BINDY HIGH GRADES CONTINUE AT DEPTH

SUMMARY

- First diamond drill hole into Bindy intersects outstanding gold grades, including:

  16m @ 4.74 g/t Au (*Incl.* **8m @ 7.34 g/t Au)**

- Diamond core has given valuable insights into the geology and mineralisation
- Mineralisation has been extended by +25m down dip and remains open along strike and at depth
- All Bindy assays received in preparation for maiden resource estimate

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce high-grade intersections from the recently completed diamond drill hole at the Bindy prospect, located within the Redcliffe Project near Leonora, Western Australia. Bindy, which was discovered by NTM in 2017 from aircore drilling, now has a strike length of more than 800m, and remains open along strike and at depth.

Diamond hole GTDD0012 was completed to a depth of 282.4m. The hole was testing the mineralisation at depth, undercutting the previous intercept of **28m @ 2.58g/t** from 156m (Incl. **13m @ 4.07g/t**) in GTRC447 (see ASX announcement 13 Feb 2018). The hole was a success and has extended the mineralisation by approximately 25m, returning:

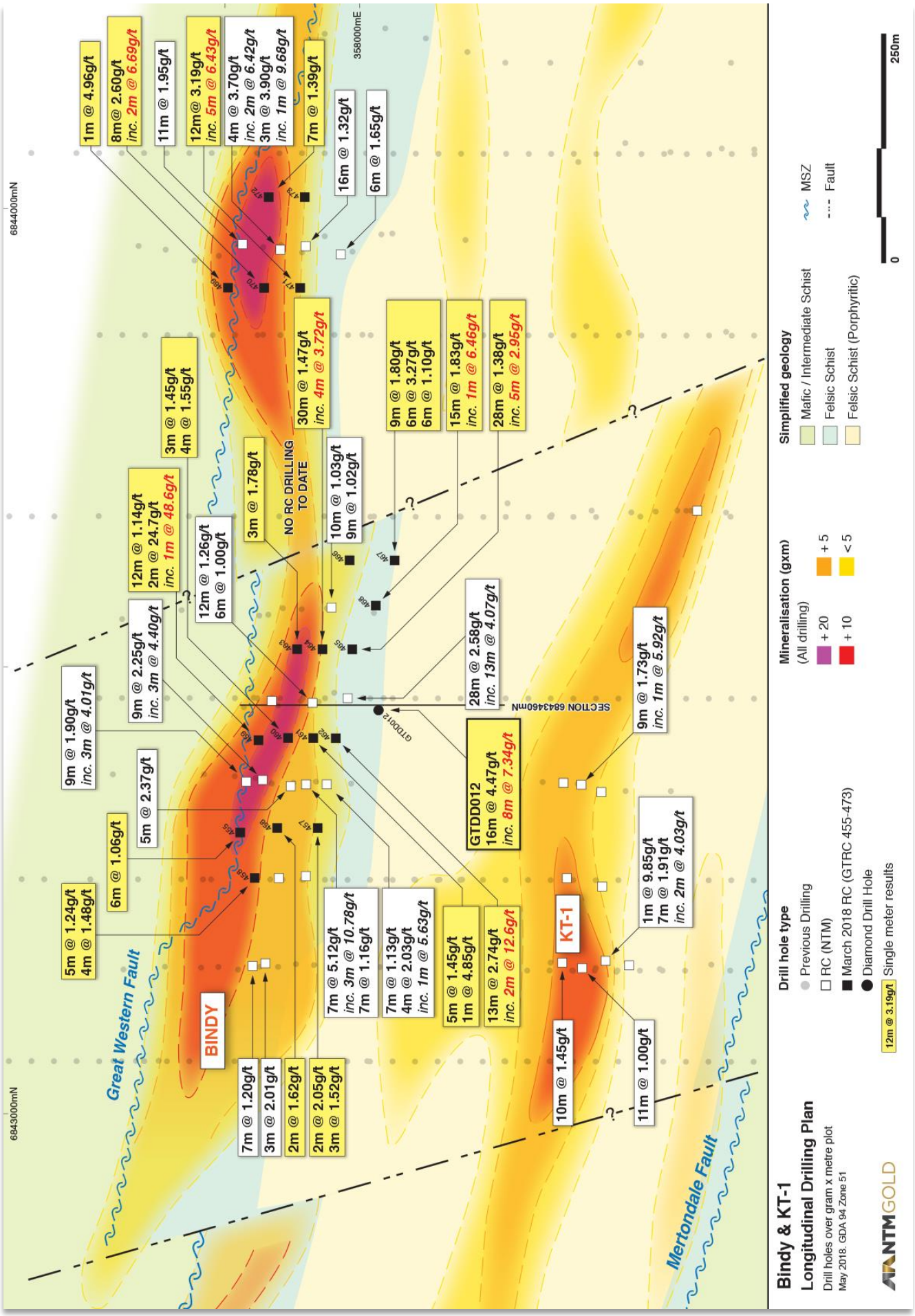
16.0m @ 4.74 g/t Au (*Incl.* **8.0m @ 7.34 g/t)**

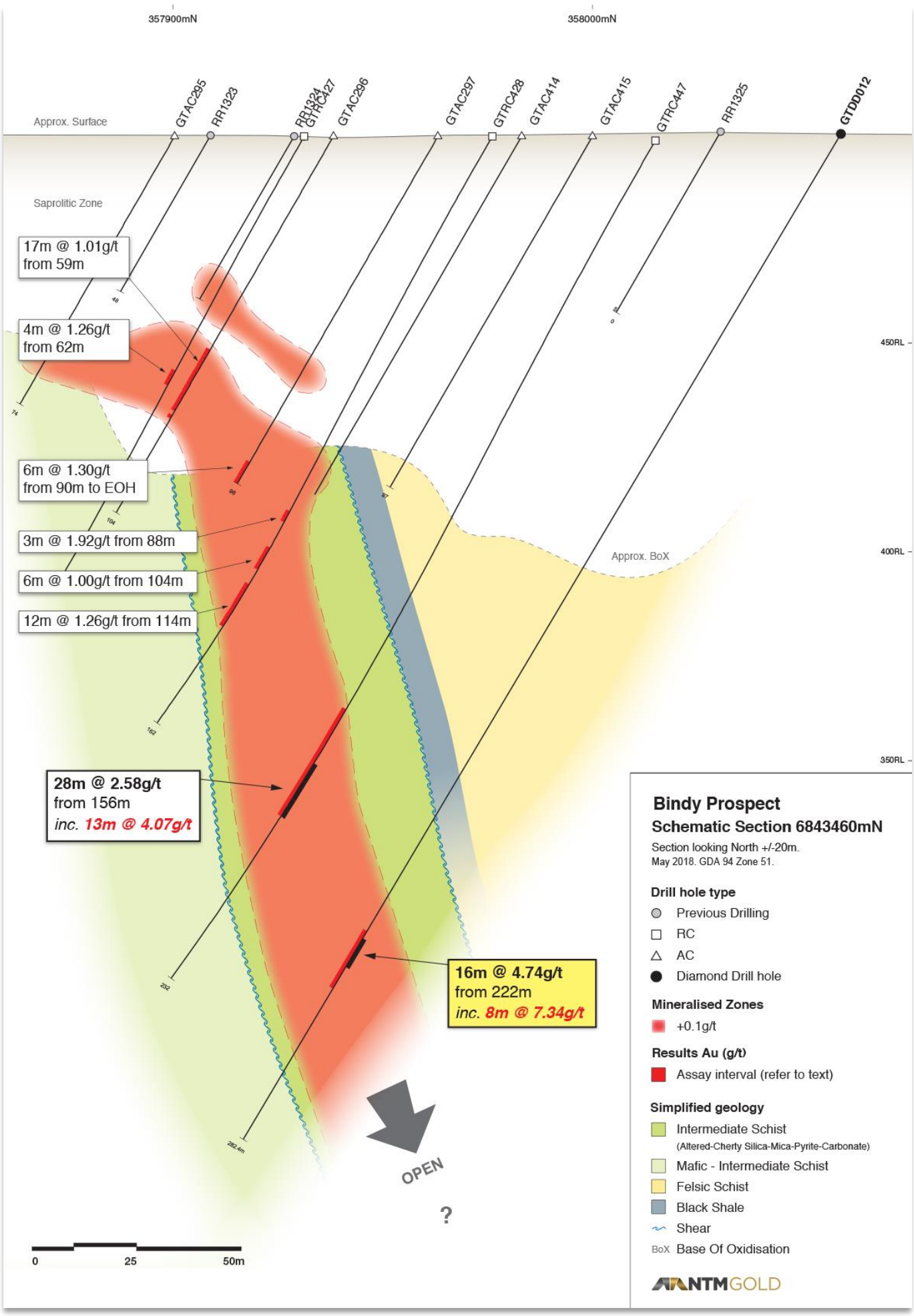
This intercept is part of an anomalous zone of approximately 40m downhole width, which correlates well with GTRC447. Hole GTDD0012 is the deepest drill hole into Bindy and the mineralisation remains open at depth. This hole is also the first diamond core hole into the prospect, and as such has given an excellent insight into the geology and alteration associated with the Bindy mineralisation.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The first diamond drill hole into Bindy has given valuable insights into the geology, alteration and mineralisation as well as demonstrating good grade consistency. All of this information, combined with all the assays from the sizeable RC program, will be key inputs into the maiden resource estimate for the Bindy prospect.

"Significantly, Bindy remains open at depth along its entire +800m strike length. Combined with the 350m gap in drilling, NTM sees significant room for the mineralisation to grow substantially. Furthermore, while the pending resource estimate will be an important value point, the majority of NTM's deposits remain open, offering the Company excellent potential for future resource expansions beyond the pending resource update. In addition, there is excellent potential for new discoveries in the large areas that have had little drill testing, with a high correlation between areas that we have drilled and the presence of gold deposits."

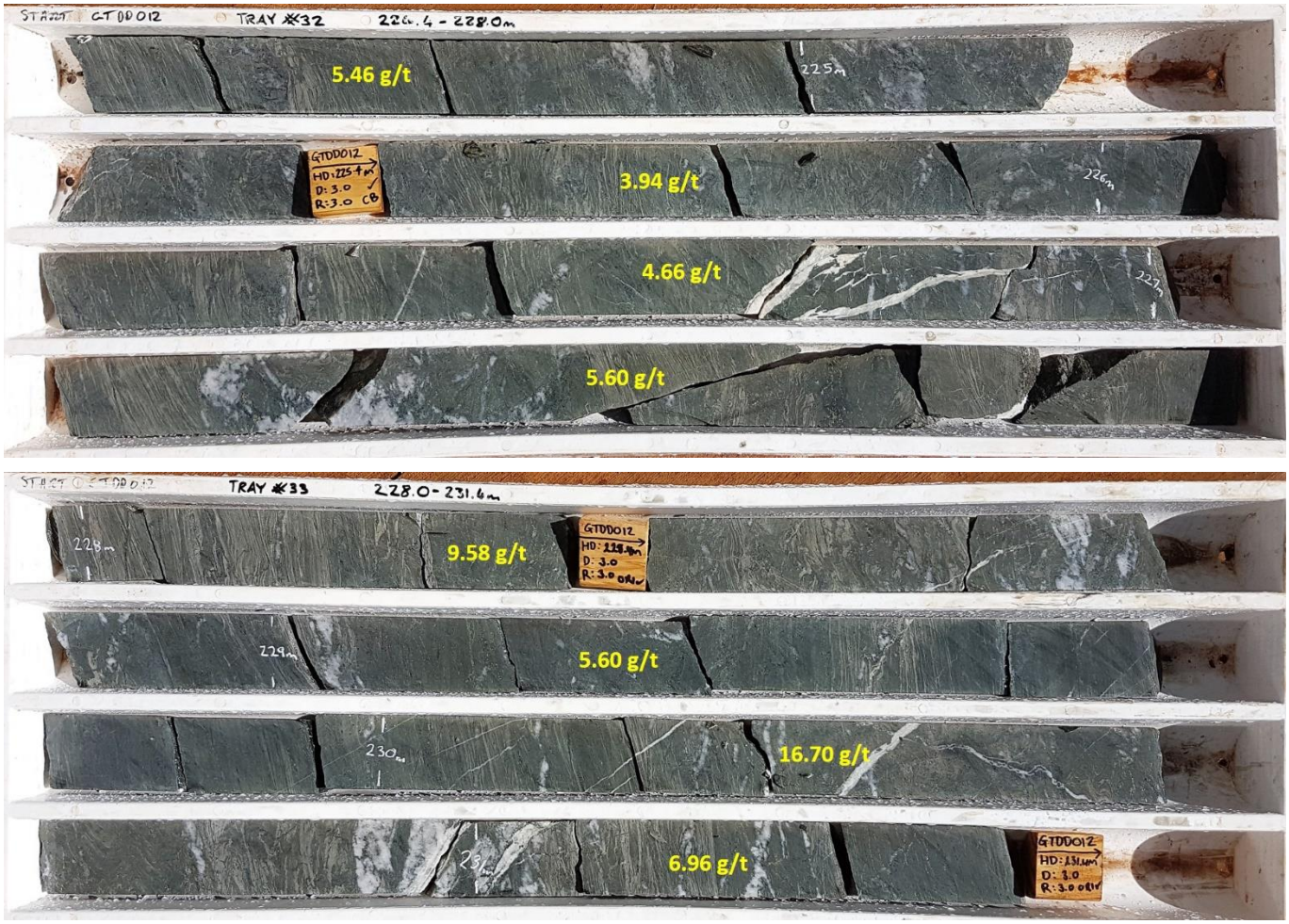

Bindy & KT-1
Longitudinal Drilling Plan
Drill holes over gram x metre plot
May 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51
Drill hole type
Previous Drilling
RC (NTM)
March 2018 RC (GTRC 455-473)
Diamond Drill Hole
12m @ 3.19g/t Single meter results
Mineralisation (gxm)
(All drilling)
+ 20
+ 10
+ 5
< 5
Simplified geology
Mafic / Intermediate Schist
Felsic Schist
Felsic Schist (Porphyritic)
MSZ
Fault
0
250m
6844000mN
6843000mN
358000mE
Great Western Fault
Mertondale Fault
BINDY
KT-1
NO RC DRILLING TO DATE
SECTION 6843460mN
GTDD012
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
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
28m @ 1.38g/t inc. 5m @ 2.95g/t
10m @ 1.03g/t
9m @ 1.02g/t
3m @ 1.78g/t
3m @ 1.45g/t
4m @ 1.55g/t
12m @ 1.14g/t
2m @ 24.7g/t inc. 1m @ 48.6g/t
12m @ 1.26g/t
6m @ 1.00g/t
9m @ 2.25g/t inc. 3m @ 4.40g/t
28m @ 2.58g/t inc. 13m @ 4.07g/t
GTDD012
16m @ 4.47g/t inc. 8m @ 7.34g/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


357900mN
358000mN
GTAC295
RR1323
RR1324
GTRC427
GTAC296
GTAC297
GTRC428
GTAC414
GTAC415
GTRC447
RR1325
GTDD012
Approx. Surface
Saprolitic Zone
17m @ 1.01g/t
from 59m
4m @ 1.26g/t
from 62m
6m @ 1.30g/t
from 90m to EOH
3m @ 1.92g/t from 88m
6m @ 1.00g/t from 104m
12m @ 1.26g/t from 114m
28m @ 2.58g/t
from 156m
inc. 13m @ 4.07g/t
16m @ 4.74g/t
from 222m
inc. 8m @ 7.34g/t
Approx. BoX
OPEN
?
450RL
400RL
350RL
0
25
50m
Bindy Prospect
Schematic Section 6843460mN
Section looking North +/-20m.
May 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51.
Drill hole type
Previous Drilling
RC
AC
Diamond Drill hole
Mineralised Zones
+0.1g/t
Results Au (g/t)
Assay interval (refer to text)
Simplified geology
Intermediate Schist
(Altered-Cherty Silica-Mica-Pyrite-Carbonate)
Mafic - Intermediate Schist
Felsic Schist
Black Shale
Shear
BoX Base Of Oxidisation

Bindy DDH Geology

The Bindy Prospect is spatially associated to the Great Western Fault, the western bounding structure of the gold-endowed Mertondale Shear Zone. The diamond hole intersected a package of highly sheared and folded felsic volcanic/tuff, black shales and intermediate schists which strike approximately north-south and dip steeply east. Depth of oxidation is more than 100m down hole.

Core from GTDD0012: 224.4-231.4m showing assay results (g/t Au). Interval assayed 8m @ 7.34 g/t Au (224-232m)



The host rock for the mineralisation is a pale grey-green fine grained intermediate schist that has been highly deformed and altered. The alteration associated with the mineralisation is predominately grey cherty silica-paragonite(mica)-pyrite-pyrrhotite-carbonate with lesser rutile and albite. The alteration is largely controlled by the moderate to steep foliation, with some brecciation. More distal alteration becomes more carbonate dominant with only minor pyrite.

To understand the geology and mineralisation further, the Company plans to submit several samples for petrological assessment.

Mineralisation from GTDD0012 (228.5-228.65m) - Highly altered intermediate schist. Single meter sample (228-229m) assayed 9.58 g/t Au

GTDD0012 – 158m – Asymmetrically folded felsic volcanic showing semi-massive pyrite and silica-mica-carbonate alteration. Red line is orientation mark (BOH) showing down hole direction.

Looking Forward

All the assays have now been received from drilling at Bindy. The results from both the RC and diamond drilling, will be used to update the geological model for Bindy and utilised in the maiden resource estimate for this prospect.

Mineralisation along the Bindy trend remains open at depth and along strike. The Company believes there is significant potential for additional mineralisation at Bindy in both directions. Furthermore, the 350m 'Bindy Gap' area north of GTDD0012 and south of GTRC471 (12m @ 3.19 g/t Au Inc. 5m @ 6.43 g/t – see ASX announcement 2 May 2018) has received no RC drilling. All of these areas represent outstanding opportunities to grow the size of the Bindy mineralised zones and will be priority targets for drilling in the second half of this year.

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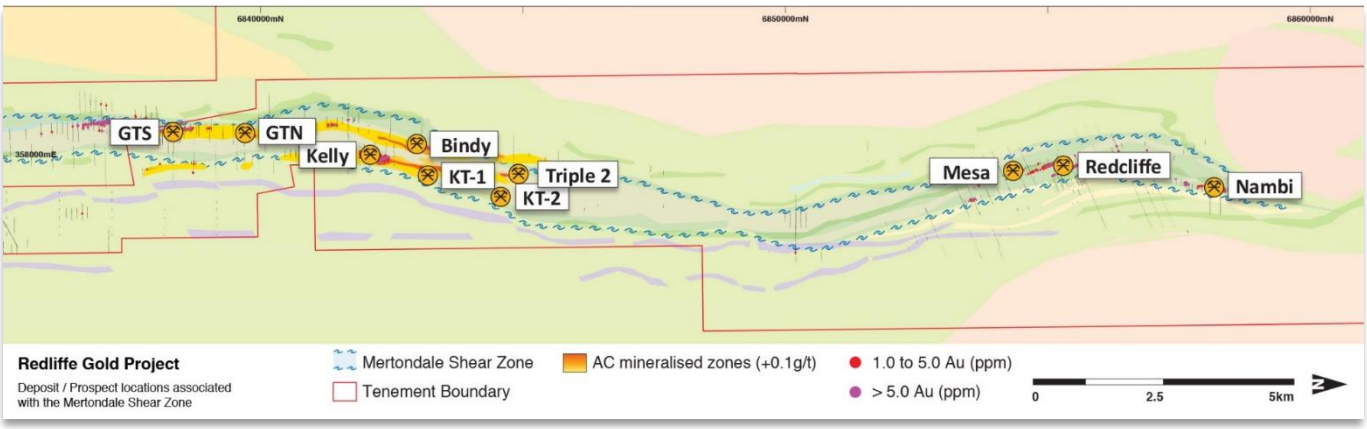

About NTM

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 diamond drilling at Bindy

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au
GTDD0012	215.9	219	3.9m @ 0.80 g/t
	222.0	238	**16.0m @ 4.74 g/t**
Incl.	224.0	232.0	**8.0m @ 7.34 g/t**
	248.0	255.0	7.0m @ 0.51 g/t

Calculated at +0.4 g/t Au cut, maximum of 2m internal continuous dilution. Grades averaged if assays repeated.

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary

HOLE	AREA	TYPE	GDA_E	GDA_N	DEPTH (M)	DIP/AZI
GTDD0012	Bindy	DD	358041	6843453	282.4	-60/270

Note:

For all assay results shown in plans and sections but not contained in this release, please see ASX releases from 22/11/17, 12/1/18, 13/2/18, 4/4/18.

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 – Diamond drilling (Bindy)

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 a Diamond core drilling. Hole GTDD012 drilled in the reported program for a total of 282.4m. The hole was drilled at -60 dip at azimuth of approximately 270o. DC recovery was good.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole was 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.*	DC samples were collected from HQ diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Core sampled on a 0.5m to 1m basis were then collected from the core 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. Multi-element analysis was also undertaken using ICP-OES to ppm levels.
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 Ausdrill Pty Ltd was used to collect the samples. Core was oriented using downhole tool 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. Core recovery was good.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Core was sampled on a 0.5m to 1m basis generally to geological contacts and collected as ½ core, keeping the side collected constant.
	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. No significant core loss was noted in the drilling.
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 core was geologically logged by Company geologists, using the Companies logging scheme. DC was both geologically and geotechnically logged.
	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. All RC samples are wet-sieved and stored in chip trays. These trays were photographed and then 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.*	Core was sawn using a diamond blades 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.	NA
	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 2-4kg 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 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 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.	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 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.*	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. 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 drilling occurred within tenement M37/1295 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Pty Ltd. The Project is located 45km NE of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia
	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 within the Bindy area by previous explorers consisted mainly of set depth regional RAB drilling (Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia, CRA) on 100-250m drill traverse spacing. Limited RC drilling was completed, but not within the immediate Bindy Prospect area. Low level anomalous gold intersections were recorded in the historical RAB drilling over the Bindy mineralised zone but were not followed up at the time.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bindy gold mineralisation is hosted within Archaean-aged highly sheared to mylonitic mafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks/schists (shales, graphitic shales). Lithologies dip steeply east and strike north-south. Drilling to date has identified several mineralised zones, characterized by cherty silica-mica-pyrite alteration and veining in GTDD012. Depth of oxidation is generally 90-100m downhole.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 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 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.