NTM GOLD
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POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER MINERALISED GOLD ZONES IDENTIFIED

RC Drilling results from 2017 Drilling Programme

The Company is pleased to announce results from the initial RC drilling as part of NTM's 2017 exploration campaign at the Redcliffe Gold Project located near Leonora in Western Australia.

The drilling undertaken in March which has identified additional gold mineralised zones, forms part of a larger programme to be undertaken in the next two quarters seeking to build the gold resource base at the Redcliffe Project. This phase of drilling was aimed at testing three areas where potential for new zones of gold mineralisation exist being:

1. **Golden Terrance South (GTS)** – area south of an interpreted fault that displaces mineralisation to southeast.
2. **GTS (Next)** – area where limited historical drilling intersected gold mineralisation in a similar geological setting to GTS.
3. **Golden Terrace Central (GTC)** – anomalous gold was present in historical drilling.

Assay results from 5m composites have been received with results including:

15m @ 3.23g/t from 95m ***(Inc. 5m @ 7.17g/t)*** in GTRC410 at GTS (Next)

15m @ 1.90g/t from 115m in GTRC405 at GTS

20m @ 1.23g/t from 155m at GTRC405 at GTS

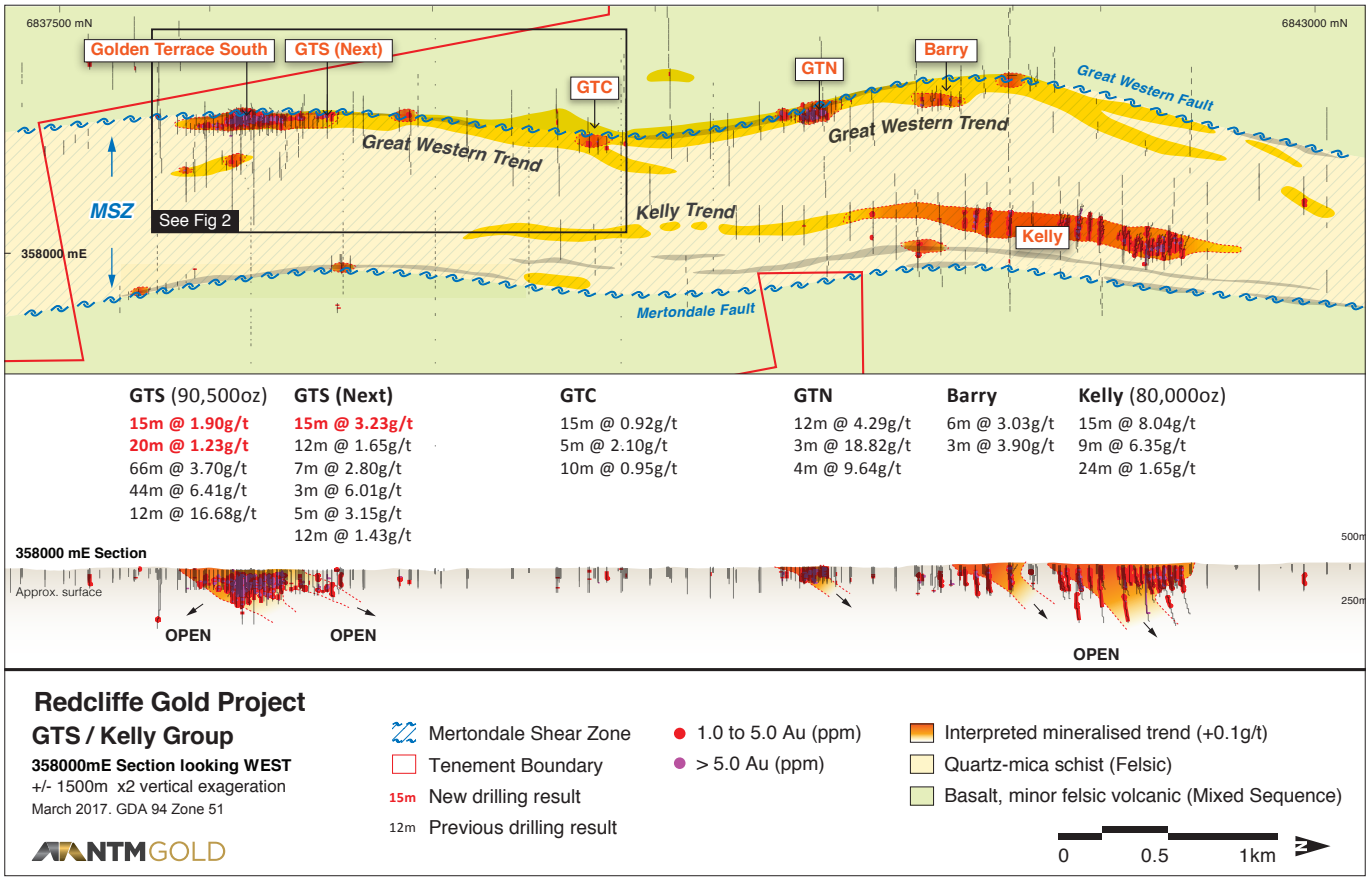
10m @ 1.00g/t from 180m in GTRC406 at GTS

- Further encouraging mineralisation intersected at GTS (Next), located some 400m north of the GTS deposit. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the north and at depth, with only limited drilling completed.
- Gold mineralisation south of interpreted fault offset at GTS intercepted broad mineralised zones which are open at depth and to south, including a possible new mineralised zone west of previous drill gold mineralisation intercepts.
- Single meter sampling to confirm preliminary 5m composite samples to commence shortly

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

A total of 11 holes (GTRC404 to 414) for 2202m were completed. The RC drilling programme targeted extensions to the gold zones at the Golden Terrace South deposit (GTS) south of an interpreted fault zone and testing other mineralised prospects at GTS(Next) and GTC, located some 400m and 1600m north respectively.

Drilling at GTS aimed at intersecting mineralisation south of an interpreted late fault which displaces the main GTS mineralisation to the south east. Three holes, GTRC404 to 406 were drilled over 60m of strike with all three intersecting mineralisation which remains open down dip and to the south. Intercepts of 15m@ 1.9 g/t, 20m @ 1.32 g/t and 10m @ 1.00 g/t were returned.



Drilling intersected a possible new zone of mineralisation south of the interpreted fault abutting the contact between the felsic/shale package and more intermediate rocks The mineralisation does not appear to have been previously intersected. Further drilling is required to fully define this mineralised zone and correlate with zones further north.

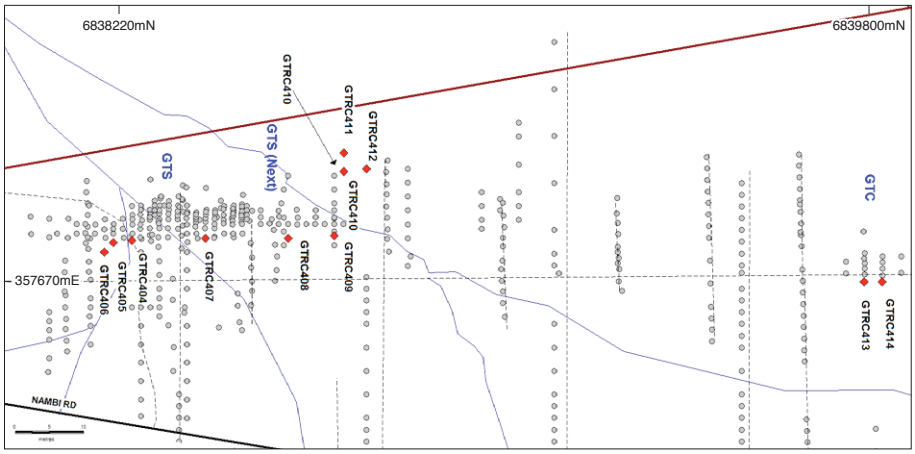
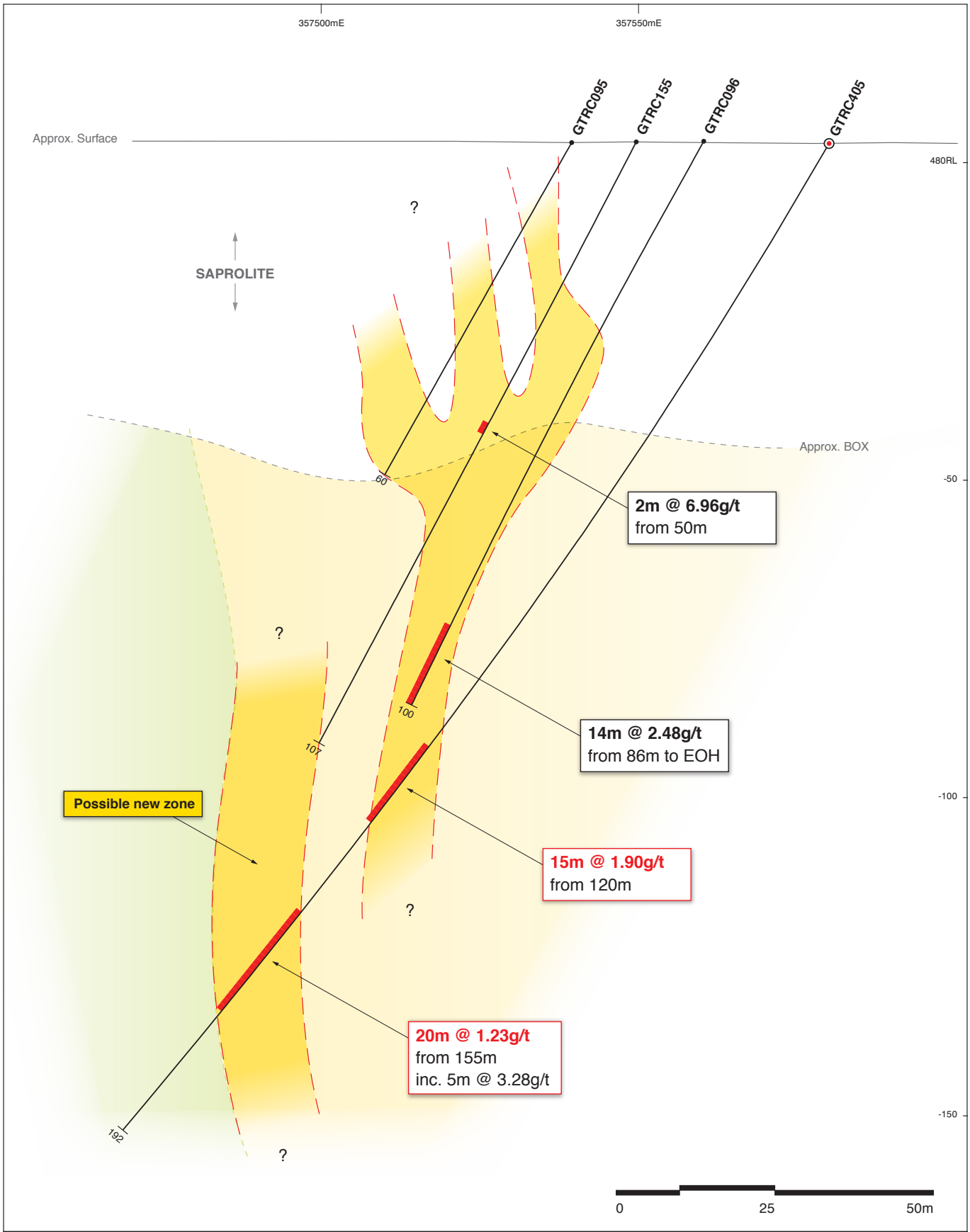


Figure 2 showing location of new GTS, GTS (Next) and GTC RC Drilling.

At GTS (Next), some 400m north of the main GTS deposit, drill hole GTRC410 intersected 15m @ 3.23 g/t (Inc. 5m @ 7.17 g/t) from 95m supporting the previous single hole 'on section' intercept obtained from historical drilling of 12m @ 1.43 g/t from 124m in GTRC222. A deeper hole, GTRC411, was abandoned due to poor ground conditions and consequently does not appear to have intersected the mineralisation at depth. A drill hole (GTRC412) located a further 50m along strike intersected a broad anomalous zone of gold mineralisation averaging 25m @ 0.34 g/t Au and represents the northernmost drill hole completed at GTS (Next). With this limited drill testing the new zone of gold mineralisation is yet to be fully defined. Further drilling at GTS (Next) is planned.

At GTC, located some 1.6km north of the GTS deposit, two holes were completed testing historical Aircore drill results at depth. Although anomalous gold confirmed the original Aircore findings, no significant gold mineralisation was intersected.

Overall, the drilling has further supported the Company's view that the Great Western Fault (the western bounding mineralised structure of the Mertondale Shear Zone) is highly prospective for further occurrences of gold mineralised zones.

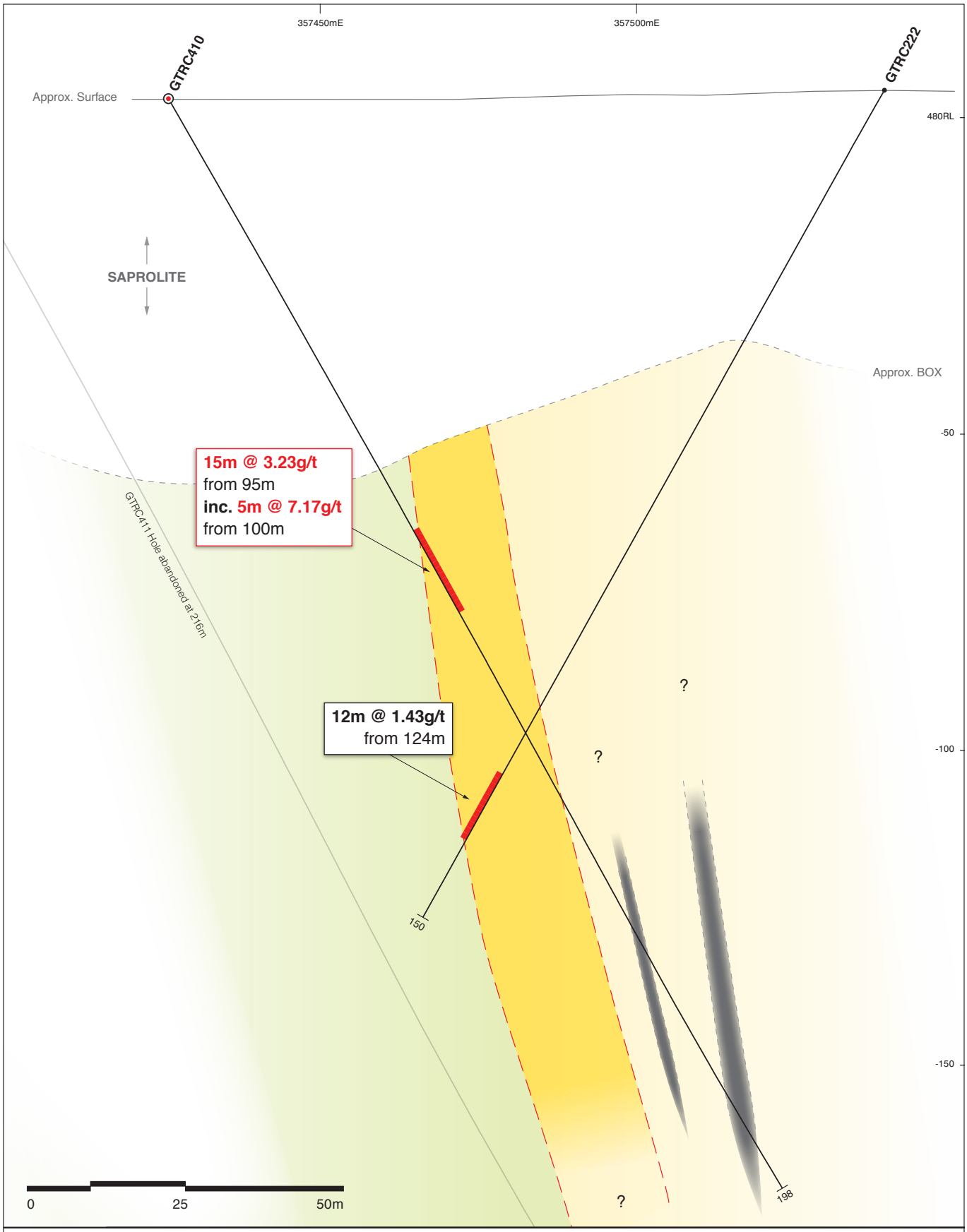


Golden Terrace South
Schematic Section 6838180mN

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

ATM GOLD

- Previous Drill Hole
- Current Drill Hole
- **14m @ 2.48g/t** Previous Intercept
- **15m @ 1.90g/t** 5m Composite Sampling
- Drill Intercept
- Mineralised Zone (+0.1ppm Au)
- Sediment / Black Shale / Felsic
- Intermediate / Sediment
- BOX = Base Of Oxidation



GTS (Next)

Schematic Section 6838680mN

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

- Previous Drill Hole
- Current Drill Hole
- 12m @ 1.43g/t Previous Intercept
- 15m @ 3.23g/t 5m Composite Sampling
- Drill Intercept
- Mineralised Zone (+0.1ppm Au)
- Sediment / Black Shale / Felsic
- Intermediate / Sediment
- Black Shale
- BOX = Base Of Oxidation

Results Summary

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT (Au)
GTRC404	85	90	5m @ 0.81 g/t
	180	185	5m @ 1.36 g/t
GTRC405	120	135	**15m @ 1.9 g/t**
GTRC405	155	175	**20m @ 1.23 g/t**
Inc.	160	165	**5m @ 3.28 g/t**
GTRC406	190	200	10m @ 1.00 g/t
GTRC408	135	150	15m @ 0.55 g/t
GTRC409	120	125	5m @ 0.61 g/t
GTRC409	140	150	10m @ 0.63 g/t
GTRC410	95	110	**15m @ 3.23 g/t**
Inc.	105	110	**5m @ 7.17 g/t**
GTRC412	145	150	5m @ 0.84 g/t
GTRC414	35	40	5m @ 0.63 g/t
GTRC414	140	145	5m @ 0.56 g/t

Results have been rounded. Calculated at +0.45 g/t Au, with maximum of 1 sample internal dilution. Preliminary 5m composite samples are not used in resource estimations.

Drill hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	EAST	NORTH	AZ/DIP	DEPTH(M)
GTRC404	GTS	357575	6838220	270/-60	216
GTRC405	GTS	357580	6838180	270/-60	192
GTRC406	GTS	357590	6838160	270/-60	204
GTRC407	GTS	357570	6838380	270/-60	216
GTRC408	GTS(NEXT)	357570	6838558	270/-60	174
GTRC409	GTS(NEXT)	357561	6838658	270/-60	174
GTRC410	GTS(NEXT)	357426	6838678	090/-60	198
GTRC411	GTS(NEXT)	357387	6838681	090/-60	216
GTRC412	GTS(NEXT)	357416	6838727	090/-60	222
GTRC413	GTC	357667	6839851	270/-60	186
GTRC414	GTC	357665	6839807	270/-60	204

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.

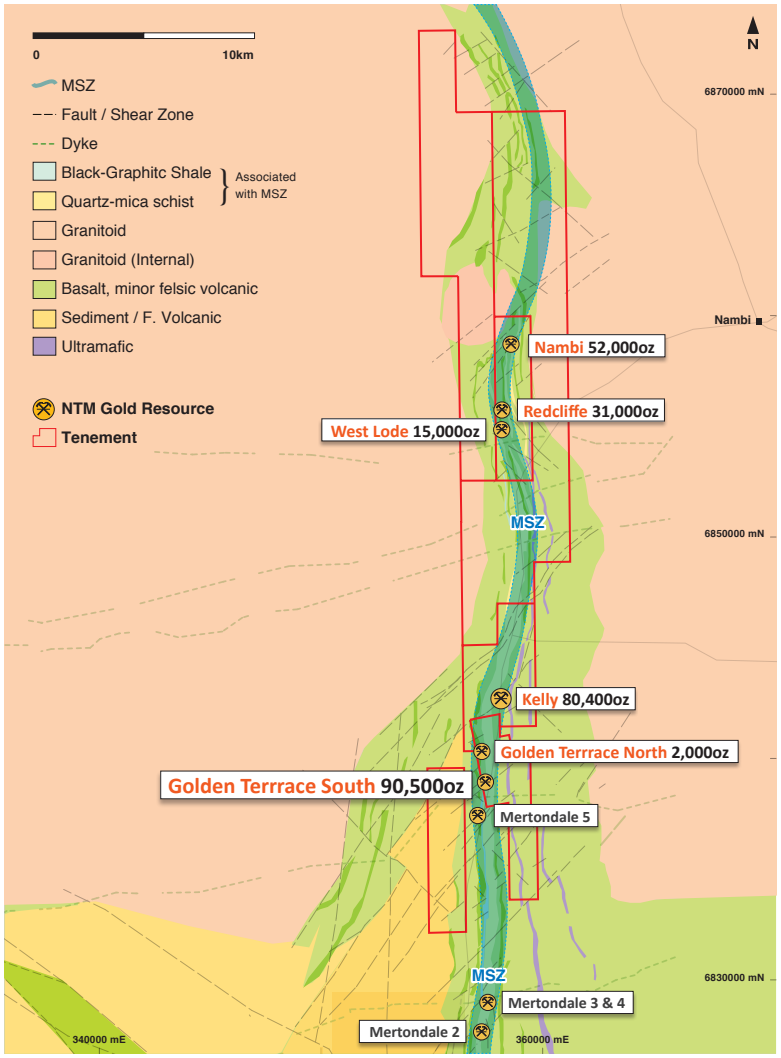
This information with respect to Resources was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

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 ~160km^2 of tenure.

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 potential resource targets located beneath previously mined open pits (Nambi, Redcliffe/West lode, Mesa) comprise the current JORC 2004 compliant Gold Resource Estimate.

The company currently has a resource estimate of **278,100 Oz** (5.48Mt @ 1.57g/t Au) in both the Indicated (0.969Mt @ 2.7g/t) and Inferred (4.512Mt @ 1.33g/t) categories. Currently, the gold resource estimate for the Redcliffe Gold Project comprises eight (8) deposits contained within the Indicated and Inferred Categories. Resources estimations were carried out by independent consultants (see December 2017 Quarterly Report).



Redcliffe Gold Project location plan and regional geology.

	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	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**

Redcliffe Gold Project – Current Estimated Resource. Note: Resources calculated at >0.5 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	*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 11 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 2202m of RC at depths ranging from of 174 to 222m. Holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 090^{O} and 270^{O}. 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 120m depth but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were initially located by handheld GPS, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter, to form a 2 to 3kg sub sample. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory. pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	A 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 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, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at depths of +120m in holes GTRC408, 409, 410, 411, 412. 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 towards the EOH, 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 sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples are channeled through a 3-tiered riffle splitter installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sub-sample is collected in a calico bag and the balance in a plastic bag. The calico bag is positioned on top of the corresponding plastic bag for later collection if required. Most samples were dry except as noted above. A 5m composite preliminary sample was collected by spearing the green drill bag of each 5m interval. Results from the composite samples are used to identify which singe meter samples will be submitted to laboratory. Composite samples are not used in resources calculations.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/ second-half sampling.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3 tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via 40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC & DC drilling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. 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 CEO and a consultant Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically to the Database Geologist in the Redcliffe Victorian office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS, and then verified with tape measure off known base line points. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer. Down hole directional surveying was completed regularly using a down hole 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 are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area . The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known high grade zone at GTS. 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.	(GTRC404-409) -The drilling is close spaced within the confines of the current GTS resource, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations. (GTRC410-414) – Drilling represented more wider spaced initial testing of mineralised zones.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calico sample bags were collected in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement M37/1276 which is held 100% by Northern Manganese Pty Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The 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 Nambi has been completed by CRAE in the 1990's, who completed mining of the Nambi and Nambi Sth pits. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016. This work outlined the Nambi mineralised trend to approximate depths of 100m below the historical open pit and allowed the estimation of an Indicated and Inferred Resources at Nambi (see text). Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into NTM 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 at depth targeting primary mineralisation is planned at GTS, 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 extent of mineralisation in the primary zone beneath the GTS oxide deposit.