

2017 EXPLORATION DRILLING PROGRAMME UPDATE

RESULTS FROM REGIONAL PROGRAMME CONFIRM POTENTIAL

The Company is pleased to announce initial 5 (five) metre composite regional aircore drilling results from the ongoing regional drilling programme at its 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project, located near Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Wide spaced, first pass regional drilling along the gold-endowed Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) drilling has:

- Defined a broad new zone of mineralisation, named the '**Bindy Prospect**' ~5km north of GTS and associated with the Great Western Fault,
- Extended the extensive gold anomalism and the felsic volcanic host package +800m north along the **Kelly Trend** – which is now in excess of 3km in strike length,
- Intersected gold mineralisation up dip and along strike of GTRC410 at **GTS (Next)**, providing RC drill targets; and
- Defined a new zone of mineralisation at the **Jessie Prospect** south of Kelly.

The Company is highly encouraged by the initial identification of two major coherent gold mineralised zones in the early phases of the regional aircore drilling programme.

Significant saprolitic gold results from wide, 100m to 250m spaced drill traverses include:

BINDY PROSPECT

- 30m @ 0.51g/t Au (*inc. 10m @ 1.08g/t*) from 45m
- 36m @ 0.31g/t Au (*inc. 6m @ 1.16g/t EOH*) from 60m to EOH
- 6m @ 0.85g/t Au from 75m to EOH
- 40m @ 0.53g/t Au (*inc. 10m @ 0.94g/t and 10m @ 0.86g/t*) from 45m
- 10m @ 0.87g/t Au (*inc. 5m @ 1.47g/t*)
- 10m @ 0.61g/t Au (*inc. 5m @ 1.04g/t*)

KELLY TREND

- 35m @ 0.62g/t Au (*inc. 15m @ 1.01g/t*) from 55m
- 3m @ 0.76g/t Au from 105m to EOH
- 5m @ 0.94g/t Au from 100m
- 25m @ 0.20g/t Au from 15m

GTS (NEXT)

- 16m @ 0.95g/t Au (*inc. 5m @ 1.30g/t*) from 70m to EOH

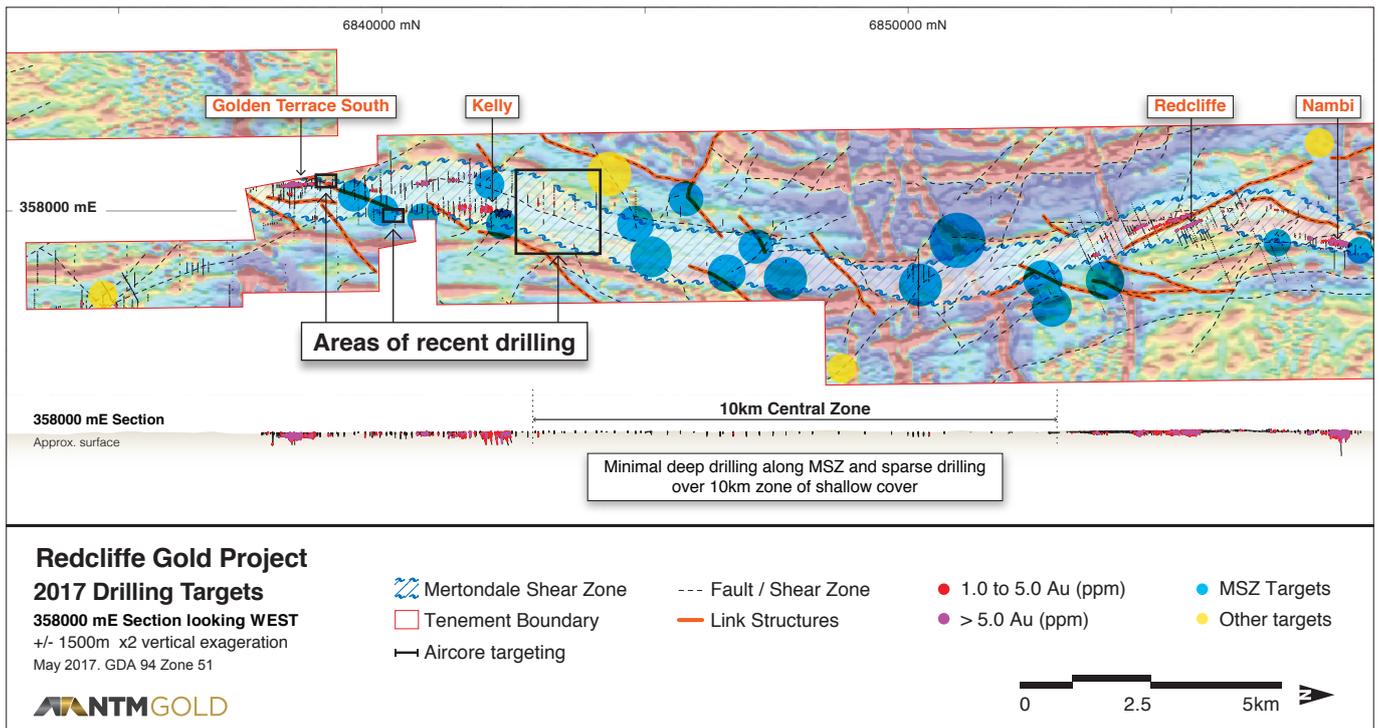


Figure 1. Redcliffe Gold Project 2017 Drilling Targets showing area of recent drilling.

All zones are open along strike and at depth, with further drilling planned. Regional exploration drilling is continuing to progress northwards within the lightly explored ‘**Central Zone**’ of the MSZ, targeting the Great Western and Mertondale Fault Zones. The drilling reported represents approximately 20% of the regional, wide spaced drilling planned to be completed within the 10km long Central Zone area.

It is estimated that the programme will take two to three months to complete, with approximately 20,000m of RC and AC drilling. Drill planning for the other prospective areas strike along the MSZ north of the Nambi Pit are also being finalised.

OVERVIEW

The drilling, which commenced in mid April and is ongoing, consisted of 61 angled aircore holes (GTAC280-341) for 5,976m. The drilling commenced in the southern part of the project area and aims to systematically test gold mineralised structures associated with the MSZ utilising broad spaced (100m to 250m spaced) drill traverses to blade refusal, usually 80 to 110m down hole. A total of 33 drill holes, over half of the 61 holes drilled, returned gold anomalism of +0.1g/t Au on the saprolitic/saprock horizon, with eight holes ending in mineralisation (EOH) at the blade refusal point.



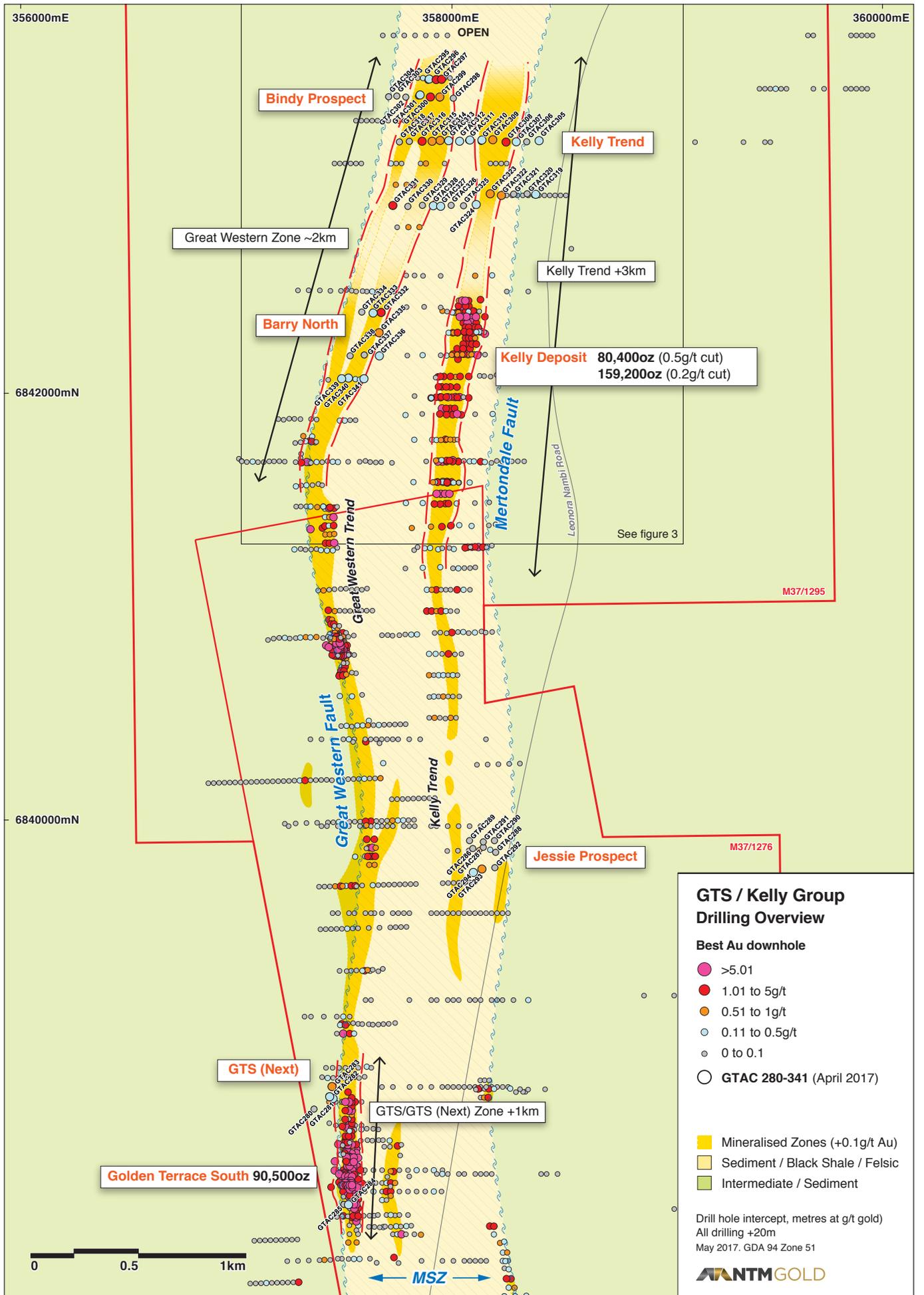


Figure 2.

BINDY PROSPECT

Historical drilling (early 1990's) at the Bindy Prospect had broadly defined saprolitic gold anomalism over some 500m of strike associated with the Great Western Fault, predominantly with set depth RAB drilling. Selected historical drilling results are presented below:

HOLE	TYPE	AREA	EAST	NORTH	AZ/DIP	DEPTH	FROM	INTERVAL (G/T AU)
RR1324	RAB	Bindy	357910	6843460	270/-60	50	42	8m @ 0.1g/t to EOH
RR1155	RAB	Bindy	357880	6843260	270/-60	50	49	1m @ 0.53g/t to EOH
RR1158	RAB	Bindy	357930	6843260	270/-60	50	43	7m @ 0.25g/t to EOH
RR1159	RAB	Bindy	357955	6843260	270/-60	50	43	7m @ 0.39g/t to EOH
RR1388	RAB	Bindy	357930	6843060	270/-60	50	48	2m @ 0.53g/t to EOH

Drilling at Bindy was completed as 100m spaced angled aircore drill lines between the historical drilling. Drilling was completed as 'top to tail' in order to provide geological coverage across strike, with hole depths ranging from 80-110m. As such, drill holes may be over 50m apart along the east-west drilling traverse. The wide spaced drilling has further defined and upgraded the saprolitic gold anomalism, which is cohesive over 100's of meters across section. Mineralisation is hosted within weathered silicified, pyritic felsic volcanics, sediments and black shales over some 500m of strike, open at depth and along strike.

Intersections of **30m @ 0.51g/t Au (inc. 10m @ 1.08g/t)** from 45m GTAC296, **36m @ 0.32g/t Au (inc. 6m @ 1.16g/t EOH)** from 60m in GTAC297, **40m @ 0.53g/t Au (inc. 10m @ 0.94g/t and 10m @ 0.85g/t)** from 45m in GTAC300, **10m @ 0.87g/t Au (inc. 5m @ 1.47g/t)** from 20m in GTAC316 and **10m @ 0.61g/t Au (inc. 5m @ 1.04g/t)** from 50m in GTAC330 were returned across four traverses. The Company sees these results as highly encouraging with follow-up drilling planned to compliment the ongoing regional programme.

To place these results in a regional context, follow-up of historical drill holes (24m @ 0.51g/t Au from 36m EOH, 30m @ 0.1g/t Au from 24m, MR928 14m @ 0.1g/t Au from 36m EOH and MR664 2m @ 0.13 Au from 48m EOH) spaced over 400m on three drill lines **led to the discovery of the 90,500oz Golden Terrace South Deposit** which is hosted within comparable lithologies to that observed at Bindy associated with the Great Western Fault.

KELLY TREND

First pass 200-250m wide spaced angled aircore drilling has been completed up to 800m north of the Kelly North deposit as part of the first pass drilling testing for gold mineralisation along the Kelly Trend. Drilling of the first broad spaced regional exploration traverses north of Kelly has extended the gold mineralisation hosted within the sheared porphyritic felsic rhyolitic volcanics, open to the north, with further drilling planned as part of the regional programme.

Drilling intersected the highly weathered, sheared felsic volcanic unit which is host to extensive gold anomalism over some 2km of strike at the Kelly Deposit (drilled to date). Depth of drilling was generally to 100-110m downhole before blade refusal was reached, resulting in a very broad spaced first pass drill spacing of 50m+ along section.

Results including **35m @ 0.62g/t Au (inc. 15m @ 1.01g/t)** from 55m in GTAC308, **5m @ 0.94g/t Au** from 100m in GHTAC321, **13m @ 0.34g/t Au (inc. 3m @ 0.76g/t EOH)** from 95m and **25m @ 0.2g/t Au** from 15m in GTAC327 over two drill traverses are comparable to the gold distribution observed in the saprolitic zone at the Kelly Deposit. Coherent gold anomalism at +0.1 ppb Au is observable across the drill traverses for several hundred meters and is associated with changes in oxidation/weathering.

Reconnaissance mapping to the north has identified felsic lithologies under shallow cover in historical drilling which extends the interpreted strike of the prospective felsic volcanic to at least 1.4 km from the Kelly Deposit. Gold anomalism is now traceable along the Kelly Trend for over 3.4km.

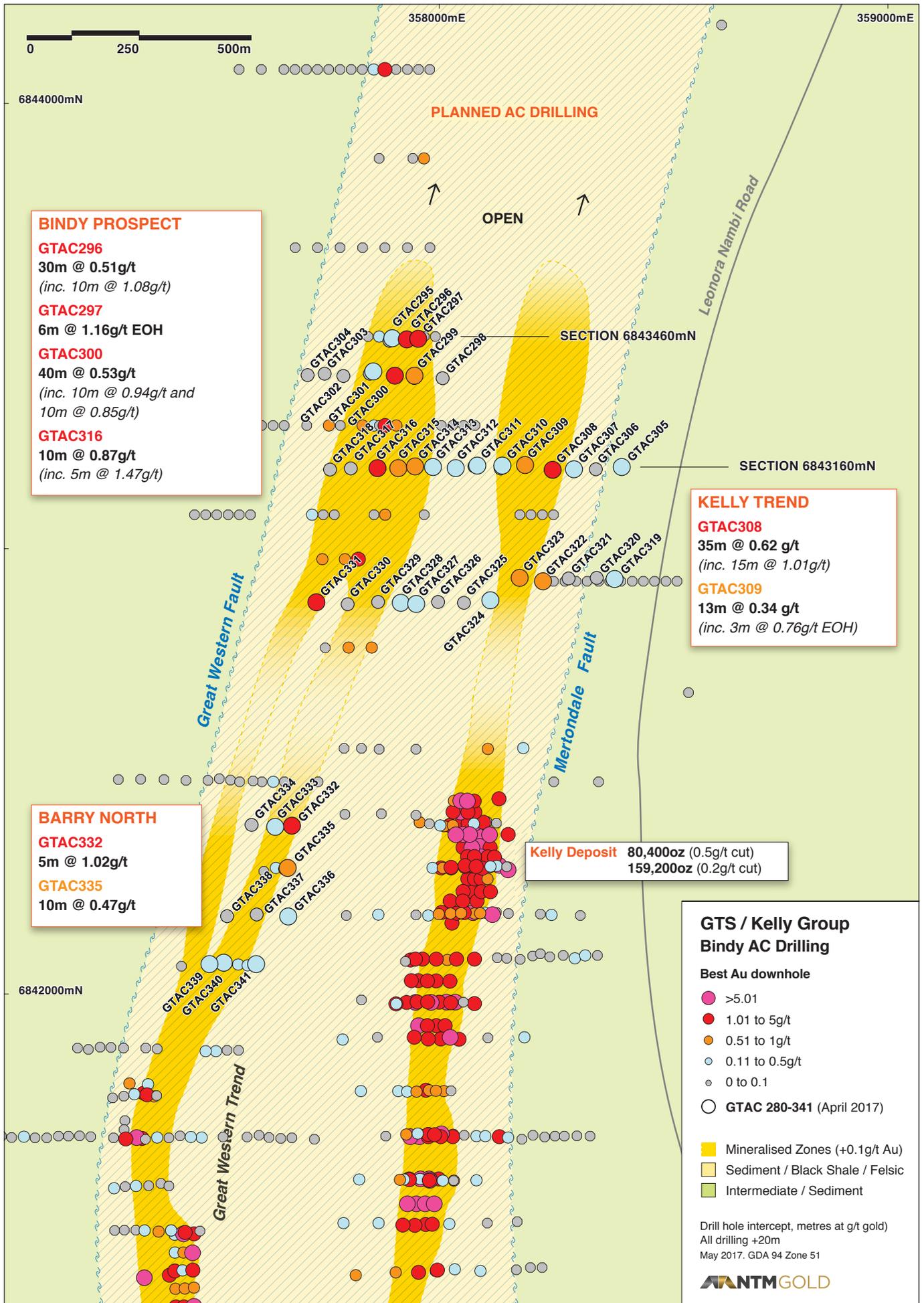
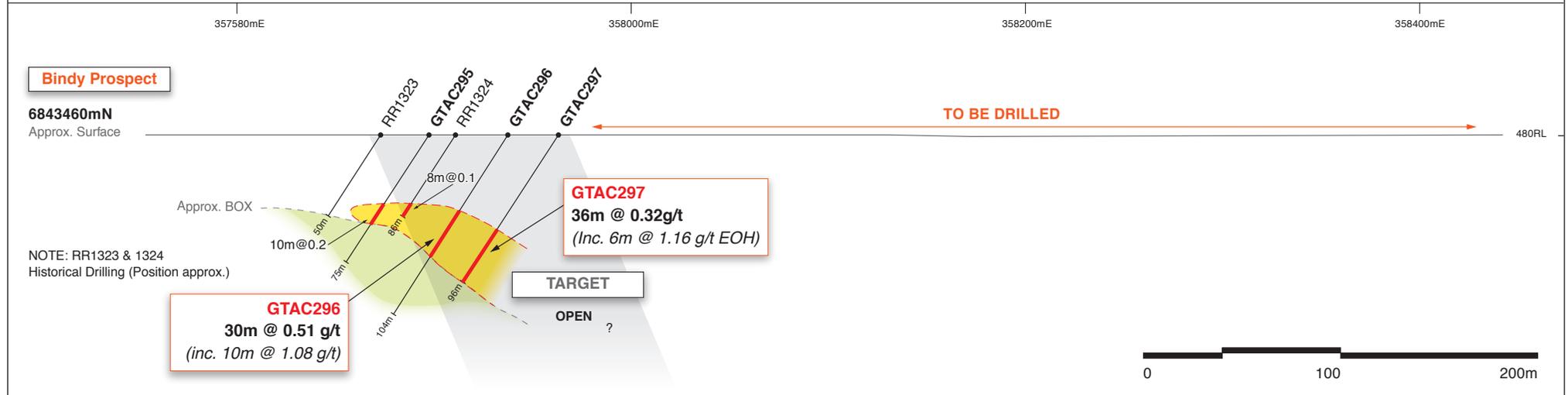
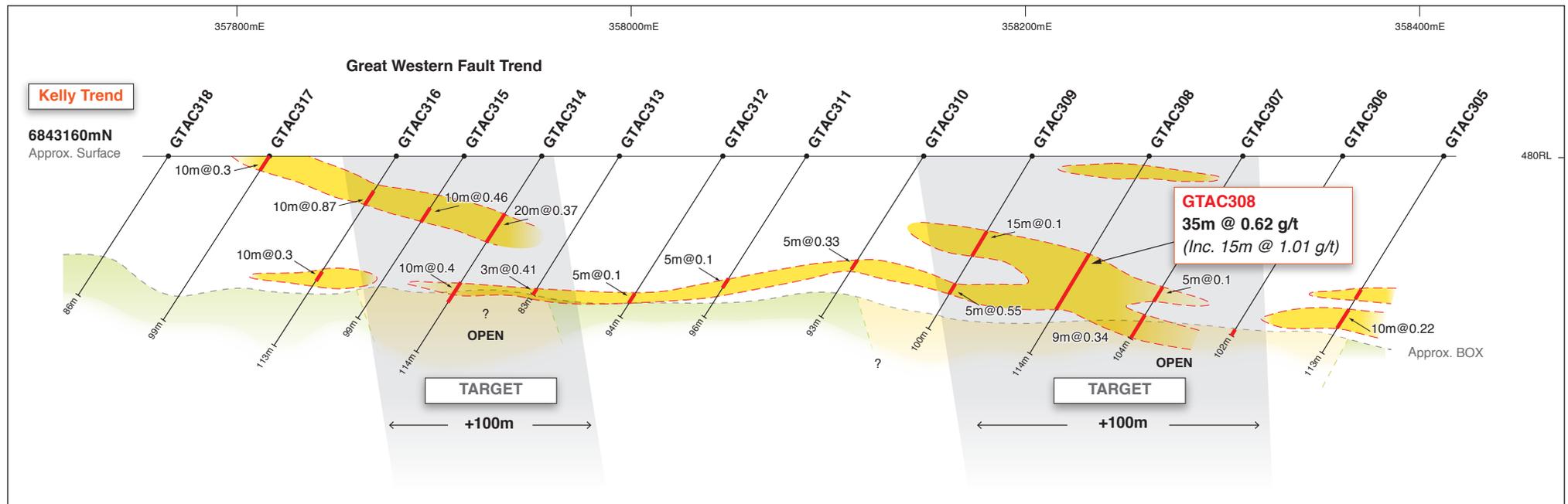


Figure 3.



RGP Regional Exploration Drilling
Schematic Sections 6843160mN & 6843460mN

Sections looking North +/-10m
Drill hole intercept, metres at g/t gold)
May 2017. GDA 94 Zone 51

- 8m@0.1 8m @ 0.1g/t
- Drill Intercept
- Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t Au)

- Felsic Schist
- Mafic Schist
- BOX = Base Of Oxidation

GTS (NEXT)

A total of three holes were completed at GTS(NEXT) to test the interpreted up-dip extend of the gold mineralisation intersected in the recently completed RC drilling programme where GTRC410 intersected **12m @ 3.40g/t Au (inc. 3m @ 7.25g/t)** from 97m (see ASX announcement 5th May 2017)

The three drill holes all encountered EOH gold mineralisation in the up-dip position over 60m of strike from 6838680mN. Results from 5m composite sampling include **16m @ 0.95g/t Au** EOH from 70m in GTAC281, **5m @ 0.49g/t Au** from 95m and 5m @ 0.41g/t EOH from 110m in GTAC282 and **15m @ 0.39g/t Au** from 45m, **11m @ 0.39g/t EOH** in GTAC283.

The mineralisation at GTS(NEXT) remains open along strike and further drilling is planned.

JESSIE PROSPECT

The Jessie Prospect is located 1.3 km south of Kelly within a predominantly mafic/sediment hosted package of rocks, and is interpreted to be slightly east of the main Kelly Trend. Historical drill results of 6m @ 0.73g/t Au from 36m and 6m @ 0.2g/t Au from 36m were followed-up with angled aircore drilling. Drill hole GTAC289, which is approximately 120m south of the historical drilling returned **10m @ 0.63g/t Au** from 30m.

The Jessie saprolitic gold mineralisation remains open at depth and to the south. Geological interpretation is ongoing.

BARRY NORTH

Drilling at Barry North was undertaken to further define historical RAB results over 400m along the Great Western Fault. Several holes assayed +0.1g/t Au, with results of **5m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 55m, in GTAC332 and **10m @ 0.47g/t Au** from 95m in GTAC334, and further drilling along the Barry North trend is planned.

The broad spaced, regional aircore drilling programme is continuing and it is estimated that the programme will take 2-3 months to complete, with approximately 20,000m of RC and AC drilling proposed as part of the Ausdrill Equity Arrangement (see ASX announcement, December 2016). The Company is highly encouraged by the initial results and will release further results to the market as they become available.



Rodney Foster, CEO

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.

Drill Hole Summary Table

HOLE	Area	East	North	Azi/dip	Depth(m)	From(m)	Interval (g/t Au)
GTAC281	GTS(NEXT)	357450	6838676	090/-60	86	70	16m @ 0.95 EOH
						75	5m @ 1.30
GTAC282	GTS(NEXT)	357432	6838698	090/-60	115	80	10m @ 0.12
						95	5m @ 0.49
						110	5m @ 0.41 EOH
GTAC283	GTS(NEXT)	357444	6838733	090/-60	111	45	15m @ 0.39
						100	11m @ 0.39 EOH
GTAC293	JESSIE	358148	6839754	270/-60	75	30	10m @ 0.63
GTAC295	BINDY	357898	6843448	270/-60	74	60	10m @ 0.2
GTAC296	BINDY	358937	6843450	270/-60	104	45	30m @ 0.51
					<i>inc.</i>	60	10m @ 1.08
						85	5m @ 0.74
GTAC297	BINDY	357961	6843455	270/-60	96	60	36m @ 0.32 EOH
					<i>inc.</i>	60	6m @ 1.16 EOH
GTAC299	BINDY	357953	6843365	270/-60	81	40	10m @ 0.2
						75	6m @ 0.85 EOH
GTAC300	BINDY				101	45	40m @ 0.53
					<i>inc.</i>	55	10m @ 0.94
						70	10m @ 0.85
GTAC305	KELLY	358416	6843165	270/-60	113	80	5m @0.43
						90	10m @ 0.22
GTAC307	KELLY	358311	6843157	270/-60	104	70	5m @ 0.11
						95	9m @ 0.34 EOH
GTAC308	KELLY	358263	6843158	270/-60	114	0	10m @ 0.2
						55	35m @ 0.62
					<i>inc.</i>	65	15m @ 1.01
GTAC309	KELLY	358200	6843168	270/-60	100	45	15m @ 0.14
						75	5m @ 0.55
GTAC310	KELLY	358146	6843162	270/-60	93	60	5m @ 0.33
GTAC311	KELLY	358088	6843166	270/-60	96	75	5m @ 0.11
GTAC312	KELLY	358049	6843162	270/-60	94	85	5m @ 0.13
GTAC313	KELLY	357994	6843162	270/-60	83	80	5m @ 0.41
GTAC314	BINDY	357956	6843165	270/-60	114	30	20m @ 0.37
						80	15m @ 0.15
GTAC315	BINDY	357916	6843162	270/-60	99	30	10m @ 0.46
GTAC316	BINDY	357870	6843162	270/-60	113	20	10m @ 0.87
					<i>inc.</i>	20	5m @ 1.47
						70	5m @ 0.44
						105	5m @ 0.20
GTAC317	BINDY	357811	6843162	270/-60	99	0	10m @ 0.30
GTAC319	KELLY	358401	6842910	270/-60	97	50	5m @ 0.13

GTAC322	KELLY	358242	6842910	270/-60	116	100	5m @ 0.94
GTAC323	KELLY	358189	6842915	270/-60	108	70	15m @ 0.33
						95	13m @ 0.34
					<i>inc.</i>	108	3m @ 0.76 EOH
GTAC324	KELLY	358123	6842867	270/-60	114	15	25m @ 0.2
GTAC328	BINDY	357919	6842863	270/-60	113	40	10m @ 0.26
						70	5m @ 0.36
GTAC328	BINDY	357872	6842862	270/-60	122	80	5m @ 0.13
GTAC331	BINDY	357734	6842861	270/-60	90	50	10m @ 0.61
					<i>inc.</i>	55	5m @ 1.04
GTAC332	BARRY NTH	357680	6842360	270/-60	120	55	5m @ 1.02
						85	4m @ 0.26
GTAC333	BARRY NTH	357643	6842360	270/-60	120	50	5m @ 0.1
						70	5m @ 0.13
GTAC335	BARRY NTH	357671	6842264	270/-60	129	95	10m @ 0.47
GTAC336	BARRY NTH	357671	6842161	270/-60	102	31	15m @ 0.1
GTAC339	BARRY NTH	357497	6842048	270/-60	114	40	5m @ 0.23
GTAC340	BARRY NTH	357525	6842052	270/-60	99	55	5m @ 0.19
GTAC341	BARRY NTH	357601	6842052	270/-60	80	40	5m @ 0.2

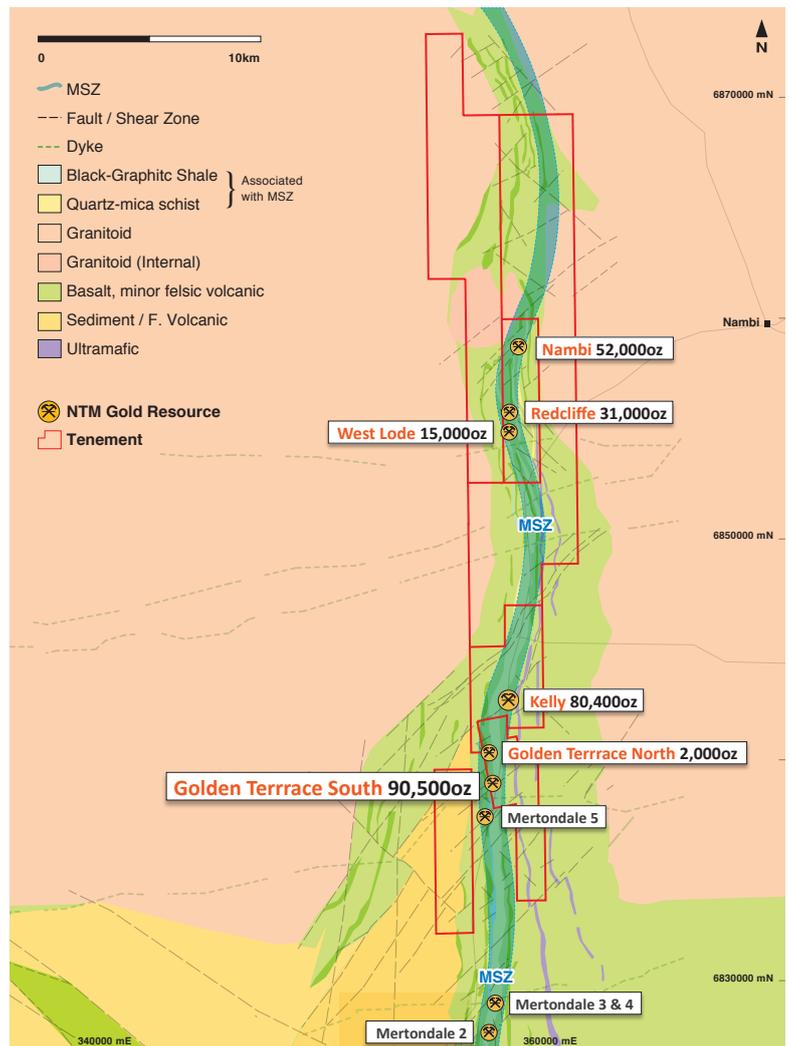
Figures have been rounded. Sample intervals calculated @ > 0.1g/t with generally maximum of 1 sample internal dilution.

Redcliffe Gold Project Overview

The Company's 100% owned Redcliffe Gold Project is located 40km northeast of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. The Redcliffe Gold Project covers a contiguous area of approximately 160 km².

Exploration completed at the Redcliffe Gold Project has resulted in the discovery of a number of new resources and advanced prospects including Golden Terrace South (GTS), Kelly, Golden Terrace North and Golden Spear. These, combined with resources located beneath previously mined open pits (Nambi, Redcliffe/West lode, Mesa) comprise the current gold Resource Estimate (JORC 2004).

The Redcliffe Gold Project resource estimate stands at **278,100oz** (5.48Mt @ 1.57g/t Au) in both the Indicated (0.969Mt @ 2.7g/t Au) and Inferred (4.512Mt @ 1.33g/t Au) categories. It comprises of eight (8) gold deposits. Resources estimations were carried out by independent consultants as detailed on page 10.



Redcliffe Gold Project location plan and regional geology.

Resource Estimate Consultants:

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)

Current Resource Estimate

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	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	560,000	1.70	31,000
West Lode				373,000	1.20	15,000	373,000	1.20	15,000
Mesa				95,500	1.50	5,000	95,500	1.50	5,000
GTN				64,000	1.53	3,200	64,000	1.53	3,200
Golden Spear				26,000	1.60	1,000	26,000	1.60	1,000
Kelly				2,412,000	1.04	80,400	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.

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	Au (g/t)	Oz	T	Au (g/t)	Oz	T	Au (g/t)	Oz
Kelly				7,870,000	0.62	159,200	7,870,000	0.62	159,200

Note – Kelly Resource re-calculated at >0.2 g/t Au cut., Figures have been rounded.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – RC drilling

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	The sampling has been carried out using Aircore drilling (AC). A total of 61 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 5976m of AC at depths ranging from 70 to 120m. Holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 090° and 270°. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The drill holes were located by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	<i>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.</i>	AC holes were drilled with a 3.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone into buckets and placed on the ground as 1m samples, generally in rows of 10. Samples are collected with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples, or variable samples at EOH. The 2-3 kg composite samples were dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Inclined aircore drilling was completed by Raglan Drilling based in Kalgoorlie.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water was encountered in some holes. Samplerecoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each hole to minimize contamination.
	<i>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.</i>	There is no observed relationship between recovery and grade in the AC drilling.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All holes were geologically logged by NTM geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging of AC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and EOH samples stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	NA
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	AC composite samples, 1m individual samples and EOH samples were collected using a scoop. Samples are recorded as dry, wet or damp. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which single meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75µm, 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.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	AC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or blanks 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.
	<i>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.</i>	Compositing of samples involves collection of representative scoop from within the single sample meter pile. Samples weigh 2-3kg prior to pulverisation.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	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.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	<i>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.</i>	For 5m composite AC sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted regularly within the sample sequence. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. All assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant results were checked by the CEO and NTM Geologists.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically at the Leonroa Field office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	Hole locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using hand held compass.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	AC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known mineralized structures along the MSZ. One sample was collected for every 5 metres (maximum) drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	<i>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.</i>	The drilling is part of a first pass wide spaced regional exploration programme, and is not suitable for Resource estimation purposes.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Composite samples were submitted in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<i>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.</i>	The AC drilling occurred within tenements M37/1276 and M37/1295 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Pty Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements subject to this report are in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined mineralised trends in some areas of the MSZ to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The gold mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc. black shale) and minor mafic rocks. A schistose fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with quartz-carbonate-sulphide-mica veins and alteration. Alteration intensity and quartz-sulphide (pyrite) abundance are controls to mineralisation in the primary zone. Depth of oxidation is generally 90-100m down hole.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	<i>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.</i>	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	Due to the wide spacing of the AC drilling, the geometry of the mineralization is not known, but inferred to be broadly similar to known mineralized zones within the MSZ further south. 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	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported. All samples over 0.1 g/t Au are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Further drill testing is planned, as described in this announcement. Location of drilling is still to be determined.

Appendix 1

Drill Coordinate List

HOLE	TYPE	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH
GTAC280	AC	357363	6838627	483	88
GTAC281	AC	357450	6838676	484	86
GTAC282	AC	357432	6838688	501	115
GTAC283	AC	357444	6838733	487	111
GTAC284	AC	357520	6838180	488	87
GTAC285	AC	357502	6838180	488	63
GTAC286	AC	358105	6839848	504	75
GTAC287	AC	358154	6839854	491	58
GTAC288	AC	358212	6839830	503	105
GTAC289	AC	358090	6839885	487	84
GTAC290	AC	358206	6839885	489	111
GTAC291	AC	358154	6839879	493	98
GTAC292	AC	358208	6839758	482	98
GTAC293	AC	358148	6839754	487	75
GTAC294	AC	358108	6839739	490	63
GTAC295	AC	357898	6843448	514	74
GTAC296	AC	357936	6843450	514	104
GTAC297	AC	357961	6843455	513	96
GTAC298	AC	358017	6843364	512	110
GTAC299	AC	357953	6843365	513	81
GTAC300	AC	357911	6843370	518	101
GTAC301	AC	357854	6843374	512	79
GTAC302	AC	357795	6843369	515	84
GTAC303	AC	357753	6843374	513	54
GTAC304	AC	357715	6843371	513	47
GTAC305	AC	358416	6843165	505	113
GTAC306	AC	358359	6843160	507	102
GTAC307	AC	358311	6843157	513	104
GTAC308	AC	358263	6843158	525	114
GTAC309	AC	358200	6843168	510	100
GTAC310	AC	358146	6843162	507	93
GTAC311	AC	358088	6843166	512	96
GTAC312	AC	358049	6843162	511	94
GTAC313	AC	357994	6843168	513	83
GTAC314	AC	357956	6843165	510	114
GTAC315	AC	357916	6843162	514	99
GTAC316	AC	357870	6843162	513	113
GTAC317	AC	357811	6843162	514	99
GTAC318	AC	357765	6843159	516	86
GTAC319	AC	358401	6842913	512	97
GTAC320	AC	358361	6842916	512	96
GTAC321	AC	358298	6842915	513	111
GTAC322	AC	358242	6842910	508	116
GTAC323	AC	358189	6842915	511	108
GTAC324	AC	358123	6842867	511	114
GTAC325	AC	358064	6842860	510	127
GTAC326	AC	358006	6842862	513	99
GTAC327	AC	357958	6842859	513	90
GTAC328	AC	357919	6842863	514	113
GTAC329	AC	357872	6842862	515	122
GTAC330	AC	357804	6842857	517	99
GTAC331	AC	357734	6842861	518	90
GTAC332	AC	357680	6842360	518	120
GTAC333	AC	357643	6842357	508	120
GTAC334	AC	357589	6842362	511	123
GTAC335	AC	357671	6842264	513	129
GTAC336	AC	357671	6842161	516	102
GTAC337	AC	357600	6842161	513	90
GTAC338	AC	357534	6842157	514	60
GTAC339	AC	357497	6842048	507	114
GTAC340	AC	357525	6842052	510	99
GTAC341	AC	357601	6842052	507	80