HUB RC DELIVERS

SUMMARY

- First RC results from the Hub Prospect deliver outstanding grades including:
  20m @ 3.26 g/t Au, *incl.* **10m @ 4.88g/t Au**
  30m @ 2.28 g/t Au, *incl.* **5m @ 6.49g/t Au**
- Mineralisation extends at depth
- Larger RC program testing Hub and other prospects to commence shortly

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update for the Redcliffe Gold Project located near Leonora, Western Australia. The first reverse circulation (RC) drill results from the Hub Prospect have delivered outstanding grades, demonstrating the potential of the prospect.

The drilling targeted the discovery traverse to replicate the initial shallow results from the previously announced aircore program, test the mineralisation at depth and along the interpreted strike. The 5m RC composite samples have been returned, yielding some excellent results, confirming the aircore results, as well as highlighting that the mineralisation continues at depth. Better results include (5m composites):

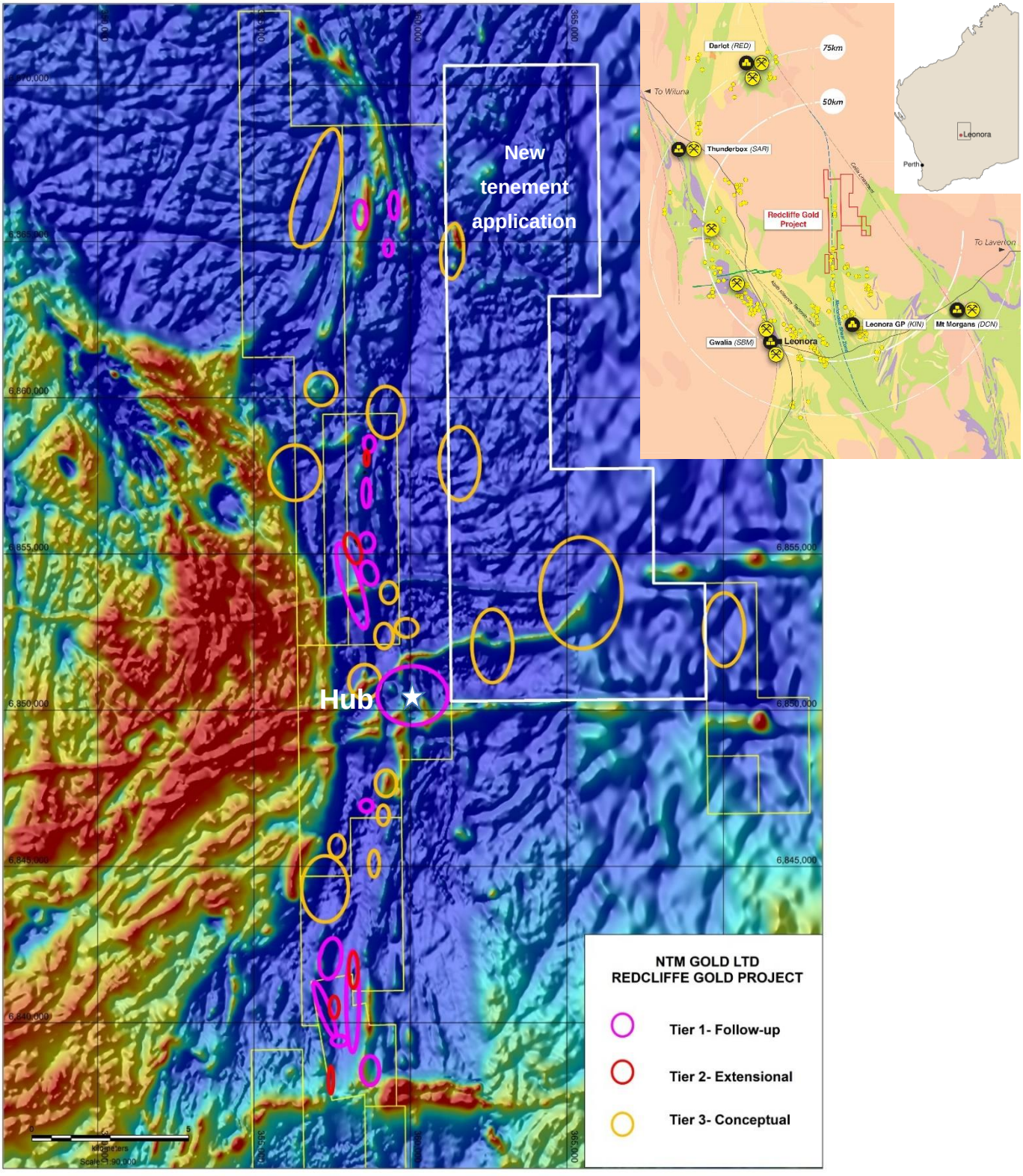
20m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 30m, *incl.* **10m @ 4.88g/t Au** from 40m in 18RRC001,
5m @ 2.16 g/t from 155m in 18RRC002,
30m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 155m, *incl.* **5m @ 6.49g/t Au** from 155m in 18RRC003,
5m @ 1.60 g/t from 220m in 18RRC003, and
5m @ 3.20 g/t from 255m in 18RRC003.

Based on the results to date, the gold mineralisation appears to be steeply dipping and of similar orientation seen in NTM's other Redcliffe deposits. Mineralisation was intersected in all three holes in the main drill traverse (18RRC001 – 003) though continuity appears to be impacted by the presence of a mafic dyke. Hole 18RRC004, 50m south of 1RRC003 only had a modest intercept, which may also be because of the presence of the mafic dyke. Based on the drilling to date, the dyke appears to be discordant to the main Redcliffe trend and unmineralised. The dyke is undeformed and is currently interpreted as post mineralisation.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:
"While we were unable to drill as many holes as we had planned, those that were completed highlighted the significant potential of the Hub prospect. The results confirmed that the mineralisation extends at depth, with good grades and widths encountered at over 250m downhole. More drilling is required to understand the strike and depth of the mineralisation, as well as the geometry and influence the mafic dyke may have on the mineralisation.

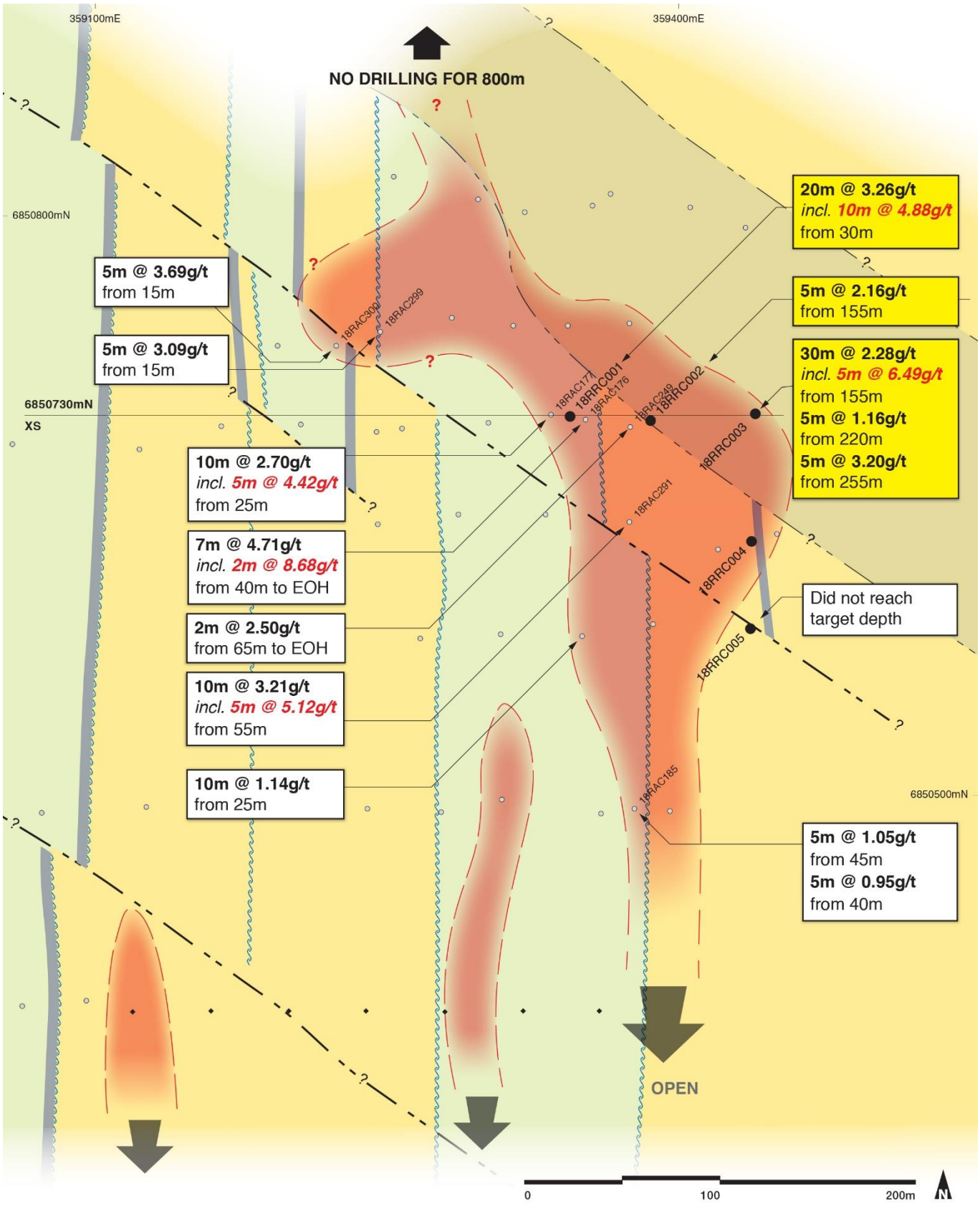
We are due to recommence RC drilling at the Hub shortly, with drilling to then move to a number of other areas including Infinity, Nambi, Bindy, GTS and Redcliffe. NTM also plans to recommence aircore drilling later this quarter to delineate additional targets for RC drilling.

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



The RC program was completed late last year but was shortened due to rig mechanical issues and a weather event. Consequently, only five holes were completed at the Hub, four of which were considered effective. The program was a follow up program to test the continuity and depth potential of the mineralisation identified at the Hub prospect by first-pass aircore drilling. The RC holes were drilled to variable depths, ranging from 100m to 262m. All samples were taken as 5m composites, with selected intercepts to be resampled on 1m intervals.

Holes 18RRC001 to 004 were considered effective. However, 18RRC005 had to be abandoned at 106m because of mechanical issues with the drill rig and did not reach target depth.



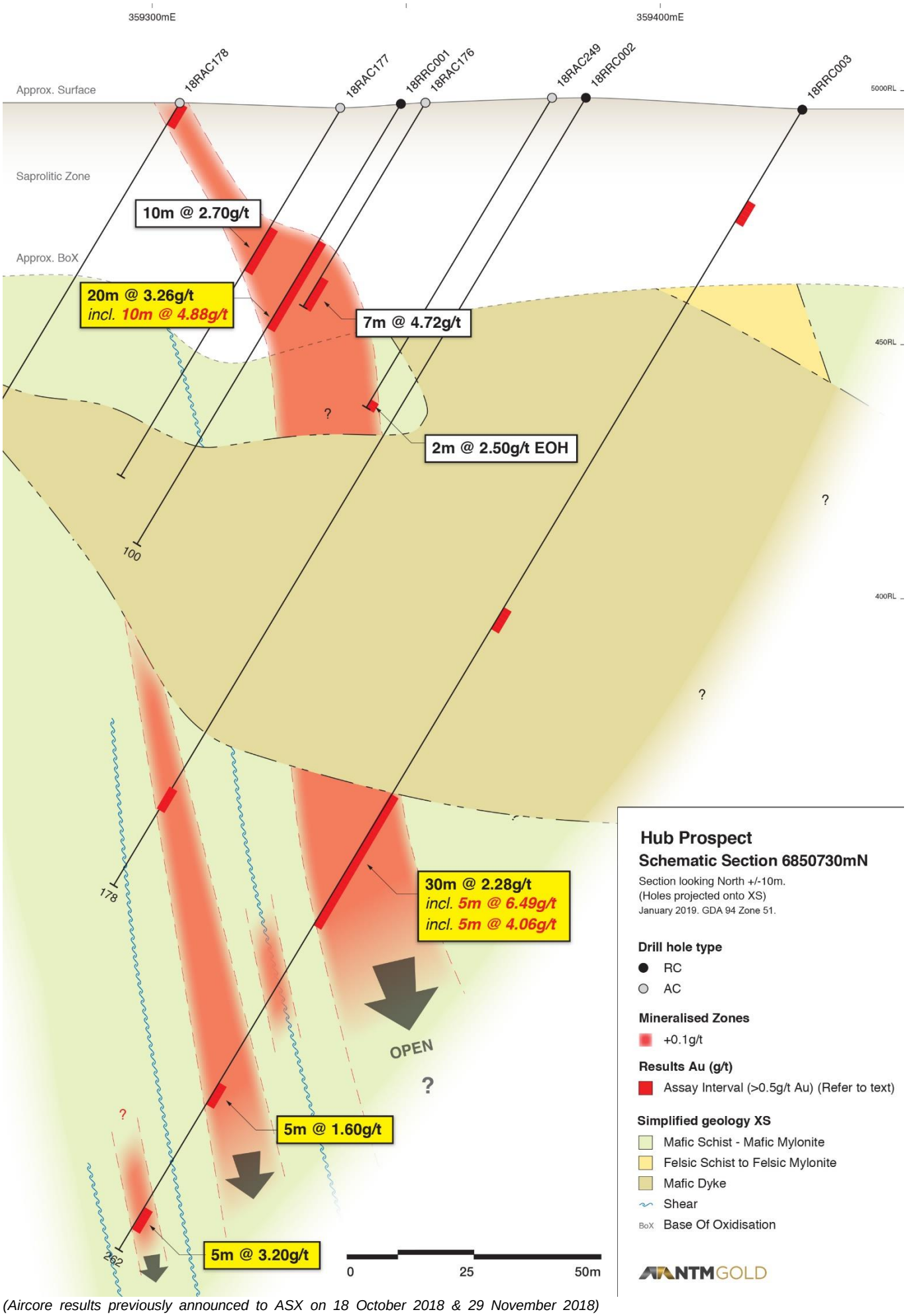
Hub Prospect
Collar Plan

Drill holes on simplified geology
January 2019. GDA 94 Zone 51

Drill hole type
- 2018 RC
- 2018 Aircore
- Previous RAB
- 30m @ 2.28g/t — 5m Composite Assay - RC
- 7m @ 4.71g/t — Previous Result - Aircore
- Mineralised Zone (+0.1g/t)

Simplified geology
- Mafic Schist - Mafic Mylonite
- Felsic Schist to Felsic Mylonite
- Shale/Graphitic Schist
- Dyke (Brecciated Contact Zone)
- Fault (Inferred)
- Shear

(Aircore results previously announced to ASX on 18 October 2018 & 29 November 2018)



(Aircore results previously announced to ASX on 18 October 2018 & 29 November 2018)

As can be seen in the Hub cross section, the gold mineralisation is sub-vertical, similar to that seen at most of the Redcliffe deposits, with similar stratigraphy of highly sheared felsic and mafic volcanic packages.

However, at Hub the presence of a cross-cutting mafic dyke, which is interpreted to be post-mineralisation, complicates the geology and appears to potentially stope out mineralisation on section 6850730N. Significantly, the mineralisation continues below the dyke.

Hole 18RRC004 intersected the dyke in the location where the mineralisation was expected, with more drilling required to ascertain the depth extent and strike of the mineralisation, as well as the impact of the dyke on the mineralisation.

Looking Forward

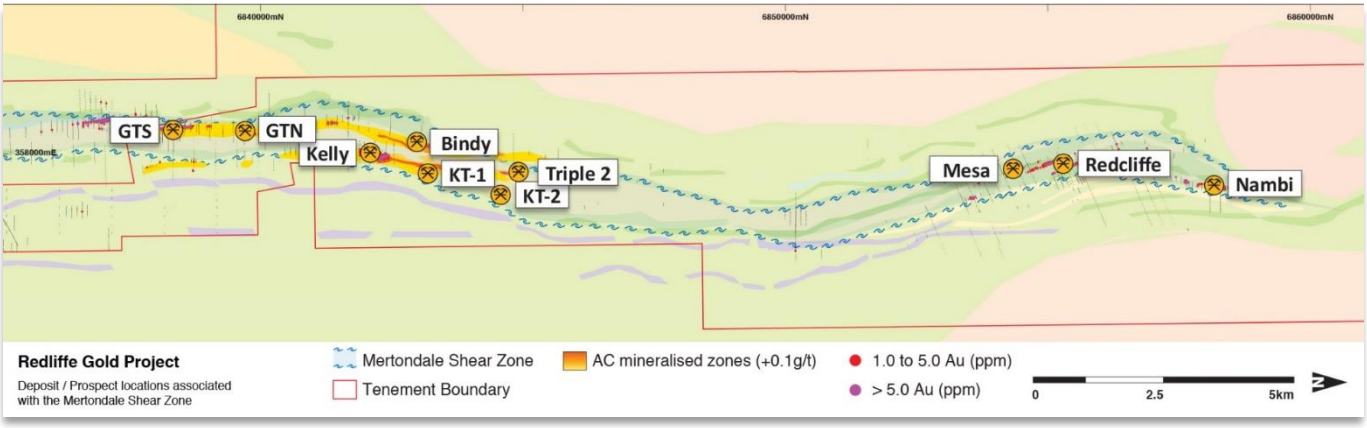
Considering the grades and widths intersected to date, the Hub prospect holds outstanding potential to host gold mineralisation of note and requires more drilling. This drilling is scheduled to commence within the next fortnight, with an initial five holes planned. The RC rig will then test other prospects within the Redcliffe Project including Nambi, Bindy North, Infinity and Mesa West areas. Following on from the RC drilling, a diamond program is being planned to test high-grade depth extensions at a number of deposits including Nambi, Bindy and GTS.

Regional aircore is planned to recommence later in the March quarter to target the greenfields and discovery focussed exploration, with a number of prospects to be tested. These targets include the 800m of strike north of the Hub prosepct, as well as further holes around the Infinity prospect.

For further enquiries:

Andrew Muir
Managing Director
Telephone: (08) 9481 6666
Email: amuir@ntmgold.com.au

Peter Klinger
Cannings Purple
Telephone: 0411 251 540
Email: pklinger@canningspurple.com.au



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 170km^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 underway, which has delivered drilling success across much of the Redcliffe project area. In June 2018 NTM announced a 94% increase in Redcliffe's Mineral Resource to 538,000oz. Since then, NTM has extended its exploration to focus on areas of Redcliffe that are largely unexplored. The Company is firmly committed to systematic exploration of this highly prospective project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thorne a full-time employee of NTM and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1 – Hub Prospect RC Drill Results Summary (18RRC001-005): +0.5g/t Au Intercepts

PROSPECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au
Hub	18RRC001	30	50	20m @ 3.26
	incl.	40	50	10m @ 4.88
	18RRC002	155	160	5m @ 2.16
	18RRC003	155	185	30m @ 2.28
	incl.	155	160	5m @ 6.49
		195	200	5m @ 0.82
		220	225	5m @ 1.60
		250	255	5m @ 3.20
	18RRC004	185	190	5m @ 0.85
	18RRC005	35	40	5m @ 0.92

5m composite assays. Calculated at +0.5 g/t Au, two samples maximum internal dilution. EOH = End of Hole

Table 2 – Hub Prospect RC Drill Data Summary (18RRC001-005)

HOLE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING	DIP	AZIMUTH
18RRC001	100	359352	6850674	-60	270
18RRC002	178	359389	6850675	-60	270
18RRC003	262	359440	6850673	-60	270
18RRC004	250	359431	6850624	-60	270
18RRC005	106	359428	6850570	-60	270

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

NTM released the Estimate of Minerals Resources to the ASX on 13 June 2018, containing the statements and consent referred to in ASX Listing Rule 5.22.

NTM confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the announcement of 13 June 2018 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 0.5g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	403,287	2.13	27,572	2,348,470	0.93	70,442	2,751,757	1.11	98,013
Transition	378,884	2.03	24,726	3,422,570	1.01	110,711	3,801,454	1.11	135,437
Fresh	971,109	2.35	73,409	5,001,083	1.44	231,018	5,972,192	1.59	304,427
Grand Total	**1,753,280**	**2.23**	**125,706**	**10,772,123**	**1.19**	**412,157**	**12,525,403**	**1.34**	**537,862**

Table 2: Redcliffe Project Resource Estimate Summary – 1.0g/t Lower Cut-Off

Deposit	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz	T	g/t Au	Oz
Oxide	314,619	2.52	25,531	553,259	1.72	30,569	867,878	2.01	56,100
Transition	307,649	2.32	22,978	1,151,353	1.59	58,990	1,459,002	1.75	81,968
Fresh	835,429	2.61	70,072	2,660,589	2.06	176,315	3,496,018	2.19	246,387
Grand Total	**1,457,697**	**2.53**	**118,581**	**4,365,201**	**1.89**	**265,874**	**5,822,898**	**2.05**	**384,455**

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

2. The Statement of estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher who is a full-time employee of BMGS and a Member of the AIG. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).

3. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 1st June 2018. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.

4. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).

Appendix II

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC). A total of 5 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 896m of RC at depths ranging from of 106 to 262m. At Hub, holes were drilled at –60 degrees at approximately 270^0. Some samples were damp to wet as noted at depth but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were located by handheld GPS. 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 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A 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 were dry. Ground water was encountered in some holes. Sample recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. 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 are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, with the bulk of the sample deposited in a plastic bag and a sub sample up to 3kg collected for dispatch to the assay laboratory. Cyclone and riffle splitter are cleaned between rods and at EOH to minimize contamination.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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 Companies logging scheme.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and	*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 channeled through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected by spearing the green drill bag of each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which singe meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This 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 a 30-40gm 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 single meter sampling 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 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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the MD and Exploration Manager.
	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 at the Leonora 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.

	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. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using hand held compass.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect interpreted mineralisation within the Hub mineralized trends. One sample was collected for every metre drilled and selected composite 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 Hub, but is at an early stage of testing the mineralised zones(s). As this stage, the drill density is not sufficient to be used in estimation purposes.
	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.*	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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous regional exploration at Hub has been completed by Ashton and Sons of Gwalia in the 1990's. 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 100-200m.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hub mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (inc 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 80-100m down hole. A late mafic dyke cross cuts the Archean lithologies and may have offset mineralisation in the northern portion of the Hub, although further drilling is required to fully understand the distribution of this late stage intrusive.
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.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to 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 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.
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 at depth and along strike targeting 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 prospect.