GTS CONTINUES AT DEPTH

SUMMARY

- Diamond drill hole into GTS intersects excellent gold grades, including:

  11m @ 4.51 g/t Au (*Incl.* **1m @ 10.70 g/t Au)**

- Mineralisation has been extended by 40m at depth and remains open
- RC drilling has helped refine location of the high-grade shoot at depth

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce a high-grade intersection from the recently completed diamond and RC drilling at the Golden Terrace South (GTS) prospect, within the Redcliffe Project near Leonora, Western Australia.

The drilling entailed one diamond tail for 168.9m and four RC holes (including the diamond pre-collar) for 912m that tested the depth extension and southerly plunge of the fresh mineralisation in both the Central and Western Zones.

The diamond tail (GTRC475D) was drilled from a 150m RC pre-collar to a final depth of 318.9m. The hole targeted the depth extension of Central Zone mineralisation previously intersected in GTRC441 (16m @ 2.71 g/t; Inc, 5m @ 5.99 g/t - See ASX announcement 12 January 2018). The mineralisation was intercepted as expected, approximately 40m down dip of GTRC41, returning:

11m @ 4.51 g/t Au (*Incl.* **1m @ 10.70 g/t**)

The three RC holes (GTRC476-478) were drilled south of the diamond hole. These holes were aimed at testing the interpreted shallow south plunge of the mineralisation that was based on previous limited wide space RC drilling. The results from these holes were modest, though they have helped refine the interpretation of the higher-grade shoots, which are now interpreted to have a steeper southerly plunge than first thought. Better results include:

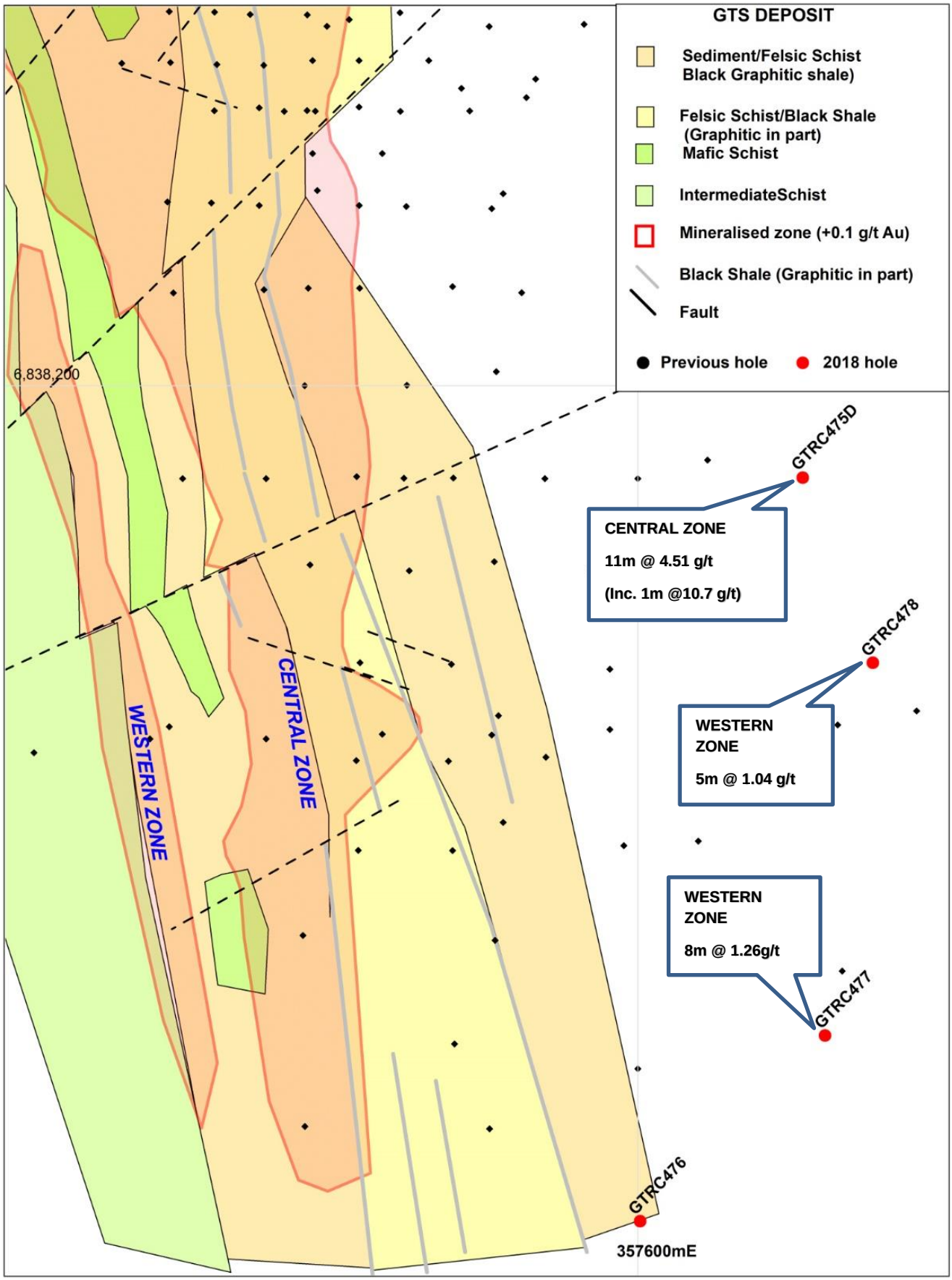
8m @ 1.26 g/t Au

1m @ 2.18 g/t Au

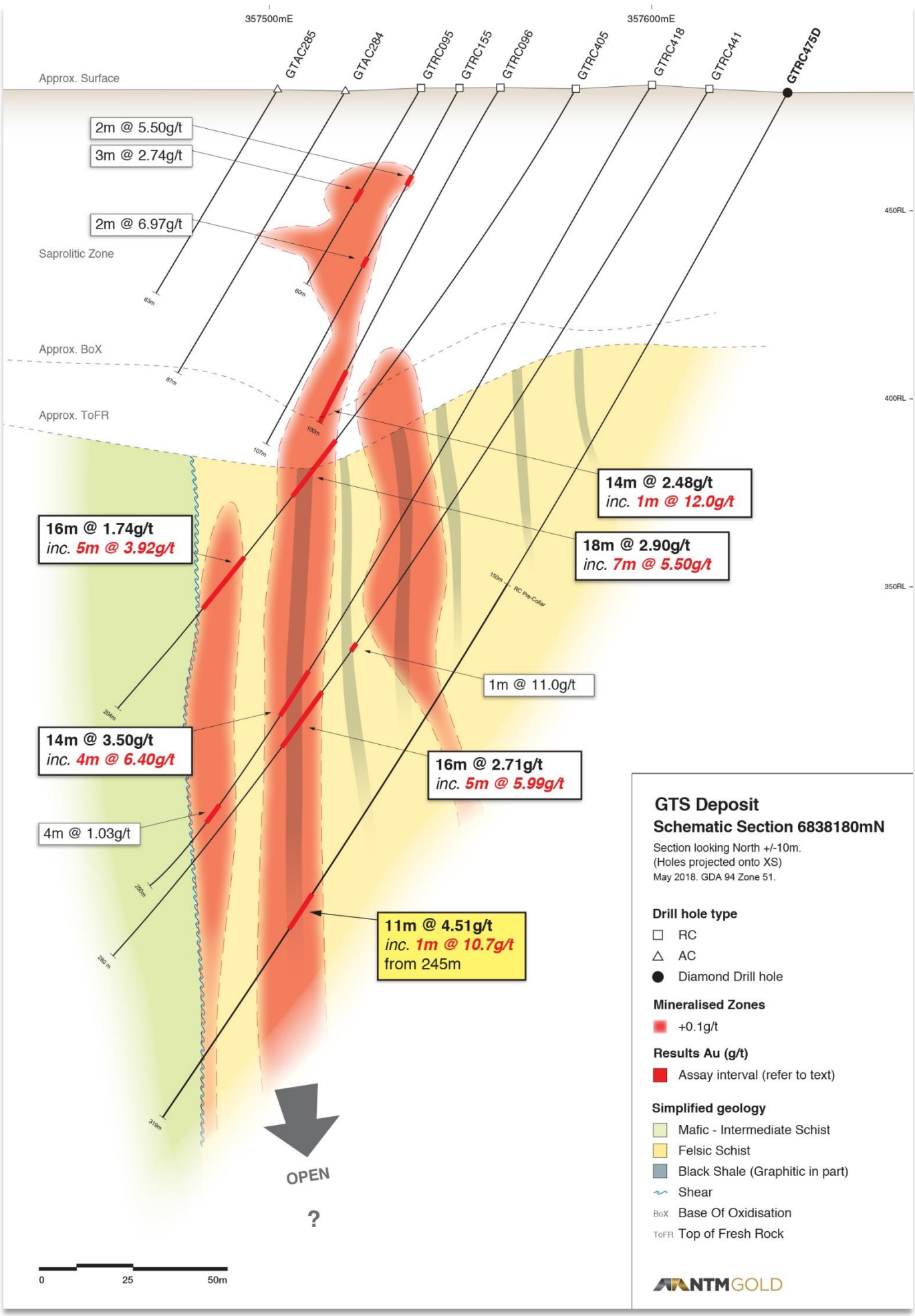
NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The GTS diamond drill hole has extended mineralisation at depth, as well as improved our knowledge of the geology and mineralisation. The RC holes, while delivering modest results, have helped improve our understanding and refined targets for follow up drilling. These holes will be key inputs into the updated resource estimate for GTS, which remains on track for mid-year.

"Significantly, like most of the Redcliffe deposits, GTS remains open, and NTM sees potential for the deposit to grow substantially. In addition, whilst the pending resource update will be a significant milestone, the majority of NTM's deposits have substantial upside, offering opportunities for future resource expansions. Furthermore, 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."



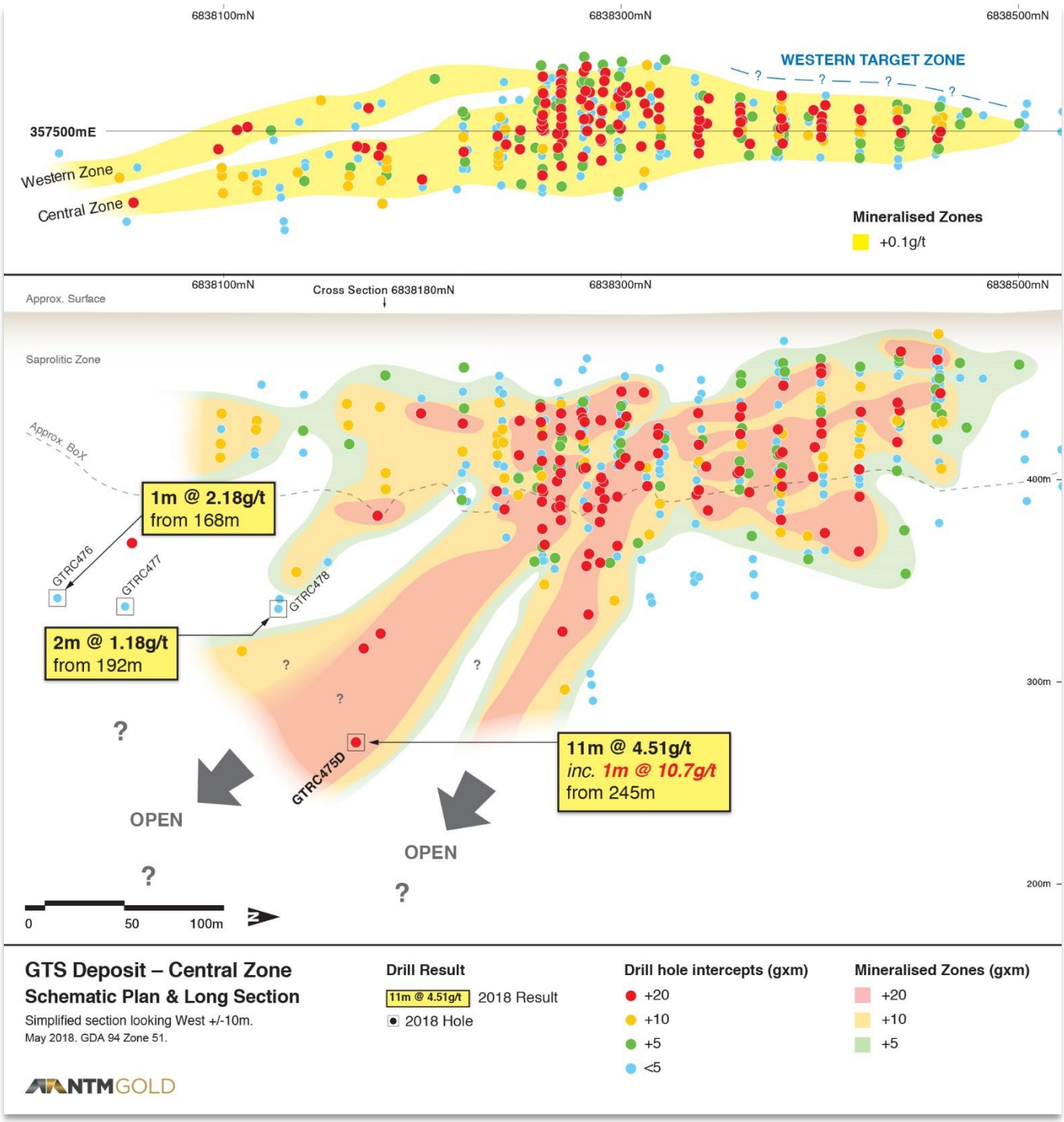
Golden Terrace South – Recent drilling over simplified geology (projected to surface)


357500mE
357600mE
GTAC285
GTAC284
GTRC095
GTRC155
GTRC096
GTRC405
GTRC418
GTRC441
GTRC475D
Approx. Surface
2m @ 5.50g/t
3m @ 2.74g/t
2m @ 6.97g/t
Saprolitic Zone
Approx. BoX
Approx. ToFR
14m @ 2.48g/t
inc. 1m @ 12.0g/t
18m @ 2.90g/t
inc. 7m @ 5.50g/t
16m @ 1.74g/t
inc. 5m @ 3.92g/t
1m @ 11.0g/t
14m @ 3.50g/t
inc. 4m @ 6.40g/t
16m @ 2.71g/t
inc. 5m @ 5.99g/t
4m @ 1.03g/t
11m @ 4.51g/t
inc. 1m @ 10.7g/t
from 245m
RC Pre-Collar
OPEN
?
450RL
400RL
350RL
0
25
50m
GTS Deposit
Schematic Section 6838180mN
Section looking North +/-10m.
(Holes projected onto XS)
May 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51.
Drill hole type
RC
AC
Diamond Drill hole
Mineralised Zones
+0.1g/t
Results Au (g/t)
Assay interval (refer to text)
Simplified geology
Mafic - Intermediate Schist
Felsic Schist
Black Shale (Graphitic in part)
Shear
BoX Base Of Oxidisation
ToFR Top of Fresh Rock

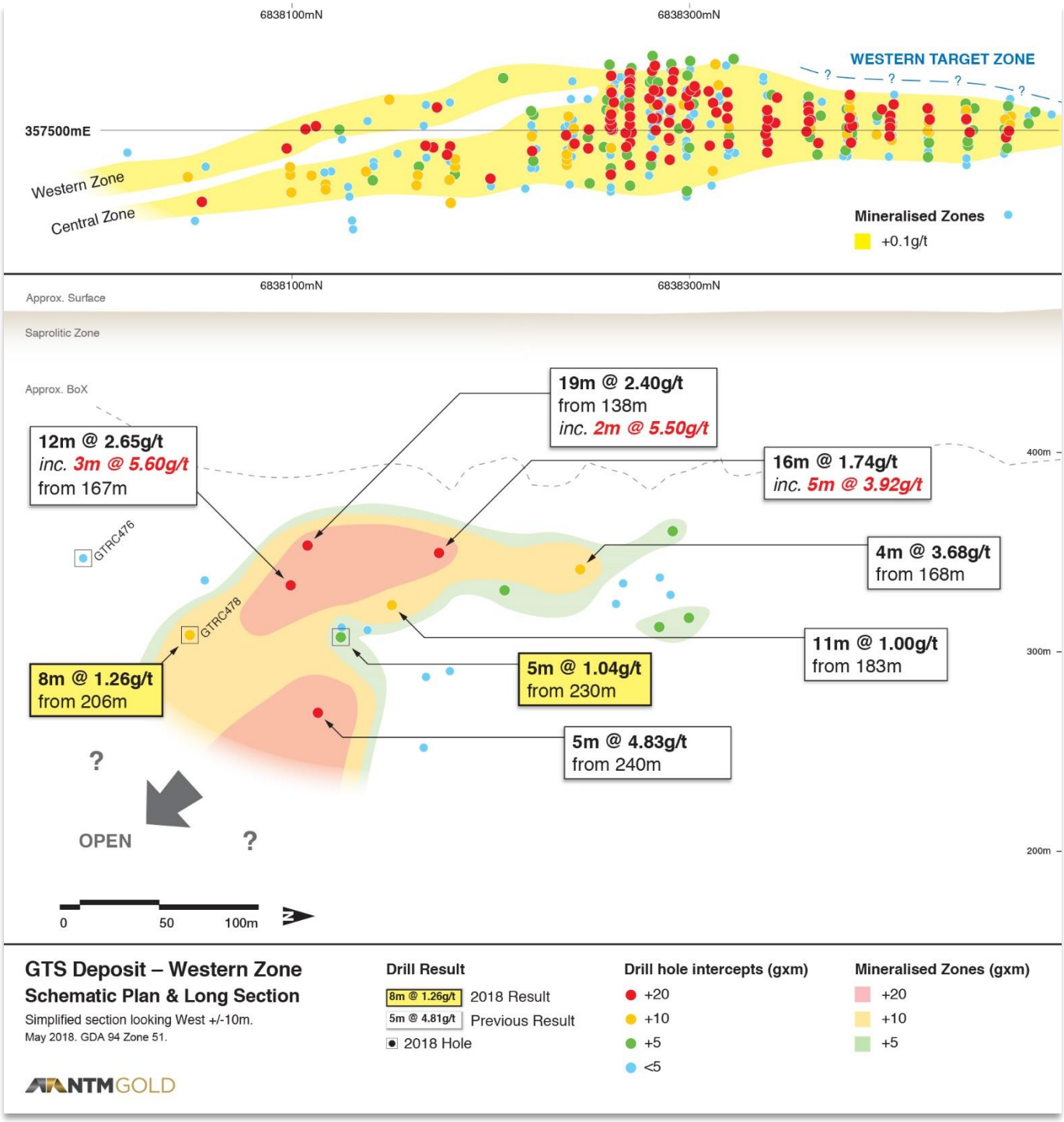
GTS Geology and Mineralisation

In the Central Zone, gold mineralisation is hosted within steeply dipping, northerly striking, intensely deformed, brecciated and veined black shale (graphitic in part) with associated minor felsic graphitic schist units. The gold mineralisation itself is associated with white quartz veining and fine-grained pyrite.

Like both Bindy and Nambi, GTS has evidence of tight folding along asymmetric fold axes. Furthermore, GTS is interpreted to have a number of cross cutting structures that complicate the deposit which may affect the distribution of the mineralisation.



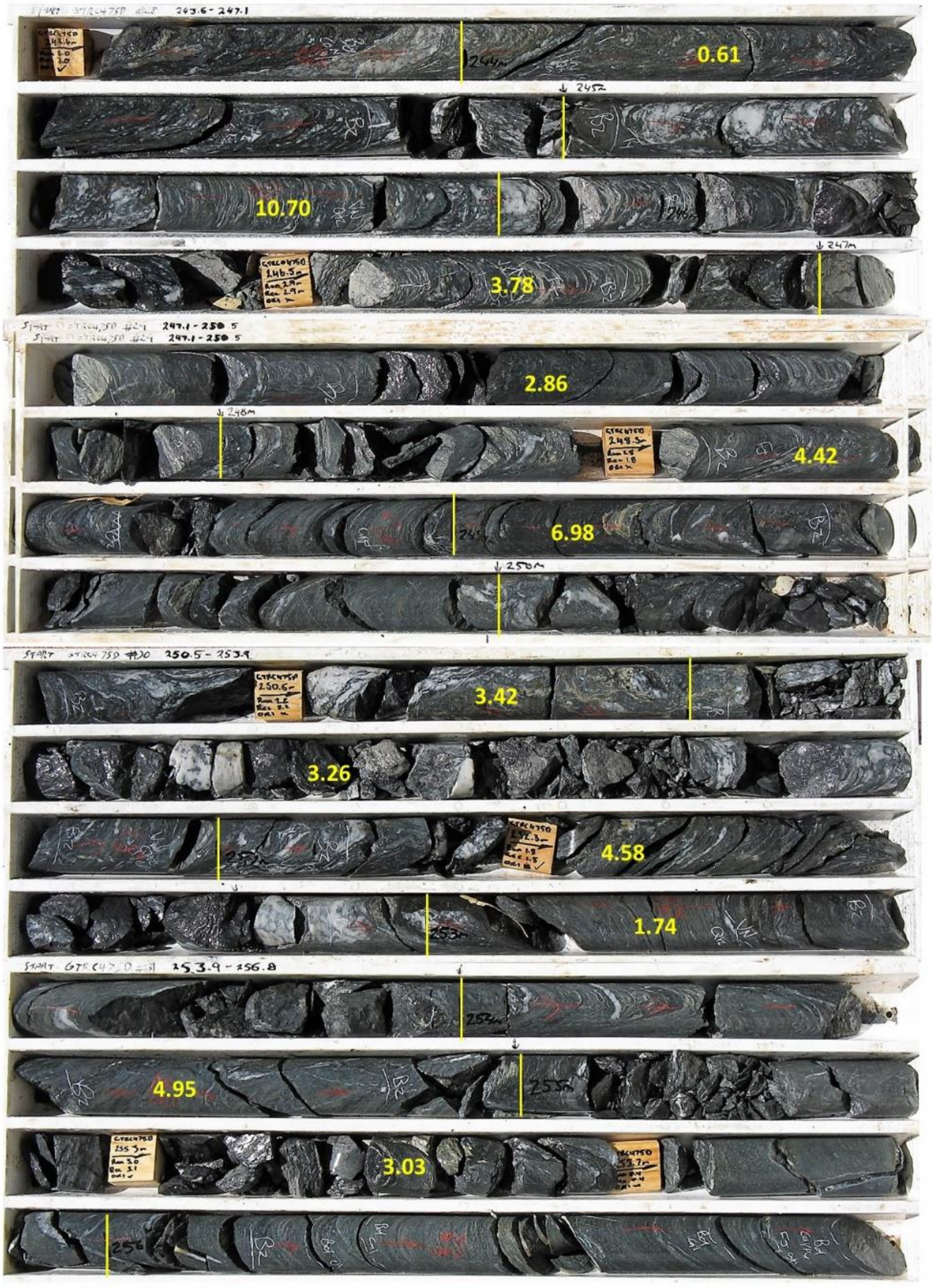
Of the RC holes that were designed to test the southerly plunge, the southern-most hole, GTRC476, intersected a different geological sequence to the typical GTS sequence, with the interpretation of the Central Zone suggesting that the high-grade shoot may have a steeper southerly plunge than originally thought.



The more lightly drilled Western Zone was intersected in both GTRC477 and 478. The Western lode is interpreted as a parallel mineralised zone, approximately 15-20m west of the Central Zone and closer to the mafic-intermediate contact. Mineralisation is hosted within interbedded felsic volcanics and black shales. The mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, silica-mica alteration and up to 10-20% pyrite.

GTRC477 returned 8m @ 1.26 g/t from 206m, which represents the most southern intercept within the Western Zone. The interpretation of this western zone is ongoing and more drilling is required to better understand the relationship between the two mineralized zones at GTS.

Significantly, both zones remain open along the southern interpreted down plunge position.



GTRC475D Drill Core - 11m @ 4.51 g/t Au (245-256m)

Looking Forward

All the assays have been received from GTS and will be used to update the geological model for GTS and utilised in the updated resource estimate, due by mid-year.

Mineralisation at GTS remains open, particularly at depth and partially along strike and the Company believes there is potential for additional mineralisation. These areas will be targets for future drilling, in a similar vein to NTM's other deposits such as Bindy and Nambi, all of which have significant gold intercepts at depth and remain open.

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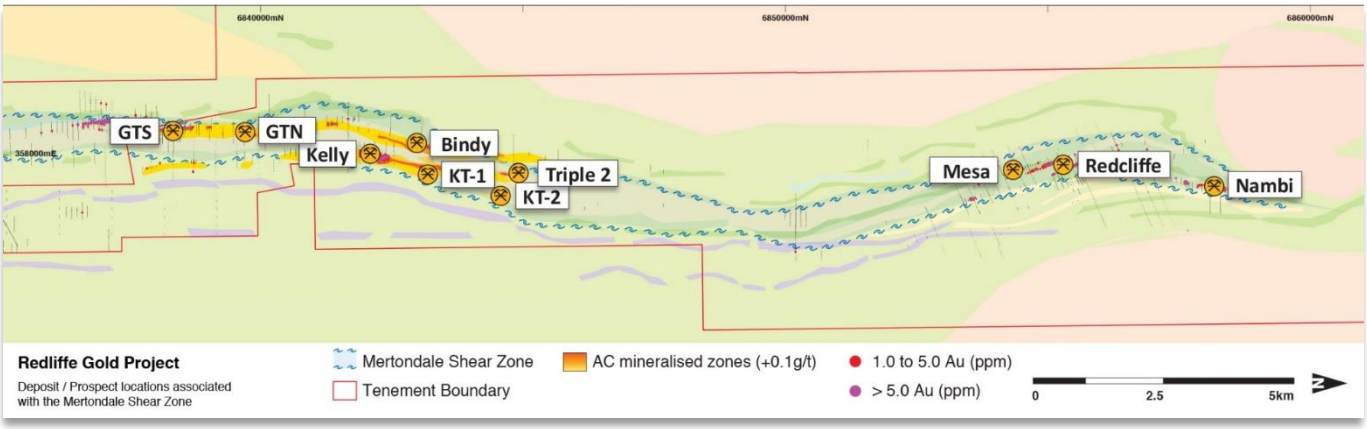

About NTM

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 drilling at GTS

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
GTRC475D	245	256	11m @ 4.51 g/t
Incl.	245	246	1m @ 10.70 g/t
	268	270	2m @ 1.09 g/t
GTRC476	168	169	1m @ 2.18 g/t
GTRC477	206	214	8m @ 1.26 g/t
GTRC478	192	194	2m @ 1.18 g/t
	230	235	5m @ 1.04 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
GTRC475D	GTS	RCD	357635	6838180	318.7	270/-60
GTRC476	GTS	RC	357600	6838020	232	270/-60
GTRC477	GTS	RC	357640	6838060	256	270/-60
GTRC478	GTS	RC	357650	6838140	274	270/-55

Note:

For all assay results shown in plans and sections but not contained in this release, please see ASX releases from 22/11/17, 5/12/17, 12/1/18.

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 (GTS)

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 GTRC475Ddrilled in the reported program for a total of 319.8m, which included 168.9m of HQ core from existing RC pre-collar. 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 MD and the 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 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 M37/1296 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 at GTS has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the GTS mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The GTS mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. black graphitic shale) and minor mafic/intermediate 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.

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 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 is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.

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

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 4 holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 912 m (incl. RC pre-collar) of RC at depths ranging from of 150 to 274m. Holes were drilled at –60 degrees at approximately 270^0. GTRC478 (-55/270). 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 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 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 5.25inch 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, some wet samples were experienced at depth. 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 generally good and noted on logs when otherwise. 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 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 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 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	*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.	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 MD and the 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 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. averaging is employed where repeat assays for the same sample have been reported by the laboratory, although this is minor.

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. 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 through the known mineralized areas at GTS, 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 drilling occurred within tenement M37/1296 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 at GTS has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Sons of Gwalia and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined the GTS mineralised trend to shallow depths. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The GTS mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. black graphitic shale) and minor mafic/intermediate 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.

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 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 is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.