OUTSTANDING RESULTS FROM SHALLOW HUB RC

SUMMARY

- Shallow RC drilling at Hub intersects high grades and good widths in oxide, including:
  15m @ 8.5 g/t Au from 25m (5m composite),
  25m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 20m, *incl.* **5m @ 20.3 g/t Au** (5m composite), and
  15m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 20m, *incl.* **10m @ 6.6 g/t Au** (5m composite).
- Deeper drilling to test grade continuity returned:
  10m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 135m (5m composite).
- RC drilling ongoing as part of +5,000m program.
- Diamond drilling has commenced with a +400m program testing depth extensions.

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update for the 100%-owned Redcliffe Gold Project located near Leonora, Western Australia.

RC drilling at the Hub Prospect testing northern and southern extensions as well as shallow grade continuity is ongoing. The first holes from this program, which tested the shallow mineralisation up-dip on c.50m spacings, have returned excellent grades close to surface. These holes targeted the up-dip mineralisation to test the grade continuity close to surface. All results are in oxide material. Better results from the initial 5m composite samples include:

15m @ 8.5 g/t Au from 25m,
25m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 20m, *incl.* **5m @ 20.3 g/t Au**,
15m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 20m, *incl.* **10m @ 6.6 g/t Au**, and
10m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 25m, *incl.* **5m @ 6.8 g/t Au**.

Two holes testing deeper grade continuity have also returned positive results from initial 5m composites, including:

10m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 135m, and
10m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 105m.

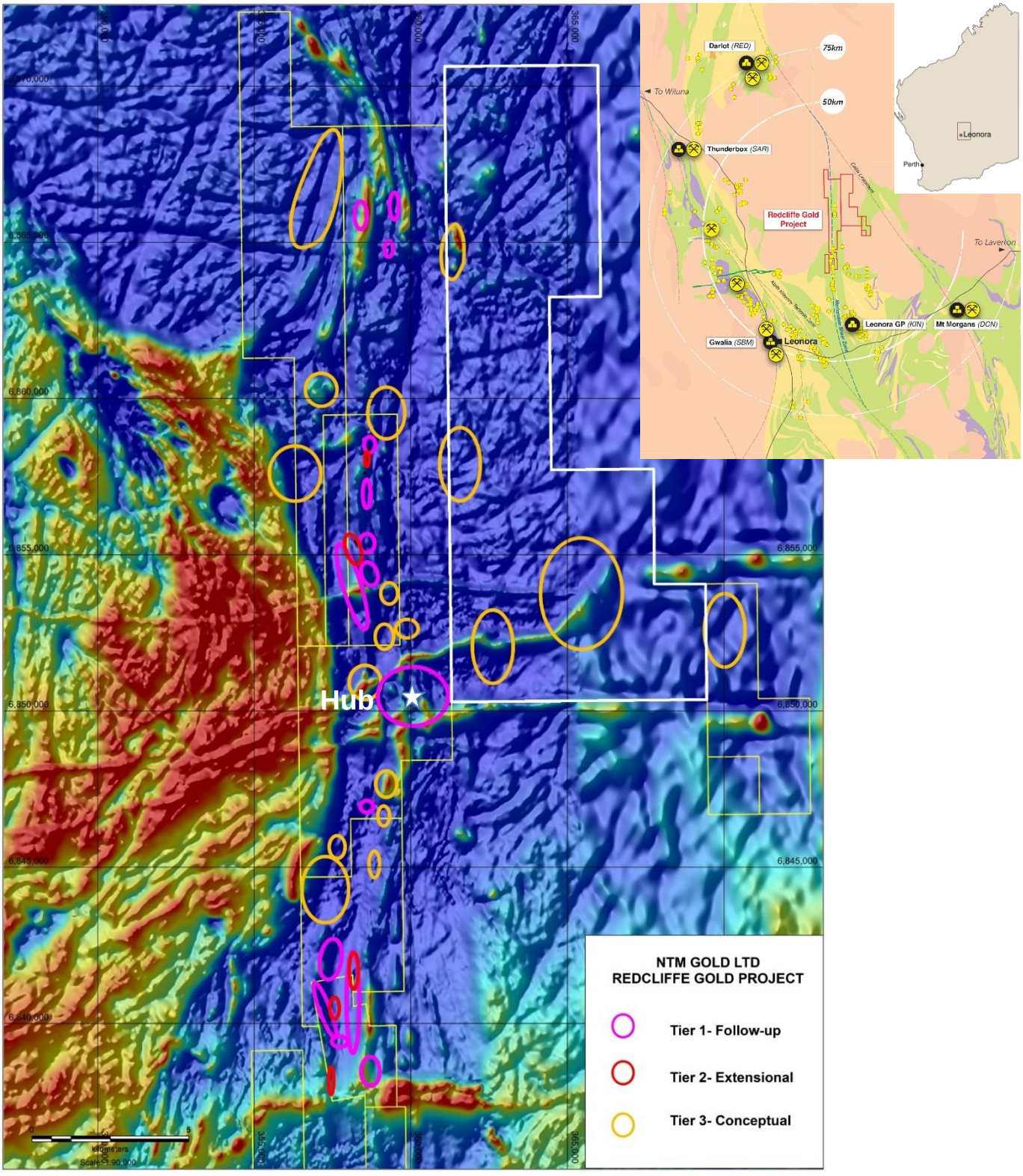
The results are from the first eight of a planned 37 hole program. The RC program is expected to continue until Christmas. On completion of the shallower holes, RC drilling will next focus on a number of diamond precollars, before moving to extensional drilling along strike.

Diamond drilling has also commenced and is testing for deeper extensions to the gold mineralisation and will also provide valuable geological information.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"These shallow RC results highlight the substantial value of Hub with exceptional grades close to surface. Hub has continued to grow with each program and we are optimistic this continues with the current program. RC and diamond drilling remains ongoing with more results due in the following weeks after completion of the precollars."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



RC DRILLING

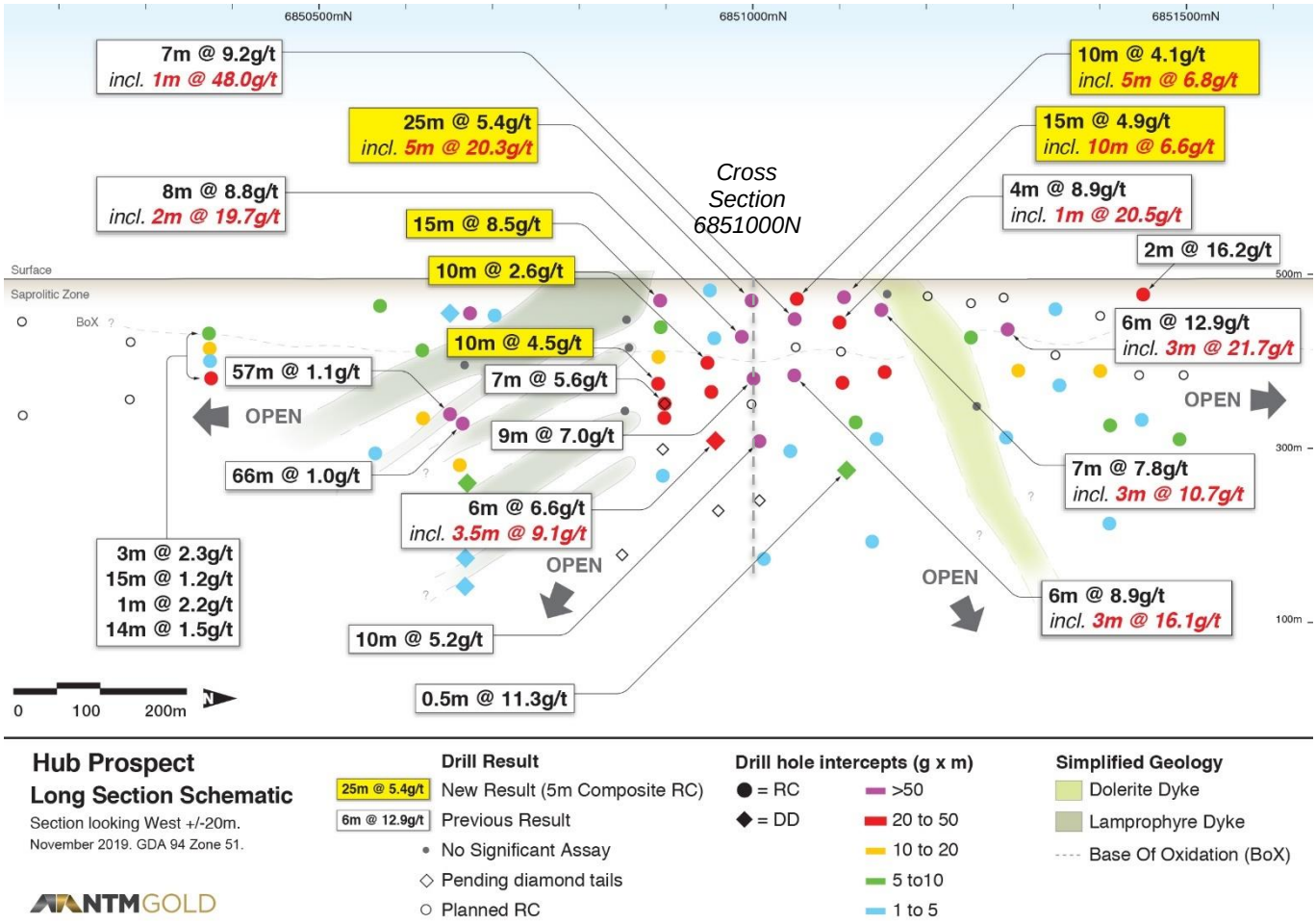
RC drilling is underway with eight RC holes and five RC precollars completed to date. The holes are part of a 37 hole, +5,000m program testing the north, south and depth extents of Hub, as well as shallow grade continuity.

This announcement covers the results for the first eight holes (19RRC079 to 086). Holes 079 to 084 tested the shallow grade continuity, whereas 085 and 086 tested grade continuity below 100m. All were drilled in the central area of Hub. As is standard practice for NTM, all RC holes were sampled using 5m composites, with selected results being resampled on 1m intervals to improve granularity on grade distribution.

The shallow drilling intersected excellent grades, highlighting that high-grade gold mineralisation continues towards surface at good widths. All results are in oxide material and commence from 20 – 25m below surface. Previous aircore drilling has indicated that the mineralisation continues much closer to surface.

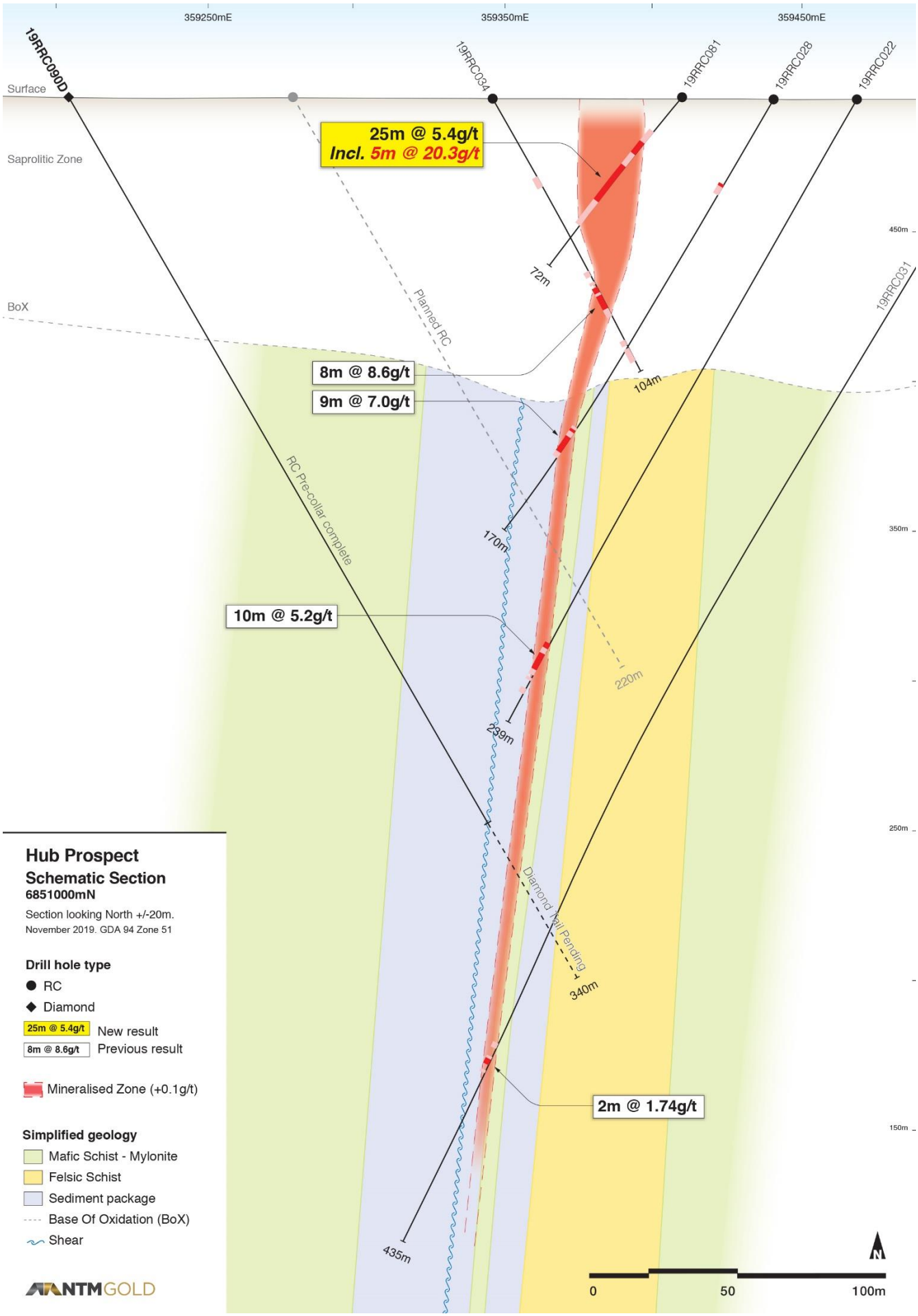
Better 5m composite results included:

15m @ 8.5 g/t Au from 25m in 19RRC079**,**
25m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 20m, incl. **5m @ 20.3 g/t Au** in 19RRC081**,**
15m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 20m, incl. **10m @ 6.6 g/t Au** in 19RRC082, and
10m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 25m, incl. **5m @ 6.8 g/t Au** in 19RRC083**.**



The two holes testing deeper mineralisation also returned favourable results. Better 5m composite results include:

10m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 135m in 19RRC085, and
10m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 105m in 19RRC086.


359250mE
359350mE
359450mE
19RRC090D
19RRC034
19RRC081
19RRC028
19RRC022
19RRC031
Surface
Saprolitic Zone
BoX
25m @ 5.4g/t
Incl. 5m @ 20.3g/t
8m @ 8.6g/t
9m @ 7.0g/t
10m @ 5.2g/t
2m @ 1.74g/t
72m
104m
170m
220m
239m
340m
435m
Planned RC
RC Precollar complete
Diamond Tail Pending
450m
350m
250m
150m
0
50
100m
Hub Prospect
Schematic Section
6851000mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
November 2019. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
RC
Diamond
25m @ 5.4g/t New result
8m @ 8.6g/t Previous result
Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)
Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist
Sediment package
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)
Shear

DIAMOND DRILLING

The diamond drilling program has commenced at Hub. The program consists of five tails on RC precollars.

The drilling will test depth and plunge extents of the Hub mineralisation as well as give insights into the structure, geology and specific gravity of the mineralisation.

Terra Drilling Diamond Drill Rig at Hub with Challenge RC Rig in Background

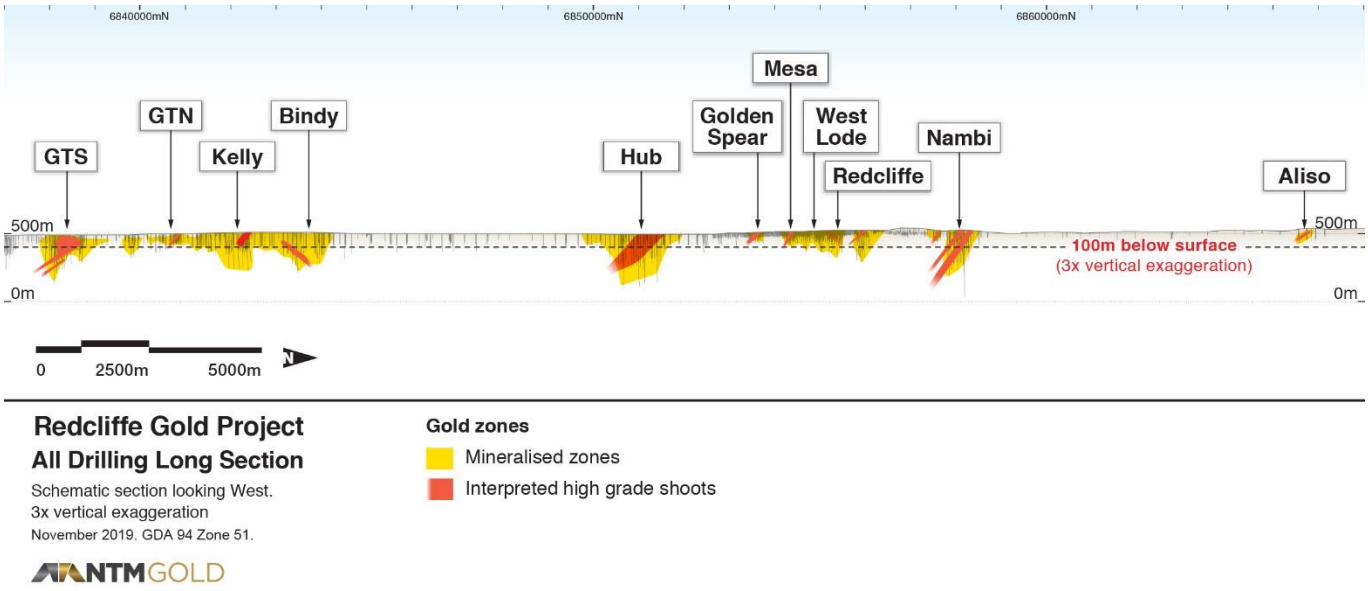
LOOKING FORWARD

The shallow results are outstanding and highlight the potential value of Hub with high grades close to surface in oxide material.

Drilling is ongoing with the current RC rig focussed on completing the diamond precollars in preparation for the diamond rig before moving to the extensional and deeper continuity testing targets. This drilling is likely to continue through to Christmas and recommence early in the New Year.

The diamond drilling is also ongoing as part of the +400m deeper drilling program and is expected to be concluded in the next few weeks.

Authorised by and for further enquiries:
Andrew Muir
Managing Director
4/20 Altona St, West Perth, WA, 6005
Telephone: (08) 9481 6666
Email: amuir@ntmgold.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 (Sons of Gwalia: St Barbara Ltd, Thunderbox: Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd, and Darlot: Red 5 Limited).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a +300km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 40km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Georgina Clark, who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Clark is a full-time employee of NTM and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity she 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". Ms Clark consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1 – RC 5m Composite Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC079 – 086

PROJECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC079	25	40	15m @ 8.5
	19RRC081	20	45	25m @ 5.4
	incl.	35	40	5m @ 20.3
	19RRC082	25	35	10m @ 4.1
	incl.	25	30	5m @ 6.8
	19RRC083	20	35	15m @ 4.9
	incl.	25	35	10m @ 6.6
	19RRC085	135	145	10m @ 4.5
	19RRC086	105	115	10m @ 2.6

Mineralisation calculated at +1 g/t, max 5m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 2 – RC Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub	19RRC079	359410	6850900	495	84	270	-50
	19RRC080	359405	6850950	495	54	270	-50
	19RRC081	359410	6851000	495	72	270	-50
	19RRC082	359395	6851050	495	66	270	-50
	19RRC083	359390	6851100	495	66	270	-50
	19RRC084	359380	6851150	495	54	270	-50
	19RRC085	359295	6850900	495	186	90	-60
	19RRC086	359325	6850950	495	180	90	-60

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

NTM released the Estimate of Minerals Resources to the ASX on 13 June 2018, containing the statements and consent referred to in ASX Listing Rule 5.22.

NTM confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the announcement of 13 June 2018 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	403,287	2.13	27,572	2,348,470	0.93	70,442	2,751,757	1.11	98,013
Transition	378,884	2.03	24,726	3,422,570	1.01	110,711	3,801,454	1.11	135,437
Fresh	971,109	2.35	73,409	5,001,083	1.44	231,018	5,972,192	1.59	304,427
Grand Total	**1,753,280**	**2.23**	**125,706**	**10,772,123**	**1.19**	**412,157**	**12,525,403**	**1.34**	**537,862**

Table 2: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 1.0g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	314,619	2.52	25,531	553,259	1.72	30,569	867,878	2.01	56,100
Transition	307,649	2.32	22,978	1,151,353	1.59	58,990	1,459,002	1.75	81,968
Fresh	835,429	2.61	70,072	2,660,589	2.06	176,315	3,496,018	2.19	246,387
Grand Total	**1,457,697**	**2.53**	**118,581**	**4,365,201**	**1.89**	**265,874**	**5,822,898**	**2.05**	**384,455**

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

2. The Statement of estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher who is a full-time employee of BMGS and a Member of the AIG. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

3. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 1st June 2018. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

4. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).

Appendix II

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 25 holes (19RRC079-086) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 762m at depths ranging from of 54 to 186m. At Hub, holes were drilled at -60^0 towards 90^0 or 270^0. 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 at 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. 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 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and cone splitter, to form a 2-3kg single metre sample and a bulk 25-40kg sample. Samples are collected with a spear to generate 5m composite samples, or variable samples at EOH. The 2-3 kg composite samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. 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 KWL Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Challenge Drilling 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, some wet samples were experienced at depth. RC recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Recovery of the samples was generally good, and noted on logs when otherwise. 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 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.

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.*	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.
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 channelled through a cone 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 ore grade samples were dry. 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 Bureau Veritas Laboratories 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 cone splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 2-4kg 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 g/t levels via a 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-grade 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 single meter sampling 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 25 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. Majority of assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. When a discrepancy is observed in minor intervals, the samples are re-analysed/re-sampled. 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 MD and Exploration Manager.
	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 via the LogChief software on a SurfacePro. 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. Averaging is employed where repeat assays for the same sample are available
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. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using hand held compass.
	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 0.2m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drilling in this report has infilled the drilling to a 50m density within the oxide mineralised zone.
	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 sections are 50m spaced through the known mineralized areas at Hub, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations, although further infill drilling may be required prior
	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 perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation. Down hole widths are quoted. The mineralisation changes from steep east to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction in future programmes

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	*Commentary*
	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 perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. The mineralisation changes from sub-vertical to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Composite samples were submitted 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. Batch assay data is routinely reviewed to ascertain laboratory performance. The laboratory is advised of any discrepancies and samples are re-assayed. The Company also submits further re-splits to primary and secondary laboratories as part of the audit process.

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 tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 55km 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 tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at the Project has been completed by Ashtons, Dominion, SOG's and CRAE in the 1990's, who completed mining of the Nambi and Nambi Sth pits. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into NTM databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hub mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged mafic schist and sediment (inc chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate-mafic rocks. A schistose to mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep dipping zones associated with silica-sulphide-mica alteration and veining. Depth of oxidation is generally 100m down hole at Hub. The Hub area is intruded by late dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places.
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. (80^0 to 90^0). 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 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 of the anomalous results is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.