia Deposit. Each hole was a standalone hole not related to each other.
	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 appropriate to establish geological and or grade continuity as the holes are spaced 10m apart and lines are 80m apart. This drilling is intended for mineral resource estimation. Infill drilling at closer 40m spaced lines will be undertaken if necessary. The diamond drilled holes are standalone holes and will not to be used for resource estimation purposes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There has been no sample compositing.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 lithology is clay the structural orientation is thought to be horizontal and vertical holes are planned to drill perpendicular to mineralisation. 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.
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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 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).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 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° - 80° dependant on the hole requirements. 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. 11m at 13.9 g/t Au from 7m (including 1m at 144 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*	Due to the clay lithology the vertical RC holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of mineralisation. and it is interpreted they intersections represent true widths. The diamond holes were designed to collect geological information. 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').	Due to the clay lithology the vertical RC holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of mineralisation. and it is interpreted they intersections represent 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 2 shows 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 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 Mace prospect and complete infill resource drilling of a selected area of the Tampia Gold resource.
	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 in and around the Mace Prospect in holes on the end of drill lines (Figure 2).