ASX Announcement
5 April 2018

High grade drilling extends the depth and strike of mineralisation at Wagtail

Pantoro Limited (**PNR:ASX**) (**Pantoro**) is pleased report further drill results from the Rowdies and Wagtail orebodies, approximately 1 km south of the Nicolsons processing plant. Open pit mining was completed at Wagtail during December 2017 and Pantoro is now focussed on the commencement of underground mining via portals in the Wagtail North and Wagtail South open pits.

Extensional exploration drilling has been ongoing at Wagtail since late 2016. One of the the deepest holes drilled to date targeting the Rowdies mineralisation, RDD18014 returned 1 m @ 18.51 g/t Au from 261.45 m downhole (222 m vertically below the surface). Significantly, this intersection is only 400 m south of the South Decline currently being mined at Nicolsons. The intersection confirms that Wagtail mineralisation is a continuation of the ore system being mined at Nicolsons and is structurally controlled by the Archer Fault.

The best new drill results include:

- 2.34 m @ 63.12 g/t Au, inc. 0.9 m @ 83.65 g/t Au
- 1.75 m @ 20.19 g/t Au, inc. 0.98 m @ 34.4 g/t Au
- 0.8 m @ 17.51 g/t Au
- 1 m @ 18.51 g/t Au
- 1.05 m @14.77 g/t Au
- 0.6 m @ 22.30 g/t Au
- 0.8 m @ 20.3 g/t Au
- 0.3 m @ 56.1 g/t Au
- 0.8 m @ 35.6 g/t Au
- 0.5 m @ 47.4 g/t Au
- 0.3 m @ 47.50 g/t Au

Pantoro is currently completing an updated Mineral Resource estimate and Ore Reserve calculation for Wagtail which is expected to be available during the quarter.

The portal positions in both Wagtail North and Wagtail South open pits have been prepared for development, and additional equipment required to commence decline development is currently on site. It is expected that underground mining at Wagtail will commence during April 2017 once regulatory approvals are finalised.

Commenting on the results, Managing Director Paul Cmrlec said "The ongoing drilling at Wagtail has returned fantastic results along the entire known strike of the ore bodies, and has demonstrated that we are dealing with an extension to the Nicolsons ore system.

This is a very busy period in the continued growth at the project, with production ramping up at Nicolsons, mining commencing at Wagtail, and the installation of ore sorting in the processing plant well advanced. The combination of these advancements will see the site reach its expanded production rate target of 80 – 100,000 ounces per annum by the end of 2018."

Enquiries

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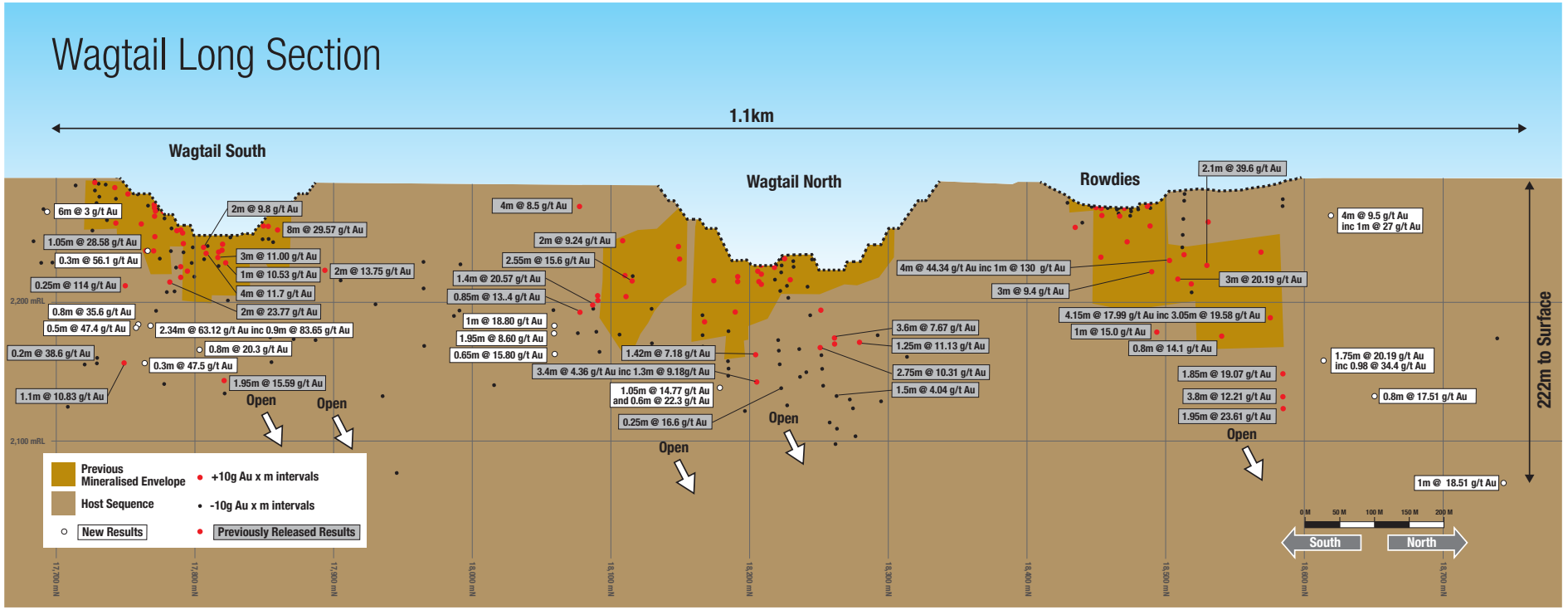


Figure 1: Schematic Long Section of Wagtail-Rowdies extensional diamond drilling.

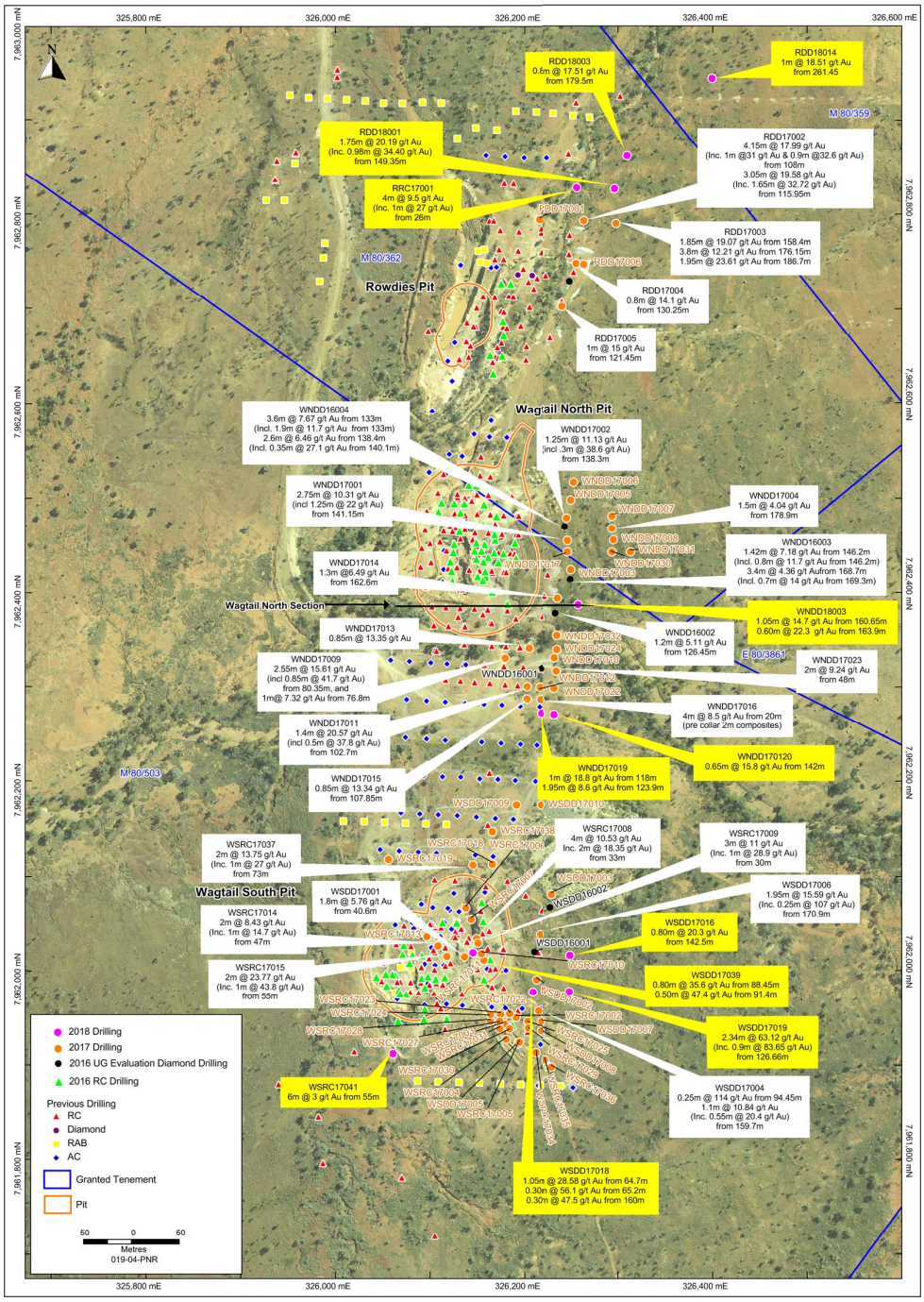


Figure 2: Plan view of extensional drilling at Wagtail and Rowdies with recent results in yellow.

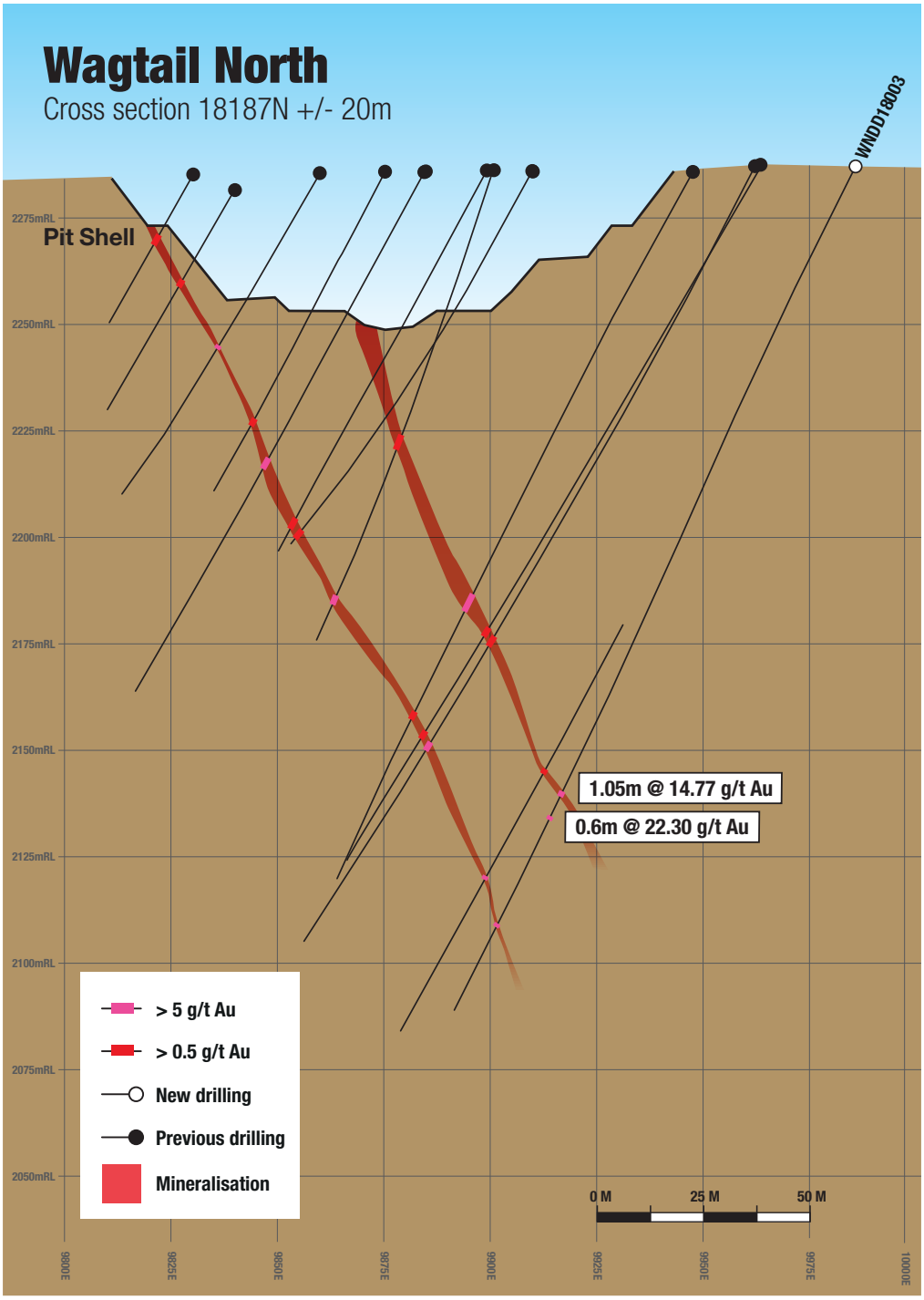


Figure 3: Wagtail North cross section showing new deep drilling results from WNDD18003.

Appendix 1 – Tables of Exploration Results

Wagtail Drilling Results

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole Depth	From	To	Downhole Intersection	Grade	True Width
RDD17003	7962792	326297.8	390.05	-60.2	267.71	215.7	83	83.3	0.30	12.80	0.23
RDD18001	7962829	326296.4	389.317	-59.7	264.39	205.3	149.35	151.1	1.75	20.19	1.35
								inc	0.98	34.40	
RDD18003	7962864	326309.7	390.017	-59.6	266.29	231.5	179.5	180.3	0.80	17.51	0.62
RDD18010	7962944	326360.8	390.704	-61.6	268.6	183.55	130.32	131.05	0.73	7.15	0.55
RDD18014	7962946	326399.5	392.391	-57	267.19	294.5	261.45	262.45	1.00	18.51	0.80
RRC17001	7962830	326256.5	388.553	-60.2	265.22	110	26	30	4.00	9.50	3.06
								inc	1.00	27.00	
WNDD17018	7962274	326202.2	387.442	-59.3	264.92	200	105.85	107.2	1.35	3.90	1.04
WNDD17019	7962274	326217.9	387.478	-60	266.21	180.92	118	119	1.00	18.80	0.77
WNDD17019	7962274	326217.9	387.478	-60	266.21	180.92	123.9	125.85	1.95	8.60	1.49
WNDD17020	7962273	326232.5	387.747	-60	266.79	181.27	142	142.65	0.65	15.80	0.50
WNDD17027	7962483	326313.2	392.119	-61.3	264.42	260	212.8	213.2	0.40	17.40	0.30
WNDD17028	7962470	326313.4	392.268	-62.5	266.12	265.1	217.9	218.5	0.60	6.18	0.44
WNDD17029	7962457	326313.3	392.252	-56.6	277.32	259.8	214.25	214.4	0.15	12.70	0.12
WNDD18001	7962428	326254.5	390.77	-64.7	272.49	207.6	181.7	182.25	0.55	5.59	0.39
WNDD18002	7962413	326257.8	390.289	-64.3	262.69	230.25	187.2	187.4	0.20	21.30	0.14
WNDD18003	7962389	326257.9	388.892	-62.9	263.39	219.5	160.65	161.7	1.05	14.77	0.77
WNDD18003	7962389	326257.9	388.892	-62.9	263.39	219.5	163.9	164.5	0.60	22.30	0.44
WSDD17015	7962057	326258.7	392.163	-60.8	274.52	279.95	153.03	153.23	0.20	23.10	0.15
WSDD17016	7962018	326249.3	393.38	-61.8	264.37	240.6	142.5	143.3	0.80	20.30	0.60
WSDD17017	7962019	326289.2	390.413	-62.05	280.27	266.8	178.4	179	0.60	7.64	0.45
WSDD17018	7961979	326208.8	395.005	-59.3	264.92	200.1	160	160.3	0.30	47.50	0.23
WSDD17018	7961979	326208.8	395.005	-59.3	264.92	200.1	65.2	65.5	0.30	56.10	0.23
WSDD17019	7961979	326248.7	393.505	-60	266.79	230.67	126.66	129	2.34	63.12	1.79
								inc	0.90	83.65	
WSDD17021	7962206	326191.3	387.333	-59.3	262.11	180	110.4	110.7	0.30	3.48	0.23
WSDD17022	7962206	326219.8	387.543	-57.9	268.91	190	106	107	1.00	2.10	0.79

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole Depth	From	To	Downhole Intersection	Grade	True Width
WSDD17023	7962203	326257.9	387.721	-55.4	282.01	235	176.55	177.6	1.05	2.12	0.86
WSDD17024	7962145	326234.2	390.933	-61.5	267.91	231.6	176.75	178.25	1.50	3.70	1.12
WSDD17025	7962176	326256.9	389.69	-61.8	265.1	249.5	88.15	88.7	0.55	5.18	0.41
WSDD17026	7962176	326300.1	387.783	-59.6	264.79	312.45	135.9	136.1	0.20	7.28	0.15
WSDD17027	7962139	326266.2	391.005	-61.3	267.6	260.6	102.6	103.8	1.20	6.35	0.90
WSDD17029	7962094	326260.2	391.961	-62.8	265.2	249.2	93.7	94.1	0.40	5.26	0.29
WSDD17030	7962097	326296.9	391.282	-59.5	44.19	303.5	82.2	82.4	0.20	21.00	0.15
WSDD17037	7961900	326250.9	394.25	-58.8	253.55	230.43	56.4	57	0.60	13.33	0.47
WSDD17038	7961901	326214.6	395.281	-56.4	268.6	252.6	78	78.6	0.60	0.62	0.48
WSDD17039	7962021	326145.2	358.375	-55.1	201.29	104.95	88.45	89.25	0.80	35.60	0.42
WSDD17039	7962021	326145.2	358.375	-55.1	201.29	104.95	91.4	91.9	0.50	47.40	0.26
WSDD17043	7962026	326142.8	358.404	-65.9	233.94	102.1	81.3	81.5	0.20	8.56	0.14
WSRC17041	7961914	326060.9	390.242	-58.82	261.16	120	24	30	6.00	3.00	4.67
WSRC18002	7961916	326090.4	390.824	-60.74	267.34	120	69	70	1.00	1.22	0.76
WSDD17039	7962021	326145.2	358.375	-55.1	201.29	104.95	91.4	91.9	0.50	47.40	0.26
WSDD17040	7962024	326141.4	358.367	-53.5	217.49	85	77.9	78.25	0.35	3.42	0.26
WSDD17043	7962026	326142.8	358.404	-65.9	233.94	102.1	81.3	81.5	0.20	8.56	0.14
WSRC17041	7961914	326060.9	390.242	-58.82	261.16	120	24	30	6.00	3.00	4.67
WSRC18002	7961916	326090.4	390.824	-60.74	267.34	120	69	70	1.00	1.22	0.76

Appendix 2 – JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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.	• This information in this release relates to an Exploration update and results from surface Reverse Circulation (RC) pre collars and and Diamond exploration drill sampling of the of the Wagtail prospect at the Nicolsons gold project. • RC – Rig-mounted static splitter used, with sample falling though a riffle splitter, splitting the sample in 87.5/12.5 ratio sampled every 1m • RC samples 2-5kg samples are dispatched to an external accredited laboratory (BVA Perth) where they are crushed and pulverized to a pulp (P90 75 micron) for fire assay (40g charge). • Diamond samples 2-5kg samples are dispatched to an external accredited laboratory (BVA Perth) where they are crushed and pulverized to a pulp (P90 75 micron) for fire assay (40g charge). • All core is logged and sampled according to geology, with only selected samples assayed. Core is halved, with RHS of cutting line assayed, and the other half retained in core trays on site for further analysis. Samples are a maximum of 1.2m, with shorter intervals utilised according to geology to a minimum interval of 15m where clearly defined mineralisation is evident. • Core is aligned, measured and marked up in metre intervals referenced back to downhole core blocks. • Visible gold is encountered at the project and where observed during logging, Screen Fire Assays are conducted • Historical holes - RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2 - 3 kg was crushed and sub-split to yield 250 for pulverisation and then a 40 g aliquot for fire assay. Review of drilling programmes indicate all intervals were assayed.
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).	• RC – Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 130mm diameter bit • Surface DD – NQ2 and HQ diamond tail completed on RC precollars, all core has orientations completed
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.	• All holes were logged at site by an experienced geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and weights recorded at the laboratory • RC- recoveries are monitored by visual inspection of split reject and lab weight samples are recorded and reviewed. • RC drilling by previous operators is considered be to industry standard at the time • DD – No significant core loss has been noted in fresh material. Good core recovery has generally been achieved in all sample types in the current drilling program.

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.	• Geological logging is completed by a qualified geologist and logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments. • 100% of the holes are logged.
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.	• All RC holes are sampled on 1m intervals, Wagtail diamond hole pre-collars are sampled on 2m composites with 1m splits retained for further assays as required • RC samples are taken off the rig splitter, no significant water is encountered and are typically dry • Core samples were sawn in half utilising an Almonte core-saw, with RHS of cutting line sent for assaying and the other half retained in core trays on site for future analysis. • For core samples, core was separated into sample intervals and separately bagged for analysis at the certified laboratory. • Core was cut under the supervision of an experienced geologist, it was routinely cut on the orientation line. • All mineralised zones are sampled as well as material considered barren either side of the mineralised interval. • Field duplicates i.e. other half of core or ¼ core has not been routinely sampled • Half core is considered appropriate for diamond drill samples. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled and weights are recorded and monitored by project geologists. • RC drilling by previous operators is considered to be to industry standard at that time.
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.	• Assays are completed in a certified laboratory in Perth BVA. Gold assays are determined using fire assay with 40g charge. Where other elements are assayed using either AAS base metal suite or acid digest with ICP-MS finish. The methods used approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice. • No geophysical logging of drilling was performed. • Lab standards, blanks and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition the laboratory has its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. Sample preparation checks of pulverising at the laboratory include tests to check that the standards of 90% passing 75 micron is being achieved. Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by company personnel both on site and in Perth. • There are no twinned holes drilled as part of these results. • All primary data is logged digitally on tablet or on paper and later entered into the SQL database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to an external database manager for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept in onsite office. • Visual checks of the data re completed in Surpac mining software. • No adjustments have been made to assay data unless in instances where standard tolerances are not met and reassay is ordered.
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.	• RC/DD drilling is downhole surveyed utilizing surveyed electronic single shot survey tool at collar, 10 metres then 30m thereafter.. No Gyro DH surveys were undertaken on this program. • Surface RC and Diamond drilling is marked out using GPS and final pickups using DGPS collar pickups. • The project lies in MGA 94, zone 52. Local coordinates are derived by conversion: GDA94_EAST =NIC_EAST * 0.9983364 + NIC_NORTH * 0.05607807 + 315269.176 GDA94_NORTH = NIC_EAST * (-0.05607807) + NIC_NORTH * 0.9983364 + 7944798.421 GDA94_RL =NIC-RL + 2101.799 • Topographic control uses survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use. • Pre Pantoro survey accuracy and quality assumed to industry standard
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.	• Surface diamond drilling in this initial phase bas been on an nominal 50 m vertical and x 50m along strike spacing, closding to 40m isections. • No compositing is applied to diamond drilling or RC sampling with the exception of the Wagtail diamond precollars where 2 m composites are taken. • Core samples are both sampled to geology of between 0.15 and 1.2m intervals. All RC samples are at 1m intervals
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.	• No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation • Surface drilling is designed perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody is managed by Pantoro employees and contractors. Samples are stored on site and delivered in sealed boxes and bags to the lab in Perth • Samples are tracked during shipping. • Pre Pantoro operator sample security assumed to be consistent and adequate
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken however the data is managed by an offsite database consultant who has internal checks/ protocols in place.

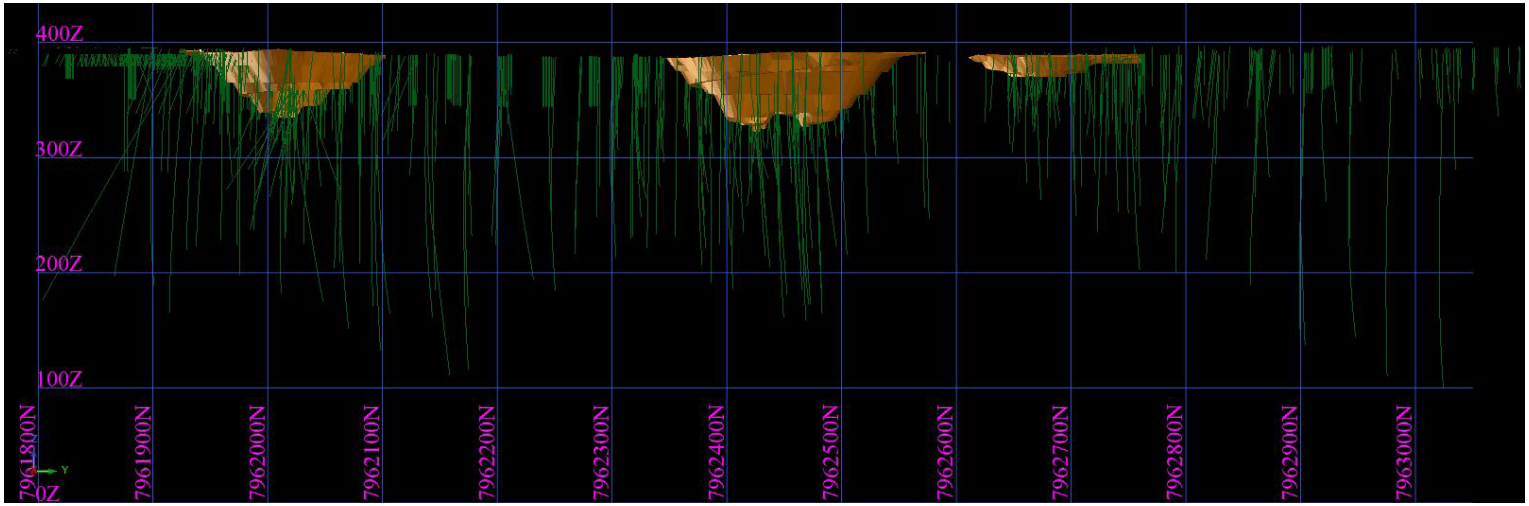
SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

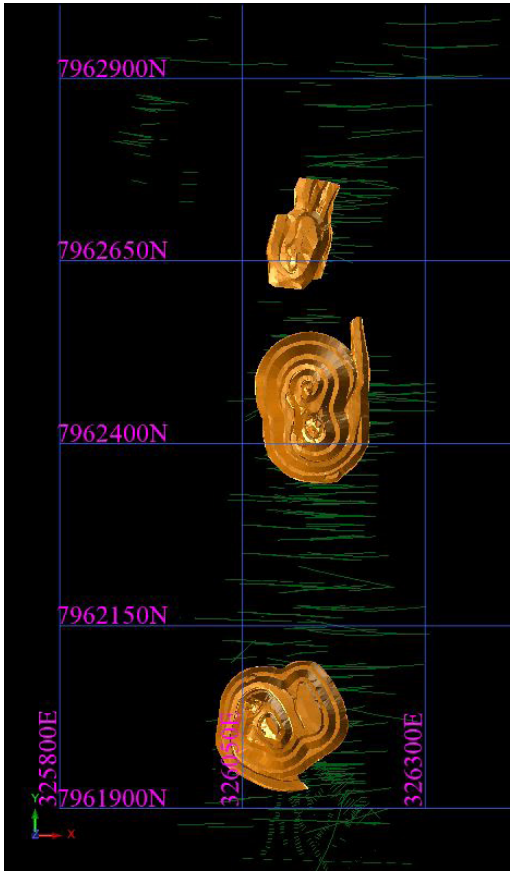
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness 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.	• Tenement related to this drilling are 100% held by Pantoro subsidiary company Halls Creek Mining Pty Ltd. These are: M80/362, and M80/503. • Tenement transfers to HCM are yet to occur as stamp duty assessments have not been completed by the office of state revenue. The tenements lie on a pastoral lease with access and mining agreements . • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous exploration in the Wagtail, areas includes work completed by various companies The deposits were discovered by prospectors in the early 1990s. After an 8,500 m RC program, Precious Metals Australia mined 23 koz at an estimated 7.7g/t Au from Nicolson's Pit in 1995/96 before ceasing the operation. Rewah mined the Wagtail and Rowdy pits (5 koz at 2.7g/t Au) in 2002/3 before Terra Gold Mines (TGM) acquired the project, carried out 12,000 m of RC drilling and produced a 100 koz resource estimate. GBS Gold acquired TGM and drilled 4,000 m before being placed in administration. Bulletin Resources Ltd acquired the project from administrators and conducted exploration work focused on Nicolsons and the Wagtail Deposits and completed regional exploration drilling and evaluation and completed a Mining Study in 2012 prior to entering into a JV with PNR in 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold mineralisation in the Nicolson's Find area is structurally controlled within the 400 m wide NNE trending dextral strike slip Nicolson's Find Shear Zone (NFSZ) and is hosted within folded and metamorphosed turbiditic greywackes, felsic volcaniclastics, mafic volcanics and laminated siltstones and mudstones. This zone forms part of a regional NE-trending strike slip fault system developed across the Halls Creek Orogen (HCO). • The NFSZ comprises a NNE-trending anastomosing system of brittle-ductile shears, characterised by a predominantly dextral sense of movement. The principal shear structures trend NNE to N-S and are linked by NW, and to a lesser extent, by NE shears. Individual shears extend up to 500m along strike and overprint the earlier folding and penetrative cleavage of the HCO. • The overall geometry of the system is characterized by right step-overs and bends/jogs in the shear traces, reflecting refraction of the shears about the granite contact. Within this system, the NW-striking shears are interpreted as compressional structures and the NE-striking shears formed within extensional windows. • Mineralisation is primarily focussed along NNE trending anastomosing systems of NNE-SSW, NW-SE and NE-SW oriented shears and splays. The NNE shears dip moderately to the east, while the NW set dips moderately to steeply to the NE. Both sets display variations in dip, with flattening and steepening which result in a complex pattern of shear intersections.. • Mineralisation is strongly correlated with discontinuous quartz veining and with Fe-Si-K alteration halos developed in the wall rocks to the veins. The NE shears are associated with broad zones of silicification and thicker quartz veining (typically white, massive quartz with less fracturing and brecciation); however, these are typically poorly mineralized. The NW-trending shears are mineralized, with the lodes most likely related to high fluid pressures with over-pressuring and failure leading to vein formation. Although the NE structures formed within the same shear system, the quartz veining is of a different generation to the mineralized veins. • Individual shears within the system display an increase in strain towards their centres and comprise an anastomosing shear fabric reminiscent of the pattern on a larger scale.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• A table of drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached.
Data aggregation methods	• 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. • 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.	• Reported drill results are uncut • All relevant intervals to the reported mineralised intercept are length weighted to determine the average grade for the reported intercept. • All significant intersections are reported with a lower cut off of 1 g/t Au including a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. Individual intervals below this cut off are reported where they are considered to be required in the context of the presentation of results • No metal equivalents are reported.
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').	• Surface DD/RC drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. • Downhole lengths are reported and true widths are calculated in both the section and plan view utiliising a formula in excel. • Estimated true widths are calculated and reported for drill intersections which intersect the lodes obliquely.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the report.
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 holes available since the last report are included in the tables • Diagrams show the location and tenor of both high and low grade samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No other meaningful data to report.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• The Wagtail drilling results are part of an ongoing program to define and extend the known Mineral Resource below the current Open Pit operations, with the objective of drilling to a sufficient density to re estimate the Mineral Resource for underground evaluation.





Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Huffadine (B.Sc. (Hons)), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huffadine is a Director and full time employee of the company. Mr Huffadine is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans and holds shares, options and performance rights in the Company as has been previously disclosed. Mr Huffadine has sufficient experience that 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 Huffadine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous drill results are extracted from the reports entitled "High Grade Results Underwrite Wagtail Underground Development" created on 08/11/2017, "Drilling Beneath Wagtail Pits Confirms High Grade Depth Extensions" created on 16/03/2017 and "Nicolsons Project Exploration Update" created on 31/07/2017 and are available to view on Pantoro's website (www.pantoro.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.