NTM GOLD
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HIGH GRADE ZONES CONTINUE AS CONFIRMED BY DIAMOND DRILLING AT GOLDEN TERRACE SOUTH

The Company is pleased to announce the results from the recently completed Diamond Core drilling programme at the Golden Terrace South Deposit ("GTS") within the Redcliffe Gold Project.

Highlights

- A total of five (5) inclined holes for 589m of mud rotary and/or diamond core drilling tails below previous RC drilling were completed to target continuations of the high grade mineralisation at depth.

  Higher grade gold intersections include:

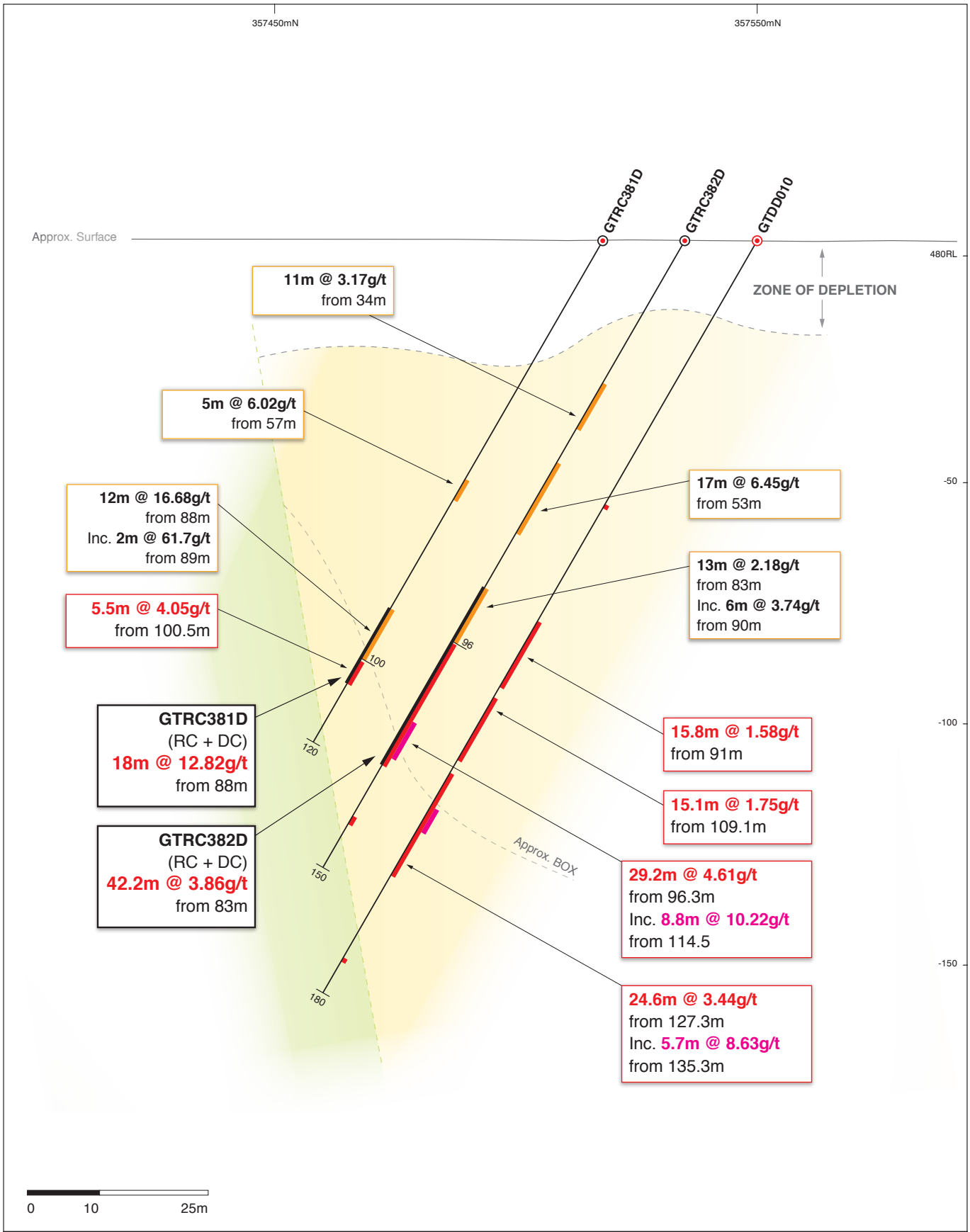
29.2m	**@**	**4.61g/t**	
8.8m	**@**	**10.22g/t**	
2m	**@**	**42.9g/t**	*Inc. 1m @ 83.5g/t*
24.6m	**@**	**3.25g/t**	
5.7m	**@**	**8.63g/t**	
2m	**@**	**10.15g/t**	
19m	**@**	**2.71g/t**	*Inc. 1m @ 10.4g/t and 2m @ 7.16g/t*
5.5m	**@**	**4.05g/t**	

- High grade mineralisation at GTS remains open at depth and along strike, with coherent intervals of gold mineralisation now intersected beneath conceptual pit designs.

- A single hole (GTDD009) drilled over 100m north of main high grade zone at GTS returned significant results giving confidence that continuation and repetitions of mineralisation occur along strike within the Mertondale Shear Zone

- Detailed structural logging by Independent Consultant provides critical information to controls to gold mineralisation, both locally and in a regional context, allowing refinement of targets for upcoming regional drilling campaigns.

Note: All drilling orientated -60°/270° . Intervals are down hole widths*. Recoveries in GTRC382D from 96.3-100.9m were noted as poor.



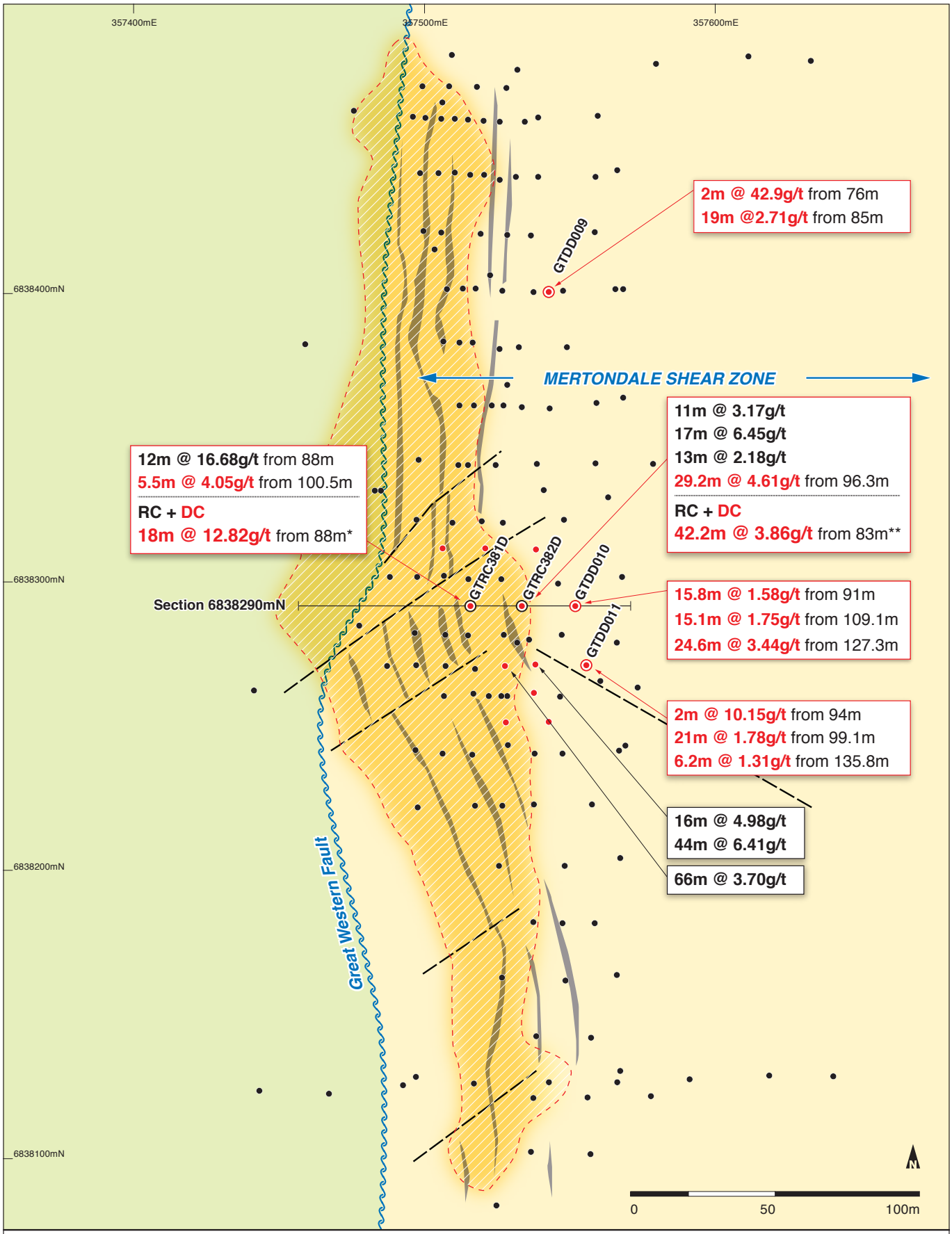
Golden Terrace South

Schematic Section 6838290mN

Section looking North +/-10m
Drill hole intercept, metres at g/t gold)
November 2016. GDA 94 Zone 51

RC Intercept (+0.5g/t) July 2016
DC Intercept (+0.5g/t) Nov 2016
RC Pre-Collar Depth

Sediment / Black Shale / Felsic
Intermediate / Sediment
BOX = Base Of Oxidation



Golden Terrace South
Deposit Plan

November 2016 GDA 94 Zone 51

DDH Hole
DDH 'Tail'
RC Drilling (July 2016)
Previous Drilling
Mineralised Envelope (+0.1g/t)
(Projected to surface)
Great Western Fault
Fault
Sediment / Black Shale / Felsic
Intermediate / Sediment
Black Shale

*0.5m variance in GTRC381 RC depth
**0.3m variance in GTRC382 RC depth

Two diamond core 'tails' were drilled from existing RC holes which ended in mineralisation; GTRC381 and GTRC382 (see ASX announcement, July 2016);

GTRC381: 12m @ 16.68g/t from 88 to 100m (EOH)

GTRC382: 13m @ 2.18g/t from 83 to 96m (EOH)

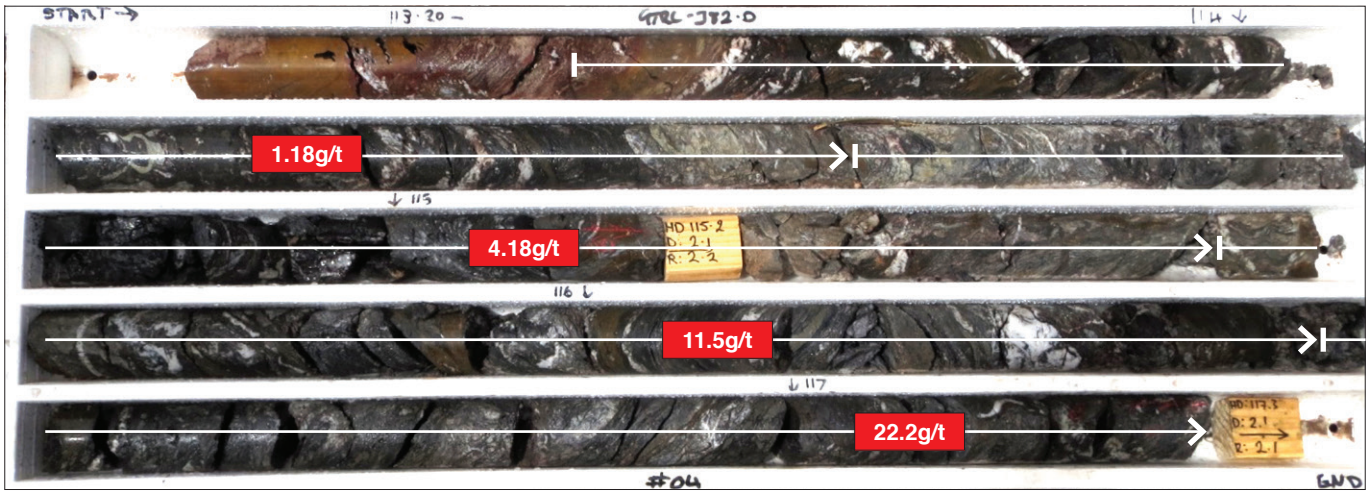
Both mineralised zones were extended with the diamond drilling, most notably in GTRC382D where 29.2m @ 4.61 g/t from 96.3m was recorded. This zone included a high grade interval of 8.8m @ 10.22 g/t from 114.5m and increases the mineralised interval to 42.2m when combined with the RC mineralised interval (see below).

GTRC382D: RC intercept: **13m @ 2.18g/t**

+

DDH intercept: **29.4m @ 4.61g/t**

= 42.2m @ 3.86g/t from 83 to 125.5m (0.3m variance in RC hole depth)



GTRC382D: 113.2 to 117.3m. Part of 8.8m @ 10.22g/t from within 29.2m @ 4.61g/t (96.3 to 125.5m)

Drill hole GTRC381D recorded a result of 5.5m @ 4.05g/t from 100.5m increasing the mineralised interval to 18m when combined with the RC mineralised interval.

GTRC381D: RC intercept: **12.5m @ 16.68g/t**

+

DDH intercept: **5.5m @ 4.05g/t**

= 18m @ 12.82g/t from 88 to 106m (0.5m variance in RC hole depth)

Hole GTD010 drilled behind GTRC382D (see cross section 6838290mN) also intersected significant mineralisation with an interval of 24.6m @ 3.25 g/t from 127.3m (Inc. 5.7m @ 8.63 g/t from 135.3m) recorded. This high grade zone remains open at depth.

A single hole, GTDD009, located 110m north of the main high grade zone at GTS, was drilled to confirm the presence of an interpreted potential second high grade zone. Two encouraging intercepts including 2m @ 42.9 g/t (Inc. 1m @ 83.5 g/t) from 76m and 19m @ 2.71 g/t from 85m were intersected. This zone has only been lightly drilled below 80-100m and further drilling is planned.

The Company is highly encouraged at the apparent repetition of plunging mineralised zones associated the Great Western Fault in favourable structural settings, and has identified other priority targets proximal to GTS and along the 30km of prospective strike of the Mertondale Shear Zone.

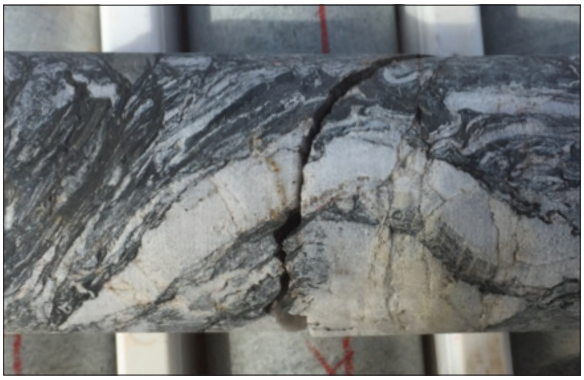
GTS - Drill Hole Intercept Summary

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)
GTDD009	76	78	**2m @ 42.9 g/t**
Inc.	76	77	**1m @ 83.5 g/t**
	85	104	**19m @ 2.71 g/t**
Inc.	90	91	1m @ 10.4 g/t
	101	103	2m @ 7.16 g/t
GTRC381D	100.5	106	**5.5m @ 4.05 g/t**
GTDD011	85	89	4m @ 2.4 g/t
	94	96	**2m @ 10.15 g/t**
	99.1	120.5	**21.4m @ 1.78 g/t**
	135.8	142	6.2m@ 1.31 g/t
	144	147	3m @ 1.22 g/t
	167.9	169.9	2m @ 1.61 g/t
GTRC382D	96.3	125.5	**29.2m@ 4.61 g/t**
Inc.	114.5	123.3	**8.8m @ 10.22 g/t**
	137.5	139.5	2.5m @ 3.0 g/t
GTDD010	91	106.8	**15.8m @ 1.58 g/t**
	109.2	124.3	**15.1m @ 1.74 g/t**
	127.3	151.9	**24.6m @ 3.25 g/t**
Inc.	135.3	141	5.7m @ 8.63 g/t
	172	174.1	1.1m @ 1.1 g/t

A package of oxidised to fresh, highly sheared and folded sediment/black shale, felsic volcanic, tuff and volcanoclastic rocks, variably mineralised were intersected. Gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz-pyrite veins and breccia zones associated with silica-hematite-paragonite-carbonate-pyrite alteration. Sulphide abundance ranges from 5-15%, mainly disseminated and veinlet pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

Detailed structural logging of the GTS core by an Independent Consultant has provided valuable information to the controls of the gold mineralisation at GTS. Key findings were:

- The structural architecture of GTS (and other areas) is dominated by the ~N-S trending sub-vertical to steeply E- & W-dipping $S_{0/1}$ foliation – this is a composite fabric comprising a transposed lithological layering and a variable intensity (moderate to intense/mylonitic) schistosity. This was developed principally in D1 and D2 deformations. The foliation is often accompanied by a variable intensity mineral lineation.
- The $S_{0/1}$ fabric has been modified by E-W compression, with a strong flattening to dominantly high-angle reverse simple shear component.
- $S_{0/1}$ is locally folded by F3 (and possible F4) asymmetric folds on cm to 10's metres scale. Fold axes are typically moderate to steeply plunging.
- GTS lithologies show a strong sub-vertical to steeply-dipping $S_{0/1}$ in drillcore, with localised asymmetric folds – the latter are often observed as zones of foliation with a shallow angle to the core axis (hinge and short limbs of the folds).



GTRC382D: Asymmetric Folding

The findings of this work will allow deeper drilling to be planned to target interpreted plunge positions of high grade zones and will also be incorporated into a major regional targeting exercise aimed at augmenting and further defining/prioritising known structural zones and shallow drill targets.

Data entry is being finalised prior to an updated Project Resource Estimate being commissioned by an Independent Consultant.

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 km2 of tenure.

The company currently has a resource inventory 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)

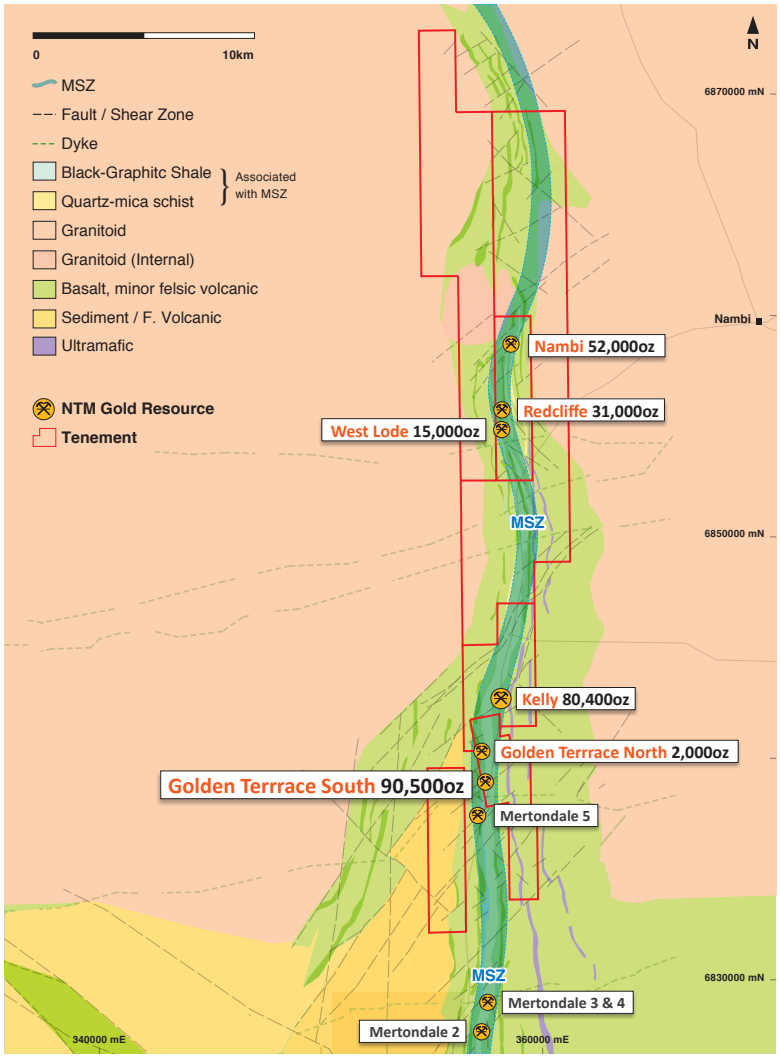
West Lode – Coffey Mining (Perth, 2008)

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.

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.

GTS - Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DIP/AZI	Depth (m)	Comments
GTRC381D	357518	6838290	-60/270	100-120	Extend GTRC381
GTRC382D	357535	6838290	-60/270	96-144	Extend GTRC382
GTDD009	357541	6838400	-60/270	145.1	Mud Rotary to 70m
GTDD010	357550	6838290	-60/270	180	Mud Rotary to 62m
GTDD011	357555	6838270	-60/270	200	Mud Rotary to 62m

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report – GTS 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 Diamond core drilling (DC). A total of 5 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 194m of mud rotary, and 395m of DC, at depths ranging from of 120 to 200m. The holes were drilled at -60 degrees at azimuth of approximately 270o. Sample quality was high with some core sample loss at the start of coring (from existing pre-collar; GTRC 382D) and in other minor intervals. DC recovery was generally good. Mud Rotary drilling was not sampled.
	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 NTM Gold Ltd 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.*	DC samples were collected from NQ2 or HQ3 diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Core sampled generally on a 0.5 to 1m basis or to geological contacts, collected as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. 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 Diamond Coring drilling rig, operated by Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd from Kalgoorlie was used to collect the samples. Both NQ2 and HQ3 core was drilled. Two DC 'tails' of 20m and 44m lengths were completed (see body of text) from pre-existing RC drill holes. Other holes were completed from surface using mud rotary and then DC. Core was oriented using down hole spear technique.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recoveries were checked against core blocks when marking up core on 1m intervals and also in geotechnical work. Any core loss was noted in the logs. Core recovery was generally good, except at the start of DC 'tails' from pre-existing RC holes (GTRC382) and in other minor intervals.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.5m to generally 1m basis or to geological contacts. Collected as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant. Sample recoveries were noted on log sheets and/or sample cut sheets.
	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.	Core recovery was generally good. Poor recoveries were noted from 96.3-100.9m & 123.3-125.2m in GTRC382D, and 121-123m in GTDD010, and in other minor intervals. Recoveries were noted on geological logs/ sampling sheets and entered into the database
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.*	DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of DC records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core is annotated, photographed (wet and dry) and the core trays stored on 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.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blade core saw and ½ core collected for assay on a 0.5m to 1m basis, generally to geological contacts.
	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.	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.	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls; 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.
	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.	Core collected as 1/2 core or 50% of material collected from interval if material unconsolidated. The samples generally 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 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. 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.
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 NTM 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.	Due to varying assay interval widths, the results quoted have been weight averaged.

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.*	Hole 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 the rod string.
	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 3m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was designed to intersect interpreted primary mineralisation at depth beneath oxide mineralisation targets. No grid based drilling was undertaken.
	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 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 DC drilling occurred within tenement M37/1276 which is held 100% by NTM GOLDPty 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 tenements subject to this report are 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 GTS has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the GTS 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 GTS 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	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *• easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *• dip and azimuth of the hole* *• down hole length and interception depth* *• hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
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 east 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 and summary statistics for the elements reported.

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 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 at depth.