THUNDELARRA

14 April 2014

FURTHER COPPER MINERALISATION OBSERVED AT RED BORE

Highlights:

- ***Copper mineralisation now recorded in three drill holes.***
  - *Supergene malachite and azurite (copper carbonates) observed in three holes*
- ***Sulphide copper mineralisation encountered in Hole TRBDD04.***
  - *Chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) mineralisation recorded in veins and semi-massive accumulations, within massive magnetite*
- ***Hole TRBDD05 currently at 5.9m and drilling ahead.***

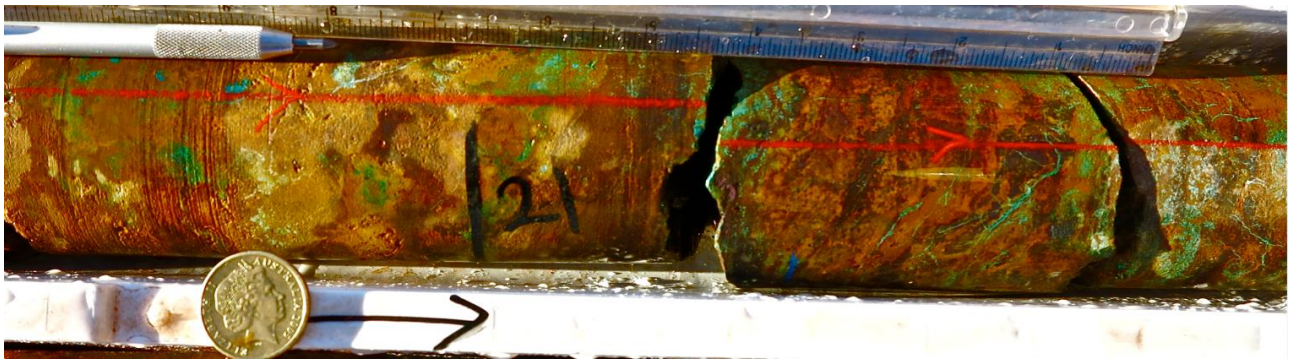

Figure 1. Malachite and azurite observed at 21m down hole TRBDD03. Interval shown is approximately 30cm long.

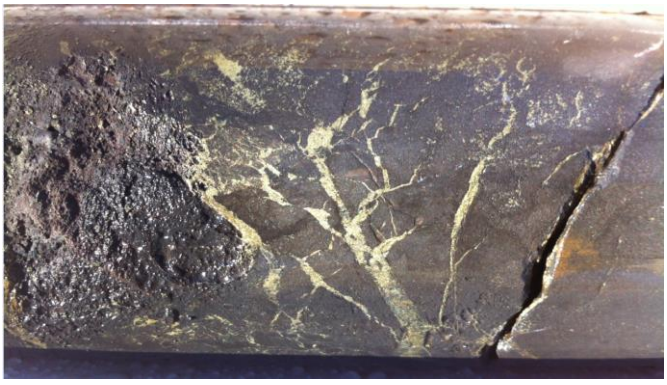

Figure 2. Chalcopyrite veining in massive magnetite at 32.6m inTRBDD03. Interval shown: approximately 10cm long.

Note: The presence of oxide and sulphide copper mineralisation is entirely consistent with the mineralisation known to exist at this prospect. These are preliminary observations. Conclusions as to the grades, true widths and the full extent of the zones of mineralisation will not be made until the core is cut, sampled and assayed and the results interpreted. At this stage of the drilling program the continuity of the mineralisation to depth remains uncertain.

Suite 8, 186 Hampden Rd Nedlands WA 6009
PO Box 7363 Cloisters Square WA 6850
Ph: +61 8 9389 6927
Fax: +61 8 9389 5593
www.thundelarra.com.au
info@thundelarra.com.au
ABN: 74 950 465 654

Thundelarra has continued diamond drilling at its 90%-owned Red Bore prospect (M52/597) in Western Australia's Doolgunna region. Four holes have been completed and the fifth hole is currently at 5.9m and is drilling ahead.

The program was designed to test a concept that the mineralisation delineated in earlier drill programs in 2010 and 2011, and which provided the basis for the 2004 JORC Code indicated mineral resource announced to the market on 04 May 2012, may lie in a pencil-like shoot that is controlled by local structural features. Results so far have expanded and elaborated this concept.

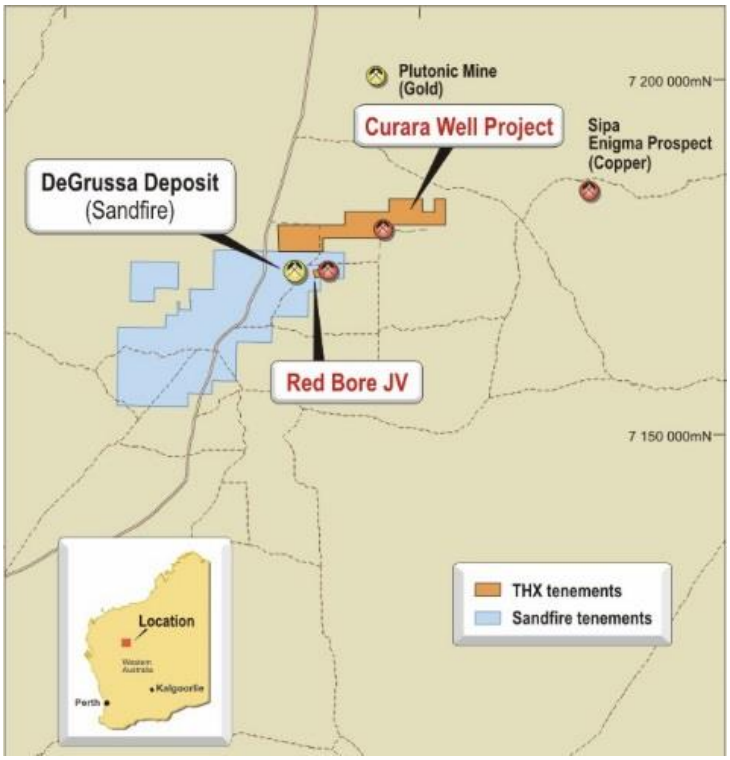

Figure 3. Location map of Red Bore and Curara Well Projects showing proximity to DeGrussa copper-gold mine (Sandfire Resources NL). Scale: grid spacing is 30 km.

Three of the four holes drilled so far have intersected copper mineralisation, with holes TRBDD03 and TRBDD04 successfully intersecting interpreted down-dip positions of the oxide mineralisation encountered near surface in the first hole. The most recent (Hole TRBDD04) has successfully intersected copper sulphide mineralisation (chalcopyrite) in a position below the base of oxidation. The second hole (TRBDD02) remained in the footwall lithologies (basaltic/doleritic rocks) throughout its length, thereby giving an indication of one lateral boundary to the mineralisation and thus assisting in the successful targeting of the subsequent holes.

192m has been drilled so far of a planned total advance of approximately 1,000m (Table 1). A deep diamond hole is planned for the north-west corner of the lease (Figure 5).

Hole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect	Licence
TRBDD01	735920	7172551	577m	45m	-70°	222°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD02	735927	7172559	577m	tba	-75°	220°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD03	735918	7172548	tba	tba	-70°	220°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD04	735918	7172548	tba	tba	-60°	220°	Red Bore	M52/597
TRBDD05	735918	7172548	tba	tba	-50°	220°	Red Bore	M52/597

Table 1. Details of the holes drilled to date. All locations on Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50.

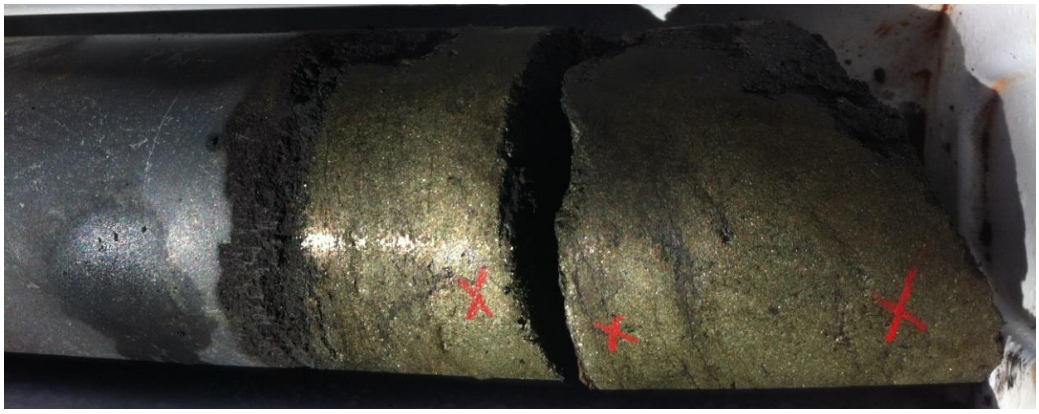

Figure 3. Massive chalcopyrite vein (10cm) in massive magnetite at 34.75m down hole TRBDD04).

Hole TRBDD04 has intersected mafic volcaniclastics and dolerite that are strongly fractured and that have undergone hydrothermal alteration and brecciation. The presence of significant massive fine-grained magnetite containing veins of massive chalcopyrite together with extensive smaller blebs and veinlets of the copper sulphide, and pyrite, all suggest an initial interpretation that this zone may represent a submarine black-smoker style of vent or fumarole. Detailed interpretation will be required on completion of the current program, including receipt of assays, in order to determine what follow-up exploration work, including further drilling, would be most appropriate.

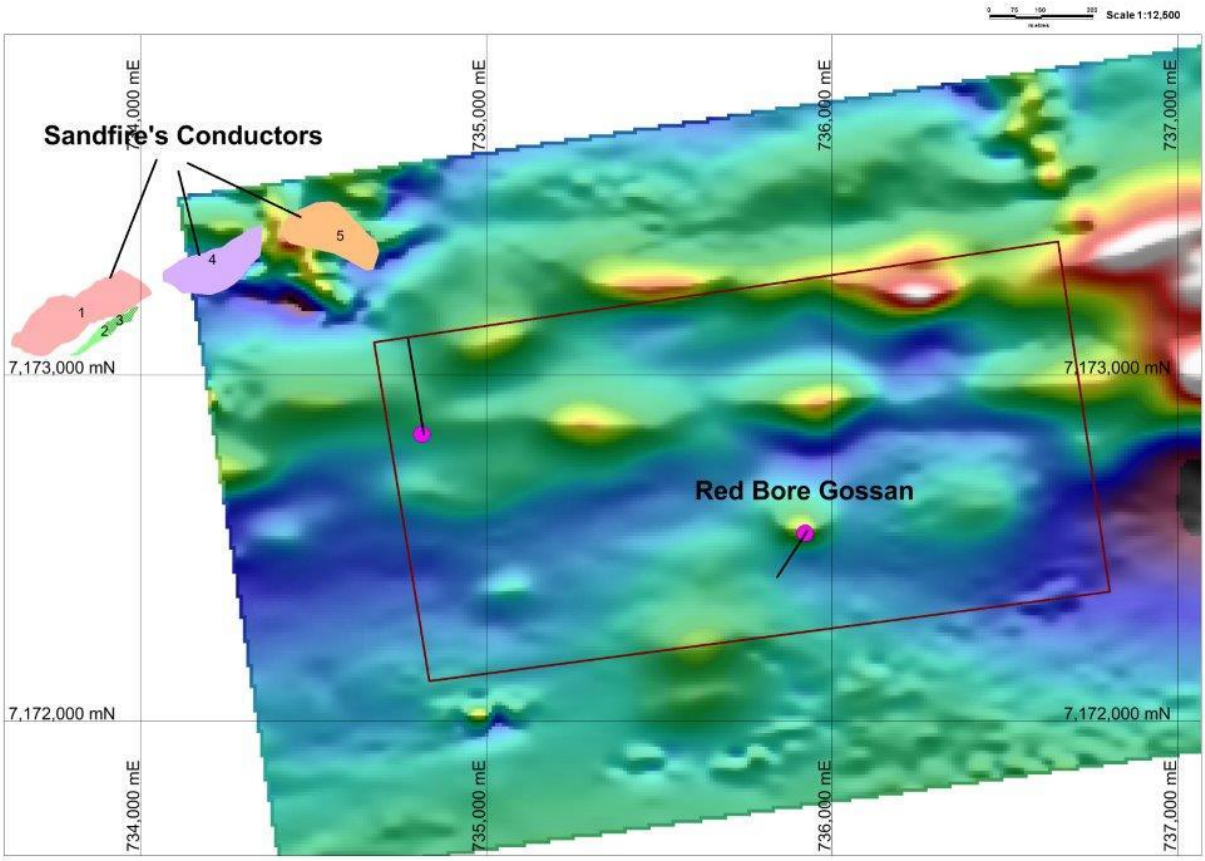

Figure 4: Drill collar location and intended drill azimuth shown on TMI image. Grid spacing is 1,000m. Notional surface traces of the DeGrussa deposits overlain to provide geographical context.

The discovery of the existence of such substantial accumulations of massive magnetite, previously unrecorded, is highly significant. Its presence and location is consistent with previously unexplained magnetic anomalies.

If the initial interpretation of the geological setting in these holes proves correct and drilling has indeed intersected a feature that could be a submarine volcanic vent or fumarole, or possibly a breccia pipe, above what could reasonably be expected to be a deeper body of source magmatic material, then the presence of the massive magnetite is consistent with the new geological model and explains the magnetic anomalies identified in past geophysical surveys. Magnetite is both magnetic and very dense. If it is a feature of multiple vents above a deeper-seated magmatic source of mineralisation, then a detailed review of past magnetics and gravity geophysical surveys will be needed to identify other targets for future follow-up drill programs.

One such additional small magnetic anomaly has already been identified in the brief review of the magnetic data conducted since the discovery of magnetite in Hole 4. If feasible upon completion of Hole 5 (currently underway), a hole will be drilled to investigate the small magnetic anomaly for which there was no previous explanation of sufficient substance to warrant detailed investigation.

For Further Information Contact:
Mr Tony Lofthouse - Chief Executive Officer
+61 8 9389 6927

THUNDELARRA LIMITED
Issued Shares: 275.5M
ASX Codes: THX

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: 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.	• This is a diamond drilling program. The holes are being drilled with HQ core from surface. To date no samples have been taken as the core will need to be logged and cut first. The core is examined visually and logged by the geologist. Any evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation is tested by hand-held XRF for metal content. • No samples have been taken yet due to the early stage of the program. The core will be cut and sampled upon completion of the program. • 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. Hand-held XRF testing is conducted to provide additional technical data to support or refute interpretations of the visual observations. The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. XRF data is not considered sufficiently rigorous to warrant public reporting.
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).	This hole is a diamond drillhole being drilled at HQ size (63.5mm diameter) on a truck-mounted rig with booster and auxiliary using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery.
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.	• To date the recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Sampling will follow upon completion of the program. Core recovery is good (in the order of 80% at present) given that the near surface intervals include zones of weathering, heavy shearing, and clay alteration. • Triple tube coring is being used to maximise core recovery. • No samples have yet been submitted for assay so no information is yet available to comment on any relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.	• Core is being logged visually by experienced and competent geologists. • Each interval of core is being photographed and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. • 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.	• No sampling of the core has been carried out yet. • Not relevant as the program is coring. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.

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.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser 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 both the interpretation of the geological logging based on visual observations and the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
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.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • The program included no twin holes. Holes are being drilled in the area of known mineralisation but in a different direction to those holes that formed the basis of the reported indicated mineral resource (ASX Ann: 04 May 2012). The different direction of these holes is deliberate in order to test a different interpretation of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation. As such, they do not constitute twinned 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. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
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 will be carried out on holes exceeding 50m length to ensure that the hole is being directed as targeted. • 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 a follow-up program to improve the understanding of the geometry and geological controls on the known mineralisation and also to test the structures and establish the geology in the north-western part of the tenement to help identify the potential for possible repetitions of or extensions to the DeGrussa mineralisation (particularly the Conductor 5 deposit) located several hundred metres to the north-west. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
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.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. One of the main objectives of this drilling program is to obtain relevant geological information that allows this issue to be evaluated.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples are collected, transported and stored by Company personnel. They will be delivered to secure locked storage for core cutting prior to sampling and submission of appropriate sample intervals 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. However, this item is not relevant at this time as the core has not yet been sampled.

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 Red Bore project comprises one granted mining licence M52/597 of 2 square kilometres in area (2km x 1km). THX holds a 90% interest in the lease and manages the JV 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 licence is 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.	• Exploration carried out by THX included a gravity survey and an induced polarisation survey in 2011 followed up by RC and diamond drilling. A horizon interpreted to be a VMS horizon was identified containing strong copper-gold-silver associations that displays a striking visual and geochemical similarity to the DeGrussa copper-gold deposit currently being mined by Sandfire Resources NL. Some deep IP anomalies remain to be tested and explained.
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.	• As the drilling program has only just commenced it is premature to attempt to explain or interpret the results to date, beyond stating that the copper mineralisation noted in the oxide zone is consistent with the known geology and provides encouragement for the remainder of the program. This is reinforced in the body of this report. All details of the collar locations and technical parameters of each hole drilled are presented in Appendix 1 and in Table 1 respectively. • All relevant information has been provided in this report.
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.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.

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 objective of this program is to obtain sufficient information to allow the geometry of the mineralisation and its relationship with the structural controls to be established. Insufficient information has been obtained thus far to allow such relationships to be determined. • All intercepts are reported as down hole intercepts and true width is unknown. Where relevant in this report 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. To date, insufficient new drilling has been completed at any of the various targets being tested to support compilation of new sections that would be geologically meaningful and/or instructive.
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 report includes visual observations of copper mineralisation that is relevant to, and has the theoretical potential to be material to, the understanding and interpretation of the extent of the mineralisation at Red Bore. No assays are yet available as the core is yet to be sampled and submitted for assay.
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.	• The exploration results reported herein are visual observations of mineralisation identified in early core recovered from the drilling program. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to the programs underway.
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.	• The information obtained from this program will be assessed and will form the basis for planning subsequent programs of work. Such follow-up will take into account the Company's cash balance in the context of types of work that can be funded. Follow-up drilling at Red Bore with the objective of identifying further mineralisation that can eventually contribute to resources is the Company's aim. • Future work programs will be planned when the current program is completed. It is premature to present possible extensions as the program is still only at an early stage.

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