PANTORO

Quarterly Report

Ending 30 September 2016

Key Highlights

Operations

- 7,375 ounces of gold produced, a 10% increase quarter on quarter, at a C1 cost of $980 per ounce and average AISC of $1,244 per ounce.
- Open pit mining at Rowdies and Wagtail underway with first ore to be delivered to the ROM for processing in October 2016.
- Processing plant upgrade advanced significantly with throughput of 21 tonnes per hour (approximately 185,000 tonnes per annum) achieved at the end of the period compared with 15 tonnes per hour previously. Ramp up continuing with 50,000 ounces per annum production rate targeted by the end of FY2017 Q3.
- Continued growth in underground developed stocks with 88,000 tonnes @ 11.4 g/t fully developed and available for production.
- Discovery and development of the high grade Darcy Lode underground delivering ounces from outside of current Mineral Resource.

Resource Development

- Outstanding drill results from Rowdies and Wagtail – Infill drilling at Rowdies and Wagtail returned very high grade results including: **13 m @ 17.66 g/t including 8 m @ 26.97 g/t** (WNRC16012) and **3 m @ 12.42 g/t Au** (WNRC16010) at Wagtail North and **3 m @ 44.34g/t including 1 m @ 130 g/t** (RRC16004) at Rowdies.
- Additional high grade drilling results underground.
- Geotechnical drilling from the southern decline was the focus of underground drilling in latter part of the quarter, however continued strong results were recorded during the quarter including:
  - » NUD16037 – **3 m @ 16.40 g/t** (Anderson Lode).
  - » NUD16032 – **1.7 m @ 12.16 g/t Au** (Mother Lode).
  - » NUD16040 – **1.8 m @ 7.73 g/t** (Anderson Lode).

Corporate

- Changes to the board of directors including appointment of Michael Jefferies as Independent Non-Executive Chairman and Kyle Edwards as Independent Non-Executive director strengthen Pantoro's corporate profile and skill set.
- Restructure of the gold pre-payment facility with CBA during the quarter with an additional 2,000 ounces prepaid with funds to be utilised for establishment of open pit mining and processing plant upgrades.
- Completion of the acquisition of the final 20% of the Halls Creek project during the quarter with all assets now 100% owned by the company.
- The company ended the quarter in a strong position with $12.1 million in cash and gold available for sale.
- All outstanding convertible notes converted to shares and options (final $100,000 of convertible notes converted subsequent to the end of the quarter).

Enquiries

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About Pantoro Limited

Pantoro an Australian gold producer with its 100% owned Nicolsons Gold Mine the key operational focus. Nicolsons is part of the in the Halls Creek Gold Project in the Kimberly Region of Western Australia. The project provides the company with a platform for growth through the operation of its first producing gold asset, which includes an existing high-grade Mineral Resource (218,000 ounces) with Mineral Resource expansion and project scale exploration drilling underway.

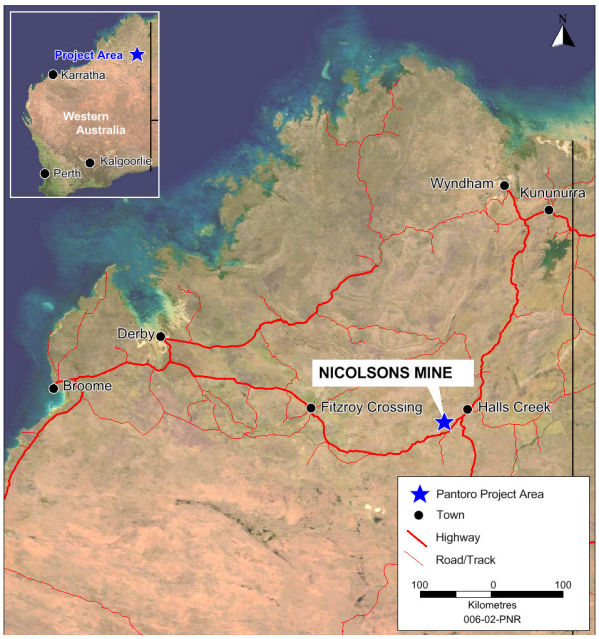
Pantoro commenced construction and refurbishment works at Nicolsons during February 2015 and commenced production in Q3 2015. To date gold production has exceeded the modelled Reserve, providing additional upside to both the tonnage and grade potential of the mine.

The company is currently producing gold at a nominal rate of 30,000 ounces per annum and is in the process of expanding to a rate of 50,000 ounces per annum.

In addition to the Halls Creek Project, Pantoro's exploration portfolio in Papua New Guinea is highly prospective for the discovery of world-class gold and copper deposits. One of the company's key discoveries is the Garaina Prospect in the Morobe Province, where Pantoro has discovered a large surface copper and gold anomaly, which has been further delineated by geophysical surveys, grid based geochemical assays, surface costean sampling and drilling. The discovery has potential to be developed into a large scale deposit through further exploration.

Activities Report

Halls Creek Project – Western Australia



The Halls Creek Project Location

The Halls Creek Project includes the Nicolsons Mine, (35 km south west of Halls Creek) and a pipeline of exploration and development prospects located east of Halls Creek in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

Pantoro acquired the project during April 2014, and took possession of the site in May 2014 enacting its rapid development plan for the project. First production was achieved at Nicolsons in the September 2015 quarter.

The project currently has a declared Mineral Resource of 218,000 ounces of gold. Mine development and production to date has revealed a significant overcall to the feasibility Ore Reserve. An Ore Reserve upgrade was completed in May 2016, with further updates planned in the near term as underground drilling and development progresses.

Production activities have also resulted in silver production with approximately one ounce of silver recovered for every two ounces of gold produced to date.

The project region has been sporadically explored over a number of years. Prospecting has shown significant potential in the immediate area, which remains sparsely explored with minimal drill testing of targets outside of the existing resources (beneath and immediately adjacent to the existing open pits).

Pantoro has a clear growth plan in place for Nicolsons which consists of:

- Ramping up production to approximately 50,000 ounces per annum by taking advantage of the large Ore Reserve upgrades achieved in levels developed to date and the recent commencement of open pit mining at Rowdies and Wagtail.
- Seeking to expand Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves through near mine exploration activities along strike of and beneath the existing resource.
- Expanding processing plant capacity to above 200,000 tonnes per annum in the near term, with plant upgrade works underway. Further plant expansions to increase capacity above 200,000 tonnes per annum are at concept stage and will be further considered once the initial expansion target is reached.
- Advancing exploration beneath and along strike of the Rowdies and Wagtail deposits, and in drill ready targets including Paddock Well, Shiftys Reef and Springvale Fault.
- Progressing regional exploration where a number of new and existing prospects are being advanced through detailed geological mapping and sampling.
- Continuing to build its tenement holding in and around Halls Creek, as areas of high exploration potential are identified and become available.

Quarterly Progress – Nicolsons Mine

The September quarter saw continued quarter on quarter improvements with the mine reaching the current targeted 30,000 ounces per annum production rate. A total of 7,372 ounces were produced, up from 6,673 ounces in the previous quarter, a 10% increase in production over the period. Mine production has increased in every successive quarter since the commencement in September 20015. It is expected that further improvements will continue as open pit ore becomes available for processing from the middle of the next quarter. This will provide flexibility and increased throughput in the processing plant as underground production continues to increase.

Key operating statistics for the quarter are set out in the table below:

	FY 2016			FY 2017	Current Quarter		
Physical Summary	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Jul-16**	**Aug-16**	**Sep-16**
UG Ore Mined	17,217	22,792	28,358	33,866	12,314	11,155	10,397
UG Grade Mined	7.53	6.58	7.73	7.28	5.64	8.52	7.88
Ore Processed	20,861	23,893	26,331	29,035	8,006	10,169	10,860
Head Grade	6.71	6.33	8.12	8.06	6.34	8.94	8.51
Recovery	92.7%	94.3%	97.1%	98.0%	97.9%	97.9%	98.2%
Gold Produced	4,180	4,582	6,673	7,375	1,596	2,861	2,918
Cost Summary ($/Oz)							
C1 Cash Cost	**$1,194**	**$1,199**	**$993**	**$980**	**$1,335**	**$840**	**$922**
Royalties	$12	$46	$40	$31	$-	$22	$57
Marketing/Cost of sales	$5	$8	$7	$6	$7	$6	$6
Sustaining Capital	$277	$336	$130	$210	$311	$173	$191
Reclamation & other adj.	$-	$-	-	-	$-	$-	$-
Corporate Costs	$14	$18	$21	$17	$17	$15	$18
All-in Sustaining Costs	**$1,502**	**$1,607**	**$1,191**	**$1,244**	**$1,670**	**$1,055**	**$1,195**
Major Project Capital	$464	$432	$534	$414	$542	$308	$448
Exploration Cost	$15	$9	$7	$22	$15	$8	$39
Project Capital	**$479**	**$441**	**$540**	**$436**	**$556**	**$316**	**$487**

The increase in sustaining capital and operating costs in September was the result of a number of factors including establishment and preliminary works for the open pits and increased waste development to establish the 2155 and 2140 levels.

Operating costs were also impacted by the introduction of a mobile tertiary crushing plant to increase the plant throughput. The mobile crushing plant was mobilised to test the effectiveness of increasing mill throughput with a finer feed size to the ball mill. The trial has been successful and the crusher will remain in place until a fixed crushing solution is installed as part of the processing plant upgrade in the ensuing months. The increased cost per ounce as a result of the addition of the crusher will be offset as open pit ore becomes available and mill throughput and gold production is increased as a result.

Open Pit Mining Underway

During the quarter Pantoro completed permitting requirements for open pit mining. The open pit mining contractors were mobilised in September 2016. Preparatory works were undertaken during September, and open pit mining commenced subsequent to the end of the quarter in the second week of October.

Extensive infill and grade control drilling was completed during the period with a large number of results significantly over-calling the current Ore Reserve grade of 5.55 g/t. Reconciliation to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve will be completed as mining progresses. Significant drilling results for the quarter included:

Wagtail North

- WNRC16012 – **13 m @ 17.66 g/t Au including 8 m @ 26.97 g/t Au.**
- WNRC16010 – **3 m @ 12.42 g/t Au.**
- WNRC16012 – **6 m @ 6.20 g/t Au.**
- WNRC16013 – **12 m @ 7.20 g/t Au.**
- WNRC16009 – **2 m @ 16.43 g/t Au.**

Rowdies

- RRC16004 – **3 m @ 44.34 g/t Au including 1 m @ 130 g/t Au.**
- RRC16008 – **4 m @ 8.10 g/t Au.**
- RRC16003 – **2 m @ 4.7 g/t Au.**

All drilling results received to date from Wagtail infill and grade control drilling were released to the ASX in the announcement titled "High Grade Drilling Results As Open Pit Mining Gets Underway" on 26 October 2016.

The current plan which includes mining of a Probable Ore Reserve of 96,500 tonnes @ 5.55 g/t Au will see mining undertaken over 9 months to maximise equipment productivity. Ore will be blended with underground feed sources at Nicolsons for a period of 17 months, optimising mill throughput.

Initial underground mining targets at Rowdies and Wagtail deposits are planned to be drill tested during the ensuing quarter. It is intended to complete adequate drilling to justify the immediate commencement of underground mining once the open pits are completed subject to positive drilling results.

Photo: Mining at Wagtail North.

Continued high grade development and production outside of the Ore Reserve

Ongoing drilling and development at Nicolsons has continued to identify additional high grade ore outside of the current Ore Reserve. High grade ore developed outside of the Ore Reserve encountered during the quarter includes:

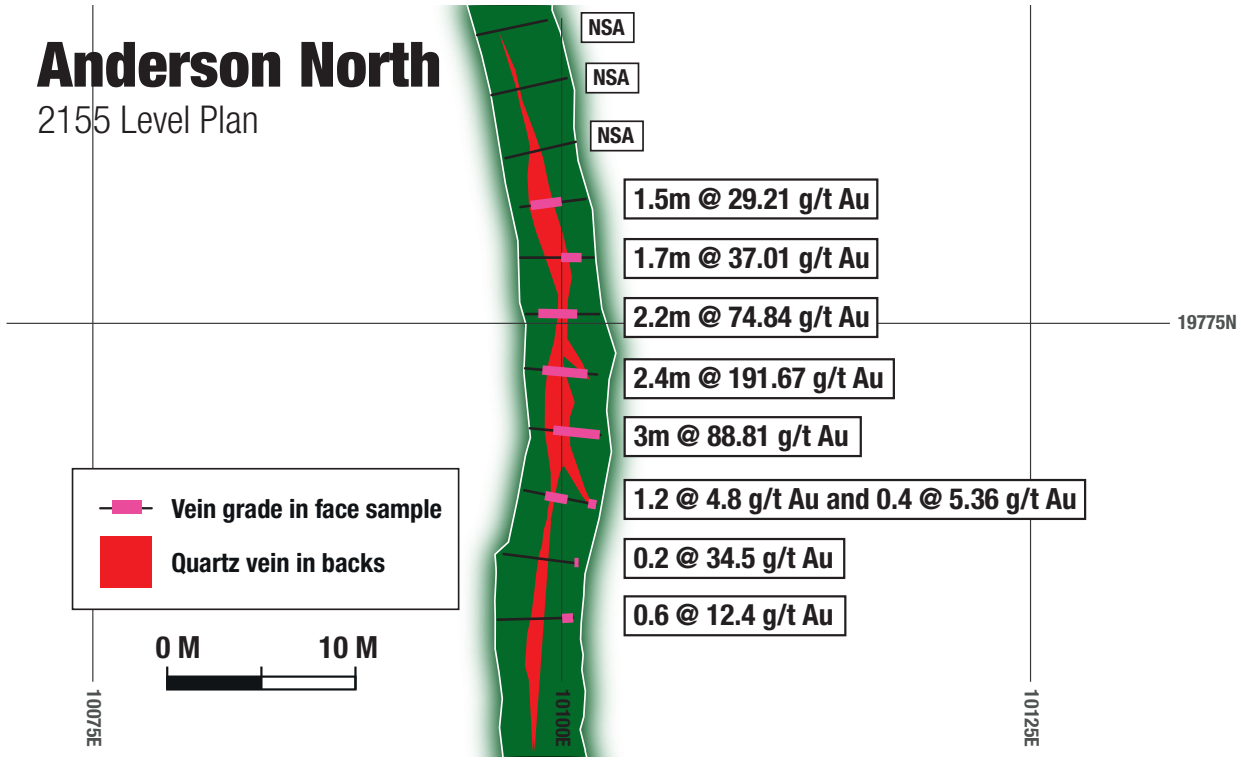
Darcy Lode – high grade linking structure between the Anderson and Hall Lodes, very similar in nature to the Mother lode. The Darcy Lode has been developed on the 2185, 2170, and 2155 levels and displays excellent continuity over an average strike length of approximately 50 m with a sub-vertical dip. Initial development on the 2170 level over the first 42 metres of strike returned a mineralised vein averaging 0.9 m wide at and average grade of 31.7 g/t Au. Production from these levels will commence in the ensuing quarter and development to the projected position of the lode is currently underway on the 2140 level. (Vein photo)

Anderson Lode – In addition to the previously identified southern extensions to the Anderson Lode, development in the northern areas on the 2155 and 2170 levels has seen development progress to approximately 40 m north of the existing reserve. Development on the 2155 level returned a very high grade zone north of the reserve which returned an average 79.53 g/t across an average vein width of 1.6 m over a strike length of approximately 22 m representing a substantial increase in recovered ounces from the level.

Mother Lode – Development has continued to return excellent results, with the 2155 level developed during the quarter. The 2140 Mother Lode is expected to be accessed during November.

Hall Lode – this has continued to produce high grade development beyond the limits of the original Ore reserve with the 2155 level development again extending well south of the current Ore Reserve.

The contribution of ore from the previously and recently defined extensions to the mineralised system outside of the outside of the current Ore Reserve continues to demonstrate the significant upside that exists particularly as the southern decline begins to open access to the previously undeveloped Johnston Lode to the south of current development. It is intended to incorporate additional ore discoveries combined with diamond drill extensions to the current Ore Reserve into a Mineral Resource and Reserve update to be completed during FY2017Q3.



Processing Plant

Mill performance during the quarter continued to improve with a total of 29,035 tonnes processed and excellent recoveries averaging 97.7%.

The mill suffered a pinion bearing failure just before a planned shutdown in July. The failure caused down time of approximately 135 hours, compared with the planned mill shut down of 48 to 60 hours and the mill returned to full operation on Friday 22 July 2016. As a result, production for the month of July was below expected levels, however processing of higher grade material in the following months ensured that production for the quarter reached expected levels.

Upgrade works in the processing plant continued with the gold room expansion including the installation of a new higher capacity furnace. The classification circuit was also upgraded to reduce the ore load on the gravity circuit, allowing increased throughput.

Tertiary crushing was also introduced, utilising a temporary mobile plant. Following the installation of the mobile crusher, plant throughput was able to be increased from 15 tonnes per hour to approximately 22 tonnes per hour subsequent to the end of the quarter. Based on the results, a fixed tertiary crushing system will be designed and installed over the coming months. The mobile plant will continue to be utilised in the interim period. This should result in increased production once consistent open pit ore stockpiles are available from mid-November.

Additional metallurgical testwork conducted during the quarter further demonstrated the excellent leaching characteristics of ore from Nicolsons, suggesting that installation of additional leaching capacity may not be required at a throughput rate of 200,000 tonnes per annum. The immediate impact is that any expansion to the leaching circuit can be delayed. This will continue to be reviewed and additional testwork will remain ongoing as the plant production ramps up.

Extensional Exploration

Pantoro continued to undertake underground diamond drilling throughout the quarter, although the later part of the period was focussed on geotechnical drilling ahead of development accessing the Johnston Lode in the south of the mine. High grade results continued to be returned from drilling earlier in the period included:

- NUD16032 – **1.7 m @ 12.16 g/t Au** (Mother Lode).
- NUD16033 – **3.8 m @ 5.71 g/t Au inc. 0.3m @ 17.2 g/t Au and 0.6,m@ 10.2 g/t Au** (Mother Lode).
- NUD16037 – **3 m @ 16.40 g/t Au** (Mother Lode).
- NUD16040 – **1.8 m @ 7.73 g/t Au** (Anderson Lode).
- NUD16041 – **1 m @ 15.0 g/t Au** (Mother Lode).

Pantoro intends to transition to diamond drilling on both day and night shift (currently day shift only) during the ensuing quarter as additional drilling platforms have been developed and additional drill targets have now been identified. Drilling will continue throughout the ensuing quarter and it is intended to complete a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update during FY17 Q3.

Regional Exploration Update

Following field mapping and sampling in the previous quarter, Pantoro received approval for an initial drilling program at Paddock Well. Approvals processes for drill programs for Shiftys Reef are also in progress. It is intended to follow-up existing targets with drill testing during the ensuing quarter, along with further detailed mapping of the broader project area. The short term objective of this work will be to identify additional open pit mining opportunities.

Diamond drilling under the Rowdies and Wagtail pits has been planned and will also commence during the ensuing quarter, aimed at delineating additional Mineral Resources suitable for extraction using underground mining methods upon the completion of open pit mining.

Pantoro now has a strong pipeline of exploration targets including Springvale, Nicolsons North and Nicolsons South.

In relation to the broader greenfields exploration potential , re-processing and interpretation of existing magnetic survey data was completed, with known ore zones and structures encountered underground correlating well with the existing data on back-analysis. Pantoro is now planning to complete close spaced airborne geophysical surveys across the entire tenement package, with works scheduled to commence following the wet season.

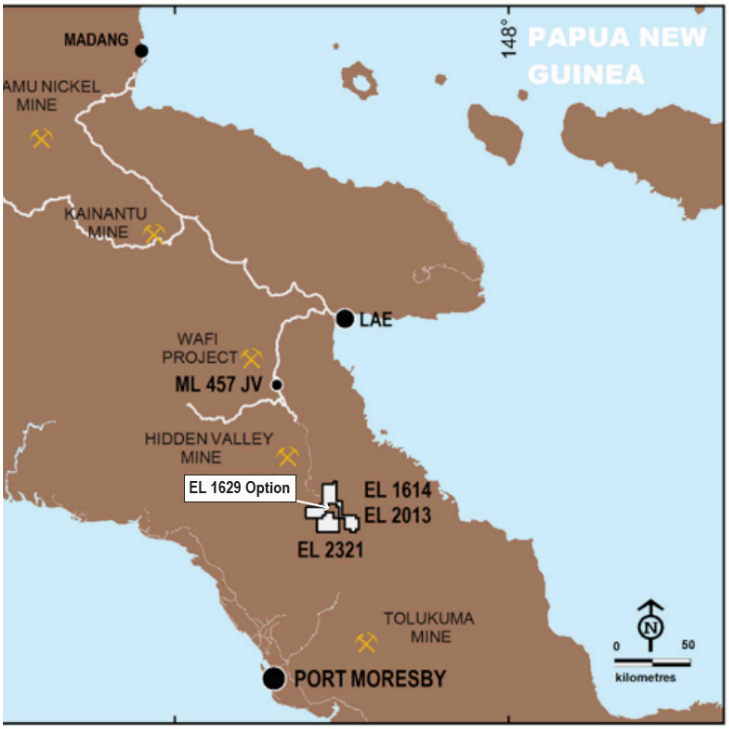
Forthcoming Quarter

Open pit mine production will consolidate during the quarter, providing additional ore feed from November 2016 and allow the processing plant to continue to ramp up towards full capacity.

The focus underground will remain on accelerating the stoping cycle while continuing to develop into additional levels. With the orebodies structural setting now better understood, and additional ore zones identified, diamond drilling will be focussed on ore body extensions ahead of a planned Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve revision in FY2017 Q3. Regional exploration aimed at identification of additional potential ore sources will also be progressed in conjunction with the deeper diamond drilling below the Rowdies and Wagtail pits.

Works advancing the ramp-up in the processing plant will be continuing, with planning for the installation of fixed tertiary crushing to be a focus.

Papua New Guinea Projects



Garaina Project (EL1614 and EL 2013), Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (100%)

The Garaina Project is Pantoro's premier exploration target in PNG, located 100 km southeast of the Hidden Valley Mine and Wau Town, in the Morobe province, covering an area of approximately 380 km^2. The tenement area covers the suture zone between the Owen Stanley Metamorphic thrust to the west and the Papuan Ultramafic to the east. Most of the EL is underlain by the Owen Stanley metamorphic complex, which is common to the majority of the known major mineral deposits in PNG.

PNR discovered significant surface mineralisation at the Kusi Prospect in January 2011 and since that time has completed extensive exploration programs with exciting surface exploration and drilling results.

Field campaigns have identified mineralisation and alteration signatures similar to those seen at the Kusi Prospect as far north as the Sim Prospect, and as far west as the Kasuma Prospect.

Quarterly Activity

With the option to purchase EL1629 now finalised, the company is preparing for an initial sampling campaign to test the continuation of mineralisation related to Pantoro's Kusi deposit. Initial field reconnaissance exploration will be undertaken over the ensuing quarters while the company continues to consider the introduction of potential project partners to acquire an interest in the project.

Bulolo and Widubosh Projects, EL1616 and ML 457 – Morobe Province

The company holds ML457 in 50-50 joint venture with PNG Forest products (PNGFP), the dominant landowner and employer in the region. which sees PNR holding 50% ownership of the fully permitted Widubosh Project (ML 457). ML457 lies approximately 10k m north of the Bulolo township near the confluence of the Bulolo and Watut Rivers. The tenement has been the subject of extensive bulk sampling by Pantoro, and is available for development by the joint venture partners. Pantoro's focus will remain on the Halls Creek project for the forseeable future and divestment opportunities for Widubosh are being assessed.

Corporate Information

Board Changes

The composition of the board was changed during the quarter with Mike Jefferies commencing as Independent Non-Executive Chairman and Kyle Edwards commencing as Independent Non-Executive Director. Mike is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He has extensive experience in finance and investment, including 20 years as an executive at Guinness Peat Group Plc.

Mike is a non-executive director of Resimac Limited, Ozgrowth Limited and Afterpay Limited and is Chairman of Touchcorp Limited. He was formerly a director of a number of financial services companies including Australian Wealth Management Limited, Tower Australia Limited and Clearview Wealth Limited. Mike was also formerly a director of a number of resources companies.

Kyle is an experienced corporate and resources lawyer and has been a Director of EMK Lawyers, a Western Australian based corporate and resources law firm since July 2013. Kyle's legal career has focused on mining and resources law, mergers and acquisitions, capital markets and native title law. He has represented Pantoro in a number of corporate transactions through EMK Lawyers.

Mr Peter Cook stood down from the position of Non-Executive chairman due to work requirements associated with the proposed demerger of Metals X Limited assets and to remove conflicts of interest associated with being a senior director or two ASX listed gold producers.

Mr David Osikore stepped down as Non-Executive Director in order to allow the appointment of a diverse skill set on the company's board, and he continues as the Managing Director of the company's PNG subsidiary companies and in providing exploration oversight for the Halls Creek Project.

The board thanked both Peter and David for their outstanding contributions to the company over the past five years.

Restructure of Gold Prepayment Facility

Following the acquisition of the final 20% of the Halls Creek Project as advised in the June 2016 quarterly report, Pantoro entered into hedge contracts with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("CBA") for a further 5,000 ounces of gold for delivery from December 2017 to April 2018. The hedge was put in place when gold prices spiked resulting in an average realised price of approximately A$1,845 per ounce. In addition, CBA pre-payed a further 2,000 ounces of gold production, realising a net cash advance of $3,200,000 after fees.

Company Structure

The company structure as at 30 September 2016 is provided in the table below:

Cash & Gold	$12.1 million
Debt	8,179 ounces of gold and normal trade creditors

Ordinary Shares (PNR)	739,639,977
Listed Options (PNRO)	35,718,037 (exercisable at $0.06, expiring 25/08/17)
Unlisted Options	8,000,001 (exercisable at $0.06, various expiry dates)
Employee Options	5,900,000 (various exercise prices and expiry dates)
Performance Rights	2,500,000 (various expiry dates)
Options converted during the quarter	42,391,122

Compliance Statements

Halls Creek Project – Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Scott Huffadine B.Sc. (Hons) MAusIMM who is an employee of Pantoro Limited. Mr. Huffadine 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 described by the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Huffadine consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Huffadine is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of and holds shares and options in the Company as has been previously disclosed.

Halls Creek Project – Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Paul Cmrlec (B. Eng (Mining) (Hons)), MAusIMM who is the Managing Director of Pantoro Limited. Mr. Cmrlec 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 described by the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Cmrlec consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Cmrlec is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of and holds shares and options in the Company as has been previously disclosed.

Halls Creek Project – Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves

The information relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is extracted from Pantoro's 2016 Annual Report created on 23 September 2016 and is available to view on Pantoro's website (www.pantoro.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 announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix 1 – Drilling Results for the Quarter

NICOLSONS UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING (PREVIOUSLY UNRELEASED)

Target	Hole No	Easting (Local)	Northing (Local)	RL (Local)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	Downhole from (m)	Downhole to (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au gpt (uncut)
Anderson Lode	NUD16040	10158	19654	2172	-84.6	345.5	178.7	146.4	148.2	1.8	0.40	7.73	7.73
Mother Lode	NUD16041	10158	19654	2172	-52	183	221.5	145.00	146.00	1.0	0.50	15	15

NICOLSONS UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING

Target	Hole No	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t (uncut)
Hanging Wall Exploration	NUD16018	10121.5	19648.3	2171.1	-27.7	104.9	102					NSA
Johnston Lode	NUD16022	10091.6	19421.0	2222.0	-76	272.4	220.9	119.30	120.20	0.90	0.70	5.36
Johnston Lode	NUD16023	10091.6	19421.0	2222.0	-55	272.4	131.4	109.00	109.80	0.80	0.75	1.20
Johnston Lode	NUD16024	10091.6	19421.0	2222.0	-45	272.4	113					NSA
Johnston Lode	NUD16025	10091.6	19421.0	2222.0	-54	314.6	140.5	129.70	130.00	0.30	0.20	3.30
Johnston Lode	NUD16026	10092.9	19420.4	2220.2	-70.5	226.8	149	4.00	6.00	2.00	1.25	1.26
Johnston Lode	NUD16026	10092.9	19420.4	2220.2	-70.5	226.8	149	22.50	23.20	0.70	0.45	2.37
Johnston Lode	NUD16026	10092.9	19420.4	2220.2	-70.5	226.8	149	127.45	129.30	1.85	1.15	16.94
Johnston Lode	NUD16026						including	128.10	128.40	0.30	0.20	46.30
Johnston Lode	NUD16027	10093.3	19423.5	2220.1	-67.2	329.3	191.9	131.90	132.20	0.30	0.15	2.50
Johnston Lode	NUD16027	10093.3	19423.5	2220.1	-67.2	329.3	191.9	137.00	137.60	0.60	0.25	1.57
Johnston Lode	NUD16027	10093.3	19423.5	2220.1	-67.2	329.3	191.9	138.20	139.20	1.00	0.40	1.09
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028	10155.6	19654.8	2172.0	-24	311	89.7	24.00	24.60	0.60	0.25	3.60
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028	10155.6	19654.8	2172.0	-24	311	89.7	29.00	38.70	9.7	3.80	27.07
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028						including	30.85	31.80	0.95		34.60
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028							32.75	33.35	0.6		65.50
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028							37.00	37.70	0.7		104.00
Hall Lode/Repeated Splay Intersection	NUD16028	10155.6	19654.8	2172.0	-24	311	89.7	41.40	43.90	2.5	0.95	2.60

NICOLSONS UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING (CONTINUED)

Target	Hole No	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au g/t (uncut)
Mother Lode/Anderson Lode Intersection	NUD16030	10157.2	19649.6	2171.5	-51	206	134.8	76.00	80.20	4.2	2.75	15.51
Mother Lode	NUD16031	10156.0	19651.0	2170.0	-18	193	131	118.70	120.90	2.20	1.25	1.34

The above table is extracted from the report entitled 'Outstanding Drilling Results Including Discovery of a Second Splay Vein' created on 27 July 2016 and is available to view on Pantoro's Website (www.pantoro.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 announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

NICOLSONS UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING (CONTINUED)

Hole Number	Targeted Lode	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	End of Hole Depth(m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au gpt (uncut)
NUD16032	Mother Lode	10157	19649	2172	-19	205	111.5	124.90	125.40	0.50	0.40	5.84
NUD16032	Mother Lode	10157	19649	2172	-19	205	111.5	89.60	91.30	1.7	1.40	12.16
NUD16033	Mother Lode	10158	19649	2172	-32	189	145.5	109.00	110.00	1.0	0.80	2.46
NUD16033	Mother Lode							119.40	123.20	3.8	3.10	5.71
NUD16033	Mother Lode						Including	119.40	119.70	0.3	0.25	17.20
NUD16033	Mother Lode							122.60	123.20	0.6	0.50	10.20
NUD16034	Mother Lode	10158	19649	2172	-43	185	182	143.20	145.00	1.8	0.90	1.76
NUD16034	Mother Lode							152.50	153.00	0.5	0.25	6.24
NUD16037	Anderson Lode	10156	19652	2172	-52	250	92.9	65.40	68.40	3.0	2.45	16.40

The above table is extracted from the report entitled 'High Grade Drill results from Open Pits and Underground' created on 29 August 2016 and is available to view on Pantoro's Website (www.pantoro.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 announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

SURFACE RC DRILLING

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	End of Hole Depth(m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au gpt (uncut)
WSRC16002	326113	7962056	386	-60.0	273.0	50.0	12.00	17.00	5.00	4.33	2.93
WSRC16007	326107	7961995	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	17.00	19.00	2.00	1.73	1.93
WSRC16003	326133	7962055	386	-60.0	273.0	50.0	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.87	7.30
WSRC16003	326133	7962055	386	-60.0	273.0	50.0	28.00	29.00	1.00	0.87	5.47
WSRC16004	326046	7961997	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	1.000	2.00	1.00	0.87	2.31
WSRC16004	326046	7961997	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	3.000	4.00	1.00	0.87	1.55
WSRC16006	326090	7961996	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	12.00	13.00	1.00	0.87	2.28
WSRC16006	326090	7961996	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	17.00	18.00	1.00	0.87	0.88
WSRC16006	326090	7961996	385	-60.0	273.0	60.0	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.87	4.03
WSRC16005	326067	7961997	384	-60.0	273.0	60.0	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.87	2.33
WSRC16009	326055	7961983	386	-60.0	273.0	50.0	10.00	14.00	4.00	3.46	1.92
WSRC16010	326073	7961982	386	-60.0	273.0	50.0	30.00	33.00	3.00	2.60	4.06
WSRC16011	326096	7961981	389	-60.0	273.0	50.0	14.00	17.00	3.00	2.60	3.30
WSRC16008	326156	7961993	390	-60.0	273.0	60.0	11.00	12.00	1.00	0.87	2.40
WSRC16015	326183	7961946	390	-60.0	273.0	60.0	17.00	18.00	1.00	0.87	6.00
WSRC16015	326183	7961946	390	-60.0	273.0	60.0	25.00	26.00	1.00	0.87	1.03
WSRC16018	326229	7961902	390	-60.0	273.0	30.0	30.00	31.00	1.00	0.87	1.87
WNRC16005	326145	7962444	387	-60.0	273.0	80.0	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.87	0.97
WNRC16005	326145	7962444	387	-60.0	273.0	80.0	72.00	73.00	1.00	0.87	0.92
WNRC16002	326149	7962452	387	-60.0	273.0	50.0	17.00	18.00	1.00	0.87	1.85
WNRC16003	326166	7962451	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	58.00	59.00	1.00	0.87	0.83
WNRC16003	326166	7962451	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	65.00	68.00	3.00	2.60	2.19
WNRC16006	326159	7962444	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	20.00	21.00	1.00	0.87	2.72
WNRC16006	326159	7962444	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	24.00	25.00	1.00	0.87	2.37
WNRC16006	326159	7962444	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	53.00	54.00	1.00	0.87	0.94
WNRC16008	326149	7962434	387	-60.0	273.0	50.0	11.00	12.00	1.00	0.87	2.40
WNRC16009	326164	7962433	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	31.00	33.00	2.00	1.73	16.43
WNRC16009	326164	7962433	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	37.00	38.00	1.00	0.87	1.22
WNRC16009	326164	7962433	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	40.00	41.00	1.00	0.87	0.82
WNRC16009	326164	7962433	387	-60.0	273.0	75.0	63.00	65.00	2.00	1.73	1.20
WNRC16004	326191	7962450	387	-60.0	273.0	120.0	89.00	90.00	1.0	0.87	2.91

SURFACE RC DRILLING (CONTINUED)

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	End of Hole Depth(m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	True Width (m)	Au gpt (uncut)
WNRC16004	326191	7962450	387	-60.0	273.0	120.0	114.00	115.00	1.0	0.87	0.96
WNRC16012	326148	7962415	387	-60.0	273.0	65.0	3.00	4.00	1.0	0.87	0.98
WNRC16012	326148	7962415	387	-60.0	273.0	65.0	22.00	23.00	1.0	0.87	1.28
WNRC16012	326148	7962415	387	-60.0	273.0	65.0	27.00	40.00	13.0	11.25	17.66
WNRC16012	326148	7962415	387	-60.0	273.0	65.0	44.00	50.00	6.0	4.33	6.20
WNRC16012	326148	7962415	387	-60.0	273.0	65.0	56.00	57.00	1.0	0.87	7.60
WNRC16010	326191	7962432	387	-60.0	273.0	120.0	65.00	68.00	3.0	2.6	12.42
WNRC16010	326191	7962432	387	-60.0	273.0	120.0	88.00	90.00	2.0	1.73	1.57
WNRC16010	326191	7962432	387	-60.0	273.0	120.0	99.00	100.00	1.0	0.87	1.38
WNRC16013	326163	7962414	387	-60.0	273.0	90.00	35.00	47.00	12.0	10.39	7.20
WNRC16013	326163	7962414	387	-60.0	273.0	90.00	51.00	54.00	3.0	2.6	6.30
WNRC16013	326163	7962414	387	-60.0	273.0	90.00	56.00	57.00	1.0	0.87	2.90
WNRC16013	326163	7962414	387	-60.0	273.0	90.00	63.00	64.00	1.0	0.87	2.56
WNRC16013	326163	7962414	387	-60.0	273.0	90.00	84.00	85.00	1.0	0.87	16.60
RRC16015	326160	7962655	390	-55.0	270.2	64.00	0.00	1.00	1.0	0.87	0.93
RRC16019	326165	7962634	389	-60.0	270.2	55.00	3.00	4.00	1.0	0.87	1.13

The above table is extracted from the report entitled 'High Grade Drill results from Open Pits and Underground' created on 29 August 2016 and is available to view on Pantoro's Website (www.pantoro.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 announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix 2 – JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1

NICOLSONS UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING & UNDERGROUND FACE SAMPLING

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 release relates to results from ongoing underground development and associated face chip sampling related to the intersection of mineralisation in the Anderson Lode in the Nicolsons Underground mine and underground diamond drilling results at the Nicolsons underground deposit. • The diamond drill core sampled is NQ2 • All core is logged and sampled according to geology, with only selected samples assayed. Core is halved, with one side 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. • Core is aligned,measured and marked up in metre intervals referenced back to downhole core blocks . • Diamond drilling is completed to industry standard and various sample intervals based on geology (0.3m-1.2m) are selected based on geology. • Diamond core are dispatched to an external accredited laboratory where they are crushed and pulverized to a pulp (P90 75 micron) for fire assay (40g charge). Face samples 2-3kg samples are prepared at the onsite laboratory and 500g pulp (P90 75 micron) is delivered to an accredited laboratory in Perth for fire assay (40g charge). ROM BLEG assay are also undertaken on site using procedure developed by independent accredited lab using a 400g sample charge in parallel with the offsite fire assays at accredited lab. • Visible gold is encountered and where observed during logging, Screen Fire Assays are conducted • Face Sampling,, each development face / round is mapped geologically and chip sampled perpendicular to mineralisation. The sampling intervals are domained by geological constraints (e.g. rock type, veining and alteration / sulphidation etc.). The majority of exposures within the orebody are sampled
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).	• Underground diamond drilling is completed utilizing NQ2 (standard tube) • Core is oriented routinely utilizing a Ezi-Mark orientation device

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 recorded • Diamond drilling practices result in high recovery in competent ground as part of the current drill program • 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.
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. • All Development faces are mapped by a geologist and routinely photographed • Logging is quantitative and qualitative with all core photographed wet • 100% of the relevant intersections 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.	• Core samples were sawn in half utilising an Almonte core-saw, with one half used for assaying and the other half retained in core trays on site for future analysis. • Face Chips samples are nominally chipped perpendicular to mineralisation across the face from left to right, and sub-set via geological features as appropriate • For core samples, core was separated into sample intervals and separately bagged for analysis at the certified laboratory. • For face samples, the face was separated into sample intervals and separately bagged for analysis at the certified laboratory. • Core was cut under the supervision of an experienced geologist, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 WA. 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. • Samples for Face Ids 2155DN001; 2155DS001; 2170DS025, 2185DN002 were undertaken at the HCM site lab using a BLEG (Bulk Leach Extractable Gold) methodology prior to sending offsite for the fire assay method detailed above. This process involves bottle rolling a 400g P90 75% micron sample for 2 hours and reading the solution generated on an AAS. The method used approachs recovered mineral content not a total gold as with fire assay • 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
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. Diamond drilling confirms the width of the mineralised intersections. • There are no twinned holes drilled as part of these results • All primary data is logged 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 .

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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drilling is surveyed using conventional survey. Downhole surveys are conducted during drilling using a Reflex survey tool. All holes are surveyed down the hole at 15m, 30m and every 30m thereafter. When the hole is completed, multishots are taken every 6m from EOH when tripping rods. • All underground development is routinely picked up by conventional survey methods and faces referenced to this by measuring from underground survey stations prior to entry into the database • 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 + 101.799 • Topographic control uses DGPS collar pickups and external survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use.
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.	• Drill hole spacing at Nicolsons underground is variable due to the nature of drilling fans from suitable underground drilling platforms. Spacing of centres is generally targeted at between 40 m by 40 m with infill as required. • Face samples are taken on the basis of the length of the development rounds being 3m spacing along strike • The Competent Person is of the view that the drill/sample spacing, geological interpretation and grade continuity of the data supports the resource categories assigned. • No compositing is applied to diamond drilling or face sampling. • Core and face samples are both sampled to geology of between 0.3 and 1.2m 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.	• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the orebody other than the limitations introduced by the need to drill fans. All intervals are reviewed relative to the understanding of the geology and true widths calculated and reported in the tables attached in the body of the report. • No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation • Underground face and development sampling is nominally undertaken normal to the various orebodies
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.
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 contractor 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.	• Tenements containing Resources and Reserves are 100% held by Pantoro subsidiary company Halls Creek Mining Pty Ltd. They are: M80/343, M80/355, M80/359, M80/503 and M80/471. M80/362 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 and predate native title claims. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• 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 Nicolsons 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.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Gold mineralisation in the Nicolsons Find area is structurally controlled within the 400 m wide NNE trending dextral strike slip Nicolsons 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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 development face data pertaining to this release is attached. • All holes with results available from the last public announcement are reported.
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 results are uncut • All relevant intervals to the reported mineralised intercept are length weighted to determine the average grade for the reported intercept. • No metal equivalents are reported.

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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drilling from the underground is drilled from locations which mean there are variable dips and azimuths due to access limitations • Downhole lengths are reported and true widths are calculated in both the section and plan view utiliising a formulae in excel • True widths are calculated and reported for drill intersections which intersect the lodes obliquely. • Face samples are taken within geologically defined domains perpendicular to orebody so are true width
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 relevant data is included in the tables. • Diagrams show the location and tenor of both high and low grade samples.
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.	• Close spaced mapping and Face sampling is a routine aspect of the underground grade control and will continue • drilling results are part of an ongoing program to define and extend the known resource. • Further infill drilling will be planned on the basis of interpretation of the results as they become available.

Rule 5.3

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001, 01/06/10.

Name of entity

Pantoro Limited

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
30 003 207 467	30 September 2016

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date $A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	11,479	11,479
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration & evaluation	(267)	(267)
	(b) mine pre-development & exploration	(3,798)	(3,798)
	(c) production	(7,599)	(7,599)
	(d) administration	(434)	(434)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	8	8
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(7)	(7)
1.6	Income taxes paid (Rebate)	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(618)	(618)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	(342)	(342)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	6	6
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net investing cash flows	(336)	(336)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(954)	(954)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	2,583	5,912
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares		
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	3,200	3,200
1.17	Repayment of borrowings		
1.18	Dividends paid		
1.19	Other (share issue costs)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	5,783	5,783
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	4,829	4,829
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	4,926	4,926
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	(5)	(5)
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	9,750	9,750

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	330
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Total amounts paid to directors including salaries, directors fees, superannuation and consulting fees

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $A'000	Amount used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities (Gold Prepayment)	10,130	10,130
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration	100
4.2	Project Evaluation and Development	3,000
4.3	Production	9,500
4.4	Administration	300
4.5	Plant and equipment	300
	Total	**13,200**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	2,653	162
5.2	Deposits at call	7,097	4,764
5.3	Bank overdraft		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	9,750	4,926

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed				
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased				

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	**Preference +securities** *(description)*	-	-	-	-
7.2	Changes during quarter				
	(a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-
	(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	-	-	-	-
7.3	**+Ordinary securities**	739,369,977	739,369,977	Fully Paid	Fully Paid
7.4	Changes during quarter				
	(a) Increases through issues	174,057,789	174,057,789	Fully Paid	Fully Paid
	(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	-	-	-	-
7.5	**+Convertible debt securities** (*See Schedule A)*	-	-	-	-
7.6	Changes during quarter				
	(a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-
	(b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	100 (converted)	-	$1,000	$1,000
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*			*Exercise price*	*Expiry date*
		35,718,037	35,718,037	6 cents	25/08/2017
		2,000,000	-	9 cents	21/11/2016
		1,500,000	-	6 cents	17/03/2018
		5,333,334	-	6 cents	26/05/2018
		1,650,000	-	10 cents	30/06/2018
		1,666,667	-	6 cents	07/07/2018
		2,250,000	-	10 cents	30/01/2019
	Performance Rights	1,500,000	-	Nil	21/11/2016
		500,000	-	Nil	30/01/2017
		500,000	-	Nil	30/01/2019
7.8	Issued during quarter			*Exercise Price*	*Expiry Date*
	Options	1,666,667	-	6 cents	07/07/2018
	Performance Rights	-	-	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

7.9	Exercised during quarter			*Exercise Price*	*Expiry Date*
	Options	13,224,454	13,224,454	6 cents	25/08/2017
		4,833,334	-	6 cents	26/02/2018
		6,666,667	-	6 cents	26/05/2018
		16,666,667	-	6 cents	23/06/2018
		1,000,000	-	10 cents	30/06/2018
	Performance Rights	-	-	-	-
7.10	Expired during quarter			*Exercise Price*	*Expiry Date*
	Options	-	-	-	-
	Performance rights	-	-	-	-
	Cancelled during quarter				
	Options	-	-	-	-
	Performance rights	-	-	-	-
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*				
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*				

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: David Okeby (Company Secretary) Date: 28 October 2016

Print name: David Okeby

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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