THUNDELARRA

ASX/Media Announcement

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PRIMARY GOLD MINERALISATION AT LYDIA, GARDEN GULLY

Thundelarra is pleased to report assays from the scout drilling at the Lydia Prospect of the Garden Gully Gold Project. The programme intersected extensive primary gold mineralisation below the weathering profile that indicates the possible extension at depth of the high grade mineralisation previously reported from TGGRC018. This potential for significant gold mineralisation at Lydia will be tested by deep follow-up RC drilling.

Highlights:

- ***Primary gold mineralisation intersected below the weathering profile***
- ***High grade intercept (TGGRC018):*** ***7m at 24.5 gpt Au from 11m downhole***
- ***Re-sampling of the same interval:*** ***7m at 17.7 gpt Au from 11m downhole***
- ***Hole TGGRC015:*** ***6m at 2.8 gpt Au from 49m downhole***
  - ***Including*** ***2m at 8.0 gpt Au from 49m downhole***
- ***Hole TGGRC026:*** ***37m at 1.8 gpt Au from 71m downhole***
  - ***Including*** ***12m at 4.0 gpt Au from 96m downhole***

Figure 1. Primary sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite). 106-107m in hole TGGRC026 at Lydia. Assay: 3.8 gpt Au.

The high grade gold mineralisation intersected in TGGRC018 was resampled at 1m intervals and re-assayed. These re-assays confirmed the tenor of this high grade intercept that originally reported 7m at 24.5 gpt Au from 11m downhole (true width unknown), yielding an intercept of 7m at 17.7 gpt Au. This re-assay is consistent with the nuggetty nature of the gold mineralisation encountered. Two further RC holes were drilled at the Lydia prospect as part of the testing programme. TGGRC026 intersected significant primary gold mineralisation associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite sulphides (Figure 1) and reported 37m at 1.8 gpt Au from 71m-108m downhole (true width unknown), including **12m at 4.0 gpt Au from 96m-108m**.

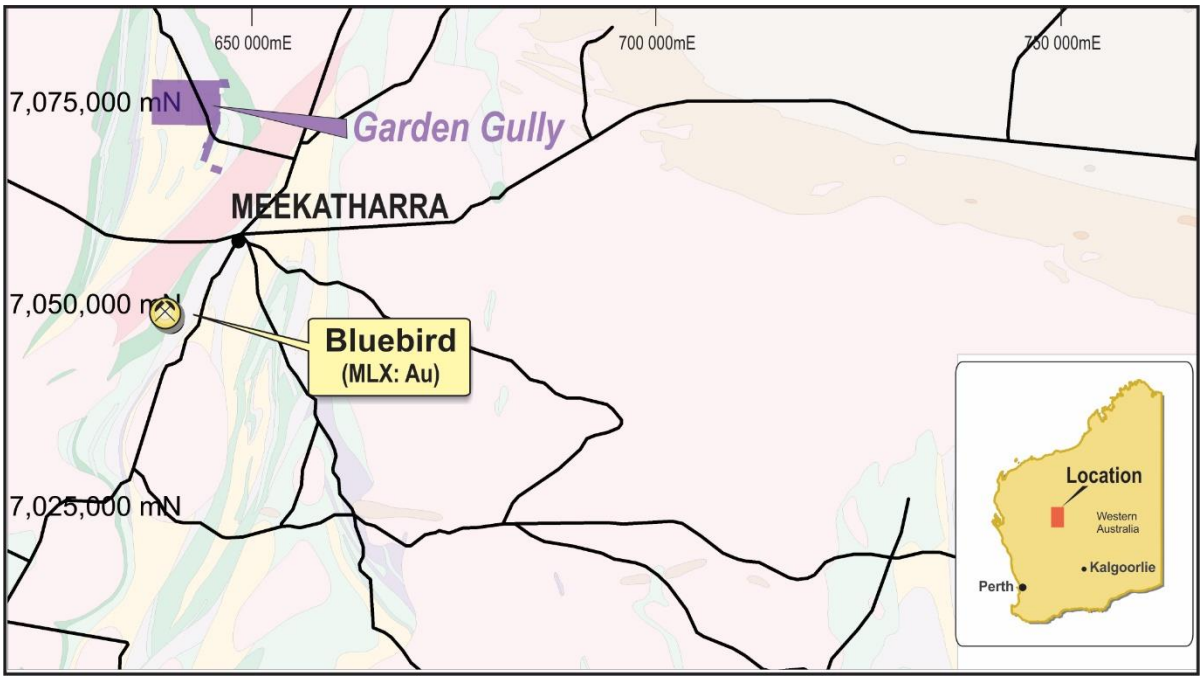

Figure 2. Garden Gully location showing proximity to local plant and infrastructure. Scale: grid spacing is 25 km.

The Garden Gully project, wholly-owned by Thundelarra, comprises 14 granted Prospecting Licences, 1 granted Exploration Licence, and one Exploration Licence application covering about 65.5 square kilometres and is located in Western Australia's Doolgunna region (Figure 2) about 20km north-west of the town of Meekatharra.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)	Comment
TGGRC014	23	30	7m	0.5	
	35	44	9m	0.5	
TGGRC015	49	55	**6m**	**2.8**	
	49	51	**2m**	**8.0**	
TGGRC017	74	75	1m	0.5	
TGGRC018	11	18	**7m**	**24.5**	**Original assay**
	11	18	**7m**	**17.8**	**Re-sampled and re-assayed**
TGGRC019	76	77	1m	0.5	
TGGRC026	48m	51m	3m	1.2	
	71m	108m	**37m**	**1.8**	
	96m	108m	**12m**	**4.0**	

Table 1. Significant drill intercepts. See Appendix 1 for all assays.

The Lydia Prospect is one of a number of prospects within the Garden Gully Project area (Figure 3).

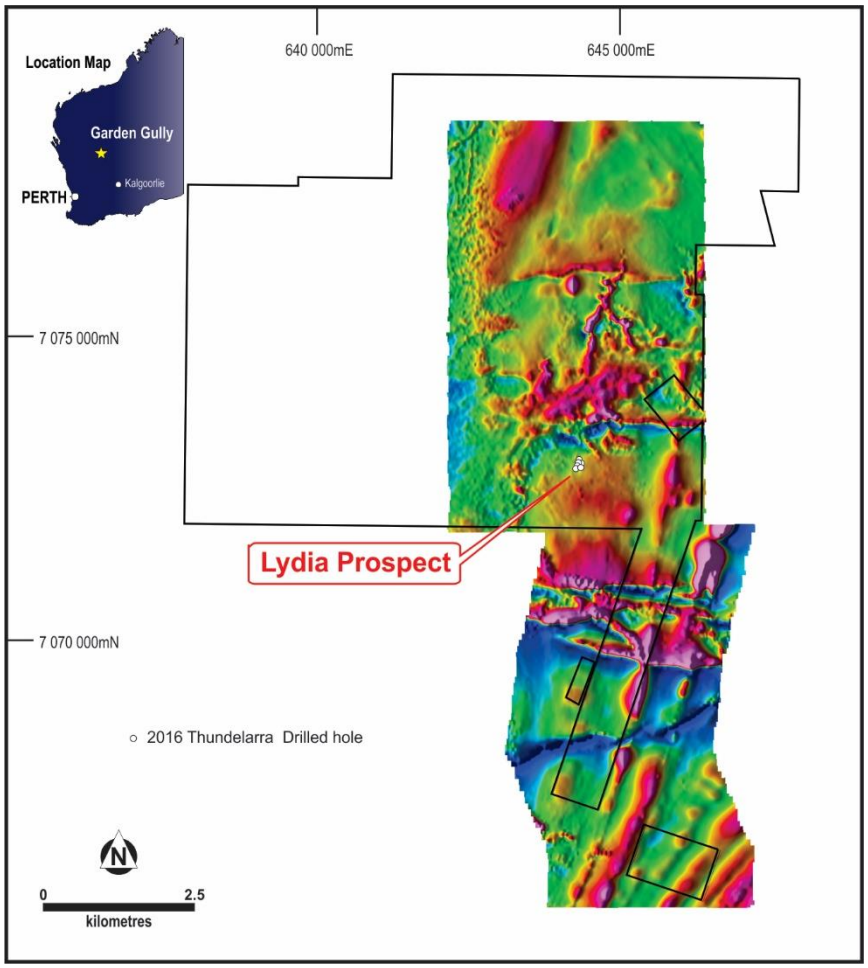

Figure 3. Lydia Prospect location in the Garden Gully Project, shown on TMI image.

Gold mineralisation was intersected in six out of the eight holes that tested only 120m of the prospective structure at Lydia. Significant drill intercepts are presented in Table 1. Drill collar locations and hole parameters are presented in Table 2.

This prospective structure consists of sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate veins within a NNE-trending shear zone hosted by mafic schists (Figure 4.)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
TGGRC014	644321	7072842	480m	75m	100º	-60º
TGGRC015	644319	7072842	480m	63m	070º	-60º
TGGRC016	644331	7072884	480m	87m	100º	-60º
TGGRC017	644330	7072884	480m	102m	100º	-60º
TGGRC018	644341	7072924	480m	96m	100º	-60º
TGGRC019	644350	7072960	480m	96m	100º	-60º
TGGRC025	644360	7072919	480m	75m	340º	-60º
TGGRC026	644357	7072833	480m	111m	320º	-60º

Table 2. Details of the holes drilled at Lydia. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. The azimuth shown is the magnetic azimuth of the drilling direction.

The major Lydia structure was previously drill tested by Julia Mines in the early 1990s with shallow holes. Numerous old workings are present along the inferred 600m long lineament. Sulphides consist mainly of pyrite and arsenopyrite and appear to form steep plunging shoots contained within a 20m wide shear zone.

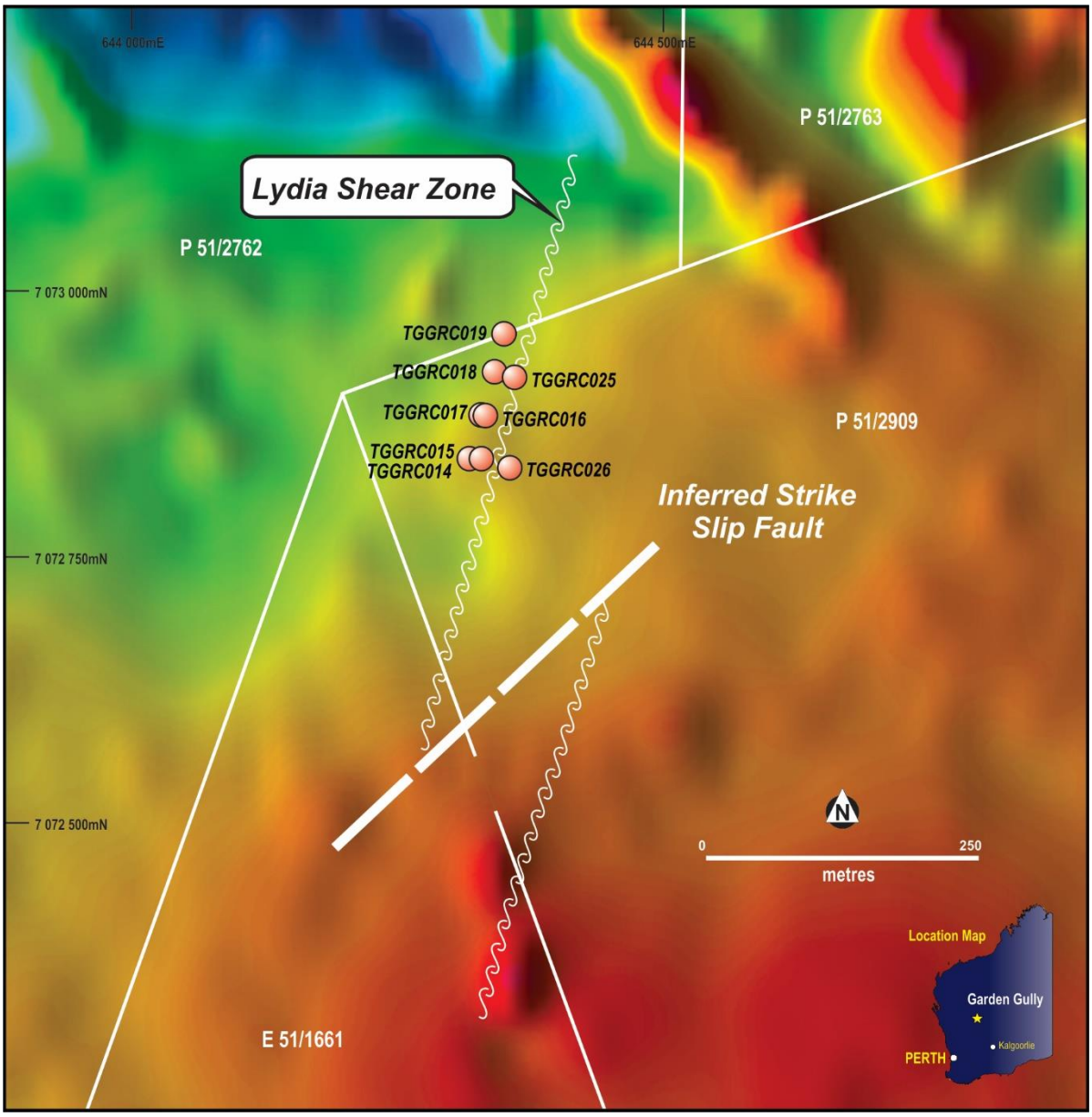

Figure 4. Lydia Prospect detail showing shear zone and THX holes drilled on TMI image.

The area lacks outcrop and is covered by transported colluvium and remnants of lateritic caps. A detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey was flown over the area by Thundelarra prior to commencing drilling, but no significant geophysical anomalism was indicated over the Lydia Prospect. Deep RC drilling will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity to follow up the potential for extensions and repetitions of the mineralisation at depth and along strike within this important mineralised corridor.

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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: Fire Assay 50g charge after Aqua Regia digest with ICP analysis.

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC014	0	4	4	0.09	*"BDL" stands for*
TGGRC014	4	6	2	0.03	*"Below Detection Limit"*
TGGRC014	6	10	4	0.04	
TGGRC014	10	11	1	0.03	
TGGRC014	11	12	1	0.03	
TGGRC014	12	13	1	0.06	
TGGRC014	13	17	4	0.03	
TGGRC014	17	18	1	0.06	
TGGRC014	18	19	1	0.02	
TGGRC014	19	20	1	0.01	
TGGRC014	20	21	1	0.05	
TGGRC014	21	22	1	0.03	
TGGRC014	22	23	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	23	24	1	0.26	
TGGRC014	24	25	1	0.30	
TGGRC014	25	26	1	0.26	
TGGRC014	26	30	4	0.64	
TGGRC014	30	34	4	0.02	
TGGRC014	34	35	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	35	37	2	0.88	
TGGRC014	37	38	1	0.76	
TGGRC014	38	39	1	0.10	
TGGRC014	39	40	1	1.33	
TGGRC014	40	41	1	0.97	
TGGRC014	41	42	1	0.26	
TGGRC014	42	43	1	0.25	
TGGRC014	43	44	1	0.40	
TGGRC014	44	45	1	0.01	
TGGRC014	45	46	1	0.05	
TGGRC014	46	47	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	47	48	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	48	49	1	BDL	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC014	49	50	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	50	51	1	0.03	
TGGRC014	51	55	4	0.16	
TGGRC014	55	56	1	0.01	
TGGRC014	56	57	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	57	61	4	0.02	
TGGRC014	61	65	4	BDL	
TGGRC014	65	68	3	BDL	
TGGRC014	68	69	1	BDL	
TGGRC014	69	72	3	BDL	
TGGRC014	72	75	3	0.03	
TGGRC015	0	5	5	0.03	
TGGRC015	5	9	4	0.04	
TGGRC015	9	13	4	0.01	
TGGRC015	13	17	4	BDL	
TGGRC015	17	21	4	0.01	
TGGRC015	21	25	4	0.15	
TGGRC015	25	29	4	0.43	
TGGRC015	29	33	4	0.06	
TGGRC015	33	37	4	0.01	
TGGRC015	37	41	4	0.06	
TGGRC015	41	44	3	BDL	
TGGRC015	44	46	2	0.02	
TGGRC015	46	47	1	0.03	
TGGRC015	47	48	1	0.01	
TGGRC015	48	49	1	BDL	
TGGRC015	49	50	1	**5.44**	49m-55m
TGGRC015	50	51	1	**10.47**	**6m @ 2.8 gpt**
TGGRC015	51	52	1	0.23	inc
TGGRC015	52	53	1	0.03	49m-51m
TGGRC015	53	54	1	0.04	**2m @ 8.0 gpt**
TGGRC015	54	55	1	0.55	
TGGRC015	55	59	4	0.01	
TGGRC015	59	63	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	0	4	4	0.05	
TGGRC016	4	8	4	0.07	
TGGRC016	8	12	4	0.06	
TGGRC016	12	16	4	0.01	
TGGRC016	16	18	2	BDL	
TGGRC016	18	19	1	0.01	
TGGRC016	19	20	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	20	21	1	0.03	
TGGRC016	21	23	2	0.01	
TGGRC016	23	25	2	BDL	
TGGRC016	25	26	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	26	28	2	BDL	
TGGRC016	28	31	3	BDL	
TGGRC016	31	35	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	35	38	3	0.02	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC016	38	40	2	BDL	
TGGRC016	40	41	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	41	42	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	42	46	4	0.01	
TGGRC016	46	48	2	BDL	
TGGRC016	48	52	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	52	56	4	0.01	
TGGRC016	56	60	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	60	64	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	64	67	3	BDL	
TGGRC016	67	68	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	68	69	1	0.02	
TGGRC016	69	70	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	70	71	1	0.01	
TGGRC016	71	72	1	0.03	
TGGRC016	72	73	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	73	74	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	74	75	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	75	76	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	76	77	1	BDL	
TGGRC016	77	81	4	0.01	
TGGRC016	81	85	4	BDL	
TGGRC016	85	87	2	BDL	
TGGRC017	0	4	4	0.16	
TGGRC017	4	6	2	0.12	
TGGRC017	6	7	1	0.03	
TGGRC017	7	8	1	0.03	
TGGRC017	8	11	3	0.01	
TGGRC017	11	14	3	0.02	
TGGRC017	14	17	3	BDL	
TGGRC017	17	18	1	BDL	
TGGRC017	18	19	1	0.15	
TGGRC017	19	23	4	0.41	
TGGRC017	23	27	4	0.04	
TGGRC017	27	30	3	0.04	
TGGRC017	30	31	1	0.03	
TGGRC017	31	32	1	0.03	
TGGRC017	32	33	1	0.15	
TGGRC017	33	34	1	0.02	
TGGRC017	34	35	1	0.12	
TGGRC017	35	39	4	BDL	
TGGRC017	39	43	4	0.01	
TGGRC017	43	47	4	BDL	
TGGRC017	47	49	2	BDL	
TGGRC017	49	50	1	BDL	
TGGRC017	50	51	1	BDL	
TGGRC017	51	55	4	BDL	
TGGRC017	55	59	4	0.02	
TGGRC017	59	64	5	BDL	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC017	64	68	4	BDL	
TGGRC017	68	72	4	0.06	
TGGRC017	72	73	1	0.07	
TGGRC017	73	74	1	0.06	
TGGRC017	74	75	1	0.47	
TGGRC017	75	80	5	0.05	
TGGRC017	80	82	2	BDL	
TGGRC017	82	83	1	0.02	
TGGRC017	83	85	2	0.03	
TGGRC017	85	86	1	0.02	
TGGRC017	86	88	2	0.02	
TGGRC017	88	90	2	0.01	
TGGRC017	90	92	2	0.01	
TGGRC017	92	93	1	0.01	
TGGRC017	93	97	4	BDL	
TGGRC017	97	100	3	0.01	
TGGRC017	100	102	2	0.04	
TGGRC018	0	5	5	0.23	
TGGRC018	5	8	3	0.19	
TGGRC018	8	9	1	0.06	
TGGRC018	8	12	4	0.09	
TGGRC018	9	10	1	0.14	
TGGRC018	10	11	1	0.05	
TGGRC018	11	12	1	**59.69**	Original samples
TGGRC018	12	13	1	**0.72**	11m-18m
TGGRC018	13	14	1	**101.42**	**7m @ 24.5 gpt**
TGGRC018	14	15	1	**7.57**	
TGGRC018	15	16	1	**1.37**	
TGGRC018	16	17	1	**0.14**	
TGGRC018	17	18	1	**0.52**	
TGGRC018	18	19	1	0.02	
TGGRC018	11	12	1	**67.42**	Re-sampled
TGGRC018	12	13	1	**9.82**	11m-18m
TGGRC018	13	14	1	**33.59**	**7m @ 17.8 gpt**
TGGRC018	14	15	1	**9.19**	
TGGRC018	15	16	1	**3.33**	
TGGRC018	16	17	1	**0.24**	
TGGRC018	17	18	1	**0.41**	
TGGRC018	18	19	1	0.31	
TGGRC018	19	20	1	0.05	
TGGRC018	20	21	1	0.06	
TGGRC018	21	22	1	0.01	
TGGRC018	22	26	4	0.06	
TGGRC018	26	30	4	0.17	
TGGRC018	30	33	3	0.13	
TGGRC018	33	34	1	0.08	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC018	34	38	4	BDL	
TGGRC018	38	42	4	0.01	
TGGRC018	42	46	4	0.02	
TGGRC018	46	50	4	0.02	
TGGRC018	50	54	4	BDL	
TGGRC018	54	55	1	0.09	
TGGRC018	55	59	4	0.03	
TGGRC018	59	63	4	0.04	
TGGRC018	63	67	4	0.04	
TGGRC018	67	68	1	0.02	
TGGRC018	68	69	1	BDL	
TGGRC018	69	70	1	0.03	
TGGRC018	70	71	1	0.03	
TGGRC018	71	72	1	0.02	
TGGRC018	72	73	1	0.02	
TGGRC018	73	74	1	0.03	
TGGRC018	74	75	1	0.03	
TGGRC018	75	76	1	BDL	
TGGRC018	76	77	1	0.02	
TGGRC018	77	78	1	BDL	
TGGRC018	78	80	2	BDL	
TGGRC018	80	81	1	0.01	
TGGRC018	81	85	4	BDL	
TGGRC018	85	89	4	BDL	
TGGRC018	89	93	4	BDL	
TGGRC018	93	96	3	0.01	
TGGRC019	0	4	4	0.05	
TGGRC019	4	6	2	0.39	
TGGRC019	6	7	1	0.03	
TGGRC019	7	8	1	0.02	
TGGRC019	8	9	1	0.35	
TGGRC019	9	10	1	0.03	
TGGRC019	10	11	1	0.04	
TGGRC019	11	12	1	0.46	
TGGRC019	12	13	1	0.01	
TGGRC019	13	14	1	0.02	
TGGRC019	14	15	1	0.03	
TGGRC019	15	16	1	0.05	
TGGRC019	16	17	1	0.04	
TGGRC019	17	18	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	18	19	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	19	20	1	0.03	
TGGRC019	20	21	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	21	22	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	22	23	1	0.09	
TGGRC019	23	24	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	24	25	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	25	26	1	0.04	
TGGRC019	26	27	1	BDL	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC019	27	28	1	0.01	
TGGRC019	28	29	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	29	30	1	0.02	
TGGRC019	30	31	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	31	32	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	32	33	1	0.02	
TGGRC019	33	34	1	0.05	
TGGRC019	34	35	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	35	39	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	39	40	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	40	43	3	BDL	
TGGRC019	43	45	2	BDL	
TGGRC019	45	46	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	46	50	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	50	54	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	54	58	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	58	62	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	62	66	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	66	70	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	70	74	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	74	76	2	BDL	
TGGRC019	76	77	1	0.49	
TGGRC019	77	80	3	0.09	
TGGRC019	80	84	4	BDL	
TGGRC019	84	86	2	0.02	
TGGRC019	86	87	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	87	92	5	BDL	
TGGRC019	92	93	1	BDL	
TGGRC019	93	96	3	BDL	
TGGRC025	0	1	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	1	2	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	2	3	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	3	4	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	4	5	1	0.21	
TGGRC025	5	6	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	6	7	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	7	8	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	8	9	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	9	10	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	10	11	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	11	12	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	12	13	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	13	14	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	14	15	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	15	16	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	16	17	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	17	18	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	18	19	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	19	20	1	0.02	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC025	20	21	1	0.05	
TGGRC025	21	22	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	22	23	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	23	24	1	BDL	
TGGRC025	24	25	1	0.09	
TGGRC025	25	26	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	26	27	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	27	28	1	0.38	
TGGRC025	28	29	1	0.07	
TGGRC025	29	30	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	30	31	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	31	32	1	BDL	
TGGRC025	32	33	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	33	34	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	34	35	1	BDL	
TGGRC025	35	36	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	36	37	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	37	38	1	0.52	
TGGRC025	38	39	1	0.17	
TGGRC025	39	40	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	40	41	1	0.17	
TGGRC025	41	42	1	0.06	
TGGRC025	42	43	1	0.05	
TGGRC025	43	44	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	44	45	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	45	46	1	0.06	
TGGRC025	46	47	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	47	48	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	48	49	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	49	50	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	50	51	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	51	52	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	52	53	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	53	54	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	54	55	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	55	56	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	56	57	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	57	58	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	58	59	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	59	60	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	60	61	1	0.04	
TGGRC025	61	62	1	0.03	
TGGRC025	62	63	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	63	64	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	64	65	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	65	66	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	66	67	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	67	68	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	68	69	1	0.02	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC025	69	70	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	70	71	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	71	72	1	0.02	
TGGRC025	72	73	1	0.01	
TGGRC025	73	74	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	74	75	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	0	1	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	1	2	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	2	3	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	3	4	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	4	5	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	5	6	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	6	7	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	7	8	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	8	9	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	9	10	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	10	11	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	11	12	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	12	13	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	13	14	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	14	15	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	15	16	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	16	17	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	17	18	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	18	19	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	19	20	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	20	21	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	21	22	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	22	23	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	23	24	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	24	25	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	25	26	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	26	27	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	27	28	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	28	29	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	29	30	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	30	31	1	0.06	
TGGRC026	31	32	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	32	33	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	33	34	1	0.16	
TGGRC026	34	35	1	0.32	
TGGRC026	35	36	1	0.24	
TGGRC026	36	37	1	0.05	
TGGRC026	37	38	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	38	39	1	0.04	
TGGRC026	39	40	1	0.03	
TGGRC026	40	41	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	41	42	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	42	43	1	0.02	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC026	43	44	1	0.09	
TGGRC026	44	45	1	0.12	
TGGRC026	45	46	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	46	47	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	47	48	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	48	49	1	0.26	48m-51m
TGGRC026	49	50	1	2.88	3m @ 1.2 gpt
TGGRC026	50	51	1	0.47	
TGGRC026	51	52	1	0.08	
TGGRC026	52	53	1	0.07	
TGGRC026	53	54	1	0.04	
TGGRC026	54	55	1	0.10	
TGGRC026	55	56	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	56	57	1	0.27	
TGGRC026	57	58	1	0.04	
TGGRC026	58	59	1	BDL	
TGGRC026	59	60	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	60	61	1	0.31	
TGGRC026	61	62	1	0.80	
TGGRC026	62	63	1	0.03	
TGGRC026	63	64	1	0.23	
TGGRC026	64	65	1	0.11	
TGGRC026	65	66	1	0.04	
TGGRC026	66	67	1	0.01	
TGGRC026	67	68	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	68	69	1	0.03	
TGGRC026	69	70	1	0.13	
TGGRC026	70	71	1	0.06	
TGGRC026	71	72	1	1.51	71m-108m
TGGRC026	72	73	1	0.15	37m @ 1.8 gpt
TGGRC026	73	74	1	0.13	
TGGRC026	74	75	1	0.33	
TGGRC026	75	76	1	0.84	
TGGRC026	76	77	1	0.95	
TGGRC026	77	78	1	0.44	
TGGRC026	78	79	1	0.42	
TGGRC026	79	80	1	0.42	
TGGRC026	80	81	1	0.42	
TGGRC026	81	82	1	0.32	
TGGRC026	82	83	1	1.12	
TGGRC026	83	84	1	0.30	
TGGRC026	84	85	1	0.61	
TGGRC026	85	86	1	1.08	
TGGRC026	86	87	1	0.50	
TGGRC026	87	88	1	0.31	
TGGRC026	88	89	1	0.27	
TGGRC026	89	90	1	0.22	
TGGRC026	90	91	1	3.91	
TGGRC026	91	92	1	0.30	

Hole No	From	To	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Comment
TGGRC026	92	93	1	0.10	
TGGRC026	93	94	1	0.39	
TGGRC026	94	95	1	0.41	
TGGRC026	95	96	1	0.78	
TGGRC026	96	97	1	**1.85**	96m-108m
TGGRC026	97	98	1	**3.02**	**12m @ 4.0 gpt**
TGGRC026	98	99	1	**1.78**	
TGGRC026	99	100	1	**2.88**	
TGGRC026	100	101	1	**4.08**	
TGGRC026	101	102	1	**4.94**	
TGGRC026	102	103	1	**6.25**	
TGGRC026	103	104	1	**1.75**	
TGGRC026	104	105	1	**9.38**	
TGGRC026	105	106	1	**3.77**	
TGGRC026	106	107	1	**4.49**	
TGGRC026	107	108	1	**4.51**	
TGGRC026	108	109	1	0.07	
TGGRC026	109	110	1	0.02	
TGGRC026	110	111	1	0.08	

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC sample was collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and those reporting relevant metal content were bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • 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. • 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).	• Narrow diameter reverse circulation drilling using a Gemco H-13 multi-purpose scout drill rig. Mounted on an Isuzu 4x4. 600 cpm plus auxiliary booster.

Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• 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%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to average ~40%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates, are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • 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.	• RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • The samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% 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 shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representitivity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high grade interval. • 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 95% passing -75µm and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay following an aqua regia digest, with digest solution analysed by ICP. • 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 an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It 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.	• All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed by the CEO prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes.

	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• 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. Due to the short hole length and scout drilling nature of the programme, the only down-hole survey carried out is the dip at the end of the hole. No down-hole azimuth measured. • 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. • This is still early stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one metre intervals.
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.	• This programme is the first THX exploration drilling at the project and as such insufficient data has been collected and compiled yet to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Garden Gully project comprises fourteen granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2948 and one granted exploration licence E51/1661, totalising approximately 65.5 square kilometres in area. THX holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra gold mine (1909

		– 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". - Seltrust explored for Copper and Zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled "gossanous" rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: "no significant mineralisation": drilling was "sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation". Best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. - 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drilled 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow aircore at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. - In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole. Best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. - 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). - 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggests the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown gold mine. - 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Garden Gully project lies on the south-eastern limb of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. - The Project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully Drainage System. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
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.	• All relevant drillhole details are presented in Table 2. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Lydia Prospect confirm the presence of high grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation: primary mineralisation associated with sulphides, which offers a very positive outlook for the potential of the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.

	• 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All summary information of significant drill intercepts is presented in Table 1. Full assay data are recorded in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 11m to 18m in TGGRC118 is reported as 7m at 24.5gpt Au. This comprised 7 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*59.7)+(1*0.7)+(1*101.4)+(1*7.6) +(1*1.4) +(1*0.1)+ (1*0.5)] = [171.4/7] = 24.9gpt Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralisation to be interpreted. • True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2, 3 and 4). Insufficient data have yet been collected to allow a meaningful cross-section to be drawn with confidence.
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 Au assays for the eight holes drilled at the Lydia Prospect. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger programme to investigate the possible mineralisation at Garden Gully.
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.	• Deeper RC drilling is planned to commence at Lydia as soon as possible to test the potential for repetitions or continuations at depth of the primary gold mineralisation discovered in this programme. • Figure 4 provides a broad overview of the potential geological setting to be targeted by follow up drilling. Further details will be provided when available.

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