ASX/Media Announcement

26 April 2016

VHMS TARGET IDENTIFIED AT DEPTH AT RED BORE

Thundelarra is pleased to announce that it has identified an exciting VHMS target at depth at Red Bore. The latest diamond drilling confirms the geological setting for VHMS ("volcanic-hosted massive sulphide") mineralisation. The rock types, geochemistry, structures and the relationships between each of these factors has combined with re-interpretation of earlier gravity data to identify this target.

Highlights:

- ***Re-processed gravity data has revealed a target at 500m+ below surface, centred about 170m NW of Gossan. Possible interpretations include:***
  - ***a lens of VHMS (massive sulphides);***
  - ***a major feeder for the Gossan mineralisation;***
  - ***a fold nose of mineralised volcaniclastics; or***
  - ***a plug of mineralised mafic intrusion (basal gabbro?).***
- ***Detailed petrography confirms the setting has potential for VHMS***
- ***Further similarities to the Monty VHMS deposit confirmed: host sequence at Red Bore is bounded above and below by dolerite sills, as at Monty.***
- ***Approval to test this target in the June Quarter is currently underway.***

Gold:

- ***PoWs approved for Mooloogool and Garden Gully prospects***
- ***HPAs (Heritage Agreements) signed by Traditional Owners***
- ***Heritage clearance discussions underway to gain access to explore***
- ***Drilling to commence upon completion of statutory processes***

CEO Tony Lofthouse expressed immense satisfaction with progress at Red Bore. Technical rigour has been the key to exploration since restarting in April 2014, continually improving the geological model and helping direct exploration towards what we believe will be a discovery.

"Doolgunna is the place to be for VHMS exploration at the moment. Discoveries like Monty assist all the local explorers and the similarities we are seeing at Red Bore to both De Grussa and Monty promise much for our future exploration. The deep gravity target just north-west of Gossan, in the correct suite of rocks bounded by dolerite sills above and below, like at Monty, has us all very excited about the next stage of drilling, which we are planning now for the June Quarter."

The Red Bore project, 90%-owned by Thundelarra, is a two square kilometre granted Mining Licence (M52/597) located in Western Australia's Doolgunna region (Figure1).

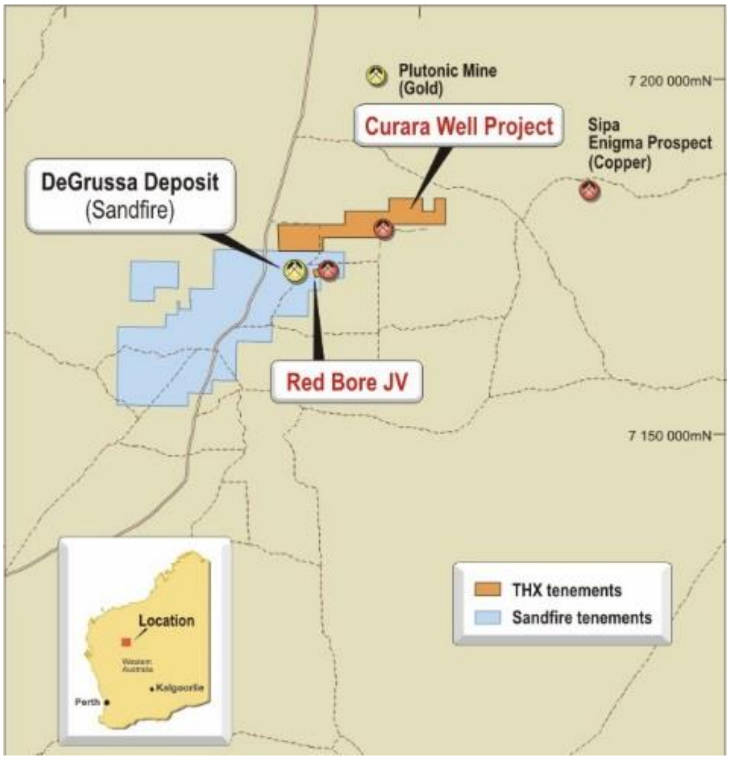

Figure 1. Location map of Red Bore and Curara Well Projects showing proximity to DeGrussa copper-gold mine (Sandfire Resources NL). Scale: grid spacing is 30 km.

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	Licence
TRBD010	735074	7172384	575m	217m	-65°	189°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBD011	735036	7172342	575m	195m	-60°	0°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBD012	735920	7172537	580m	292m	-83°	177°	Gossan	M52/597
TRBC107	735067	7172249	575m	211m	-60°	010°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBC108	735129	7172290	576m	168m	-60°	330°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBC109	735057	7172434	574m	157m	-60°	347°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBC110	736088	7172315	574m	115m	-60°	338°	Unnamed	M52/597
TRBC111	736407	7172585	574m	163m	-60°	358°	Jaspilite	M52/597
TRBD013	735025	7172259	575m	506.6m	-75°	021°	Impaler	M52/597
TRBD014	735830	7172443	580m	490.7m	-75°	049°	Gossan	M52/597

Table 1. Details of the holes drilled in this programme at Red Bore. "TRBD" denotes diamond holes; "TRBC" are Reverse Circulation holes. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. The azimuth column records the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

The programme had four main objectives:

- To improve the understanding, and to test for extensions, of the Impaler mineralisation by diamond drilling. It was hoped that core samples would give clearer geological information from the zones where earlier reverse circulation drilling had encountered broken ground;
- To improve the understanding of the mineralisation at depth at Gossan;
- To re-visit the Jaspilite target to the east of Gossan that was previously tested by RC;
- To re-visit a target south-east of Gossan, located close to the southern tenement boundary.

This announcement provides previously unreported results from TRBC107-111 and TRBD013-014.

The presence of peperitic (Figure 2) and other textures in the core in these holes at both Impaler and Gossan provided further geological evidence that the package of Interfingered volcaniclastic sediments, basalts, plus the dolerites, ***does indeed represent a geological setting with the potential to host VHMS mineralisation***.

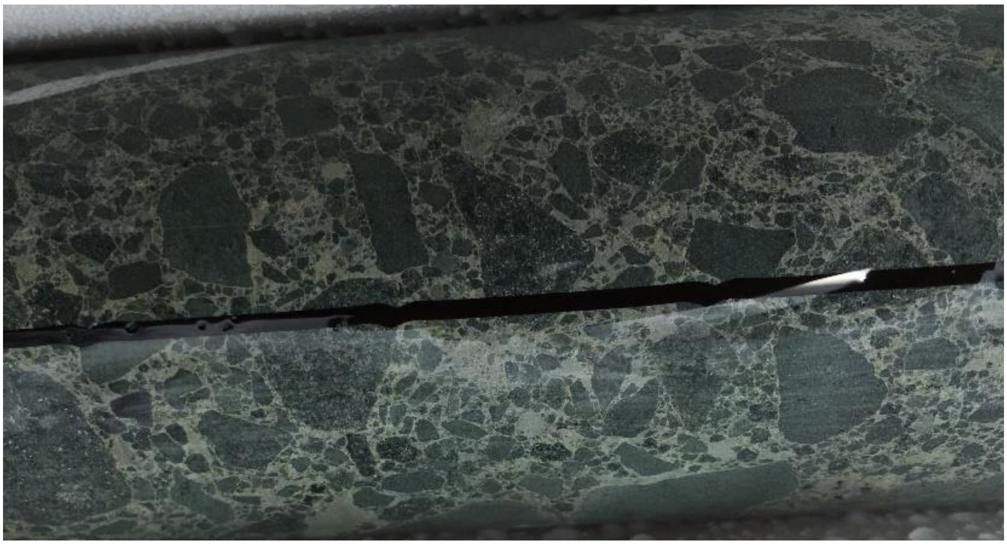

Figure 2. Peperitic texture: ~400m downhole in TRBDD013 at Impaler. Scale: core is 5cm wide.

This provided the rationale for undertaking laboratory multi-element assays to deliver greater accuracy than the readings obtained to date from hand-held XRF Analyser. These anomalous pathfinder elements (including Zn, Pb, Mo, As, Bi, Sn, Se, Ag, Au) also validate the potential for VHMS settings (refer Table 2; Appendix 1; and ASX announcement dated 29 March 2016).

VHMS Pathfinders			**Element**	**Zinc**	**Lead**	**Moly**	**Arsenic**	**Bismuth**	**Gold**
			Unit	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppb**
			Background	**100**	**35**	**0.7**	**27**	**0.4**	**80**
Anomalous cut-off (3 x background)				**300**	**100**	**2.0**	**75**	**1.0**	**250**
Hole No	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Zn**	**Pb**	**Mo**	**As**	**Bi**	**Au**
TRBC107	124	133	9m		194			6.0	
TRBC108	84	92	8m	273	158			4.1	
TRBC110	6	18	12m			5.4		0.8	
TRBD010	20.7	51	29.3m	591	262		126	2.5	
TRBD011	29	33	4m	559	858		140	7.3	
TRBD012	26	46	20m	472		24.1		1.4	538
	66	75	9m	279		10.8			559
TRBD013	279	291	12m					1.4	
	394	397	3m	296				1.0	

Table 2. Significant drill intercepts of anomalous VHMS pathfinder elements. See Appendix 1 for all assays.

This programme intersected the first primary copper mineralisation, displaying representative VHMS-style characteristics, seen at Impaler (Figures 2, 3, 4). The copper-gold-silver mineralisation previously reported there has been secondary / supergene in nature.

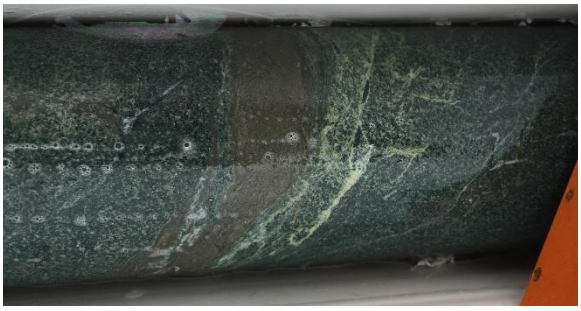

Figure 3. 395m in TRBDD013 at Impaler. Primary sulphide fiamme in volcaniclastics.

Figure 4. 399m in TRBDD013 at Impaler. Primary sulphide, possibly remobilised.

The structural interpretation around Impaler (Figure 5), together with the geological information from hole TRBDD013, indicates that the package of rocks at depth is in the correct setting for the VHMS mineralisation sought. The volcaniclastics displaying peperitic textures, together with the footwall dolerite and the syngenetic sulphides observed, all augur well for the next stages of exploration. Figure 6 presents a cross-section summarising the current interpretation.

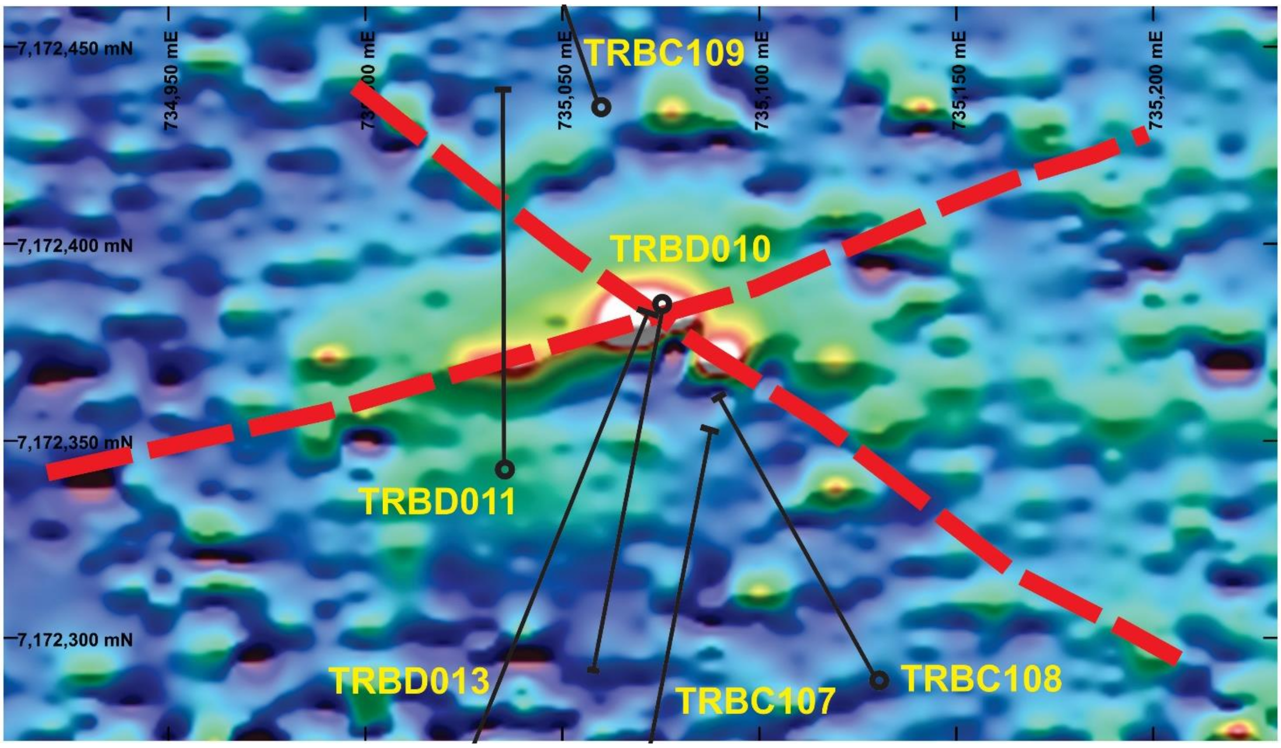

Figure 5. Impaler ground magnetics anomalies with drill collars, hole traces and interpreted structures.

The broken ground and faulting encountered in the first two diamond holes of the programme (TRBD011 and 012) at Impaler meant that these holes did not deliver all the data we had sought.

TRBD010, 011 at Impaler and TRBD012 at Gossan were reported and discussed in the previous announcement dated 29 March 2016. A further five RC holes and two diamond holes were drilled in the second part of the programme (Figures 5, 7). The RC holes principally targeted further shallow magnetic targets delineated in the detailed ground magnetic survey carried out in 2015.

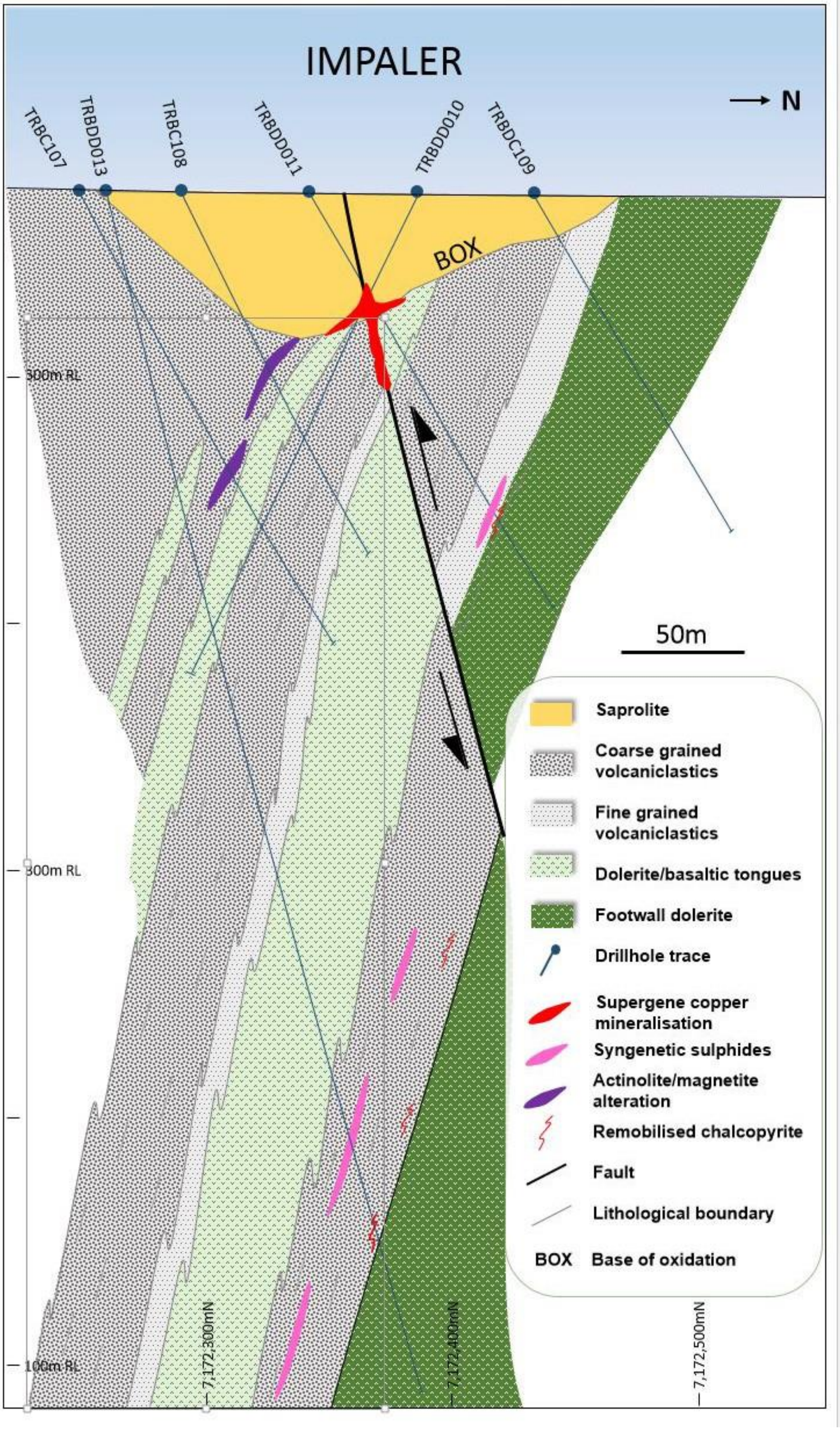

Figure 6. Impaler: interpretative cross section looking west.

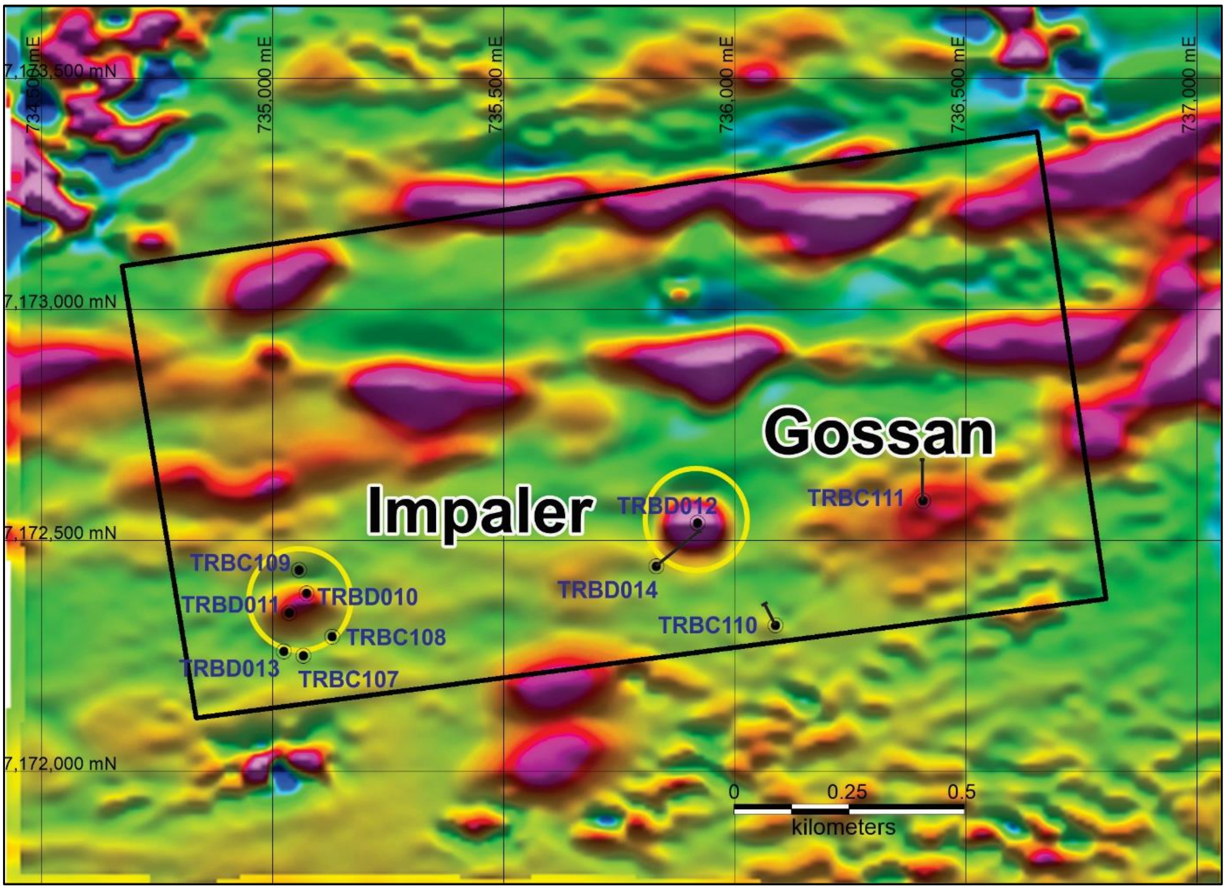

Figure 7. Drillhole collar locations on RTP aeromagnetic image.

TBRD014 beneath Gossan (Figure 7) also encountered rocks at depth with similar characteristics to those at Impaler: peperitic textures, syngenetic sulphides (Figure 8) and geochemical signatures typical of VHMS settings.

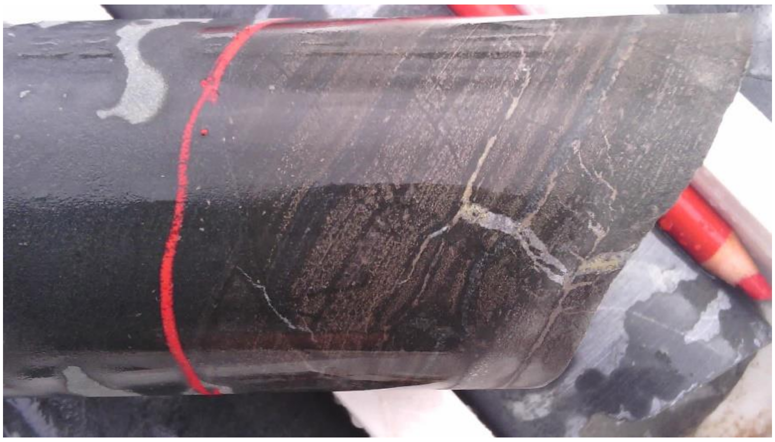

Figure 8. 321m in TRBD014 at Gossan. Syngenetic fine grained sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite, ± chalcopyrite). Scale: core is 5cm across.

The new geological data has allowed us to reinterpret the geological model. The "pipes" at Gossan may be remobilised sulphides from a source at depth. This does not change the prospectivity of the model: the existence of primary chalcopyrite near surface, whether an intrusive "pipe" or remobilised in a structurally controlled location, still indicates a primary source at depth. The revised model in cross section (Figure 9) shows the potential for repetitions of the Gossan mineralisation: further high grade pods in similar structural positions to the one already identified; while also indicating the existence of a source at depth that is still the ultimate target of our exploration programmes.

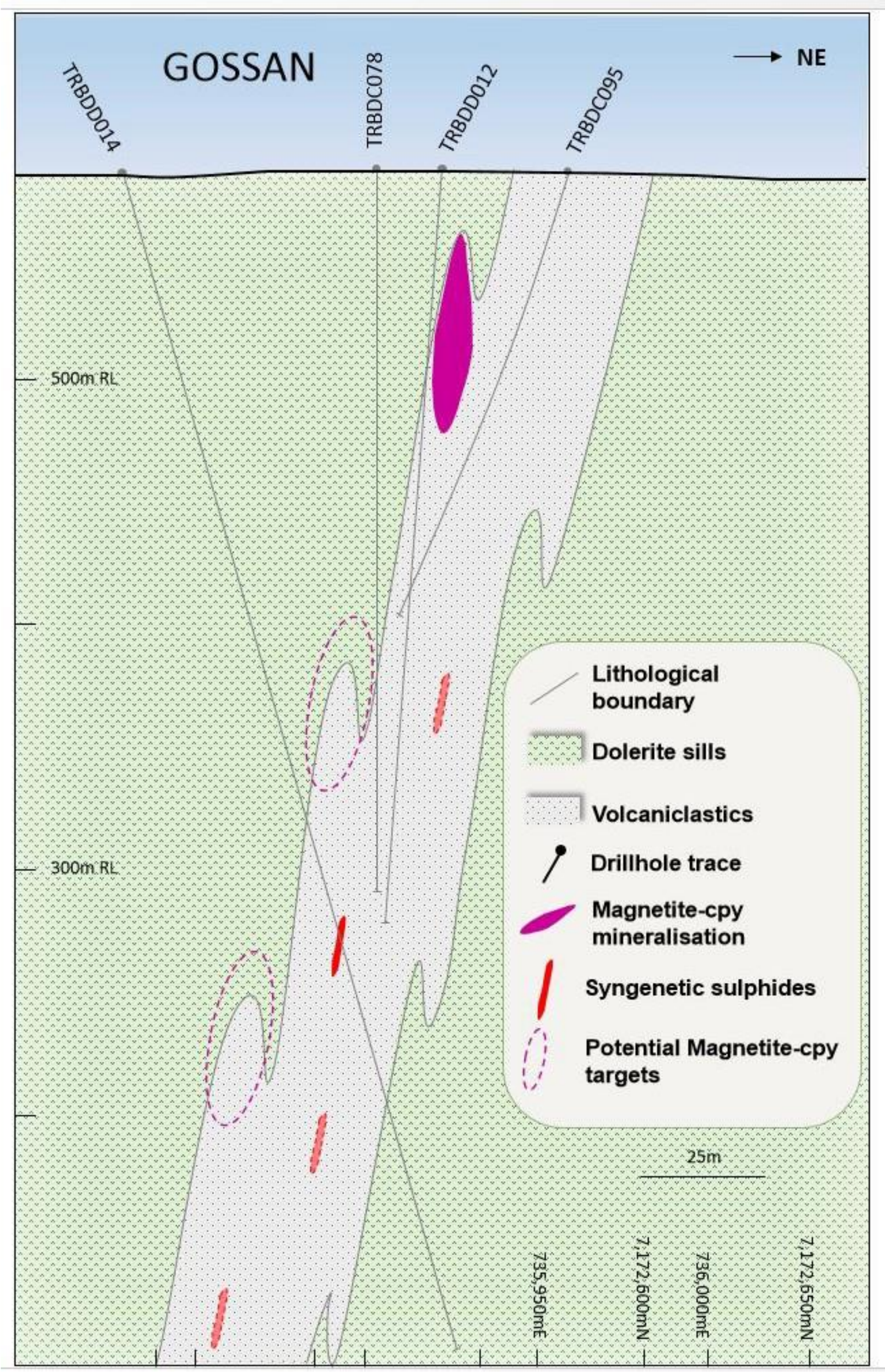

Figure 9. Gossan: interpretative cross section looking north-west.

As previously reported, the refinement of the ground gravity data originally collected in 2010 has delineated a strong localised gravity feature centred approximately 170m north-west of Gossan and at a depth of more than 500m (Figure 12). This is highly significant in the context of the revised geological model at Gossan.

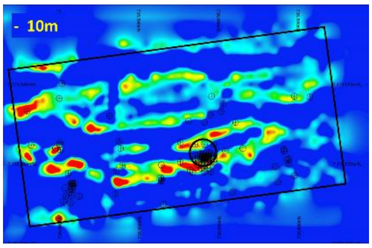

Figure 10. Gravity: slice at -10m

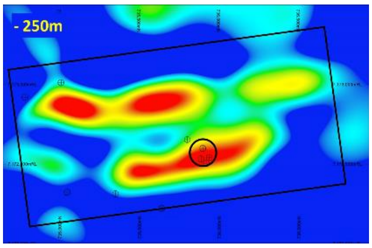

Figure 11. Gravity image at -250m

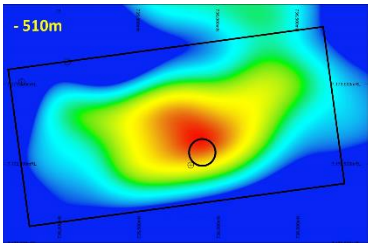

Figure12. Gravity image at -510m

These gravity "slices" show how the east-west higher density features at surface (Figure 10) which are dolerite sills, coalesce into two as you go deeper (-250m in Figure 11) and then appear to become a single gravity high at depth (-510m in Figure 12). The black circle represents the approximate location of the Gossan prospect.

The significance of this reprocessed gravity data has grown with the additional information obtained from TRBDD013 and TRBDD014, which show that ***the prospective package of Narracoota volcaniclastic rocks displaying peperitic textures lies between two doleritic sills that effectively act as footwall and hanging wall***. The entire package appears to have been strongly compressed and folded by the regional tectonism and also subjected to significant faulting.

A significant further development in the understanding of the regional VHMS setting was revealed in the Sandfire / Talisman announcement of the maiden ore resource at Monty (13 April 2016), where they stated that ***"The host sequence is bounded both above, and below, by dolerite sills"***. This observation, reached independently by the team at Monty, adds further weight to Thundelarra's model and to the significance of the results of these recent drillholes.

The presence at Red Bore of a compressed package of volcaniclastic rocks of the Narracoota, with interfingered tongues of basaltic / andesitic rocks and peperitic textures, and a geochemical signature characteristic of VHMS settings, bounded above and below by dolerite sills, demonstrates that Red Bore is in the right setting to host Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphides. Add to this the presence at Gossan of primary massive chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) mineralisation and Red Bore is exhibiting all the ingredients to host a significant body of massive sulphides.

The gravity target now becomes the priority.

To help define the best target location in the most cost-effective way, we are currently planning to drill several deep Reverse Circulation pre-collars. The geology revealed in each will then afford us a choice of which hole(s) to continue with diamond tails.

Our interpretation of the gravity anomaly suggests a number of possible causes:

- A lens of VHMS (massive sulphides);
- A potential major feeder for the mineralisation already identified at Red Bore;
- A synform keel of mineralised volcaniclastics above a dolerite sill displaying a high density contrast feature; or
- A plug of a mafic intrusion (gabbro?) source rock that could potentially be mineralised.

Any one of these outcomes would be extremely positive, which is why it is extremely important that the target is defined carefully and drill tested as effectively as possible.

Hole summaries:

Holes **TRBC107** and **TRBC108** intersected a fine-grained magnetic mafic rock at Impaler that did not display any visible sulphides, but the chemical analyses show anomalous copper, arsenic, gold, silver, zinc, lead, selenium and tin values (Appendix 1).

Mineralogical analyses and thin section petrographic inspection indicates the possibility that VHMS style of mineralisation deeper within the volcaniclastic / peperitic pile of sediments has in places been remobilised by high temperature fluids. This is consistent with the geological evidence observed in other holes.

TRBC109 was drilled to test the volcaniclastic sequence and the inferred footwall doleritic sill to the north of Impaler. The contact was intercepted at about 27m downhole. Several volcaniclastic sequences were intersected below 100m and 150m, but no anomalism was detected in this position.

TRBC110 was designed to test the contact between the Narracoota Volcanics and the Karalundi Formation immediately south-east of Gossan. The prominent quartzite ridge of the Karalundi Formation at the south of the tenement appears to be affected by a reverse fault system and north-west trending transfer faults. The hole pierced the contact at about 92m downhole, where copper anomalism was detected (1m at 0.15% Cu), but unfortunately the hole was cut short due to technical issues. Subsequent DHTEM surveying has detected a weak conductor sub-parallel to the hole. Another hole will be included in a subsequent programme to test this inferred conductive zone.

The Jaspilite Prospect to the east of Gossan was tested by one hole **TRBC111**. It was targeting a magnetic anomaly outlined by the detailed ground magnetic survey. The hole intersected strongly magnetic pisolitic laterite from 6-15m downhole over the volcaniclastic rocks of the Narracoota Volcanics. This laterite appears to explain the magnetic anomaly as no mineralisation was encountered in this hole and the DHTEM survey did not detect any off-hole conductors.

A further two deeper diamond holes were also drilled: one below Gossan and one below Impaler.

TRBDD13 was collared further to the south-west (Figures 5, 7) in order to intersect the structural position significantly below the base of oxidation, thus affording a greater probability of obtaining the high core recovery and quality structural and geological data that we were seeking. The hole was highly successful in this respect, delivering very significant geological information: it intersected a peperitic-textured volcaniclastic sequence containing tongues of basaltic / doleritic material below 270m. Also an alteration zone containing tremolite, carbonate, chlorite and epidote was intersected at ~280m downhole. Although no sulphides were noted in this alteration zone, clear syngenetic VHMS-style of mineralisation was intersected between 380m - 420m downhole (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Syngenetic sulphides in TRBD013 at 412m downhole.

Assay results from this interval have returned anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, selenium, lead and tin values (Appendix 1), including 1m at 0.40% Cu from 398m. Microscopy identified gold grains within euhedral pyrite crystals at 391.7m (Figure 14). Remobilised chalcopyrite, presenting in the form of stylolites, was observed close to the footwall dolerite sill at 446m downhole (Figure 15).

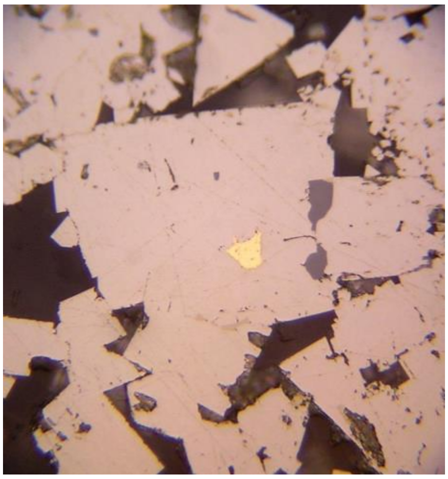

Figure 14. TRBD013 at 391.7m: photo-micrograph of gold inclusion in pyrite.

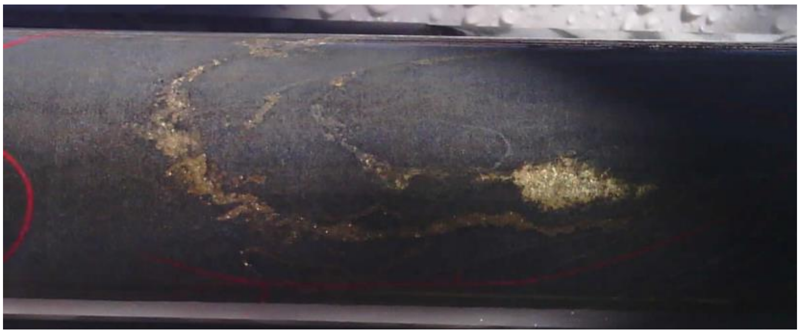

Figure 15: Remobilised chalcopyrite at 446m downhole in TRBD013.

These features are all highly significant in the context of the local mineralisation setting. They add further validation to the model indicating the presence of a VHMS-style environment at Impaler.

TRBDD114, drilled in a north-easterly direction below Gossan, was also highly successful, delivering a package of volcaniclastics displaying peperitic textures from 280m to 390m downhole. The lower part of the sequence exhibited elevated copper values. Syngenetic / remobilised sulphides were observed at 321m downhole (Figure 8), associated with carbonate / sericite alteration. The main sulphides were identified as pyrrhotite, with chalcopyrite also noted.

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Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results. Assay methods: ICP-OES and ICP-MS after four-acid digest. Holes and intervals not shown below were either not sampled or reported Cu averaging <150ppm across the interval.

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results		
				Copper Cu (ppm)	Gold Au (ppm)	Silver Ag (ppm)
TRBC107	124	125	1	37	0.0	0.1
TRBC107	125	126	1	171	0.1	0.1
TRBC107	126	127	1	50	0.0	0.1
TRBC107	127	128	1	188	0.0	0.4
TRBC107	128	129	1	194	0.0	0.1
TRBC107	129	130	1	132	0.0	0.1
TRBC107	130	131	1	202	0.1	0.1
TRBC107	131	132	1	186	0.1	0.2
TRBC107	132	133	1	215	0.0	BDL
TRBC107	144	145	1	186	0.0	BDL
TRBC107	145	146	1	158	0.0	BDL
TRBC108	84	85	1	51	0.0	0.1
TRBC108	85	86	1	41	0.0	0.1
TRBC108	86	87	1	3	0.0	0.1
TRBC108	87	88	1	244	0.0	0.2
TRBC108	88	89	1	232	0.0	0.4
TRBC108	89	90	1	296	0.1	1.1
TRBC108	90	91	1	286	0.0	1.1
TRBC108	91	92	1	121	0.0	0.3
TRBC108	154	155	1	175	0.0	0.1
TRBC109	26	27	1	135	0.0	0.1
TRBC109	27	28	1	185	0.0	0.1
TRBC109	28	29	1	186	0.0	0.1
TRBC109	101	102	1	178	0.0	0.1
TRBC109	117	118	1	156	0.0	BDL
TRBC110	7	8	1	162	0.0	0.1
TRBC110	18	19	1	159	0.0	0.4
TRBC110	92	93	1	1,464	0.0	BDL
TRBC110	93	94	1	425	0.0	BDL
TRBC110	94	95	1	330	0.0	BDL
TRBC111	6	7	1	167	0.0	BDL
TRBC111	14	15	1	199	0.0	0.1
TRBC111	38	39	1	180	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	279	280	1	172	0.1	BDL
TRBDD13	289	290	1	136	0.1	BDL
TRBDD13	290	291	1	222	0.2	0.1
TRBDD13	369	370	1	179	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	381	382	1	157	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	384	385	1	139	0.0	0.2
TRBDD13	385	386	1	181	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	386	387	1	144	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	387	388	1	160	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	388	389	1	163	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	389	390	1	146	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	390	391	1	174	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	391	392	1	245	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	392	393	1	224	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	393	394	1	212	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	394	395	1	261	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	395	396	1	611	0.1	0.2
TRBDD13	396	397	1	253	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	397	398	1	177	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	398	399	1	4,055	0.1	0.9
TRBDD13	399	400	1	1,363	0.0	0.4

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results		
				Copper Cu (ppm)	Gold Au (ppm)	Silver Ag (ppm)
TRBDD13	400	401	1	466	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	401	402	1	886	0.0	0.2
TRBDD13	402	403	1	220	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	403	404	1	268	0.0	0.2
TRBDD13	404	405	1	183	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	405	406	1	124	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	406	407	1	74	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	407	408	1	193	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	408	409	1	146	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	409	410	1	108	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	410	411	1	70	0.0	0.2
TRBDD13	411	412	1	200	0.1	0.1
TRBDD13	458	459	1	152	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	459	460	1	202	0.0	0.1
TRBDD13	460	461	1	197	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	461	462	1	173	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	462	463	1	28	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	463	464	1	84	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	464	465	1	199	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	465	466	1	186	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	466	467	1	144	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	467	468	1	225	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	468	469	1	245	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	469	470	1	41	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	470	471	1	150	0.0	BDL
TRBDD13	471	472	1	213	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	316	317	1	184	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	317	318	1	159	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	321	322	1	173	0.1	BDL
TRBDD14	364	365	1	66	0.0	0.1
TRBDD14	365	366	1	209	0.0	0.1
TRBDD14	366	367	1	410	0.0	0.2
TRBDD14	367	368	1	121	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	368	369	1	59	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	369	370	1	374	0.0	0.1
TRBDD14	370	371	1	18	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	371	372	1	10	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	372	373	1	52	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	373	374	1	170	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	374	375	1	162	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	375	376	1	172	0.0	BDL
TRBDD14	378	379	1	155	0.0	0.1
TRBDD14	387	388	1	152	0.0	BDL

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results						
				Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Se ppm
TRBC107	124	125	1	162	28	1.1	6	17	0.19	BDL
TRBC107	125	126	1	107	35	0.6	53	18	6.74	0.8
TRBC107	126	127	1	101	61	0.5	60	15	5.21	0.7
TRBC107	127	128	1	106	630	0.6	59	19	8.1	0.5
TRBC107	128	129	1	93	149	0.8	79	20	7.13	0.5
TRBC107	129	130	1	95	142	0.8	82	13	7.32	BDL
TRBC107	130	131	1	83	167	0.8	94	14	8.29	BDL
TRBC107	131	132	1	105	337	0.6	59	18	7.02	0.7
TRBC107	132	133	1	84	198	0.8	24	25	4.44	0.6
TRBC107	144	145	1	97	2	0.9	1	18	-0.01	BDL
TRBC107	145	146	1	102	3	1	1	16	0.04	BDL
TRBC108	83	84	1	191	37	0.8	3	25	0.03	0.8
TRBC108	84	85	1	326	52	0.6	3	26	0.17	0.5
TRBC108	85	86	1	370	58	0.4	5	58	0.38	1.3
TRBC108	86	87	1	381	42	0.9	9	44	0.46	BDL
TRBC108	87	88	1	277	43	0.7	50	34	4.45	1.2
TRBC108	88	89	1	220	160	0.8	75	34	7.34	0.7
TRBC108	89	90	1	189	480	0.9	77	31	10.02	0.7
TRBC108	90	91	1	217	319	1	50	34	7.69	3.3
TRBC108	91	92	1	203	113	0.6	24	39	2.58	0.5
TRBC108	154	155	1	142	6	1.6	1	4	-0.01	BDL
TRBC109	26	27	1	99	4	0.2	1	5	0.09	BDL
TRBC109	27	28	1	107	6	0.2	1	4	0.08	BDL
TRBC109	28	29	1	124	3	0.3	1	3	0.05	BDL
TRBC109	101	102	1	89	4	0.6	0	2	-0.01	BDL
TRBC109	117	118	1	92	1	0.6	0	5	-0.01	BDL
TRBC110	6	7	1	31	13	5.9	4	16	0.65	0.6
TRBC110	7	8	1	110	24	8.8	4	27	0.67	2
TRBC110	8	9	1	37	28	4.5	4	15	0.81	1
TRBC110	9	10	1	30	23	7.6	3	9	0.74	0.7
TRBC110	10	11	1	31	26	7.3	3	8	1.2	0.6
TRBC110	11	12	1	48	22	7.8	3	17	0.83	1
TRBC110	12	13	1	37	17	5	3	21	0.61	0.6
TRBC110	13	14	1	142	19	2.7	3	8	0.58	BDL
TRBC110	14	15	1	36	25	3.9	3	9	0.66	0.6
TRBC110	15	16	1	28	37	5.5	3	15	1.44	0.8
TRBC110	16	17	1	23	49	3	4	13	1.29	0.8
TRBC110	17	18	1	31	42	2.9	3	11	0.71	BDL
TRBC110	18	19	1	92	85	1.4	1	4	0.67	BDL
TRBC110	92	93	1	155	2	1.5	1	11	0.72	2
TRBC110	93	94	1	156	1	0.5	1	3	0.44	0.9
TRBC110	94	95	1	109	2	0.8	0	13	0.47	0.6
TRBC111	6	7	1	28	5	1	2	8	0.44	1.0
TRBC111	13	14	1	46	19	0.5	4	3	0.94	0.8
TRBC111	14	15	1	63	29	0.4	4	2	0.8	BDL
TRBC111	31	32	1	83	19	4.4	8	2	0.38	BDL
TRBC111	32	33	1	73	16	0.3	5	1	0.36	BDL
TRBC111	33	34	1	72	18	0.4	6	1	1.26	BDL
TRBC111	34	35	1	52	14	0.4	5	1	0.52	BDL
TRBC111	35	36	1	41	12	0.4	5	1	0.52	BDL
TRBC111	36	37	1	42	14	0.4	5	1	0.46	BDL
TRBC111	37	38	1	56	11	0.4	5	1	0.4	BDL
TRBC111	38	39	1	49	11	0.4	5	1	0.25	BDL
TRBDD13	279	280	1	78	63	0.4	29	5	2.51	0.8
TRBDD13	280	281	1	85	53	0.3	17	7	1.68	BDL
TRBDD13	281	282	1	88	67	0.3	39	6	3.26	BDL
TRBDD13	282	283	1	75	59	0.3	7	6	1.45	0.6
TRBDD13	283	284	1	77	34	0.3	6	5	0.83	BDL
TRBDD13	284	285	1	71	43	0.3	5	10	0.78	BDL

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results						
				Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Se ppm
TRBDD13	285	286	1	79	20	0.2	2	16	0.25	BDL
TRBDD13	286	287	1	78	36	0.3	4	10	0.59	BDL
TRBDD13	287	288	1	84	31	0.3	5	8	0.62	BDL
TRBDD13	288	289	1	82	38	0.2	4	5	0.61	BDL
TRBDD13	289	290	1	82	40	0.4	10	4	1.69	0.6
TRBDD13	290	291	1	80	52	0.8	13	9	2.77	1
TRBDD13	384	385	1	91	9	0.2	1	7	0.21	BDL
TRBDD13	385	386	1	92	10	0.2	1	7	0.25	BDL
TRBDD13	386	387	1	88	4	0.2	1	10	0.06	BDL
TRBDD13	387	388	1	89	3	0.3	1	15	0.04	0.6
TRBDD13	388	389	1	90	4	0.3	1	13	0.05	BDL
TRBDD13	389	390	1	95	3	0.3	1	16	0.04	BDL
TRBDD13	390	391	1	119	13	0.3	1	21	0.29	BDL
TRBDD13	391	392	1	159	11	0.5	2	28	0.27	0.8
TRBDD13	392	393	1	183	9	0.2	1	23	0.15	0.8
TRBDD13	393	394	1	154	9	0.2	1	22	0.17	BDL
TRBDD13	394	395	1	218	16	0.2	3	20	0.46	0.6
TRBDD13	395	396	1	283	10	0.4	2	23	1.6	1.3
TRBDD13	396	397	1	387	9	0.4	2	18	0.87	0.7
TRBDD13	397	398	1	138	5	0.3	1	15	0.1	BDL
TRBDD13	398	399	1	150	15	2.3	1	22	0.88	9
TRBDD13	399	400	1	113	8	1.1	1	13	0.07	1.7
TRBDD13	400	401	1	107	6	0.6	1	18	0.04	0.7
TRBDD13	401	402	1	104	9	0.4	1	18	1.22	2.2
TRBDD13	402	403	1	114	6	0.2	1	7	0.35	BDL
TRBDD13	403	404	1	160	45	0.5	2	11	0.5	0.8
TRBDD13	404	405	1	176	52	0.3	2	14	0.03	0.6
TRBDD13	405	406	1	165	23	0.2	3	15	0.03	BDL
TRBDD13	406	407	1	145	7	0.1	1	14	0.03	BDL
TRBDD13	407	408	1	135	7	0.3	1	11	0.4	BDL
TRBDD13	408	409	1	125	19	0.3	3	10	0.49	BDL
TRBDD13	409	410	1	127	10	0.3	4	4	0.65	BDL
TRBDD13	410	411	1	93	14	0.3	4	3	0.74	BDL
TRBDD13	411	412	1	107	21	0.8	12	6	2.1	1.2
TRBDD13	458	459	1	97	4	0.2	0	4	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	459	460	1	98	3	0.2	0	2	0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	460	461	1	96	5	0.2	0	3	-0.01	0.6
TRBDD13	461	462	1	97	11	0.2	1	3	0.01	0.5
TRBDD13	462	463	1	89	2	0.2	1	1	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	463	464	1	92	2	0.2	1	2	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	464	465	1	92	3	0.2	1	3	0.02	BDL
TRBDD13	465	466	1	94	2	0.3	1	1	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	466	467	1	94	2	0.2	1	1	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	467	468	1	86	2	0.2	1	3	-0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	468	469	1	87	3	0.5	1	2	0.02	BDL
TRBDD13	469	470	1	140	1	0.3	1	1	0.03	BDL
TRBDD13	470	471	1	136	-1	0.2	1	1	0.01	BDL
TRBDD13	471	472	1	82	2	0.4	1	3	0.01	0.5
TRBDD14	309	310	1	105	89	0.2	4	1	1.03	0.6
TRBDD14	310	311	1	94	45	0.1	4	1	0.62	BDL
TRBDD14	311	312	1	90	53	0.2	4	1	0.56	BDL
TRBDD14	312	313	1	96	72	0.1	3	1	1	BDL
TRBDD14	313	314	1	90	79	0.4	5	1	1.33	BDL
TRBDD14	314	315	1	88	74	0.3	5	1	1.4	0.6
TRBDD14	315	316	1	97	11	1	5	BDL	0.34	BDL
TRBDD14	316	317	1	100	32	0.8	9	2	1.6	BDL
TRBDD14	317	318	1	137	30	0.8	15	1	2.62	BDL
TRBDD14	318	319	1	106	8	0.1	4	1	0.44	BDL
TRBDD14	319	320	1	119	6	0.1	6	1	0.73	BDL

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Assay Results						
				Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Se ppm
TRBDD14	320	321	1	118	6	0.6	11	2	3.42	BDL
TRBDD14	321	322	1	135	22	0.5	17	4	2.91	BDL
TRBDD14	322	323	1	103	22	0.3	7	3	1.06	BDL
TRBDD14	323	324	1	90	55	0.3	5	6	0.82	BDL
TRBDD14	324	325	1	96	83	0.8	4	15	1.34	0.5
TRBDD14	325	326	1	88	18	0.2	5	7	0.41	BDL
TRBDD14	326	327	1	105	39	0.8	4	17	0.66	BDL
TRBDD14	327	328	1	92	75	1.2	4	12	1.25	BDL
TRBDD14	364	365	1	108	29	0.4	2	14	0.34	0.7
TRBDD14	365	366	1	106	25	1.2	2	15	0.26	0.5
TRBDD14	366	367	1	175	117	6.6	2	9	0.64	2.1
TRBDD14	367	368	1	77	14	1.6	2	11	0.16	BDL
TRBDD14	368	369	1	67	11	1.2	2	9	0.14	BDL
TRBDD14	369	370	1	61	4	1.1	1	9	0.07	BDL
TRBDD14	370	371	1	56	2	1.5	1	7	0.04	BDL
TRBDD14	371	372	1	49	3	0.9	1	5	0.01	BDL
TRBDD14	372	373	1	49	4	0.3	0	13	0.01	BDL
TRBDD14	373	374	1	76	2	0.4	1	3	0.03	BDL
TRBDD14	374	375	1	77	1	0.5	1	1	0.04	BDL
TRBDD14	375	376	1	78	1	0.4	1	1	0.03	BDL

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	• This was a diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme. RC sample was collected through a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter attachment and split in even metre intervals. DD core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, with core marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a large diamond blade saw. RC drill chips (from each metre interval) and cores were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs and for core, the relevant interval was tested by hand-held XRF. All RC intervals were tested by hand-held XRF. Any reporting metal concentrations were bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Five holes were Reverse Circulation and five were diamond holes drilled by a truck-mounted Sandvik 1200 Multipurpose rig with 1150cfm/500psi Sullair compressor. Diamond core were first drilled HQ2 then changed to NQ2 when rock was competent enough. RC drill bit was 5.5 inches. Core was oriented using NQ and HQ REFLEX Ori tools.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Where moisture was encountered the sample recovery was still excellent, estimated at >80%. Sample recovery of the diamond core is recorded on blocks after each run.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Samples were collected through a cyclone and split using a rig-mounted riffle splitter. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 10 samples. Diamond drilling samples are quarter cored using a large diamond blade core saw.
	• 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 evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. The excellent sample recoveries obtained preclude any assumption of grain size bias.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Core and RC chips are being logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, structures when possible, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. Diamond core is also geotechnically logged.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Each interval of core is being photographed and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled.

	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Diamond drilling samples are half cored using a large diamond blade core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Samples were collected through a cyclone and split using a rig-mounted riffle splitter. The majority of the samples obtained were sufficiently dry for this process to be effective. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Each such sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples taken from different directions into the material for each metre interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek in Perth for Au, Ag, As, Bi, Ni, Co, Mo, Pb, Se, Sn, Te, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, S, Ti, V and Zn analysis. Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 85% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 15 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays has fallen within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm and assayed for base and precious metals using ICP-MS (silver), ICP-OES (copper) and Fire Assay (gold) following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 25g charge • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser and Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Thundelarra uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is ISO certified and conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Thundelarra in the course of its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Thundelarra.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed by the CEO prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 62S model) with a typical accuracy of ±5m. Down-hole surveys are carried out on holes exceeding 100m length with readings taken every 50m at least using a Reflex ez-track tool. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.

		• Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • These drillholes are part of follow-up programmes to improve the understanding of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation identified in previous programmes reported in 2014 and 2015 and most recently on 29 March 2016. • One metre sampling (no compositing) was applied to the Reverse Circulation drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The complexity of the local geology, which includes extensive tectonisation / faulting, means that the exact orientation of the mineralisation and controlling structures has not yet been established with confidence. One of the primary objectives of this programme is to generate additional geological data that may assist in clarifying and correctly interpreting these parameters. • The holes drilled to date are contributing valuable information that will assist in the interpretation of the attitude and geometry of the mineralisation. The normal thickness of the mineralisation is less than the length of the reported intersections. The exact conversion ratio has not yet been determined due to the complexity of the geology.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards from work programmes at Red Bore to date have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Red Bore is a granted mining licence M52/597 2 sq kms in area (2km x 1km). THX (90%) manages the project with 10% (free carried to decision to mine) partner Mr Bill Richmond. The project is located in the Doolgunna pastoral lease in the Doolgunna region of the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Regional exploration was carried out in the distant past by Western Mining. Subsequent drilling by Great Australian Resources identified a gold association with the copper mineralisation found by WMC. Mr Richmond pegged the lease over 20 years ago and entered into a JV agreement with THX in April 2010. THX conducted exploration that included mapping, rock chip sampling, geochemical surveys, and geophysical surveys, leading to several drilling campaigns until early 2012. Subsequently THX announced an indicated mineral resource (per the 2004 JORC code) on 04 May 2012 of 48,000t at 3.6% Cu and 0.4gpt Au. No additional work has been carried out on this resource since it was announced to the market.

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• THX's exploration includes gravity, induced polarisation and magnetic surveys to 2011 followed by RC and diamond drilling. A horizon interpreted to be a VMS horizon was identified containing strong copper-gold-silver associations that displayed visual and geochemical similarity to Sandfire Resources NL's DeGrussa copper-gold deposit. The drilling carried out since April 2014 established the presence of massive primary copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) and magnetite that were interpreted to be magmatic feeder "pipes" (intrusive origin) at Gossan. New geological and lithological data from this programme indicates that a VHMS origin of the mineralisation at Gossan (previously discounted) is valid and that the primary mineralisation may be remobilised from a VHMS source at depth. The Impaler mineralisation continues to exhibit characteristics of VHMS provenance. The recent discovery at Monty (~5km to the east) has provided further support for the existence of a VHMS field at Doolgunna. The possibility remains that mineralisation at Gossan and Impaler derive from a deeper-seated source. The principal objective of the current and planned future work programmes is to test new targets at depth that are consistent both with the geological setting observed in all past drillholes and also with the recent reinterpretation of historical gravity surveys, potentially leading to an as yet undiscovered larger primary source or new VHMS lens.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• The primary copper mineralisation noted in the "pipes" identified provided encouragement for future programmes as the presence of near-surface chalcopyrite indicates the presence of a primary source somewhere at depth. Whether the mineralisation is indeed in "pipes" or has been remobilised under the intense structural regime does not affect the possibility that primary source material exists at depth, and the search for such a deeper setting of primary mineralisation continues to be the main objective of future programmes. All details of the collar locations and technical parameters of each hole drilled, and assay results, are presented in Table 1 and Appendix 1. • All relevant information has been provided in this report consistent with the status of the current programme.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All summary information is presented in Table 1. Full assay data are available in Appendix 1. No cut-offs have been used in the reporting of assay results. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, a 5m intercept reported at 7.9% Cu comprises 5 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*2.45)+(1*2.22)+(1*22.00) +(1*11.49) +(1*1.10) = [39.26/5] = 7.9% • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• One of the aims of the current drill programme was to improve our understanding of the mineralisation's geometry and relationships with structural controls. Holes have been drilled at different angles to the mineralised zones (which have inconsistent orientations), so the true thicknesses of mineralisation are less than the downhole intersections. • All intercepts are reported as down hole intercepts and true widths are yet to be established. Where relevant, the abbreviations "twu" – for "true width unknown" – is used.

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.	• Drill collar locations: refer to Table 1 and to Figures 1, 5 and 7. Significant drill intercepts: refer to Table 2. For relevant cross-sectional interpretations see Figures 6 and 9.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• This announcement includes the results of all assays from intervals reporting average copper grade in excess of 150ppm, a level considered to be relevant as anomalous compared to usual background levels for volcaniclastics. As such the reporting herein is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It adds to the understanding and interpretation of the geological setting at Red Bore.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programmes.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow-up programmes will include a number of deeper RC holes, primarily around Gossan, to provide additional geological information to assist in targeting as precisely as possible the deep gravity anomaly identified to the north-west of Gossan. Deep diamond drilling is planned, either as diamond tails to the RC pre-collars or as separate diamond holes from surface, below Gossan and Impaler to test for repetitions and/or extension of the known primary mineralisation and to test the deep gravity anomaly. • The principal targets to be tested in the proposed follow-up programmes will be presented in detail when the exact targets and timing have been established.

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