Higher Grade Gold Zone at Kelly

The Company is pleased to announce the results from the recently completed RC drilling programme at the Kelly Deposit within the Redcliffe Gold Project near Leonora in Western Australia.

A total of 16 shallow inclined RC holes for 1312m were completed as infill to the existing drilling at Kelly North, with the aim being to provide better definition to the mineralised zone(s) and facilitate upgrading of the current Inferred Resource to JORC2012 compliance.

The Company is encouraged by these results, which confirm that coherent higher grade zones occur within the broad, +2 km Kelly mineralised trend identified to date.

Higher grade gold intersections include:	
6m @ 6.40 g/t *(Inc. 2m @ 14.48 g/t)*	From 48m to 54m in GTRC402
2m @ 10.46 g/t	From 20m to 22m in GTRC401
20m @ 2.92 g/t *(Inc. 8m @ 5.29 g/t from 62m)*	From 56m to 76m in GTRC394
15m @ 2.00 g/t *(Inc. 3m @ 4.30g/t)*	From 51m to 66m in GTRC400
7m @ 2.80 g/t	From 9m to 16m in GTRC396
15m @ 1.72 g/t	From 53m to 68m in GTRC397

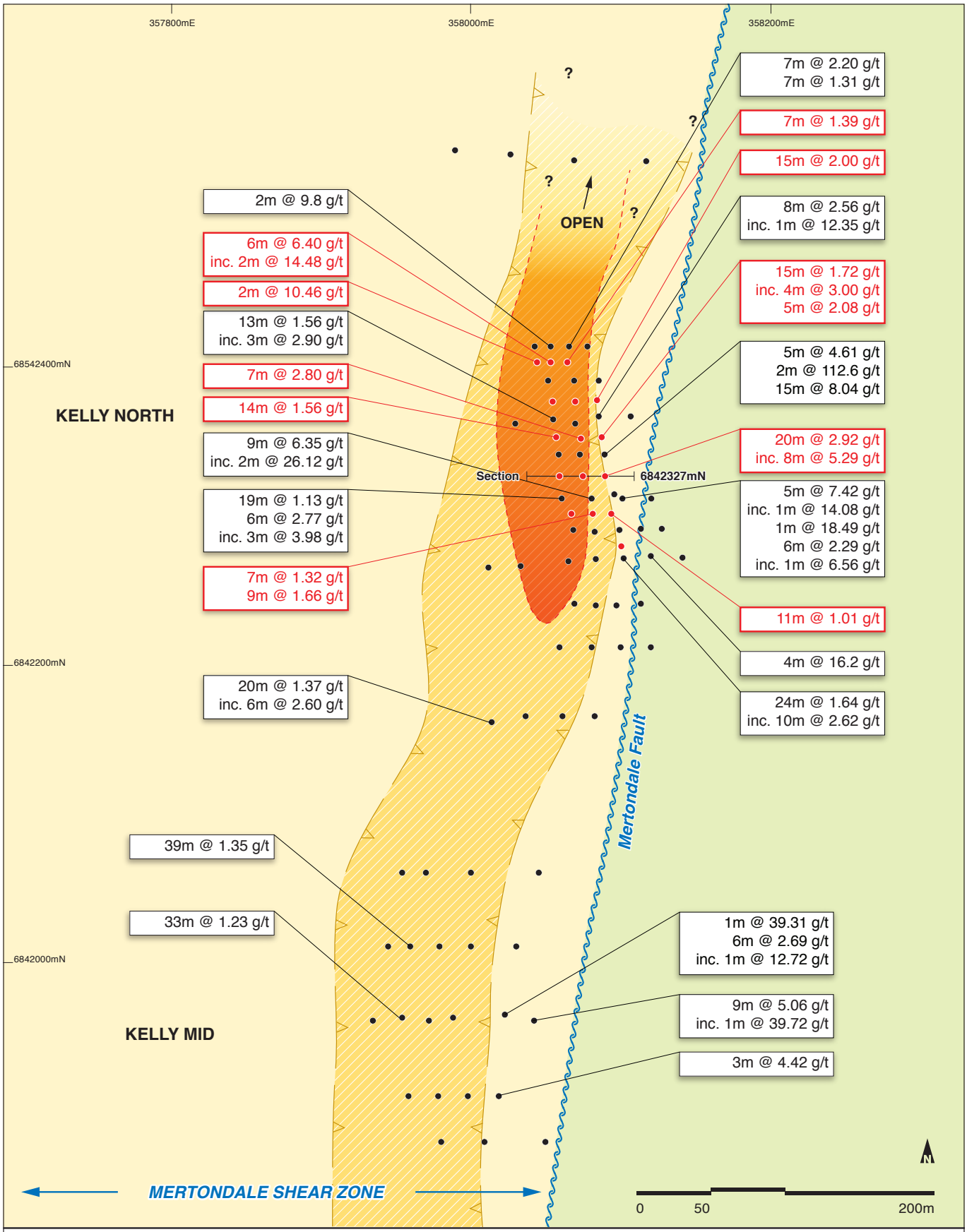
Note- All drilling orientated -60°/270°. Intervals are down hole widths

Previous work has delineated a large anomalous gold trend of over 2km at the Kelly Deposit, which has a current Inferred Resource of 2.41 Mt @ 1.04 g/t for 80,400 oz at a +0.5 g/t Au, and is open in all directions (Kelly Deposit Resource Estimation; BGMS, Kalgoorlie, 2012).

At a +0.2 g/t Au cut, the Inferred Resource at Kelly is currently estimated at 7,878,000t @ 0.63g/t for 159,320oz which demonstrates the large lower grade mineralisation that is characteristic of the Kelly Deposit (Kelly Deposit Resource Estimation; BGMS, Kalgoorlie, 2012).

It is noted, however, higher grade zones also comprise portions of the Kelly mineralisation. The recently completed drilling focussed on one such zone at Kelly North. Mineralisation at Kelly within the oxide profile is hosted in highly sheared felsic saprolite and clays, with fresher material displaying limonite-ankerite-silica-chlorite-pyrite alteration and quartz veining. Depth of complete oxidation is generally >90m downhole. The results from the drilling outline a northerly striking mineralised higher grade zone over some 150 metres, open along strike and at depth. It is inferred that late NE striking faulting may slightly offset the zone.

The Company is encouraged by these results, which confirm that coherent higher grade zones occur within the broad, +2 km Kelly mineralised trend identified to date. Further drilling including RC and diamond drilling to provide detailed geological/resource information and initial material for preliminary metallurgical testing is planned at Kelly.



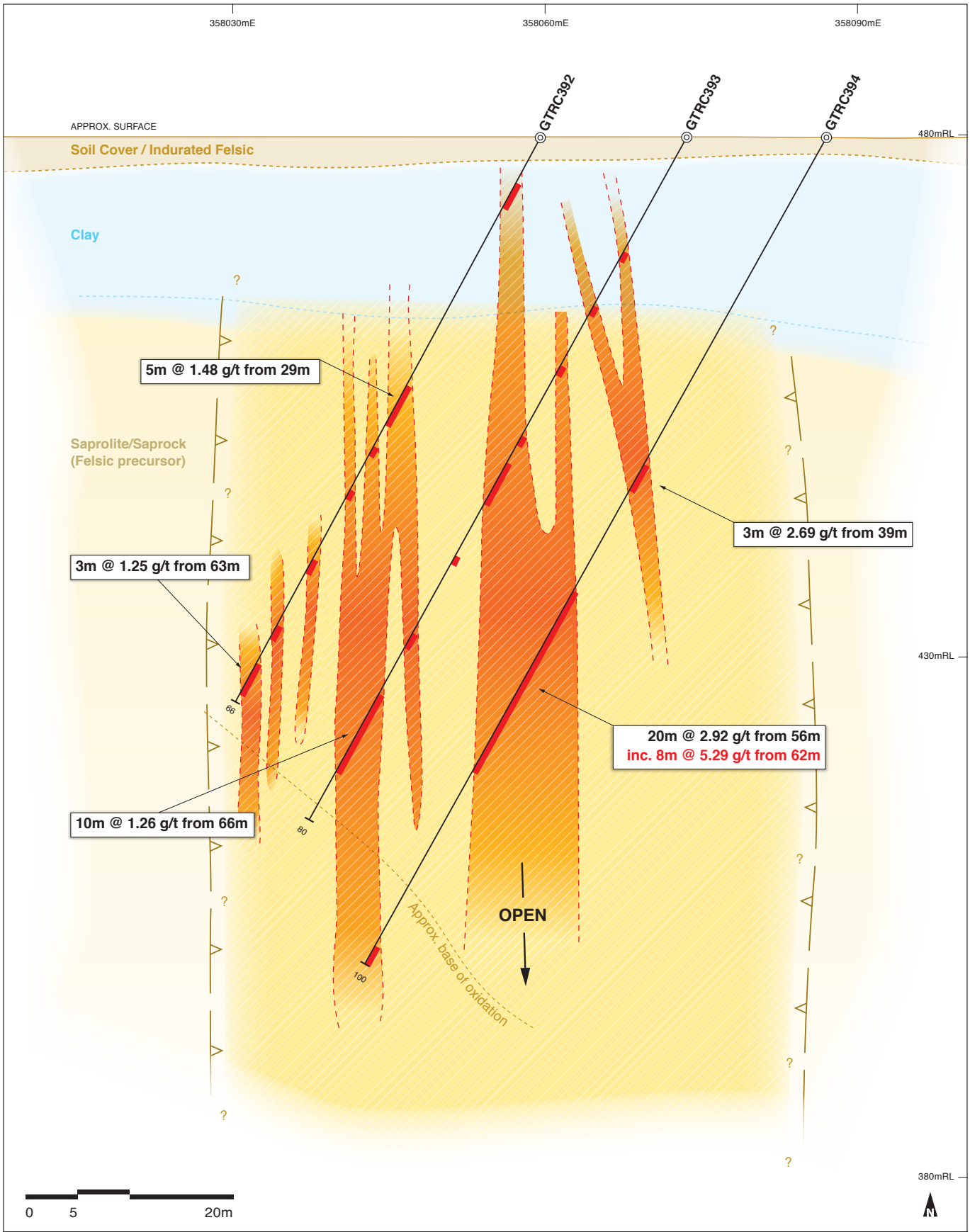
REDCLIFFE GOLD PROJECT

Kelly Prospect

Collar Plan

October 2016 GDA 94 Zone 51

- Previous RC Drilling
- Previous reported highlight
- NTM 2016 Drilling
- New result highlight
- Mineralised Kelly Trend (+0.1g/t)
- (Projected to surface)
- Kelly North
- Mertondale Shear Zone
- Quartz-mica schist (Felsic)
- Basalt, minor felsic volcanic (Mixed Sequence)



Kelly North

Schematic Section 6842327mN

Drill hole intercept, metres at g/t gold)
October 2016 GDA 94 Zone 51

>0.5 g/t Au interval

Kelly Mineralised Trend (+0.1g/t)

Kelly North - Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (m)	AZ/DIP	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)
GTRC388	358108	6842279	100	270/-60	47	48	1m @ 1.38
					66	67	1m @ 2.29
					81	86	5m@ 1.38
					91	92	1m @ 1.08
GTRC389	358070	6842299	80	270/-60	16	18	2m @ 1.48
					33	38	5m @ 0.7
					62	67	5m @ 0.9
					69	70	1m @ 1.14 EOH
GTRC390	358085	6842299	90	270/-60	25	29	4m @ 1.20
					47	54	7m @ 1.32
					57	66	9m @ 1.66
GTRC391	358100	6842299	100	270/-60	44	45	1m @ 1.02
					61	65	4m @ 1.37
					67	78	11m @ 1.01
GTRC392	358060	6842327	66	270/-60	6	9	3m @ 1.03
					29	34	5m @ 1.48
					58	60	2m @ 0.95
					63	66	3m @ 1.28 EOH
GTRC393	358075	6842327	80	270/-60	14	15	1m @ 3.05
					20	21	1m @ 1.17
					27	28	1m @ 1.09
					39	44	5m @ 0.9
					59	61	2m @ 2.25
					66	76	10m @ 1.26
GTRC394	358090	6842327	100	270/-60	39	42	3m @ 2.69
				Inc.	40	41	1m @ 7.13
					56	76	20m @ 2.92
				Inc.	62	70	8m @ 5.29
					98	100	2m @ 1.13 EOH
GTRC395	358060	6842352	70	270/-60	33	34	1m @ 1.54
					56	70	14m @ 1.56 EOH
				Inc.	57	58	1m @ 8.12
GTRC396	358075	6842352	80	270/-60	9	16	7m @ 2.80
				Inc.	10	11	1m @ 7.14
					13	14	1m @ 7.85
					21	23	2m @ 1.26
					41	43	2m @ 0.95
					51	52	1m @ 2.18
					56	60	4m @ 1.80
					66	67	1m @ 1.99
GTRC397	358090	6842352	100	270/-60	53	68	15m @ 1.72
				Inc.	63	67	4m @ 3.00
					88	93	5m @ 2.08
GTRC398	358060	6842377	66	270/-60	8	10	2m @ 1.60
					29	34	5m @ 2.00
					41	42	1m @ 1.52
					47	50	3m @ 1.65
					54	58	4m @ 1.07
					61	62	1m @ 1.23

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (m)	AZ/DIP	FROM	TO	RESULT (g/t Au)
GTRC399	358075	6842377	80	270/-60	9	14	5m @ 0.67
					50	56	6m @ 1.41
GTRC400	358090	6842377	100	270/-60	51	66	15m @ 2.00
				Inc.	51	54	3m @ 4.30
GTRC401	358045	6842402	60	270/-60	13	16	3m @ 1.55
					20	22	2m @ 10.46
					52	60	8m @ 0.72 EOH
GTRC402	358075	6842402	80	270/-60	13	14	1m @ 1.04
					40	44	4m @ 0.78
					48	54	6m @ 6.40
				Inc.	49	51	2m @ 14.48
					58	59	1m @ 1.44
					74	77	3m @ 1.49
GTRC403	358060	6842402	100	270/-60	51	58	7m @ 1.39

(Intervals calculated at +0.5 g/t Au with generally 2m of continuous internal dilution maximum)

Redcliffe Gold Project Overview

The Company's 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project is located 45-60km northeast of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The Redcliffe Gold Project area comprises ~ 160 km^2 of tenure.

The Company currently has a resource estimate total of 278,100 Oz (5.48Mt @ 1.57 g/t Au) in both the Indicated (0.969Mt @ 2.7 g/t) and Inferred (4.512Mt @ 1.33 g/t) categories. Currently, the gold inventory for the Redcliffe Gold Project comprises eight (8) deposits contained within the Indicated and Inferred Categories. Resources estimations were carried out by independent consultants as detailed below:

Golden Terrace South (GTS)
– BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2011)

Nambi – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Redcliffe – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

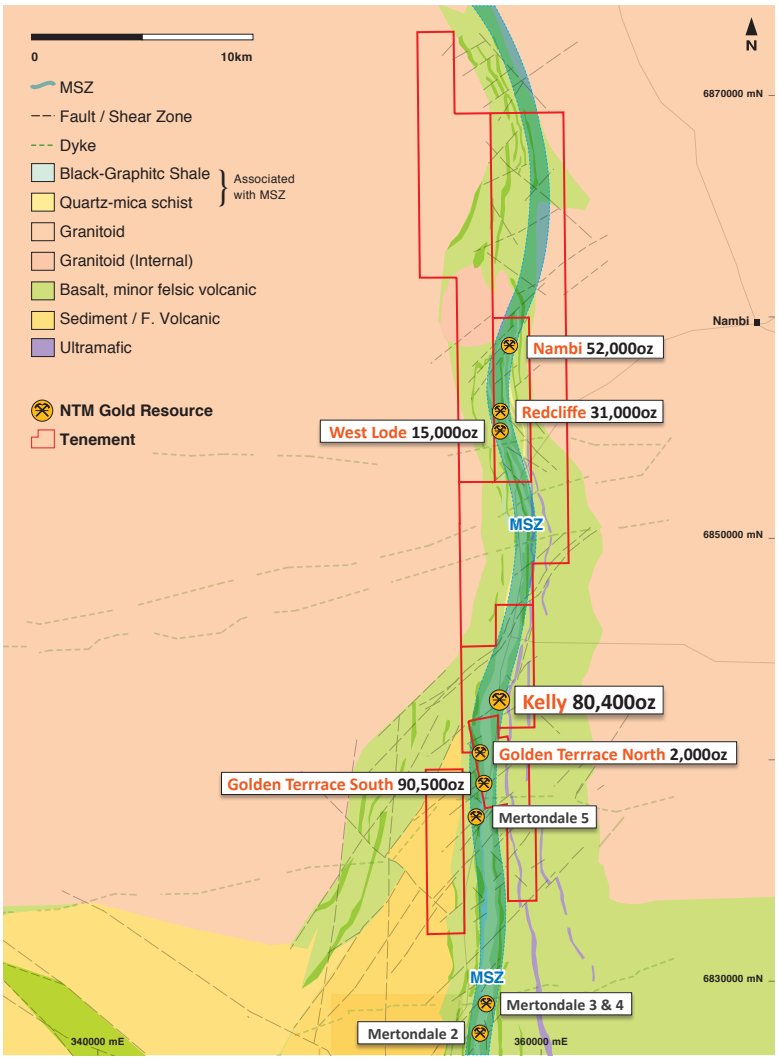
West Lode – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Mesa – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Golden Terrace North (GTN)
– BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2011)

Golden Spear – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

Kelly – BGMS (Kalgoorlie, 2012)



Redcliffe Gold Project – Current Estimated Resource

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Deposit	**T**	**Au(g/t)**	**Oz**	**T**	**Au(g/t)**	**Oz**	**T**	**Au(g/t)**	**Oz**
GTS	707,000	2.46	56,100	684,000	1.56	34,400	1,391,000	2.02	90,500
Nambi	262,000	3.30	28,000	298,000	2.50	24,000	560,000	2.88	52,000
Redcliffe							560,000	1.70	31,000
West Lode							373,000	1.20	15,000
Mesa							95,500	1.50	5,000
GTN							64,000	1.53	3,200
Golden Spear							26,000	1.60	1,000
Kelly							2,412,000	1.04	80,400
TOTAL	**969,000**	**2.70**	**84,100**	**4,512,000**	**1.33**	**194,000**	**5,480,000**	**1.57**	**278,100**

Note – Resources calculated at >0.5 g/t Au cut. Figures have been rounded.

The Company is finalising plans for a large regional Aircore drilling campaign initially targeting an underexplored 10km zone along the gold endowed Mertondale Shear Zone north of Kelly. Previous exploration in this area has been minimal and drilling along the Mertondale Shear Zone is aimed at penetrating transported cover and depletion zones in saprolite. Interpretation of previous exploration suggests that the majority of historic wide spaced RAB & AirCore holes were ineffective due to generally insufficient depth.

Rodney Foster
Executive Director / CEO
Mobile: 0417 343 111

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Rodney Foster who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rodney Foster is a Director of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Rodney Foster consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information with respect to Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – NAMBI Prospect RC & DC 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 16 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 1312m of RC at depths ranging from of 60 to 100m. The holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 2700. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Some samples were damp in GTRC391 (90-100m 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, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	*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 KL Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by K&J 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. Ground water was encountered in deeper holes, the inflow was controlled by increasing the air volume. RC recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss noted in GTRC391 (90-100m) due to rig air compressor issues. 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 2-6 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.	Sample quality was good and there does not appear to be bias.
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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 channeled through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected for holes (GTRC388-391) 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 the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 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 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC & DC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the CEO and a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the Redcliffe Victorian office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, and then verified with tape measure off known base line points. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole gyro tool within stainless steel rod.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known high mineralised zone at Kelly. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling is close spaced within the confines of the current Kelly resource, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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 M37/1295 which is held 100% by Northern Manganese Pty Ltd. The Project is located 45km 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 Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Kelly has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the Kelly mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Kelly mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged highly sheared porphyritic felsic rocks, with minor sediment and mafic rocks. Gold mineralisation occurs in a number of sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally >90m down hole.
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. A lower cut of +0.5 g/t with a maximum of 2 meters of internal dilution has been applied.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and 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 Figures 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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	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 with angled RC and DDH holes is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined. Currently there is insufficient geological information to determine the extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath the Kelly oxide deposit.