

2017 EXPLORATION DRILLING PROGRAMME UPDATE

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS SHINE SPOTLIGHT ON NAMBI DEPOSIT

Exciting RC drilling results enhance and extend potential of Redcliffe Gold Project

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Limited (ASX: NTM) (“NTM” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce it has now received composite and some initial single metre RC drilling results from exploration drilling at the Nambi Deposit, one of several highly prospective areas within its 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project in Western Australia’s Eastern Goldfields.

High-grade results continue to be received from the Main Lode and the lightly drilled E1 and E2 Lodes at Nambi. Results received to date include:

E2 LODE

Exciting new high-grade gold target, E2 Lode, enhances its potential for delivering more high grades at shallow depth:

5m @ 31.4g/t from 40m
5m @ 7.33g/t from 85m

MAIN LODE

High-grade gold intercepts continue to extend the consistent Main Lode below and to the south of the 400m long open pit:

8m @ 4.11g/t (incl. **2m @ 12.85g/t**)* from 251m
5m @ 4.00g/t (incl. **1m @ 12.60g/t**) from 185m
3m @ 8.44g/t (incl. **2m @ 12.25g/t**) from 238m
5m @ 5.76g/t from 175m
10m @ 3.82g/t (incl. **5m @ 5.05 g/t**) from 170m

E1 LODE

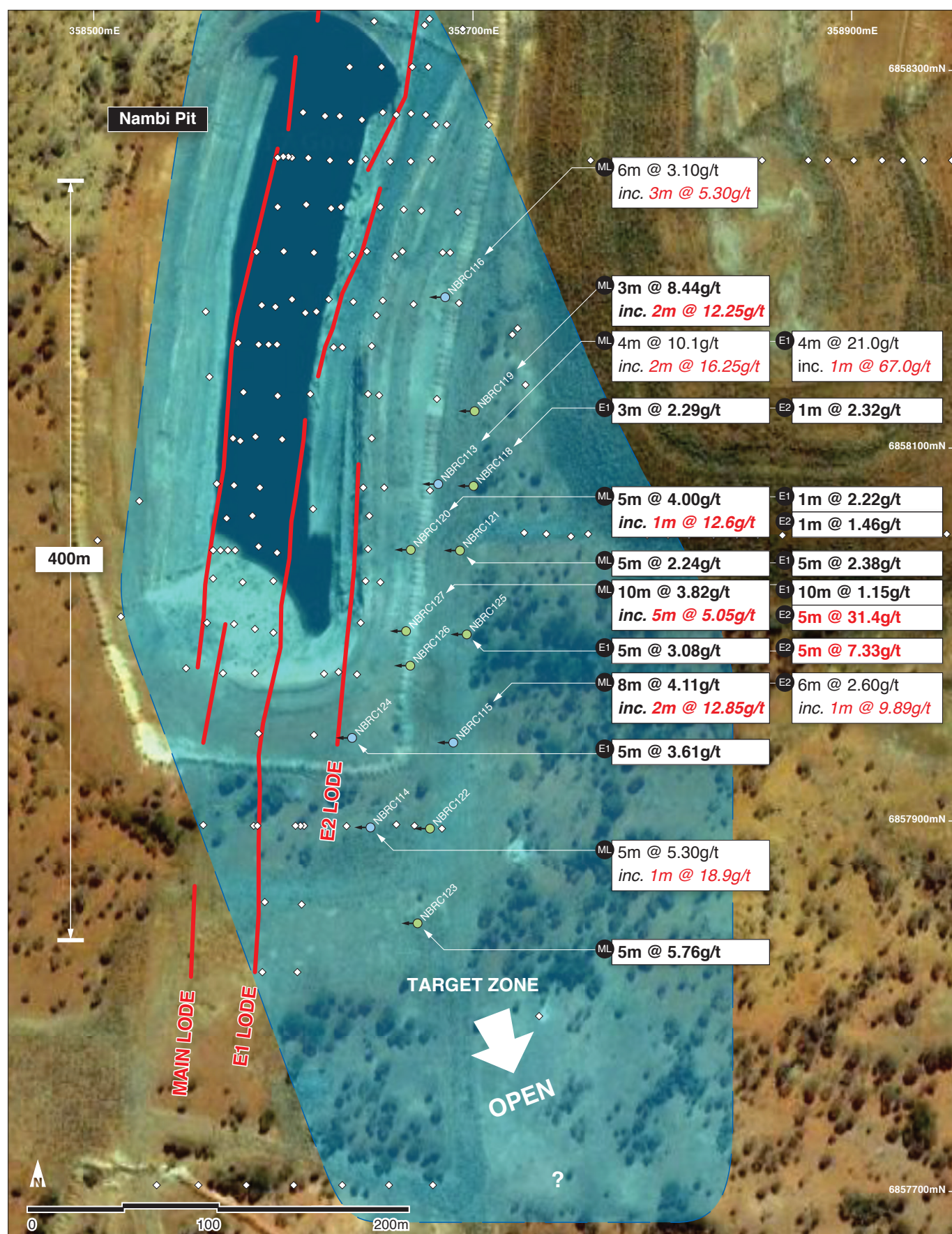
Drilling at E1 Lode also returns significant assays:

5m @ 3.61g/t from 75m
5m @ 3.08g/t from 145m
5m @ 2.38g/t from 135m

A total of 10 inclined holes for 1,992m were completed at the Nambi Deposit, which is located in the northern part of the Redcliffe Gold Project.

The aim of the drilling programme at Nambi was to further extend the three high-grade lodes below and south of the historical pit. The focus was to extend the consistent Main Lode at depth and along strike to the south. Deeper drilling targeting the Main Lodes returned intercepts of **3m @ 8.44g/t** (incl. **2m @ 12.25g/t**), **5m @ 4.00 g/t** (incl. **1m @ 12.60 g/t**), **10m @ 3.82g/t** (incl. **5m @ 5.05g/t**) and **8m @ 4.11g/t** (incl. **2m @ 12.85g/t**). A preliminary result of **5m @ 5.76g/t** was received from NBRC123, located approximately 150m south of the pit, and represents the southernmost intercept returned to date from the Main Lode.

*Single meter results for NBRC115. Part of Sept RC programme, single meter results were received after 22/11/17 ASX announcement.



Nambi Deposit Drill Collar Location Plan

December 2017. GDA 94 Zone 51

ANTM GOLD

Drill holes

- Nov 2017 RC
- Sept 2017 RC
- ◇ Previous Drilling

Drill results

- Main Lode
- E1 Lode
- E2 Lode

— Mineralised zone

↘ Interpreted plunge of high grade zones

5m @ 31.4g/t Down hole intercept m x g/t gold

The Main Lode remains open at depth and to the south, with further RC and initial DDH drilling planned in early 2018. The Main Lode is hosted by a silicified sulphide-rich (pyrrhotite-pyrite+/- chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite) mylonite which strikes north-south and dips steeply east. The mineralisation is coherent and consistent over more than 400m of strike.

Drilling of the E2 lode intersected **5m @ 31.4g/t** in NBRC127 from 40m and **5m @ 7.33g/t** from 85m in NBRC125, while intercepts including **5m @ 3.08g/t** and **5m @ 3.61g/t** were returned from the E1 Lode. Black shale marker units characterise the host sequence for both the E1 and E2 Lodes, which consist of a 15-20m thick sediment-volcanoclastic package with abundant sulphide (pyrrhotite-pyrite). Folding has been observed in the sediments and further drilling is required to define the orientation of the mineralisation and host sequence.

These initial drill results complement the high-grade intercepts returned from the September 2017 RC programme completed at Nambi, (see ASX announcement 22 November 2017):

E2 LODE

4m @ 21.0g/t (incl. **1m @ 67.0g/t**)

6m @ 2.6g/t (incl. **1m @ 9.89g/t**)

MAIN LODE

4m @ 10.1g/t (incl. **2m @ 16.25g/t**)

5m @ 5.30g/t (incl. **1m @ 18.9g/t**)

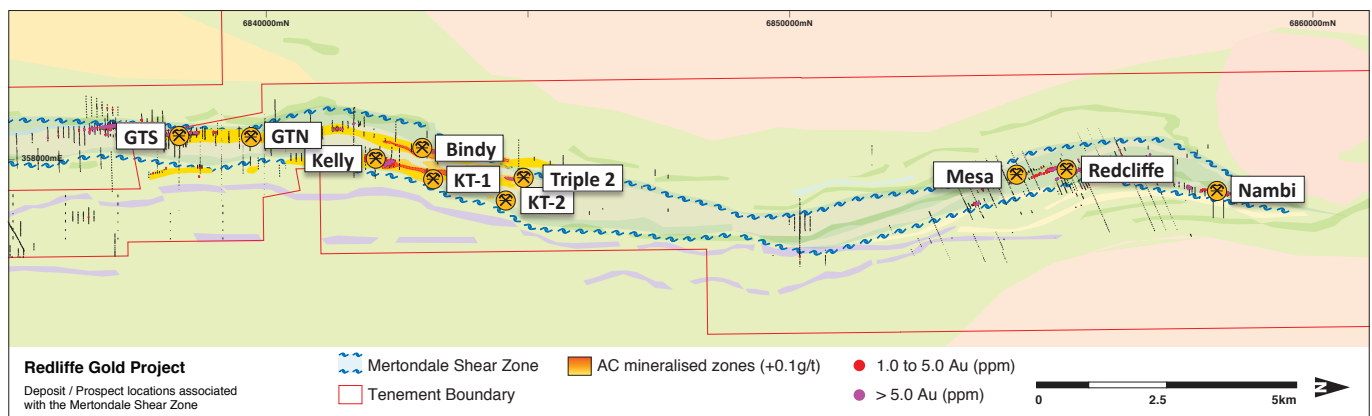
When all assay data is received and validated, expected to be in early January 2018, the Company plans to engage an independent consultant to update the Nambi Resource (JORC 2004) which is currently estimated at 0.552Mt @ 2.90g/t for 52,000oz in both Indicated and Inferred Categories (Indicated: 0.262Mt @ 3.30g/t; Inferred: 0.298 Mt @ 2.50g/t – Coffey Mining 2008).

Further drilling, including initial diamond drilling, is planned at Nambi.

Drilling was also completed at the Golden Terrace South Deposit (GTS), Bindy and KT, totalling 14 holes for 2,896m, with results expected in coming weeks. The Company looks forward to obtaining all remaining assay results from the current programme.

NTM Chief Executive Rodney Foster said:

“Drilling at Nambi continues to deliver high-grade results from now three mineralised lodes. The mineralisation is open at depth and along strike, and the Company is excited by what lies ahead in 2018. Our 2017 exploration campaign has been highly successful in intersecting interpreted extensions to high-grade zones at known deposits in Nambi and GTS, as well as identifying new discoveries including Bindy. The exploration team continues to unlock the potential of the Mertondale Shear Zone.”



Redcliffe Gold Project. Deposit/Prospect locations.

Table 1: Nambi RC Drilling – Comparison of preliminary 5m composite and single meter results received to date.

HOLE	FROM	TO	5m RESULT (g/t Au)	FROM	TO	1m RESULT (g/t Au)	COMMENT
NBRC115*	250	255	5m @ 4.57	251	259	8m @ 4.11	MAIN LODGE
					<i>Incl.</i>	2m @ 12.85	
NBRC118				94	95	1m @ 2.32	E2 LODGE
				148	151	3m @ 2.29	E1 LODGE
NBRC119	130	135	5m @ 0.30	131	133	2m @ 0.56	E1 LODGE
	235	240	5m @ 3.31	238	241	3m @ 8.44	MAIN LODGE
					<i>Incl.</i>	2m @ 12.25	
NBRC120	45	55	10m @ 0.60	45	46	1m @ 2.22	E2 LODGE
				48	49	1m @ 1.40	
				50	51	1m @ 0.56	
	100	105	5m @ 1.18	99	102	3m @ 1.46	E1 LODGE
	185	190	5m @ 4.33	185	190	5m @ 4.00	MAIN LODGE
					<i>Incl.</i>	1m @ 12.60	
NBRC121	85	90	5m @ 0.25				AWAITED
	135	145	5m @ 2.36				AWAITED
	225	230	5m @ 2.24				AWAITED
NBRC122	70	80	10m @ 0.40				AWAITED
	130	135	5m @ 0.15				
	150	155	5m @ 0.14				
	185	205	20m @ 0.65				
NBRC123	65	70	5m @ 0.62				AWAITED
	115	120	5m @ 0.14				
	170	180	10m @ 3.09				
		<i>Incl.</i>	5m @ 5.76				
NBRC124	20	30	10m @ 0.40				AWAITED
	75	80	5m @ 3.61				
	115	135	20m @ 0.40				
NBRC125	85	90	5m @ 7.33				AWAITED
	145	150	5m @ 3.08				
	245	255	10m @ 0.45				
NBRC126	50	64 EOH	14m @ 0.46				AWAITED
NBRC127	40	45	5m @ 31.4				AWAITED
	90	100	10m @ 1.15				
	170	180	10m @ 3.82				
		<i>Incl.</i>	5m @ 5.05				

(Down hole widths quoted). NBRC115 – drilled in Sept 2017 programme. NBRC118 – Main Lode not targeted. Five(5m) composite samples calculated at +0.1g/t Au, single meter +0.5g/t – max of 2m internal continuous dilution.

Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	GDA_E	GDA_N	RL	DEPTH (M)
NBRC118	Nambi	358712	6858085	518	184
NBRC119	Nambi	358712	6858125	518	265
NBRC120	Nambi	358679	6858050	518	202
NBRC121	Nambi	358705	6858050	518	241
NBRC122	Nambi	358690	6857900	518	243
NBRC123	Nambi	358684	6857850	518	193
NBRC124	Nambi	358648	6857947	517	142
NBRC125	Nambi	358709	6858005	518	262
NBRC126	Nambi	358680	6857987	516	64
NBRC127	Nambi	358677	6858006	518	196

All holes drilled -55/270° at Nambi. NBRC126 was abandoned due to drilling issues.

For further enquiries:

Mark Maine

NTM Company Secretary

Telephone: (08) 9481 6666

Email: admin@ntmgold.com.au

Peter Klinger

Cannings Purple

Telephone: 0411 251 540

Email: pklinger@canningspurple.com.au

Competent Person Statement

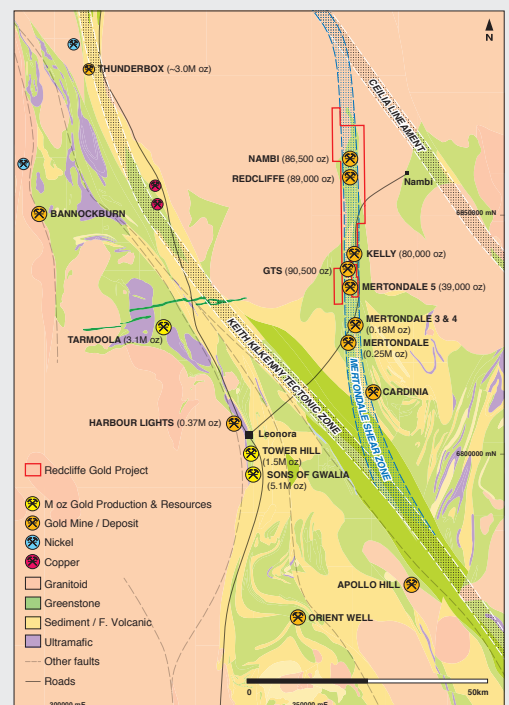
The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Rodney Foster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rodney Foster is a Director of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to 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. The information with respect to Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC 2004 code. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC 2012 code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) is an emerging Perth-based explorer focussed on the Leonora region of the Eastern Goldfields, in the heart of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The Leonora Laverton Terrane has produced more than 50 million ounces of gold historically and is considered to be one of Australia's most prospective gold provinces. NTM owns 100% of the Redcliffe Gold Project, a major developing project with established resources close to existing infrastructure and mines (eg: St Barbara, Saracen Minerals Holding and Red 5.)

The Redcliffe Gold Project covers a 180km² tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 30km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation. Exploration work has identified and delineated the Golden Terrace South (GTS) and Kelly deposits, in the southern section of the Project, and the Redcliffe and Nambi deposits in the northern section. First pass regional exploration in 2017 resulted in new discoveries including Bindy, KT and Triple 2.

NTM has an experienced team who are committed to build the Redcliffe Gold Project. An aggressive exploration program is under way, which has delivered drilling success across much of the Redcliffe project area. NTM's stated ambition is to upgrade Redcliffe's resource base to fast-track commercialisation options.



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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC) . A total of 9 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 1992m of RC at depths ranging from of 64 to 262m. Holes were drilled at -55 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 160m depth but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>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).</i>	A Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Ausdrill Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	Ground water egress into the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples towards at depth, 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	<i>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.</i>	All chips were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	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.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	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 single meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75µm, 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	RC samples are collected at 1m 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.
	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the CEO and a consultant Geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	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.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	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.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled primary mineralisation within the known high grade zones at Nambi. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	<i>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.</i>	The drilling is close spaced below the current Nambi mineralized zone(s), and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	The RC drilling occurred within tenement M37/1286 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 65km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Nambi mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. 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-pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 20-30m down hole.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	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	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Further drill testing at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned, 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 full extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath Nambi deposit.