RC AND DIAMOND DRILLING EXTEND HUB

SUMMARY

- Drilling at Hub extends strike and intersects high grades at depth, including:
  6.0m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 63m, *incl.* **3.0m @ 21.7 g/t Au** (RC),
  2.0m @ 16.2 g/t Au from 21m (RC),
  6.0m @ 6.6 g/t Au, from 213m *incl.* **3.5m @ 9.1 g/t Au** (diamond drilling), and
  0.5m @ 11.3 g/t Au from 249.5m (diamond drilling).
- Hub mineralisation now intersected over 1,130m of strike and open to north and south.
- Drilling at Redcliffe East returns good grades and widths, including:
  12.0m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 93m, *incl.* **3.0m @ 5.1 g/t Au** (RC), and
  1.0m @ 14.7 g/t Au from 185m (diamond drilling)
- Aircore ongoing, RC and diamond drilling to resume in November.

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

Diamond and RC drill programs have been completed at a number of prospects, including Hub and Redcliffe East.

At Hub, the drilling returned a number of outstanding gold intercepts, continuing to demonstrate the potential of the prospect. The mineralisation has now been extended to a strike extent of 1,130m. Significantly, the mineralisation remains open to the north and south as well as at depth.

At Redcliffe East, the RC drilling confirmed the broad zones of mineralisation with a number of intercepts of at least 10m downhole width. Like Hub, the mineralisation remains open to the north, south and at depth.

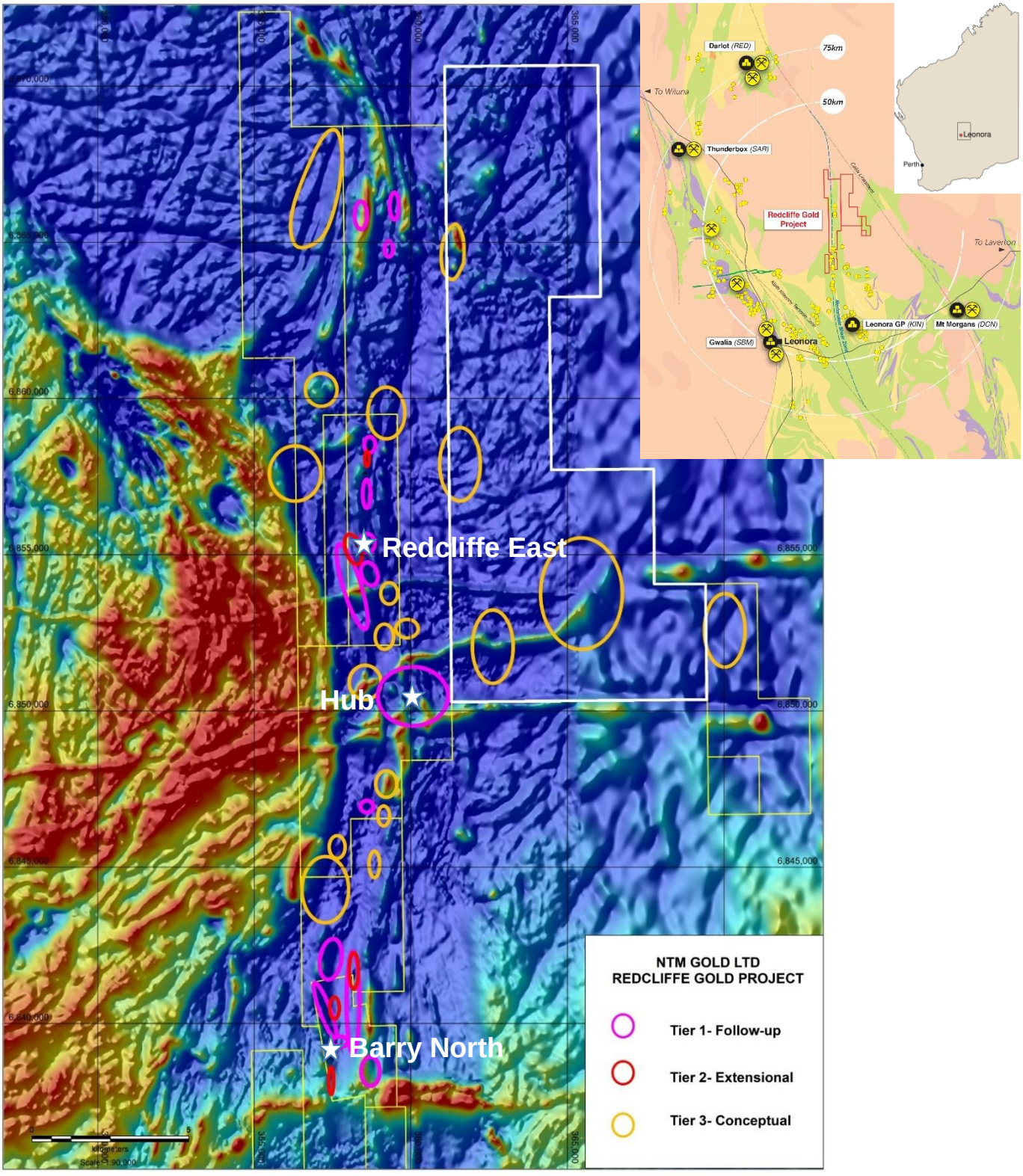
All diamond results have been received, demonstrating grade continuity at both Hub and Redcliffe, with the core yielding important insights into the mineralisation at both deposits and returning good grades and widths. RC assays received to date have expanded the existing mineralisation at both Hub and Redcliffe East. A number of holes are yet to be resampled on one metre intervals and those results are expected over the coming weeks.

The aircore program continues, testing the northern and southern strike extents of Hub, along with a number of other high priority targets. Beyond the aircore, RC and diamond drilling programs are scheduled to commence next month which is likely to continue the focus on Hub.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The recent RC and diamond programs have extended the mineralisation at both Hub and Redcliffe East, with more results due in the following weeks. Particularly pleasing is that the strike extent of Hub continues to grow. We look forward to further drill testing of Hub in the pending RC and diamond programs scheduled for November."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



OVERVIEW

Three diamond tails were completed for 377m. Two tails were at Hub and one at Redcliffe East. All diamond drilling was targeted at extending the existing mineralisation and increasing the geological knowledge of the prospects.

The RC program consisted of 25 holes for 4,882m. The majority of holes were at Hub, with 17 completed for 3,424m. A further six holes were completed at Redcliffe East for 1,124m, with two holes at Barry North for 334m. Samples

were taken as 5m composites with selected zones resampled on 1m intervals. A number of holes remain outstanding with results expected over the coming weeks.

HUB

Diamond Drilling

The two diamond tails completed at Hub were 19RRC052D & 053D and totalled 252m of diamond drilling. Both holes were completed in the central area of the prospect to test the mineralisation at depth, underneath previous shallow high grades intercepts. The diamond holes returned excellent grades with results including:

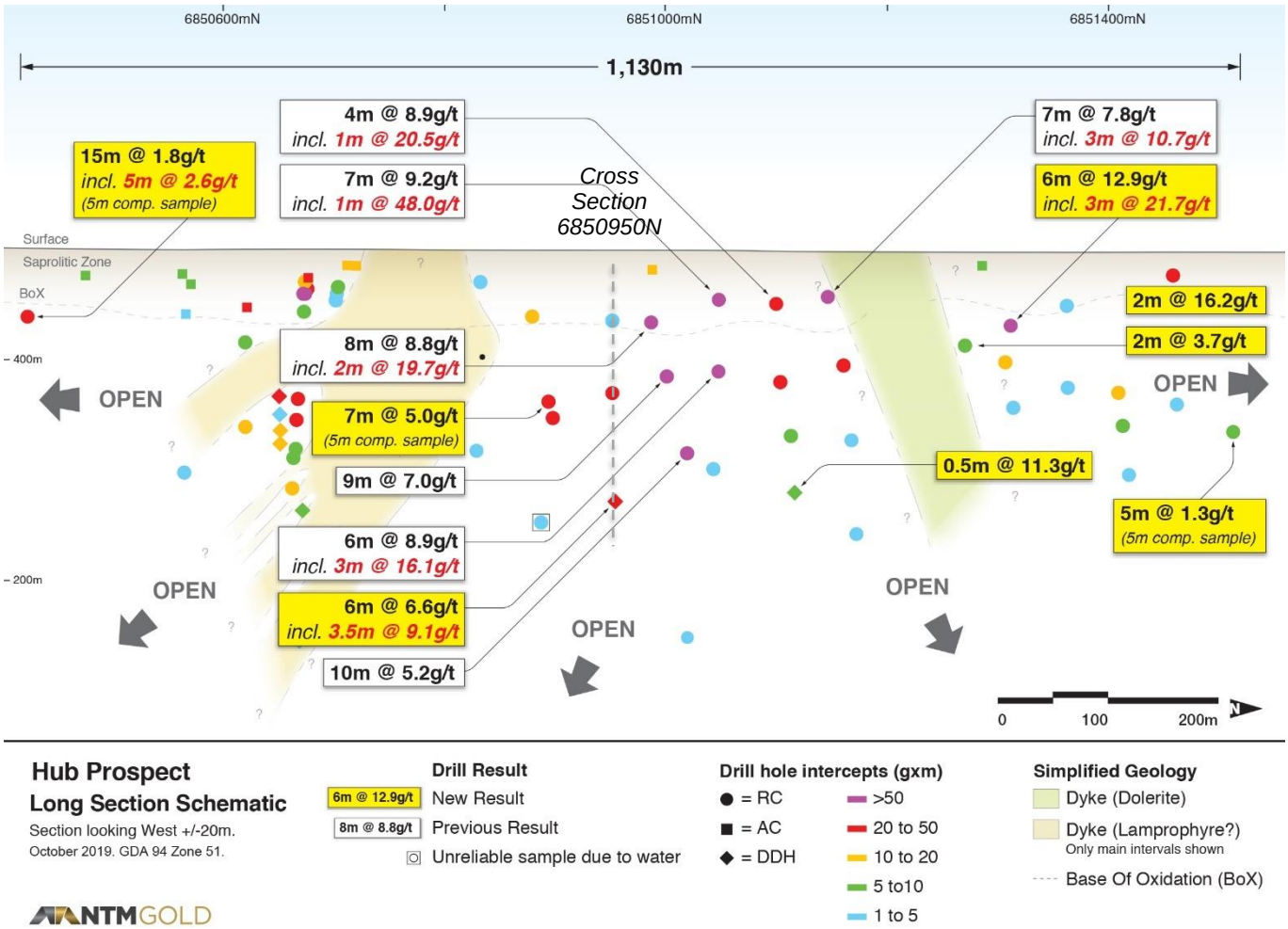
6m @ 6.6 g/t Au from 213m, *incl.* **3.5m @ 9.1 g/t Au** in 19RRC053D, and

0.5m @ 11.3 g/t Au from 249.5m in 19RRC052D.

The mineralisation occurs near the footwall of a sediment and mafic contact with the contact marked by a structural zone that has brecciation, quartz-carbonate infill and chloritic alteration. The mineralisation is characterised by increased pyrite as fine, layer parallel, stretched disseminations, blebs and quartz veining that crosscuts and disrupts the country rock as well as in thinner boudinaged layer parallel veins.

NTM will use the information from the core to assist in understanding the structural controls of the mineralisation and will also use the core to help determine the accurate specific gravity of the ore zones.

Further core drilling is scheduled to commence next month.

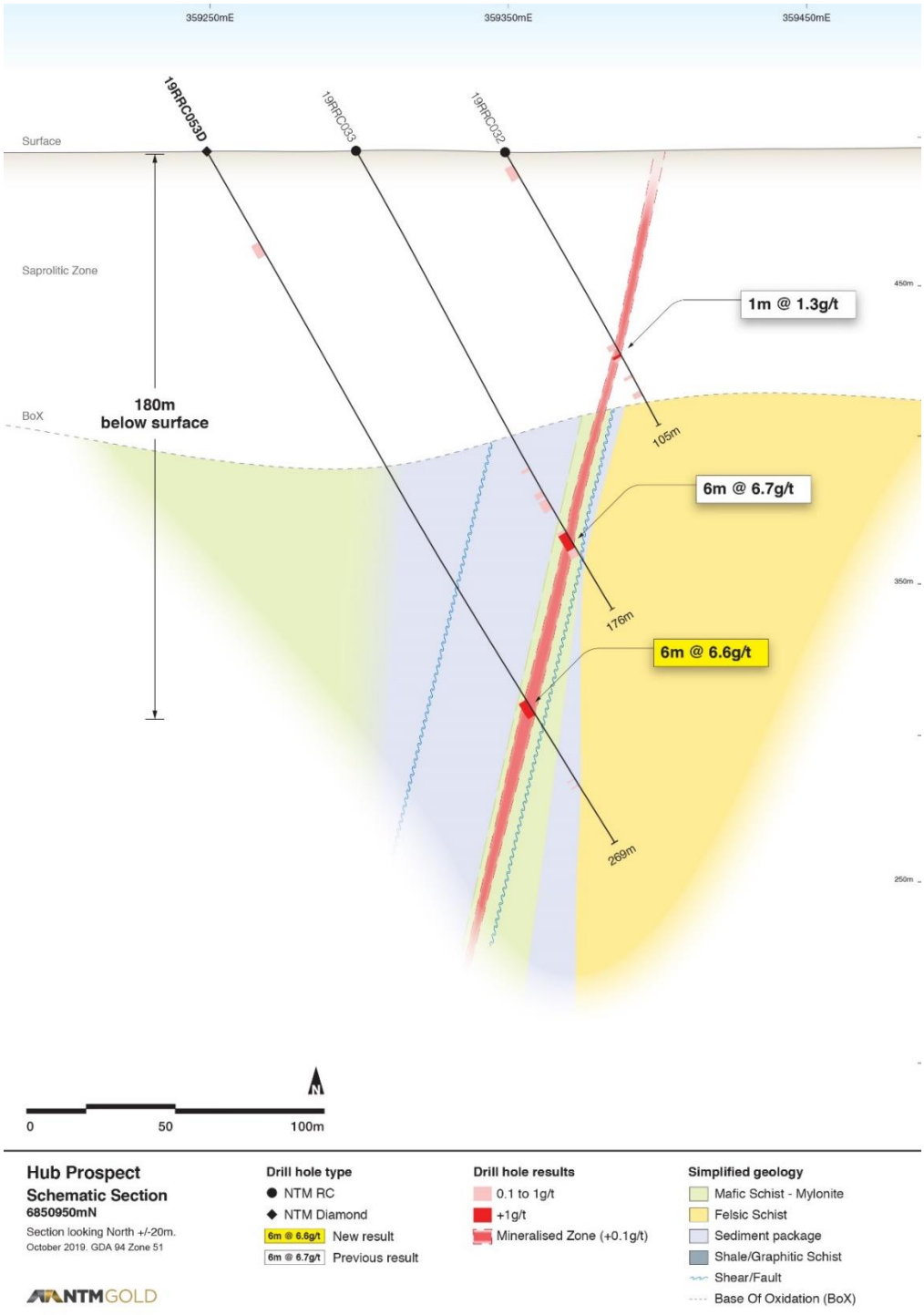


Hub Prospect
Long Section Schematic
Section looking West +/-20m.
October 2019. GDA 94 Zone 51.

Drill Result
6m @ 12.9g/t New Result
8m @ 8.8g/t Previous Result
Unreliable sample due to water

Drill hole intercepts (gxm)
● = RC
■ = AC
◆ = DDH
>50
20 to 50
10 to 20
5 to10
1 to 5

Simplified Geology
Dyke (Dolerite)
Dyke (Lamprophyre?)
Only main intervals shown
Base Of Oxidation (BoX)



RC Drilling

The RC program was largely targeting extensions of the mineralisation, as well as some infill drilling. The program successfully increased the strike length of the mineralisation to the north and south. The prospect now has a strike length of over 1,100m and remains open in both directions.

Better 1m resamples received include:

6m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 63m, *incl.* **3m @ 21.7 g/t Au** in 19RRC061,

2m @ 16.2 g/t Au from 21m in 19RRC062, and

2m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 76m in 19RRC054.

Better 5m composite results received (1m resamples yet to be returned) include:

7m @ 5.0 g/t Au from 175m in 19RRC073,

5m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 70m in 19RRC074,

15m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 120m *incl*. **5m @ 2.6 g/t Au** in 19RRC074, and

5m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 215m in 19RRC075.

The results from holes 19RRC061 & 062 are significant in identifying additional high-grade material close to surface at the northern end of the prospect, demonstrating that the high-grade material continues north of the Proterozoic dolerite dyke.

Likewise, the results from holes 19RRC074 and 075 are also very important, being the southernmost and northernmost holes respectively, demonstrating that the mineralisation continues in both directions and remains open as well as being open at depth.

Furthermore, the 15m @ 1.8.g/t in 19RRC074 at the south is part of a much broader zone of 70m @ 0.91 g/t from 65m. The mineralisation in 074 is within sheared sediments, the same as that seen in the main Hub body.

The thickness of this zone, as well as its location, are both very encouraging in terms of continuing to expand the size of Hub.

REDCLIFFE EAST

Diamond Drilling

A single diamond tail, 19RRC051D, was completed at Redcliffe East for 125m. The tail was designed to undercut mineralisation intersected in 19RRC007 of 14m @ 3.0g/t (See ASX announcement 30 August 2019).

The diamond hole extended the mineralisation at depth, with a number of zones intersected. Results included:

9.0m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 164m *incl*. **2.65m @ 3.0 g/t Au**,

1.0m @ 14.7g/t Au from 185m, and

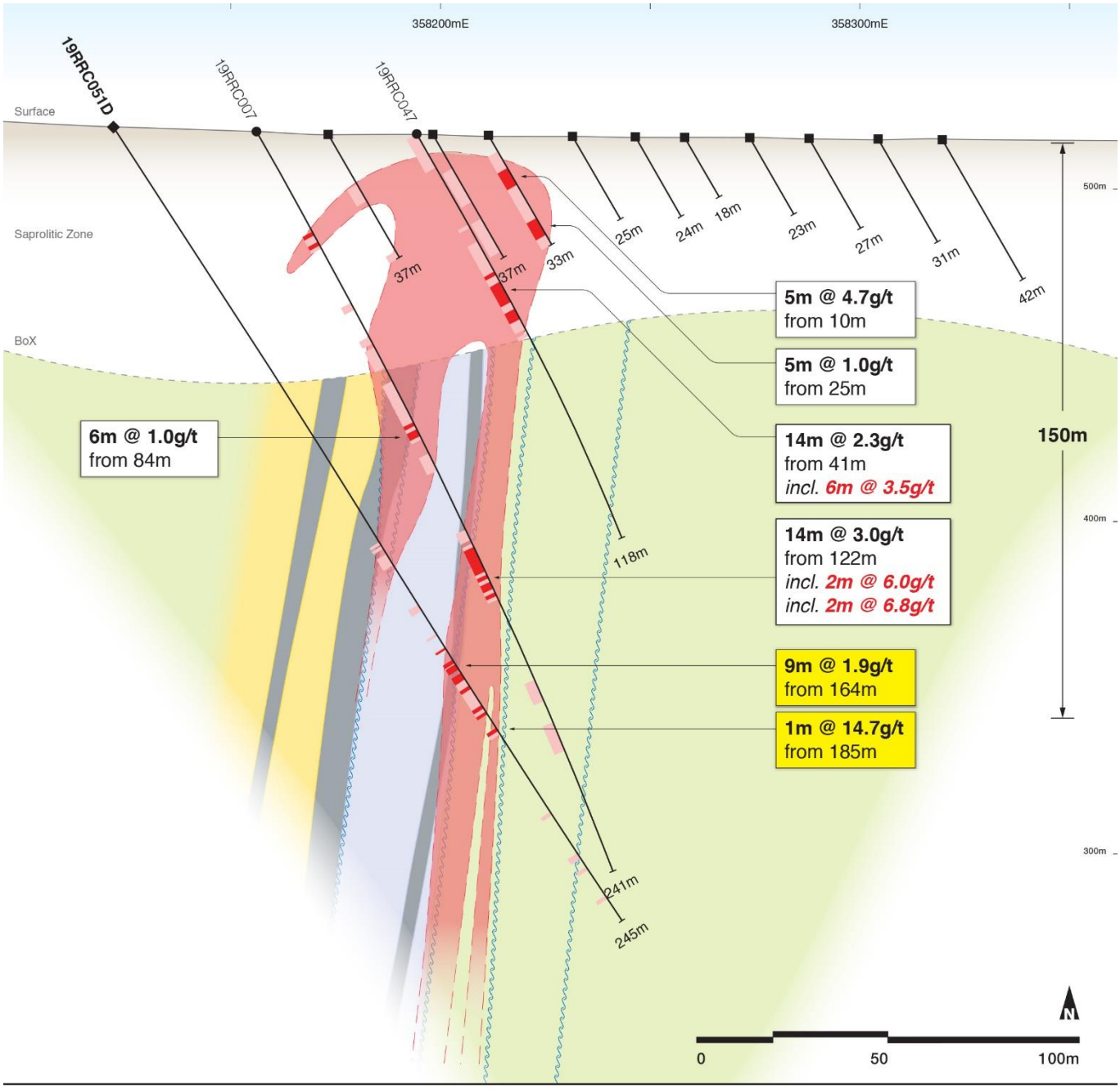
0.53m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 160.33m.

The core hole highlighted that the mineralisation at Redcliffe East is subtle and picking mineralised intervals can be problematic. However, the mineralisation does seem to be between ductile and brittle structures within mafic rocks, with some minor silicification. The broad widths in the core hole and the above RC holes correlate well. The structures and mineralisation strike and dip will be used in determining future drilling programs.

RC DRILLING

In addition to the diamond drilling, six RC holes were completed at Redcliffe East. The RC holes were following up on the previous program to both infill and extend along strike and at depth and highlighted multiple zones of mineralisation.

The mineralisation strikes NNW-SSE and is similar to other deposits nearby including Redcliffe, Mesa and West Lode, which are a series of en-echelon deposits.



Better results from the 1m resamples of the RC drilling included:

12m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 93m, *incl.* **3m @ 5.1 g/t Au** in 19RRC064,

11m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 123m *incl.* **1m @ 4.8 g/t Au** in 19RRC064, and

10m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 38m *incl.* **3m @ 5.6 g/t Au** in 19RRC066.

The RC drilling increased the strike extent of the mineralisation at Redcliffe East to at least 250m and to a depth of approximately 175m below surface. Importantly, the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth and will be followed up in future drill programs.

BARRY NORTH

Two RC holes for 334m were designed to test anomalous gold from historic aircore drilling at the Barry North Prospect, approximately halfway between the Bindy and GTS deposits.

The holes intersected low tenor supergene anomalism in oxide material and returned some encouraging results including:

4m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 46m *incl.* **1m @ 2.7 g/t Au** in 19RRC057, and

1m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 31m in 19RRC057.

The two holes confirmed the presence of mineralisation in the immediate area and warrant follow up drilling to test for the primary source of the mineralisation at depth.

LOOKING FORWARD

The Hub drilling results were particularly pleasing, extending the prospect to the north and south, with the mineralisation remaining open in both directions and at depth. Likewise, at Redcliffe East, the recent program has returned good grades and widths and requires follow up.

The aircore drilling testing earlier stage targets is ongoing with results expected over the coming weeks.

Beyond the aircore, NTM plans further RC and diamond drilling which are scheduled to commence in November aimed at further extending Hub.

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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 Georgina Clark, who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Clark is 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 she 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". Ms Clark 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 – Diamond Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC051D – 53D

	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Redcliffe E	19RRC051D	160.33	160.86	0.53m @ 1.9
		164.0	173.0	9.00m @ 1.9
	incl.	166.35	169.0	2.65m @ 3.0
		185.0	186.0	1.00m @ 14.7
Hub	19RRC052D	249.5	250.0	0.50m @ 11.3
	19RRC053D	213.0	219.0	6.00m @ 6.6
	incl.	213.5	217.0	3.50m @ 9.1

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 Composite Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC054 – 078

	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC054	75	80	5m @ 2.5
Barry North	19RRC057	45	50	5m @ 1.2
Hub	19RRC061	60	70	10m @ 4.7
	19RRC062	10	25	15m @ 2.2
	Incl.	20	25	5m @ 5.1
Redcliffe East	19RRC064	90	105	15m @ 2.3
		125	135	10m @ 2.0
	19RRC065	110	115	5m @ 1.1
	19RRC066	30	50	20m @ 2.6
	Incl.	40	45	5m @ 6.1
	19RRC068	80	85	5m @ 1.4
Hub	19RRC073	175	182	7m @ 5.0
	19RRC074	70	75	5m @ 2.0
		85	90	5m @ 1.3
		120	135	15m @ 1.8
	Incl.	130	135	5m @ 2.6

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 3 – RC 1m Resample Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC054 – 066 (067 – 078 Pending)

	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub	19RRC054	76	78	2m @ 3.7
	incl.	77	78	1m @ 6.1
	19RRC055	24	25	1m @ 1.1
		39	41	2m @ 1.2
		52	53	1m @ 1.0
Barry North	19RRC057	31	32	1m @ 1.2

	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
		46	50	4m @ 1.4
	incl.	49	50	1m @ 2.7
Hub	19RRC058	139	140	1m @ 2.1
	19RRC061	63	69	6m @ 12.9
	incl.	64	67	3m @ 21.7
	19RRC062	8	12	4m @ 2.2
	incl.	9	10	1m @ 6.4
		17	18	1m @ 1.1
		21	23	2m @ 16.2
	incl.	22	23	1m @ 27.7
Red East	19RRC064	93	105	12m @ 2.4
	incl.	98	101	3m @ 5.1
		123	134	11m @ 1.7
	incl.	132	133	1m @ 4.8
		139	140	1m @ 2.1
	19RRC065	113	116	3m @ 1.8
		118	119	1m @ 2.1
	19RRC066	31	35	4m @ 1.5
		38	48	10m @ 3.1
	incl.	42	45	3m @ 5.6

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 4 – Diamond Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DD Metres	AZ	DIP
Redcliffe East	19RRC051D	358122	6855850	525	125	67	-57
Hub	19RRC052D	359231	6851109	495	118.3	90	-60
Hub	19RRC053D	359249	6850951	495	134	90	-60

Table 5 – RC Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub	19RRC054	359290	6851250	500	118	90	-60
Hub	19RRC055	359290	6851350	500	98	90	-60
Barry North	19RRC056	357690	6842260	512	170	270	-60
Barry North	19RRC057	357710	6842360	512	164	270	-60
Hub	19RRC058	359240	6851350	500	200	90	-60
Hub	19RRC059	359240	6851250	500	194	90	-60
Hub	19RRC060	359177	6851300	500	200	90	-60
Hub	19RRC061	359290	6851300	500	80	90	-60
Hub	19RRC062	359280	6851450	500	98	90	-60
Hub	19RRC063	359280	6851500	500	98	90	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC064	358122	6856017	529	200	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC065	358138	6855913	529	252	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC066	358173	6855922	529	180	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC067	358212	6855836	529	102	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC068	358175	6855822	529	220	67	-60
Redcliffe East	19RRC069	358114	6856065	529	170	67	-60
Hub	19RRC070	359250	6851150	500	260	90	-60
Hub	19RRC071	359200	6851150	500	150	90	-60
Hub	19RRC072	359200	6851149	500	390	90	-55
Hub	19RRC073	359250	6850900	500	182	90	-60
Hub	19RRC074	359415	6850370	500	192	90	-60
Hub	19RRC075	359180	6851500	500	234	90	-55
Hub	19RRC076	359180	6851450	500	270	90	-55
Hub	19RRC077	359160	6851400	500	390	90	-55
Hub	19RRC078	359275	6850850	500	270	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 25 holes (19RRC054-078) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 3,424m at depths ranging from of 98 to 390m. At Hub, holes were drilled at –60^0 towards 90^0. At Redcliffe East, holes were drilled -60^0 towards 067^0. 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 cone 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 via the LogChief software on a SurfacePro. 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 50m spaced through the known mineralized areas at Hub and Redcliffe East, 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 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. 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
	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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Diamond 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 a Diamond core drilling (DC). A total of three holes were drilled in the reported program for a total of 377.3m of DC, at depths ranging from 245m to 298.3m. The holes were drilled at --60^0 dip at azimuth of approximately 270^0. All holes were completed as DDH tails off RC pre-collars. 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 holes were initially located by handheld GPS, and then verified with tape measure from base line pegs/known holes. Sampling was carried out under NTM GOLD Ltd 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 NQ2 diamond core. Core was measured, orientated (where possible), photographed and then cut in half. Core samples generally on a 0.5m to ~1m basis were then collected, dependent upon geology 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 Terra Drilling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 good. No significant core loss was noted in the drilling. DD core recoveries were checked against core blocks when marking up core, with recoveries and quality recorded in the database.
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. 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	*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.	N/A
	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 and duplicates 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 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.
	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 Exploration Manager.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes were not employed during this part of the program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging was carried out via the LogChief software on a SurfacePro. 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.
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 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.
	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.*	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 RC drilling occurred within tenement E37/1205, M37/1295 & M37/1286 which are 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 Barry North, Hub and Redcliffe East mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged mafic schist and 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 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. (80^0 to 90^0). 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.