ASX:GTR

19 November 2020

Niagara Gold Project - RC Drilling to Start In December

Highlights:

- Multi-element geochemistry results have assisted in refining targets for RC drilling
- Commencement of RC drilling campaign planned for December

GTI Resources Ltd (**GTI** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has received and analysed multi-element assays from the recently completed first pass shallow Aircore drilling program at the Company's Niagara gold project.

The multi-element results follow the previously announced gold assays from the Aircore drilling program that intersected elevated gold values and anomalism of up to 2.78 g/t gold (19-20m NGAC004; refer ASX release 29 October 2020).

The multi-element results, together with previous gold assay results, have contributed to the development of the overall exploration model with refined targets now to be tested by an RC drilling campaign anticipated to commence in December 2020.

In September the Company completed a total of 2,553 metres (52 holes to an average depth 45m) of shallow Aircore drilling over the eastern part of the Niagara Gold Project (**Figure 1**). A total of 670 samples were analysed for a further 48 elements by ICP-MS at the ALS laboratory in Perth. The samples were selected to reflect intervals of potential anomalism and alteration.

Based on the results of the geochemical assessment completed to date, the project area is hosted by mafic intrusions, volcanic rocks and volcaniclastics with minor felsic meta-sediments and intrusive rocks. The south-eastern part of the tenement is dominated by mafic meta-sedimentary successions.

Evaluation and interpretation of geochemical element associations suggest gold is potentially related to anomalous levels of bismuth, tungsten, and tellurium.

The multi-element geochemistry has been used to assist in refining the exploration model and vectoring towards alteration and mineralisation targets being tested by the RC drilling campaign planned for December.

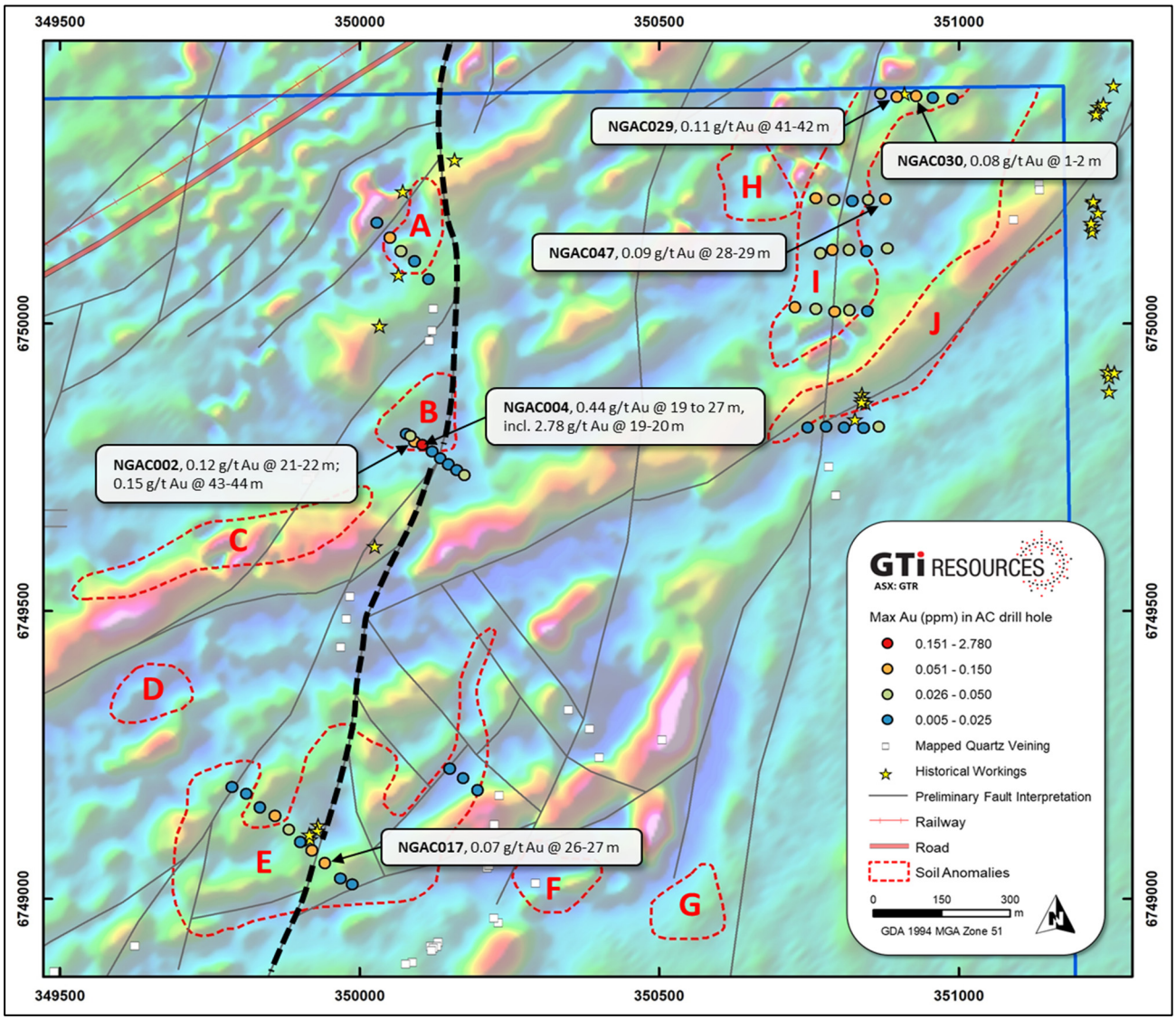

Figure 1. Niagara (Kookynie) Project –AC Drilling Highlights (see GTR 29 October 2020 ASX release), Collar Locations and Gold in Soil Anomalism Discussed in Text

Niagara (Kookynie) Gold Project Background

The Niagara project is located ~6 km southwest of Kookynie in the central goldfields of WA. The project comprises one granted exploration licence, E40/342 and six contiguous prospecting licence applications including existing applications, P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 plus the recently acquired P40/1513 and P40/1518. Access to the project is provided via Goldfields Highway from the town of Menzies and the sealed Kookynie Road which bisects the northern part of exploration licence E40/342 and the southern part of P40/1506 (**Figure 2**).

The project is located within the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and the geology of the area is characterised by large rafts of semi-continuous greenstone stratigraphy within the Mendleyarri monzogranite batholith. Numerous historical workings occur within and to the north of the project area, with a number of major historical mines located in the immediate vicinity of Kookynie, including the Cosmopolitan Propriety Ltd, which mined a total of around 630,000 tons of ore at an average grade of 15 g/t gold between 1897 and 1911 (Shire of Menzies, 2020), producing in excess of 300,000 ounces of gold.

The prospecting licence applications, P40/1506, P40/1513, P40/1515, P40/1516, P14/1517 and P40/1518 include a number of historical mining shafts and shallow workings which were mined during the late 1890's and early 1900's. A number of small-scale workings & historical shafts also occur within E40/342. Exploration

by historical workers within E40/342 has been limited to broadly spaced soil sampling and limited reconnaissance drilling programs, with the majority, of the work undertaken in areas outside the current licence area. Exploration within P40/1506, P40/1513, P40/1515, P40/1516, P14/1517 and P40/1518, during the late 1980's and 1990's, comprised trenching, sampling & shallow first-pass drilling focused on historical workings. The Niagara project remains mostly untested.

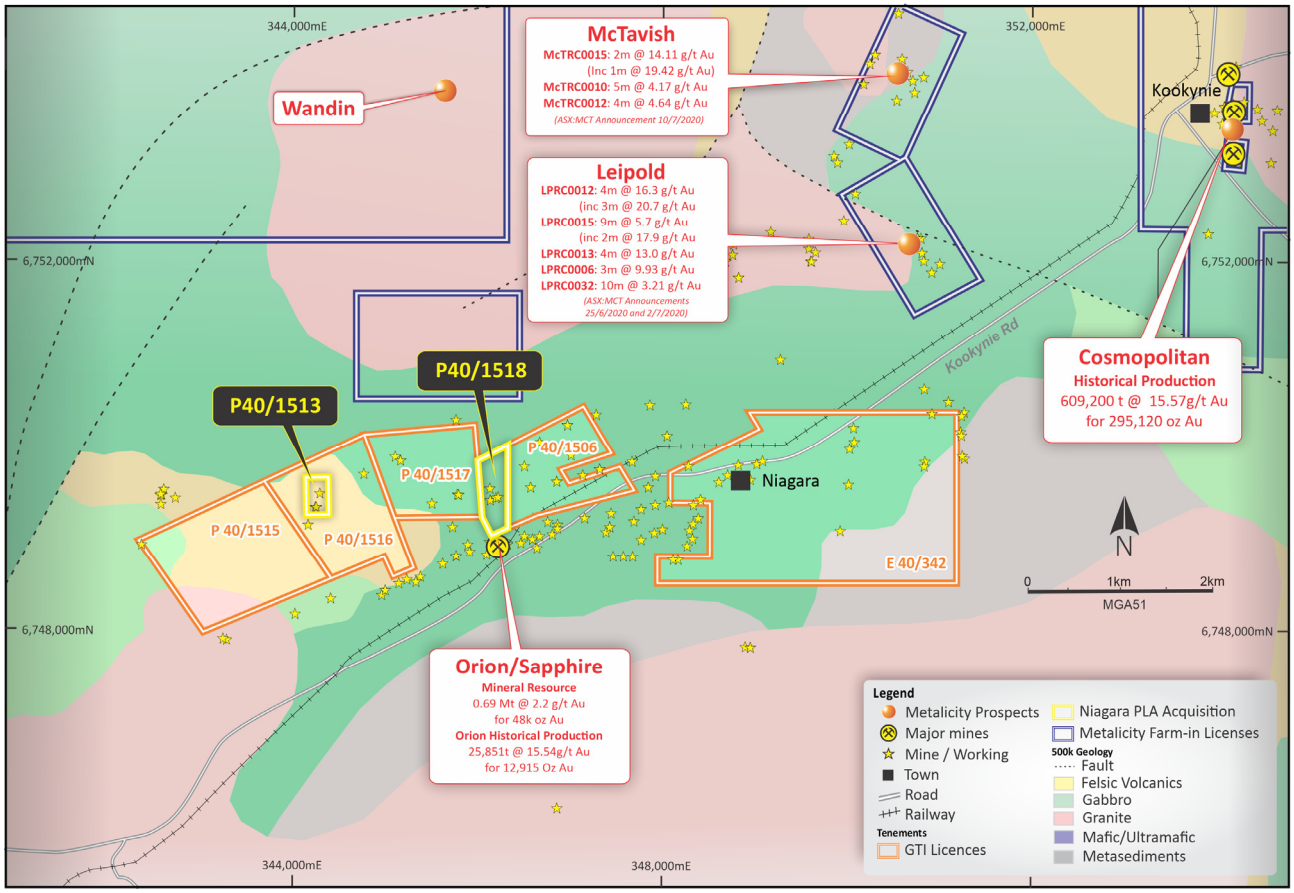

Figure 2. Niagara (Kookynie) Project – Licences & Mineral Occurrences on 1:500,000 Geology

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This ASX release is authorised by the Directors of GTI Resources Ltd. Bruce Lane (Director), **GTI Resources Ltd**

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results on the Western Australian projects is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Stockton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Stockton is a full-time employee of CSA Global. Mr Stockton is engaged by GTI Resources Limited as an independent consultant. Mr Stockton has sufficient experience which 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 Stockton consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore and reverse circulation percussion drilling were used to obtain 1 m samples at a weight of between ~0.5 and ~3kg which were split and then crushed and pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for analysis of gold via fire assay, and a 0.25 g sample for multi-element analysis via four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish for selected samples (ALS: ME-MS61). • Samples were analysed for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. • Sample submission included known standards every 20 samples, duplicates every 25 samples, and blanks every 80 samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drill type included aircore blade drilling utilising a 130 mm blade drill bit and a slimline 130 mm diameter percussion hammer bit. • The drilling was carried out by Stark Drilling Pty Ltd of Hamersley with a 450 Schramm drill rig mounted on a 2009 International with onboard compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• It is not known if there is a relationship between sample recover and grade. • Drilling recoveries are recorded as part of geological logging. • Recovery of samples is maximised by using drilling techniques suited to the ground conditions. The primary drilling method utilised an aircore blade drill bit but a percussion hammer drill bit was used where the blade was unable to penetrate quartz veining and or harder lithologies within the weathering profile.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of rock chips samples from drill cuttings is undertaken as a first pass indication of potential gold and multi-element anomalism. • Samples of rock chips from drill cuttings were logged by the geologist in the field, for parameters including, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and pyrite. • Sample logging was qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core drilling is being reported. • Individual 1 m downhole interval samples were riffle sampled; all samples were dry. • Sample material was crushed and pulverized, and split via a Boyd Rotary Splitter by ALS Perth prior to analysis. • The sampling and sample preparation techniques are appropriate to test exploration targets and assess gold and multi-element anomalism. • Duplicate samples were collected every 25 samples to assess the retrospectivity of the analytical results. • Duplicate results • The material and sample sizes are considered appropriate given the style of mineralisation being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A total of 2553 samples including QAQC (Blanks, duplicates & standards) samples, were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth for low level gold detection by fire assay and 670 samples for multi-element (48 elements), by four acid digest, 25g charge with determination by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). ALS methods Au-AA24 and ME-MS61. • The chosen assay methods are appropriate to assess gold and multi-element anomalism from down-hole samples. • Sample submission included known standards every 20 samples, duplicates every 25 samples, and blanks every 80 samples. • Aside from one CRM all other QAQC passed and was considered acceptable for the reporting of these results. Duplicate results were also acceptable with only one sample failing to replicate.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections have not been independently verified. • Primary data for drill cuttings, including, sample number, depth, colour, grain size, weathering, lithology, alteration, and the presence of minerals potentially related to mineralisation including quartz and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	pyrite, were collected in the field and entered into Company database. • Database • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations were located by hand-held GPS and orientated with a geological compass. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. • No down-hole surveys were carried out. • The GDA94 Zone 51 datum is used as the coordinate system. • Topographic Control is from DTM and GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling was conducted on single fence lines with nominal 25 m hole spacing; this was reduced to 12.5 m spacing where shallow depth to AC drill bit refusal precluded target intersection. • The sample spacing is considered suitable for first-pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling was orientated to the west and northwest at a dip of 60°. • The drilling orientation was selected to maximise the likelihood of intersecting the east and southeast dipping target structures based on geophysical data and field observations of historical working. • The drill hole spacing, and orientation is appropriate for first-pass testing of exploration targets for gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn Craton of WA.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected and stored in the accommodation facilities in Leonora by CSA Global personnel. • The samples were transported from Leonora to ALS in Perth via Hannans Transport and submitted to the ALS sample preparation facility in Perth at the completion of the program. • Sample pulps are retained and stored by ALS Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have yet been undertaken on the sampling data.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Niagara Gold project comprises one granted exploration licence, E40/342 and six prospecting licence applications, P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516, P40/1517, P40/1513 and P40/1518, located ~6km south west of Kookynie in Western Australia's Goldfields region. • The licences are held 100% by GTI Resources Ltd. • All the licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration for gold, completed by historical workers within E40/342, has been limited to broadly spaced soil sampling and limited reconnaissance drilling programs, with the majority of the work undertaken in areas outside the current E40/342 licence area. Exploration within P40/1506, P40/1515, P40/1516 and P40/1517 during the late 1980's and 1990's, comprised trenching, sampling and shallow first pass drilling, primarily focused on the historical workings. As a result, the Niagara project remains essentially untested.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean greenstone hosted gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole easting, northing, RL, dip, azimuth, total depth, and metres drilled via AC and RC are included in Appendix 1.
		• Assay results are discussed in the body of the report, with drill hole collar locations and reported grades shown visually in Figure 1.

Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Not Applicable, no data aggregating of results was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of mineralisation in drilling is not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Assay results are discussed in the body of the report, with drill hole collar locations and reported grades shown visually in Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All available results have been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes, surface mapping, rock chip sampling and extensional followed by RC drilling programs to test the potential gold mineralisation.

APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth	AC Blade metres	AC Hammer metres
NGAC001	350078	6749808	437	MGA94_51	-60	310	11	11	0
NGAC002	350092	6749794	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	54	17	37
NGAC003	350121	6749777	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	12	12	0
NGAC004	350105	6749789	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	42	0	42
NGAC005	350085	6749804	437	MGA94_51	-60	310	35	12	23
NGAC006	350135	6749765	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	19	19	0
NGAC007	350148	6749755	439	MGA94_51	-60	310	13	13	0
NGAC008	350162	6749745	439	MGA94_51	-60	310	16	16	0
NGAC009	350175	6749736	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	24	24	0
NGAC010	349787	6749194	443	MGA94_51	-60	310	44	44	0
NGAC011	349811	6749182	445	MGA94_51	-60	310	60	60	0
NGAC012	349834	6749159	446	MGA94_51	-60	310	53	53	0
NGAC013	349859	6749144	446	MGA94_51	-60	310	59	59	0
NGAC014	349882	6749120	446	MGA94_51	-60	310	46	46	0
NGAC015	349901	6749099	445	MGA94_51	-60	310	47	47	0
NGAC016	349920	6749084	446	MGA94_51	-60	310	37	37	0
NGAC017	349942	6749062	447	MGA94_51	-60	310	42	36	6
NGAC018	349968	6749035	447	MGA94_51	-60	310	26	26	0
NGAC019	349988	6749025	447	MGA94_51	-60	310	22	22	0
NGAC020	350150	6749226	451	MGA94_51	-60	310	56	56	0
NGAC021	350173	6749209	451	MGA94_51	-60	310	52	35	17
NGAC022	350197	6749189	452	MGA94_51	-60	310	22	0	22
NGAC023	350029	6750175	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	59	12	47
NGAC024	350051	6750149	439	MGA94_51	-60	310	55	12	43
NGAC025	350069	6750126	440	MGA94_51	-60	310	51	39	12
NGAC026	350092	6750108	440	MGA94_51	-60	310	51	39	12
NGAC027	350115	6750077	438	MGA94_51	-60	310	51	39	12
NGAC028	350870	6750399	444	MGA94_51	-60	270	60	3	57
NGAC029	350897	6750394	444	MGA94_51	-60	270	42	24	18
NGAC030	350929	6750395	444	MGA94_51	-60	270	59	35	24
NGAC031	350957	6750392	443	MGA94_51	-60	270	56	32	24
NGAC032	350990	6750390	441	MGA94_51	-60	270	36	0	36
NGAC033	350769	6750122	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	38	26	12
NGAC034	350789	6750128	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	47	29	18
NGAC035	350817	6750128	450	MGA94_51	-60	270	49	31	18
NGAC036	350846	6750126	449	MGA94_51	-60	270	54	30	24
NGAC037	350881	6750130	448	MGA94_51	-60	270	47	35	12
NGAC038	350727	6750028	454	MGA94_51	-60	270	63	51	12
NGAC039	350761	6750025	455	MGA94_51	-60	270	58	40	18
NGAC040	350793	6750020	454	MGA94_51	-60	270	53	35	18
NGAC041	350818	6750023	453	MGA94_51	-60	270	55	37	18
NGAC042	350848	6750021	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	54	36	18
NGAC043	350761	6750217	449	MGA94_51	-60	270	44	19	25
NGAC044	350791	6750214	448	MGA94_51	-60	270	47	29	18
NGAC045	350822	6750213	447	MGA94_51	-60	270	50	32	18
NGAC046	350849	6750214	446	MGA94_51	-60	270	54	18	36
NGAC047	350878	6750216	446	MGA94_51	-60	270	42	24	18
NGAC048	350748	6749819	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	49	31	18
NGAC049	350779	6749820	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	53	47	6
NGAC050	350809	6749819	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	53	41	12
NGAC051	350841	6749818	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	57	1	56
NGAC052	350867	6749820	451	MGA94_51	-60	270	44	32	12