13 September 2017

Explaurum LIMITED
ACN 114 175 138

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE FOR TAMPIA MINERAL RESOURCE TO 700,000oz GOLD

Highlights

- **The new Mineral Resource estimate for the Tampia Gold Project, reported and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), is 11.3 million tonnes at 1.91 g/t Au for 695,500 ounces of gold (0.5 g/t Au cut off), an increase of 125% over the previous 310,000oz estimate.**

- **The new Resource estimate has exceeded our expectations and the target Mineral Resource assumed by the 2016 Scoping Study as required to enable development of a viable standalone single open-pit mining operation with robust financials.**

- **90% of the new Mineral Resource is in the Indicated category which, subject to the completion of a Feasibility Study, may be converted to Ore Reserves.**

- **Most of the new Resource is less than 100m below surface, and comes to surface in three locations.**

- **Simple resource geometry indicates future mining potential may enjoy an unusually high conversion of Indicated Resources to Reserves (+90%), and a low strip ratio.**

- **This estimate is a recoverable Resource and includes assumed internal and external dilution, as well as mining losses.**

- **The new estimate is based on a total 287 RC holes (36,339m), drilled on a 40m by 40m drill spacing covering an area 1,040m along strike by 550m down dip to a depth of 140m.**

- **An updated Scoping Study including optimisation and mine scheduling studies based on the new Resource will be completed in October 2017 to indicate initial project economics.**

- **Planning has started for drilling immediately around the resource area to test for extensions to gold mineralisation to the south east and at depth. This drilling should commence in early October.**

- **There will be a focus on drilling all of the 24 regional targets (including three major targets) before the end of March 2018. This work will involve grid auger drilling over the entire area of each anomaly followed by RC drilling where warranted, to establish which targets could potentially host additional Mineral Resources. This drilling should commence in November.**

Commenting, John Lawton, Managing Director:

"This new Tampia Mineral Resource estimate has exceeded our expectations and the target assumed for the 2016 Scoping Study, which supported development of a proposed standalone mining operation exhibiting strong economics. It is a very pleasing result.

This new Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource has a number of attractive features for future development: shallow and high grade gold mineralisation exhibiting excellent continuity (both along strike and down dip), and a well understood and simple resource geometry which indicates excellent potential for an exceptionally high conversion of Resources to Reserves as well as low mining costs. The relatively close proximity of the project to Perth, as well as ready availability of infrastructure required for project development, are both of considerable value to the project.

The Company has high expectations that the Mineral Resource will continue to grow, both within the vicinity of the current Resource at depth and down dip, as well as regionally where 24 targets (including three major targets) will be actively explored over the coming six months.

This announcement is an important step towards development of a standalone mining operation at Tampia. We expect to be in a position to announce results from an updated Scoping Study, including initial project economics in October."

Explaurum Limited ("**Explaurum**" or the "**Company**") (ASX:EXU) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource estimate based on the recently completed RC drilling program at the Tampia Gold Project (reported on 12 April, 5 May, 13 June, 5 July, 7 August 2017 and 2 August 2017), located 300km east of Perth near the wheat belt township of Narembeen ("**Tampia**").

The Mineral Resource estimate for Tampia was updated in April 2015 to include historic drilling, early drilling results by EXU and measured structural trends. This estimate gave a total Mineral Resource in the inferred category of 4,700,000 tonnes at 2.0 g/t Au (cut to 40 g/t Au), containing 310,000 ounces at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off. Since that time a total 287 RC holes for 36,339m were drilled using a 40m by 40m drill spacing covering an area 1,040m along strike by 550m down dip to a depth of 140m (Figure 1) and are the basis for the new Mineral Resource estimate.

The new Mineral Resource estimate is an increase of 125% in contained gold compared to the estimate in 2015, containing 11,318,000 tonnes at 1.91 g/t Au for 695,500 ounces of gold at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off. The new Resource estimate comprises 620,500 ounces in the Indicated category and 75,000 ounces in the Inferred category, exceeding the target Mineral Resource assumed for the Scoping Study announced in September 2016. The new Mineral Resource estimate for the Tampia project is reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut off as this cut off more accurately reflects the economic potential of the project based on the results of the Scoping Study.

Table 1: Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource classification

	Tonnes	Average Grade	Ounces
Indicated	9,948,000	1.94	620,500
Inferred	1,370,000	1.7	75,000
Total	11,318,000	1.91	695,500

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition.*
2. *The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 11 September 2017.*
3. *The Mineral Resource is contained within M70/816.*
4. *Estimates are rounded to reflect the level of confidence in these resources at the present time. All resources have been rounded to the nearest 0.01 million tonnes.*
5. *The mineral resource is reported as a recoverable resource at 6x6x3.5 SMU size, which includes dilution, and at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade.*

The Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource was estimated using multiple indicator kriging (MIK), using a 20m by 20m by 2.5m block size. The recoverable resource was produced at 6m by 6m by 3.5m SMU scale based on preliminary mining option evaluations. This includes expected internal, external dilution, and expected mining losses. The MIK technique was used because the distribution of the gold data showed excessive positive skew due to the presence of coarse gold. All data used in the estimate were rotated and unfolded to optimise the geo-statistical analysis. Unfolding was carried out using top and bottom trend planes. A top-cut version of the data was created to allow check-estimating by ordinary kriging (OK), with a top-cut value of 60 g/t Au determined from mean/variance plots and through tail analysis. A peer review of the resource model has been completed by comparing the OK and MIK estimates on section and in 3D with the original gold assay intersection. This review confirms that the MIK estimate is a good representation of the original data.

The new Mineral Resource estimate clearly confirms that gold mineralisation at Tampia continues between the northern, central and southern areas as defined by past explorers (Figure 2 and Figure 3) and that high grade gold mineralisation is present throughout the Resource as well-defined zones of gold mineralisation that could be mined preferentially (Figure 2 and Figure 3). More than a third of this higher-grade Resource occurs in the top 60m of the ore body, which will be immediately accessible for mining from the surface. There are three zones in the Resource estimate model where high grade gold mineralisation comes to surface and these zones may provide ideal pit areas for starting mining. The mineralised zones at Tampia follow the saucer shaped structure defined by granite sheets and migmatite zones in the mafic gneiss (Figure 3), which hosts the gold mineralisation. Consequently, the distribution of the gold zones is expected to minimise the mining of waste and should provide low strip ratios for mining, particularly in the early years of mining.

The Resource estimate highlights the potential for increasing the Resource to the south and east where the resource drilling program did not close off mineralisation. The potential southern and south eastern extensions to gold mineralisation will be tested by exploration drilling planned to commence in early October, which will target these zones from the new Resource estimate.

Geology & Mineralisation

The Tampia region is located in the Southern Cross province near the boundary between the Western Gneiss terrane and the Southern Cross greenstone belt. The Western Gneiss terrane can be divided into three smaller terranes comprising different metamorphic belts, each separated by major thrust faults. The Lake Grace terrane, encompassing the Tampia Hill area, is the easternmost of these. This terrane contains many greenstone belt remnants that have all been metamorphosed to granulite facies and is dominated by banded felsic and granulite gneiss that has been intruded by undeformed seriate and porphyritic granite. Belts of mafic granulite gneiss occur inter-leaved with the felsic granulite gneiss as well as subordinate metamorphosed BIF and sediments. Dating of zircons from hypersthene-bearing granites that are interpreted to have intruded during granulite facies metamorphism within the Lake Grace terrane give a U-Pb age of 2,627 ± 12 Ma, and granitoid gneisses around Dumbleyung have yielded Rb-Sr whole rock ages of 2,611 ± 162 Ma. The youngest granitoids also come from this region, with an average age of 2,587 ± 25 Ma. These younger coarse-grained granodiorites postdate granulite facies metamorphism in the Lake Grace terrane and intrude the migmatites and charnockitic granites postdating metamorphic fabrics.

The Tampia Hill Project area covers a sequence of late Archaean mafic and felsic granulite facies paragneiss and orthogneiss, with the gold deposit hosted by an ovoid shaped mafic gneiss sequence that has been mapped in detail by ground gravity and drilling (Figure 1). The gneiss sequence dips between 35° to 40° to the south east and strikes 040°. The base of the gneiss sequence that host the Tampia gold deposit, as interpreted from the structural position of the host rocks, is a well banded foliated and banded felsic feldspar-biotite-quartz augen gneiss that also can contain graphite and pyrrhotite. The original sequence for this unit is believed to be clastic sediment, wacke, arenite and graphitic shale. The next unit is a felsic feldspar-biotite-amphibole-pyroxene gneiss that appears to contain a mixture of sedimentary and mafic precursor lithologies.

The uppermost part of the sequence, which is the main host to gold mineralisation at Tampia, consists of mafic gneiss dominated by pyroxene-plagioclase-amphibole mineralogies. Minor biotite, spinel, enstatite and quartz with pyrrhotite up to 2% also occur. The precursor lithology is inferred to be tholeiitic basalt. Banding in the mafic and felsic gneisses defines zones of migmatite, which in places are intensely ptygmatically folded and crenulated. The leucosomes in the migmatites are composed of plagioclase and some quartz with orthopyroxene inclusions. The gneisses are intruded by quartz-feldspar granitoid dykes and sills that have complex cross-cutting relationships suggesting multiple phases of emplacement. These granites, particularly where they intrude the mafic gneiss, occur as parallel to sub-parallel sheets that follow the banding in the gneiss and the migmatite zones (Figure 3). The granites are parallel to, but also cross cut fabrics in the gneiss, have chilled margins, are undeformed and unmetamorphosed indicating emplacement post-granulite facies metamorphism. This entire sequence is intruded by several unmetamorphosed dolerite dykes that are thought to be of Proterozoic in age.

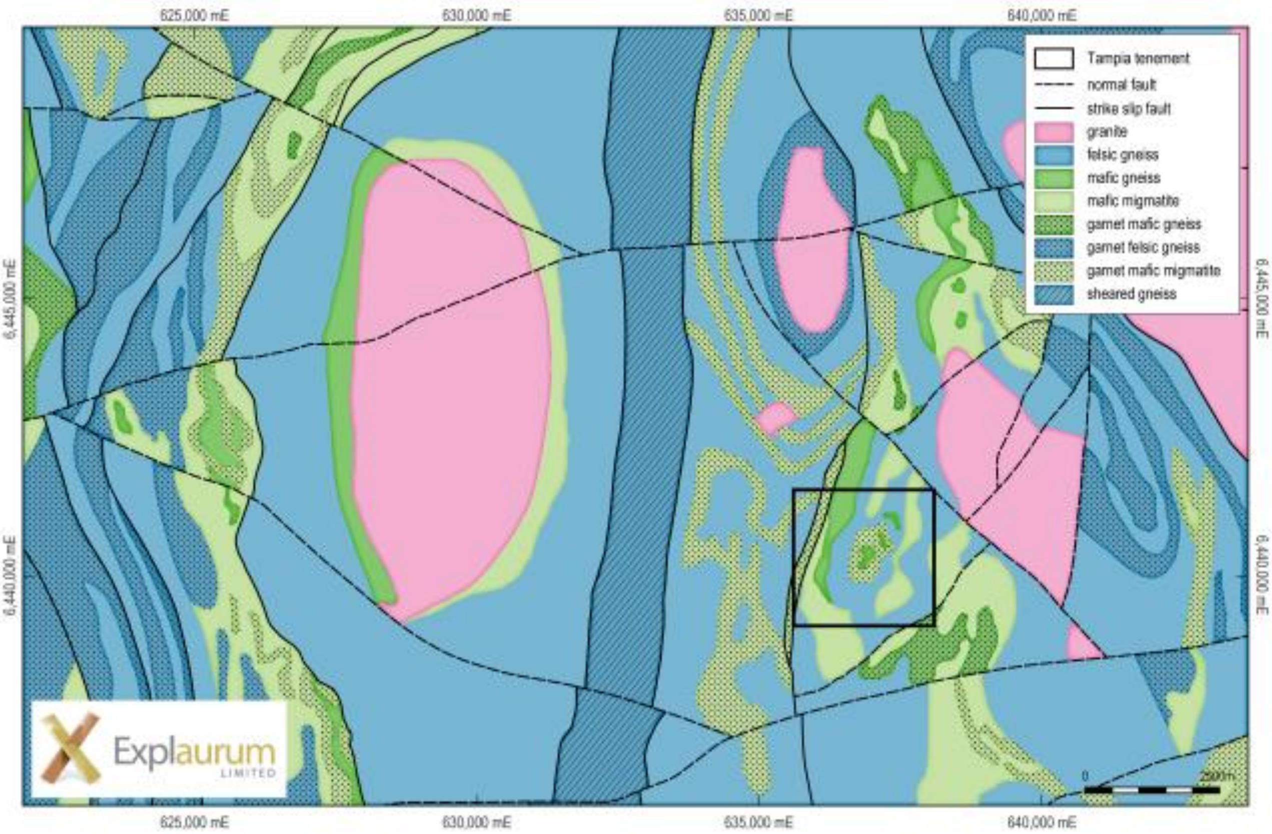

Figure 1. Regional Geology Tampia Project

The Tampia gold deposit is hosted by as an open synform that plunges 30° toward 120° (Figure 3). The synform is well defined by banding in the migmatite zones and by the granite sheets that appear to be localised in flat late ductile high-strain zones defined by microstructures in oriented petrographic thin-sections. Gold mineralisation occurs in elongate to ellipsoidal stacked pods that vary in size from 1-10 m thick, 50-150 m wide (east-west) and 50-200 m long (north-south). These pods tend to be parallel to the migmatite zones and granite sheet contacts and have a statistically well-defined spatial association with the granites. Gold mineralisation is dominantly disseminated throughout, with higher grade gold zones concentrated within, zones of hornblende-biotite-pyroxene and hornblende-biotite-plagioclase within pyroxene and biotite-bearing mafic gneiss that are aligned parallel to the plunge of the fold, forming linear rod-like shoots. The gold occurs in and with disseminated weakly magnetic pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, löllingite, rare pyrite, and as coarse free gold, with nuggets up to 10 mm panned from RC samples and logged in core. Total sulphide contents of mineralised intersections are between 1% and 3%, with a maximum estimated 5% sulphide. Sulphides occur along foliation planes and banding in the gneiss. Average grades within a zone >1g/t Au vary between 1 to 25 g/t Au over 5-20 m intervals.

The gold mineralisation drilled to date at Tampia has a 1,040 m by 550 m footprint striking approximately 030°, and gold mineralisation remains open to the southeast and at depth. Two mineralised horizons have been drilled that are continuous along the strike of the deposit, with the upper horizon being the best mineralised. Additional zones of gold mineralisation have been intersected at depth but these are less continuous. The gold zones appear to deepen along strike away from the fold hinge.

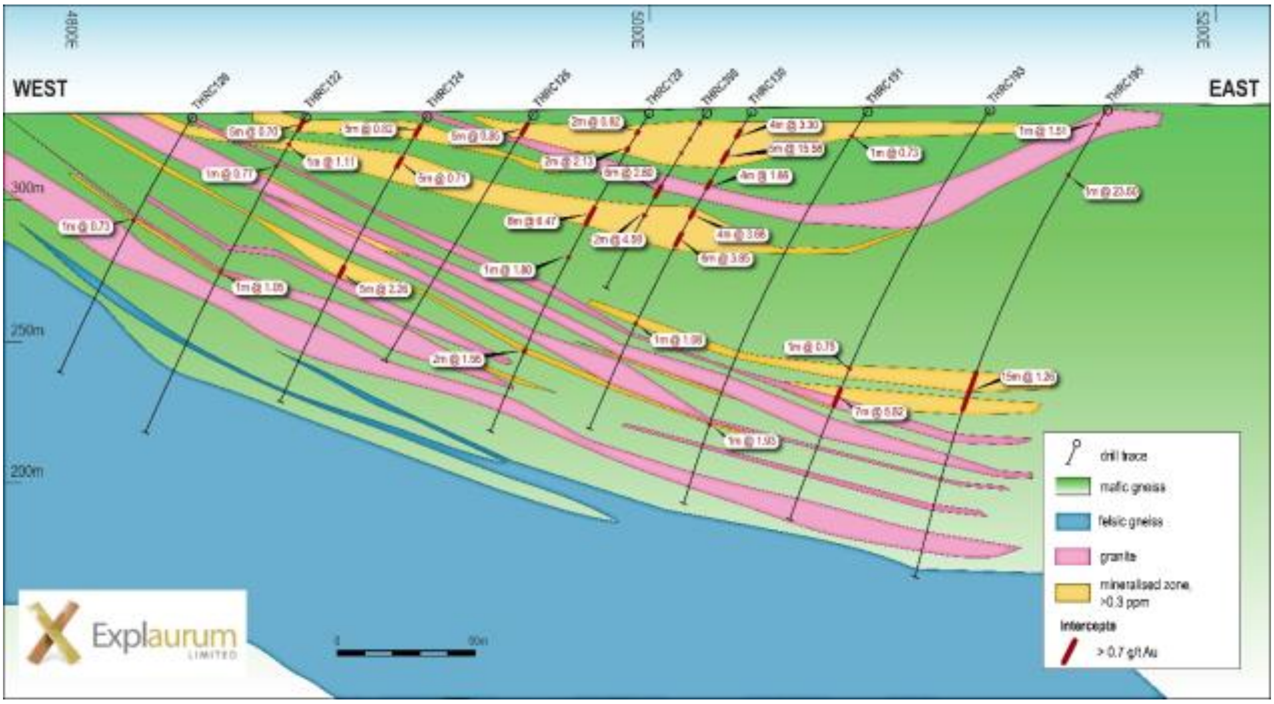

Figure 2. Cross-section 10040 through the Leicester zone (see Figure 3)

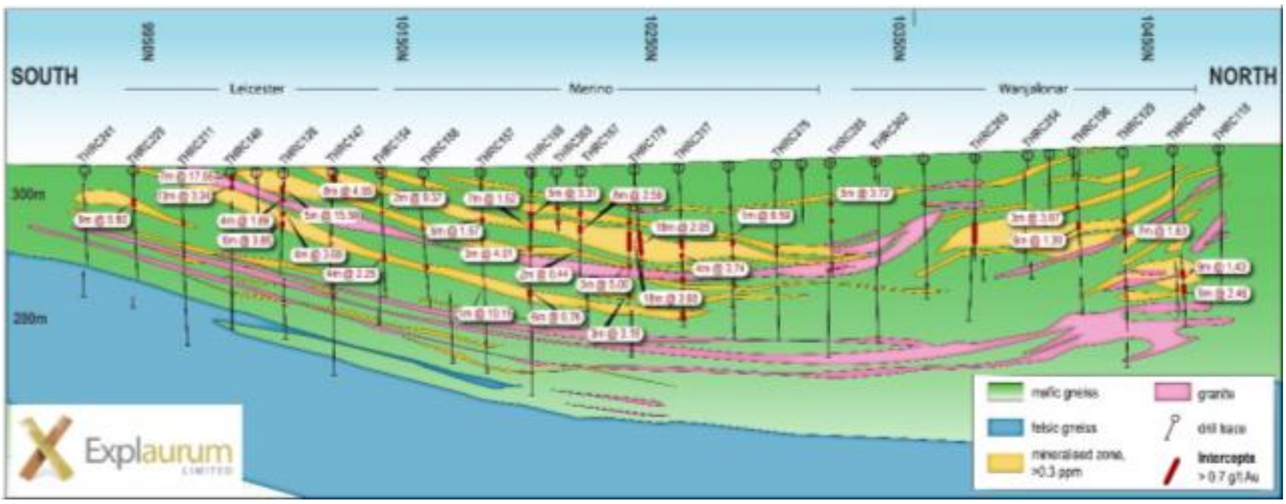

Figure 3. Long-section (local grid) through the Tampia Deposit.

Gold mineralisation at Tampia is spatially associated with tabular zones of intense silicification accompanied by microcline, hornblende and massive, green clinopyroxene. These zones also tend to be associated with a well-developed crenulation cleavage. Gold mineralisation occurs predominantly in the chemically reactive iron rich mafic gneiss, but does rarely occur in the late undeformed granites along their contacts and also as narrow lower grade intersections with the undeformed granite. This confirms that gold mineralisation post-dates the intrusion of the granite sheets. From this it is inferred that the metamorphic and structural architecture was established pre-gold mineralisation. No gold has been found to date in the lower felsic gneiss units.

Drilling Techniques

The choice of RC drilling for the resource drill-out was carefully considered by the Competent Person. In the selection of the contractor, significant emphasis was put on the quality of the drilling and the resulting sample, and these constraints were included in the drilling agreement.

The drilling was conducted by a 450 Schramm with 350/900 IR compressor, a 350 Hydco with 350/1250 IR compressor, and a 685 Schramm with 350/1070 Sullair compressor. All boosters are 1000 psi to a maximum of 1800 cfm Hydco. One of the rigs started the program with the Sandvik RE120 Retention hammer but after an early change all drilling was completed with Mincon 132 Retention hammers. All new drill bits were supplied as 146 mm or 143 mm, had a shroud size of 145 mm or 142 mm, and they were sized to suit as they wore. All rods were Harlson 4 ½" RRE Rods which are 6 metres long. All sample hoses are 76 mm inside diameter.

Explaurum implemented standard operator procedures for the sampling process and discussed these with the drillers before the drilling started. Drilling and sampling crew stayed consistent throughout the campaign.

Specifically, water issues were controlled by investing the time to set proper collars, and by having appropriate equipment on site, including blow-down valves and sufficient air pressure. In rare instances where wet drilling could not be avoided, holes were terminated. Any issues with wet drilling (leading to sample loss) were noted and ultimately accounted for in the data quality ranking (DQR) for each sample.

Loss of fine material through the cyclone vortex finder was managed by infusion of mist spray, and a balance targeted that would not cause the sampling system to clog up. Any issues were noted and ultimately accounted for in the data quality ranking (DQR) for each sample.

Metre delimitation was carefully controlled by a process of total sample bag weighing, and monitored on a control sheet after standardising for bit size and density of the specific lithology from the logging. Delimitation plots were generated on a daily basis and used as a tool for continuous improvement of the drillers. Any deviations from the standard were noted and ultimately accounted for in the data quality ranking (DQR) for each sample.

Sampling & Sub-Sampling Techniques

Samples collected by the drill hammer were delivered to a Metzke Splitter for sub-splitting. The splitters were specifically purchased for the programme as they provide a superior split over the more industry-standard cone splitter. Instead of the sample splitting by gravity over a static cone, the Metzke splitter has a rotating chute through which the sample gets ejected at speed against the cylinder walls, before it falls over knife-edged sampling chutes. This invokes the principle of "many increments" which reduces sample variance, and reduces bias by not being dependent on the splitter being perfectly balanced. It also allows sampling of wet material without bias.

A sample nomogram was constructed to investigate the optimum sample weight for the splits. This showed that to be on the safe side, and assuming a component of coarse gold, sample weights were best to be maximised from the splitters, and hence the sample chutes were opened to the full extent, delivering approximately a 5 kg sample to the laboratory.

The performance of splitting was monitored on a per-sample basis by collecting a duplicate split sample for each metre. The difference in sample weight acted as a proxy for sample split consistency, which was monitored in a spread sheet in real-time. The Competent Person implemented, monitored, and audited this performance several times throughout the campaign and, apart from minor issues, deems the sample splits of good quality and fit for purpose.

Subsequent sample preparation happened under a customised programme that combined results from the sample nomogram with best practice. Samples were then split in a Rocklabs Boyd RSD Combo, that allows a percentage linear split to be specified for each sample. The split weights were optimised for pulverising in Essa LM-2's and their percentage passing size monitored consistently. Samples were then milled in the LM-2's before a manual split of around 200g was put in brown paper bags. The final 50g charge weight was weighed from this.

Duplicate samples were inserted at each of the four splitting stages, to monitor precision. Duplicates were collected from mineralised zones only. Samples that were duplicated in the field were also flagged for duplication at subsequent splitting stages at the laboratory. This allowed isolation of the error introduced at each stage and identification of any splitting issues. The results showed that the primary splitting on the rig had a total sampling variance of 28% (calculated using the Haworth-Thompson method and expressing the precision as 1CV%). These are very acceptable total sampling precision results, given the mineralisation style, with RC primary splitting in gold often showing precision values well above 35%. QQ plots of the results further showed no discernible bias between the original and the duplicate (care was taken to put the duplicate always on the same side of the splitter; Figure 4).

The pulp splitting precision was determined to be 10.0%, which was considered to need explanation and was followed up early in the programme by detailed investigations. Subsequent auditing of the sample weighing stage at the laboratory, followed by screen fire assays (SFAs), and polished sections of the coarse size of the SFAs demonstrated that the variability was caused by the presence of gold particles larger than 75 micron. This will be considered when developing future sampling and eventual grade control programmes.

In the Competent Person's opinion, the sampling and sub-sampling was accurate, precise and fit for the purpose of resource estimation. The most significant Improvements for sampling precision in future sampling at Tampia can be achieved by using a micro-rotary splitter for the final pulp charge weight, as the SFAs demonstrated this variability to be mostly due to the presence of gold particles larger than 75 micron.

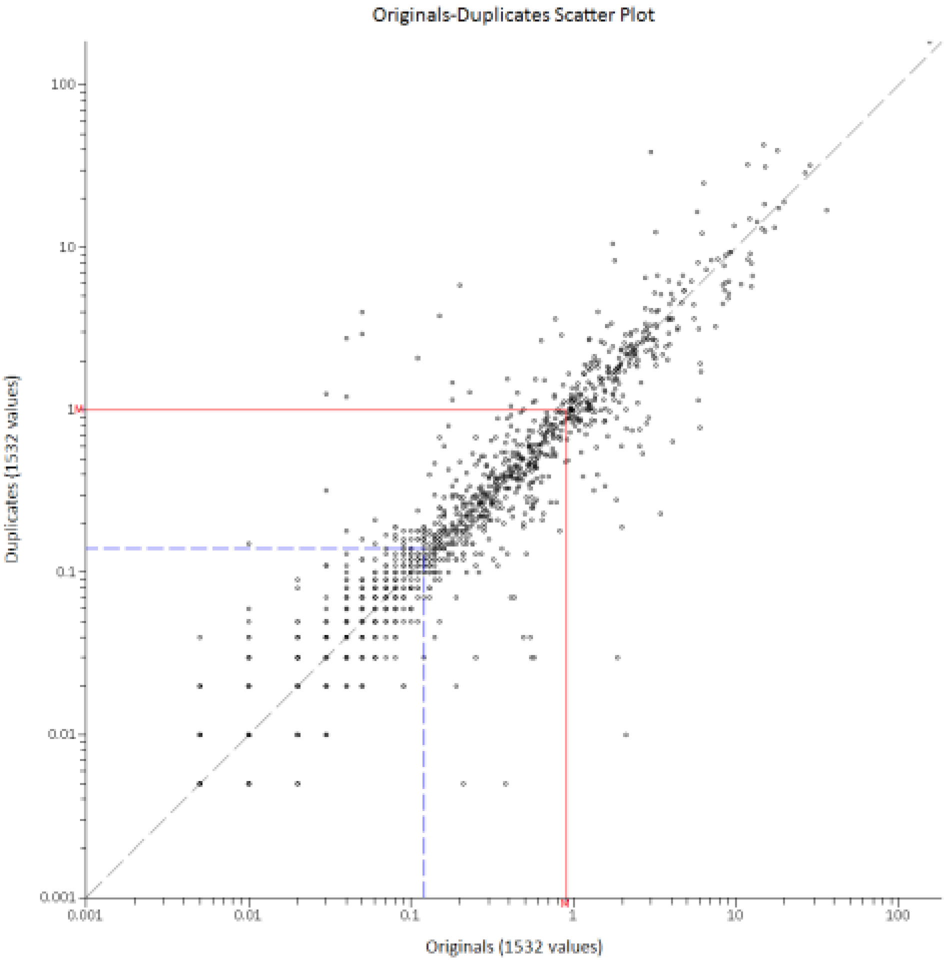

Figure 4. Log10 Scatterplot of the primary sample splits, originals vs duplicates

Sample Analysis Method

All samples that were used in the Mineral Resource estimation were analysed at ALS Laboratories in Perth and were assayed via fire assay with AAS finish. Charge weights of 50g were used, with careful management of the flux ratios and fusion process. Standard fluxes were used on normal samples, and the fluxes adjusted before potting based on the oxidation, base metal, and sulphur levels (based on pXRF values).

Fusion and cupellation happened under controlled conditions at 1100 and 900 degrees respectively. Any issues were noted by the lab and communicated with Explaurum. Prills were digested in aqua regia and then flamed in AAS.

The Competent Person has audited the laboratory and has carefully reviewed each step of the flux-mixing, fusion, deslagging, cupellation, digestion and AAS process. At the time of auditing, all steps were carried out in accordance with ALS's standard operating procedures.

A thorough quality control programme was applied for sample analysis. In addition to ALS's own internal use of CRM material, Explaurum used a range of OREAS standards that were selected to cover the grade range, including CRM's close to the cut-off value. Daily monitoring by Explaurum database management (Figure 5) identified several minor instances of special cause variation at the laboratory, which were all immediately discussed with the laboratory management and resolved. After analysis of all results via appropriate monitoring systems, in the Competent Person opinion, the laboratory has delivered consistent results throughout the campaign.

Figure 5. Consistency monitoring of accuracy using CRM OREAS 222.

Following the monitoring of consistency at the laboratory and establishment of the fact that results were consistent, all CRM laboratory results were checked for bias against the certified values. This was done for both Explaurum and ALS CRMs (total 14 different CRMs). Although some CRM's performed better than others, no statistically significant bias was detected.

To validate these findings further, a representative selection of mineralised samples were sent for laboratory cross-checks to Bureau Veritas in Perth. Analysis of results via paired t-tests and QQ plots show no statistically relevant bias between the two sample sets. The same CRM material that was part of the original ALS batches was sent to Bureau Veritas for optimal quality control between batches and laboratories. The results showed no statistically significant bias between these CRM data.

The laboratory results are considered accurate across the entire campaign by the Competent Person.

Estimation Methodology

The Mineral Resource was estimated using multiple indicator kriging (MIK). This method was selected because the distribution of the data showed excessive positive skew (CV of 6.5), which could not be reduced by sub-domaining.

The estimation was carried out within domains, aiming to constrain the interpolation to only relevant samples that are characterised by the same geological features. Significant effort was expended to map geological signatures that would identify and isolate different mineralised zones, or that would for instance define drivers for high vs low grade zones.

The mineralisation occurs predominantly within mafic gneiss. However, within the mafic gneiss there are completely barren sections, low-grade, as well as high-grade zones, with no geological characteristics at core or RC-chip resolution to discern between these zones. All samples were analysed for 6 elements via ICP, and for another 24 using pXRF, to assist in defining geological domains within the mafic gneiss. Thin sections were prepared to determine any defining features at smaller scale. A 3D weights-of-evidence modelling technique was used to define the correlation statistics of various data layers, with gold sample data as training points. This resulted in identification of various 3D maps of geological variables that showed a strong relationship with gold, which were modelled into a final 3D probability model that predicts the probability of gold occurring in any 3D grid cell over the resource area.

This work gave valuable insights into the geology and general controls on mineralisation, but not at the resolution required to statistically constrain the resource estimate. Consequently, domains were generated using a gold grade cut-off value. The decision to use this approach was based on a thorough contact analysis, which confirmed that, at sample scale of 1m, the contact is abrupt ("hard"), with the transition from unmineralised material to mineralised material down-the-hole characterised by an average grade transition of 0.07 g/t to 1.07 g/t, on average throughout the deposit (Figure 6). Various grade cut-offs were assessed and an optimum contrast between mineralised and unmineralised was identified at the 0.2 g/t Au cut-off (Figure 7).

To create the domains, both implicit modelling and conventional wireframing techniques were investigated, and although the implicit modelling gave very realistic-appearing results, it was difficult to accurately reproduce the subtle orientation changes at the resolution required. Hence, the final domain wireframes were created by manually wireframing in 3D.

No further distinction was made within the mineralised domains (e.g. no sub-domains were generated). There is no supergene remobilisation of gold at Tampia, and the oxidised zone is very shallow and in most places non-existent. A small proportion of the granite is mineralised but often when the mineralised structures intersect with granites they are generally only constrained to the contacts with the granite and their presence isn't statistically relevant for overall estimation purposes. At the scale of sampling, seemingly mineralised granites often have thin slivers or xenoliths of mafic gneiss that host gold mineralisation.

There were no different grade distributions noted across the deposit within the established grade domain, and the mineralisation is interpreted to be single-phase and within the same mafic gneiss unit in broad terms, and at the scale of modelling. There is sulphide-related, löllingite-related, and coarse gold present. However, investigation of such occurrences did not lead to the identification of cohesive zones where these occurred preferentially. It was not possible to identify löllingite zones from geochemistry or any geophysical feature or to determine its presence in RC drill chips. Free gold zones occur but are rare and are mostly invisible to the eye. An attempt to model and sub-domain such zones based on sample pulp duplicate variability (as a proxy for coarse gold) showed moderate contrast but it was difficult to verify the geometry of implicit shells generated for these zones, and were therefore not used.

The use of a single domain is supported by the statistical analysis of assay data within the domain, which have a monomodal distribution with a long tail, as well as by interpretation of the 3D Spatial Data Model that maps the geological controls on gold mineralisation with the grade domain.

Closer spaced drilling in combination with further technical studies may be able to identify statistically relevant domains with different grade characteristics, but at this stage of the project, this residual risk has been considered by the competent person to be small and has been taken account of in classifying the Resource.

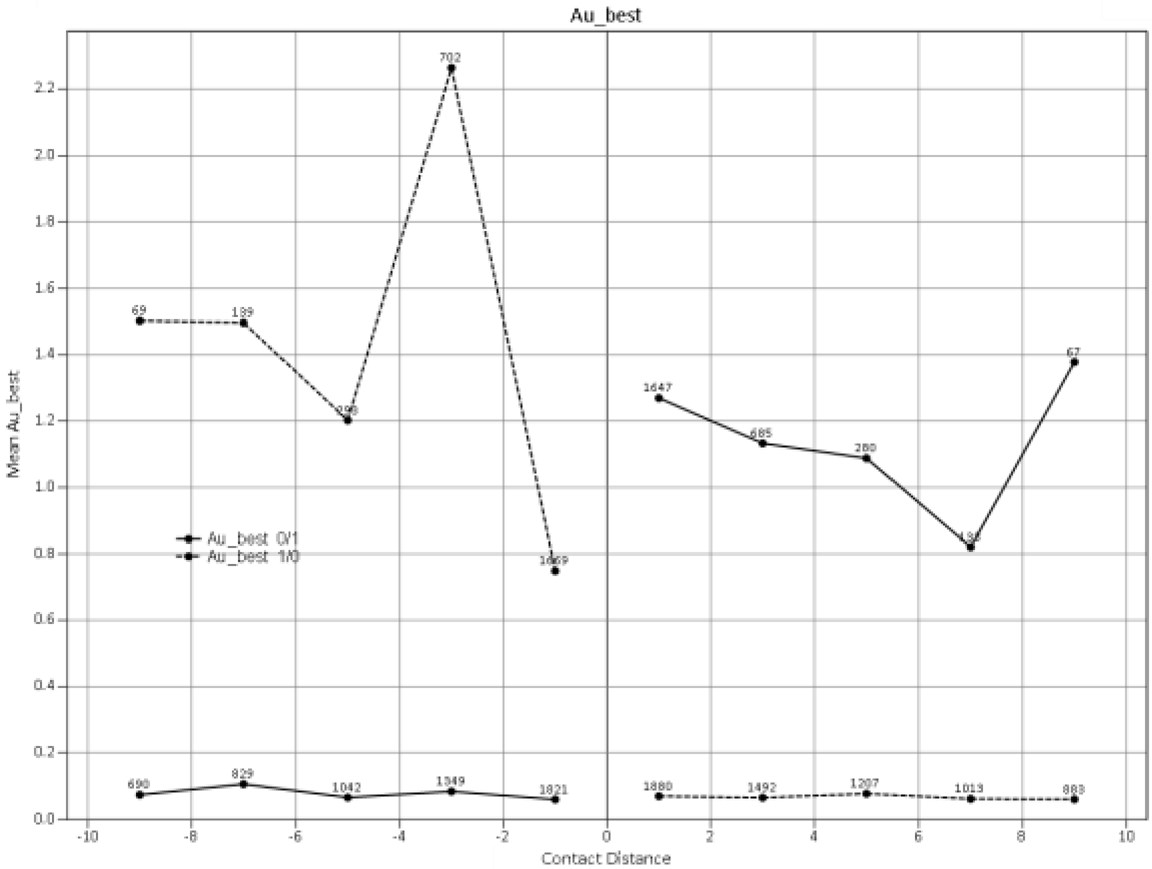

Figure 6. Contact Analysis on down-the-hole gold grades, solid line showing transition from top down into mineralisation, dotted line showing transition from top down out of mineralisation. Analysis at 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and 3m max internal dilution

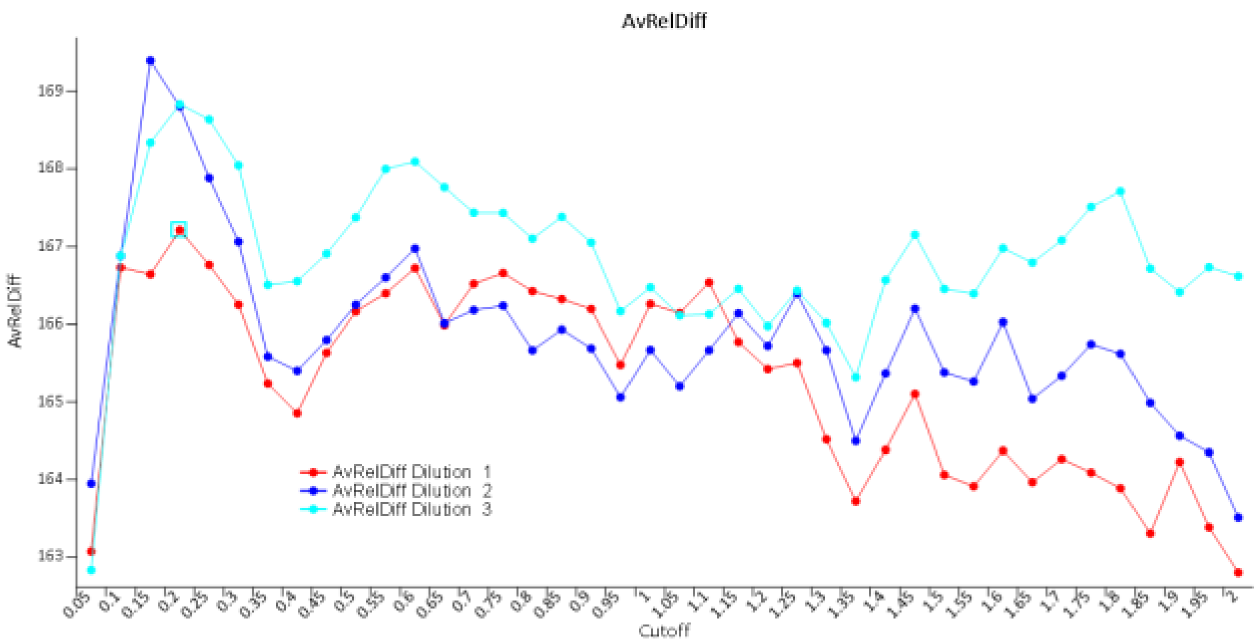

Figure 7. Contrast analysis, showing relative difference in Au grades between unmineralised and mineralised material (y-axis), defined at different sample cut-off grades (x-axis). Scenarios for different settings for internal dilution are shown (1, 2 and 3 m max internal dilution). The maximum resolution is around 0.2 g/t Au.

Sample data points were extracted within the domains only for the recent 2017 drilling campaign, and all exploration drilling before this campaign was excluded from the resource estimation process. A significant amount of drilling was carried out by Explaurum in the two years before this campaign (2015-

2016). However, the inclusion of these assays would significantly cluster the data and its quality wasn't as stringently controlled as the 2017 drilling campaign drilling.

The 2017 drilling campaign on which the Mineral Resource is based also included several drill holes that were drilled close to other 2017 drill holes in order to investigate the short-range variability and to construct better variograms. Data from these holes were therefore included for geo-statistical analysis but were excluded for the estimation process as they would cluster the data.

The data points were subsequently rotated and unfolded in order to optimise the geo-statistical analysis. Unfolding was carried out using top and bottom trend planes. Most samples have recoveries around 80%. The sample support is considered uniform across the deposit and no recovery weighted compositing was applied to the 1m RC intervals. A top-cut version of the data was created to allow check-estimating by ordinary kriging (OK), with a top-cut value of 60 g/t Au determined from mean/variance plots and through tail analysis in Phinar X-10 Software.

Indicator variograms were created at 12 intervals and the tail modelled through a hyperbolic function, showing a very good fit. The indicator variograms were assessed in unfolded space across the entire deposit, as well as in normal space separately for north, central and south zones (for cross-validation of the unfolding process), which each have consistent orientations for the purpose of variography. This showed a nugget that ranged from 25% to 60%, first-order major structures ranging from 40 to 5m, and second-order major structures ranging from 85 to 10m.

In contrast with classic orogenic gold systems that display array structures within a larger mineralised shear zone, at Tampia, indicator variograms did not show strong contrast in orientations between low and high-grade indicators. Low-grade indicators generally showed similar trends to high-grade zones. From implicit modelling of higher cut-off grade shells, some high-grade zones run somewhat oblique to the main orientation. However, this is not consistent across the resource area. This matches the geological interpretation, where higher grade gold mineralisation is distributed in seemingly random "rod-like" structures oblique to the metamorphic fabric.

Indicators were then estimated using ordinary kriging into panels with 20m by 20m by 2.5m dimensions. Sub-celling was applied at SMU scale of 6m by 6m by 3.5m. The estimation process automatically corrects for order relationship problems, and no issues were observed. Three passes were applied with increasing search ellipses and decreasing minimum amount of samples, with a first phase search neighbourhood criteria set to 15/45 min/max samples and 60m/60m/6m search windows.

The E-type estimate was cross checked against the OK model and no issues were noted. A recoverable resource was estimated at a cut-off value of 0.5 g/t Au. The recoverable resource was produced at 6m by 6m by 3.5m SMU scale based on preliminary mining option evaluations. This includes expected internal, external dilution, and expected mining losses. Given the monomodal distribution of the data, an indirect lognormal volume support correction was applied. The variance reduction factor was determined through analysis in the GSLIB programme Gammabar, and validated against expected values.

Resource Classification

Most of the mineralisation within the Mineral Resource has been classified in the Indicated category. Material on the edges, in the deeper less well-drilled parts, as well as some areas where ground conditions led to poor sampling, were classified as Inferred (Table 1). There is no material classified as Measured.

The Resource classification has been carried out in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The grade and densities are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence has been derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity between data points.

In the Competent Person's view, it is a realistic inventory of the mineralisation which, after preliminary evaluation of technical, economic and development conditions, might, in whole or in part, become economically extractable. In the Competent Parsons's opinion, it is more likely than not that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Tampia deposit.

Portions of the deposit that do not have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are not included in the Mineral Resource.

In classifying the Resource, the Competent Person has regarded several aspects that affect resource confidence:

- Informing sample quality. Each sample was given a data quality ranking (DQR) based on a combination of several factors (sample recovery, sample splitting quality, water issues, dust loss). These numbers were then modelled into the blocks allowing the identification of blocks or areas that are estimated by lower-quality sampling. This showed that only a small and insignificant area of clay-rich regolith provided on average poor sample quality.
- Kriging efficiency and variography. The 40m drill spacing is adequate to determine the grade continuity in all directions, although it is clear from the indicator variography that grade continuity of very high-grade material is not always captured, with second-structure ranges ranging between 10-30m. However, even well above the average Resource grade, there are several areas where high grade zones (above 2.5 g/t) can be linked across 4-5 drill sections (~180m). Kriging efficiency (KE), as a product form the Ordinary Kriging check-estimate process) was also used as a proxy for the quality of the estimation and to support the classification. This showed that the majority of the blocks had KEs above 20%, with blocks in between sections and on the fringes showing lower and sub-zero KEs. Expectedly, low KEs were mainly driven by relatively high gamma values in semi-variograms, combined with large point-to-block distances, resulting in high Kriging Variances. Given the near-perfect grid distribution of the data, lack of clustering contributed to a lower Kriging variance and better KE.

Metallurgy

Preliminary metallurgical test work has clearly established the gold mineralisation at Tampia is predominantly free milling, and identified that three types of gold exist: free gold, sulphide hosted gold and löllingite hosted gold. The relative proportions of each type are variable throughout the deposit. The programme has confirmed that low recoveries in some samples is due to gold hosted in löllingite ($FeAs_2$), which the test work has shown can be recovered to a concentrate and treated to recover the gold. Estimated recoveries for each mineralisation type are:

- Oxide gold mineralisation – 95%
- Fresh sulphide gold mineralisation – 92% to 94%
- Fresh non-sulphide and non-arsenic associated gold mineralisation – unknown (test work in progress) but suggests free milling with recoveries similar to oxide gold mineralisation.
- Fresh non-sulphide arsenic associated (löllingite) gold mineralisation – 81% (initial estimate) to be confirmed with ongoing test work.

Oxide gold, fresh sulphide gold and fresh non-sulphide and non-arsenic associated gold mineralisation are estimated to account for approximately 90% of the Tampia resource.

A full understanding of the geometallurgy of the Tampia gold deposit will not be available until all metallurgical data has been modelled, with the primary focus to establish the distribution and variability of S, As and Au. This work has started and follow-up variability test work to confirm the metallurgy to date over the entire deposit is underway. The data will be used to map the metallurgical zones in more detail for mine planning purposes.

Cut-off Grades & Mining Methods

A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t on the resource blocks at SMU scale was determined as an appropriate cut-off grade. This value was determined by preliminary optimisation work, and by taking into consideration all available geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrogeological parameters. Various gold price scenarios were evaluated (AUD 1400 to AUD 1750), with the selected 0.5 g/t Au cut-off reflecting a gold price of AUD 1600.

Cost inputs were based on a proposed mining fleet of a 120t class excavator loading 90t class haul trucks. The proposed mining fleet is deemed appropriate for the size, depth and configurations of the potential open pit.

Block values were determined based on a combination of processing costs, metallurgical recovery, and unit mining costs, mining recovery factors. Geotechnical analysis provided pit design criteria used in the optimisation process. The optimisation created incremental pit shells that were used to perform the evaluation.

Next Steps

An updated Scoping Study including optimisation and mine scheduling studies based on the new Resource will be completed in October 2017.

Drill planning has started for exploration drilling immediately around the resource area to test for extensions to gold mineralisation to the south east and at depth. This drilling should commence in early October.

Planning to test the regional gravity targets around the Tampia Gold Project is underway (Figure 1). This work will involve grid auger drilling over the entire area of each anomaly followed up by RC drilling where warranted, to establish which targets could potentially host additional Mineral Resources. This work is planned to start by the end of September and continue into 2018.

Five PQ diamond holes have been planned to provide samples for the continuing feasibility metallurgical test work program. This drilling has started and this work will provide final detailed recovery and process information and test the variability of metallurgical performance of the various ore types across the ore body and at depth. This drilling will start immediately.

Work planning to develop tasks, timelines and actions for the Feasibility Study are continuing, including discussions with relevant consultancy groups for process design and environmental studies. Work on the geotechnical aspects of the project is underway with downhole optical data being relogged to assess rock strength and competence. Mining studies will start shortly to define relevant parameters for pit optimisation for the updated Scoping Study. Hydrological data collection has started and will continue for the next quarter to assess pit dewatering requirements and to locate a suitable water source for the planned processing facility. Process design and preliminary mine site layout planning have also commenced.

The soil geochemical data collected over regional target areas defined by the recent geological mapping and gravity programs remains under review. The results from the soil sampling program will be available by mid-September 2017 once the resource estimation work is completed.

Bottle roll test work to determine the indicative gold recovery on mineralised intervals from the Leicester zone is in progress and should be available by the end of September.

Discussions are underway with relevant land owners to negotiate access agreements to the high priority regional targets from the recent gravity survey. Discussions to date have been very positive and drilling is expected to commence on a number of these targets (after harvest) in November.

For further information, contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr René Sterk, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Sterk is employed by RSC Global Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Mr Sterk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	One-metre primary samples were collected via a reverse circulation drill rig. The quality of the sample has been being actively measured using various quality control techniques, focusing on keeping holes dry, reducing dust loss and optimising sample delimitation. The quality of the sampling is deemed to be high, and fit-for-purpose to be used in mineral resource estimations.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Various quality control metrics were actively monitored to ensure the quality of samples collected. Such measures include: • Every effort is made to ensure all samples are drilled dry and when this is not possible samples are logged as wet, and the quality designation ranking lowered and taken into account in the resource estimation. • The measuring and monitoring of total RC sample weights to measure total recovery and metre delineation of the drilling (after correcting for density based on lithology averages and volume differences based on bit size) • The downhole density tool was calibrated at the down hole surveyor's workshop twice, once just before the start of the programme and once towards the end. It was calibrated by measuring the density of five blocks of varying composition and a known density. The quality and repeatability of the data generated by the density tool was tested by resurveying test hole THRC110 five times over the course of the programme. Given the long decay time of Cs137, which is used as the radioactive source, a calibration every 4 months is considered acceptable. Both statistical analysis and visual comparison of the various duplicate THRC110 density data sets indicated that the density tool worked properly over time. • The Magnetic Susceptiblity tool was calibrated on a bi-weekly basis by the down hole surveyor by means of a calibration collar. • Calibration checks were performed by the handheld XRF analyzers at least once a day to ensure that the analyser was operating within factory specifications.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 5kg split samples have been dried before fine crushing, splitting using a Boyd rotary splitter to produce an 800g sub-sample, which is pulverised to produce a 50g sample for fire assay and multielement analysis via ICP-MS for Cu, Ni, Co, As and S. pXRF analysis for some alteration and common rock-forming elements was carried out on every metre by taking a small ~50g sample from the bulk RC sample and analysing using an Innovex Delta Premium XRF Analyser with all three beams enabled with each beam set to 35 seconds each.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether*	Reverse circulation drilling equipment with face sampling hammers were used to collect samples. The drilling was conducted by a 450 Schramm with 350/900 IR compressor, a 350 Hydco with 350/1250 IR compressor, and a 685 Schramm with 350/1070 Sullair compressor. All boosters are 1000 psi to a maximum of 1800 cfm Hydco. One of the rigs

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	started the program with the Sandvik RE120 Retention hammer but after an early change all drilling was completed with Mincon 132 Retention hammers. All new drill bits were supplied as 146 mm or 143 mm, had a shroud size of 145 mm or 142 mm, and they were sized to suit as they wore. All rods were Harlson 4 ½" RRE Rods which are 6 metres long. All sample hoses are 76 mm Inside diameter.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All sample recovery information was digitally recorded on the rig using locked auto-validating excel spreadsheets. Samples were weighed using digital scales and recoveries were estimated based on average density of logged lithology, bit diameter (indicating volume of sample) and total sample weight. The recovery was constantly monitored using live-updating graphs indicating when recoveries were out of control or showing unfavourable trends.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	An auxiliary booster was used to maximise air pressure to improve sample recovery, which allowed holes to be drilled dry. Where samples were drilled wet they have been logged as such. Dust suppression was used to reduce the amount of dust loss, which, in the predominant amount of samples is negligible. Furthermore, constant monitoring of recoveries via measurement and evaluation of total sample weights on the rig enable recoveries to be maximised.
	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.	There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade and no correction or weighting factors were required.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. All chip samples have been geologically logged to 1m resolution on the rig recording information on rock type, mineralogy, mineralisation, fabrics, and textures. This logging is paired with logging conducted using the downhole Televiewer information which can log to at least 10cm resolution and records structural information for contacts, foliation, banding, veining etc. in the form of dip and dip direction measurements. Magnetic susceptibility, resistivity, natural gamma and density measurements are also used to assist this logging.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	The logging for the RC drilling was qualitative for the geological data collection and quantitative for structural, geotechnical and geochemical data. A hand held XRF was used to collect continuous geochemical data and Televiewer optical and acoustic data collection allows the measurement of structural and geotechnical data.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All one metre samples from the drilling have been geologically logged (36,297m) and the geological data recorded in the drill database. Subsamples were also collected and stored in chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	10% of samples were split using a Metzke gravity fed fixed cone splitter system. All other samples were split using a Metzke Splitter, a rotary device aimed at reducing splitting variance. Holes were kept dry wherever possible via use of an auxiliary booster. The Metzke Splitter is able to deal with wet samples without introducing bias.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For the sake of clarity, the "primary sample" here is considered the rock crushed up at the bit-face and delivered to the splitter. This is considered an appropriate technique to collect large-volume samples when extractor, delimitation and preparation errors are well managed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		For this project, the quality assurance and quality control on this primary sample were excellent, resulting in good metre delineation, minimal sample loss and good water management.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	RC drill chips were delivered to a Metzke Rotary splitter for around 90% of the project, followed by crushing and linear splitting in a Rocklabs Boyd RSD Combo. Samples were then split at flexible percentages to obtain close to 800g material to pulverise in an Essa LM2. Samples were then scooped from the bowl and put into brown paper bags, after which the final charge weight was prepared by scooping from the bag using a spoon. The quality of the sampling preparation has been discussed in the announcement text and is considered of very good quality, supported by sufficient quality control data (duplicates). The techniques are all considered appropriate and fit for purpose by the Competent Person.
	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.	In order to demonstrate that the RC drilling provided sampling that was representative of the in-situ material, it would need to be checked against a *known grade* and *known volume*. This is technically not possible in this situation. Checking by twin RC drilling does not answer this question as it only provides a measure of short range variability (and includes the error and bias that is being targeted here) and not on any potential bias. Often, core drilling is employed to verify the results of RC drilling for this purpose, but in the Competent Person's opinion, this approach comes with its own problems and commonly low numbers of check drill holes that have smaller sample support (e.g. NQ/HQ core) leads to inconclusive results and money wasted. At the Tampia project, the 2017 drilling on which the Mineral Resource is based was often in the same area as previous holes drilled by Explaurum, which included diamond core. The grade tenor and distribution of these samples, buffer to a maximum separation distance to 2017 drilling, were all comparable and do not suggest any issues with representativity of sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style and was optimised for samples containing coarse gold above 150 micron. The primary sample (being collected at the face hammer) is considered the largest possible given the economic constraints, and the first split sizes were maximised to combat any inherent variability. The only location where the sample should have been bigger is at the pulp stage, where a 100g aliquot would have resulted in less variance.
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.*	The nature of the laboratory processes has been discussed in the announcement text in more detail. The total 50g fire assay technique with aqua regia digest and AAS finish is considered appropriate. The quality was carefully controlled by both EXU and ALS and external checks returned good results.
	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.	Three different pXRF machines were used to obtain supporting data for the geological model; two Olympus DP4050c Delta-50 Premium machines and an Olympus DP6000c Delta Premium. The DP4050c machines were equipped with a 50kV x-ray tube and a Ta anode. The DP6000c was equipped with a 40kV x-ray tube and a Rh anode. All three machines analysed samples in soil mode, using all three beams. The individual beam times were set at 35 live-time seconds per beam. The beam settings for the second DP4050c unit were changed to 42, 45 and 42 real-time seconds per beam towards the end of the programme in order to reduce the total test time to keep up with the rig.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		At least once a day a calibration check was performed to ensure that the analyser was operating within factory specifications. No calibrations have yet been applied.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	QC samples were inserted in the form of Certified Reference Materials, blanks, crush duplicates and pulp duplicates. The results have been discussed in the main body of the announcement text. The results showed the laboratory delivered consistent results throughout the campaign. Bias and variance acceptance testing showed positive results, with the only issue noted the elevated variability in pulps. 378 check samples were randomly selected from mineralised zones and sent to Bureau Veritas in Perth for analysis. Care was taken to ensure that the check samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas using the exact the preparation and analytical techniques as used by ALS. The check samples validated the assays as reported by ALS. The pXRF analyses were controlled in a similar manner to laboratory assays, by inserting a variety of CRMs and blank samples into the sample string, by taking duplicate samples and by performing replicate analyses. CRM and blank samples were inserted at a rate of 1 every 50 original samples. A duplicate sample was taken and analysed once every 20 original samples. One in every 40 analyses was replicated. The pXRF QC data was assessed on a daily basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were inspected and verified by the Competent Person, who is independent to EXU.
	The use of twinned holes.	Several close-spaced drill holes were drilled to investigate short-range variability. The results have been taken into account in the mineral resource estimate.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data is collected via RSC's auto-validating, controlled spreadsheets with drop down menu entry. These sheets are loaded into an Access database using automatic scripting and are then subjected to a range of further tests for errors. Any issues were communicated to site within 24 hours and resolved before the data was accepted. The data is then validated within the database and brought into Micromine/Surpac and further visual checks conducted. One database administrator conducts all data merging and storage into the database to ensure the integrity of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No data has been adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The drill holes have been accurately surveyed by Southern X Surveys Pty Ltd using a mmGPS in MGA 94/Zone 50. Downhole survey data was collected using an Axis Champ Navigator North seeking solid state gyro during the downhole data acquisition. The gyro results were checked by the down hole surveyor by comparing them with the deviation data obtained with other down hole tools (OPTV, ATV and MagSus) and by duplicating a total of three surveys. The location accuracy of sample data points is considered by the Competent person to be highly accurate and properly quality controlled.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA 94 Zone 50 and local grid formats were used. The local grid is a simple two-point conversion rotated at 30 degrees off north, and was verified by Southern X surveyors.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control has been adopted from a recent aerial geophysical programme and has been corrected to height values from the DGPS survey. The topographic control is considered to be highly accurate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling report and used in the resource estimation has been carried out on a 40m x 40m grid, with a few holes as infill on off-set grid. The holes are drilled to an average depth of ~140m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The sample spacing indicates geological and grade continuity across 40m spaced holes. Variograms and kriging efficiency values were evaluated and indicate a 40m x40m spacing is fit-for-purpose.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No physical compositing of samples has occurred in this 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.*	The drilling orientation has been determined via Televiewer structural interpretation and hole are oriented perpendicular to the main banding and foliation surface.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from site on the day of drilling and stored locked inside a secure warehouse facility. The samples were transported by a certified freight company to ALS Laboratories. The samples are not left unattended and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the shipping process.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All sampling, sub-sampling and assaying techniques were reviewed by the Competent Person. The Competent Person visited the site several times throughout the drilling campaign, and visited the laboratory twice.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Project area is held under E70/2132, P70/1637, P70/1645, P70/1638, M70/815 and M70/816. All the tenement area comprises private agricultural land with no Native title interests. The Company has access agreements over the area of the Mineral Resource covered by M70/815 and M70/816 and part of E70/2132.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	See above, no other known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration undertaken by Company — Date BHP Minerals Ltd — 1987-1988 Dry Creek Mining — 1990-1993 Nexus Minerals — 1997-1999 IPT Systems Ltd — 2000-2001 Meridian Mining — 2006-2009 Tampiagold Pty — 2010-2011 Auzex Exploration — 2012-2015
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Tampia Hill project area covers a sequence of late Archaean mafic and felsic granulite facies paragneiss and orthogneiss, with the gold deposit hosted by an ovoid shaped mafic gneiss sequence that has been mapped in detail by ground gravity and drilling. The gneiss sequence dips between 35^{o} to 40^{o} to the south east and strikes 040^{o}. The base of the gneiss sequence that host the Tampia gold deposit, as

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		interpreted from the structural position of the host rocks, is a well banded foliated and banded felsic feldspar-biotite-quartz augen gneiss that also can contain graphite and pyrrhotite. The original sequence for this unit is believed to be clastic sediment, wacke, arenite and graphitic shale. The next unit is a felsic feldspar-biotite-amphibole-pyroxene gneiss that appears to contain a mixture of sedimentary and mafic precursor lithologies.
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 drill hole information has been provided in previous public reports, dated: 12 April 2017, 2 May 2017, 13 Jun 2017, 5 Jul 2017, 7 Aug 2017, 22 Aug 2017 and can be accessed at: http://www.explaurum.com.au/irm/content/asx-announcements.aspx?RID=8
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No available information was excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All exploration results that form the basis of this mineral resource estimation reported in this report have been provided in previous public reports, dated: 12 April 2017, 2 May 2017, 13 Jun 2017, 5 Jul 2017, 7 Aug 2017, 22 Aug 2017 and can be accessed at: http://www.explaurum.com.au/irm/content/asx-announcements.aspx?RID=8
	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.	All exploration results that form the basis of this mineral resource estimation reported in this report have been provided in previous public reports, dated: 12 April 2017, 2 May 2017, 13 Jun 2017, 5 Jul 2017, 7 Aug 2017, 22 Aug 2017 and can be accessed at: http://www.explaurum.com.au/irm/content/asx-announcements.aspx?RID=8
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	Most holes have been drilled orthogonally to the general dip and strike of mineralisation. However, due to the geometry of the gneiss host rocks some parts of the holes are not oriented optimally and consequently will not represent true widths.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Structural measurements from downhole acoustic and optical data confirm the drill holes have been drilled perpendicular to the mineralised structures in the holes used for the 2017 Mineral Resource
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.*	Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the geology of the local area and deposit in relation to the drilling results from the 2017 program.
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*	All recent RC drill holes with assays have been included and significant intercepts have been fairly represented. Historic RC and Core intercepts in the holes nearest the reported holes have all been previously reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	Other exploration data has been previously reported and is not relevant for the Mineral Resource reported here.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	A feasibility study has commenced to assess the potential for mining the deposit. The resource is open to the south and east and further exploration drilling will be planned to test continuity.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams have been provided in the main text of the announcement.

Section 3 Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	All data was directly entered into digital logging equipment and imported into the database through automated scripts, with several levels of validation and quality control. The integrity of the data is considered of very high standard. It is fit for the purpose of mineral resource estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	Validation of data was carried out automatically upon entry of data (auto-controlled data entry fields), when it was uploaded to the database, and then manually by the database geologist.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person visited the site four times just before and during the 2017 drilling campaign. All systems were properly implemented during the first visit and subsequent visits were aimed at ongoing quality control and monitoring of correct implementation of SOPs. All issues encountered were minor and were resolved on site.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Site visits were undertaken
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	There is a high degree of geological confidence in the geological interpretation of the deposit. The mineralised structures and hosting rocks have predictable geometries from section to section, and even though variability occurs on scales smaller than average drill spacing, the geological framework at the resolution of the resource model is robust.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Logging data, multi-element ICP and pXRF, gravity, magsus and density data were all used to aid in constructing the geological model. Assumptions did not have major implications on the overall geometries of the various geological domains. Geological continuity, is relatively simple to establish from hole to hole and the deposit is not structurally complex.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	In the Competent Person's opinion, alternative interpretations of the geology are not likely to deviate much from the current model and will have little to no impact on the mineral resource.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geology was used significantly to guide the geology, as the mineralisation is sub-parallel to the banding and granite intrusions.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Grade continuity is affected by subtle differences in local pressure and geochemistry conditions during gold deposition. Geological continuity on the edges of the deposit is not yet fully understood, with the northern abrupt termination of the mineralisation due to an interpreted linear structural feature that can be seen in geophysical responses. To the East the mineralisation appears to become less profound and granites start dipping back towards the west. This requires more exploration but is not significant for the mineral resource estimation as no extrapolations outside the boundaries of geological understanding have been made.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The deposit measures 1040m along, 550m across and 200m deep.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	The Mineral Resource was estimated using multiple indicator kriging (MIK). This method was selected because the distribution of the data showed excessive positive skew (CV of 6.5), which could not be reduced by sub-domaining. The estimation was carried out within domains, aiming to constrain the interpolation to only relevant samples that are characterised by the same geological features. Significant effort was expended to find geological signatures that would identify and isolate different mineralised zones, or that would for instance define drivers for high *vs* low grade zones. Surpac, GSLIB, Supervisor and Phinar X-10 software was used for estimation and data analysis. See further detailed explanation in the text of the report.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The MIK estimate was compared and checked with the ordinary kriged estimate and showed comparable results, with (as expected) slightly more smoothing for the E-type model and less smoothing for the SMU-scale recoverable resource.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products	No by-products are expected to be recovered.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation)	Sulphur and Arsenic, occurring in moderate amounts were estimated into the blocks using ordinary kriging.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	The block size was set to 20x20x2.5 m to honour the data distribution, with sub-celling set at 5x5x2.5 for volume resolution at the SMU scale.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	SMUs were set after preliminary review of mining parameters and most likely equipment scenarios (120t class excavator loading 90t class haul Trucks).
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Correlation between variables have not been assumed or used in the estimation.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates	See the main body of the text for a detailed description of the integration of geology into the resource estimation. The geological model was used to guide the domaining for mineralisation; however, no specific geological feature could be used in combination or in isolation to model the direct constraint for mineralisation.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Grade capping was not required as MIK does not require this step, and instead models the tail using an appropriate mathematical function.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The resource was validated by global mean validation and swath plots in all directions, and visually validated on screen and compared to input drill hole data.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on dry tonnage basis and moisture was not considered.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t on the resource blocks at SMU scale was determined as an appropriate cut-off grade. This value was determined by preliminary optimisation work, and by taking into consideration all available geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrogeological parameters. Various gold price scenarios were evaluated, with the selected 0.5 g/t Au cut-off reflecting a gold price of AUD 1675.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The deposit is planned to be mined by standard open pit methods. Minimum mining dimensions of 5x5x2.5 are considered. The proposed mining fleet is deemed appropriate for the size, depth and configurations of the potential open pit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Preliminary metallurgical test work has clearly established the gold mineralisation at Tampia is predominantly free milling, and identified that three types of gold exist: free gold, sulphide hosted gold and löllingite hosted gold. The relative proportions of each type are variable throughout the deposit. The programme has confirmed that low recoveries in some samples is due to gold hosted in löllingite ($FeAs_2$), which the test work has shown can be recovered to a concentrate and treated to recover the gold.

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Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No assumptions on waste material have been assessed yet at this stage of the project; however, considering the nature of the project, these are unlikely to affect the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. An environmental survey and further work has been planned in the near future by EXU.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density was acquired via gamma-gamma down-the-hole logging at 1cm scale resolution. The tools were adequately calibrated and data collection quality controlled frequently (see above sections). The data was validated against down-hole calliper data and checked for errors.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	The method adequately accounts for void spaces and moisture, and is considered accurate.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	No assumptions were made.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	In classifying the Resource, the Competent Person has regarded several aspects that affect resource confidence: • Informing sample quality. Each sample was given a data quality ranking (DQR) based on a combination of several factors (sample recovery, sample splitting quality, water issues, dust loss). These numbers were then modelled into the blocks allowing the identification of blocks or areas that are estimated by lower-quality sampling. This showed that only a small and insignificant area of clay-rich regolith provided on average poor sample quality. • Kriging efficiency and variography. The 40m drill spacing is adequate to determine the grade continuity in all directions, although it is clear from the indicator variography that grade continuity of very high-grade material is not always captured, with second-structure ranges ranging between 10-30m. However, even well above the average Resource grade, there are several areas where high grade zones (above 2.5 g/t) can be linked across 4-5 drill sections (~180m). Kriging efficiency (KE), as a product form the Ordinary Kriging check-estimate process) was also used as a proxy for the quality of the estimation and to support the classification. This showed that the majority of the blocks had KEs above 20%, with blocks in between sections and on the fringes showing lower and sub-zero KEs. Expectedly, low KEs were mainly driven by relatively high gamma values in semi-variograms, combined with large point-to-block distances, resulting in high

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		Kriging Variances. Given the near-perfect grid distribution of the data, lack of clustering contributed to a lower Kriging variance and better KE.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	In the Competent Person's view, appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors that affect resource classification.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The grade and densities are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence has been derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity between data points. In the Competent Person's view, it is a realistic inventory of the mineralisation which, after preliminary evaluation of technical, economic and development conditions, might, in whole or in part, become economically extractable. In the Competent Parsons's opinion, it is more likely than not that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Tampia deposit.
Audits or reviews.	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource has been internally reviewed
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	The blocks classified as Indicated can generally be regarded as being accurate to within 10-25%, and those in Inferred category within 25%-50%.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. *Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	The estimation is a global estimate and is not locally accurate.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production data is available for comparison.