

**FOURTH QUARTER ACTIVITY & CASHFLOW REPORT
30 SEPTEMBER 2018****HIGHLIGHTS****WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

- **Garden Gully Gold Project, Murchison Region (THX 100%)**
 - *Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling at Crown Prince with diamond tails*
 - *11 RC holes with 6 RC pre-collars for 2,560m advance*
 - *6 diamond tails for 1,153m advance*
 - *Significant intersections from the programme (downhole widths):*
 - 3.25m at 18.5 gpt Au from 107m in TGGRCDD142*
 - 6.0m at 4.0 gpt Au from 37m in TGGRC151*
 - 11.0m at 4.9 gpt Au from 42m in TGGRC153*
 - 5.0m at 3.6 gpt Au from 24m in TGGRC162*
 - *Previously announced intersections (downhole widths):*
 - 3.5m at 7.6 gpt Au from 109m in TGGRC086*
 - 2.6m at 7.5 gpt Au from 130m in TGGDD090*
 - 4.0m at 16.5 gpt Au from 166m in TGGRC103*
 - 3.8m at 3.5 gpt Au from 220m in TGGRCDD108*
 - 2.40m at 66.5 gpt Au from 263.4m; within*
 - 5.65m at 29.2 gpt Au from 260.8m; within*
 - 8.00m at 22.3 gpt Au from 259.2m in TGGRCDD110*

Refer ASX announcements of 15-Nov-2017; 12-Dec-2017; 08-Feb-2018; 24-Jul-2018

CORPORATE

- **Cash position at 30 September 2018: \$1.5 million (excl equity investments)**
- **Current marked to market value of equity investments: \$0.2 million**

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS SINCE 30 SEPTEMBER

- **Acquisition of Abbots Project from Doray (ASX report of 17 October 2018)**
 - **Abbots project surrounds and abuts the Garden Gully project**
 - **Acquisitions increases project from 78 km² to approximately 530 km²**
 - **Thundelarra to issue 11 million ordinary shares as consideration**
- **RC and deep diamond drilling underway at Red Bore**

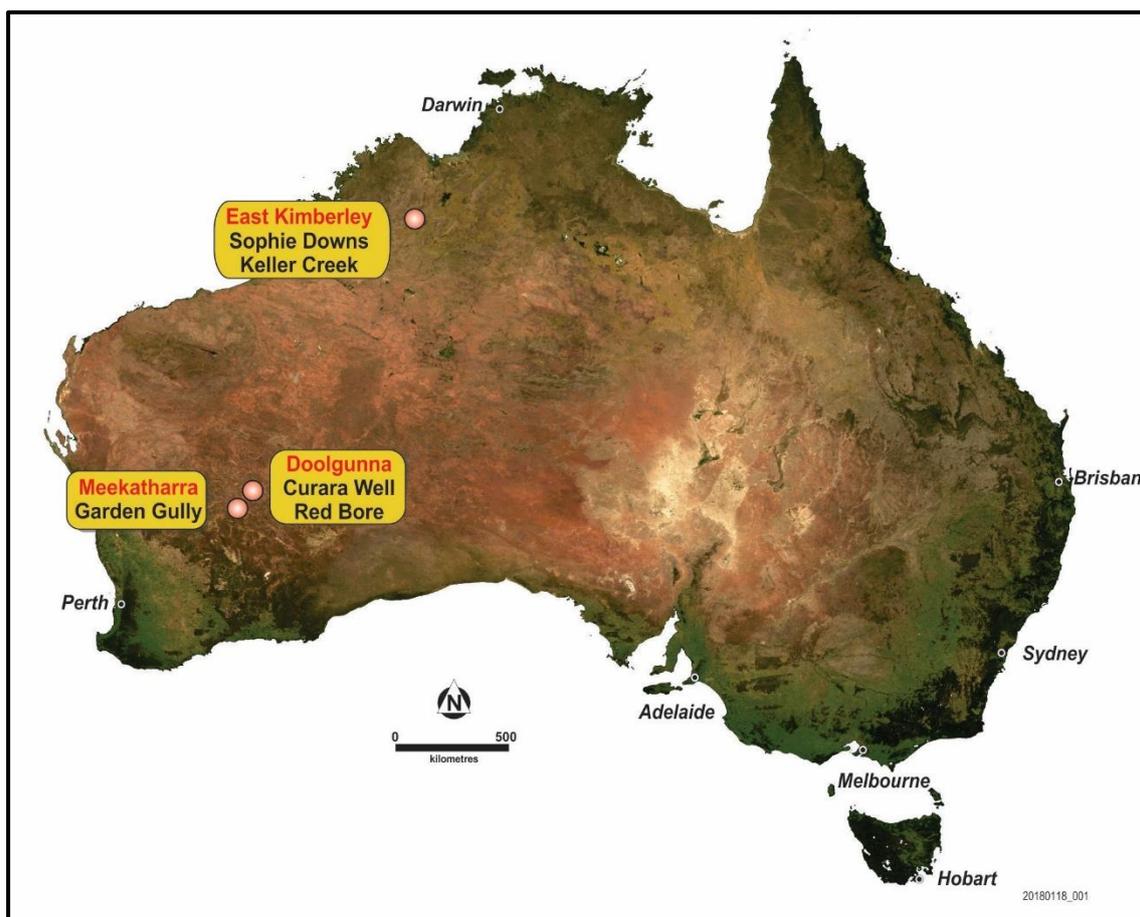


Figure 1. Map showing locations of Thundelarra's Australian projects.

Garden Gully Gold Project, WA (THX 100%)

The Garden Gully Project comprises 2 ELs and 15 PLs totalling approximately 78km², located about 15km north-northwest of Meekatharra (Figure 2). Records show that from 1909 to 1915 the area produced 20,718 oz gold at an average grade of 21.7 gpt, mainly from the Crown Prince lease.

Excellent local infrastructure includes two operational gold plants nearby: Westgold's ~3.1 Mtpa Bluebird Plant; and the ~300ktpa Andy Well plant (previously owned by Doray Minerals Ltd (ASX:DRM) and currently on care and maintenance since November 2017). Both companies have actively explored the region, including tenements abutting Garden Gully, searching for feed for their plants, each of which has available spare capacity.

The project area is characterised by a veneer of transported cover of variable thickness, underlain in places by a subsurface layer of duricrust, explaining why past soil geochemistry surveys failed to identify and locate accurately the underlying primary mineralised structures that our exploration has revealed. Sub-Audio Magnetic ("SAM") geophysical surveys have proved effective in detecting prospective structures at depth within this terrain. Thus initial SAM surveys, combined with Air Core ("AC") drilling traverses, can identify previously undetected structures for follow-up RC drill-testing.

SAM surveys carried out at **Crown Prince** during the June Quarter defined, as previously reported, several NNE/SSW trending bedrock conductive units which have been disrupted by cross-cutting NE/SW and NW/SE structures and have a clear correlation with the known gold mineralisation.

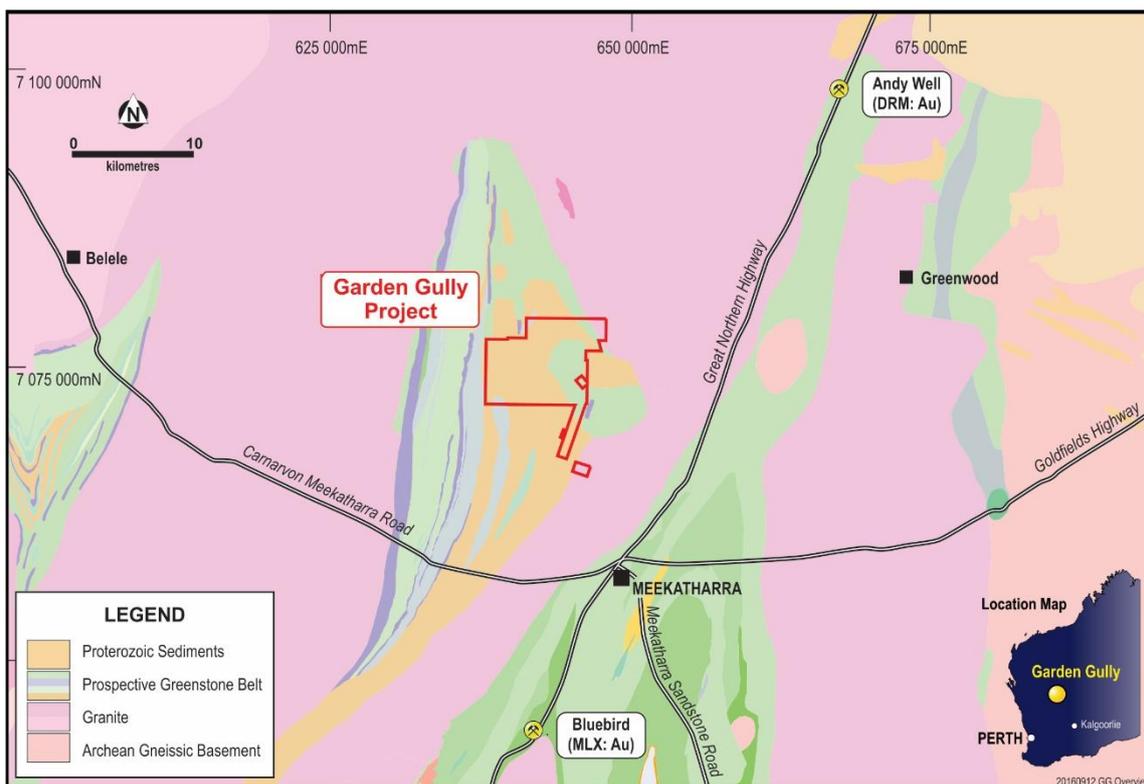


Figure 2. Garden Gully location showing proximity to local plant and infrastructure.

A follow-up drill programme of 17 holes was reported in the September Quarter (ASX report dated 24 July 2018), comprising 11 reverse circulation (“RC”) holes plus six RC pre-collars (total: 2,560m advance) with diamond tails (1,153m advance).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Pre-collar	Cored (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
TGGRCDD141	645859	7073815	78m	102.6	180.6	080	-60
TGGRCDD142	645868	7073847	75m	112.7	187.7	080	-60
TGGRCDD143	645919	7073871	60m	207.3	267.3	150	-60
TGGRCDD144	645974	7073859	74m	136.5	210.5	200	-60
TGGRC151	645895	7073809			185	070	-60
TGGRC152	645951	7073839			215	070	-60
TGGRC153	645930	7073834			215	060	-60
TGGRC154	645774	7073606			144	035	-60
TGGRCDD155	645775	7073605	80m	349.5	429.5	035	-60
TGGRC156	645762	7073632			167	035	-60
TGGRCDD157	645747	7073601	215m	244.4	459.4	030	-60
TGGRC161	645860	7073723			228	010	-60
TGGRC162	645931	7073857			200	010	-60
TGGRC163	645690	7073766			102	040	-60
TGGRC164	645973	7073883			180	040	-60
TGGRC165	645929	7073851			156	060	-60
TGGRC166	645864	7073847			186	060	-70

Table 1. Drillhole details for diamond and reverse circulation holes drilled at Crown Prince. “TGGRC” = reverse circulation; “TGGRCDD” = diamond tail on an RC pre-collar. RLs not displayed individually as there is insufficient topographic variance to warrant detailed altimetric measurements between holes. General RL is 480m. Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. Magnetic azimuth reported. Full programme details reported in ASX announcement of 24 July 2018.

The programme (Table 1, Figure 5) tested the area north of the main pit where the Main Lode crops out. Significant intersections are summarised in Table 2.

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)	Comments
TGGRCDD141	129.05m	136.05m	6m	1.1	Northern Lode
TGGRCDD142	107.00m	110.25m	3.25m	18.5	Northern Lode
TGGRCDD143	80.20m	81.90m	1.70m	1.6	Northern Lode
	87.20m	100.70m	13.5m	2.2	Northern Lode
<i>including:</i>	87.60m	89.90m	2.30m	3.6	Northern Lode
	109.40m	115.60m	6.20m	2.9	Northern Lode
TGGRCDD144	56m	62m	6m	1.0	Northern Lode
	174.30m	180.00m	6.20m	2.5	Northern Lode
TGGRC151	37m	43m	6m	4.0	Main Lode
	54m	55m	1m	1.3	Main Lode
	93m	100m	7m	1.8	Northern Lode
	115m	116m	1m	1.2	Northern Lode
TGGRC152	50m	52m	2m	1.4	Northern Lode
TGGRC153	42m	53m	11m	4.9	Northern Lode
TGGRCDD155	123.20m	133.20m	1.00m	1.7	Newly identified high strain zone
	325.80m	326.90m	1.10m	1.4	Main Lode at depth
	335.90m	337.20m	1.30m	1.1	Main Lode at depth
TGGRC161	178m	180m	2m	1.5	Main Lode: western extension
TGGRC162	24m	29m	5m	3.6	Northern Lode
TGGRC163	55m	57m	2m	1.2	Western contact
TGGRC164	0m	4m	4m	1.4	Northern Lode
	12m	15m	3m	1.6	Northern Lode
	53m	54m	1m	1.1	Northern Lode
TGGRC165	31m	35m	4m	1.3	Northern Lode
	45m	46m	1m	1.5	Northern Lode

Table 2. Significant intercepts from Crown Prince drillholes. Full assay data reported 24 July 2018.

Gold mineralisation was intersected in 13 of 17 holes drilled in this programme: another excellent result that further confirms that the area hosts a significantly gold-mineralised system that offers potential for further discoveries across the Garden Gully project area, and in particular at Crown Prince. The geological data from this programme, combined with the geophysical data from SAM surveys, have delivered improved understanding of the structural controls. Based on the modelling and interpretation of the structural setting it appears that the known mineralisation at Crown Prince could repeat in previously untested areas to the northeast in the shallower oxide zone.

Our interpretation also suggests that the “Northern Lode”, rather than being a single mineralised structure as per historical interpretations, may in fact be just one of multiple Riedel structures carrying gold grades that are confined within a NNE trending structural corridor extending through and beyond the historical Crown Prince workings (Figure 5).

The data from this drilling and from the SAM surveys carried out suggests that the Western Contact could well extend to the western main shear zone (inferred position marked on the left-hand side of Figure 6), which was never tested in the past. If the model is right, one or more repetitions of the same style as the Main and Northern Lodes could be present within the entire area bounded by the

major north-south trending structures that bound the Deformational Zone shown on Figures 5 and 6. Mineralised structures of this style were mapped to the south at Crown, Ardeal and Battery prospects and they clearly follow the margin of ultramafic or spinifex-textured basaltic units.

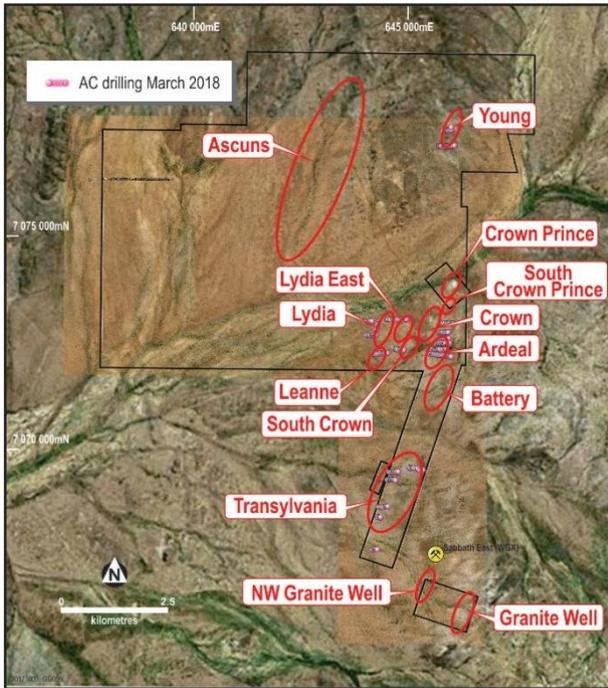


Figure 3. Garden Gully prospects on LandSat image.

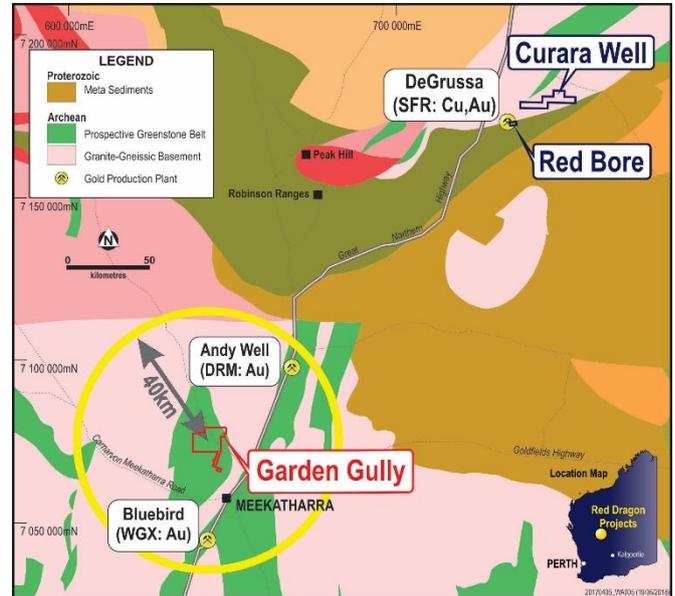


Figure 4. Garden Gully regional location.

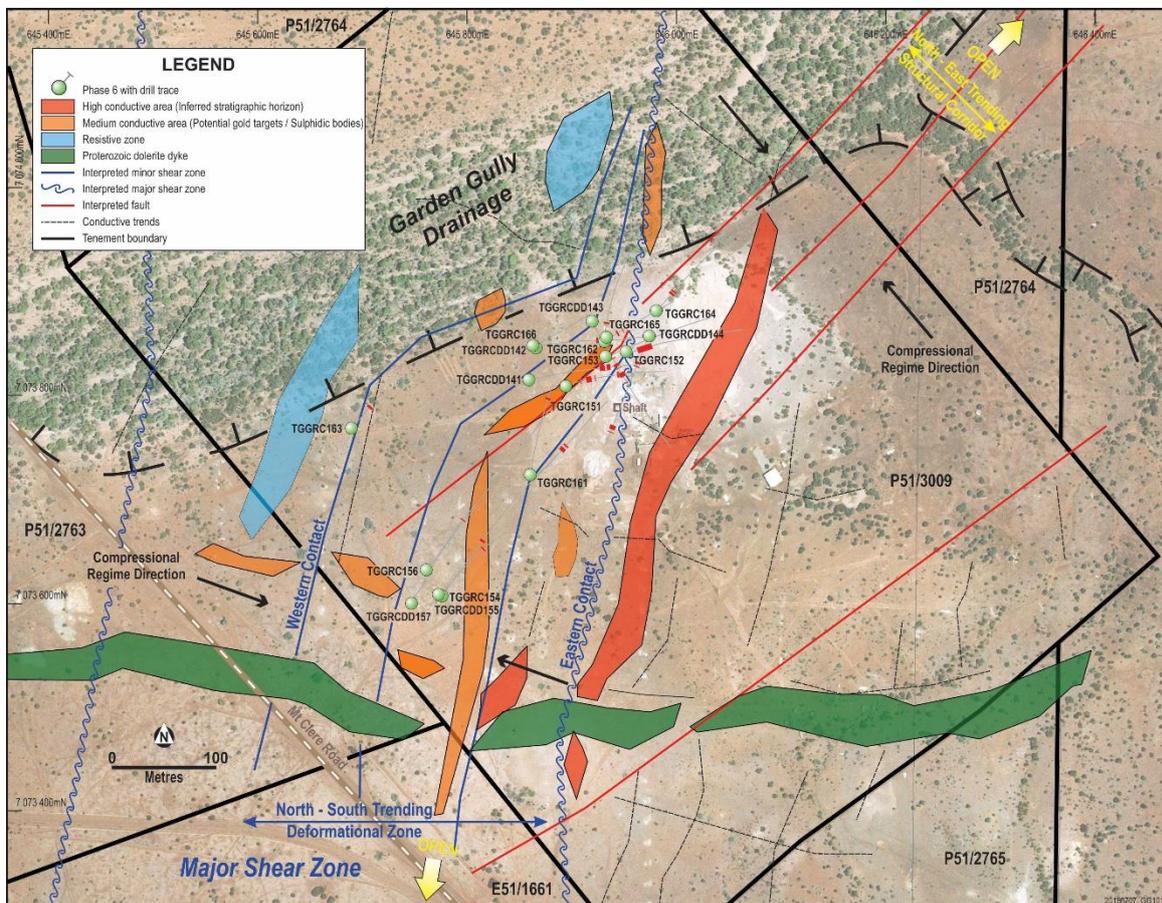


Figure 5. Drill hole traces at Crown Prince Prospect, together with structural interpretation from Sub-Audio Magnetic (“SAM”) surveys, shown on aerial photo image.

The areas of interest along those structures are the demagnetised sectors which show a higher grade of deformation. The Crown Prince Prospect, host to the best gold grades encountered to date within the entire Garden Gully project, is just such an area.

Three RC holes were drilled easterly just north of the main shaft, where the Main Lode crops out, with the aim of confirming the position of various mineralised intersections reported in historical drilling. Significant mineralisation was encountered (Figure 6, Table 2) which included high grade gold intersections in TGGRC151 (**6m at 4.0 gpt Au** from 37m) and TGGRC153 (**11m at 4.9 gpt Au** from 42m) within the weathering profile.

Holes TGGRCDD141-144 targeted the northern and down dip extensions of the Northern Lode. High grade gold was intersected in TGGRCDD142 (**3.25m at 18.5g/t Au** from 107m) which was drilled 40m north of the 7073815mN cross-section through the Northern Lode shown in Figure 6.

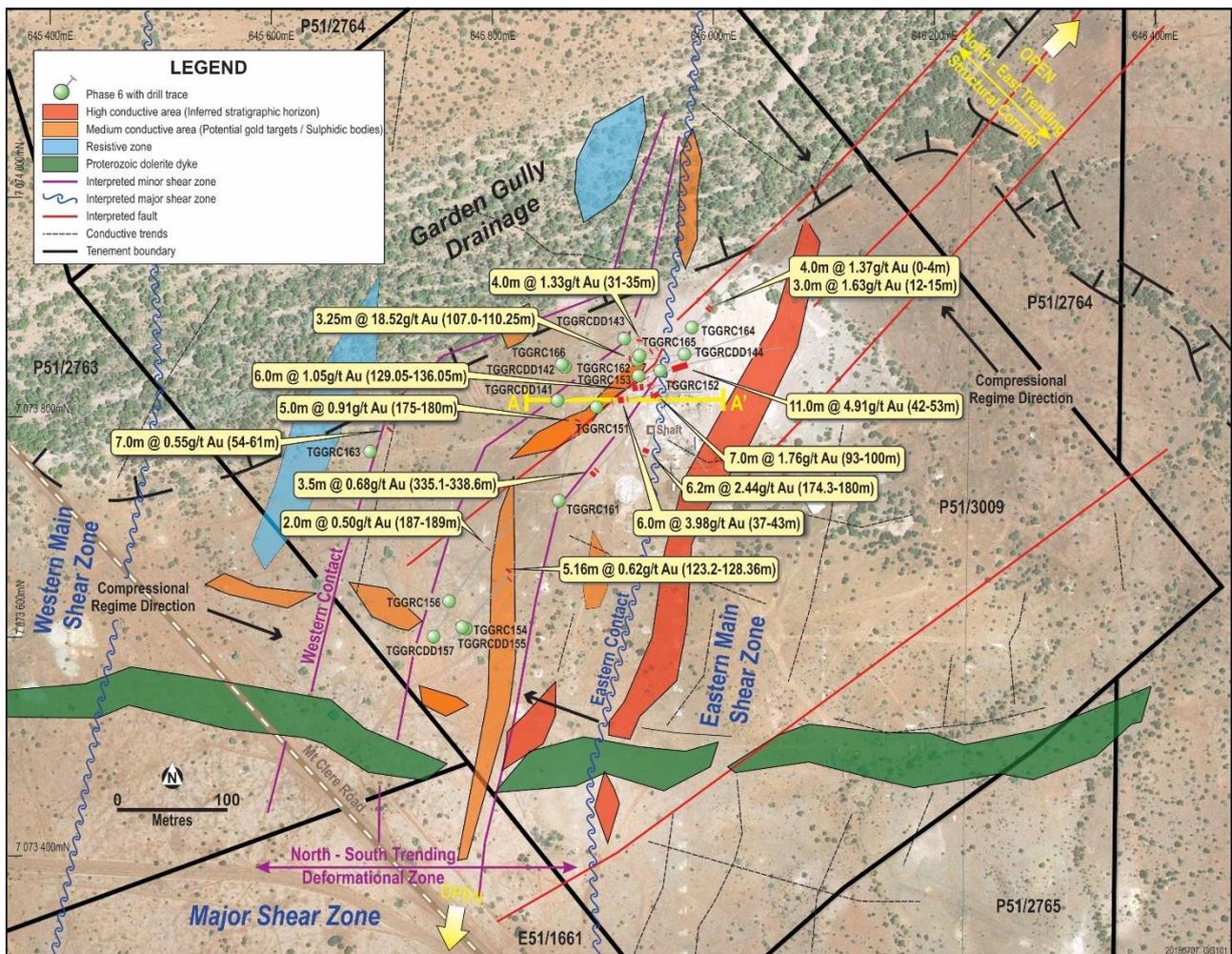


Figure 6. Crown Prince structural setting, interpreted from SAM surveys, with significant gold intercepts.

TGGRCDD143 intersected the Northern Lode, returning a significant zone of **13.5m at 2.2 gpt Au** from 87.2m (including **2.3m at 3.6 gpt Au** from 87.6m) and a second zone of **6.2m at 2.9 gpt Au** from 109.4m down hole. TGGRCDD144 also intersected the Northern Lode: **6.2m at 2.5 gpt Au** from 174.3m down hole.

Four holes drilled on the south-western part of the tenement were designed to test the down-dip extension of the Main Lode. Two were abandoned as the deviation on the RC pre-collars rendered

them unsuitable for the planned deep diamond tails. TGGRC154 was drilled north/north-easterly and intersected an unpredicted mineralised shear zone between 117-125m. Another RC pre-collar was drilled behind this hole and finished with a deep diamond tail (TGGRCDD155). Low grade mineralisation was intersected between 119-130m (refer ASX announcement of 24-Jul-2018).

TGGRC156 was abandoned at 167m due to significant hole deviation. Another RC pre-collar drilled nearby was finished with a deep diamond tail to test at depth the western extension of the Main Lode (TGGRCDD157). This hole intersected the same northerly trending mineralised high-strain shear zone between 178-193m and an alteration zone between 414-422m without returning any significant gold anomalism. SAM surveys were subsequently undertaken, interpretation of which shows that this mineralised structure is the high-strain zone which bounds the Main Lode to the west (Figure 6). The Main Lode was intersected as expected below 325m down hole and appears to split into several branches carrying narrow low-grade gold values.

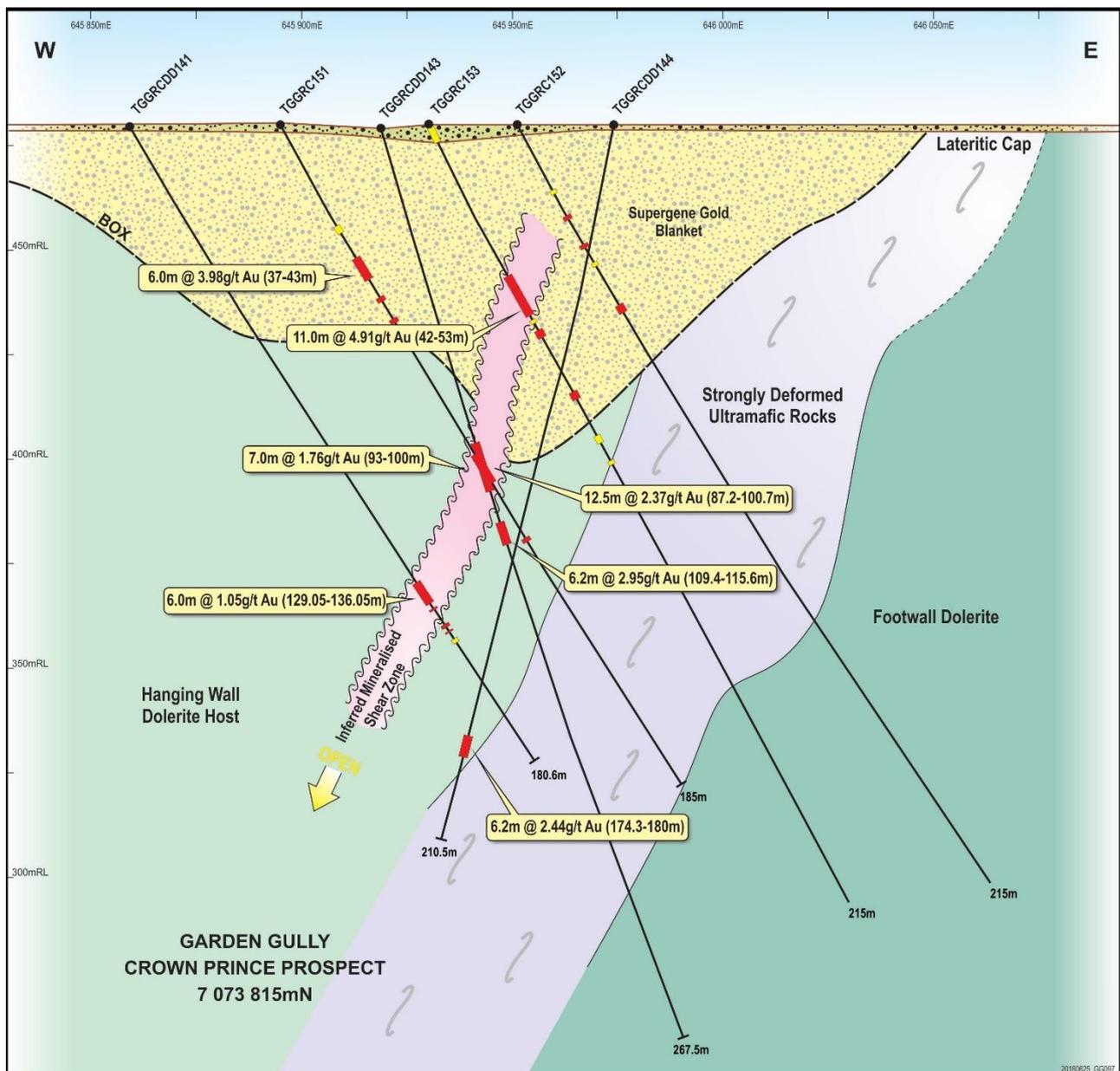


Figure 7. Crown Prince Prospect. Cross section A-A' through the Northern Lode, looking north (refer Figure 6).

Structural interpretation from the SAM and regional aero-magnetic data shows that both the Main and Northern Lodes are located within a deformational zone where its trend turns from NNE to more clearly northeast-southwest and narrows due to the change in the compressional regime from east-west to northwest-southeast (Figures 5, 6). Such a change in the compressional regime creates the low pressure shadows/dilational zones that offer the best locations for gold mineralisation, especially when combined with the contrast between more competent dolerite/high-magnesium basaltic rocks and the underlying more ductile ultramafic unit, with the latter also acting as the reductant needed to drop the gold out of the mineralising fluids.

This can also explain the fragmentation of the Main Lode in the zones between the several sub-parallel high-strain shears present in the deformational zone between the Western and Eastern contacts where the gold mineralisation has been intercepted to date.

A priority drill target for the next exploration phase will be the northeast structural corridor where no drilling has been carried out to date. Multiple high-grade zones appear to be present within the weathering profile in this confined structural corridor. This area offers significant potential for previously undiscovered near-surface high grade oxide gold mineralisation.

Doolgunna Projects, WA

Red Bore (THX 90%); and Curara Well (THX 90%)

Red Bore is a granted Mining Licence (M52/597), two square kilometres in area, located about 900km NNE of Perth in the Doolgunna region of Western Australia. Its western boundary is less than 600m from Sandfire Resources NL's operating DeGrussa copper-gold mine's processing plant.

During the Quarter our Joint Venture partner W Richmond conducted various exploration activities and reported to Thundelarra, as summarised below:

“Review of technical data and reports remained ongoing, and included merging of historical drilling data with recent drilling data, generate maps at a scale of 1:2,500 for ongoing interpretation work. Air-core drilling program completed during the previous quarter: drilling data were entered into two air-core drilling databases with assay, lithology and hole collar information.

Regolith intervals of BOCO, top of saprock and top of fresh bedrock were gridded and imaged, and compared to gravity data, showing a strong correlation between the two, where dolerite layers had shallow weathering following gravity highs, and lower density sediment layers were deeply weathered and correlated to gravity low zones.

CSA Global were commissioned to carry out a litho-geochemical study on the assay and hyperspectral results in order to provide an independent opinion on the geological nature of the EOH rock samples, their potential hydrothermal alteration and potential for hosting DeGrussa style Cu-Au mineralisation. Some rock chip samples related to anomalous geochemical samples were analysed for petrographic descriptions. The CSA Global report recommended target areas based on the aircore EOH data alone, and these target areas were taken into consideration for planning follow-up reverse circulation (RC) drilling.

A total of 19 RC drillholes were planned and budgeted to be carried out as follow up to aircore assay anomalies, based on anomalous zones identified from the 3m composite database, EOH database, and CSA analysis of the EOH database, as well as modelled weak EM conductor plates following review of historical EM survey data. All RC drillholes were planned to drill to the north at an azimuth of 000 degrees and dip of 60 degrees. One deep drillhole was planned to test a theory that the main E-W trending ridge of outcropping dolerite in the northern part of the mining lease forms an anticlinally folded sill structure at its widest part, and anomalous Cu and Au in shallow drilling into the western part of the sill could be upward leakage from a massive sulphide mineralised body hosted in sediments within the core of this anticlinal structure. Therefore, a 400m deep RC pre-

collar would be drilled towards this target, and then be followed up with NQ diamond core drilling to a depth of 700-800m. Two large sumps were dug at this hole location for the diamond follow up drilling. The total planned RC metres for this program is about 4,500m, but this may be more or less, depending on keeping within a budget and any positive results encountered during the program. A PoW application was lodged with the DMIRS, and THX were notified of the proposed RC drilling program works and application during this process.



Figure 8. Location of the planned RC holes and access tracks.

A high powered fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey was carried out using two EM transmitter wire loops, 100m spaced survey lines and 50m spaced recording stations along each survey line. This EM survey system has the ability to detect conductive bodies to a depth of 500m or more, whereas previous moving-loop EM surveying at Red Bore was depth limited to about 300m. The main purpose of this survey was to try and detect massive sulphide mineralisation along the same trend as the Gossan and Impaler prospects, and try to detect any deep extensions to these small deposits along an E-W trend for deep drill testing. Other areas to the north of the Gossan-Impaler trend were also surveyed inside of the FLEM transmitter loops in case a deep conductive body could be detected. Analysis of the FLEM survey data remains ongoing at the time of this report.

Orlando Drilling were contracted and RC drilling commenced on 22 September 2018, starting with the pre-collar to the deep diamond drillhole, and this drilling was ongoing at the end of the quarter.”

It is anticipated that the work carried out to date, together with the follow-up RC and diamond drilling, will constitute sufficient expenditure to satisfy Mr Richmond’s commitment to sole fund at least \$1.5 million on exploration at Red Bore by late January 2019, at which time the equity interests in the Red Bore project would remain at Thundelarra 90% and Mr Richmond 10%. If Mr Richmond then decides to continue to sole fund ongoing exploration, then the definition of at least 30,000 tonnes of copper or copper equivalent, complying with JORC 2012 resource guidelines, would earn an extra 75%. Red Bore would then be Thundelarra 15% free carried and W Richmond 85%.

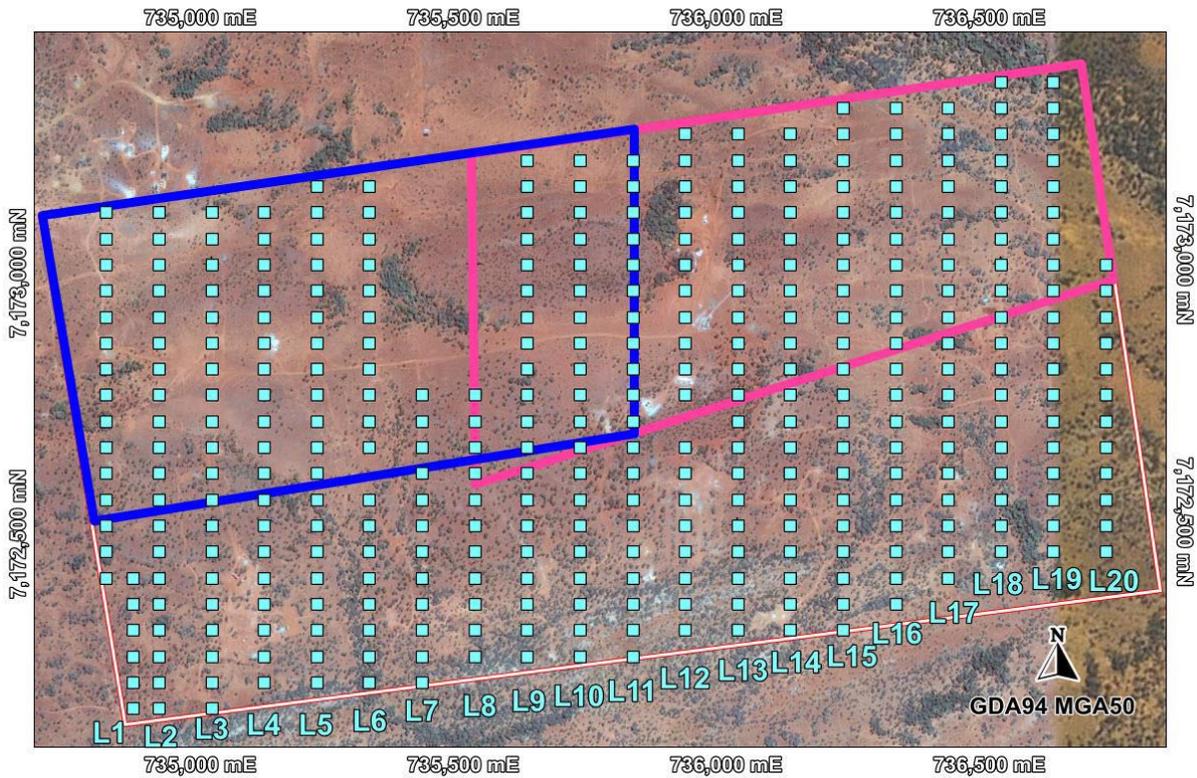


Figure 9. Map image of Red Bore lease showing locations of high powered FLEM survey transmitter loops (purple and blue outlines), and EM recording stations (blue squares).

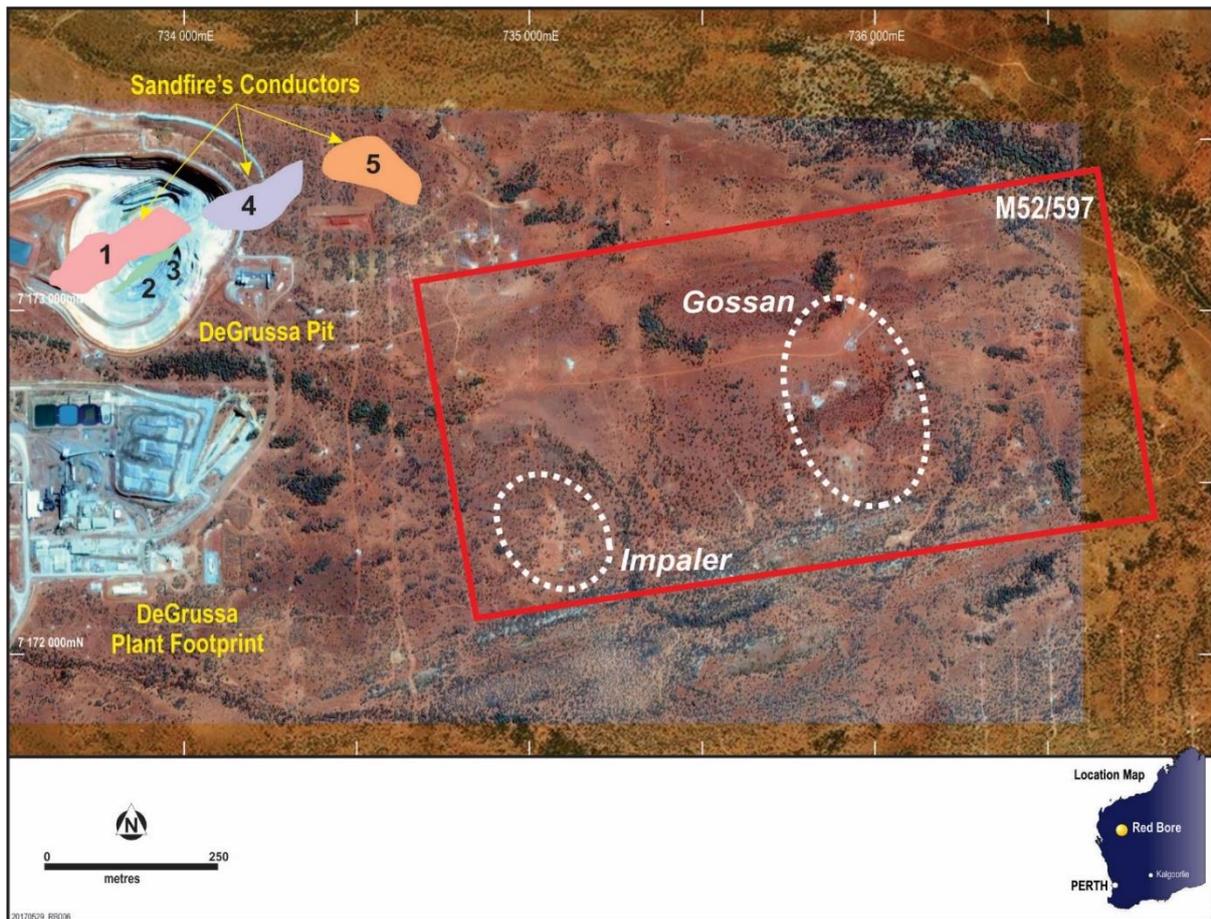
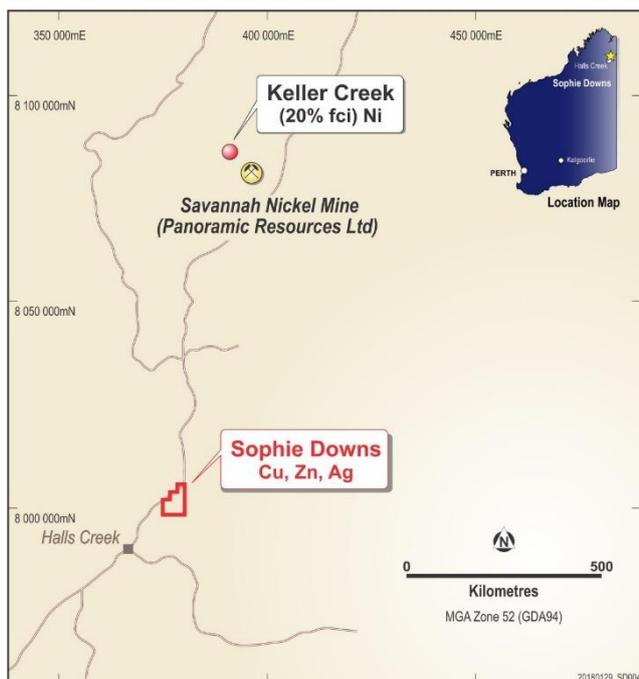


Figure 10. Red Bore lease on Landsat image with Gossan and Impaler target zones. Surface trace of Conductor orebodies (to scale) and location of DeGrussa pit and plant show proximity of Red Bore to Sandfire's infrastructure.

Thundelarra maintains its view that Red Bore remains prospective. The current exploration continues to investigate the possible existence of a source for the Gossan mineralisation. Mr Richmond's team is currently carrying out follow-up RC and deep diamond drilling. Any discovery would be highly significant for Thundelarra shareholders, as Thundelarra will be the only ASX-listed entry through which investors could gain exposure to any such exploration success at Red Bore.

No field work was carried out at the **Curara Well** project during the Quarter.

Sophie Downs, East Kimberley, WA (THX 100%)



Sophie Downs is approximately 30km to the north-east of Halls Creek in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia on Thundelarra's 100%-owned exploration license EL 80/3673.

No field work was conducted at Sophie Downs during the Quarter. Detailed geological mapping and ground reconnaissance carried out previously had identified a number of targets with potential for gold mineralisation. These will be tested in future exploration programmes.

Halls Creek was the location of the first gold discovered in Western Australia in 1885 – before the Coolgardie gold rush that started in 1892, to be followed by Kalgoorlie's Golden Mile discoveries the following year.

Figure 11. Sophie Downs and Keller Creek regional location map.

Geophysical targets that could be graphitic horizons or possibly massive sulphides were not drill tested satisfactorily in the last programme and these remain valid targets that warrant follow-up. Continued strength in the graphite and zinc markets mean that these targets will be revisited when ground access conditions permit a new drilling programme.

CORPORATE

At 30 September 2018, cash was \$1.472 million. The marked to market valuation of equity investments held by Thundelarra at the date of this report was \$0.189 million and is additional to the reported cash balance.

Thundelarra continues to evaluate opportunities consistent with our core commodity focus of gold: we were part of a syndicate that submitted an unsuccessful bid for Doray's Andy Well assets, which have been purchased by the TSX-listed Canadian gold miner, Galane Gold Ltd.

Our decision to focus our exploration efforts exclusively on our Garden Gully project reflects our view that Garden Gully and the surrounding area holds excellent promise. The potential for this area to deliver significant gold mineralisation remains.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Since the end of the September Quarter, the following subsequent events are noted:

- A binding Sale Agreement was signed to acquire the Abbots gold exploration project from Doray Minerals Limited (ASX:DRM), increasing the Garden Gully Project area almost seven-fold, from 78 km² to approximately 530 km², and more than quadrupling the strike extent of the prospective geological settings that host Crown Prince. The consideration is eleven million Thundelarra ordinary shares. Completion is conditional on the receipt of usual statutory approvals and third party consents. Full details in ASX report of 24 July 2018.
- A programme of RC and diamond drilling continues at Red Bore, under the geological oversight of Resource Potentials, technical consultant to W Richmond. To date Thundelarra has received no advice of any material intersections from the drilling programme.

SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS

Project / Tenement		Interest at Start of Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter	Acquired During the Quarter	Disposed During the Quarter	Joint Venture Partner/Farm-in Party
Western Australia						
Sophie Downs	E80/3673	100%	100%	-	-	-
Keller Creek	E80/4834	20% fci	20% fci	-	-	Panoramic (PAN)
Red Bore	M52/597	90%	90%	-	-	WR Richmond
Curara Well	E52/2402	90%	90%	-	-	WR Richmond
Garden Gully Project						
Garden Gully	E51/1661	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully	E51/1737	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2760	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2761	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2762	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2763	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2764	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2765	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2909	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2910	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2911	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2912	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2913	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2914	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully North	P51/2941	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully North	P51/2948	100%	100%	-	-	-
Crown Prince	P51/3009	100%	100%	-	-	-

Table 3. Schedule of Tenements showing changes during the September 2018 Quarter.

PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

None of Thundelarra's projects are at a production or development stage and consequently there were no activities during the quarter relating to production or development.

Tony Lofthouse
Chief Executive Officer

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ASX CODE: THX

Issued Shares: 635.1M

ASX CODE: THXOB (ex \$0.05 30-Sep-2019)

Quoted Options: 109.3M

Twitter: @thundelarra

Market Capitalisation: \$ 9.6M (at 30 September 2018)

Competent Person Statement

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

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Red Bore Project Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Jayson Meyers, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Meyers is a consultant to Mr William Richmond. Dr Meyers has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Meyers consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

THUNDELARRA LIMITED

ABN

74 950 465 654

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(416)	(4,179)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(167)	(594)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(58)	(852)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	8	95
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(633)	(5,530)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	(93)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	110
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other	2	2
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	2	19

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	2,673
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other – share issue costs	-	(320)
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	2,353

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
34.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,103	4,630
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(633)	(5,530)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	2	19
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	2,353
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,472	1,472

Explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 3.1.

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	169	103
5.2 Call deposits	1,303	2,000
5.3 Bank overdrafts		-
5.4 Other (provide details)		-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,472	2,103

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	51
6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2	

Thundelarra's financial year is from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018.

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

	Current quarter \$A'000
7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2	

8. Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position

	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-

8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter		\$A'000
9.1	Exploration and evaluation	150
9.2	Development	-
9.3	Production	-
9.4	Staff costs	163
9.5	Administration and corporate costs	140
9.6	Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7	Total estimated cash outflows	453

10.	Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:

Date: 29 October 2018

Print name: Frank DeMarte
Company Secretary

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.