Explaurum
LIMITED
ABN 50 114 175 138

30 May 2018

TAMPIA FEASIBILITY CONFIRMS ROBUST HIGH-MARGIN GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **The Tampia Gold Project is confirmed as technically sound and financially robust with an initial Project life of six years with operating costs in the lowest quartile of gold projects globally[1].**

- **Mining plan based on staged development of a single open pit and conventional SAG milling, Gravity, Flotation with ultra-fine grind (UFG) and enhanced leaching of concentrate, and carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit based on 1.5 Mtpa throughput.**

- **Updated Mineral Resource of 675,000oz gold from 11.7 Mt grading 1.79 g/t Au[2].**

- **Initial Ore Reserve of 485,000 oz gold from 7.2 Mt grading 2.09 g/t Au[3].**

- **Initial mine plan[4] of 534,000 oz gold from 8.0 Mt grading 2.07 g/t Au with excellent potential for resource growth.**

- **Estimated all-in sustaining cost (AISC) is A$896[5] oz for the first two years of operations and A$998 oz over LOM, with 104,000 oz Au produced for each of the first two years of operations.**

- **Pre-production Capital Cost estimate is A$119 million (including a $10.8 million contingency) and payback in 18 months from commissioning.**

- **Net Present Value (NPV) at 8% discount rate is A$125 million (pre-tax) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is 47% (pre-tax) at A$1650 oz gold price.**

- **Timeline for Project development is completion of Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) in October 2018, with subsequent construction subject to development finance, regulatory and Board approvals (expected December 2018).**

- **Major exploration program over new gold targets to continue through 2018 and 2019; any growth in resource inventory expected to augment current planned mine life.**

[1] Source GFMS, Thomson Reuters
[2] See Appendix 3 Table 1 Section 3 and below for Mineral Resource details
[3] See Appendix 3 Table 1 Section 4 and below for Ore Reserve details
[4] 91% of the material in the mine plan is classified as an Ore Reserve, the remaining 9% is classified as Inferred Mineral Resource
[5] AISC includes C1 costs (mining and processing costs, site administration, refining costs) + sustaining capital, royalties, site rehabilitation and Head Office corporate costs

Explaurum Limited (**Explaurum, EXU** or **Company**) is pleased to announce an initial Ore Reserve of 7.2 Mt grading 2.09 g/t Au (485,000 oz contained) and completion of the Feasibility Study (the 'Study') for the development of the Tampia Gold Project (the 'Project') located in the wheatbelt of Western Australia, 240 km east of Perth near the township of Narembeen.

Table 1. Key Project Statistics

Mineral Resources		**Ounces Gold**
Indicated Resources	9.8 Mt at 1.83 g/t Au	580,000 oz
Inferred Resources	2.0 Mt at 1.60 g/t Au	90,000 oz
Total Resources	**11.7 Mt at 1.79 g/t Au**	**675,000 oz**
Ore Reserves		
Probable Reserves	7.2 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au	485,000 oz
Total Reserves	**7.2 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au**	**485,000 oz**
Mine Plan		
Probable Reserves	7.2 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au	485,000 oz
Inferred Resources	0.8 Mt at 1.89 g/t Au	48,000 oz
Total Production Target	**8.0 Mt at 2.07 g/t Au**	**534,000 oz**
Capital Costs		
Process plant 1.5 Mtpa		84.1
Infrastructure		11.8
Other costs		11.8
Contingency		10.8
Pre-production Capital Costs		**119**
Deferred and Sustaining Capital Costs		12.3
Total Capital Costs		**130.8**
Production Summary		
Life of Mine (LOM) (years)		5.3
Processing Rate (Mtpa)		1.5
Strip Ratio (Waste:Ore)		7.6
Gold Production (oz)		490,000
Average Metallurgical Recovery (LOM) (%)		92
Project Economics		
Gold Price (Base Case) (A$/oz)		1,650
Exchange Rate (USD:AUD)		0.75
Revenue (A$M)		808
C1 Cash Costs (A$/oz)		886
AISC (A$/oz)		998
EBITDA LOM (A$M)		327
NPV8% pre-tax		125
IRR pre-tax (%)		47
Payback (Months)		18

Note: All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence

The Project covers an aggregate area of 327 km^2, comprising two granted mining leases and nine exploration licences. EXU has a 90% interest in the two mining leases and one exploration licence, and 100% interest in the remaining exploration licences.

The Tampia Mineral Resource estimate has been updated by independent resource consultants RSC as part of this Study and classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). The Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource is inclusive of Mineral Reserves (Table 2).

Table 2. Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource classification

		Tonnes	Average Grade	Ounces
Inferred	Weathered	500,000	1.4	20,000
	Fresh	1,500,000	1.7	70,000
	Sub-total	2,000,000	1.6	90,000
Indicated	Weathered	400,000	1.38	20,000
	Fresh	9,400,000	1.85	560,000
	Sub-total	9,800,000	1.83	580,000
	Total	**11,700,000**	**1.79**	**675,000**

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition.*
2. *The effective date of the Mineral Resource is 5 April 2018.*
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.*
5. *The Mineral Resource is reported as a recoverable resource at 5 × 5 × 2.5 SMU size, and at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade for fresh material and 0.30 g/t Au for weathered material.*

The Tampia Gold Project ore reserves have been estimated as part of this Study to a Probable Ore Reserve of 7.23 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au for 485,000 ounces of gold (Table 3).

Table 3. Tampia Ore Reserve statement at 28 April 2018

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)
Probable	7,230,000	2.09	485,000

For further information, contact:

John Lawton
Managing Director
Explaurum Limited +61 7 3333 2722

Cautionary Statement:
The Feasibility Study is based on Probable Ore Reserves (91%) and partly based on Inferred Mineral Resources (9%) which combined constitute the Mine Plan. There is a lower level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Inferred Mineral Resources will add to the economics of the project. That portion of the Inferred Mineral Resource that has been included in the Mine Plan (or Production Target) lies within the pit design and near surface, and has been classified by the Competent Person due to drill sample quality.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project comprises a single open pit, within close proximity to the proposed plant site. The proposed process plant is based on a conventional SAG milling, gravity, flotation with concentrate ultra-fine grinding (UFG) and enhanced leach, and carbon in leach (CIL) processing with a nominal throughput capacity of 1.5 Mtpa. The Project has an initial mine life of 5.3 years.

The mine plan is based on an optimised mining schedule, mining weathered (surface) and shallow fresh material first. Inferred Mineral Resources occurring at surface and within the pit design have been excluded from the Mineral Reserve estimate but included in the Production Target and financial assessment. The Production Target is 8.0 Mt at 2.07 g/t Au for 534,000 ounces of gold mined.

The optimised operating costs for the Project highlight a conventional, low cost and high margin operation with LOM All In Sustaining Costs (AISC) of A$998/oz gold, and AISC of A$896/oz for the first two years. This is a result of the shallow nature of the deposit, average LOM metallurgical of recovery 92%, low reagent consumption and a high component of gravity recoverable gold.

Mintrex has estimated the initial capital cost to be A$119 million (±15%), including a contingency estimate of $10.8 million.

At a base case gold price of A$1,650 oz and using an 8% discount rate, the project generates a pre-tax NPV of A$125M, an IRR of 47% with a payback of 18 months following commissioning.

The Company is well-funded to carry out additional work aimed at increasing the Mineral Resource for early stage processing with further exploration of shallow gold mineralisation in the Mace prospect area, within one kilometre of the proposed open pit, as well as through the conversion of existing Inferred Resources.

The work program for 2018 to enable completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) includes:

- Obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals and licences;

- Infill drilling (10m x 10m) in the southern portion of the proposed pit area where mining operations are planned to commence, so that the current Indicated Resource can potentially be upgraded to Measured Resource and the current Probable Reserve can be upgraded to Proven Reserve in this small area of the deposit. This work will test the Resource estimate model to increase confidence and precede but be part of normal grade control drilling included as part of mining operations. This drilling has commenced;

- Grid drill the recently reported supergene mineralisation which has been remobilised from erosion of the outcropping Tampia deposit and deposited downslope within a zone extending over 4.5km from the proposed pit boundary, with the aim of bringing this recent discovery into resource category for early stage mining (if warranted). The first phase of this drilling program has been completed; and

- Testwork currently in progress on improved processing options for fresh ore indicates overall recovery may be increased by up to 5%.

FEASIBILITY STUDY PARAMETERS

The Feasibility Study is based on the following key parameters:

- Mineral Resource of 11.7 million tonnes at 1.79 g/t Au, which at cut-off grades of 0.3 g/t Au (weathered) and 0.45 g/t Au (fresh), results in a total Resource of 675,000 oz gold, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
- Open pit mining operations to be conducted by EXU using a dry hire equipment contract and a drill and blast contractor.
- Process plant and infrastructure designed and built on an engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM) basis.
- Power supply provided by an independent Power Producer contract with an 8 MW LNG power station.
- Process water to be sourced from underground aquifers to provide supply beyond the current planned Project life of six years.

STUDY TEAM

The Feasibility Study commenced in July 2017 and has involved a number of consultant groups, including:

ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd	Assaying, Mineralogy and Metallurgical Test Work
AMC Consultants Pty Ltd	Ore Reserve, Mine Planning and Geotechnical
CMW Geosciences Pty Ltd	Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Design
Ecoscape Australia Pty Ltd	Flora and Fauna Surveys
E Precision Laboratory Pty Ltd	Rock Strength Testing
Gekko Systems Pty Ltd	Metallurgical Test Work
Groundwater Resource Management Pty Ltd	Groundwater Hydrology
Jenike & Johanson Pty Ltd	Processing oreflow properties
JT Metallurgical Services Pty Ltd	Metallurgical program management
Kenex Pty Limited	Geology
MBS Environmental Pty Ltd	Environmental, Surface Hydrology, Soil Survey
Metallurgy Pty Ltd	Metallurgical Testing
MinEcotech Pty Ltd	Project Management and Mining
Mintrex Pty Ltd	Process Plant and associated infrastructure Design and Costing, Power Options
NPV Consulting Pty Ltd	Financial Modelling
Orway Mineral Consultants (WA) Pty Ltd	Comminution Modelling
R & E O'Connor Pty Ltd	Aboriginal and European Heritage
Rockwater Pty Ltd	Hydrology
RSC Global Pty Ltd	Resource Estimation

KEY FEASIBILITY STUDY OUTCOMES

The key outcomes of this study as compared with the Scoping Study completed in November 2017 are presented below (Table 4). The Ore Reserve, classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), constitutes 91% of the Production Target, with the 9% difference (48,000oz Au) coming from near surface material mined within the pit design and classified as Inferred because of drill sample quality.

The tonnage throughput will range between 1.5 and 1.9 Mtpa reflecting the variation in feed grade and the proportion of weathered ore in process plant feed material from the open pit. Softer oxide and transitional material mined in the early stages of LOM will be processed at a rate 1.6Mtpa. Fresh material, which represents more than 90% of total material processed, will be treated at 1.5 Mtpa. Low grade material which has a lower flotation mass pull and lower CIL feed grade can be processed at the higher 1.9Mtpa rate.

Table 4. Summary of Feasibility Study Outcomes (compared with Scoping Study 3 Nov 2017)

Parameter	Scoping Study November 2017	Feasibility Study May 2018
Mine life (years)	5.4	**5.3**
LOM ore mined (Mt)	8.1	**8.0**
LOM waste mined (Mt)	51.8	**60.8**
LOM strip ratio (Waste:Ore)	6.4	**7.6**
Indicated Resources (%)	94	**91**
Inferred Resources (%)	6	**9**
Annual ore throughput (Mtpa)	1.5	**1.5**
Average grade (g/t Au)	2.1	**2.1**
Metallurgical recovery (LOM Average %)	92	**92**
LOM Gold production (koz)	502	**490**
Average annual Gold production (kozpa)	93	**92**
Average annual Gold production – first 2 years (kozpa)	104	**104**
Initial capital cost A$M (+/- 15%)	105 (+/-30%)	**119**
Deferred capital cost A$M	-	**4**
LOM Sustaining capex (A$M)	9	**8**
WA Govt royalty (%)	2.5	**2.5**
Other royalty (%)	0	**2.0**
Average C1 cash cost (A$/oz)*1	799	**886**
Average AISC cash cost (A$/oz)*2	888	**998**
LOM gold price (A$/oz)	1,650	**1,650**
Gross revenue (A$M)	829	**808**
LOM EBITDA (A$M)	392	**327**
Average Annual EBITDA (A$M)	73	**62**
Base case pre-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ (A$M)	181	**125**
Project IRR (%) pre-tax	45	**47**
Initial Payback period pre-tax (years)	1.5	**1.5**

**Notes:*

*1 C1 operating costs include all mining and processing costs, site administration and refining costs

*2 AISC includes C1 costs + sustaining capital, royalties, site rehabilitation and head office corporate costs

PROJECT APPROVALS AND EXECUTION

Baseline environmental surveys have been completed in the following areas:

- Flora and Fauna
- Soil and Landform
- Surface Hydrology
- Waste rock, mineralised rock and tailings characterisation
- Subterranean Fauna

Based on the environmental baseline studies and proposed project impacts, Explaurum expects the environmental approval will be via a Mining Proposal submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), who assess and assign environmental conditions on the Project. The Tampia project is unlikely to trigger criteria requiring referral to the EPA or need any formal approval under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986.

A work program has been prepared to complete all environmental baseline studies and compile approvals documentation for submission to regulators in the September 2018 quarter.

Native Title for the Project is deemed to be extinguished because all tenure is owned freehold. An aboriginal heritage survey was conducted as part of the Feasibility Study, which confirmed there were no areas of significance.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Tampia Gold Project is situated in the Lake Grace Terrane, which is located at the boundary between the Western Gneiss Terrane and the Southern Cross greenstone belt, together constituting part of the larger Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Lake Grace terrane contains many greenstone belt remnants that have been metamorphosed to granulite facies and predominantly comprise banded felsic granulite gneiss that has been intruded by granite. Belts of mafic granulite gneiss less commonly occur with the felsic granulite gneiss as well as subordinate granulite facies metamorphosed BIF and paragneiss. 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. 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 migmatites and charnockitic granites that postdate metamorphic fabrics in the gneiss.

The main gold deposits in the Lake Grace Terrane include the Tampia Gold Project, Katanning and Griffins Find. These deposits have characteristics in common with the greenschist and amphibolite facies orogenic gold deposits described in the Eastern Goldfields, Murchison and Southern Cross provinces, but are hosted by granulite facies gneiss lithologies.

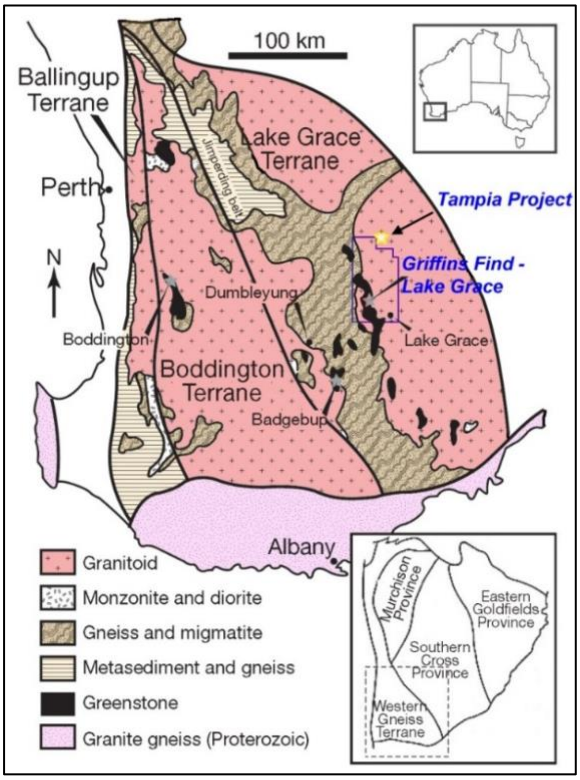

Figure 1: Regional Geology of south-western Western Australia

Previous mapping of the region by GSWA is hampered by recent quaternary sediments and regolith, which combined with farming activities make accurate geological mapping difficult. Recent exploration undertaken by the Company using airborne gravity and magnetics has considerably changed the interpreted geology of the region. From this work, considerably more mafic gneiss, which appears to be the main host to gold mineralisation in the region, has been discovered than previously understood. There are two mafic sequences within the Project area, both of which similar gravity target signatures to the Tampia resource.

The Tampia Project area comprises a sequence of mafic and felsic granulite facies paragneiss and orthogneiss similar to the regional area, with the gold deposit hosted by an ovoid shaped mafic gneiss sequence that has been mapped in detail by ground gravity data and drilling. The gneiss sequence dips between 35^0 to 40^0 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.

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.

The Tampia resource covers an area of approximately 900m x 500m with mineralisation open down plunge to the south-east. Gold mineralisation occurs in elongate to ellipsoidal stacked lenses that vary in size from 1-10m thick, 50-150m wide and 50-200m long and are by hosted by mafic gneiss. The mineral association is arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite and löllingite, and rare pyrite. Coarse free gold (with nuggets up to 10mm) constitute approximately 30% of the gold in the resource. Total sulphide content of mineralised intercepts is typically between 1% and 3% (predominantly arsenopyrite). Refer to announcement on 13 September 2017 for more detail as none of this information has changed.

MINERAL RESOURCE

The Feasibility Study is based on an updated Mineral Resource estimate. Compared to the previous estimate, reported to the ASX on 13 September 2017, the updated Mineral Resource estimate includes a more accurate DTM, constraining wireframes and minor changes to the estimation technique, block size and cut-off grades, as summarised in Table 5. The changes include new information and provides a more accurate resource estimate as input for the Feasibility Study. The Resource classification is summarised in Table 2.

Table 5. Comparison of April 2018 and September 2017 Resource estimates

	Sep 2017	Apr 2018
Block Size	20m x 20m x 2.5m	20m x 20m x 5m
Change of Support technique	Indirect Lognormal	Conditioned LIK
Additional Data		metallurgical drilling
Hyperbolic Tail setting	1.36	1.75
Cut-off grade for reporting	0.5 g/t Au	0.3 g/t Au weathered; 0.45 g/t Au fresh
Geological interpretation		minor adjustments to wireframe
Total contained ounces	695 koz	675 koz

Table 2. Tampia Gold Project Mineral Resource classification

		Tonnes	Average Grade	Ounces
Inferred	Weathered	500,000	1.4	20,000
	Fresh	1,500,000	1.7	70,000
	Sub-total	2,000,000	1.6	90,000
Indicated	Weathered	400,000	1.38	20,000
	Fresh	9,400,000	1.85	560,000
	Sub-total	9,800,000	1.83	580,000
	Total	11,700,000	1.79	675,000

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resource is classified in accordance with JORC, 2012 edition.*
2. *The effective date of the Mineral Resource is 5 April 2018.*
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.*
5. *The Mineral Resource is reported as a recoverable resource at 5 × 5 × 2.5 SMU size, and at 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade for fresh material and 0.30 g/t Au for weathered material.*

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 techniques are considered fit for purpose across the entire campaign by the Competent Person. Refer to announcement on 13 September 2017 for more detail as none of this information has changed.

Sampling & Sub-Sampling Techniques

Samples collected by the drill hammer were delivered to a Metzke Splitter for sub-splitting. The performance of splitting was monitored on a per-sample basis by collecting a duplicate split sample for each metre. Subsequent sample preparation was carried out under a customised program that combined results from the sample nomogram and agreed laboratory work flows. Samples were 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. The sampling and sub-sampling techniques are considered fit for purpose across the entire campaign by the Competent Person. Refer to announcement on 13 September 2017 for more detail as none of this information has changed.

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). The laboratory results are considered accurate across the entire campaign by the Competent Person. Refer to announcement on 13 September 2017 for more detail as none of this information has changed.

Estimation Methodology

The Mineral Resource was estimated using multiple indicator kriging (MIK). This method was selected because the distribution of the data has an excessive positive skew (CV of 8.7), 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, including spatial statistical analysis, 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.

Sample data points were extracted within the domains only for the recent 2017 drilling campaign, and all exploration drilling before this campaign were 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.

Indicators were then estimated using ordinary kriging into panels with 20m x 20m x 5.0m dimensions. The block size was increased compared to the September 2017 model to allow for better change of support statistics. The April 2018 estimation used a more conservative hyperbolic tail setting of 1.75, compared to the value of 1.36 used in the September 2017 model. All other settings remained the same. Sub-celling was applied at a SMU scale of 5m x 5m x 2.5m. 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 amounts of samples, with first-phase search neighbourhood criteria set to 15/45 min/max samples and 60m/60m/6m search windows.

Following the estimation, the probability model was adjusted for volume-variance to an anticipated SMU size of 5 × 5 × 2.5 m to reflect more realistic grade and tonnage scenarios for eventual mining. Due to time constraints, for the September 2017 resource estimation this was carried out using a simple COS method. At that time, an indirect lognormal approach using a global variance reduction was applied to local panels, with a variance reduction factor of 0.33. The variance reduction factor was calculated with the GSLIB program GAMMABAR, using the variograms and a trial-and-error process to get the variance close to the expected variance reduction.

For the updated April 2018 model reported here, a more flexible model was required for mining studies. Often, post-processing of a COS estimate into smaller SMU-sized blocks is needed by mining engineers to prevent accumulation of small tonnages into recoverable tonnages over benches that are not mineable in practice. Therefore, for this estimation update, the localisation modelling process was reviewed and an alternative method adopted. Given the high sensitivity to the extreme skew of the distribution, two options to achieve the localisation processes were investigated.

Both *localised uniform conditioning* (localised UC) and *localised indicator kriging* (LIK) were applied to the probability estimate. The process of localised UC does not preserve the local MIK distribution, which in regularly spaced drilling grids should provide reasonable approximations of local variability. Therefore, the LIK process was chosen for the change of support to achieve the most realistic local SMU grade distributions.

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 in the near surface where ground conditions led to poor sample quality, were classified as Inferred (Table 2). 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 Persons' 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 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. There is only a small area of clay-rich regolith, that on average, has poor sample quality.

- Variography. The 40m drill spacing is generally adequate to determine the larger 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 first-structure ranges between 10 and 30 m. However, even well above the average Resource grade, there are several areas where high grade zones (above 2.5 g/t Au) can be linked across four to five drill sections (about 180 m).

- Kriging efficiency (KE), as a product of the OK check-estimate process, was also used as a proxy for the quality of the estimation and to support the classification. This established that most of the blocks had KEs above 20 %, with blocks in between sections and on the fringes with 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.

- Comparison of the MIK model with a conservatively top-cut OK model, within a small area for which historic close-spaced drilling not used in the estimate is available confirmed acceptable correlation of results (tonnes and grade) and is a key argument for the support of the MIK settings applied and the general validity of the model. Considering the classification and the generally accepted confidence limits around the various classification categories, the Competent Person considers that such error margins are well within those of the Indicated classification.

GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

A geotechnical study was undertaken by AMC based on structural analysis of drill hole optical and audio downhole data, logging of diamond drill core and laboratory testing to estimate rock strength and shear strength, and potential for failure of pit walls due to the physical properties of all lithologies within the proposed pit area.

On the basis of this work, the slope parameters have been incorporated in the pit design that reflect the generally shallow weathering profile and high wall stability (Table 6):

Table 6. Open Pit Slope Design Parameters

Pit Sector	Depth (m)	Batter Face Angle (^{O})	Berm Width (m)	Max. Inter Ramp Angle (^{O})
Northwest West Southwest Southeast	0 – 10	45	5.0	-
	10 – 20	60	5.0	-
	> 20	75	7.5	57
East Northeast	0 - 10	45	5.0	-
	10 – 20	60	5.0	-
	> 20	75	7.5	61

OPEN PIT MINING

Mining activities will be undertaken by Explaurum utilising equipment on a Dry Hire contract basis, whereby all equipment necessary to meet the planned mining schedule is provided on an hourly rate and guaranteed availability basis, with management and staffing being the responsibility of the principal.

The mining method planned and costed has the following features, summarised in Table 7:

- Mining and stockpiling of unmineralised soil from the final pit design footprint and waste dump areas to be used in rehabilitation of the site at mine closure.
- RC grade control of mineralised zones will be undertaken under contract on a campaign basis.
- Drilling and blasting of ore and waste material on 5m and 10m benches respectively will be undertaken on contract.
- Mining will be undertaken on 5m benches; a 100t excavator will mine ore and waste, while bulk waste will be mined using a larger 200t excavator, with both excavators loading 90t capacity haul trucks. Mining of ore will be undertaken on day shift only, with waste mining on day and night shift (Figure 5 and Figure 6).
- Ore will be direct fed to the crusher or stockpiled for later rehandling as required.
- Pit dewatering will be managed by dewatering bores outside the pit perimeter and pumping from pit sumps as necessary.

Table 7. Open Pit Optimisation Input Variables

Whittle Optimisation Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Gold price	AUD/oz	1,650	EXU
Royalty	%	4.5	EXU
Discount rate	%	8	EXU
Processing cost – oxide ore (ROM)	$/t ore	13.58	MinEcotech
Processing cost – oxide ore (low grade)	$/t ore	13.47	MinEcotech
Processing cost – fresh ore (ROM)	$/t ore	22.36	MinEcotech
Processing cost – fresh ore (low grade)	$/t ore	20.11	MinEcotech
Process recovery - oxide	%	96	JT
Process recovery - fresh	%	91 - 96	JT
Grade control	$/t ore	0.88	MinEcotech
Drill & Blast - oxide	$/BCM ore	1.25	MinEcotech

Drill & Blast – fresh (waste-ore)	$/BCM ore	3.18-4.88	MinEcotech
Mining cost – L&H waste	$/BCM	5.04-9.90	MinEcotech
Mining – L&H ore	$/BCM	5.62-10.07	MinEcotech
G & A – oxide ore (ROM)	$/t ore	2.41	MinEcotech
G & A – oxide ore (low grade)	$/t ore	1.63	MinEcotech
G & A – fresh ore (ROM)	$/t ore	2.57	MinEcotech
G & A – fresh (low grade)	$/t ore	1.79	MinEcotech
Dore refining costs	$/oz	3.61	MinEcotech
Overall pit slope angles		Batter angles vary with depth: oxide 45^0-60^0 fresh 75^0-80^0	AMC

Optimisation results demonstrate the Tampia pit design to be relatively insensitive to gold price fluctuations and minor changes in input parameters. The design of staged pits was guided by maximising cash flow.

MINING SCHEDULE

The mining schedule has been based on:

- Variable plant throughput rates based on ore type ranging from 1.5Mtpa for fresh ROM ore, 1.6Mtpa for oxide ROM ore and 1.9Mtpa for low grade ore.
- Total material movement of approximately 16Mtpa utilising two excavators (100t for ore zone mining, 200t for bulk waste mining) throughout the mine life.
- Mining in 3 stages, with maximum vertical advance of 12 benches (60m) per year.
- Mining of the southern end of the pit to final design was prioritised to enable in pit dumping of waste material.
- Drill and blast ore in 5m benches and bulk waste in 10m benches.
- Mining in 5m benches.
- Oxide ore to be mined and treated first followed by fresh ore.
- Low grade ore to be stockpiled for treatment at the end of mine life.

The staged pits for the planned mining schedule are shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4:

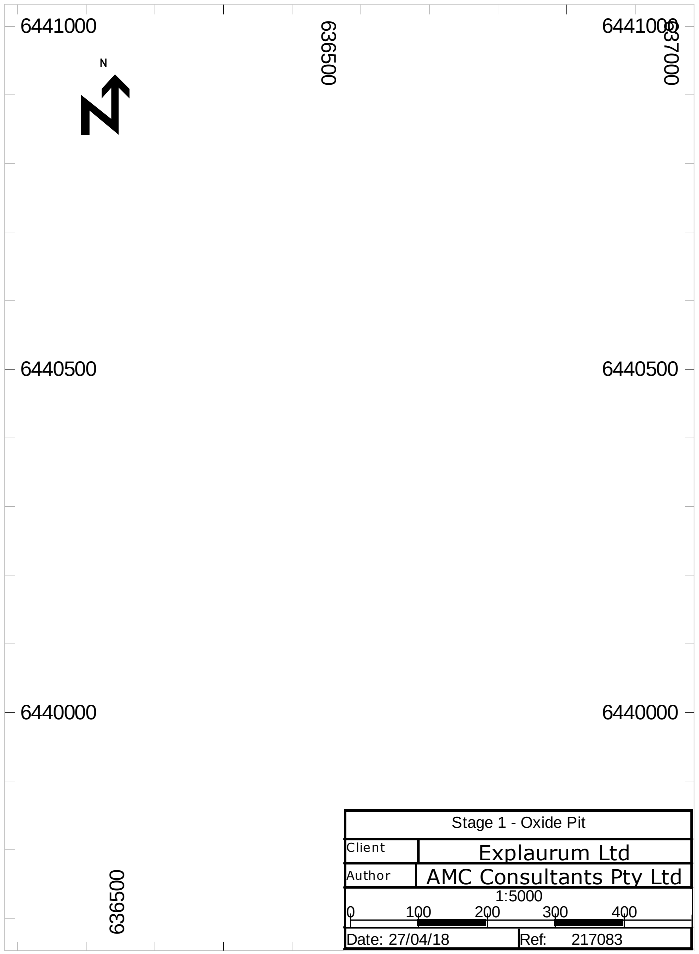

Figure 2: Stage 1 Pit

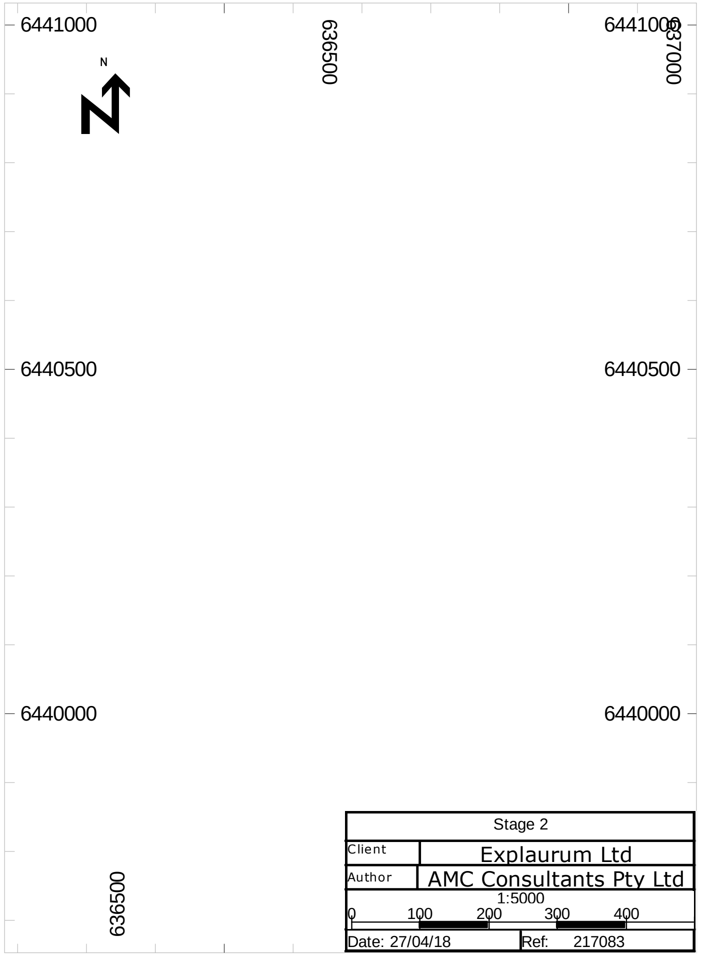

Figure 3: Stage 2 Pit

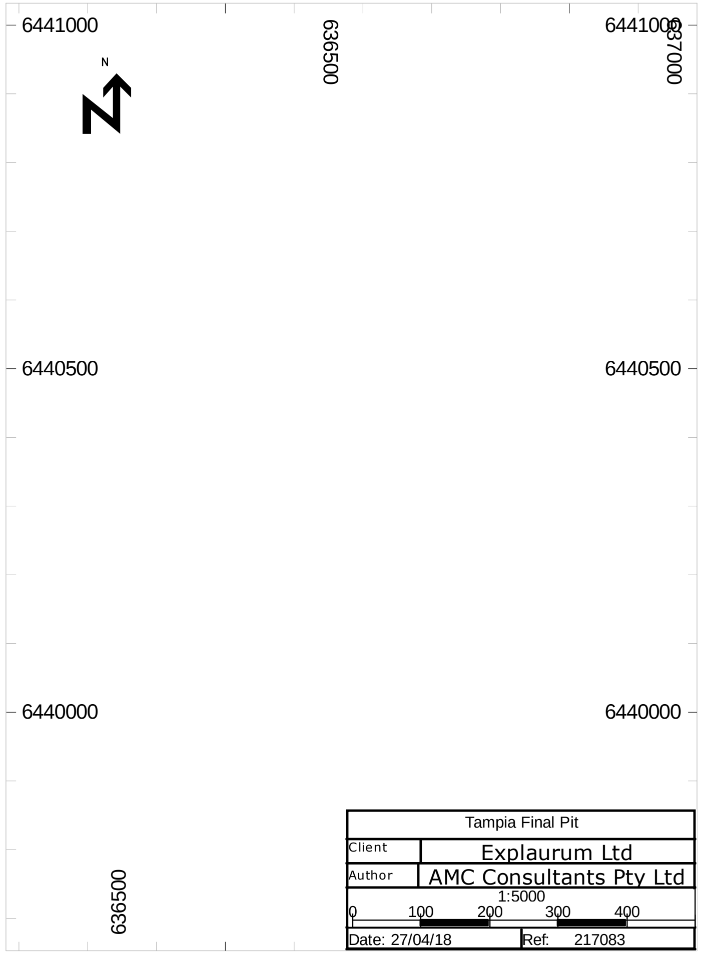

Figure 4: Final Pit

It is estimated mining will be required to commence one month before commissioning of the plant to provide bulk waste material for the TSF construction, provide commissioning ore feed for the plant and meet the processing schedule. The total period of mining operations is 4.5 years, one year less than plant operations.

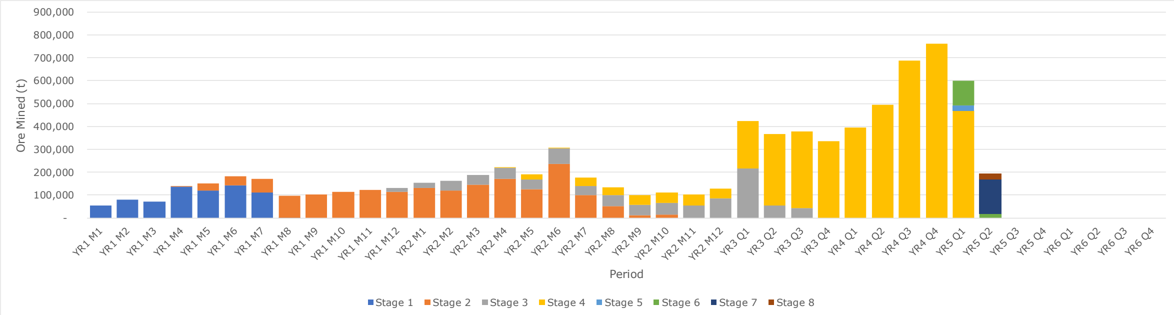

Figure 5: Ore Production by location

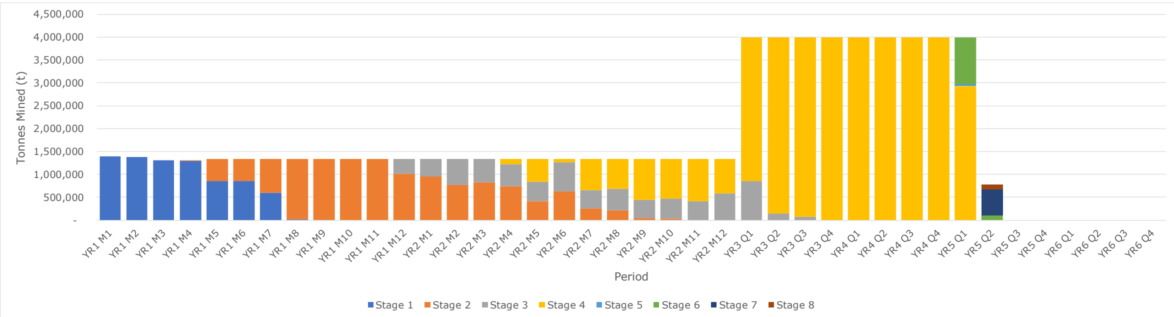

Figure 6: Total material movement by location

METALLURGY

Explaurum has conducted extensive metallurgical testwork, under the supervision of consultants JT Metallurgical Services, in developing an optimised flowsheet for the Tampia Gold Project. This work, in conjunction with Explaurum's exploration team, has developed a robust geometallurgical model that has continuously been improved to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Tampia deposit. Gold mineralisation at Tampia has a close mineralogical and spatial association with arsenic bearing minerals.

The following are key findings of this testwork program:

- Oxide mineralisation has > 96% recovery with a high gravity recoverable component, fast leach kinetics at P_{80} 150 µm grind size and favourable rheology with very low reagent consumption;
- Weathered and fresh ore often displayed an uplift in recalculated grade compared with assayed grades confirming the coarse nature of gold mineralisation;
- The fresh ore geometallurgy model of Au:As versus gold recovery established during the Scoping Study was validated, producing an average fresh ore recovery of 91.4%. Much variability exists within the fresh mineralisation with high Au:As zones

displaying high recoveries via gravity/CIL alone whereas lower Au:As zones display lower recoveries;

- Mineralogical studies proved that arsenopyrite (FeAsS) and löllingite ($FeAs_2$) account for 3% and 97% respectively of the unrecovered gold. Arsenopyrite and löllingite predominantly occur either as discrete particles or combined at coarse grind sizes;
- Gravity recoverable gold is estimated to constitute approximately 35% of the total gold inventory;
- Two stage flotation of the fresh master composite gravity tailings recovered 89.7% of the gold, 91.5% of the arsenic and 98.8% of the sulphur at a 5.2% mass pull resulting in a flotation tailings grade of 0.18g/t Au;
- Flotation benefited from a coarser grind size (P_{80}125 µm) owing to the coarse liberation of sulphides and reduced entrainment of gangue minerals in the float concentrate;
- Ultra-fine grinding (UFG) of the flotation concentrate with enhanced leaching returned 85.6% gold recovery;
- Leaching of the flotation tailings (0.18 g/t Au) returns approximately 60% staged recovery reducing the residue grade to 0.11 g/t Au. Leaching is completed within 24 hours at low reagent consumption;
- Testwork currently in progress on improved processing options for fresh ore indicates overall recovery may be increased by up to 5%.

Comminution Testwork

A number of testwork programs have been undertaken by specialist groups to determine the physical properties of fresh and oxide Tampia ore to produce the process flow sheet, plant design and capital and operating costs. Key observations include:

- Fresh ore is moderately hard (average Ball Mill Bond Work Index (BBWi) 19kWhr/t);
- Very high Crushing Work Index (CWi) of 24kWh/t and unconstrained compressive strength (UCS) of 117MPa;
- Moderate abrasion index (Ai) for fresh ore of 0.2474 (low quartz content) and A x b of 49;
- Specific Gravity (SG) of 2.96.

ORE RESERVE

A maiden Ore Reserve was established by AMC based upon the updated Mineral Resource estimate determined by RSC with an effective date of 5 April 2018 (Table 2) and reported and classified in compliance with the JORC Code (2012).

The Tampia Ore Reserve is estimated to be 7.23 Mt at 2.09 g/t Au containing 485 koz Au metal, as at 28 April 2018. Table 3 presents the classification of the estimate on a 100% project basis at a A$1650 per ounce gold price (US$1237.50 per ounce at a USD0.75:AUD1.00 exchange rate).

Table 3. Tampia Ore Reserve statement at 28 April 2018

Reserve Category	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)
Probable	7,230,000	2.09	485,000

Modifying factors, including mining, metallurgical and long-term cost assumptions, are summarised in Section 4 of Appendix 3 in the form required by the JORC Code (referred to within the JORC Code as "Table 1") as a checklist or reference when preparing Public Reports on Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Dilution of the resource and an allowance for ore loss are included in the Ore Reserve estimate and were also applied to the resource estimation technique and by adding a global dilution of 2.5% during the pit optimisation process. All inventories have been reported based on the 2.5% global dilution calculated.

The pit slope design parameters used in the Ore Reserve estimation were based upon analysis undertaken by AMC. The overall slope angles in the final stage of the pit design are based on 60° final pit slopes with allowances made for pit access ramps.

The pit limits for the open pit were selected by optimisation using the Gemcom Whittle Four-X implementation of the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm. The optimisation considered Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The Inferred resources contributed to less than 10% of the total resource considered and were therefore deemed at a level not material to the identification of economic mineralisation. Pit designs followed the optimisation shell that provided the largest undiscounted cash flow for the evaluation parameters, containing only Indicated Mineral Resources.

The Probable Ore Reserve estimate is based on Mineral Resources classified as Indicated, after consideration of all mining, metallurgical, social, environmental, statutory and financial aspects of the project.

Financial analysis completed in May 2018 confirmed that, at the future forecast revenues and costs incurred to access those revenues, the project is viable using the assumptions presented in this estimate.

ORE PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION

Test work has been undertaken during the Feasibility Study to assess options as well as economic benefit of increasing the overall gold recovery through the LOM. The Tampia gold mineralisation is in three forms – free gold (constituting approximately 30-35% of the total), arsenopyite associated gold (constituting approximately 60-70% of the total) and löllingite associated gold (constituting approximately 5-10% of the total). Löllingite associated gold mineralisation has the poorest recoveries. Recoveries are also affected by the degree of weathering (oxidation) of the orebody, which is variable throughout the deposit but generally of shallow extent (less than 20m depth).

Mining and process plans have been structured to maximise the gold recoveries during the first two years of operations by preferentially mining and treating high gold recovery weathered (oxidised) ore and higher recovery fresh ore.

The process design has been developed from extensive metallurgical testwork to meet the design objective to achieve 1.5 Mtpa throughput for a 100% fresh ore feed. The plant design comprises the following areas:

- Primary crushing (direct truck dumping of ore in the jaw crusher with FEL backup)
- Single stage SAG milling comminution circuit
- Gravity concentration and intensive leach reactor (ILR)
- Flotation of sulphides (3-5% mass pull, including löllingite)
- Ultra-fine grinding (UFG) and enhanced leaching of the flotation concentrate
- Carbon in leach (CIL) circuit
- Elution electrowinning and smelting of gold doré

The crushing circuit has been designed with a throughput rate of 420tph on a 70% availability, 24 hour per day basis. The milling circuit is designed for a nominal throughput of 188tph fresh ore and will operate at 91.3% availability and achieve a design grind size of 80% passing (P80) 125µm with pebble crushing of scats. Treatment of a portion of the cyclone underflow by gravity concentration and intensive leaching of the gravity concentrate. A two-stage flotation circuit producing a float concentrate that is pumped into a high-rate flotation concentrate thickener, whilst the flotation tails will be discharged and pumped into the high-rate pre-leach thickener. The flotation circuit will recover gold to a low mass sulphide concentrate for ultra-fine grinding and enhanced cyanide leaching prior to adsorption in the CIL circuit.

The CIL circuit consists of a pre-oxygenation tank for flotation concentrate, a leach tank for flotation tails and six CIL tanks. The metal recovery and refining will consist of an elution circuit, electrowinning cells and smelting. The tailings storage facility (TSF) for tailings deposition will be a paddock style facility located approximately 500m south of the process plant. Raw and process water will be sourced from nearby and remote borefields and transferred via a system of overland pipelines and transfer pumps to the process plant.

The process plant design flowsheet (Figure 7) illustrates the sequential nature of the processing operations, with ROM ore received at the front end of the facility, gold doré bars produced in the gold room and tailings disposal in the TSF.

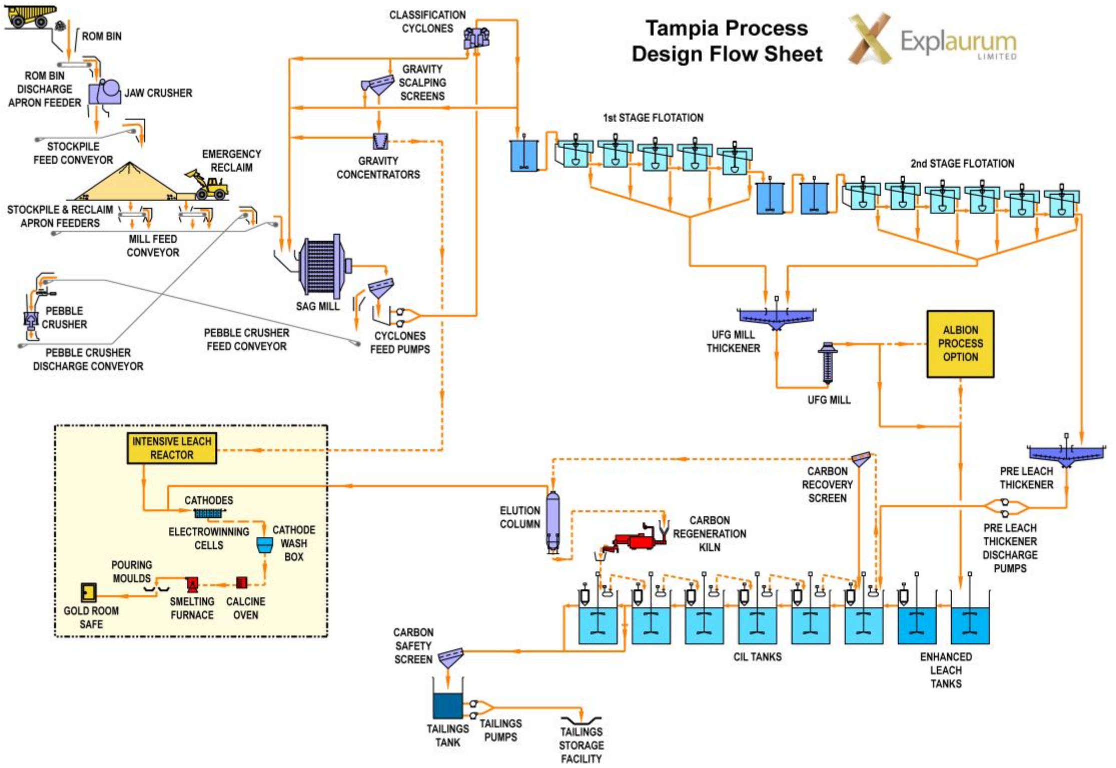

Figure 7: Tampia Process Design Flow Sheet

INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES

ACCESS AND ACCOMMODATION

The Tampia mine site is approximately 12km southeast of the township of Narembeen, which in turn is 240 km east of Perth. The distance by road from Perth to the Tampia site is approximately 310 km (Figure 8). Narembeen Shire has a population of approximately 800, and the township has a range of community services including police station, medical centre, high school, emergency services, recreation centre (opened in 2016), hotel, and numerous sporting clubs and community organisations.

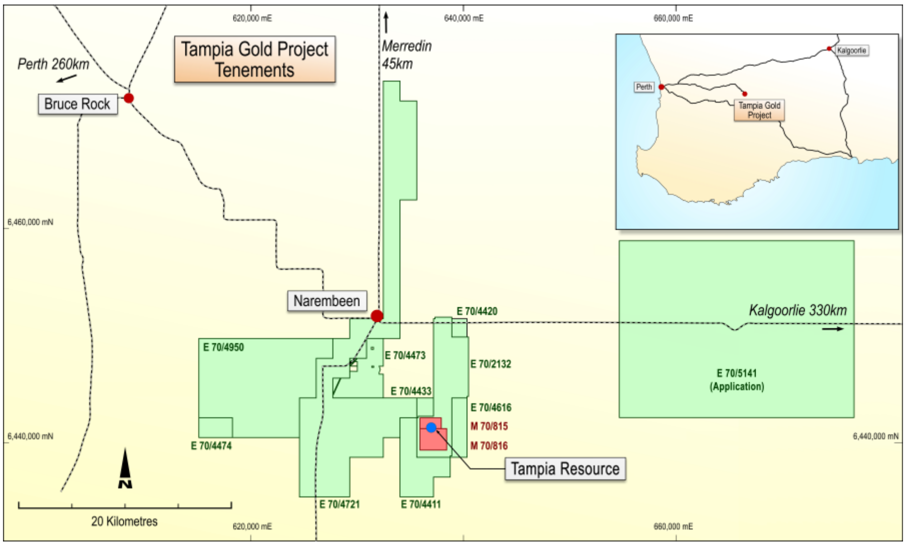

Figure 8: Project Location Map

Access to Narembeen from Perth is excellent with options via the Brookton Highway through Corrigin, the Great Southern Highway through York and Quairading, or the Great Eastern Highway via Merriden approximately 70 km to the north of Narembeen. Most reagents and fuel supplies will travel to site via the Brookton Highway through Corrigin. Within the project area, access is via a network of well-maintained Shire bitumen and dirt roads. A 1.2 km long regional airstrip is located approximately 4.5 km from Narembeen and 12 km by road from the minesite and can be used for urgent or emergency travel.

Mine personnel will be housed by the Company in Narembeen, where a 120-person permanent accommodation facility will be developed for the project. Construction personnel will be housed in a separate 100-person temporary facility also in the town precinct. Overflow and shutdown motel accommodation is available in nearby towns such as Merriden, Bruce Rock and Hyden.

SITE LAYOUT

The plant is proposed to be located north east of the pit and south of Erdman Road, on an area of felsic gneiss that is known to be un-mineralised.

It is proposed that the first waste rock dump (WRD) will be located east of the pit, to provide waste rock for integrated waste landform /TSF. A second WRD will be located West and South of the pit, and a third dump will utilise capacity in the South end of the pit. Sterilisation drilling of the WRD and TSF will be carried out before commencement. The currently planned dump capacity accounts for 170% of required waste rock capacity, and the final dump designs will be adjusted in response to future sterilisation and exploration drilling results and operating and closure cost optimisation.

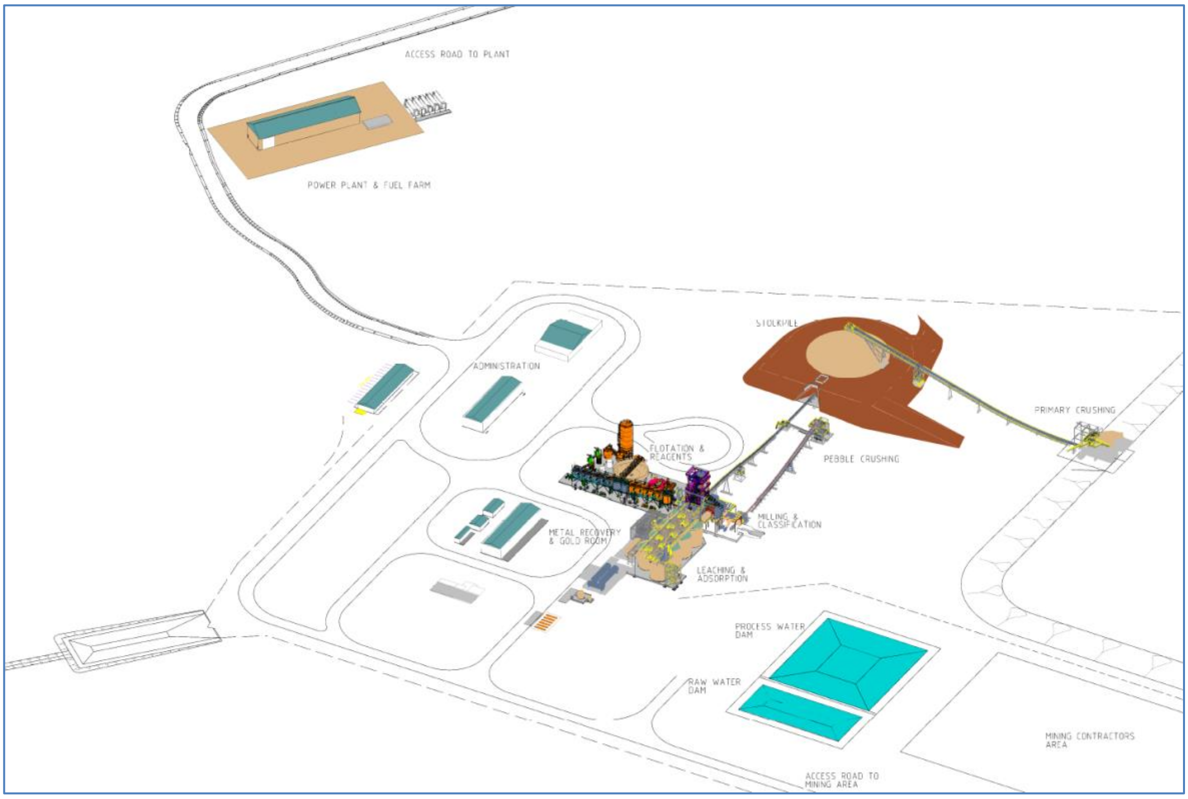

Figure 9: Tampia Process Plant and General Site Layout

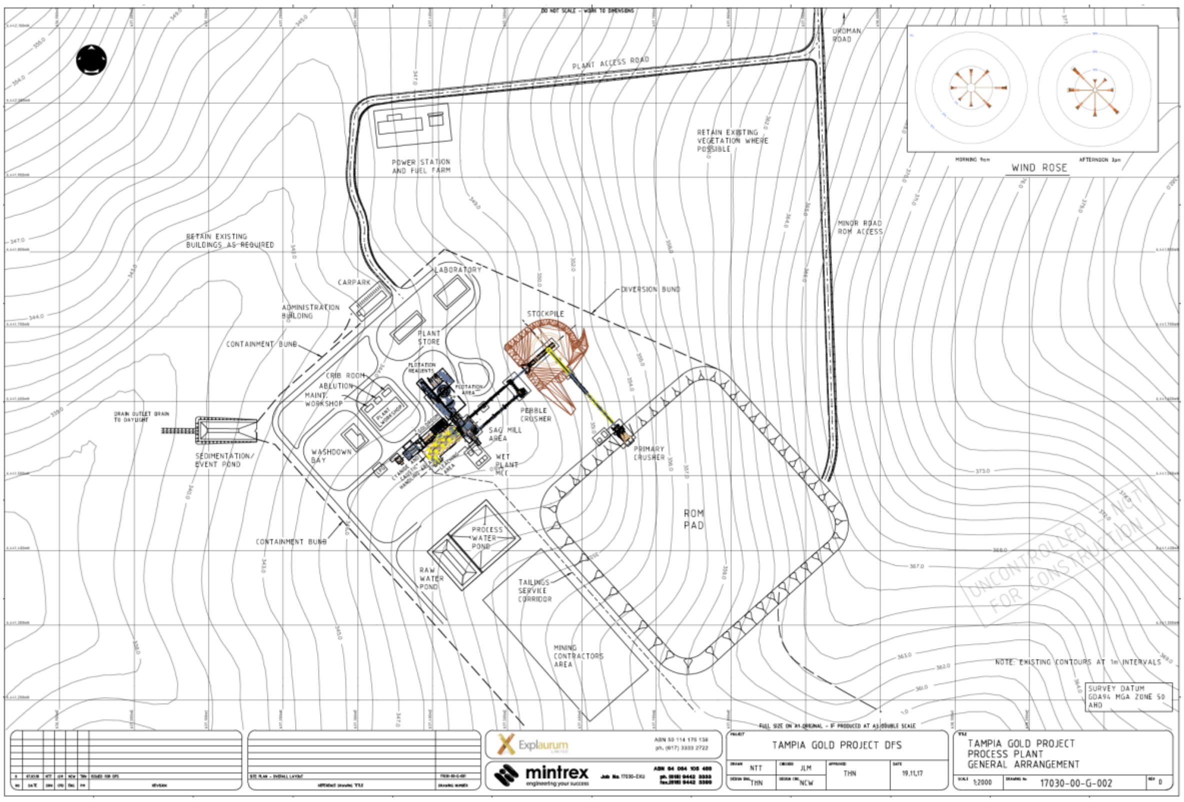

Figure 10: Process Plant General Arrangement

POWER SUPPLY

The Scoping Study announced in November 2017 assumed diesel generation for the first two years of operations, followed by grid power sourced from the Kondinin sub-station some 40 km from the project site. However Western Power have advised there are competing interests for the available grid transmission capacity. Access to grid power would require a contribution to the capital cost of the upgrade, and the funding, planning and construction process will take several years.

The preferred solution for power supply following detailed studies undertaken during this Feasibility Study, is a power station fuelled by LNG transported by road from Kwinana. The facility will be operated by an independent Power Producer at the Tampia mine site on a Build-Own-Operate (BOO) basis with LNG supplied under a separate contract.

The design of the 8MW power station is based on the proposed treatment rate and indicated crushing and grinding indices, and approximately 60 GWhr per year will be required. The power cost based on an average load of 37.8 kWh/t is $6.04 per tonne ore treated.

WATER SUPPLY

The total water requirement for the Tampia Gold Project is estimated to be approximately 1.5 GL per annum, equivalent to 50 L/sec, of which 30% is assumed to be recycled. Make up water therefore constitutes 35 L/sec that includes all process water, dust suppression, electrowinning and potable water requirements.

For planning purposes, it is intended to provide all operational water requirements from groundwater. The site is located near the top of a catchment, and while surface run-off will be harvested for site use, it will not be relied upon. The borefield has yet to be explored and developed for operations, but based on exploration drilling completed to date, the Company is confident that sufficient groundwater is available to be developed within a 10km radius of the proposed plant site for the duration of process operations. This assessment is based on exploration drilling predominantly in the vicinity of the Tampia resource as well as drilling to the north of Tampia (where substantial amounts of water have been discovered), including pump-out and slug testing, and desk top studies of potential paleo-aquifer sources. Broad acre cultivation is the primary land use in the region that is reliant on rainfall rather than borewater, consequently there has been only minor assessment of this resource in the region.

Test work to date indicates that fractured aquifer systems associated with geological structures are the best sources of groundwater with enhanced permeability and transmissivity. Groundwater quality is slightly brackish circumneutral with total dissolved solids (TDS) in the order of 5,000 mg/L (ranging between 570 and 18,800 mg/L). Paleochannel and valley infill aquifers in the region are likely to be more saline (DWER database).

TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (TSF)

The Tampia Gold Project TSF has been designed by consultants CMW Geoscience to store 9Mt of tailings over a six-year mine life in a valley fill facility with a single main embankment buttressed by a waste dump downstream. Construction will be staged and includes a compacted in-situ clay liner, decant system and an underdrainage adjacent to the main embankment. Seepage, stability, deformation and water balance analyses, and a dam break assessment were performed as part of the development of the design.

The embankment of the TSF will comprise compacted low permeability clayey mine waste from the pit area. The proposed TSF design will manage a 1-in-100 year 72 hour rainfall event with a minimum 0.5m freeboard, subject to correct operational procedures being followed. Surface water will be removed from the TSF by a decant pump located within a central decant structure. Return water will be pumped directly to the process plant for reuse. The probability of major embankment failure during the life of the TSF is assessed as being very low.

PROCESS PLANT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Tampia Gold Project is located on private land that is currently utilised primarily for the cultivation of wheat and barley, with minor sheep grazing. The proposed mine site has proximal access to existing infrastructure at Narembeen, Bruce Rock and Merriden that have the ability to support the mining operation, with sealed roads, power, water, accommodation, services and labour readily available.

The Project area is a greenfield development with the following site infrastructure items to be constructed:

- Site and internal access roads
- ROM Area for run of mine ore stockpiles and primary crusher
- Administration office complex and emergency response building
- Mining operations and maintenance facilities
- Process plant workshop and store and reagent store
- Gold room building
- Assay laboratory
- Diesel fuel storage
- Tailings storage facility (TSF)
- Water supply bores and pipelines
- Power supply

CAPITAL COST

Initial Capital Cost

The capital cost estimate represents costs for the overall Project development (Table 8). The estimate includes direct costs for mine development, the process plant, non-process infrastructure and indirect costs associated with contractors, Owner's team and pre-production operations. The total estimated capital cost is approximately A$118.5 million including a contingency of A$10.8 million, representing an increase of A$13.4 million compared with the Scoping Study, and which includes a contingency of A$10.8 million (Table 8). The forecast total capital expenditure (Capex) does not include potential escalation to project completion, currently proposed to be December Quarter 2019. Approximately A$12M is estimated to be directly exposed to foreign exchange variation.

Table 8. Summary of Initial Development Capital Costs by Major Area as at Q2 2018

Area	Feasibility Study May 2018 (A$M)	Scoping Study November 2017 (A$M)
Direct		
Process Plant	84.1	74.4
Plant Infrastructure	3.6	3.5
Owner's Cost	3.6	6.4
Capital Spares	1.6	1.7
Total Plant	**92.9**	**86.0**
First Fills	1.4	-
TSF	2.3	1.5
Site Infrastructure	3.5	5.0
Mine Establishment & Development	2.9	1.0
General Infrastructure	4.6	2.0
Subtotal	**107.7**	**95.5**
Contingency	10.8	9.6
Total Capital Cost	**118.5**	**105.1**

Notes:

1. *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence*
2. *Capital cost estimate is at Q1 2018, and accuracy level is – 10% to + 15%*
3. *Apparent differences may occur due to rounding*
4. *A$:US$ exchange rate assumption of $1.00:$0.75*

The capital cost estimate includes:

- Direct costs of the Project development
- Indirect costs associated with the design, construction and commissioning of the new facilities
- Owner's cost associated with the management of the Project from design, engineering, construction up to the handover to operations and Project close-out
- Insurance, operating spares and first fills
- Costs associated with operational readiness and pre-production operations
- Growth allowance on quantity, pricing and unit rate variance
- Contingency on Project scope definition and risks

The cost estimate has been developed with input primarily from Mintrex, AMC and EXU. At the date of this report, there has not been an audit of the capital cost estimate undertaken. The Project execution strategy is based on a 12-month construction and commissioning timeframe, beginning in the December 2018 quarter, with completion of commissioning and ramp-up in the December 2019 quarter.

The estimate is based upon preliminary engineering, quantity take-offs, tendered price quotations for mills, crushers and accommodation village and budget price tendered quotations for major equipment and bulk commodities. Unit rates for installation were based on market enquiries specific to the Project and benchmarked to those achieved on similar projects undertaken recently within the Australian context.

The capital costs associated with the gas-fired power station are not included in the estimate as these are to be provided under a Build-Own-Operate (BOO) contract and are captured in the power unit cost used in the operating cost estimates. Similarly, the capital cost estimate does not include the cost of any mining equipment as this will be incorporated in dry hire contract rates.

Sustaining Capital Cost

The sustaining capital expenditure estimate represents cost expended to sustain or maintain the capital assets to perform to the Project design criteria through the LOM. The Feasibility Study estimate of A$8 million is similar to the Scoping Study estimate of A$9 million.

Table 9. Total Tampia Capital Cost Estimate for LOM

Area	Initial Capital A$M	Year 1 A$M	Year 2 A$M	Year 3 A$M	Year 4 A$M	Year 5 A$M	Year 6 A$M	Total
Process Plant	84.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		89.1
Plant Infrastructure	3.6							3.6
Owner Costs	3.6							3.6
Capital Spares	1.6		2.4					4.0
Total Plant	**92.9**	**1.0**	**3.4**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**		**100.3**
First Fills	1.4							1.4
TSF	2.3			2.4				4.7
Site Infrastructure	3.5							3.5
Mine Establishment	2.9		0.1		0.4			3.5
General Infrastructure	4.6			1.8				6.4
Contingency	**10.8**		**0.2**					**11.0**
Initial	118.5							118.5
Deferred			2.6	1.8				4.4
Sustaining		1.0	1.1	3.4	1.4	1.0		7.9
Total Capital Cost	**118.5**	**1.0**	**3.7**	**5.2**	**1.4**	**1.0**		**130.8**

Note: Estimate totals subject to rounding

OPERATING COST

Cash operating costs can be subdivided into mining, processing, refining, and general & administration (G&A). All costs have been estimated as at March 2018 to a level of -10% to +15% accuracy, without any escalation through the LOM. Table 10 is a summary of all operating costs by key area.

Table 10. Tampia Operating Cost Summary (LOM)

Cost Centre	A$M	A$/oz Au	% of total cost
Mining	236	482	54
Processing	176	360	41
Refining	2	4	-
General & Administration	20	41	5
Total Operating Costs	**434**	**886**	**100**

Note: Estimate totals subject to rounding

Mine Operating Costs

Mining costs for the Project were estimated by AMC based on the mining schedule using proprietary cost estimation software. The model assumes a dry hire equipment supply contract whereby a contractor who owns all mining fleet equipment is responsible for maintenance and availability and is remunerated on an hourly rate usage basis. Operating costs for grade control, drill and blast, load and haul were estimated using equipment operating hours, productivity, labour rates, fuel consumption, maintenance requirements and consumables (Table 11 and Figure 11).

Table 11. Mining Cost Summary (LOM)

Activity	A$/t material Mined	A$/t ore Mined	A$/oz Au Produced	% of total Mining Cost
Grade Control	0.06	0.50	8	2
Drill and Blast	1.09	9.39	154	32
Load and Haul	1.29	11.06	181	38
Other Mining	0.56	4.83	79	16
Management and Staffing	0.42	3.64	59	12
Total	**3.43**	**29.41**	**482**	**100**

Note: Estimate totals subject to rounding

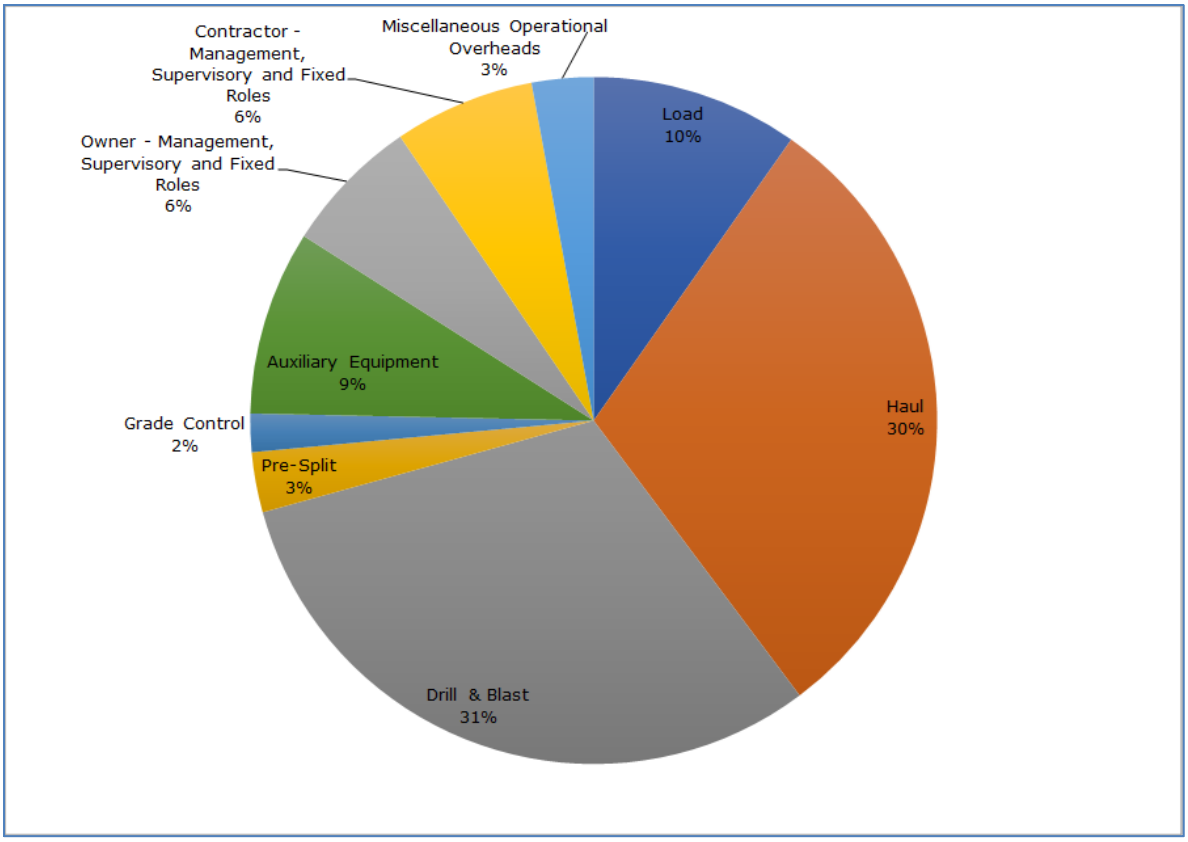

Figure 11: Mine Operating Cost by Activity

Process Operating Costs

The LOM operating cost estimate for the process plant was completed for a blend of different ore types (fresh and weathered), grind sizes (P80 of 125 µm and 150 µm for fresh and weathered ore respectively) at different throughput rates, and whether the flotation and UFG section of the plant was utilised. The key cost areas for the process plant are summarised in Table 12.

Table 12. Average Process Operating Costs (LOM)

Cost Centre	A$/t Ore Processed	A$/oz Au Produced	% of total Processing Cost
Power	6.04	97	27
Reagents and Consumables	10.03	161	45
Maintenance	1.59	26	7
Labour	3.11	50	14
ROM Loader and Mobile equipment	1.07	17	5
Other	0.10	2	0
Total	**21.94**	**360**	**100**

Note: Estimate totals subject to rounding

FINANCIAL MODELLING AND EVALUATION

The financial analysis was undertaken using a flat A$1650 per ounce gold price (US$1237.50 per ounce at a USD0.75:AUD1.00 exchange rate) for the LOM (Table 13).

Table 13. Summary of Feasibility Study Financial Model

Parameter	Unit	Feasibility Study A$M
Gold Produced	koz	**490**
Gross Revenue	A$M	**808**
EBITDA	A$M	**327**
IRR (Pre-tax)	%	**47**
NPV (Pre-tax)[1]	A$M	**125**
C1 Cash costs[2]	A$/oz	**886**
AISC[3]	A$/oz	**998**
AIC[4]	A$/oz	**1,249**
Initial Capital Costs	A$M	**119**
Deferred Capital	A$M	**4**
Sustaining Capital	A$M	**8**
Development Capital Cost per ounce gold produced	A$/oz	**267**
Capital Efficiency (Pre-tax NPV/Development Capital)		**0.96**
Payback Period	Months	**18**

Notes:

1. *8% discount rate applied*
2. *C1 = Mining + Process Operating Costs + Site General and Administration Costs + Transport and refining charges*
3. *AISC = C1 + Royalties + Govt charges + Sustaining Capital + Corporate Costs*
4. *AIC = AISC + Capital Development Costs*

Sensitivity Analysis

The investment case was subjected to a sensitivity analysis on the Net Present Value (NPV) against the key variable parameters of gold price, recovered grade, operating costs and capital costs. Each parameter was estimated for a +20% to -20% variation on the base case assumption (Figure 12 and Figure 13; Table 14 and Table 15).

Table 14. Sensitivity Analysis of pre-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ for ± 20% variation of parameters (A$M)

Parameter	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
Gold Price (AUD)	11	68	125	182	239
Recovered Grade (g/t)	11	68	125	182	239
Operating Costs ($M)	191	158	125	93	60
Capital Cost ($M)	149	137	125	113	102

Table 15. Sensitivity Analysis of Pre-tax IRR for ± 20% variation of parameters (%).

Parameter	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
Gold Price	12%	31%	47%	62%	76%
Recovered Grade	12%	31%	47%	62%	76%
Operating Costs	64%	56%	47%	38%	28%
Capital Cost	64%	55%	47%	41%	35%

These relationships are illustrated graphically in Figure 12 for NPV and Figure 13 for IRR:

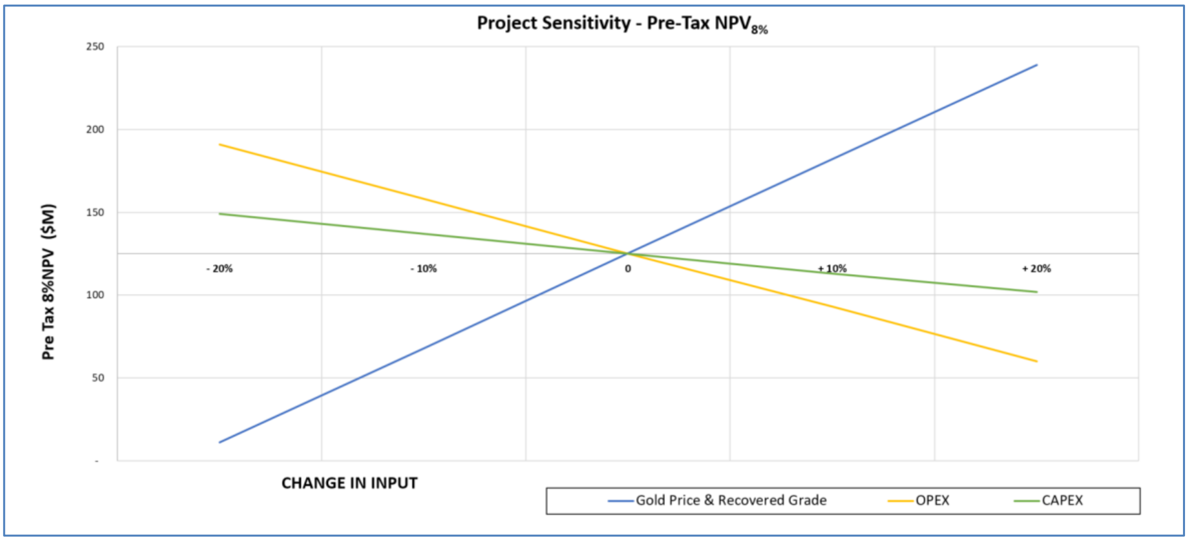

Figure 12: Sensitivity Analysis of the pre-tax $NPV_{8\%}$ for ± 20% variation of key parameters

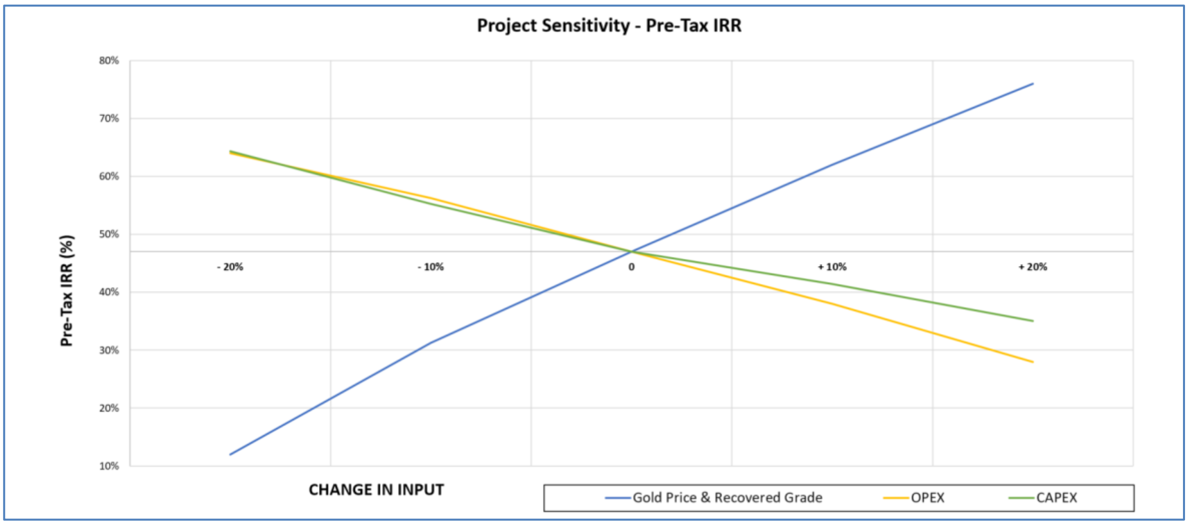

Figure 13: Sensitivity Analysis of the Pre-Tax IRR for ± 20% variation of key parameters

Appendix 1. Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual”, and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain mine licences, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest rate fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management’s ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and current ASX Listing Rules.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this announcement. Key aspects of the Feasibility Study were compiled by specialist consulting groups, each with particular expertise in the area of the Study for which they reported. The Company considers that the investigations and studies carried on the process flowsheet and mine planning for this study readily comply with the requirements of a Feasibility Study.

Appendix 2. Competent Persons Statements

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to 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.

Competent Person's Statement – Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Adrian Jones, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Jones is employed as a consultant with AMC Consultants 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 Jones consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 3. JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 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 analysers 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Reverse circulation drilling equipment with face sampling hammers were used to collect samples. 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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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. 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,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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 x 40m 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

No Exploration results are reported in this 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
	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 8.7), 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 20 x 20 x 5 m to honour the data distribution, with sub-celling set at 5 x 5 x 2.5 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.
	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 0.3 g/t on the resource blocks (weathered) and 0.45 g/t Au (fresh) 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 cut-off reflecting a gold price of AUD 1650.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.
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	The method adequately accounts for void spaces and moisture and is considered accurate.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	
	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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	*Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve*	The most recent Mineral Resource estimate was used for reporting Ore Reserves. This was updated in April 2018.
	Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves	Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Person visited the Tampia mine site in April 2018.
Study status	*The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	This Ore Reserve statement is based upon the May 2018 Project Feasibility Study. A Scoping Study for the Tampia Project was previously completed in October 2017. Financial modelling completed as part of the Feasibility Study shows that the project is economically viable under current assumptions. Modifying Factors (mining, processing, infrastructure, environmental, legal, social and commercial) have been considered during the Ore Reserve estimation process.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	An economic cut-off of 0.30 g/t Au cut-off for weathered and 0.45 g/t Au cut-off for fresh material was applied to the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Resource modelling from which the Ore Reserve has been estimated. Cut-off grade is calculated in consideration of the following parameters: gold price, operating costs, process recovery, transport and refining costs, general and administrative costs and royalty costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes etc) grade control and pre-production drilling.* *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and slope optimisation (if appropriate).* *The mining dilution factors used.* *The mining recovery factors used.* *Any minimum mining widths used.* *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	The MIK modelling process takes into account any internal dilution within the orebody, however an allowance for edge dilution was made during the optimisation process with a global dilution of 2.5% being applied. Metallurgical parameters were applied to the resource model in order to model product grades and yields. Pit optimisations utilising the Lerchs-Grossmann algorithm with industry standard software were undertaken. This optimisation utilized the Mineral Resource model together with cost, revenue, and geotechnical inputs. The resultant pit shells were used to develop detailed pit designs with due consideration of geotechnical, geometric, and access constraints. These pit designs were used as the basis for production scheduling and economic evaluation. Conventional mining methods (truck and excavator), were selected. The geotechnical parameters have been applied based on geotechnical studies. Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from the calculation of the mining inventory supporting the Ore Reserve statement. The Feasibility Study Production Target incorporated a minor portion of Inferred Mineral Resources which are not material to the economic viability of the production schedule.
Metallurgical and mineral processing factors or assumptions	*The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* *Whether the metallurgical process is well tested technology or novel in nature.* *The nature, amount and representativeness of the metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical factors applied.* *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	Conventional gravity and CIL processing is proposed as the basis of both the weathered and fresh ore. Fresh ore processing will also utilise ultra-fine grinding of a flotation concentrate. All these processes have been successfully tested at laboratory scale on the Tampia mineralisation and are currently being used at plant scale in the gold industry. Representative samples of mineralisation types suited to the three processing approaches above have been obtained by metallurgical diamond drilling and tested in metallurgical laboratories. All weathered material was processed initially followed by fresh material, with fresh 'low grade' being stockpiled for processing at the end of the mine life. A steady plant throughput of 1.5Mtpa is maintained from Yr1 month 8 through year 5 while fresh material is being processed

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental	*The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	All primary environmental, heritage and tenure approvals required under State and Commonwealth legislation are being progressed. The mine is to be developed under the Mines Act 1978.
Infrastructure	*The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided or accessed.*	Tampia minesite is readily accessible from Perth by multiple sealed highways and Shire graded roads locally. The workforce will be housed in Company accommodation in Narembeen on a drive-in drive-out (DIDO) basis. Infrastructure is plentiful and readily available in the region. The mine development will be on private land acquired by the Company. Power and water supply studies have identified appropriate solutions for mining operations.
Costs	*The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.*	Projected capital costs have been provided predominantly by Mintrex based on quoted estimates by specialist suppliers as well as current knowledge and industry experience where applicable.
	The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	Operating cost estimates were developed by Explaurum from first principles, based on a Dry Hire mining and contract drill and blast model, and updated to reflect current operating costs.
	Allowances made for deleterious elements.	Gold mineralisation at Tampia is associated with arsenic which may affect metallurgical recovery and have environmental consequences. These issues have been fully addressed in the Feasibility Study.
	The source of exchange of exchange rates used in the study.	Capital cost estimates for process plant and infrastructure are made in 2018 Australian dollars, using an exchange rate of USD:AUD = 0.75 where applicable.
	Derivation of transportation charges. *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification etc.* *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	Gold dore transportation and refining charges at the Perth Mint Refinery have been used in the Study. The WA Government retains a 2.5% gross royalty on all gold produced. A further 2.0% gross royalty is payable to the project JV partner. Both charges are accounted for in the Study's financial assessment.
Revenue factors	*The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns etc.* *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	The mined ore head grades are estimated utilising industry accepted geostatistical techniques with the application of relevant Modifying Factors. The gold price assumed for LOM operations is A$1650 oz. The price has been set by the Company based on a 5 year historic average price of A$1600 oz. The A$1650 price assumes a LOM USD:AUD exchange rate of 0.75.
Market assessment	*The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	The international market for gold is highly liquid and transparent.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Economic	*The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate etc.* *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	An overarching financial model of the Tampia project, prepared by Explaurum, using mining inputs prepared by AMC Consultants, and other inputs consistent with the Ore Reserve estimate, indicates the project is economically viable with a positive Net Present Value (NPV). A discount rate of 8% has been used in the financial analysis, and the inflation rate has been assumed at 0%, with a fixed price for gold produced through LOM. Sensitivity of the Tampia Project to changes in the key drivers of sales price, mining cost and processing cost was carried out and showed the project NPV to be most sensitive to significant changes in sales price.
Social	*The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate*	Explaurum continues to negotiate a range of commitments with private landowners through the Land Access Agreement process. Further negotiation is required with the affected landowners, as well as regulatory approvals from the Shire Council and state authorities to enable project construction and complete the transition from exploration and development activities, to operational status. The Company has occupied the site for the last 6 years and engaged with the local community extensively over that period. The Narembeen community supports the mine development and the contribution it will make both economically and socially.
Other	*To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	There are no identified material naturally occurring risks affecting the project or the Ore Reserve estimate and classification. This Study has confined itself to determining the economic viability of developing the Tampia Gold Project, and its potential material impacts on the environment. The Company holds current Mining Leases over the resource area. Access to the site is subject to a Land Access Agreement with the immediate landowner. A new Agreement is required to enable construction of the project to proceed. Arranging finance to develop the project is required and will commence soon after completion of this Study. Tendering for suitable contractors to construct the process plant and associated infrastructure will commence on completion of this Study A range of governmental agreements and licences are required prior to the decision to commence construction can be made, in particular the Mining Proposal and Mine Closure Plan. It is expected all necessary approvals and licences will be forthcoming when applied for progressively over the next phase of the project.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	The estimated Ore Reserve is based on the underlying Mineral Resource classification of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Consequently, the Ore Reserve estimate consists entirely of Probable Reserves in accordance with JORC Code (2012) guidelines. There are no Probable Ore Reserves derived from Measured Mineral Resources and no Inferred Mineral Resources are included in the Ore Reserve. The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated Ore Reserve classification reflects the outcome of technical and economic studies.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	The Ore Reserve estimate was prepared by AMC based on inputs from a number of other independent consulting groups and EXU personnel. The estimate has been internally reviewed but has not as yet been externally audited.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *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.* *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on the Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The confidence in the Ore Reserve is reflected by the classifications shown above. The estimate is supported by a ±20% level of accuracy technical study.