NTM GOLD
WWW.NTMGOLD.COM.AU ASX: NTM ABN: 24 119 494 772

HIGH GRADE GOLD FROM RC DRILLING AT REDCLIFFE

Highlights include:

NAMBI DEPOSIT

Exciting new high grade gold target, E2 lode enhances potential for additional high grades at shallow depths.

4m @ 21.0g/t ***(Inc. 2m @ 40.6g/t)***
6m @ 2.60g/t ***(Inc. 1m @ 9.89g/t)***

High grade gold intercepts haves extended the consistent Main Lode below the 400m long open pit.

4m @ 10.10g/t ***(Inc. 2m @ 16.25g/t)***
5m @ 5.30g/t ***(Inc. 1m @ 18.9g/t)***
5m @ 4.57g/t

Drilling to systematically test high grade lodes to commence shortly.

GOLDEN TERRACE SOUTH (GTS) DEPOSIT

Drilling has extended the southern shoot, offering substantial scope to increase current mineralised zone.

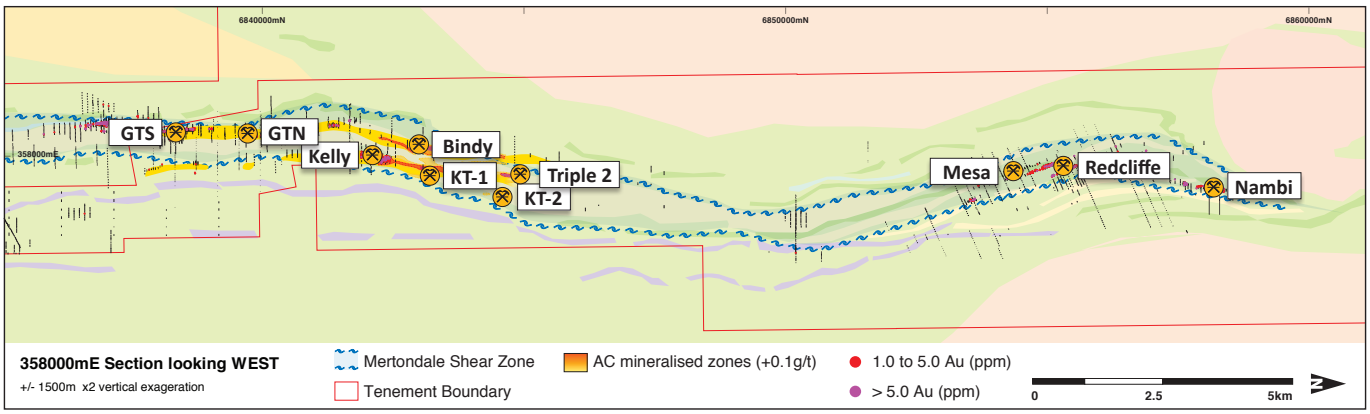
20m @ 2.72g/t ***(Inc. 10m @ 4.32g/t)***
10m @ 2.50g/t
5m @ 5.30g/t
5m @ 3.80g/t

REGIONAL TARGETS – BINDY & KELLY TREND (KT) PROSPECTS

First pass RC drilling testing regional aircore targets produces outstanding results. Wide spaced drilling intersects high grade zones within large, broad mineralised intervals at Bindy & Kelly Trend.

5m @ 5.51g/t
5m @ 3.16g/t
5m @ 2.77g/t
5m @ 3.21g/t

The Company is highly encouraged by these first pass, wide spaced drill results from Bindy which suggest it is a large mineralised system.



Redcliffe Gold Project. Deposit/Prospect loations.

The Company is pleased to announce five metre and initial single metre assay result from the recently completed RC drill programme.

A total of 31 inclined holes for 5460m were completed at NTM's 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project, located near Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Drilling targeted extensions to high grade lodes beneath the Nambi and GTS deposits as well as completing first pass, wide spaced RC drilling at the newly discovered Bindy Prospect. Drilling at Bindy has been initially completed on 100m spaced traverses.

While the 5m composite results are extremely encouraging, they are preliminary in nature. However, they are robust and represent a significant step in demonstrating the grade and prospectivity of several areas within the Redcliffe Gold Project.

Nambi

Drilling at Nambi and GTS successfully intersected down plunge extensions to the high grade zones which remain open at depth and down plunge. The results have outlined priority follow-up drill targets for the next stage of drilling to commence in November.

HOLE	AREA	FROM	TO	RESULT (5m)	FROM	TO	RESULT (1m)	COMMENTS
NBRC113	Nambi	65	70	**5m @ 9.86g/t**	65	69	**4m @ 21.0g/t**	E2 LODE
				Inc.	65	67	**2m @ 40.60g/t**	
		250	255	**5m @ 6.58g/t**	249	253	**4m @ 10.10g/t**	MAIN LODE
				Inc.	*250*	*252*	***2m @ 16.25g/t***	
NBRC114	Nambi	35	45	**10m @ 0.55g/t**	37	41	**4m @ 1.85g/t**	E1 LODE
		170	175	**5m @ 3.0g/t**	168	173	**5m @ 5.3g/t**	MAIN LODE
				Inc.	172	173	***1m @ 18.90g/t***	
NBRC115	Nambi	90	95	**5m @ 2.01g/t**	88	94	**6m @ 2.60g/t**	E2 LODE
				Inc.	90	91	***1m @ 9.89g/t***	
		250	260	10m @ 2.80g/t			AWAITED	MAIN LODE
	Inc.	*250*	*255*	***5m @ 4.57g/t***			AWAITED	MAIN LODE
NBRC116	Nambi	80	85	5m @ 1.50g/t			AWAITED	E1 LODE
		185	195	10m @ 1.10g/t			AWAITED	MAIN LODE
NBRC117	Nambi	65	70	5m @ 0.12g/t			AWAITED	TBC

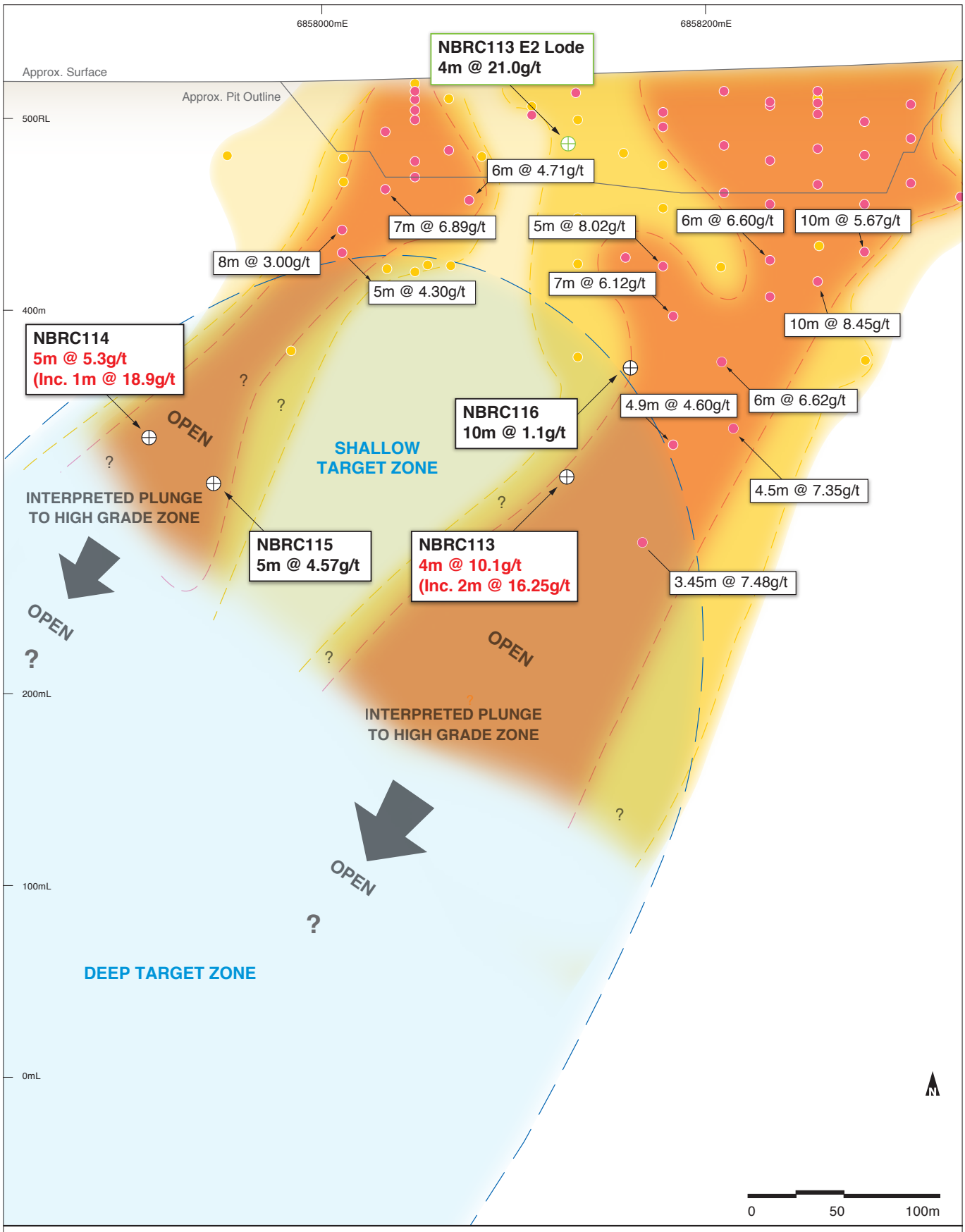
Table 1: Nambi RC Drilling – Comparison of preliminary 5m composite and single meter results received to date. Five meter composite assay results for NBRC113-115 (in part) reported to ASX 19/09/17. Down hole widths quoted.

Assays received from the single meter sampling at Nambi (see Table 1) have outlined high grade targets at the Main and E2 lodes, the latter having been very lightly drilled in the past.

Golden Terrace Soutch (GTS)

Drilling at GTS successfully intersected the interpreted southern extension of the main shoot at depth up to 170m south of the main GTS oxide zone, including **20m @ 2.72g/t *(Inc. 10m @ 4.30g/t)*** and **10m @ 2.50g/t**. The southern shoot is open down plunge and is a priority drill target.

Drilling at depth down dip of the main oxide zone returned broad intervals of mineralisation which currently remain open (GTRC415 & 416).



Nambi Main Lode

Schematic Long Section

Mineralised intercept calculated as gram.metres
Intercepts projected to 358600mE
October 2017 GDA 94 Zone 51

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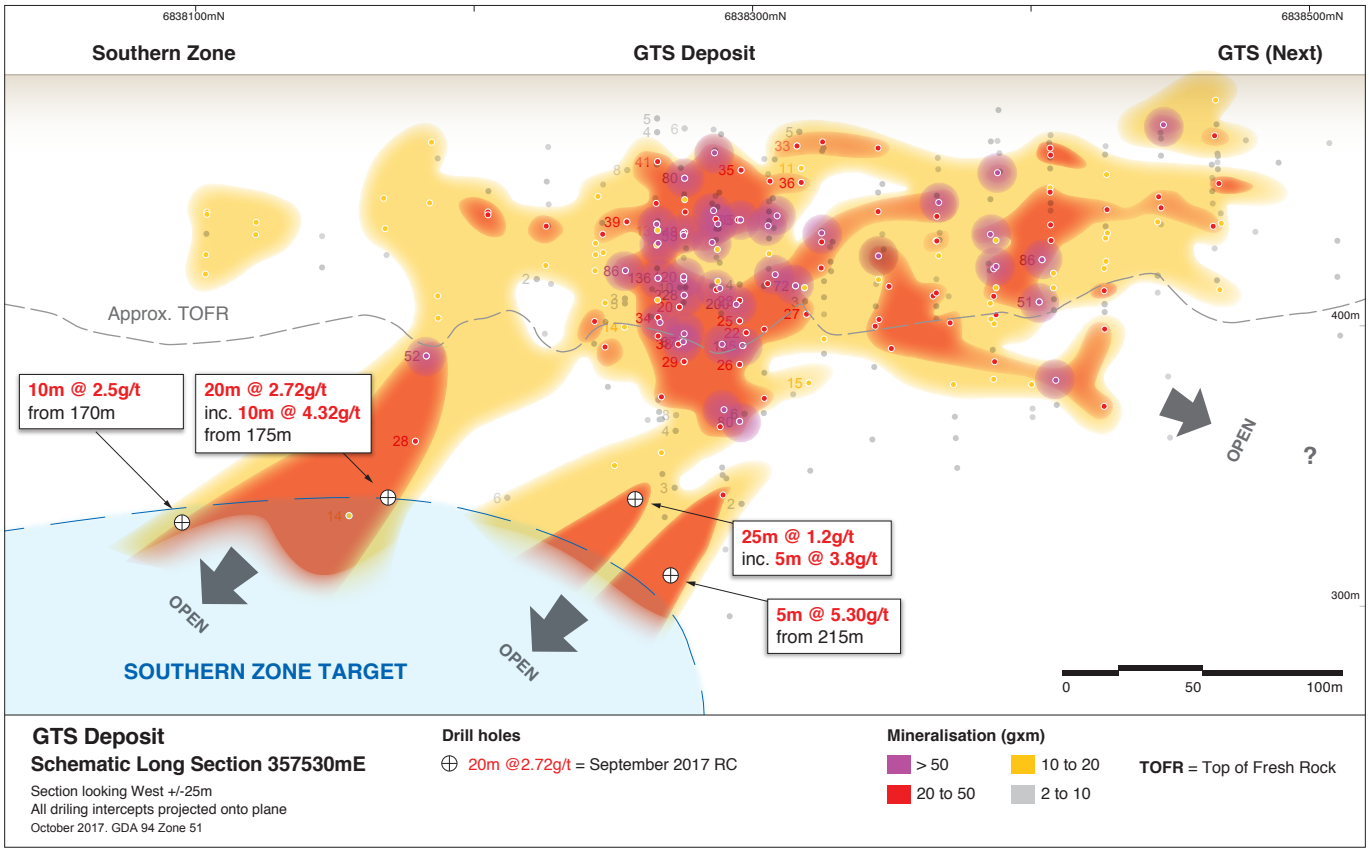
⊕ = Sept 2017 RC Drilling
4m @ 10.1g/t = Single metre assay
5m @ 4.57g/t = 5m composite assay
⊕ = E2 Lode (Projected)

● Drill hole pierce point
7m @ 6.12g/t = (Previous Result)

Mineralised Trend
Anomalous gold +10gxm
Anomalous gold +20gxm



Regionals Targets (Bindy & Kelly Trend)

Initial, wide spaced drilling at the newly discovered Bindy Prospect shows coherent, broad zones of mineralisation over 800m of strike. The geological setting is interpreted to be similar to the GTS deposit, being spatially related to sediment-volcanic contacts along the Great Western Fault. The Company is highly encouraged by these first pass, wide spaced drill results which suggest Bindy is a large mineralised system, and supports the Company's exploration philosophy that the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) is highly prospective for further discoveries.

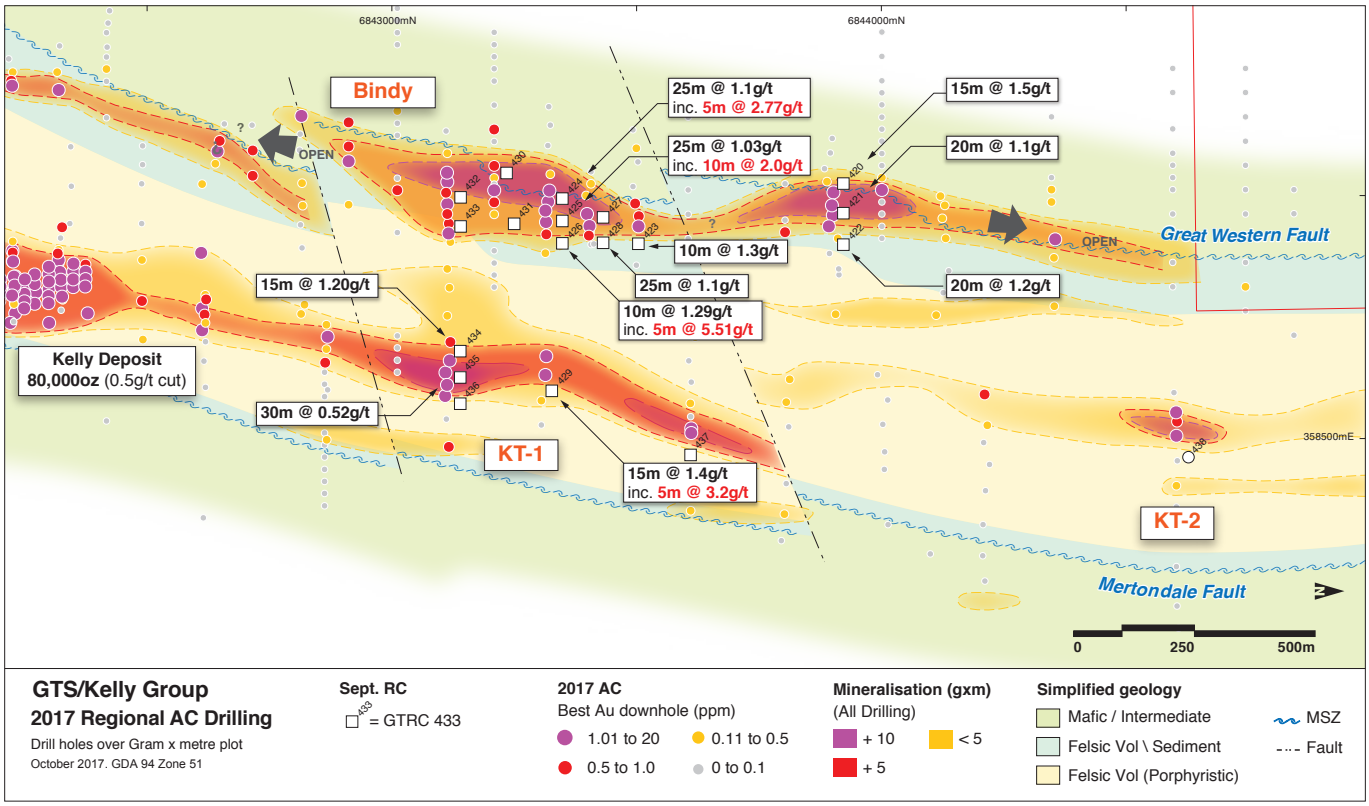
Notable intercepts include:

10m @ 2.90g/t	***(Inc. 5m @ 5.51g/t)***
25m @ 1.03g/t	***(Inc. 10m @ 2.00g/t)***
25m @ 1.10g/t	***(Inc. 10m @ 1.60g/t)***
20m @ 1.20g/t	
15m @ 1.50g/t	

Drilling at KT-1 and KT-2 intersected broad zones of 0.1 to 1.0g/t mineralisation within highly sheared felsic volcanic rocks. The mineralised zones remain open in all directions. Better results over several hundred meters of strike included 15m @ 1.40g/t (Inc. 5m @ 3.20g/t) in GTRC429 and 15m @ 1.20g/t in GTRC434.

NTM CEO, Rodney Foster said *"We are very pleased with the results from the RC drilling at Redcliffe, all five targets drilled have intersected +1.0 g/t mineralisation, including some very high grades at Nambi. Our ongoing geological interpretation of the controls to high grade gold mineralisation along the MSZ has led to our exploration success. The drilling demonstrates that high grade targets exist both at depth and along strike. With many more untested kilometres of strike along the MSZ to drill, the Company is excited by what impending exploration may uncover".*

Single meter sampling which aims to better define the tenor and widths of gold mineralisation is also currently underway.



Next Steps

The reported results have provided a significant boost to the Company's technical team, validating their confidence in the approach being pursued. With funding provided by recent capital raising the team is now undertaking detailed planning of the next round of drilling. RC drilling is expected to commence in the next two to three weeks, and will focus on defining and extending the high grade mineralised systems at Nambi and GTS as well as further delineating regional targets. The programme will comprise approximately 5,000m of drilling to be undertaken with the support of Ausdrill and funds raised from recent placement.

The Company will provide further update on this programme in the near future. Information will also be provided on results of single metre sampling when to hand.

Rodney Foster, CEO

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Rodney Foster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rodney Foster is a Director of the Company. He 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". Rodney Foster consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information with respect to Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	DEPTH (M)
NBRC113	Nambi	358693	6858086	518	264
NBRC114	Nambi	358659	6857900	519	198
NBRC115	Nambi	358702	6857947	518	270
NBRC116	Nambi	358696	6858186	519	240
NBRC117	Nambi	358760	6858506	515	120
GTRC415	GTS	357569	6838288	483	222
GTRC416	GTS	357578	6838266	483	222
GTRC417	GTS	357597	6838101	484	250
GTRC418	GTS	357600	6838180	484	250
GTRC419	GTS	357451	6838673	484	126
GTRC420	Bindy	357896	6843958	514	144
GTRC421	Bindy	357938	6843952	514	162
GTRC422	Bindy	357966	6843956	514	204
GTRC423	Bindy	357995	6843558	508	150
GTRC424	Bindy	357901	6843366	508	102
GTRC425	Bindy	357919	6843368	508	138
GTRC426	Bindy	357967	6843363	508	204
GTRC427	Bindy	357929	6843455	508	120
GTRC428	Bindy	357974	6843453	508	162
GTRC429	KT-1	358272	6843363	508	180
GTRC430	Bindy	357937	6843260	510	132
GTRC431	Bindy	357967	6843262	510	180
GTRC432	Bindy	357908	6843163	508	126
GTRC433	Bindy	357922	6843166	508	180
GTRC434	KT-1	358251	6843167	508	138
GTRC435	KT-1	358273	6843161	508	162
GTRC436	KT-1	358325	6843164	508	204
GTRC437	KT-1	358400	6843665	512	166
GTRC438	KT-2	358386	6844666	504	178
GTRC439	Triple 2	358162	6845667	510	106
GTRC440	Triple 2	358191	6845653	510	160

Five Metre Composite Assay Results Summary

HOLE	AREA	FROM	TO	RESULT G/T Au	COMMENTS
NBRC113*	Nambi	65	70	**5m @ 9.86**	E2 LODE
		250	255	**5m @ 6.58**	MAIN LODE
NBRC114*	Nambi	35	45	10m @ 0.55	E1 LODE
		170	175	5m @ 3.00	MAIN LODE
NBRC115*	Nambi	90	95	5m @ 2.01	E2 LODE
		250	260	10m @ 2.80	MAIN LODE
		250	255	**5m @ 4.57**	MAIN LODE
NBRC116	Nambi	80	85	5m @ 1.50	E1 LODE
		185	195	10m @ 1.10	MAIN LODE
NBRC117	Nambi	65	70	5m @ 0.12	
GTRC415	GTS	140	165	**25m @ 1.20**	
Inc.		*160*	*165*	**5m @ 3.80**	
GTRC416	GTS	155	185	**30m @ 1.20**	
Inc.		*165*	*180*	***15m @ 1.80***	
		210	215	**5m @ 5.30**	
GTRC417	GTS	170	180	**10m @ 2.50**	
GTRC418	GTS	175	195	**20m @ 2.72**	
Inc.		*170*	*180*	***10m @ 4.30***	
GTRC419	GTS	100	110	**10m @ 0.33**	
GTRC420	BINDY	100	115	**15m @ 1.50**	
GTRC421	BINDY	60	80	**20m @ 1.10**	
GTRC422	BINDY	100	120	**20m @ 1.20**	
GTRC423	BINDY	70	80	**10m @ 1.30**	
		125	130	**5m @ 1.21**	
GTRC424	BINDY	50	70	**20m @ 1.10**	
Inc.		*65*	*70*	**5m @ 2.77**	
GTRC425	BINDY	100	125	**25m @ 1.03**	
I*nc.*		*115*	*120*	***10m @ 2.00***	
GTRC426	BINDY	155	170	**10m @ 2.90**	
Inc.		*165*	*170*	***5m @ 5.51***	
GTRC427	BINDY	55	70	15m @ 0.70	
GTRC428	BINDY	100	125	25m @ 1.00	
GTRC429	KT-1	70	85	15m @ 1.40	
Inc.		*75*	*80*	***5m @ 3.20***	
GTRC430	BINDY	100	105	5m @ 0.56	
GTRC431	BINDY	60	75	15m @ 0.40	
		85	95	10m @ 0.40	
		155	160	5m @ 0.82	
GTRC432	BINDY	90	100	10m@ 0.30	
GTRC433	BINDY	115	125	10m @ 0.42	
		155	170	15m @ 0.50	
GTRC434	KT-1	55	70	15m @ 1.20	
GTRC435	KT-1	65	95	30m@ 0.52	
		115	120	5m @ 0.48	
GTRC436	KT-1	160	195	35m @ 0.22	
GTRC437	KT-1	85	95	10m @ 0.20	
GTRC438	KT-2	100	110	10m @ 0.87	
GTRC439	Triple 2	80	85	5m @ 0.66	
GTRC440	Triple 2	135	140	**5m @ 1.20**	

Note: Intercepts calculated at +0.1 g/t Au. Maximum of 1 sample of internal dilution. Down hole widths quoted. Preliminary 5m composite samples are not used in resources estimations. *Preliminary results for NBRC113-115 (in part) previously reported to ASX 19/09/17).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – RC drilling

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.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) . A total of 31 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 5460m of RC at depths ranging from of 120 to 264m. Holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 270°. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted below 120m depth but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	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.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
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).*	A Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Ausdrill Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water was encountered in all holes, the inflow was controlled by increasing the air volume. RC recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits, PVC casing in the top 6 metres and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited in a plastic bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination.
	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.	Ground water egress into the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples towards the EOH, as noted above. Sample quality was noted on drill logs, and drilling of the hole was terminated when sample quality was compromised at depth.
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.*	All chips were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channeled through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected by spearing the green drill bag of each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which singe meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
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.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	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.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC & DC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. Similarly, for 5m composite sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the CEO and a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the Redcliffe Victorian office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, and then verified with tape measure off known base line points. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole multi-shot tool within stainless steel rod.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled primary mineralisation within the known high grade zones at Nambi and GTS. Drilling at Bindy was first pass and was designed to test continuity of the interpreted mineralised trend. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	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 drilling is close spaced below the current Nambi & GTS mineralized zone(s), and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations. Drilling at Bindy is wide spaced, and further drilling is required before any resource estimations can be completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
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 orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	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.	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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 RC drilling occurred within tenements M37/1286, M371276 & M37/1295 which are held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 65km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
	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 tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Nambi has been completed on this prospect by CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the Nambi mineralised zone to shallow depths. This material was mined in the early 1990's. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases. Previous exploration at GTS has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the GTS mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases. Previous exploration at Bindy was completed by CRAE and Ashton Gold. Work mainly consisted of wide spaced shallow RAB drilling with limited RC to depth of 100-150m. This work broadly defined mineralized trends at anomalous levels. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nambi mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc. black shale) and minor mafic rocks. A schistose to mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies, and metamorphic grade in Amphibolite Facies. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and quartz- sulphide (pyrrhotite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 20-30m down hole. The GTS mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc. black shale) and minor mafic rocks. A schistose fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and quartz- sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 90-100m down hole. Geological interpretation at Bindy is ongoing, however works to date suggests that Bindy shows strong similarities to GTS.
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.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation 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.*	Refer to Figures in the body of text.
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.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements 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.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
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 drill testing at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned at GTS, including both RC and DC drilling. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined. Currently there is insufficient geological information to determine the extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath the GTS oxide deposit.