AIRCORE HIGHLIGHTS NEW TRENDS, HUB RC SINGLES CONFIRM GRADES

SUMMARY

- Aircore drilling highlights multiple new anomalous zones to the north and south of Hub representing high priority drill targets.
- Resamples of recent Hub RC 5m composites confirm grades, including:
  3m @ 9.8 g/t Au *within* **7m @ 5.6 g/t Au** from 175m,
  6m @ 2.4 g/t Au *within* **14m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 120m, and
  1m @ 4.9 g/t Au *within* **15m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 82m.
- Resamples verify mineralisation now intersected over 1,130m of strike and remains open.
- RC drilling has recommenced at Hub with a +5,000m program.

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.

The Company has completed a 125 hole aircore program, which has identified a number of new anomalous gold trends to the north and south of Hub. Some of these new trends are over 800m long with a number of +0.5g/t intercepts in 5m composite samples and may represent strike extensions of the current Hub mineralisation. Gold anomalism associated with Hub can now be traced for over 3km.

Following the recently completed RC program at Hub (see ASX release 23 October 2019), the remaining 1m resamples have been received. The resamples, taken from the initial 5m composite samples, have closely aligned to the initial composite samples, but given better definition on grade distribution.

In addition, the 1m samples from the holes at the very north and south of the prospect have confirmed the strike length of the mineralisation of at least 1,130m, and still open to the north and south.

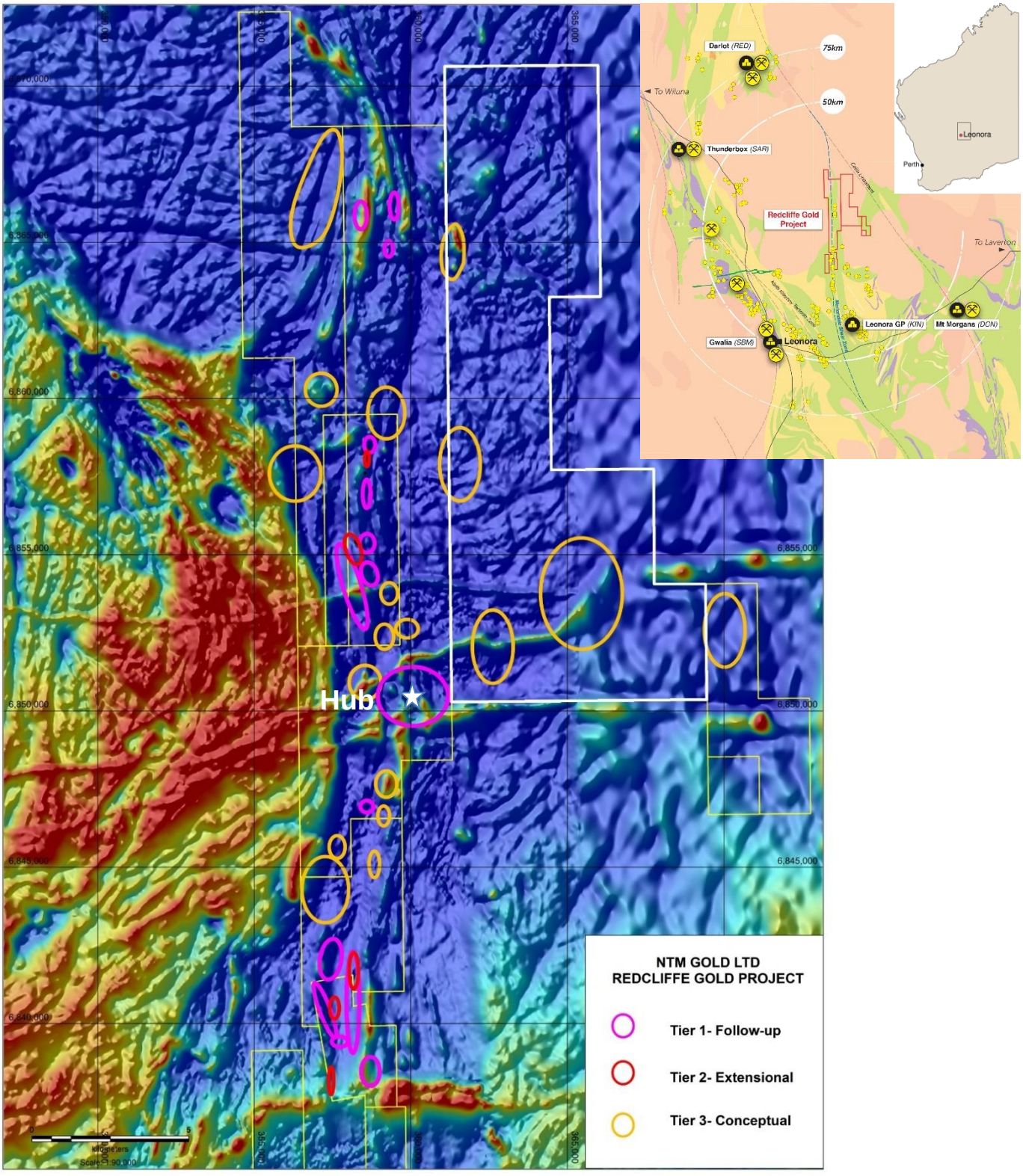
RC drilling has recommenced at Hub with a +5,000m program underway. This program is targeting northern, southern and depth extensions identified in the last RC program. Drilling will also test grade continuity close to surface. Furthermore, a modest diamond program is planned for December with timing dependent on rig availability.

NTM Gold Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"The RC resamples have confirmed the grades and continuity of mineralisation at Hub and continue to highlight the mineralised systems potential. With a 1,130m strike and remaining open to the north, south and at depth, Hub continues to grow with each drill program.

The recent aircore program continues this theme, delivering highly encouraging results which may represent further strike extensions to Hub. These new anomalies will be followed up in the new year after the current RC program is completed."

Redcliffe Project Targets and Selected Prospects over Aerial Magnetics



AIRCORE DRILLING

An aircore program has been completed and has successfully identified numerous follow up targets to the north and south of Hub. The program consisted of 125 holes completed for 9,383m.

Hub South

To the south of Hub, five lines of aircore drilling were completed, spaced 250m apart. The drilling identified a number of new gold anomalies, including a +800m long cohesive anomaly to the west. All anomalies are interpreted to have a north-south strike, as does the Hub mineralisation. Significant intercepts above 0.5g/t gold in 5m composites include:

5m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 75m in 19RAC135
5m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 45m in 19RAC152
5m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 40m in 19RAC139

The geology at Hub South is similar to Hub with intermittent sediment packages broken up by thin felsic units. To the west is a mafic – sediment schist contact. Many of the anomalies are spatially associated with geological contacts, typical of many of the Redcliffe Project deposits.

Hub North

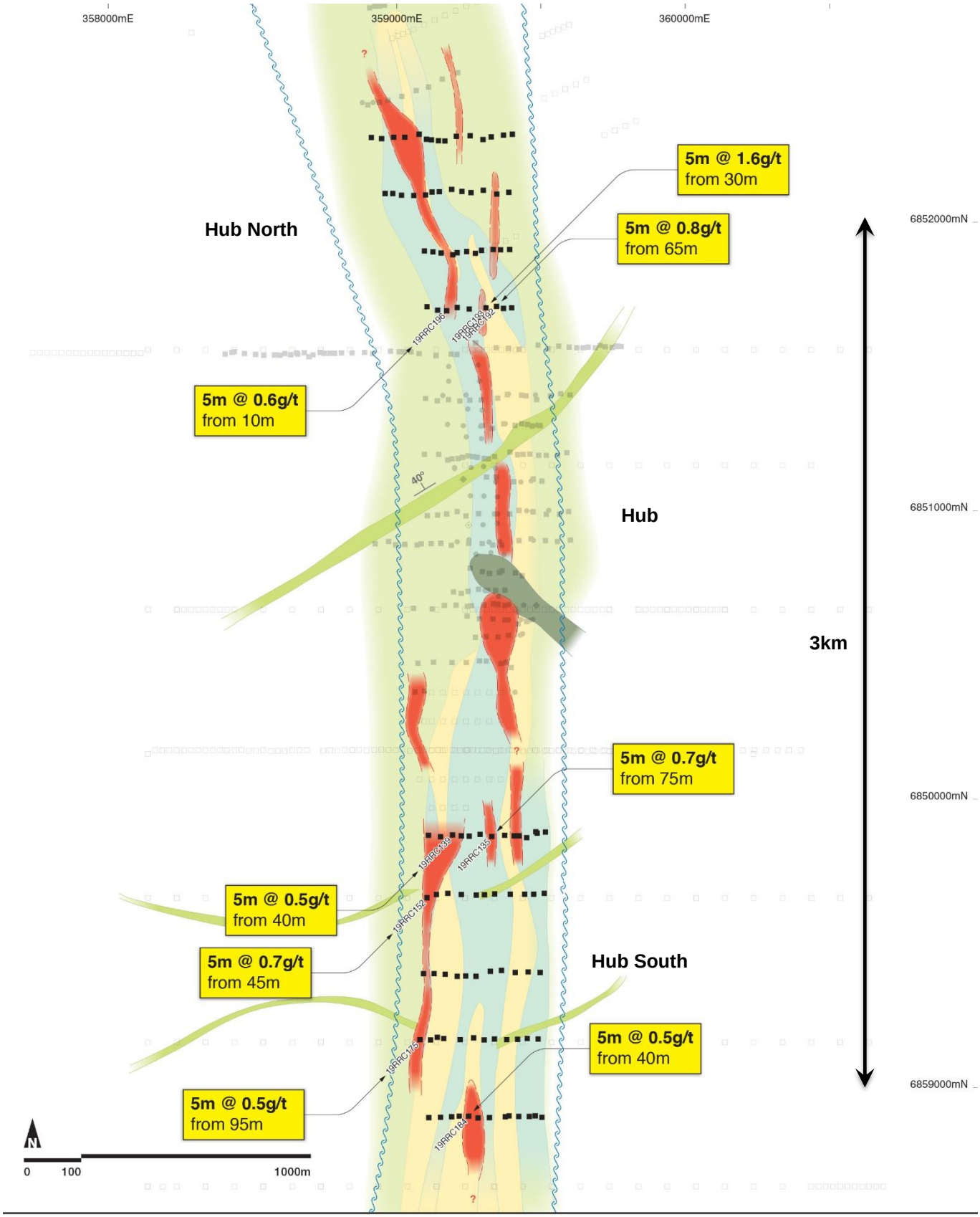
Aircore drilling at Hub North consisted of four lines, spaced 200m apart to the north of the current Hub RC drilling. Like Hub South, the aircore outlined a number of new anomalous trends, highlighted by one continuous gold anomaly over a strike of +800m. The anomalies have a north-south to NNW-SSE strike, mirroring the change in stratigraphy as seen in aeromagnetics. Lithologies are analogous to the Hub area, with intercalated sediments and felsic schist units.

Significant intercepts above 0.5g/t in 5m composites include:

5m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 30m in 19RAC193
5m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 65m in 19RAC192
5m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 10m in 19RAC196

As seen at Hub south, the anomalies appear spatially related to contacts between geological units or within zones of higher shearing, with some intercepts occurring in a potential supergene type style, while some mineralisation trends can be tracked at depth.

The areas to the south and north of Hub are high priority targets, which may represent either extensions to the existing Hub mineralisation, or new zones. NTM intends to test these anomalies in the New Year.



Hub Prospect
Collar Plan

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

Drill hole type
- = RAB
- = AC Oct. 2019
- = AC
- = RC
- = RCD
- = DD

Mineralised Zones (+0.1g/t)

Simplified Geology
- Sheared Sediments
- Mafic
- Felsic Schist
- Lamprophyre Dyke
- Dolerite Dyke
- Shear

RC DRILLING

The RC program at Hub largely targeted extensions of the mineralisation as well as some infill drilling. The program consisted of 16 holes for 3,380m. The drilling successfully increased the strike length of the mineralisation to the north and south.

The final 1m resamples have been received, returning grades inline with the original 5m composites but improving the granularity on grade distribution. Better results include:

3m @ 9.8 g/t Au *within* **7m @ 5.6 g/t Au** from 175m in 19RRC073,

6m @ 2.4 g/t Au *within* **14m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 120m in 19RRC074, and

1m @ 4.9 g/t Au *within* **15m @ 1.2 g/t Au** from 82m in 19RRC074**.**

Better 1m resamples previously released (ASX 23 October 2019) include:

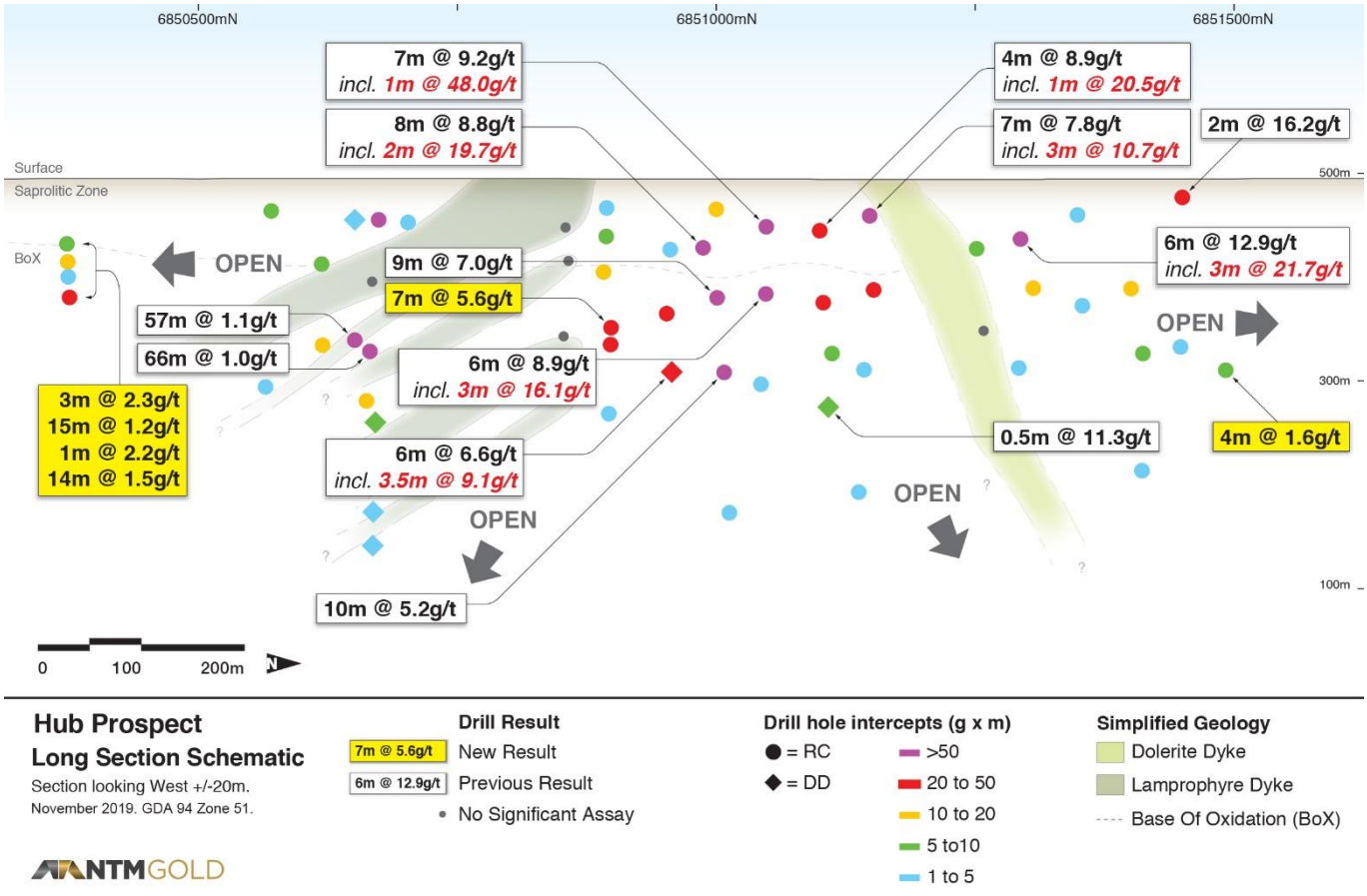
6m @ 12.9 g/t Au from 63m, *incl.* **3m @ 21.7 g/t Au** in 19RRC061,

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

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

The results from holes 19RRC074 and 075 are significant, being the southernmost and northernmost holes respectively, demonstrating that the mineralisation continues in both directions. The prospect now has a strike length of over 1,100m and remains open in both directions as well as depth.

Follow up drilling has commenced, with an RC rig on site testing the strike and depth extensions, as well as confirming the shallow grade continuity.



LOOKING FORWARD

The RC drilling at Hub has been very positive, extending the prospect to the north, south and at depth. RC drilling has recommenced on site at Hub, targeting these northern and southern extensions. Some of the drilling will also test shallow grade continuity. Diamond drilling is planned for December to test the depth extents, with timing dependent on rig availability.

The extensional aircore drilling has successfully outlined a number of cohesive new anomalies with similar orientations to the mineralisation seen at Hub. These new anomalies may represent extensions to the existing Hub mineralisation and are high priority drill targets to be tested in the New Year.

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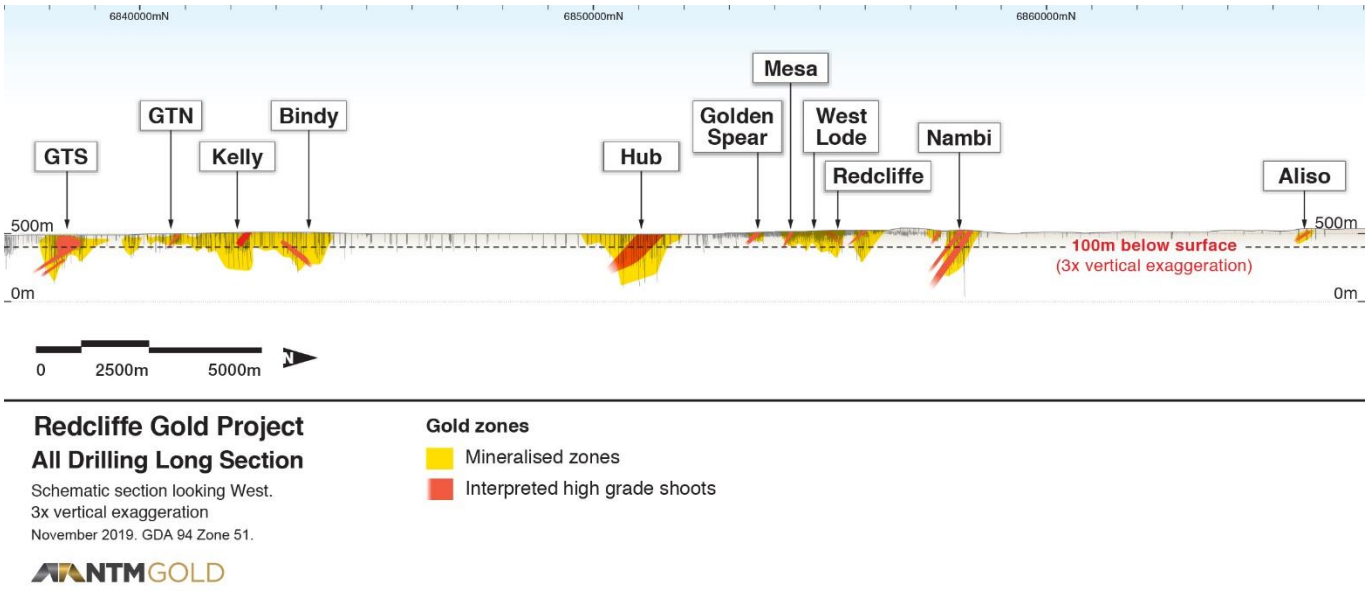

About NTM

NTM Gold Ltd (ASX: NTM) is an emerging Perth-based explorer focused on the Leonora region, in the heart of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. The Leonora Laverton Terrane has produced more than 50 million ounces of gold historically and is considered to be one of Australia's most prospective provinces. NTM owns 100% of the Redcliffe Gold Project, a major developing project with established resources close to existing infrastructure and mines (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 – Hub RC 1m Resample Drill Results Summary: +1.0g/t Au Intercepts, 19RRC067 – 078

HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
19RRC068	82	84	2m @ 2.0
	117	119	2m @ 2.6
	129	130	1m @ 1.1
19RRC070	211	212	1m @ 3.0
19RRC072	333	335	2m @ 1.8
19RRC073	175	182	7m @ 5.6
Incl.	179	182	3m @ 9.8
19RRC074	69	72	3m @ 2.3
	82	97	15m @ 1.2
Incl.	88	89	1m @ 4.9
	105	106	1m @ 2.2
	120	134	14m @ 1.6
Incl.	126	132	6m @ 2.4
19RRC075	216	220	4m @ 1.6
19RRC077	314	315	1m @ 1.2

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 – Aircore 5m Composite Drill Results Summary: +0.5g/t Au Intercepts

AREA	HOLE	FROM	TO	RESULT +1.0 g/t Au
Hub South	19RAC135	75	80	5m @ 0.72
	19RAC139	40	45	5m @ 0.52
	19RAC152	45	50	5m @ 0.65
	19RAC175	95	100	5m @ 0.52
	19RAC184	40	45	5m @ 0.52
Hub North	19RAC192	65	70	5m @ 0.79
	19RAC193	30	35	5m @ 1.61
	19RAC196	10	15	5m @ 0.57

Mineralisation calculated at +0.5 g/t, max 5m internal continuous dilution. NSR = No significant result. Downhole widths quoted, further drilling is required to confirm true width.

Table 3 – 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
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
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

Table 4 – Aircore Drill Data Summary

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub South	19RAC129	359515	6849887	500	61	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC130	359487	6849883	500	63	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC131	359482	6849888	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC132	359450	6849868	500	64	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC133	359424	6849874	500	37	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC134	359407	6849874	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC135	359374	6849876	500	92	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC136	359329	6849872	500	75	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC137	359289	6849879	500	113	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC138	359251	6849873	500	59	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC139	359224	6849874	500	58	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC140	359193	6849877	500	98	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC141	359152	6849871	500	89	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC142	359110	6849876	500	90	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC143	359511	6849675	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC144	359475	6849672	500	67	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC145	359443	6849672	500	106	270	-60

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub South	19RAC146	359393	6849672	500	111	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC147	359340	6849673	500	82	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC148	359304	6849670	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC149	359276	6849669	500	101	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC150	359224	6849671	500	110	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC151	359177	6849675	500	85	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC152	359137	6849671	500	77	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC153	359105	6849659	500	86	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC154	359497	6849400	500	87	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC155	359455	6849402	500	93	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC156	359411	6849400	500	103	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC157	359363	6849408	500	73	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC158	359324	6849404	500	116	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC159	359275	6849387	500	82	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC160	359239	6849388	500	56	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC161	359210	6849387	500	92	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC162	359168	6849394	500	80	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC163	359129	6849396	500	101	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC164	359093	6849396	500	33	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC165	359490	6849170	500	75	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC166	359452	6849172	500	71	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC167	359419	6849169	500	78	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC168	359381	6849168	500	75	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC169	359339	6849170	500	78	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC170	359303	6849167	500	89	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC171	359266	6849174	500	90	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC172	359220	6849168	500	101	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC173	359163	6849172	500	47	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC174	359141	6849176	500	47	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC175	359117	6849167	500	110	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC176	359081	6849168	500	70	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC177	359503	6848899	500	54	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC178	359480	6848904	500	54	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC179	359459	6848902	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC180	359423	6848902	500	62	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC181	359389	6848904	500	34	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC182	359376	6848901	500	109	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC183	359321	6848898	500	77	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC184	359282	6848897	500	98	270	-60

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub South	19RAC185	359249	6848903	500	41	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC186	359281	6848898	500	48	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC187	359190	6848901	500	110	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC188	359152	6848899	500	98	270	-60
Hub South	19RAC189	359111	6848898	500	88	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC190	359399	6851704	500	62	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC191	359370	6851701	500	57	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC192	359346	6851709	500	86	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC193	359309	6851704	500	110	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC194	359251	6851699	500	85	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC195	359210	6851705	500	100	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC196	359173	6851693	500	62	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC197	359142	6851695	500	74	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC198	359105	6851708	500	46	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC199	359391	6851906	500	65	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC200	359360	6851905	500	72	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC201	359335	6851906	500	80	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC202	359294	6851903	500	51	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC203	359273	6851892	500	70	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC204	359242	6851899	500	65	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC205	359210	6851894	500	48	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC206	359194	6851887	500	93	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC207	359154	6851893	500	73	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC208	359125	6851898	500	74	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC209	359096	6851901	500	54	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC210	359388	6852104	500	101	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC211	359347	6852098	500	98	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC212	359300	6852111	500	95	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC213	359257	6852103	500	69	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC214	359226	6852107	500	85	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC215	359190	6852114	500	86	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC216	359148	6852106	500	53	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC217	359122	6852105	500	50	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC218	359100	6852095	500	89	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC219	359059	6852093	500	88	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC220	359017	6852094	500	62	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC221	358986	6852100	500	55	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC222	358960	6852100	500	72	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC223	359401	6852305	500	68	270	-60

AREA	HOLE_ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	DEPTH(M)	AZ	DIP
Hub North	19RAC224	359370	6852302	500	101	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC225	359327	6852296	500	69	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC226	359299	6852287	500	95	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC227	359254	6852300	500	97	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC228	359207	6852298	500	84	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC229	359167	6852282	500	67	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC230	359145	6852283	500	50	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC231	359120	6852286	500	56	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC232	359103	6852288	500	64	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC233	359077	6852305	500	110	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC234	359028	6852295	500	78	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC235	358989	6852295	500	78	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC236	358947	6852290	500	71	270	-60
Hub North	19RAC237	358912	6852294	500	56	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC238	357375	6840496	500	84	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC239	357331	6840492	500	68	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC240	357297	6840491	500	62	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC241	357266	6840498	500	62	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC242	357244	6840498	500	60	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC243	357203	6840506	500	59	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC244	357172	6840495	500	60	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC245	357147	6840507	500	53	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC246	357121	6840515	500	71	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC247	357085	6840512	500	70	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC248	357056	6840506	500	72	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC249	357021	6840507	500	85	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC250	356977	6840512	500	59	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC251	356955	6840522	500	53	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC252	356932	6840533	500	70	270	-60
GTC-NNW	19RAC253	356903	6840530	500	67	270	-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 – Aircore 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 126 holes (19RAC129-253) were drilled in the reported program for a total of 9,383m of AC at depths ranging from of 33 to 116m. Holes were drilled at – 60° at approximately to 90° 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 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 Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie. These samples were sorted and dried by the assay laboratory, pulverised to form a 40gm charge for Fire Assay/AAS.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Inclined aircore drilling was completed by Challenge Drilling 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 Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie or Perth. 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.	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 40gm fire assay with AAS finish which gives total digestion and is appropriate for gold exploration.
	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.
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.*	AC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 2m.
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 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 gold mineralisation is hosted largely within Archaean-aged felsic, sediment (incl. 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. The area is cross cut by several late mafic-ultramafic dykes on varying orientations. The ultramafic dyke in the southern part of the Hub Prospect has disrupted gold mineralisation, the extent of which is still to be fully ascertained.
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').*	At Hub, 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. For the aircore, due to the wide spacing of the 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. 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.