HIGH GRADES CONTINUE AT NAMBI

SUMMARY

- Latest RC drill program continues to yield high-grade gold results from Nambi including:

  4m @ 7.16 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 20.2 g/t Au)

  5m @ 6.96 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 17.10 g/t Au)

  2m @ 9.30 g/t Au

  4m @ 4.59 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 14.80 g/t Au)

- Drilling has refined high-grade lode positions
- All lodes remain open down dip and down plunge
- Diamond drilling to commence shortly

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce high-grade intersections from recently completed RC drilling at the Nambi deposit, located within the Redcliffe Project near Leonora, Western Australia.

A total of 10 RC holes for 2,046 metres were completed at Nambi, including two pre-collars in preparation for diamond drilling. The drilling was aimed at infilling and extending the mineralised zones at each of the three gold lodes. The drilling helped refine the mineralised lodes – Main, E1 and E2 – ahead of the pending resource update, due by mid-year. All lodes remain open down dip and the interpreted southerly plunge. Notable intersections included:

MAIN LODE

4m @ 7.16 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 20.2 g/t Au)

5m @ 6.96 g/t Au

11m @ 2.70 g/t Au (*Incl.* 4m @ 5.00 g/t)

E1 LODE

2m @ 9.30 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 17.10 g/t Au)

3m @ 3.96 g/t Au (*Incl.* 2m @ 5.47 g/t Au)

E2 LODE

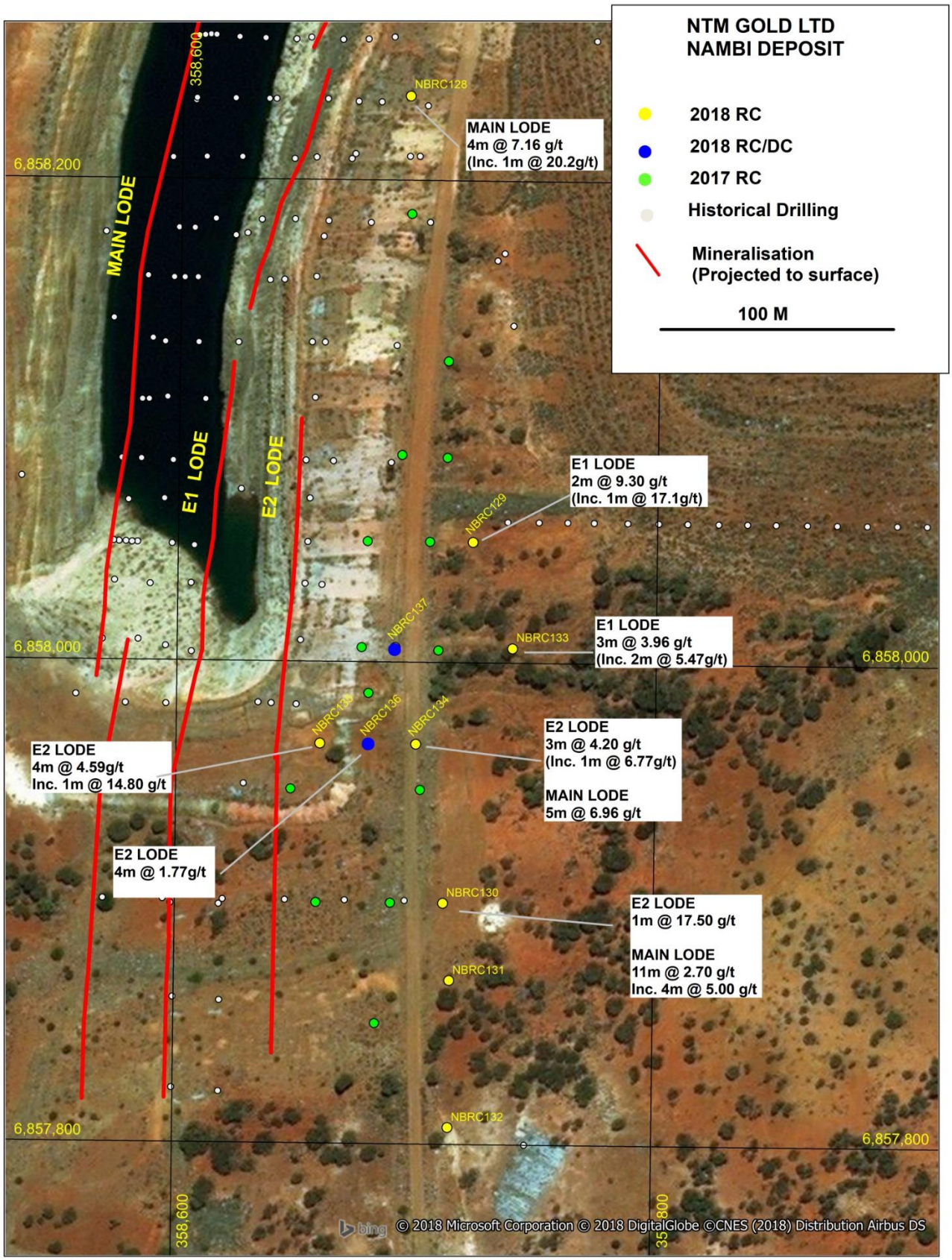
4m @ 4.59 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 14.80 g/t)

3m @ 4.20 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 6.77 g/t)

1m @ 17.50 g/t Au

4m @ 1.77 g/t Au

3m @ 4.20 g/t Au (*Incl.* 1m @ 6.77 g/t)


NTM GOLD LTD
NAMBI DEPOSIT
2018 RC
2018 RC/DC
2017 RC
Historical Drilling
Mineralisation
(Projected to surface)
100 M
MAIN LODE
E1 LODE
E2 LODE
NBRC128
MAIN LODE
4m @ 7.16 g/t
(Inc. 1m @ 20.2g/t)
NBRC129
E1 LODE
2m @ 9.30 g/t
(Inc. 1m @ 17.1g/t)
NBRC137
NBRC133
E1 LODE
3m @ 3.96 g/t
(Inc. 2m @ 5.47g/t)
NBRC135
NBRC136
NBRC134
E2 LODE
4m @ 4.59g/t
Inc. 1m @ 14.80 g/t
E2 LODE
3m @ 4.20 g/t
(Inc. 1m @ 6.77g/t)
MAIN LODE
5m @ 6.96 g/t
E2 LODE
4m @ 1.77g/t
NBRC130
E2 LODE
1m @ 17.50 g/t
MAIN LODE
11m @ 2.70 g/t
Inc. 4m @ 5.00 g/t
NBRC131
NBRC132
6,858,200
6,858,000
6,857,800
358,600
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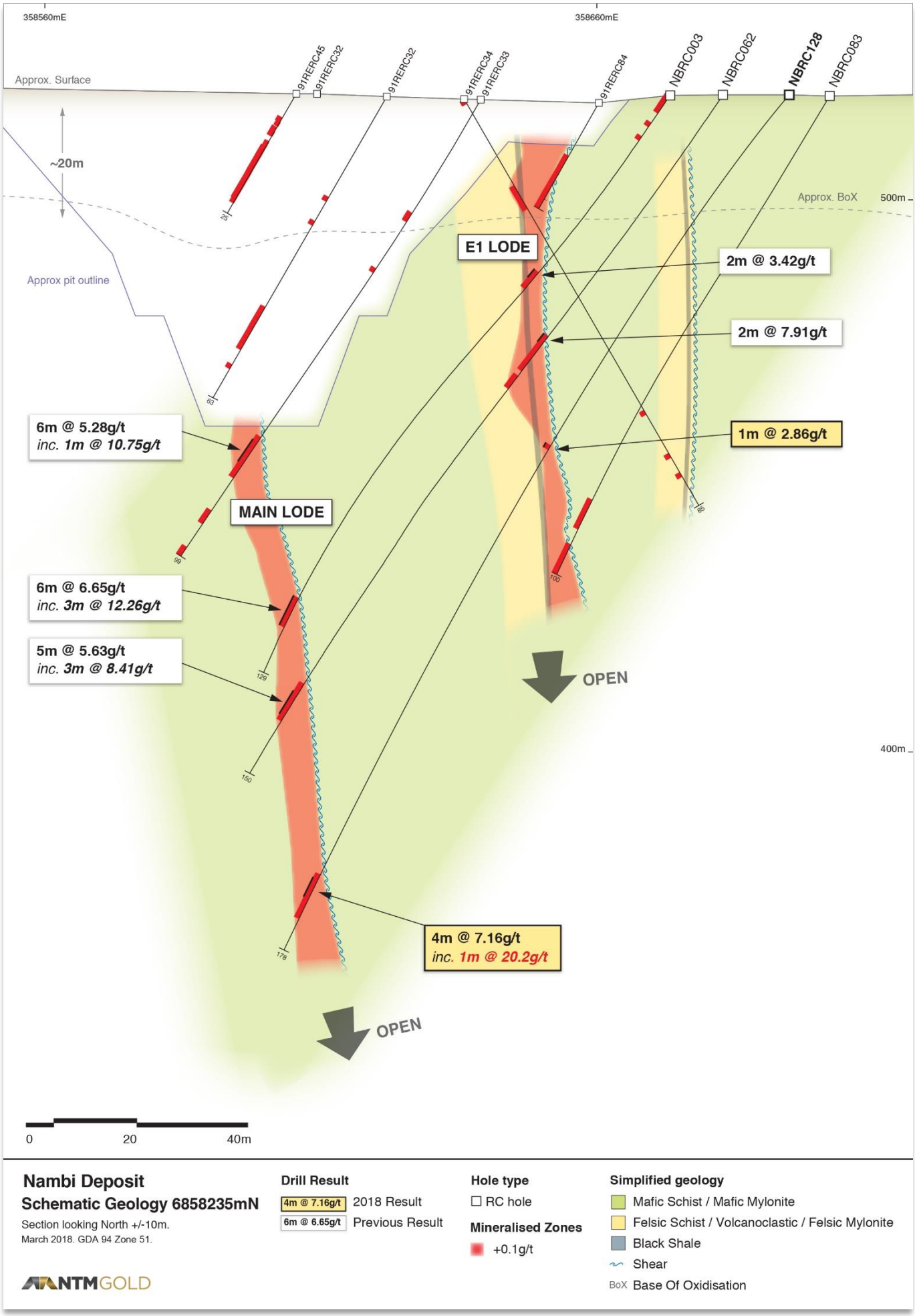


Nambi Deposit

Schematic Geology 6858235mN

Section looking North +/-10m.
March 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51.

Drill Result

- 4m @ 7.16g/t — 2018 Result
- 6m @ 6.65g/t — Previous Result

Hole type

- RC hole

Mineralised Zones

- +0.1g/t

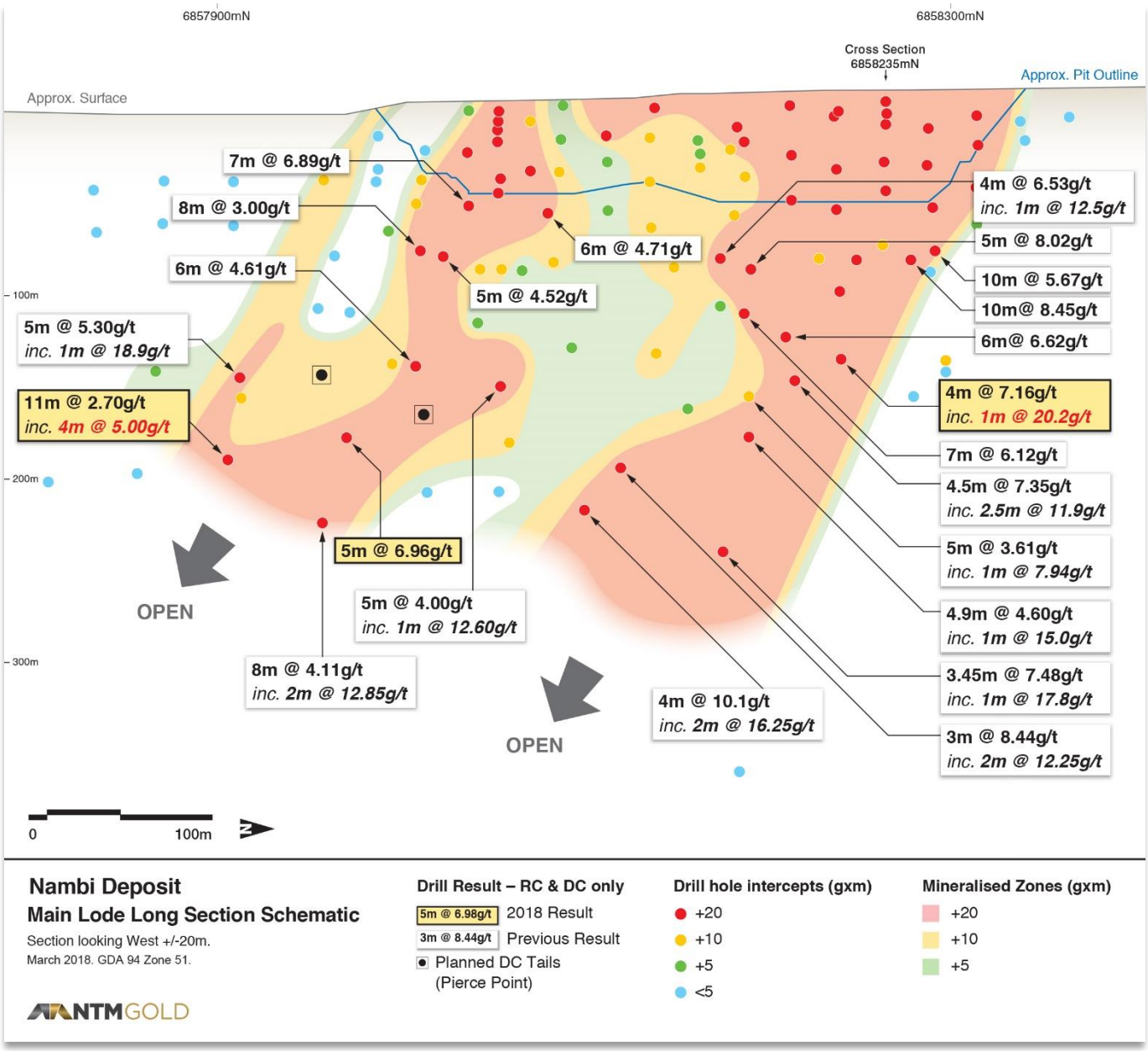
Simplified geology

- Mafic Schist / Mafic Mylonite
- Felsic Schist / Volcanoclastic / Felsic Mylonite
- Black Shale
- Shear
- BoX Base Of Oxidisation

All lodes were intersected as predicted, highlighting the continuity of the Nambi mineralised system, and confirming the interpreted moderate to steep southerly plunge of the Main and E1 lodes. Both lodes have clearly defined high-grade zones, which remain open down plunge.

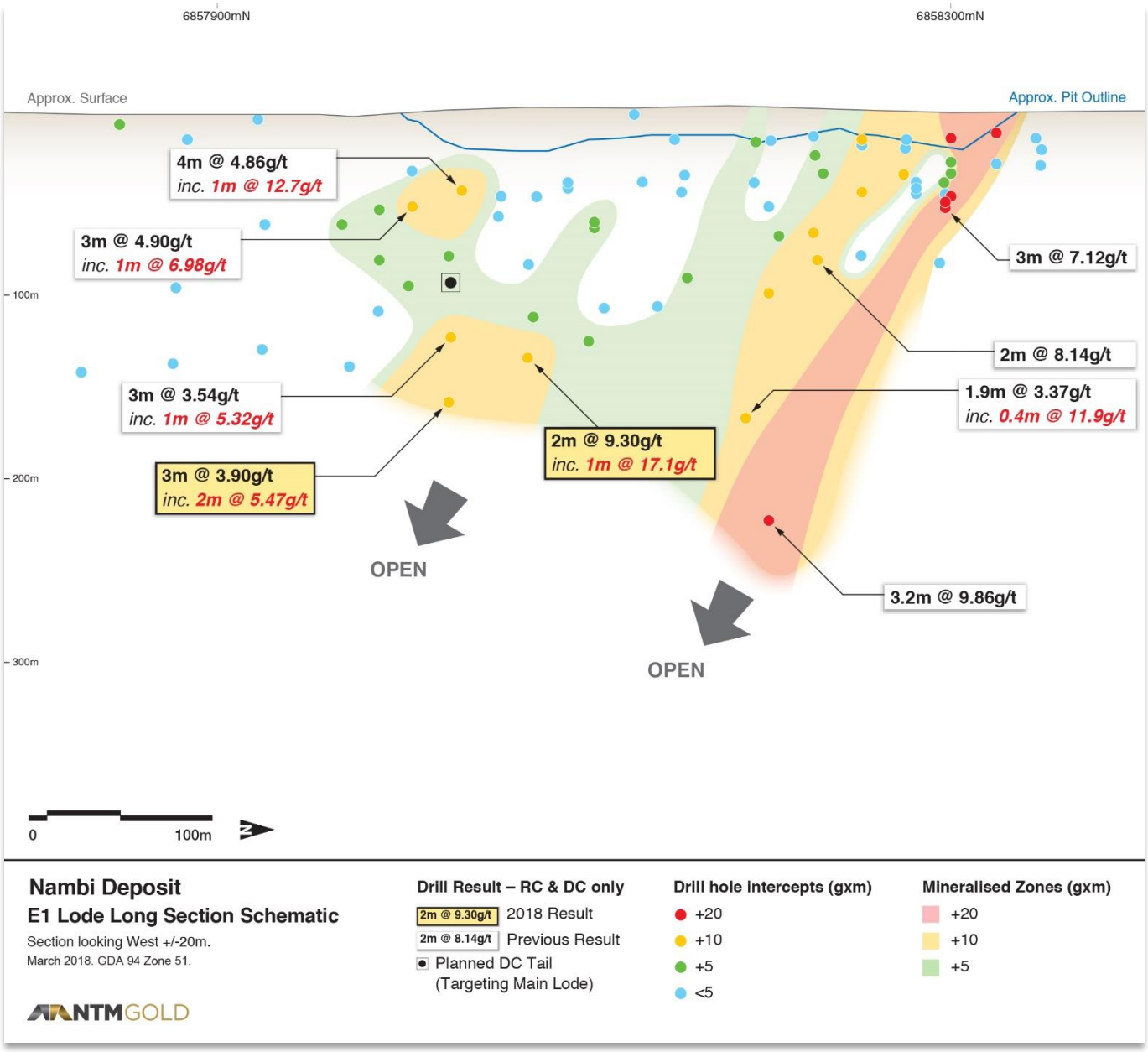
Main Lode

The Main Lode intersections have helped refine the interpretation. The results have indicated that what was interpreted to be two separate shoots towards the south may now converge at depth into one larger and broader shoot, of similar dimensions to the northern shoot, though more drilling is required. Main Lode appears to pinch and swell, requiring detailed drilling to ascertain the grade distribution accurately. Future programs are likely to be a combination of step-out and infill drilling given the significance of the Main Lode mineralisation.



E1 Lode

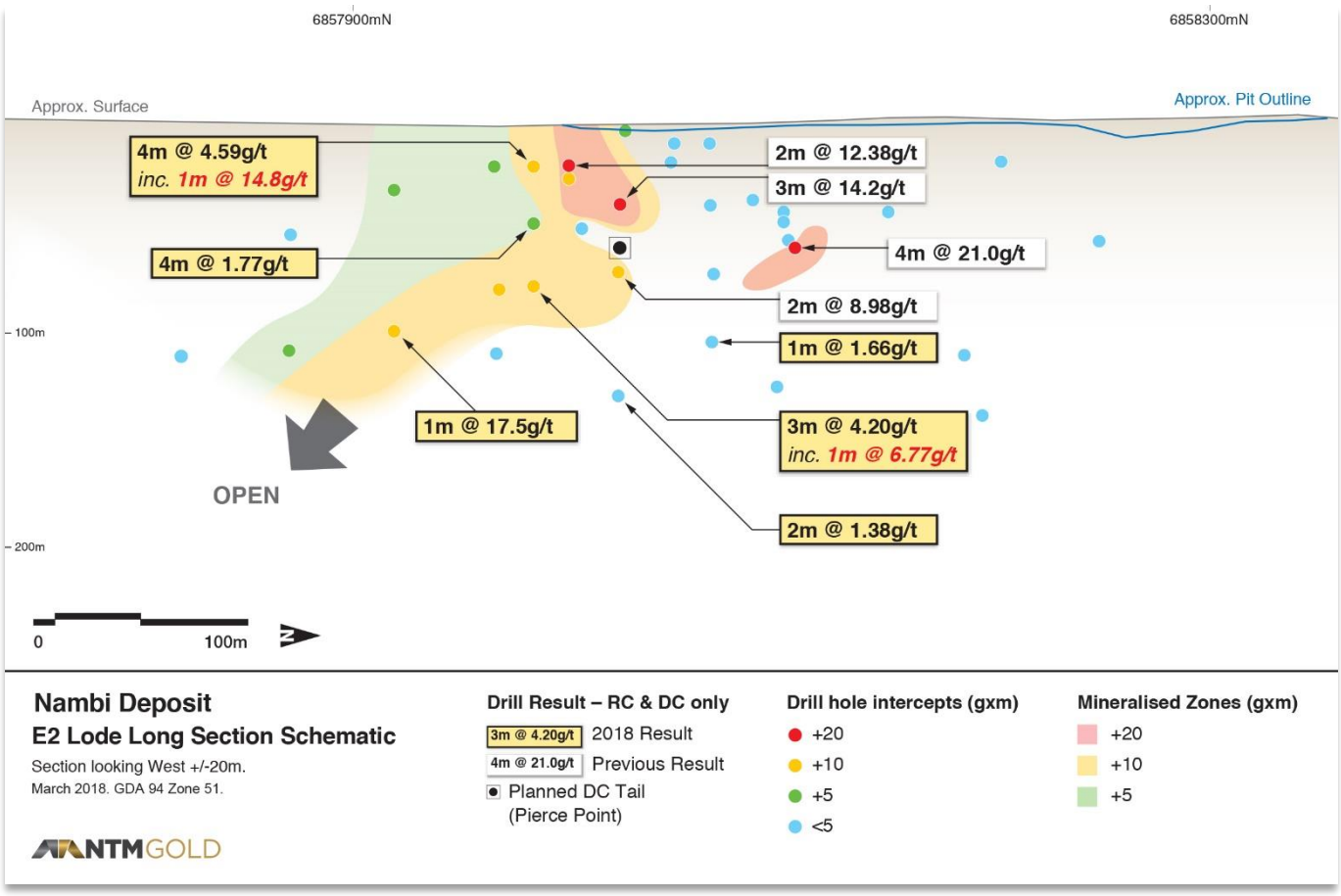
The E1 Lode is also interpreted as two distinct shoots in a similar orientation to Main Lode. However, E1 has only been sparsely tested at depth due to the dip of the holes, which mainly targeted Main Lode. This limited testing at depth represents an obvious follow-up target. In addition, future drilling programs will infill drill between existing holes to better define the grade distribution.



E2 Lode

E2 is the eastern-most lode and has had the least amount of drilling because of its location, with the focus on the Main and E1 lodes. E2 appears to have a shallower southerly plunge and the higher-grade shoot is located further to the south relative to the other two lodes. Encouragingly, the E2 Lode also remains open down plunge to the south and is hosted in a similar geological sequence to the Main and E2 lodes.

The deepest hole to date into E2 is to a depth of just over 120m, compared to depths of more than 250m at Main Lode. This lack of testing at depth and down plunge represents obvious follow-up targets for future drill campaigns.



Geological Setting

The geological setting of Nambi comprises a northerly striking and folded, steep east dipping package of mafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks. All are highly sheared and amenable to hosting gold mineralisation.

The base of oxidation is generally observed at 30-40m downhole, with minimal to no oxide blanket, unlike the other deposits at Redcliffe which can be highly weathered to over 100m depth.

Drilling Update

The RC rig has commenced drilling at Bindy as part of the expanded drill program, as announced to the ASX on 21 February 2018. The drilling is designed to infill the current wide-spaced drill sections and will provide better definition

to the large mineralised system at Bindy. The RC rig will move to Golden Terrace South (GTS) following the completion of the Bindy component of the current program.

On completion of all the RC drilling, the diamond drilling program will commence with holes planned at Nambi, Bindy and GTS.

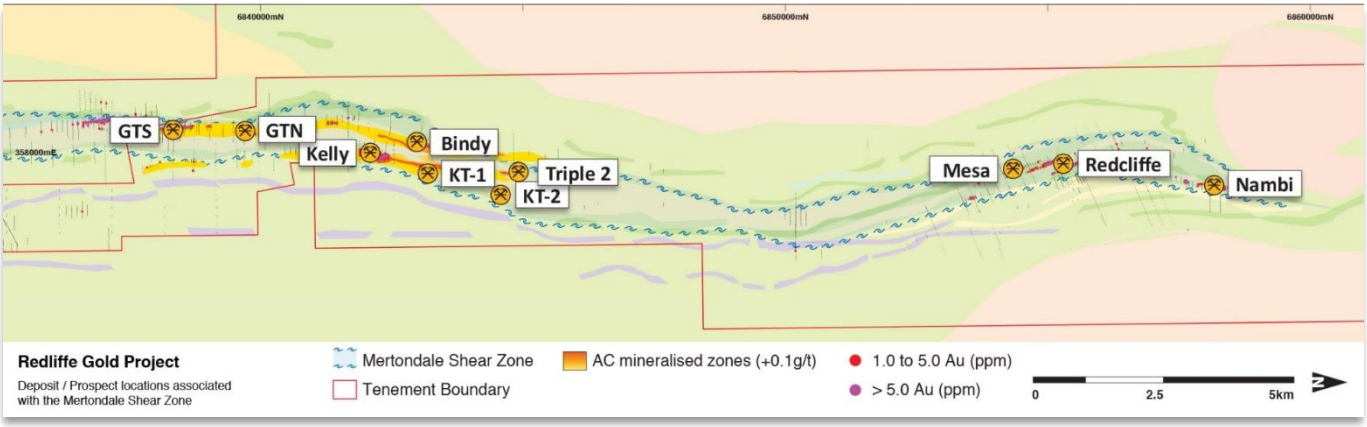
NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"These latest results from Nambi continue to highlight the potential of the Redcliffe Project, demonstrating grades and widths of substance. The drilling has refined our understanding of the geometry and grade distribution of Nambi. The pending diamond drilling will enhance this. All lodes contain higher-grade mineralisation and remain open down plunge, and represent obvious follow-up targets for future drill campaigns. In the interim, these results, along with those from the upcoming diamond drilling, will be incorporated into our resource update, which is due by the middle of this year."

For further enquiries:

Andrew Muir
Managing Director
Telephone: (08) 9481 6666
Email: amuir@ntmgold.com.au

Peter Klinger
Cannings Purple
Telephone: 0411 251 540
pklinger@canningspurple.com.au



About NTM

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) is an emerging Perth-based explorer focused on the Leonora region, 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 provinces. NTM owns 100% of the Redcliffe Gold Project, a major developing project with established resources close to existing infrastructure and mines (e.g. St Barbara, Saracen Mineral Holdings and Red 5).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a 180km^2 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 prospects in the southern

section of the Project, and the Redcliffe and Nambi prospects in the northern section. First-pass regional exploration in 2017 resulted in new discoveries Bindy, KT and Triple 2.

NTM has an experienced team who are committed to developing 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 ambition is to upgrade the Redcliffe resource base to fast-track commercialisation options.

Table 1: Better results from the recent RC drilling campaign at Nambi

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au	LODE
NBRC128	83	84	1m @ 2.86 g/t	E1
	162	166	4m @ 7.16 g/t	Main
Inc.	163	164	1m @ 20.2 g/t	
NBRC129	115	116	1m @ 1.66 g/t	E2
	167	169	2m @ 9.30 g/t	E1
Inc.	168	169	1m @ 17.1 g/t	
	264	267	3m @ 1.33 g/t	Main
NBRC130	100	101	1m @ 1.47 g/t	E2
	105	106	1m @ 17.5 g/t	E2
	161	162	1m @ 3.24 g/t	E1
	221	232	11m @ 2.70 g/t	Main
Inc.	226	230	4m @ 5.00 g/t	
NBRC131	100	101	1m @ 1.24 g/t	E2
	160	161	1m @ 0.53 g/t	E1
	213	214	1m @ 1.53 g/t	Main
	221	223	2m @ 0.96 g/t	Main
NBRC132	161	162	2m @ 0.62 g/t	E1
NBRC133[1]	134	136	2m @ 1.38 g/t	E2
	194	197	3m @ 3.96 g/t	E1
Inc.	194	196	2m @ 5.47 g/t	
NBRC134	93	96	3m @ 4.20 g/t	E2
	95	96	1m @ 6.77 g/t	E2
	233	238	5m @ 6.96 g/t	Main
NBRC135	28	32	4m @ 4.59 g/t	E2
Inc.	28	29	1m @ 14.80 g/t	
NBRC136[2]	62	66	4m @ 1.77 g/t	E2

Calculated at +0.5 g/t Au cut, maximum of 2m internal continuous dilution. Grades averaged if assays repeated.

1- **NBRC133- Main Lode not targeted.**
2- **NBRC136 – DC pre-collar**

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	TYPE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (M)	
NBRC128	Nambi	RC	358695	6858235	178	
NBRC129	Nambi	RC	358723	6858050	280	
NBRC130	Nambi	RC	358712	6857900	268	
NBRC131	Nambi	RC	358715	6857868	250	
NBRC132	Nambi	RC	358715	6857807	262	
NBRC133	Nambi	RC	358740	6858006	220	
NBRC134	Nambi	RC	358700	6857966	262	
NBRC135	Nambi	RC	358660	6857966	166	
NBRC136	Nambi	RC	358680	6857966	120	Pre-Collar (80m DC)
NBRC137	Nambi	RC	358691	6858006	40	Pre-Collar (180m DC)

All holes drilled -55º/270º

Competent Person

The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on the information compiled and reviewed by Lyle Thorne who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thorne is a full-time employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the 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'. Mr Thorne consents to the inclusion in this 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 JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changes since it was last reported. A process of review is underway.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – RC drilling (Nambi, Bindy, GTS, Regional)

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 Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). A total of 10 holes was drilled in the reported program for a total of 2,046m of RC at depths ranging from 64 to 274m. At Nambi, holes were drilled at -55 degrees at approximately 270^0 – all other holes -60/270. 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 samples were 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 5.25-inch face-sampling bit. One-metre samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter to form a 2-3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory and 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 was 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 and 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 were 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 were cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimise 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 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	*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 Company's 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 were 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channelled 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 were used to identify which 1m samples were to be submitted to the 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 1m intervals and composited into 5m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual 1m samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates were analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results were reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous
	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 were split on the rig using a 3-tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is 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	*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 were 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 suggested 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*	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 was entered electronically to the Database in the Redcliffe 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 were 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. 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 mineralised zone(s), and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations. Drilling at Regional areas (Bindy, KT-1) was wide-spaced and will not be used for Resource estimations until more detailed drilling is 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. Down hole widths are quoted.
	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 were 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, M37/1276 & M37/1295, which is held 100% by NTM Gold Ltd. The Project is located 45-65km 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, Industry Regulation and Safety.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Nambi was completed by CRAE in the 1990s. This work broadly outlined the Nambi mineralised zone to shallow depths. This material was mined in the early 1990s. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases. Previous exploration at GTS and in regional areas was completed by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990s. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. The GTS mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (Incl. 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. The Bindy Prospect shows 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 the 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 figure 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, 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 at the prospects drilled.