SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE RC RESULTS FROM HUB

SUMMARY

- Shallow RC drilling at Hub intersects outstanding grades including:

  7m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 49m, *incl.* **1m @ 48.0 g/t Au**,

  4m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 55m, *incl.* **1m @ 20.5 g/t Au**, and

  8m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 72m, *incl.* **2m @ 19.7 g/t Au**.

- Hub extensional and infill drilling also intersects high-grade mineralisation including:

  6m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 123m, *incl.* **3m @ 16.1 g/t Au,** and

  6m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 146m.

- Results are pending for a number of holes from the Hub and Redcliffe East RC program.

- Diamond drilling is scheduled to commence toward the end of August.

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) ("NTM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide a drilling update at the 100%-owned Redcliffe Gold Project located near Leonora, Western Australia.

Infill and extensional RC drilling at the Hub following up aircore and RC drilling, has confirmed the high-grade gold mineralisation, particularly at depths shallower than 100m. Better results include:

7m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 49m, *incl.* **1m @ 48.0 g/t Au**
8m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 72m, *incl.* **2m @ 19.7 g/t Au**
6m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 146m
4m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 55m, *incl.* **1m @ 20.5 g/t Au**
6m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 123m, *incl.* **3m @ 16.1 g/t Au**
2m @ 6.6 g/t Au from 60m

The drilling is part of a campaign to test the continuity and extent of the high-grade mineralisation at Hub. In addition, a number of holes were completed at Redcliffe East to follow up a previous RC hole which returned 14m @ 3.0g/t Au, incl. 2m @ 6.8g/t Au & 2m @ 6.0g/t Au (refer ASX announcement 18 March 2019). Results received to date are from the first seven holes of the 22 hole program. The remaining holes are expected over the coming weeks.

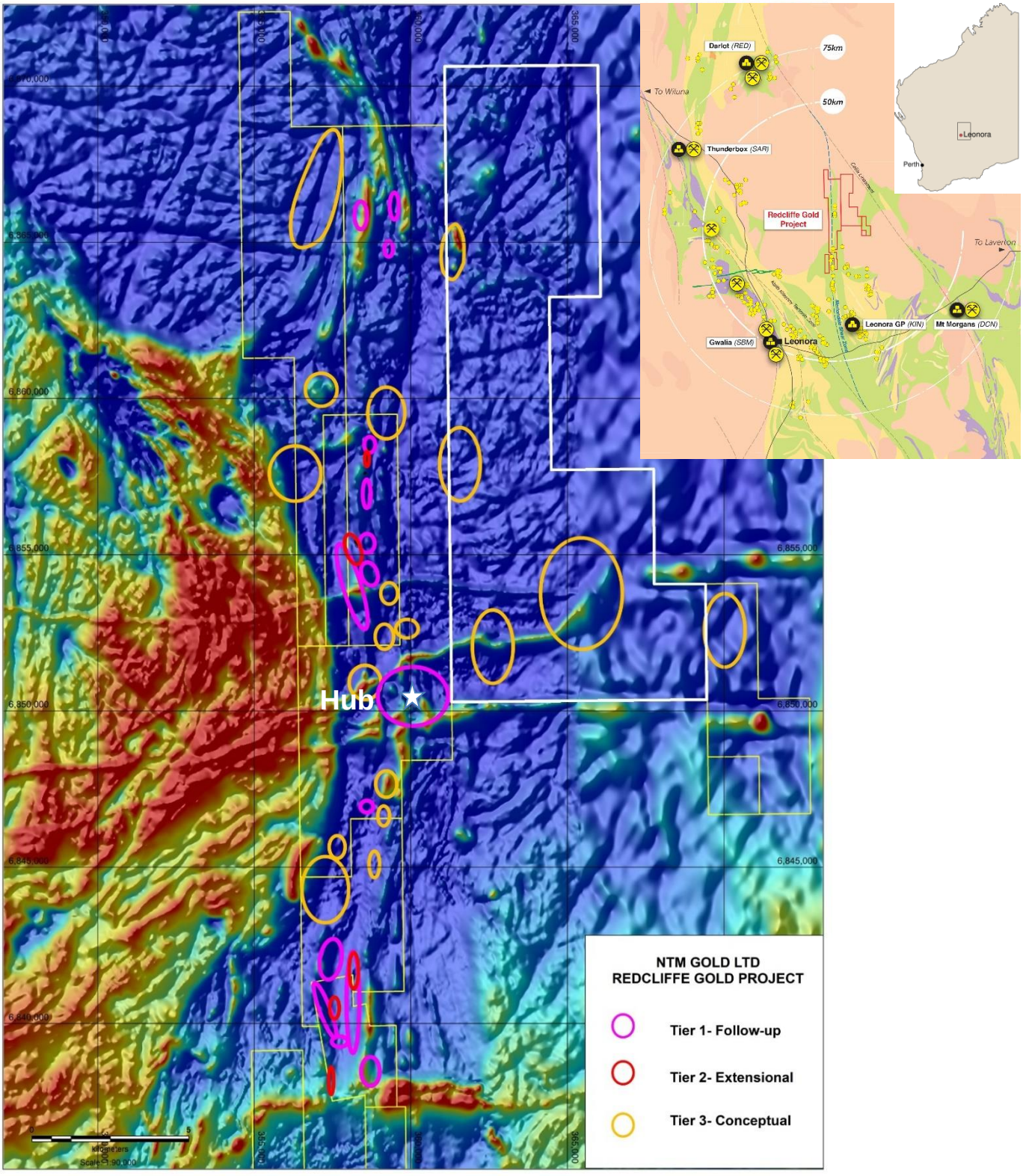
Following this RC program, diamond drilling is scheduled to commence at the end of August with at least two diamond tails at Hub and one at Redcliffe East. The diamond drilling will provide important structural and geological insights into the high-grade mineralisation at Hub and Redcliffe East.

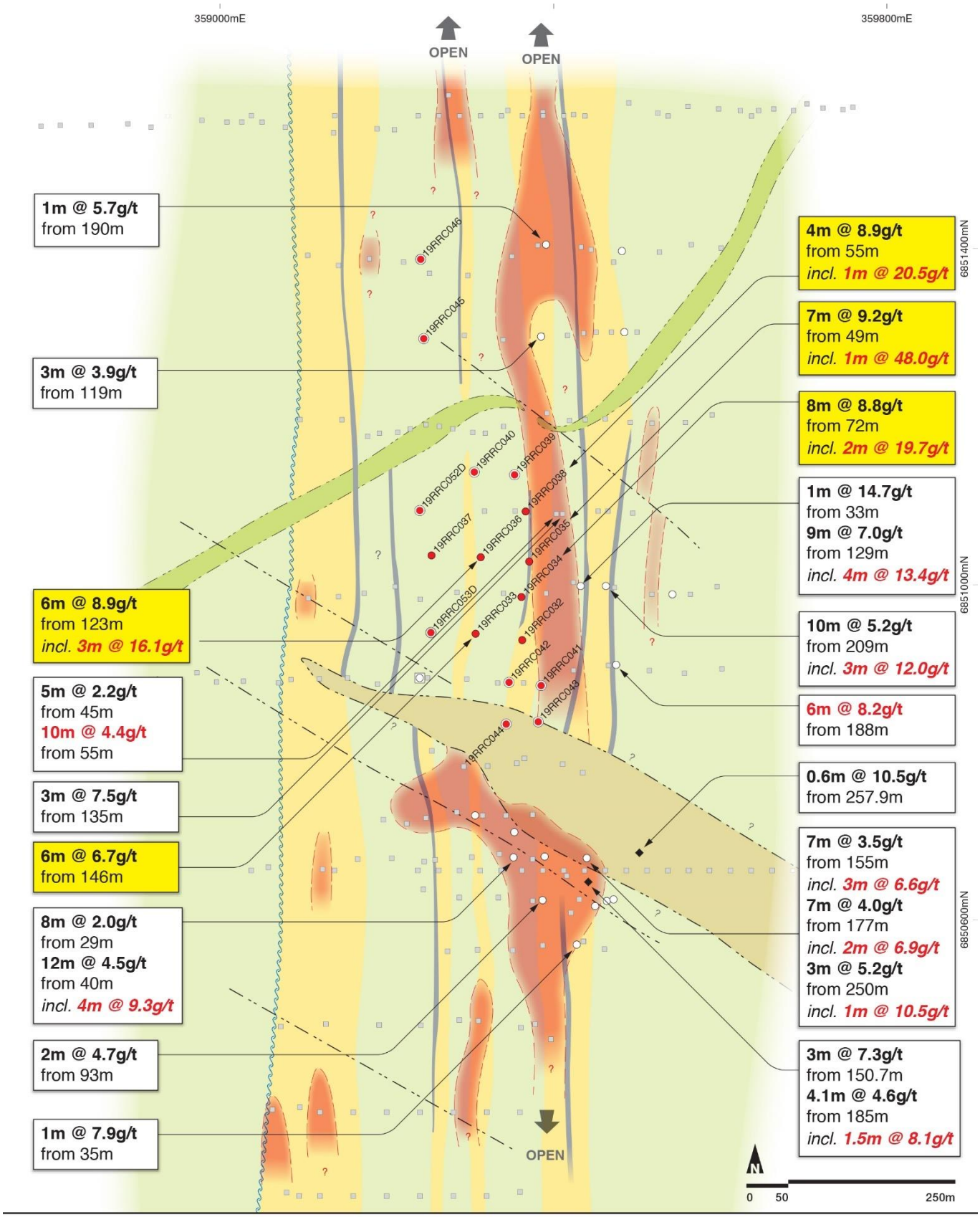
An aggressive exploration program is under way, which has delivered drilling success across much of the Redcliffe project area. NTM's ambition is to fast-track and substantially upgrade the Redcliffe resource base.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"This latest RC drilling has continued to demonstrate the quality of the Hub prospect, with high grade gold intersections close to surface, as well as good continuity at depth. We see Hub as having outstanding potential, with mineralisation over 1,000m of strike, open at depth, and high grades close to surface."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics





Hub Prospect
Collar Plan

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

Drill hole type

- NTM RC (July 2019)
- NTM RC
- Previous RAB-AC
- NTM DDH
- Unreliable sample due to water
- Results Awaited
- Mineralised Zones (+0.1g/t)

Simplified geology

- Mafic Schist - Mafic Mylonite - interbedded shale/sediment
- Felsic Schist to Felsic Mylonite
- Shale/Graphitic Schist
- Dyke (Lamprophyre?)
- Dyke (Dolerite)
- Fault (Inferred)
- Shear

RC DRILLING

NTM has completed RC drilling at the Hub and Redcliffe East prospect's following up previous high-grade intercepts. A total of 22 holes were completed for 3,320m at both prospects. To date, results have been received for the first seven holes, with the remainder expected in coming weeks.

HUB

Drilling was completed in the central Hub area to better define the continuity and depth extent of the high-grade mineralisation, with a further two holes at the northern end of the prospect testing for mineralisation extensions.

A total of 17 holes were completed at Hub, including 2 diamond drill hole pre-collars, for 2,498m. Much of the drilling was completed on 50m spacings in the central area, with larger step outs at the northern end.

Results received to date have confirmed the high-grade nature of the mineralisation in the central area, particularly at depths shallower than 100m, as well as the depth continuity. Of the holes completed at Hub, there are still 10 holes with assays yet to be received, which are expected to be returned in coming weeks.

Better results received to date include:

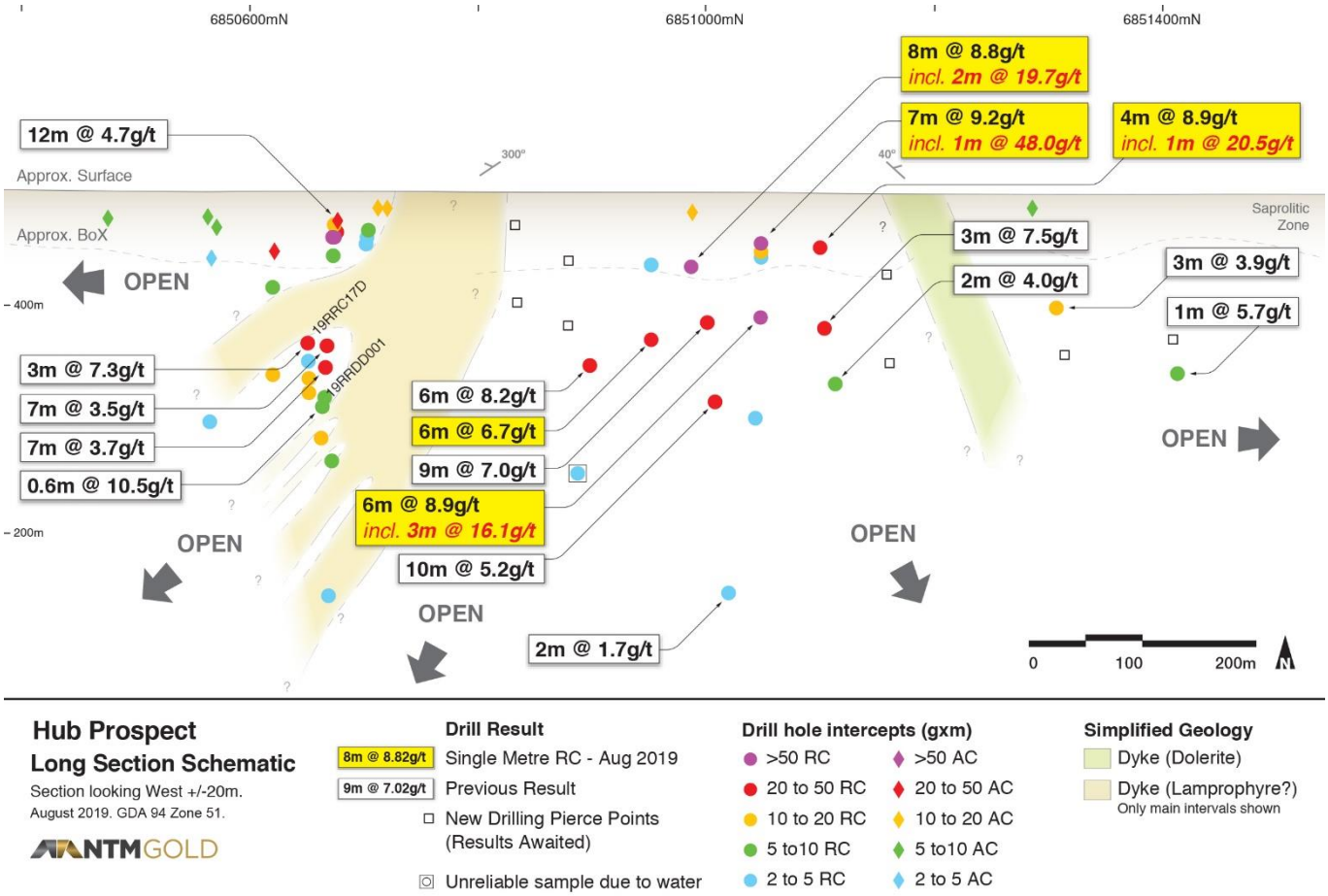
8m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 72m, *incl.* **2m @ 19.7 g/t Au** in 19RRC034
7m @ 9.2 g/t Au from 49m, *incl.* **1m @ 48.0 g/t Au** in 19RRC035
6m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 123m, *incl.* **3m @ 16.1 g/t Au** in 19RRC036
6m @ 6.7 g/t Au from 146m in 19RRC033
4m @ 8.9 g/t Au from 55m, *incl.* **1m @ 20.5 g/t Au** in 19RRC038
2m @ 6.6 g/t Au from 60m in 19RRC035

The dip of the mineralised zone varies from sub-vertical to steep west which differs from previous interpretations south of the lamprophyre dyke, where a steeper east dip is interpreted. As such, intercepts quoted are downhole widths.

The diamond drilling planned for the end of the month will provide key geological insights to assist with the interpretation of the geological model.

The mineralisation is hosted in a fine-grained chlorite (mafic) schist with interbedded thin shale units. Silicification is pervasive and is associated with the mineralisation. The higher-grade zones are defined by both quartz veining and 5-10% sulphide (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite), although lower percentages of both quartz and sulphide are spatially associated proximal to the higher grade zone for 10's of metres. Assay results also show the mineralisation to be discrete with minor lower level gold occurring as a halo around the high grade, mineralised shear.

Visible gold flecks on RC drill chips from 19RRC035, 54-55m. This interval assayed 48.0g/t



REDECLIFFE EAST

A total of 5 holes for 822m was completed at Redcliffe East (19RRC047-50, 51D). Drilling aimed to test the gold mineralisation recorded in 19RRC007 from early in 2019 which intersected multiple zones of mineralisation including 14m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 122m, *incl.* 2m @ 6.00 g/t Au *and* 2m @ 6.79 g/t Au (refer ASX announcement 18 March 2019). The mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

Results are expected in coming weeks.

LOOKING FORWARD

The latest high-grade results continue to confirm the potential of Hub, which combined with the strike and depth extents of the mineralisation, continue to highlight the potential for the prospect to be a game changing discovery for NTM.

Looking forward, the remaining results should be returned in the following weeks. Post that, diamond drilling at Hub and Redcliffe East is due to commence in late August.

Following the diamond drilling, aircore drilling is planned for September to test the strike extents of Hub as well as a number of high priority targets.

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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 (Sons of Gwalia: St Barbara Ltd, Thunderbox: Saracen Mineral Holdings Ltd, and Darlot: Red 5 Limited).

The Redcliffe Gold Project is a +300km^2 tenement holding covering the Mertondale Shear Zone over some 40km length. The Mertondale Shear Zone is an interpreted major crustal structure important for gold mineralisation.

Competent Persons Statement

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

Table 1 – Hub RC Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts - 19RRC032-038

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
19RRC032	78	79	1m @ 1.26
19RRC033	146	152	6m @ 6.65
19RRC034	72	80	8m @ 8.82
Inc.	75	77	2m @ 19.74
19RRC035	44	45	1m @ 1.23
19RRC035	49	56	7m @ 9.21
Inc.	54	55	1m @ 48.00
19RRC035	60	62	2m @ 6.58
19RRC035	66	67	1m @ 2.26
19RRC036	123	129	6m @ 8.86
Inc.	123	126	3m @ 16.06
19RRC036	152	153	1m @ 1.08
19RRC037	223	226	3m @ 1.31
19RRC038	55	59	4m @ 8.90
Inc.	57	58	1m @ 20.50

Mineralisation calculated at +0.5 g/t, max 2m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 2 – RC Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub	19RRC032	359349	6850957	500	105	90	-60
Hub	19RRC033	359299	6850952	500	176	90	-60
Hub	19RRC034	359350	6850989	500	104	90	-60
Hub	19RRC035	359349	6851048	500	110	90	-60
Hub	19RRC036	359302	6851051	500	176	90	-60
Hub	19RRC037	359255	6851052	500	274	90	-60
Hub	19RRC038	359343	6851100	500	102	90	-60
Hub	19RRC039	359342	6851148	500	106	90	-60
Hub	19RRC040	359301	6851154	500	178	90	-60
Hub	19RRC041	359352	6850875	500	100	90	-60
Hub	19RRC042	359320	6850892	500	134	90	-60
Hub	19RRC043	359371	6850848	500	65	90	-60
Hub	19RRC044	359326	6850855	500	160	90	-60
Hub	19RRC045	359231	6851295	500	208	90	-60
Hub	19RRC046	359240	6851402	500	184	90	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC047	358192	6855887	526	118	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC048	358122	6855952	528	218	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC049	358159	6855973	526	126	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC050	358180	6855781	530	240	67	-60

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Redcliffe East	19RRC051D	358127	6855851	530	120	67	-57
Hub	19RRC052D	359233	6851110	490	180	90	-60
Hub	19RRC053D	359248	6850953	490	136	90	-60

Appendix I

REDCLIFFE RESOURCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Table 1 and 2:

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

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

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

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

Appendix II

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

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using Reversed Circulation drilling (RC). A total of 22 holes (19RRC032-053D) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 3320m at depths ranging from of 100 to 240m. At Hub Nth, most holes were drilled at –60 degrees at approximately 90^0. At Redcliffe East, holes were drilled -600 to 067o 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. 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 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).*	A KWL Reverse Circulation drilling rig, operated by Challenge Drilling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 cone 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. 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 Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, and a reference sub-sample of approximately. 200g retained. A nominal 40g was used for the analysis (FA/AAS). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	RC samples are collected at 1 m intervals and composited into 5 m samples using a PVC spear to sample individual metre samples. Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	One-metre samples are split on the rig using a 3-tier splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. This is standard Industry practice. The samples weigh 3-5kg prior to pulverisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes and the practical requirement to maintain manageable sample weights.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed for Au to ppm levels via a 30-40gm fire assay / AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for high-level samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used in this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Company QA/QC protocol for RC & DC drilling single meter sampling is for Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks inserted at a rate of 4 Standards and 3 Blanks per 100 single metre samples. Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 3 in 100 single meter samples in RC drilling. Similarly, for 5m composite sampling, Field Standards (Certified Reference Materials) and Blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. At the Assay Laboratory additional Repeats, Lab Standards, Checks and Blanks are analysed concurrently with the field samples. Results of the field and Lab QAQC samples were checked on assay receipt. Majority of assays met QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination or sample bias. However, some discrepancy was observed in minor intervals and these were re-analysed/re-sampled with expected levels of precision subsequently achieved. Analysis of field duplicate assay data suggests expected levels of sampling precision, with less than 10% pair difference.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by the MD and Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out SurfacePro into the Database. 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 are available
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.*	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 sections are 100m spaced through the known mineralized areas at Hub North, and as such will be incorporated into Resource estimations, although further infill drilling will be required prior
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in relation	*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. The mineralisation changes from steep east to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction in future programmes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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. The mineralisation changes from steep east to steep west dip, and drilling directions will be adjusted to allow for perpendicular intersection direction. It is unclear at present whether cross structures are mineralised.
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. Batch assay data is routinely reviewed to ascertain laboratory performance. The laboratory is advised of any discrepancies and samples are re-assayed. The Company also submits further re-splits to primary and secondary laboratories as part of the audit process.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205 & M37/1286 which is held 100% by NTM GOLD Ltd. The Project is located 55km 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 at the Project has been completed by Ashtons, Dominion, SOG's and CRAE in the 1990's, who completed mining of the Nambi and Nambi Sth pits. Pacrim Energy Ltd/Redcliffe Resources Ltd completed exploration in the area from in 2007-2016. Where relevant, assay data from this earlier exploration has been incorporated into NTM databases.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Hub and Redcliffe East mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged mafic schist sediment (inc chert, black shale, graphitic in part) and intermediate-mafic rocks. A schistose to mylonitic fabric is observable in the lithologies. Gold mineralisation occurs in northerly striking, sub-vertical to steep dipping zones associated with silica-sulphide-mica alteration and veining. Depth of oxidation is generally 100m down hole at Hub Nth and 30-40m downhole at Redcliffe East. The Hub Nth area is intruded by late dykes which offset and disrupt the mineralisation in places.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to table in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All higher-grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of the mineralisation at depth is interpreted to vary from steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. (80 to 90 degrees). All assay results are based on down-hole lengths, and true width of mineralisation is not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figure in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Refer to results reported in body of text and summary statistics for the elements reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Refer to body of text and this appendix.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drill testing of the anomalous results is planned based on additional geological analysis. The location of the collars of these holes is still to be determined.