FIRST PASS EXPLORATION DELIVERS OUTSTANDING RESULTS

SUMMARY

- First Redcliffe exploration aircore program for 2018 intersects excellent gold grades including:
  - **7m @ 4.71 g/t Au** from 40m to EOH, *incl.* **2m @ 8.68 g/t Au** from 45m to EOH
  - **10m @ 2.70 g/t Au** from 25m, *incl.* **5m @ 4.42 g/t Au** from 30m
  - **5m @ 4.66 g/t Au** from 10m, *within* **20m @ 1.63 g/t Au** from 10m
  - **2m @ 3.45 g/t Au** from 35m to EOH
- Maiden drilling at the Hub prospect delivers exceptional results
- New gold mineralisation identified at Infinity, Redcliffe South and Redcliffe East prospects
- Multiple intercepts at all prospects requires follow up drilling

Emerging Goldfields explorer NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to announce potential new gold discoveries from first pass aircore drilling at its Redcliffe Project located near Leonora, Western Australia. The ongoing aircore drilling is the first regional campaign undertaken this year and is a key component of the Company's new exploration focus, testing 12 priority targets.

NTM has completed 185 aircore holes for approximately 9,300m of the +20,000m program. Assays have been received for the Redcliffe East, Redcliffe South, Mesa West, Infinity and Hub prospects. All of the prospects were identified in-house, and have returned multiple significant intersections that warrant follow up drilling, many of which were +1g/t Au.

Given that aircore is designed as a first pass test, these results are an excellent outcome and warrant significant follow up work. In particular, the results from the Hub prospect are exceptional including:

7m @ 4.71 g/t *incl.* **2m @ 8.68 g/t** in 18RAC176 & **10m @ 2.70 g/t** *incl.* **5m @ 4.42 g/t** in 18RAC177

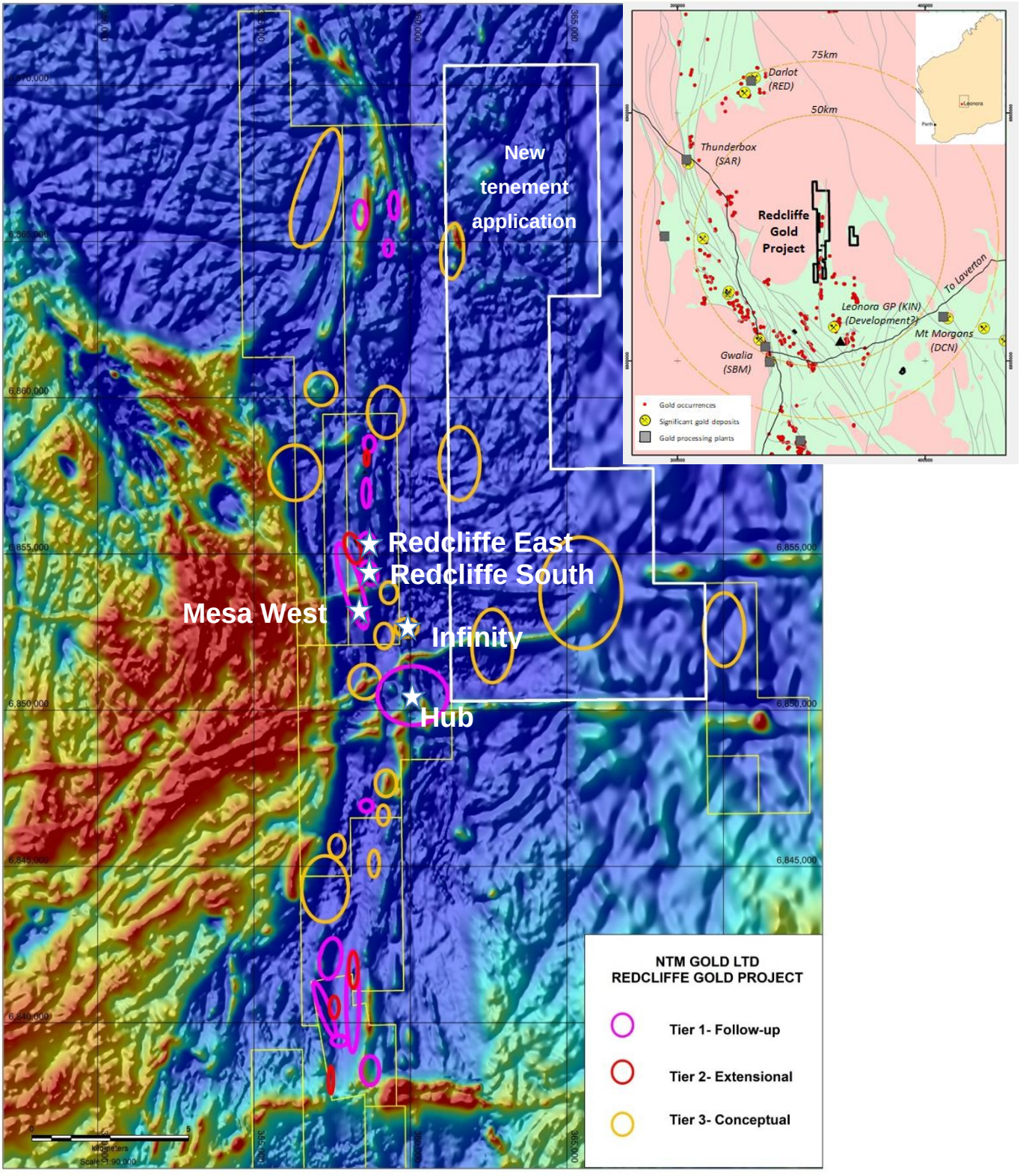
Other prospects also returned results of note including Redcliffe East, Infinity and Redcliffe South.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"Our first aircore drilling program for 2018 has resulted in some exceptional gold intercepts, particularly at the Hub prospect, which has the potential to be NTM's newest gold discovery. In addition to the outstanding Hub grades, all prospects delivered significant first pass results, demonstrating the potential for new discoveries which could materially add to our existing +0.5Moz resource base (see Appendix I for JORC Resource Table).

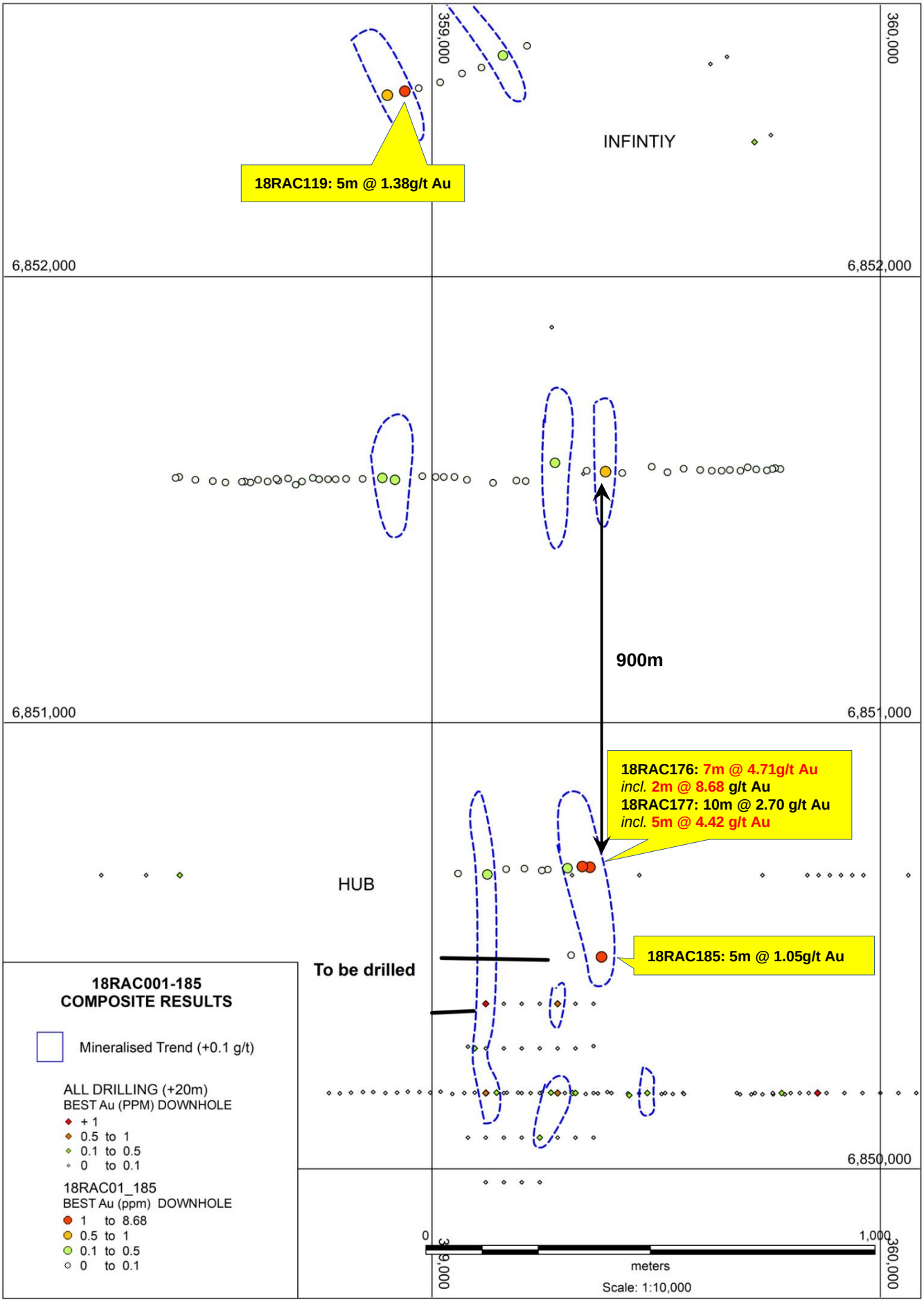
"We are only about halfway through our scheduled aircore drill program and I am delighted that we have managed to successfully convert a number of conceptual targets into identified areas of gold mineralisation. More targets will be tested as we continue this aircore program across the coming months".

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



The program is a first pass testing phase to assess for the presence of gold mineralisation, with positive results to be followed up by deeper Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The aircore holes are drilled to blade refusal, with depths ranging from 3m to 133m, depending upon the depth of oxidation. All samples were taken as 5m composites, with selected intercepts to be resampled on 1m intervals.

The Hub and Infinity Prospects with Drilling. Latest +1g/t Results Labelled



THE HUB

The Hub prospect is interpreted as a structurally complex area located in the centre of the Redcliffe Project. Drilling of the Hub was aimed at testing this complex zone on the interpreted eastern margin of the Mertondale Shear Zone.

NTM's drilling returned some excellent intercepts, especially when considering the preliminary nature of this drilling. Better results include:

7m @ 4.71 g/t Au to EOH from 40m in 18RAC176; *incl.* **2m @ 8.68 g/t Au** from 45m to EOH

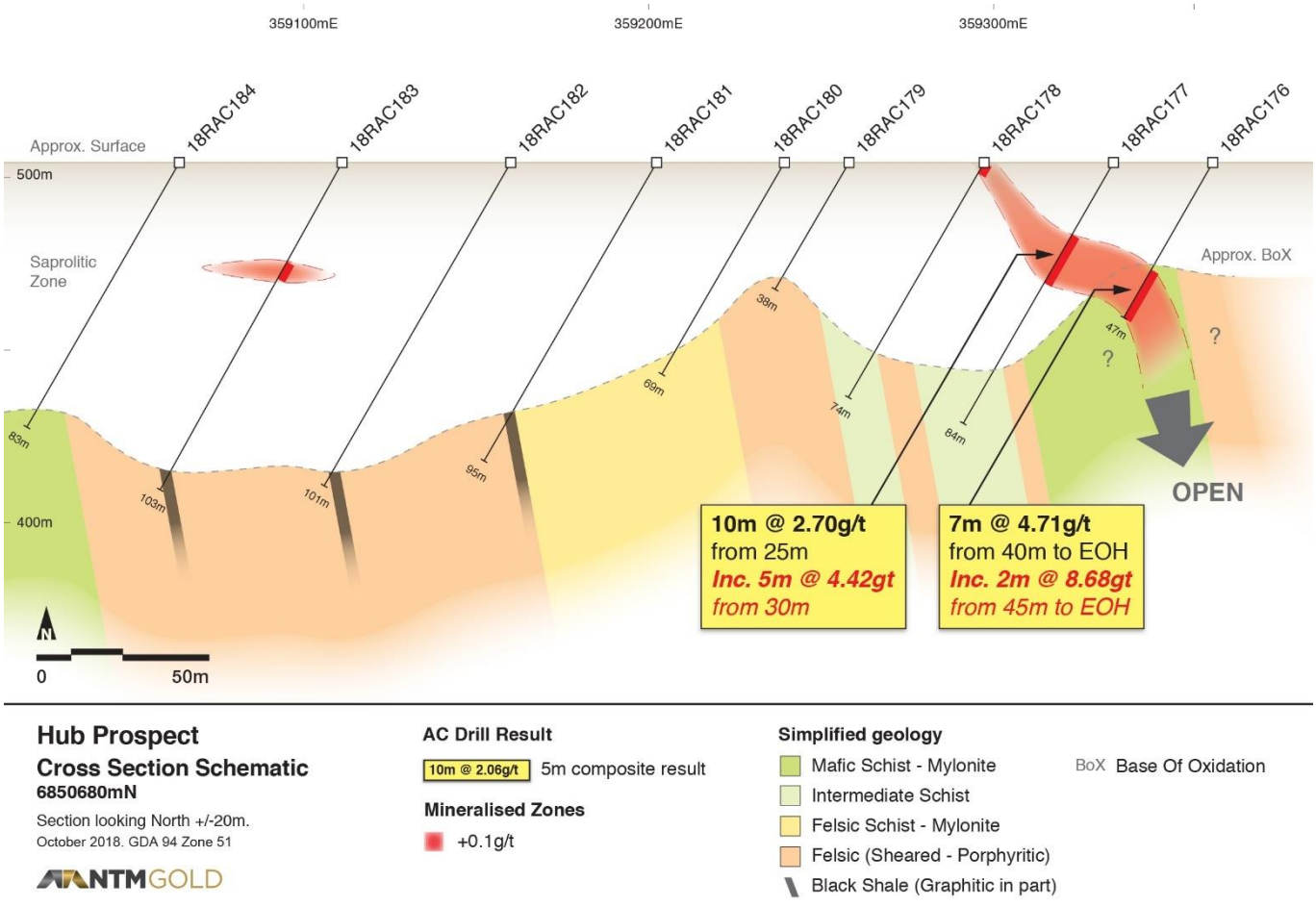
10m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 25m in 18RAC177; *incl.* **5m @ 4.42 g/t Au** from 30m

Significantly, mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike for +900m to the north where recent NTM drilling intersected gold anomalism in the same lithological sequence along another drill traverse.

Gold mineralisation is hosted within a steeply dipping package of highly sheared, intermediate to fine to coarse grained felsic rocks and black shales. Mineralisation/alteration is described as silica-mica-chlorite-pyrite associated with brecciated to stockwork veining in less weathered samples towards the end of hole.

Follow up drilling will be planned to test the depth and strike extent of the mineralisation. The depth, alteration and mineralisation style are all very encourgaing. Combined with a lack of effective drilling in the area, NTM is very positive towards the potential of the Hub mineralisation to be something of significance.

The Hub Prospect Cross Section



REDCLIFFE EAST, REDCLIFFE SOUTH, MESA WEST AND INFINITY

Drilling in this area targeted the Redcliffe-Westlode-Mesa West related mineralisation. This is an area that has multiple mineralised zones, with historic shallow open pits mined for oxide mineralisation in the 1990's. Historical RAB drilling, typically shallow and ranging in depth from 10-40m, identified several parallel northwest mineralised trends. These trends were spatially associated with highly sheared mafic/felsic/shale contacts.

Previous companies mined oxide mineralisation associated with the Redcliffe, Westlode and Mesa trends. However, several other mineralised trends, notably Redcliffe East, Infinity and Mesa West, were only modestly tested.

NTMs latest aircore program targeted several lightly tested mineralised zones at Redcliffe East, Redcliffe South, Mesa West and Infinity. The program was a combination of:

- infilling existing lines, though holes were consistently drilled deeper than the historic lines; and
- drilling along strike extensions to the known mineralisation.

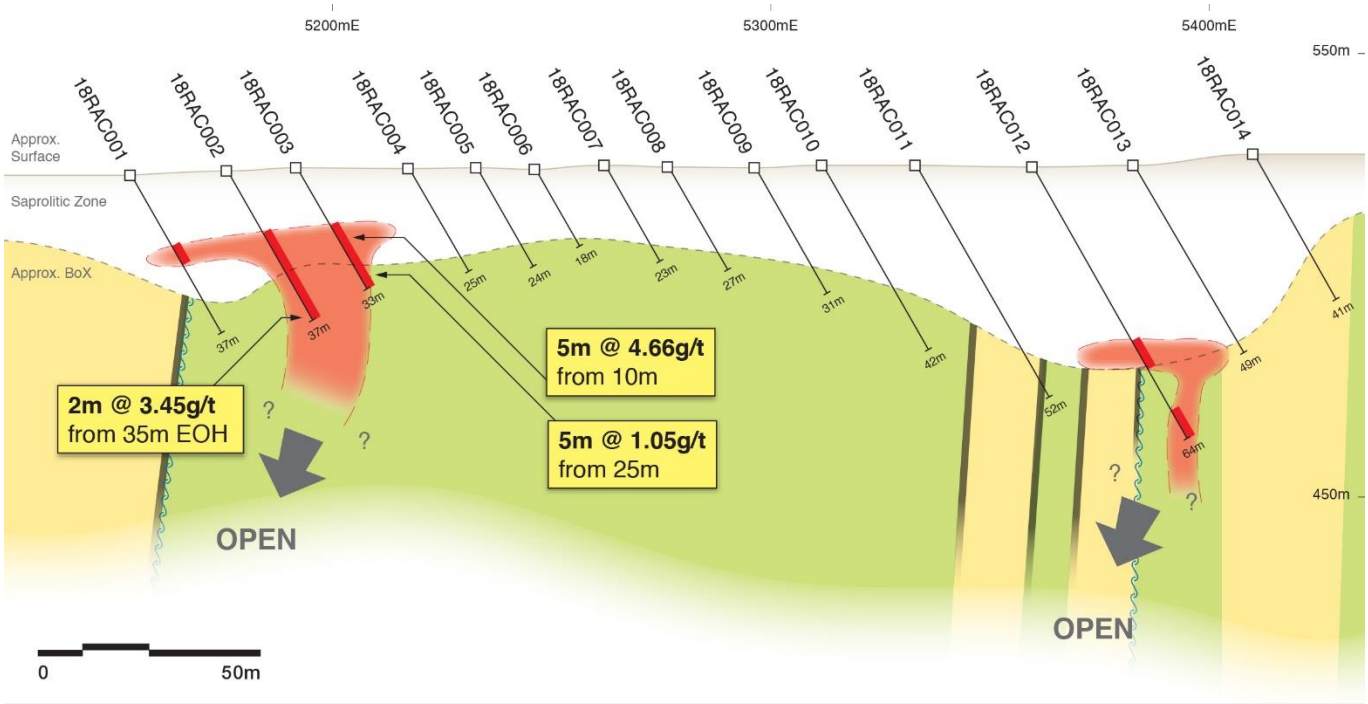
Encouraging results were received from the drilling in this area, with multiple +1 g/t intercepts.

Redcliffe East

Drilling at Redcliffe East targeted an interpreted parallel mineralised trend to the Redcliffe pit. Shallow historical RAB drilling had partially outlined anomalous gold trending northwest and associated with sheared mafic and felsic rocks. A single drill line was completed as 100m infill to the historical RAB drilling and intersected two mineralised zones. The drilling returned a number of encouraging shallow intercepts within interpreted parallel zones, approximately 150m apart. Both zones remain open along strike for over 400m and at depth. Better results include:

2m @ 3.45 g/t Au to EOH from 35m in 18RAC002; and

20m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 10m *incl.* **5m @ 4.66 g/t Au** in 18RAC003



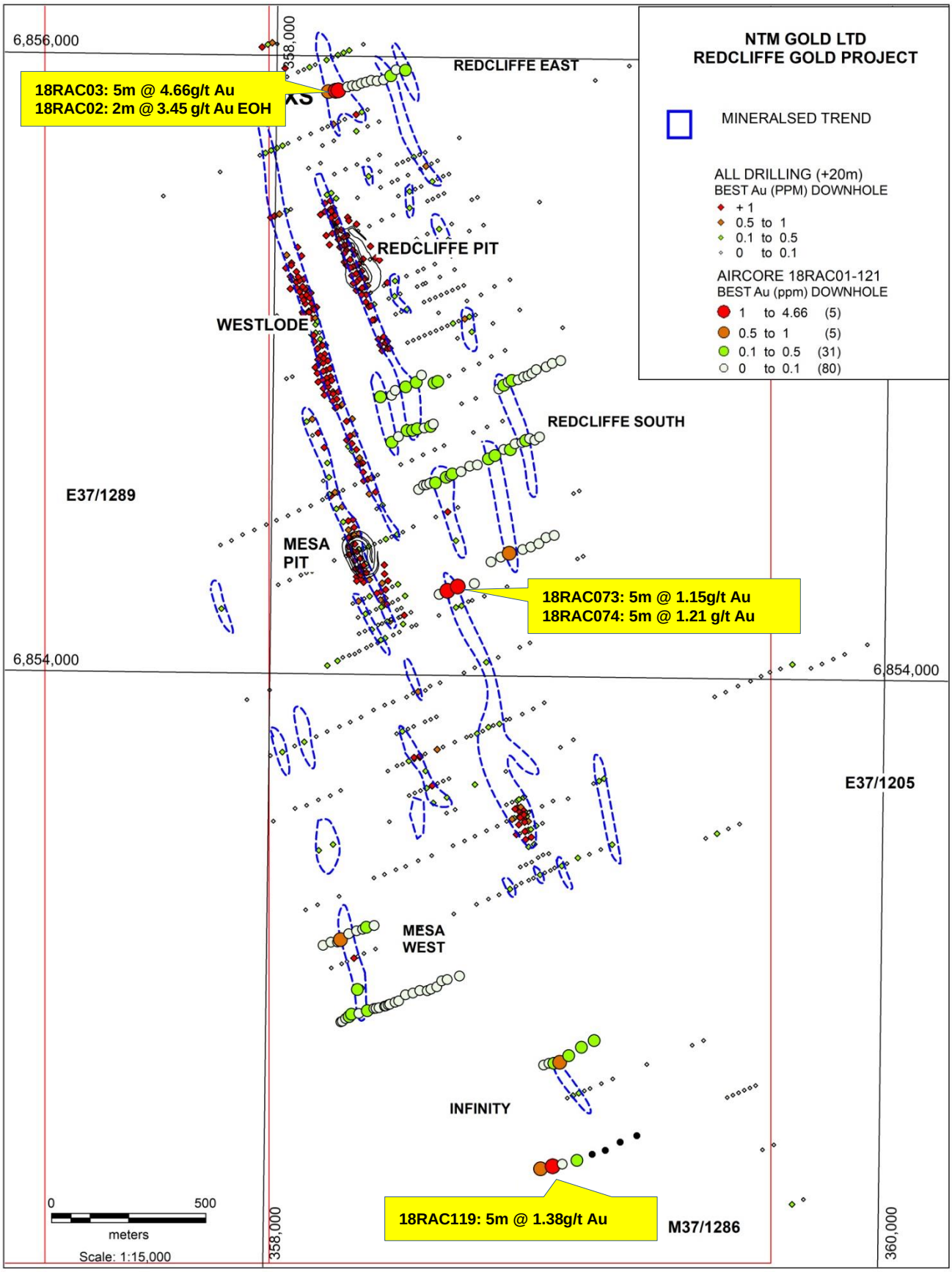
Redcliffe East Prospect
Cross Section Schematic
Section looking Northwest +/-20m.
October 2018. GDA 94 Zone 51

AC Drill Result
5m @ 4.66g/t 5m composite result

Mineralised Zones
+0.1g/t

Simplified geology
Mafic Schist - Mylonite
Felsic Schist - Mylonite
Shale
Shear
BoX Base Of Oxidation

Redcliffe South, Redcliffe East, Mesa West and Infinity Prospects with Drilling. Latest +1g/t results Labelled



Redcliffe South

Infill aircore drilling along the Redcliffe South trend, to the south of the Redcliffe Pit and along the same mineralised trend, intersected multiple anomalous zones over approximately 600m. These zones remain open to the south and at depth.

Better intercepts include:

5m @ 1.15 g/t in 18RAC073; and

5m @ 1.21 g/t from 25m in 18RAC074

Infinity

The Infinity Prospect was identified as an area of structural and geological complexity due to a significant change in orientation in the Mertondale Shear Zone from north to north west. This prospect had only very limited and shallow RAB drilling which did not effectively test the ground.

NTM's recent drilling returned a number of encouraging gold intercepts. The grades are associated with sheared mafic-felsic-shale contacts. The drilling also intersected porphyritic felsic rocks noted as similar to those observed further south within the Redcliffe Project at the Kelly Deposit.

Better intercepts include:

5m @ 1.32 g/t from 25m; and

5m @ 1.38 g/t from 40m in 18RAC119

LOOKING AHEAD

NTM's aircore drilling program for 2018 is approaching the halfway stage with approximately 9,300m of the scheduled +20,000m completed. So far the program has successfully identified a number of prospective areas that have the potential to host new gold deposits, with the standouts to date being the Hub and Infinity – both targets identified following NTM's in-house technical review.

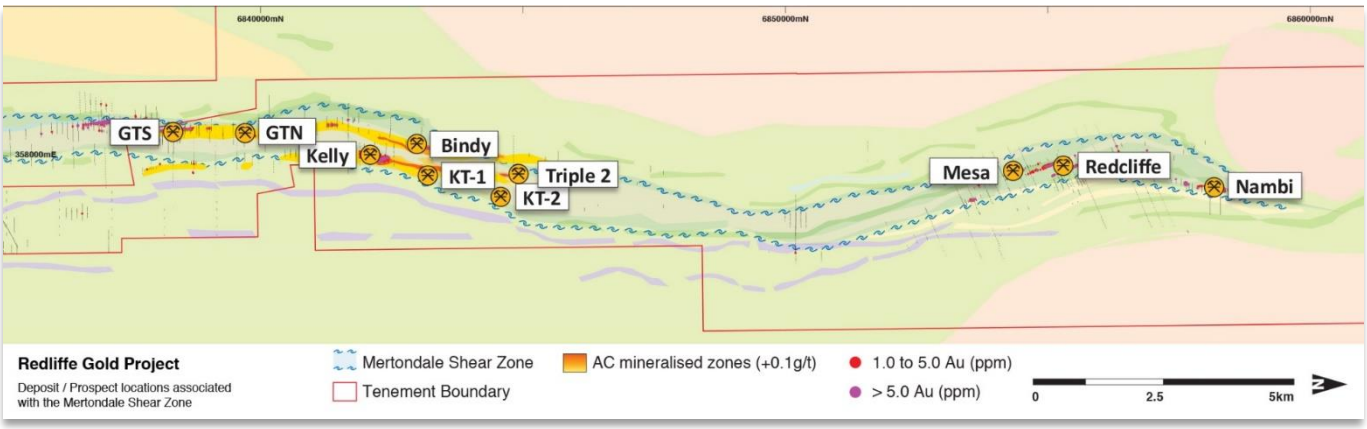
The Ausdrill aircore drill rig has now moved to the southern part of Redcliffe's 170km^2 area to test more priority regional targets, in line with NTM's strategy of systematic and structured exploration on new gold discoveries to build the resource base.

Beyond that, NTM expects to follow up a number of targets with deeper and more extensive RC drilling. Key among these targets will the Hub prospect, though the Company expects further compelling targets to emerge as the aircore program continues.

For further enquiries:

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

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



About NTM

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

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a 170km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 30km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation. Exploration work has identified and delineated the Golden Terrace South (GTS) and Kelly prospects in the southern section of the Project, and the Redcliffe and Nambi prospects in the northern section. First-pass regional exploration in 2017 resulted in new discoveries Bindy, KT and Triple 2.

NTM has an experienced team who are committed to developing the Redcliffe Gold Project. An aggressive exploration program is 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.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Lyle Thorne, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thorne a full-time employee of NTM and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Thorne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1: Results - AC Drilling Campaign – 5m Composite Samples – All results +0.5g/t Au

PROSPECT	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +0.5 g/t Au
Redcliffe East	18_AC001	15	20	5m @ 0.61
Redcliffe East	18_AC002	35	37	2m @ 3.45
Redcliffe East	18_AC003	10	30	20m @ 1.63
	Incl.	10	15	5m @ 4.66
Redcliffe East	18_AC066	25	30	5m @ 0.53
Redcliffe South	18_AC073	60	65	5m @ 1.15
Redcliffe South	18_AC074	25	30	5m @ 1.21
Mesa West	18_AC079	50	54	4m @ 0.54
Infinity	18RAC114	30	35	5m @ 0.57
Infinity	18RAC118	75	80	5m @ 0.91
Infinity	18RAC119	25	45	20m @ 0.82
	Incl.	25	30	5m @ 1.32
	And	40	45	5m @ 1.38
Infinity	18RAC141	55	57	2m @ 0.87
Hub	18RAC176	40	47	7m @ 4.71
	Incl.	45	47	2m @ 8.68
Hub	18RAC177	25	35	10m @ 2.70
	Incl.	30	35	5m @ 4.42
Hub	18RAC185	25	30	5m @ 1.05
Hub	18RAC185	40	45	5m @ 0.95

Preliminary 5m composite assays. Calculated at +0.1 g/t Au, one sample maximum internal dilution. EOH = End of Hole

Table 2: Drill Hole Summary (18RAC001-185)

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC001	AC	37	358168	6855885
18RAC002	AC	37	358191	6855888
18RAC003	AC	33	358210	6855892
18RAC004	AC	25	358230	6855901
18RAC005	AC	24	358246	6855905
18RAC006	AC	18	358260	6855905
18RAC007	AC	23	358275	6855913
18RAC008	AC	27	358290	6855917
18RAC009	AC	31	358307	6855923
18RAC010	AC	42	358326	6855921
18RAC011	AC	52	358347	6855925
18RAC012	AC	64	358370	6855938
18RAC013	AC	49	358387	6855958
18RAC014	AC	41	358418	6855957
18RAC015	AC	91	358349	6854899
18RAC016	AC	17	358385	6854904
18RAC017	AC	74	358397	6854920
18RAC018	AC	68	358431	6854932
18RAC019	AC	48	358465	6854947
18RAC020	AC	53	358482	6854971
18RAC021	AC	76	358523	6854946
18RAC022	AC	57	358734	6854929
18RAC023	AC	29	358750	6854941
18RAC024	AC	24	358764	6854951
18RAC025	AC	29	358776	6854957
18RAC026	AC	27	358796	6854959
18RAC027	AC	29	358814	6854969
18RAC028	AC	31	358828	6854973
18RAC029	AC	35	358841	6854981
18RAC030	AC	54	358855	6854993
18RAC031	AC	45	358887	6855002
18RAC032	AC	42	358907	6855014
18RAC033	AC	46	358934	6855023
18RAC034	AC	62	358535	6854951

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC035	AC	45	358388	6854752
18RAC036	AC	75	358409	6854771
18RAC037	AC	33	358437	6854791
18RAC038	AC	25	358455	6854792
18RAC039	AC	58	358470	6854797
18RAC040	AC	35	358493	6854800
18RAC041	AC	26	358513	6854805
18RAC042	AC	19	358522	6854813
18RAC043	AC	33	358477	6854601
18RAC044	AC	13	358493	6854615
18RAC045	AC	27	358502	6854616
18RAC046	AC	41	358513	6854621
18RAC047	AC	74	358531	6854623
18RAC048	AC	21	358566	6854641
18RAC049	AC	21	358579	6854645
18RAC050	AC	63	358586	6854652
18RAC051	AC	54	358614	6854660
18RAC052	AC	66	358642	6854678
18RAC053	AC	66	358667	6854682
18RAC054	AC	36	358703	6854702
18RAC055	AC	69	358724	6854713
18RAC056	AC	47	358752	6854733
18RAC057	AC	45	358774	6854733
18RAC058	AC	36	358789	6854752
18RAC059	AC	28	358811	6854757
18RAC060	AC	31	358823	6854763
18RAC061	AC	35	358836	6854770
18RAC062	AC	6	358853	6854765
18RAC063	AC	43	358868	6854775
18RAC064	AC	79	358715	6854369
18RAC065	AC	61	358747	6854385
18RAC066	AC	89	358774	6854398
18RAC067	AC	56	358818	6854410
18RAC068	AC	65	358844	6854419
18RAC069	AC	50	358870	6854430

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC070	AC	59	358893	6854450
18RAC071	AC	40	358920	6854457
18RAC072	AC	60	358548	6854262
18RAC073	AC	70	358574	6854274
18RAC074	AC	108	358608	6854288
18RAC075	AC	76	358662	6854298
18RAC076	AC	44	358184	6853122
18RAC077	AC	34	358209	6853132
18RAC078	AC	36	358231	6853133
18RAC079	AC	54	358240	6853141
18RAC080	AC	51	358267	6853160
18RAC081	AC	25	358292	6853170
18RAC082	AC	33	358312	6853175
18RAC083	AC	56	358324	6853182
18RAC084	AC	54	358349	6853188
18RAC085	AC	46	358297	6852980
18RAC086	AC	24	358245	6852875
18RAC087	AC	31	358249	6852877
18RAC088	AC	19	358260	6852886
18RAC089	AC	30	358271	6852892
18RAC090	AC	38	358279	6852900
18RAC091	AC	44	358303	6852903
18RAC092	AC	47	358330	6852912
18RAC093	AC	12	358352	6852919
18RAC094	AC	23	358359	6852920
18RAC095	AC	32	358368	6852922
18RAC096	AC	7	358386	6852927
18RAC097	AC	15	358390	6852928
18RAC098	AC	12	358398	6852932
18RAC099	AC	37	358403	6852934
18RAC100	AC	22	358420	6852940
18RAC101	AC	46	358432	6852945
18RAC102	AC	46	358454	6852965
18RAC103	AC	50	358478	6852971
18RAC104	AC	39	358500	6852979

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC105	AC	32	358524	6852979
18RAC106	AC	33	358536	6852984
18RAC107	AC	38	358555	6852992
18RAC108	AC	32	358571	6853011
18RAC109	AC	50	358589	6853016
18RAC110	AC	52	358629	6853028
18RAC111	AC	42	358906	6852743
18RAC112	AC	38	358923	6852749
18RAC113	AC	37	358939	6852749
18RAC114	AC	70	358958	6852752
18RAC115	AC	98	358987	6852774
18RAC116	AC	90	359028	6852802
18RAC117	AC	104	359069	6852824
18RAC118	AC	95	358900	6852407
18RAC119	AC	65	358939	6852416
18RAC120	AC	107	358970	6852423
18RAC121	AC	99	359018	6852436
18RAC122	AC	86	359067	6852456
18RAC123	AC	111	359110	6852469
18RAC124	AC	117	359158	6852496
18RAC125	AC	104	359212	6852518
18RAC126	AC	19	359777	6851569
18RAC127	AC	11	359765	6851571
18RAC128	AC	26	359759	6851569
18RAC129	AC	41	359747	6851566
18RAC130	AC	36	359723	6851568
18RAC131	AC	42	359704	6851573
18RAC132	AC	45	359688	6851565
18RAC133	AC	31	359664	6851567
18RAC134	AC	24	359646	6851565
18RAC135	AC	30	359624	6851565
18RAC136	AC	98	359598	6851567
18RAC137	AC	88	359561	6851570
18RAC138	AC	51	359525	6851562
18RAC139	AC	131	359490	6851574

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC140	AC	64	359424	6851560
18RAC141	AC	57	359387	6851563
18RAC142	AC	93	359345	6851565
18RAC143	AC	120	359274	6851583
18RAC144	AC	45	359209	6851542
18RAC145	AC	85	359188	6851543
18RAC146	AC	89	359136	6851538
18RAC147	AC	66	359078	6851545
18RAC148	AC	41	359050	6851551
18RAC149	AC	32	359026	6851551
18RAC150	AC	70	359008	6851551
18RAC151	AC	106	358978	6851553
18RAC152	AC	76	358917	6851545
18RAC153	AC	90	358889	6851549
18RAC154	AC	68	358845	6851547
18RAC155	AC	50	358808	6851547
18RAC156	AC	32	358785	6851546
18RAC157	AC	38	358768	6851546
18RAC158	AC	36	358748	6851546
18RAC159	AC	33	358734	6851549
18RAC160	AC	31	358710	6851541
18RAC161	AC	33	358696	6851534
18RAC162	AC	36	358679	6851548
18RAC163	AC	24	358657	6851543
18RAC164	AC	31	358653	6851547
18RAC165	AC	42	358633	6851541
18RAC166	AC	27	358612	6851545
18RAC167	AC	24	358595	6851539
18RAC168	AC	10	358582	6851541
18RAC169	AC	8	358576	6851540
18RAC170	AC	6	358539	6851539
18RAC171	AC	4	358511	6851542
18RAC172	AC	3	358472	6851545
18RAC173	AC	18	358436	6851551
18RAC174	AC	9	358428	6851549

HOLE	TYPE	DEPTH (M)	EASTING	NORTHING
18RAC175	AC	9	358405	6851543
18RAC176	AC	47	359352	6850676
18RAC177	AC	84	359335	6850678
18RAC178	AC	74	359302	6850674
18RAC179	AC	38	359258	6850671
18RAC180	AC	69	359245	6850669
18RAC181	AC	95	359206	6850673
18RAC182	AC	101	359165	6850672
18RAC183	AC	103	359123	6850660
18RAC184	AC	82	359058	6850662
18RAC185	AC	139	359378	6850475

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

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

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

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

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

Appendix II

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – AC 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 Aircore drilling (AC) . A total of 185 holes (18RAC01-185) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 9300m of AC at depths ranging from of 3 to 133m. Holes were drilled at - 60 degrees at approximately 067^0 (Redcliffe) or to 270^O (Hub) Sample quality was high with only minimal sample loss around the annulus in the top 53m of each hole. Some samples were damp to wet as noted but overall dry sample was produced to the depths drilled
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill holes were located by handheld GPS. Sampling was carried out under Company protocols and QAQC procedures as per current industry practice. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	AC holes were drilled with a 3.5-inch face-sampling bit, 1m samples collected through a cyclone into buckets and placed on the ground as 1m samples, generally in rows of 10. Samples are collected with a scoop to generate 5m composite samples, or variable samples at EOH. The 2-3 kg composite samples were dispatched to SGS in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 30gm 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).*	Inclined aircore drilling was completed by Ausdrill based in Kalgoorlie.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	The majority of samples were dry. Ground water was encountered in some holes. Sample recoveries were visually estimated and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill cyclone and sample buckets were cleaned between rod changes and after each hole 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.	There is no observed relationship between recovery and grade in the AC 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 holes 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 AC samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and EOH samples stored in chip trays. These trays were stored off site for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC composite samples, 1m individual samples and EOH samples were collected using a scoop. Samples are recorded as dry, wet or damp. 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 SGS 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 30g 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.	AC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a scoop to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or 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.	Compositing of samples involves collection of representative scoops from within the single sample meter pile. Samples weigh 2-3kg 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 30gm 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.	For 5m composite AC sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted regularly within the sample sequence. 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*	Significant results were checked by the MD and Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out on hardcopy geological log sheet. Data is entered electronically at the Leonora Field office. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system, and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for analysis purposes. No averaging is employed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC locations were determined by hand-held GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rig is orientated using hand held compass.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Relative Levels are allocated to the drill hole collars using current Digital Terrain Model's for the area. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	AC drilling was designed to intersect modelled oxide mineralisation within the known mineralized structures along the Mertondale Shear Zone One sample was collected for every 5 metres (maximum) drilled and selected samples submitted for assay.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The drilling is part of a first pass wide spaced regional exploration programme, and is not suitable for Resource estimation purposes.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the targeted mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill orientation is estimated to be approximately perpendicular to the main mineralised trend. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised, however it is considered unlikely that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Composite samples were submitted in pre -numbered plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed and transported to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The AC drilling occurred within tenements M37/1286 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 tenement subject to this report is in good standing with the Western Australian Department of Mines & Petroleum.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been completed on this prospect by Ashton Gold, Dominion and CRAE in the 1990's. This work broadly outlined mineralised trends in some areas of the Mertondale Shear Zone to shallow depths resulting in the open pit mining of the Redcliffe and Mesa pits. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into Company databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The gold 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 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 varies from very shallow depths (<20m) away from sheared or mineralised zones to greater than 90m within sheared or mineralised zones.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Due to the wide spacing of the AC drilling, the geometry of the mineralization is not known, but inferred to be broadly similar to known mineralized zones within the Mertondale Shear Zone further south. The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figure in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported. All samples over 0.1 g/t Au are 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, as described in this announcement. Location of drilling is still to be determined.