BINDY RESAMPLES CONFIRM HIGH GRADES WITHIN LARGE SYSTEM

SUMMARY

- One-metre resamples from 2018 Bindy RC drilling confirm higher grades within large mineralised system
- Drilling has confirmed gold mineralisation over +800m strike to date
- Better resamples include:

  12m @ 3.19 g/t Au (*Incl.* **5m @ 6.44 g/t Au)**

  13m @ 2.75 g/t Au (*Incl.* **2m @ 12.65 g/t Au)**

  1m @ 48.6 g/t Au

  6m @ 3.27 g/t Au (*Incl.* **4m @ 4.25 g/t Au)**

- Bindy remains open at depth and along strike
- Results to be used in maiden Bindy resource estimate

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the one-metre resample results from the recent infill RC drilling at the Bindy prospect, located within the Redcliffe Project near Leonora, Western Australia.

NTM recently completed 20 RC holes for 3,685m at Bindy. The holes were drilled on 50m infill traverses between the original 2017 drilling, which was on 100m spaced lines. The five-metre composite samples from the 2018 drilling (ASX release 4 April 18) confirmed broad thicknesses of mineralisation that contain higher-grade shoots in a large system. NTM has now received the one-metre resamples which has given better clarity into the grade distribution of Bindy and improved the geological understanding of the deposit.

The one-metre resamples have confirmed the large and coherent nature of the Bindy mineralised system, as well as the potential to host higher-grade zones of substance. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, presenting follow-up drill targets for future programmes. Most notably, a 350m gap where no RC drilling has been completed. Notable intersections include (all 1m samples):

12m @ 3.19 g/t Au (*Incl.* **5m @ 6.44 g/t Au)**

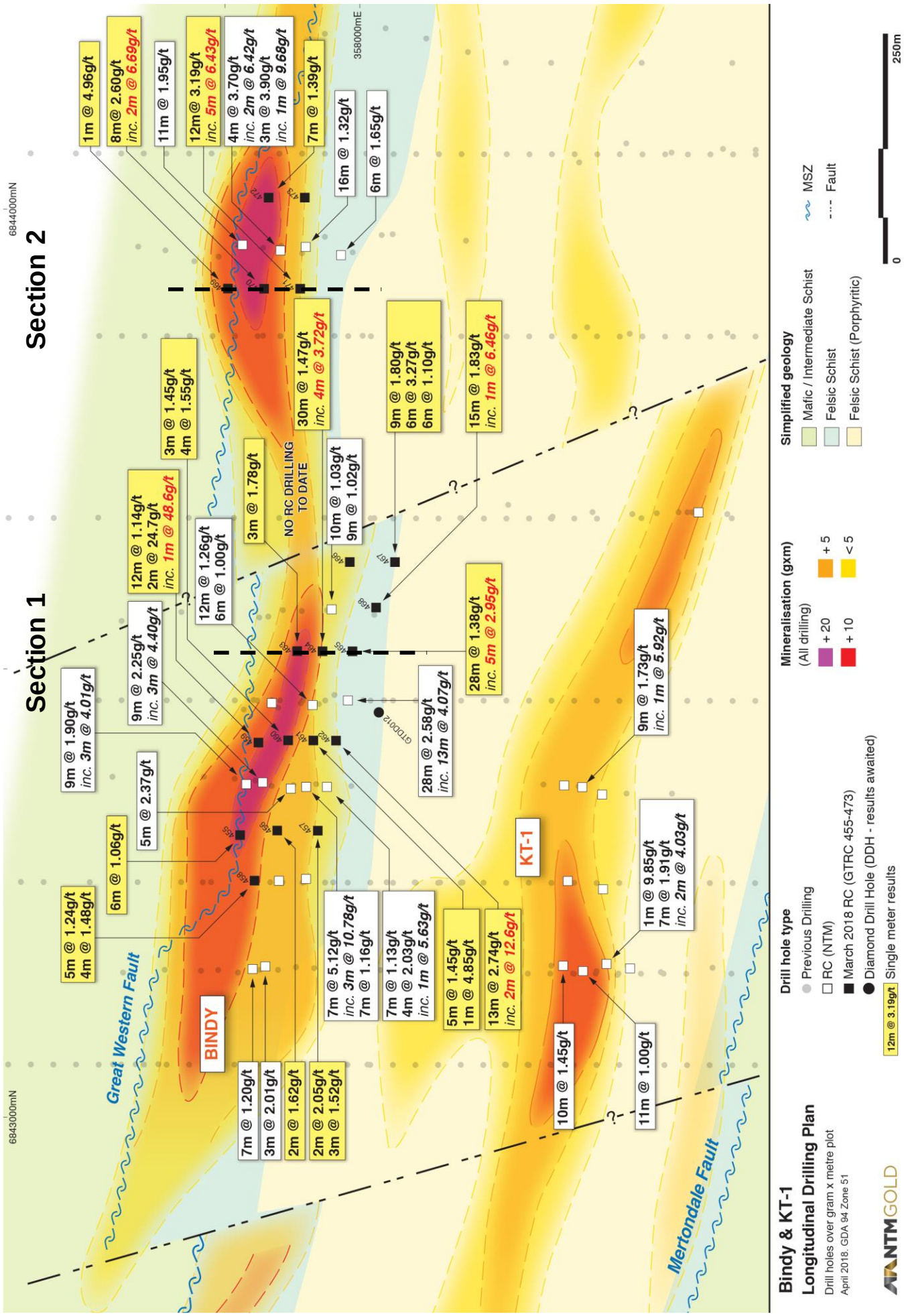
13m @ 2.75 g/t Au (*Incl.* **2m @ 12.65 g/t Au)**

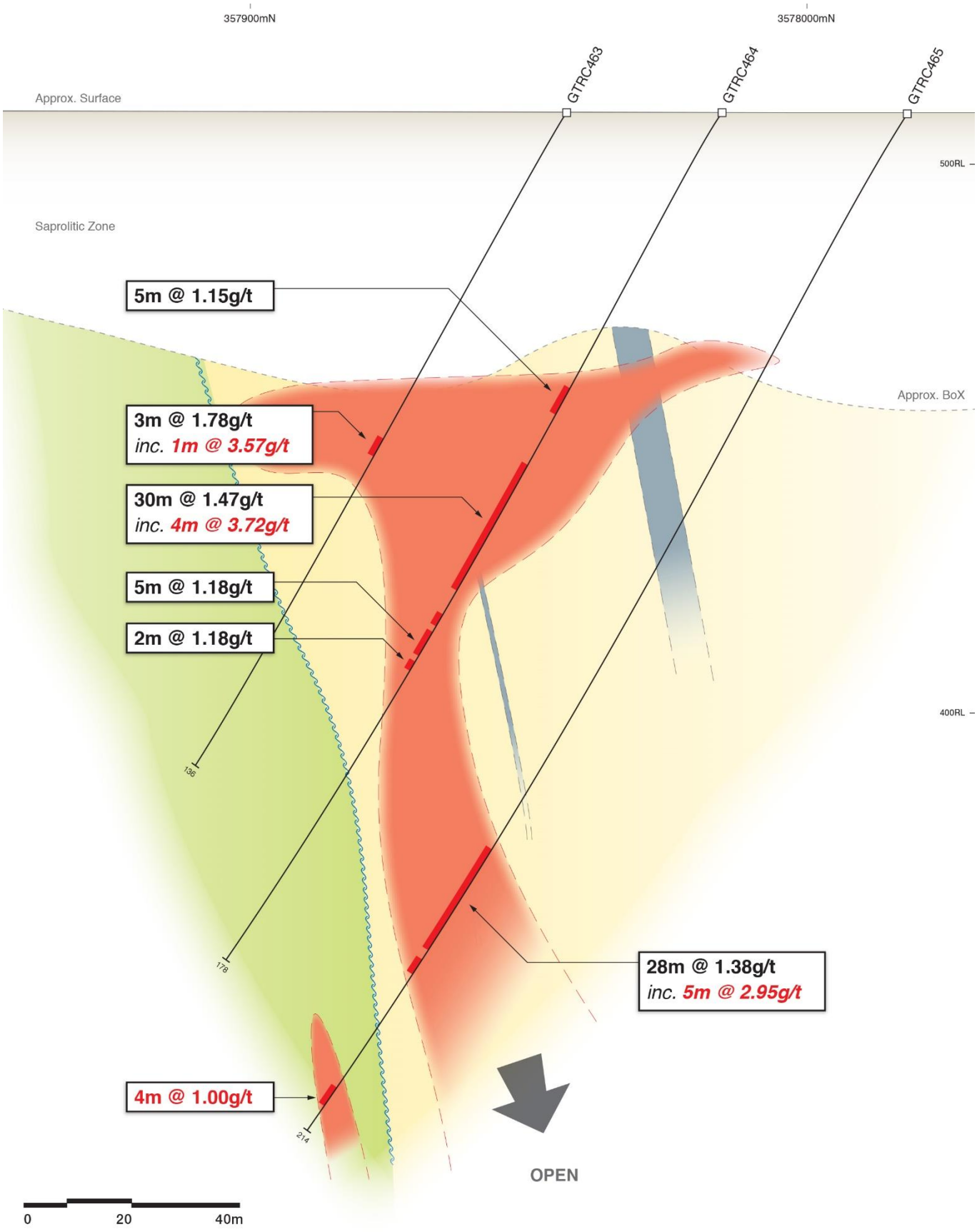
1m @ 48.6 g/t Au

6m @ 3.27 g/t Au (*Incl.* **4m @ 4.25 g/t)**

30m @ 1.48 g/t Au (*Incl.* **4m @ 3.72 g/t Au)**

8m @ 2.60 g/t Au (*Incl.* **2m @ 6.69 g/t Au)**


Section 1
Section 2
6844000mN
6843000mN
358000mE
Great Western Fault
Mertondale Fault
BINDY
KT-1
NO RC DRILLING TO DATE
1m @ 4.96g/t
8m@ 2.60g/t inc. 2m @ 6.69g/t
11m @ 1.95g/t
12m@ 3.19g/t inc. 5m @ 6.43g/t
4m @ 3.70g/t inc. 2m @ 6.42g/t
3m @ 3.90g/t inc. 1m @ 9.68g/t
7m @ 1.39g/t
16m @ 1.32g/t
6m @ 1.65g/t
3m @ 1.45g/t
4m @ 1.55g/t
30m @ 1.47g/t inc. 4m @ 3.72g/t
9m @ 1.80g/t
6m @ 3.27g/t
6m @ 1.10g/t
15m @ 1.83g/t inc. 1m @ 6.46g/t
12m @ 1.14g/t
2m @ 24.7g/t inc. 1m @ 48.6g/t
3m @ 1.78g/t
12m @ 1.26g/t
6m @ 1.00g/t
10m @ 1.03g/t
9m @ 1.02g/t
28m @ 1.38g/t inc. 5m @ 2.95g/t
9m @ 2.25g/t inc. 3m @ 4.40g/t
28m @ 2.58g/t inc. 13m @ 4.07g/t
9m @ 1.90g/t inc. 3m @ 4.01g/t
5m @ 2.37g/t
6m @ 1.06g/t
5m @ 1.24g/t
4m @ 1.48g/t
7m @ 5.12g/t inc. 3m @ 10.78g/t
7m @ 1.16g/t
7m @ 1.13g/t
4m @ 2.03g/t inc. 1m @ 5.63g/t
5m @ 1.45g/t
1m @ 4.85g/t
13m @ 2.74g/t inc. 2m @ 12.6g/t
9m @ 1.73g/t inc. 1m @ 5.92g/t
1m @ 9.85g/t
7m @ 1.91g/t inc. 2m @ 4.03g/t
10m @ 1.45g/t
11m @ 1.00g/t
7m @ 1.20g/t
3m @ 2.01g/t
2m @ 1.62g/t
2m @ 2.05g/t
3m @ 1.52g/t
Simplified geology
Mafic / Intermediate Schist
Felsic Schist
Felsic Schist (Porphyritic)
MSZ
Fault
Mineralisation (gxm)
(All drilling)
+ 20
+ 10
+ 5
< 5
Drill hole type
Previous Drilling
RC (NTM)
March 2018 RC (GTRC 455-473)
Diamond Drill Hole (DDH - results awaited)
12m @ 3.19g/t Single meter results
0
250m
Bindy & KT-1
Longitudinal Drilling Plan
Drill holes over gram x metre plot
April 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51
NTMGOLD



Bindy Prospect

Schematic Section 6843510mN

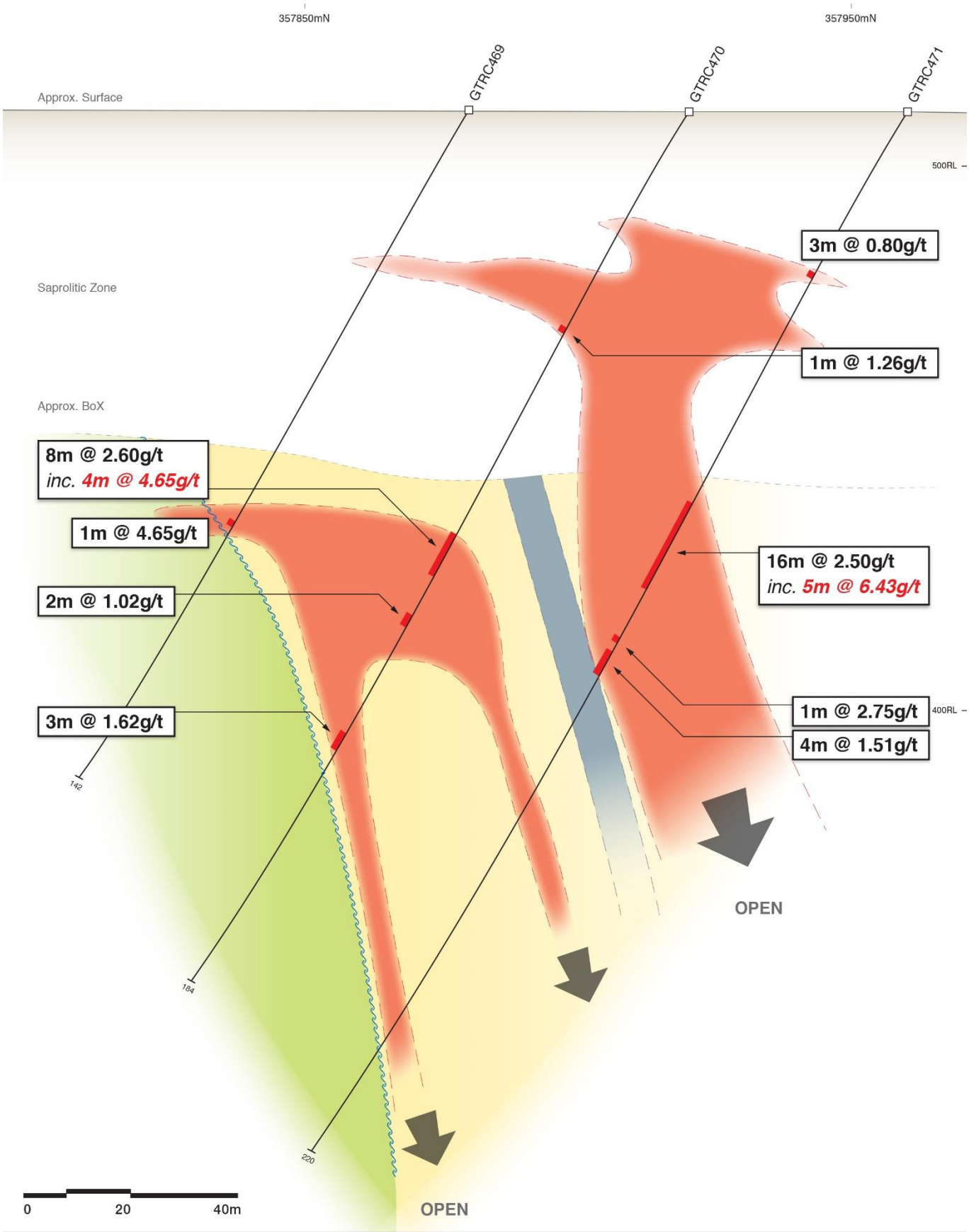
Section looking North +/-20m. Composite assays.
April 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51

Hole type
☐ RC Drill hole

Mineralised Zones
+0.1g/t

Results Au (ppm)
+0.4g/t

Simplified geology
- Mafic - Intermediate Schist
- Felsic Shist
- Black Shale
- Shear
- BoX Base Of Oxidisation



Bindy Prospect

Schematic Section 6843910mN

Section looking North +/-20m. Single metre results.
April 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51

Hole type
☐ RC Drill hole

Mineralised Zones
+0.1g/t

Results Au (ppm)
+0.4 g/t

Simplified geology
- Mafic - Intermediate Schist
- Felsic Shist
- Black Shale
- Shear
- BoX Base Of Oxidisation

Geological Setting

The gold mineralisation at Bindy is associated with the Great Western Fault, the western bounding structure of the Mertondale Shear Zone. The Great Western Fault hosts a number of other gold occurrences including the Company's Golden Terrace South (GTS) deposit.

Drilling intersected a package of highly deformed, folded felsic volcanic rocks, graphitic black shales, volcaniclastics and intermediate schists. Gold mineralisation at Bindy is hosted in northerly striking, steeply dipping zones generally straddling or proximal to the sheared contact between mafic-intermediate and felsic schists/shales, with oxidation to 100m down hole.

Alteration associated with gold mineralisation is noted as cherty silica-carbonate-paragonite(mica)-pyrite with minor ankerite, calcite and pyrrhotite. At this early stage, the cherty-silica alteration appears to differentiate mineralisation at Bindy to that of other deposits along the Great Western Fault.

Drilling Update

Bindy's first diamond hole, GTDD0012, has been finished and completed at 282.4m. This hole has provided detailed geological information on the controls to gold mineralisation and will aid in future targeting of high-grade zones at depth. All the samples from this hole have been dispatched to the laboratory, with results expected in coming weeks.

All drilling has now finished at Redcliffe, following completion of the last holes at GTS. The GTS drilling involved three RC holes for 762m and one diamond hole for 318m. The GTS drilling targeted the southerly plunging higher-grade mineralisation at depth. All the samples have been submitted, with results expected in coming weeks.

Once all assay results are returned, they will be forwarded to the Company's independent resource consultants who will compile the maiden resource estimate for the Bindy Prospect.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The results from the one-metre resamples have reaffirmed the continuity and size of the Bindy mineralised system, with significant grades and widths. The results will be used to compile a maiden resource for Bindy, which we expect to contribute a solid boost to the existing Redcliffe resource base – on top of the likely extensions to both Nambi and GTS. However, all of the major deposits remain open at depth and along strike, potentially enabling significant expansions beyond the pending resource update."

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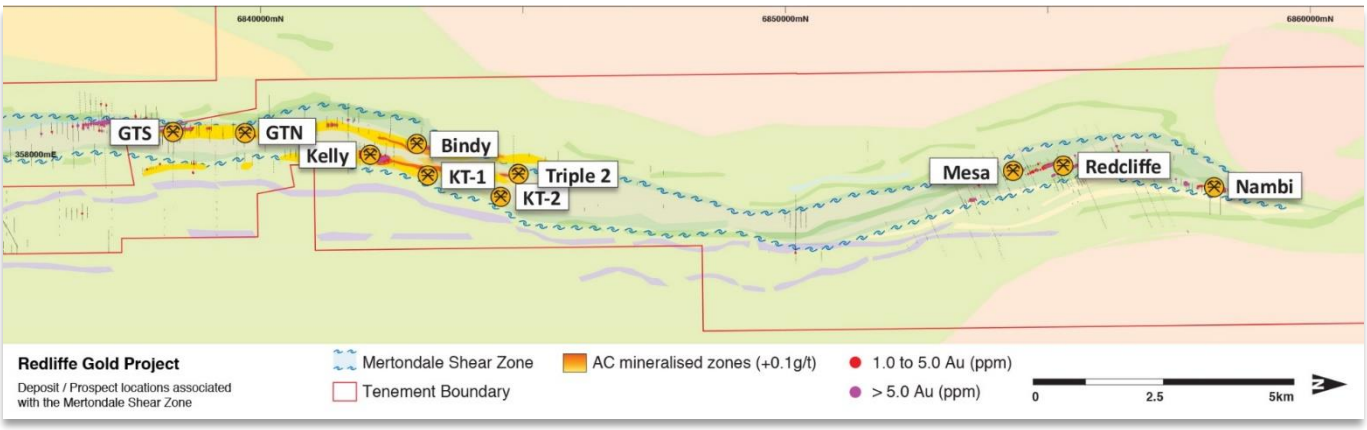

About NTM

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) is an emerging Perth-based explorer focused on the Leonora region, in the heart of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The Leonora Laverton Terrane has produced more than 50 million ounces of gold historically and is considered to be one of Australia's most prospective provinces. NTM owns 100% of the Redcliffe Gold Project, a major developing project with established resources close to existing infrastructure and mines (e.g. St Barbara, Saracen Mineral Holdings and Red 5).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a 180km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 30km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation. Exploration work has identified and delineated the Golden Terrace South (GTS) and Kelly prospects in the southern section of the Project, and the Redcliffe and Nambi prospects in the northern section. First-pass regional exploration in 2017 resulted in new discoveries Bindy, KT and Triple 2.

NTM has an experienced team who are committed to developing the Redcliffe Gold Project. An aggressive exploration program is under way, which has delivered drilling success across much of the Redcliffe project area. NTM's ambition is to upgrade the Redcliffe resource base to fast-track commercialisation options.

Table 1: Better results from the recent RC drilling campaign at Bindy – 1m resamples

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
GTRC455	62	68	6m @ 1.06
	90	92	2m @ 2.18
	105	106	1m @ 3.72
GTRC456	91	93	2m @ 1.62
	113	114	1m @ 1.36
GTRC457	78	79	1m @ 2.27
	112	114	2m @ 2.05
	157	160	3m @ 1.25
	179	181	2m @ 2.04
GTRC458	50	55	5m @ 1.24
	134	138	4m @ 1.49
GTRC459	64	76	12m @ 1.14
Incl.	74	75	1m @ 3.67
	83	85	2m @ 24.74
Incl.	83	84	1m @ 48.6
GTRC460	66	69	3m @ 1.45
	101	102	1m @ 2.81
	132	136	4m @ 1.55
Incl.	133	134	1m @ 3.83
GTRC461	116	121	5m @ 1.03
	125	130	5m @ 1.45
Incl.	128	130	2m @ 2.19
	143	146	3m @ 1.59
	154	158	4m @ 1.11
	205	207	2m @ 2.96
Incl.	205	206	1m @ 4.85
GTRC462	152	153	1m @ 1.47
	156	157	1m @ 2.11
	171	173	2m @ 1.30
	179	192	13m @ 2.75
Incl.	186	188	2m @ 12.65
GTRC463	65	68	3m @ 1.78
Incl.	66	67	1m @ 3.57
GTRC464	59	64	5m @ 1.15
Incl.	59	61	2m @ 1.73
	75	78	3m @ 0.89
	84	114	30m @ 1.48
Incl.	96	100	4m @ 3.72

	117	118	1m @ 1.29
	123	128	5m @ 1.18
Incl.	127	128	1m @ 2.10
	131	132	1m @ 1.89
GTRC465	150	178	28m @ 1.38
Incl.	169	174	5m @ 2.95
	180	181	1m @ 1.24
	203	205	2m @ 1.55
GTRC467	182	183	1m @ 1.32
	193	202	9m @ 1.80
	209	212	3m @ 1.58
	226	232	6m @ 3.27
Incl.	227	231	4m @ 4.25
GTRC467	241	242	1m @ 1.37
GTRC468	181	183	2m @ 2.94
Incl.	182	183	1m @ 4.79
	190	205	15m @ 1.83
Incl.	193	194	1m @ 6.46
	225	226	1m @ 1.11
GTRC469	104	105	1m @ 4.96
GTRC470	33	34	1m @ 1.29
	39	40	1m @ 1.26
	85	93	8m @ 2.60
Incl.	87	89	2m @ 6.69
	102	104	2m @ 1.13
	125	128	3m @ 1.63
GTRC471	46	47	1m @ 1.20
	81	93	12m @ 3.19
Incl.	81	86	5m @ 6.44
	99	100	1m @ 2.75
	105	107	2m @ 2.26
GTRC472	50	53	3m @ 1.44
	61	62	1m @ 1.75
	95	102	7m @ 1.39
Incl.	101	102	1m @ 3.14
GTRC472	118	119	1m @ 3.86
GTRC473	101	104	3m @ 1.19
	111	112	1m @ 1.14
	166	167	1m @ 2.14
	176	177	1m @ 2.65

Results calculated at +0.4 g/t Au, maximum of 2m of internal dilution.

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (M)	RL	DIP/AZI
GTRC455	357900	6843315	112	516	-60/270
GTRC456	357935	6843315	160	516	-60/270
GTRC457	357980	6843315	204	516	-60/270
GTRC458	357910	6843260	148	516	-60/270
GTRC459	357920	6843413	124	516	-60/270
GTRC460	357947	6843414	172	516	-60/270
GTRC461	357975	6843414	208	516	-60/270
GTRC462	358000	6843412	220	516	-60/270
GTRC463	357957	6843512	136	516	-60/270
GTRC464	357985	6843512	178	516	-60/270
GTRC465	358018	6843512	214	516	-60/270
GTRC466	358010	6843610	178	516	-60/270
GTRC467	358065	6843610	274	516	-60/270
GTRC468	358044	6843560	250	516	-60/270
GTRC469	357880	6843910	140	516	-60/270
GTRC470	357920	6843910	180	516	-60/270
GTRC471	357960	6843910	220	516	-60/270
GTRC472	357925	6844010	180	516	-60/270
GTRC473	357965	6844010	200	516	-60/270
GTRC474	358054	6843460	175	516	-60/270

Competent Person

The information in this report, as it relates to Exploration Results, is based on the information compiled and reviewed by Lyle Thorne who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thorne is a full-time employee of the Company. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the 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'. Mr Thorne consents to the inclusion in this 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 JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changes since it was last reported. A process of review is underway.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – RC drilling (Nambi, Bindy, GTS, Regional)

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 Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). A total of 20 holes was drilled in the reported program for a total of 3,685m of RC at depths ranging from 112m to 274m. All holes were drilled at -60^0 at approximately 270^0. Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 5m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted below 160m depth but overall dry samples were 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit. One-metre samples were collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter to form a 2-3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory and 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 Schramm T685 Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Ausdrill 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 was dry. Ground water was encountered in all 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 and generally estimated to be full. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC face-sample bits, PVC casing in the top 6 metres and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. RC samples were 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 were cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimise contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Ground water egress into the holes resulted in some damp to wet samples at depth, as noted above. Sample quality was noted on drill logs, and drilling of the hole was terminated when sample quality was compromised at depth.
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 Company's 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 were 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	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channelled 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 by spearing the green drill bag of each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples were used to identify which 1m samples were to be submitted to the 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 1m intervals and composited into 5m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual 1m samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates were analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results were reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous
	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 were split on the rig using a 3-tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is 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	*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. Similarly, for 5m composite sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks were 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 suggested expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	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 was entered electronically to the Database in the Redcliffe 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 multi-shot 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 were 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 interpreted mineralisation within the Bindy mineralized trend. 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 50m spaced through the known mineralized areas at Bindy, 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. Down hole widths are quoted.
	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 were 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 NTM Gold Ltd. The Project is located 45-65km 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, Industry Regulation and Safety.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration at Bindy was completed by CRAE, Ashton and Sons of Gwalia in the 1990s. This work broadly outlined anomalous low-level gold trends although the majority of drilling was terminated in the depletion zone. Historical drilling was predominantly RAB and spacing was generally 200m with minor RC drilling completed. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bindy mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate-mafic rocks. A schistose to mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep west dipping zones associated with silica-sulphide-mica alteration and veining. Depth of oxidation is generally 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.

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.*	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 the true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figure in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling*	Further drill testing at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned, including both RC and DC drilling. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined. Currently there is insufficient geological information to determine the full extent of mineralisation at the prospects drilled.